

Namibia

Namibia - General

1977

Jan. - April

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No SWA peace ^{DD} warning ^{MMB}

WINDHOEK — South West Africa could not expect peace from the north in the new year, Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the white delegation to the Turnhalle conference, said here today.

In a New Year's message, Mr Du Plessis, who is also leader of the National Party in SWA, said while South West Africa sought a peaceful solution internally, leaders should prepare themselves mentally and otherwise for an onslaught on their peace efforts.

On the eve of the New Year, the world found itself in a position where peace was ostensibly sought — but it was a quest for peace that went hand-in-hand with resolutions in the highest international conference halls which sanctioned violence.

"A peace, in other words, which will have to be enforced from outside, no matter how unacceptable and unrealistic its conditions might be," Mr Du Plessis said.

"This is more or less the background against which our efforts here in South West Africa to find a secure and lasting peace should be seen" — SAPA.

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Schools accept only Blacks fluent in English

W. J. ROBERTS, secretary of the Catholic Education Council, said that schools will not accept black pupils who are not fluent in English.

The Catholic Bishop of Windhoek, the Right Reverend Rufus M. M. M. M., said black pupils will cause problems because they do not speak English and most black schools are not

Afrikaans for instruction. Seven Coloured pupils, who speak English well, will be admitted to Holy Cross Convent and St Paul's School when they open on January 17.

The Bishop added that any black pupils with sufficient knowledge of English would also be admitted.

The Bishop said last month that the schools would accept Coloured pupils, with or without the

permission of the South West African Department of Education.

Mr P van Niekerk, deputy Director of Education, said he was aware of the situation, but declined to comment.

The bishop said the decision to accept other races was made "because the Church should take immediate action to eliminate discrimination in education".

31/1/77
Nama school
damaged
WINDHOEK — The A. U. Steenkamp Primary School for Namas in the Katutura township here was damaged at the weekend. All the windows were broken and fire hoses slashed. There have been no arrests. — Sapa

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German help for SWA

NEW YORK — West Germany has contributed about R85 000 to the United Nations fund for Namibia (South West Africa), the UN has announced.

The money has been earmarked for projects connected with the UN Institute for Namibia where South West Africans are being trained as servants. The institute is in Luanda.

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Star 11/77

SWA exiles fall out with Swapo

NAIROBI — South West African refugees in Kenya who are at odds with the guerilla groups fighting to free "Namibia" from South African control are quietly returning home to work for independence in their own ways.

The refugees say they fear and distrust Swapo because of its rigid Marxist ideology and harsh treatment of dissenters within its ranks. They believe they stand a better chance of re-establishing themselves in South West Africa now than if they wait for Swapo to "liberate" the country.

"I don't believe Swapo will win Namibia," said Sillas Shikongo, a former Swapo military instructor who broke with the organisation because of ideological differences. "The Namibians don't want South Africa, but they don't want communism either."

Many of the 75 South West Africans living in Kenya left their homes in the 1960s as political refugees or to seek educational opportunities. Some are, or have been, members of Swapo, which is recognised by the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity as the only political representative of the Namibian people.

As a basis for their fears of Swapo, refugees here cite reports that 40 to 50 members were arrested in 1976 in Lusaka.

Those arrested included Andreas Shipanga and Solomon Mifima, leaders of Swapo's youth wing who were demanding that an overdue congress be held.

Mr Shipanga and Mr Mifima, who have been moved to a detention centre in Tanzania, have sympathisers within Kenya's South West African community. Many are afraid to identify themselves openly, alleging that in recent months Swapo dissidents in Zambia have been murdered.

Ordained

Mr Sillas Shikongo, who plans to return to South West Africa early this year, is to take part in the Burnhulle conference being held in Windhoek with South Africa's blessing.

"I want to go home and preach to my people," said Mr Shikongo, who was recently ordained as an Anglican minister.

"Swapo is very tribalistic. Tribalism is a disease we in Africa must eradicate," he said.

Refugees here claim that other South West Africans in Africa, Europe and the United States are on their way home, some to engage in politics, others to work in a profession or business. — Washington Post News Service.

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NCO dies in action

Defence Correspondent

Lance Corporal G A Laurie, of the Permanent Force, is the first South African soldier to die in action on the border in 1977.

Defence Headquarters announced today that Lance Corporal Laurie was killed some days ago in a skirmish with terrorists. He was the son of Mr and Mrs G A Laurie, Merinda Street Taybank, Port Elizabeth.

This brings to 56 the number of soldiers killed in action in the operational area since June 1974.

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Unita,

FNLA

terror

reign

denied

WINDHOEK. ^{S/M} Conflicting reports reached Windhoek yesterday about alleged acts of terror by the Angolan liberation movements Unita and the FNLA in north-eastern Owambo.

Reports in a Windhoek newspaper said members of the two movements had been engaged in a reign of terror in the area since Christmas, but other reports said the Chief Minister of the homeland, Pastor K. Ndjoba, had denied the allegations.

Neither Pastor Ndjoba nor Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, were available for comment.

QUOTED

Pastor Ndjoba was quoted as saying the reported atrocities and reign of terror by the two movements were Swapo propaganda.

Pastor Ndjoba said two headmen from the area had told him there were no Unita or FNLA soldiers in the area, but Swapo terrorists had been active there.

Swapo had started the reports partly to divert attention from themselves and partly as an effort to intimidate the people of the area, Pastor Ndjoba said.

ATROCITIES

Earlier reports had said that soldiers belonging to Unita and the FNLA had been responsible for a number of atrocities during the past weeks.

As a result, a group of 30 young Owambo women had fled through dense bush from Omundaungilo area to Eenhana, the reports said.

Pastor Ndjoba said it was possible the women had fled, but that this was the result of Swapo activities and raids.

Reports that another group of people from the area had fled from Unita and FNLA members and had arrived at Eenhana on New Year's Eve were denied by the two headmen, Pastor Ndjoba said.

He said allegations that three men had been killed, several men abducted and young girls and pregnant women assaulted were not true. — Sapa.

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- Reports of Unita reign of terror
- Chief Minister blames Swapo

ATROCITIES RIDDLE IN OWAMBO

nm 5/1/77
WINDHOEK — Conflicting reports were received here yesterday about acts of terror by Unita and the FNLA in north-east Owambo.

Reports in a newspaper here said members of the two Angolan movements had been engaged in a reign of terror in the area since Christmas, but other reports said the Chief Minister of the homeland, Pastor K. Ndjoba, had denied the allegations.

Neither Pastor Ndjoba nor Mr. Jannie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, was available for comment earlier yesterday.

Pastor Ndjoba was quoted as saying the reported atrocities and reign of terror by the two movements were Swapo propaganda.

He had had interviews with two headmen from the area where the atrocities were alleged to have taken place, he said. They had told him there were no Unita or FNLA soldiers, but Swapo terrorists had been active there.

Swapo had started the rumours partly to divert attention from them and partly as an effort to intimidate the people of the area, Pastor Ndjoba said.

Earlier reports had said that soldiers belonging to Unita and the FNLA had been responsible for a number of recent atrocities.

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Reports that another group of people had fled from Unita and FNLA troops and had arrived at Eenhana on New Year's Eve were denied by the two headmen, he said.

Claims that three men had been killed, that several men had been abducted and that young girls and pregnant women had been assaulted were not true, he added. — (Sapa.)

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De Wet puts the blame on Swapo

WINDHOEK — Units of the Angolan liberation movements, Unita and the FNLA were not responsible for alleged atrocities in north-eastern Owambo during the past few weeks, Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa said at Oshakati yesterday

Mr De Wet was commenting on reports that members of the two liberation movements who opposed the Angolan MPLA government had been responsible for a reign of terror in north-eastern Owambo since Christmas

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor K Ndjoba, said earlier that reports about atrocities in Owambo perpetrated by Unita and FNLA units had been started by terrorists of the South West Africa

Peoples' Organisation (Swapo)

Mr De Wet said he found evidence that Swapo was active in the Omundaungila area where the atrocities were alleged.

Allegations of murders, rape and abductions by well-equipped units of Unita and the FNLA was Swapo propaganda, Mr De Wet said

"The Angolans, mostly women, crossing the border now are not refugees at all," he said. "These people are purely crossing the border for food and other basic commodities

"In reality, they are illegal immigrants and I am going to have urgent talks with the Owambo cabinet and the South African Government as soon as possible," he said

REPUBLICAN

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Another SWA exile returns

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Jacob Kuhangwa, the man who accompanied Sam Nujoma into exile 17 years ago, is returning to South West Africa today

His return was arranged by Owambo's Chief Minister, Cornelius Ndjoba, who will be at the airport to meet him tonight.

Mr Kuhangwa, a founder member of the South West Africa People's Organisa-

tion and the organisation's first Secretary General, has been living in New York.

He is lame — the result of a knife wound sustained during a squabble over Swapo funds, according to Pastor Ndjoba.

He will be travelling back to Owambo with Pastor Ndjoba tomorrow.

Pastor Ndjoba said today that another exile and Swapo activist, Mattheus Luulee, had recently returned to South West Africa.

Mr Luulee, who received guerilla training in Zambia, is now working for the Owambo Development Corporation.

And according to Pastor Ndjoba, many political exiles in the United States, Egypt, Kenya and Scandinavia have indicated that they want to return.

"But they don't have the funds to do so," said Pastor Ndjoba.

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Swapo weaker - Kerina

Political Reporter
SP/PT/De

Professor Mburumba Kerina, a former founder member of Swapo and now an ardent Turnhalle supporter, firmly believes that Swapo is a diminishing force, heading for extinction.

The outspoken former exile who returned today from a two-week, one-man diplomatic mission to Europe said Swapo was suffering "tremendous conflict in leadership" and that the organisation was crumbling.

Professor Kerina has been promoting the Turnhalle constitutional talks in European capitals and is convinced that a major breakthrough has been achieved.

He believes that the Windhoek talks and constitutional developments have now achieved international recognition and that the voice of Swapo is no longer accepted.

ASSIST

Professor Kerina, travelling to Windhoek from Johannesburg today, said many former Swapo leaders had decided recently to return to South West Africa to assist in the Turnhalle. They had abandoned their association with Swapo, he said.

He returned from Europe today with the former secretary-general of Swapo, Mr Jacob Kuanhanga, who has spent the past three years in New York in exile, promoting Swapo's cause. Mr Kuanhanga travelled directly to Windhoek today.

He said the main achievement of his European mission had been his countering of false propaganda about South West Africa.

LOW 11/17/77
Police hunt for vandals
 Mail Africa Bureau
 WINDHOEK.—Police are hunting for vandals who caused widespread damage to an African school in Windhoek's Katutura township on New Year's Day.

Scores of windows were smashed, desks were overturned and political slogans were scrawled on blackboards at the A. J. Steenkamp School for Namas.

A message in one classroom read "We need freedom in Namibia" It was signed "Swapo".

In another room "We fight for freedom and peace" was written above a swastika sign.

Swapo a dwindling force says Kerina

JOHANNESBURG — Prof Mburumba Kerina, a former founder member of Swapo and now a Turnhalle supporter, firmly believes that Swapo is a diminishing force heading for extinction.

The former exile, who returned yesterday from a two-week one-man diplomatic mission to Europe, said Swapo was suffering "tremendous conflict in leadership" and the organisation was crumbling.

Prof Kerina has been promoting the Turnhalle constitutional talks in European capitals.

The professor, who was travelling to Windhoek from Johannesburg yesterday, said many former Swapo leaders had

decided recently to return to South West Africa to assist in the Turnhalle

He had returned yesterday with the former secretary-general of Swapo, Mr Jacob Kuangua, who had spent the past three years in New York in exile promoting Swapo's cause.

Prof Kerina said the main achievement of his mission had been his countering of false propaganda about South West Africa in governmental circles.

He had found the response "overwhelmingly good" which led him to believe that Western governments were undergoing a change of thinking on the Turnhalle. Mr Kuangua, former

right-hand man of the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, has returned with the help of the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Ndjoba. Mr Kuangua is an Owambo.

Pastor Ndjoba said yesterday he had made contact with Mr Kuangua in New York last October. Mr Kuangua had since maintained regular contact with Pastor Ndjoba.

The Chief Minister said Mr Kuangua had become disenchanted with Swapo after a row over alleged misappropriation of funds. He had also objected to Swapo participation in the "extermination" of civilians in Angola's 3-km buffer zone near the border with South West Africa. — S.A.P.A.

Shots fired in SWA border clash

Defence Correspondent
South African Security Forces and terrorists have exchanged fire across the South West Africa-Angola border several times in the past two weeks, the Defence Force said today.

A Permanent Force man, Lance Corporal G A Lawie was killed in a skirmish on New Year's Day. His death was announced earlier this week. One terrorist was killed on December 31, said a Defence spokesman, but otherwise the week had been relatively quiet.

OPPOSITION

Security force patrols were fired on from across the Angola border on four occasions — on December 28 and 31, and twice on January 4. The patrols returned the fire. No Security Force members were hurt. The Defence Force statement said Swapo's loss of support in South West Africa was reflected by the

political wing's opposition to free elections. While Swapo formerly supported UN-supervised elections, added the statement, the political wing said in its publication Ombuze ya Namibia on November 25 that it was now not prepared to participate

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Leader hopes to work with Swapo

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The leader of the Coloured delegation to the Turnhalle constitutional conference in South West Africa, Mr A. J. F. Kloppers, told the Labour Party conference in Athlone this week that he believed an interim government in the territory would be able to work with Swapo.

Mr Kloppers said Swapo was a factor to be reckoned with because it enjoyed international status.

He said he was in favour of the inclusion of Swapo in the South West Africa talks and did not reject it. He only hoped he said, that we will enjoy the privilege of working hand in glove with Swapo in the long run. He felt this would happen once the planned interim government had been formed.

Mr Kloppers said the convening of the talks was a tacit admission that the Bantustans had failed to provide the answers.

The Black delegations to the conference had previously been confined to their respective compartments in SWA, through apartheid and tradition and gathered at the conference as total strangers.

He said: "The first miracle of the Turnhalle was that Black delegations found each other. They became brothers at last."

White resistance, he said, had a beneficial effect on the conference in that it taught the Black delegates to debate, negotiate and stand together on issues.

The Whites' insistence, however, on "outmoded and unacceptable constraints" was now showing clear signs of becoming dangerous, he said. It was leading to polarisation of Blacks and Whites, and to confrontation.

It was a considerable accomplishment, he said, that Turnhalle was still in one piece after 15 months, and he hoped it would not collapse on the details of an interim government.

"The Whites appeared to be holding out for maximum decentralisation to second-tier ethnic governments," he said. Blacks saw this as a device to perpetuate White power and privilege.

In any event, he said, if the Turnhalle talks failed to produce the right answers, this would mean "inevitable chaos and bloodshed."

But if they succeeded, they would show Black Africa that "democracy can be made to work on this continent" and would show Whites in South Africa that a peaceful future lay in "making common cause with their Black brothers."

SWAPO SHAKEN BY PLANS FOR SWA

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Swapo national executive will hold a special meeting during the next 10 days in Lusaka or Dar-es-Salaam.

The meeting has been called to discuss plans of the South African Government to install an interim government in South West Africa early this year.

Swapo has been forced to reassess its diplomatic and military strategy in view of this development, and also because it has become clear the South African Government is not prepared to meet Swapo at the conference table.

The establishment of the interim government will force Swapo to drastically change the character of the present terrorist war.

The change will precipitate the speedy internationalisation of Swapo's military operations and the greater involvement of foreign troops and arms from the Soviet Union, Cuba, Latin American countries, North Vietnam, the East European bloc and African countries such as Nigeria.

Swapo clearly regards the matter in a most

serious light. It will be the first time since October that Mr. Sam Nujoma, Swapo president, has left Angola where he has been supervising the new Swapo military campaign.

Until now Mr. Nujoma has ignored all requests from Western diplomats and politicians and the front-line Governments to go to Lusaka or Dar-es-Salaam for an exchange of views.

'CLOAK AND BANKROLL' TEAMWORK

Mercury Africa Bureau

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WINDHOEK — The Bureau for State Security and the CIA are working together in South West Africa to disrupt Swapo and establish a "client" government around Chief Clemens Kapuuo, according to a Swapo document circulating in London.

The document, which arrived here yesterday, says the Bureau and the American intelligence agency have worked together closely on several operations during the past two years.

Chief Kapuuo, leader of the Herero delegation at the Turnhalle conference, has been tipped as the first president for an independent territory.

The document says Mr. Vorster wants an immediate Bantustan solution for the territory but may soon find he "no longer has control of the BOSS/CIA operation."

Detente

The CIA involvement was prepared by South Africa's 1974 detente initiatives with Black Africa in which the Bureau chief, General Hendrik van den Bergh, played a prominent role.

The CIA stepped up its southern African operation following the MPLA and Cuban victory in Angola, according to the document.

Naming an internal UN memorandum as its source, the document says 10 of the 50 former Chile and Vietnam operatives have been seconded to the southern African programme.

The document names people allegedly involved in the campaign. One was James Patrick Endycott, a Hungarian refugee with an Australian passport, who lived in South West Africa for a while and became Chief Kapuuo's chief representative in London in 1975.

Mr. Endycott, who died in London a few months ago, is said to have been the link man in the return to the territory of Mr. Emanuel Kozonguuzi, a London barrister and former Swanu president, who is acting as a legal adviser to Chief Kapuuo's Turnhalle delegation.

'Massive sums'

The document also gives details of "massive sums" of money available to Chief Kapuuo "for frequent overseas travel, particularly to the United States, where he has been six times since January 1975."

"His American adviser, Mr. Stuart Schwartz, is costing in the region of 1 000 dollars a day. He has had no other business since September 1975."

The document also claims that a UN memorandum, dated last October 31, estimates Chief Kapuuo's account with a New York marketing agency as around 500 000 dollars.

"In the early days of 1975, it seems probable that BOSS was footing the Kapuuo bill," the document said.

Swapo exile returns

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Jacob Kúhangwa, who fled the country with Swapo's president Sam Nujoma more than 17 years ago, has come in from the cold

Waiting to meet him at G J Strijdom Airport last night were some of the most powerful voices in the constitutional conference—Clemens Kapuuo, Cornelius Ndjoba and Jarnetúndu Kozonguizi

Frail and tired, Mr Kúhangwa was carried into the entrance foyer. After saying a few words, he was wheeled into a waiting ambulance.

He is an invalid—the result of a knife wound sustained during a squabble of Swapo funds years ago.

Always at his side was his sister, Mrs M Mwifi, who had journey to New York to fetch him. The funds were provided by the Owambo Government.

CHANGE OF VIEW TAKEN BY SWAPO

225 8/177am

PRETORIA — In direct contrast to its standpoint in the past, the political wing of Swapo is no longer prepared to demand a free election under United Nations supervision for South West Africa.

This was revealed by Defence Headquarters in a statement issued here yesterday on the most recent developments in the border operational area.

The change in standpoint was contained in a report in the organisation's mouthpiece, "Ombuze ya Namibia" of November 25, which came to the notice of the security forces this week.

"This turnabout emphasises the terrorists' fear for the success of the Turnhalle Conference," said the statement.

Relative quiet

It also said the relatively quiet period was continuing.

The security forces suffered no casualties or injuries other than the death on January 1 of Lance Corporal G.A. Lawrie of Taybank, Port Elizabeth, announced earlier this week.

One terrorist was killed on December 31.

The continuance of the relatively quiet period could be ascribed to the effective action of the forces and to the fact that the terrorists were internally divided and consequently confused.

"The security forces on the one hand maintain a constant aggressive presence and on the other hand the esteem of the terrorists in Owambo has waned considerably through their own actions.

Murderers

"It is for this reason that the terrorists are no longer regarded as the liberators in Owambo, but indeed as murderers, robbers, arsonists and abductors."

The terrorists were thoroughly conscious of the support they had lost, because whereas they had until recently insisted on a "free election under United Nations control," their political wing expressed itself unwilling at this stage to participate in an election, according to Ombuze ya Namibia.

The statement said that in spite of the strong man image which Swapo was trying to create for itself, it appeared that its role was gradually petering out.

Border violations from the Angolan side had taken place on December 28 and 31 and again twice on January 4.

In all instances security patrols were fired on, but the fire had been ineffective and was returned. — (Sapa.)

Sgt. tells of terror shoot-out

WINDBROOK — An April 19

Okan policeman was involved in a desperate struggle with terrorist Kaneshi Heneleshi while a colleague, Det. Sgt. Sedekus Ogambo, was lying mortally wounded on the floor.

J. Kotze in the Magistrates' Court here said yesterday afternoon.

The evidence was given in a sworn affidavit by Sgt. Simeon Nghoshi at the inquest into the death of Sgt. Ogambo on the night of April 19 last year. No oral evidence was led.

Mr. Kotze handed down a finding of death due to a bullet wound in the chest and loss of blood.

Sergeant Nghoshi said he had been on patrol in a car near the Kaituma township here late on the afternoon of April 19 when he was called on the radio to report to the Kaituma police station.

After he and a group of other policemen had been briefed at the police station they left for the Ogambo sector of the township. He was armed with a

.38 service revolver and Det. Sgt. Ogambo was with him.

After jumping a fence into the property where Heneleshi and his associate had been hiding out they approached the house.

They went so close that they could see Heneleshi and the associate, Ngduvuu Nangolo, sitting at a table with their backs to the door.

Sergeant Ogambo then entered the kitchen and walked right up to Heneleshi. He touched the terrorist's shoulder. Heneleshi looked up

and moved his right hand towards the back pocket of his trousers.

Both Heneleshi and Nangolo rose slowly but suddenly Heneleshi made a swift movement.

With lie Sergeant Nghoshi and the terrorist grappled. Heneleshi fired. He fired at close range and aimed at Sergeant Ogambo's stomach.

Sergeant Nghoshi said, "I fired three rounds with my revolver and by now Heneleshi had managed to reach the door and once again I fired, but my revolver did not re-

pond." He leapt at Heneleshi and grabbed him by both wrists.

"Suddenly my right leg felt lame because Heneleshi had managed to free his right hand and started firing again.

"He jumped and aimed his automatic pistol at my stomach. I could feel how the bullet hit me, wounding me in the abdomen."

Nangolo was shot dead in front of the house. Heneleshi escaped, but was later found dead with bullet wounds. — (Sapa.)

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The improvement in the production of Maize can be seen in the following productivity figures:-

MAIZE:

	<u>Tons produced:</u>	<u>Tons per h.a.</u>
1950	2754000	0,91
		1,04
		2,36

Friends left terrorist to die in bush

WINDHOEK — Two friends tried to comfort terrorist Kanésius Heneleshi, while he lay wounded in the bush but eventually abandoned him, according to papers before the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The evidence was contained in a sworn affidavit handed into court at the inquest on Heneleshi, who was responsible for the death of Mrs Shirley Louw and her son Bertus at Grootfontein and the killing of the Walther couple at Okahandja.

A Windhoek prisoner, Simon Ambora, said he and a man identified only as Zambia knew Heneleshi.

They came across him in the bush near Windhoek on August 23 last year. He told them he had been involved in a shooting with the police.

The man called Zambia was sent to fetch medicine. He returned with a jar of vaseline and another ointment. They rubbed his wounds with them.

Heneleshi became progressively weaker throughout the night. The next day he was in very poor condition. Ambora left the scene and did not return.

A labourer discovered the body on September 5 after a bush fire. The pistol used in the Walther murder lay nearby.

Constable Boois, said in an affidavit that he had accompanied a Detective Sergeant King and a Constable Namaseb on a patrol to Brakwater, just north of Windhoek, on August 23.

At about 6.30 pm they saw a man walking. Det. Sgt King stopped the car and got out. The man was challenged but turned and started firing. All three policemen fired back.

The magistrate, Mr A P J. Kotze, decided that Heneleshi had died from bullet wounds. — Sapa

INCREASED MACHINE CAPACITY:

powerful tractors
 Powerful combines
 increased yield
 by increased fert
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 control such a large machine over uneven terrain and even
 hillsides with considerable precision and minimal physical

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DD 8/1/77

Swapo changes stand on free elections

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This was revealed by Defence Headquarters in a statement issued here yesterday on the most recent developments in the border operational area.

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"This turnabout emphasises the terrorists' fear for the success of the Turnhalle Conference" the statement said.

It also said the relatively quiet period was continuing apart from the

death on January 1 of L/C G A Lawrie of Port Elizabeth. The security forces suffered no other casualties or injuries.

One terrorist was shot dead on December 31.

The statement said the continuance of the relatively quiet period, could, in addition to the fact that the terrorists were internally divided and consequently confused, be ascribed to the effective actions of the security forces.

"The security forces on the one hand maintain a constant aggressive presence and on the other hand the esteem of the terrorists in Owambo has waned considerably through their own actions. It is for this reason that the terrorists are no longer regarded as the liberators in Owambo, but as murderers, robbers, ar-

sonists and abductors".

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RDM 10/1/77
Swapo to

the reform of agriculture
some of the social, ins
are widely believed to
farming. Time and space
will arise to produce

discuss interim govt

and also to discuss
ral problems which
obstacle to black
but I hope the chance
near future.

By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN

THE Swapo national executive will hold a special meeting in the next week or ten days in Lusaka or Dar es Salaam.

It will discuss the plans of the South African Government to install an interim government in South West Africa early this year.

I understand from diplomatic and African circles that the establishment of the interim government will force Swapo to drastically change the character of the guerilla war.

It will also precipitate the much greater involvement of foreign countries such as the Soviet Union, Cuba and African countries like Nigeria.

Swapo clearly regards the situation as serious. For the first time since October Mr Sam Nujoma, Swapo's president, will leave Angola, where he has been supervising military action.

Until now Mr Nujoma has ignored all requests from the frontline governments and Western diplomats and politicians to go to Lusaka or Dar es Salaam for an exchange of views

SWAPO 'WILL NEVER BE GIVEN SWA'

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WINDHOEK — The people of South West Africa would never hand the territory to Swapo on a silver platter, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, Chief of the Herero and leader of the Herero delegation to the Turnhalle constitutional conference, said here yesterday.

Chief Kapuuo was commenting in a statement on reports published here and elsewhere that the United States Central Intelligence Agency and other similar organisations were joining forces to build an image of credibility for the Turnhalle conference around Chief Kapuuo.

"The fact is that Swapo had hoped to be given South West Africa on a silver platter, but the people of SWA will never give the territory to a political organisation which represents a section of one ethnic group only — one section of the Owambo ethnic group," Chief Kapuuo said.

The Africans of SWA had had the bitter experience of being administered in terms of the segregation policies of South Africa. They were now determined to bring about equality in South West Africa, he said.

Unwilling

The people of SWA wanted a democratic government and they would not be prepared to exchange the segregation policy of the Whites for tribalism and racism.

Chief Kapuuo said those countries that had "given" SWA to Swapo were simply playing off one group against the others.

"Their actions are not in the interest of our country," he said. "They did Swapo and our country a great disservice. Their actions caused Swapo to adopt the attitude that South West Africa is already its property."

Swapo was not interested in belonging to any alliance of political parties or of attending the constitutional conference where the

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these words say to you? what specifically do t your audience to think and do at the end of lk? Now, write the aim of your talk in one entence.

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out six lines for the introduction. Write ree main points down leaving a few lines in each.

ugh your list of ideas again. Underline those hat future of SWA was being discussed. e main points.

It was important that countries that wanted Swapo to govern South West Africa alone should ch main point.

stag realise the people of the er to books, interview sts, territory did not under and statistics, find ns, stand their logic and demonstrations. k of were being denied the ssion of your own ideas on ject, right to choose who they wanted, he said. — de opinion. (Sapa.)

225

End war call to Nujoma

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A founder member of Swapo, Mr Jacob Kuhangwa, has urged the organisation's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, to lay down his weapons and return to South West Africa in peace.

"Him and all his followers," Mr Kuhangwa, said at Oshakati yesterday.

Mr Kuhangwa, who went into exile with Mr Nujoma 17 years ago, returned to South West Africa at the weekend. He is an invalid — the result of a knife wound sustained during a row over Swapo funds.

In an interview with Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Chief Minister of Owambo, Mr Kuhangwa said it was not the purpose of the Swapo founders to murder their own people.

"These murders started when Swapo was taken over by foreign elements."

225

Boycott threat by Namas

The Star's Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — Nama pupils might boycott classes when schools re-open in the territory next week

This was revealed in an open letter to Mr Smit the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations.

The letter was sent to Mr Smit on behalf of the territory's 43 Nama school committees

They intend calling a boycott if the Minister does not comply with demands of Nama teachers

The teachers have been on strike for higher pay since mid-November. They are demanding the same pay as Coloured teachers with the same qualifications

The strike was called by the South West Africa Nama Teachers Association — to which 90 per cent of all Nama teachers belong

About 200 teachers were fired last month.

225

Swapo attack

ONE terrorist was killed when a contingent of Swapo fighters crossed South West Africa from Angola on Saturday, a defence spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday. The insurgent group fired on a South African patrol but was quickly silenced. Sapa.

225

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or a videotape?

Kapuuo: we'll resist Swapo

WINDHOEK — The people of South West Africa would never hand the territory to Swapo on a silver platter, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, leader of the Herero delegation to the Turnhalle constitutional conference, said here yesterday. Chief Kapuuo was commenting on reports that

the United States Central Intelligence Agency and other organisations were joining forces to build an image of credibility for the Turnhalle conference around him

The fact is that Swapo had hoped to be given South West Africa on a silver platter but the people of South West Africa will never give the territory to a political organisation which represents a section of one ethnic group only, Chief Kapuuo said.

The blacks of South West Africa had had the bitter experience of being administered in terms of the segregation policies of South Africa. They were now determined to bring about equality in South West Africa. The people of South West Africa wanted a democratic government and they would not be prepared to exchange the segregation policy of the whites for tribalism and racism.

Those countries that had given South West Africa to Swapo were simply playing off one group against the others.

They did Swapo and our country a great disservice. Their actions caused Swapo to adopt the attitude that South West Africa is already its property, he said.

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- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

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No entry for SWA probe group

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — A five-member commission established by the Interparliamentary Union has been denied permission to visit South West Africa and is going instead to Tanzania and Zambia.

Diplomatic sources said the South African Government declined access to the territory by the commission because there was little or no chance of an objective report.

The fact-finding group was set up under the terms of a resolution adopted by the union last October.

The union itself introduced the five members of the commission at a Press reception.

The members, all of whom belong to their national parliaments, are Mr R. Friberg of Finland, Sir Dar Shaukat Hyat Khan of Pakistan, Mr P. Temple-Morris of Britain, Mr K. K. Kauris of the Soviet Union and Mr Mbeza-Thubi of Zaire.

HIGHEST LEVEL

The mission goes to Tanzania tomorrow and to Zambia on January 16, where it will stay until January 25.

"It will meet the governmental and parliamentary officials of both countries at the highest level," the union said.

"It will also meet with the leaders of Swapo, the representative of the UN Commissioner for Namibia, and members of the OAU co-ordination Committee for the Liberation of Africa, and visit other institutions and persons concerned with Namibia and likely to provide useful information.

"It plans to carry out its work by means of interviews and meetings in order to gather information on all aspects of the problem of Namibia, such as constitutional change and self-determination, the exercise of human rights, social and economic conditions and development of human resources."

228

Audio/visualsVenue

Is it essential to show any of the following such as a videotape?

Terrorist killed

PRETORIA — One terrorist was killed when a contingent of Swapo fighters, armed with automatic firearms, entered South West Africa from Angola on Saturday, a Defence Force spokesman confirmed yesterday.

The insurgent group and a South African patrol spotted each other at almost the same time. The enemy fired first, but was quickly silenced by answering fire — SAPA.

Has the venue for your presentation been decided? If so:

Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?

Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?

Is it the right size for the audience expected?

(d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(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:

215

More Swapo exiles return to SWA

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Political exiles are still steadily returning to South West Africa as the territory prepares for all-race government and independence.

Four more will come as soon as they obtain travel documents

They belong to the National Unity Democratic organisation of Mr

Clemens Kapuuo, leader of the Herero delegation to the constitutional conference in the Turnhalle

The first three expected are his representative in New York City, Mr Kuai-
ma Riruako, and two members of his committee there, Mr Kahepure Mbaha and Mr Felix Katjundu

Mr Rikuako will come on a temporary visit, as Mr Kapuuo needs his services in New York, but the other two will return permanently

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba said in Windhoek today that spies from guerilla bases in Angola had posed as refugees to gather information in Owambo for Swapo.

He revealed that the authorities had unmasked the spies in time to avert a serious threat to security.

Swapo took advantage of "this human tragedy" around Christmas, he said, when its spies infiltrated refugee columns. He declined to reveal their numbers, but said "quite a few" were now in custody.

Infiltration was among the reasons he gave for the Owambo Government decision to close its borders to refugees from Angola.

Security forces had been ordered to "do everything in their power" to stop refugees from crossing the border into Owambo.

The Chief Minister said refugees would be admitted to Owambo in future, in specific cases, only if the international community undertook to help them.

Petty handicraft production and trade is engaged in by some men and women, though available evidence of this in farm compounds is limited. Beer is brewed and/or sold, legally or otherwise. This is often a lucrative trade, if the practice is permitted by the employer.

SWA constitution to be drafted

RDM 12/1/77

WINDHOEK — Legal advisers to all delegations at the South West African Constitutional Conference will meet on Friday and Saturday to draft a constitution for the territory, sources in Windhoek said yesterday. The advisers will meet to prepare for the next sitting of the Turnhalle constitution committee starting on Tuesday. The draft constitution is to be drawn up within the scope of the resolutions approved by the constitution committee during its last sitting. It will be submitted to the constitution committee for approval. The draft constitution is to be drawn up within the scope of the resolutions approved by the constitution committee during its last sitting. It will be submitted to the constitution committee for approval.

WINDHOEK — Legal advisers to all delegations at the South West African Constitutional Conference will meet on Friday and Saturday to draft a constitution for the territory, sources in Windhoek said yesterday. The advisers will meet to prepare for the next sitting of the Turnhalle constitution committee starting on Tuesday.

Observers said the legal advisers have a difficult task ahead of them and that the constitution committee might suggest a number of changes to the draft. Meanwhile, the Turnhalle secretariat is considering improved liaison with newsmen covering the conference, sources said. A spokesman for the Turnhalle secretariat said a decision has not been reached yet. Sapa.

However, as the value of land has risen, and as land close to the compound/central working area of farms has come to have advantages (from a production viewpoint) so, it is reported, some employers have begun to 're-think' their previous practices. Some have sought to more closely direct the agricultural practices of the workers on 'their' lands, in order to control the process of asset depletion, but at the same time raise yields so that, on the one hand, non-wage demands for income for subsistence on the employer are reduced and, on the other, less land is required to provide a minimum level of food output for workers-own-consumption. Thus farmers to-day often give seed to workers to ensure that planting is not inhibited for financial reasons - and fertilizers, to raise yields. Sometimes, too, agricultural machinery will be applied to the land - at the cost of the farmer. Here the economic interest would appear to be to raise yields per unit of the worker's 'free' labour-time as applied to the cultivation of these fields. But it is also a means to release this labour-time for direct employer use. In a sense, then, the employer for the use of his/her to employ 'competes' the use of his/her to time necessarily require the employer is able to a higher potential for given wage (or price available labour-time potential gains in pr other forms of ne but by the utilization or 'illegitimate' for children) will gather insects, flying ants, etc.), mushrooms, beet etc. Some farms have d firewood may also be g of the labour-time inv hut - will be typical

PETTY PRODUCTION AND (111)

The system of allowing small plots of land to be cultivated by workers helps reduce the employers' need for outlaying cash to meet wage costs; and it provides a means of supplying workers with low-cost food. By providing 'private' means of production (however illusory in social reality), the owner gives some incentive to workers to raise their level of consumption. The 'allocation of land' is usually expected to contribute to worker welfare and subsistence. However, it also harnesses family labour to plantation production under a feudal-paternalist system in which the output is regarded as part of the payment for the workers' labour services whereas the input consists primarily of family labour supplies, an input which is not rewarded by the employer in the form of cash wages. The allocation of 'tillage land' thus masks the essential relationship that appears to exist between employers and workers, especially the former and the family of the latter.

225 (7)

Audio/visuals

Venue

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Has the venue for your presentation been decided? If so:

- (a) Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?

GERMANS 'GO SWAPO'

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—The West German Government has apparently finally decided not to recognise the Turnhalle conference, to give its full and unequivocal support to Swapo and to follow the "African line" on the South West Africa issue

This emerges after top level talks between the West German Government and Swapo leaders "somewhere in Europe" earlier this week.

Unofficial representatives of the Turnhalle in Europe—some returning exiles—also had talks with German circles in the hope of persuading the Government to recognise the Turnhalle and its new Government. This has clearly failed.

West Germany is regarded as the most important country in the Western bloc on the South West African issue, because of its direct historic, economic and cultural links with the territory.

- (e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (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:

225

ABBREVIATIONS

Two more for SWA

- A ...s, Transvaal Archives
- Acc. The Star's Africa News Service
- Add. Mss WINDHOEK. Another two former officebearers in the South West Africa People's Organisation are to return to the territory from political exile in New York City. They are Mr. Jackson Kamboe, and Mr. Nartali Nghumbo, who left South West Africa illegally about 16 years ago. They broke with Swapo about five years ago. Mr. Kamboe now leads an organisation for South West African workers and supports efforts to find a peaceful solution through the constitutional conference in the Turnhalle. The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said today his Cabinet and given the two men permission to return. A condition was that they should confine themselves to peaceful activities. They would not join the Owambo delegation to the Turnhalle, but their advice would be sought when appropriate.
- AYB ...ook for South African
- C.A. ...ape Town
- C-B ...ll-Bannerman
- CO ...British Colonial Office
- DSAB ...outh African Biography
- FK ...s in the Transvaal al Office, Great Britain
- GLCC ...ounty Council
- GS ...oewermentsekretaris,
- JL ...niversity of Cape Town
- LA
- L.S.E. ...Economics
- L.S.F. ...ociety of Friends, London
- MP Milner Papers (South Africa). Photostat volumes in the Transvaal Archives
- N.G.K.A. Archives of the N.G.K. (Dutch Reformed Church), Cape Town
- N.L.W. National Library of Wales, Aberystwith
- O.F.S.A. Orange Free State Archives, Bloemfontein
- P Archives of the President, Orange Free State

225

The relationship of wage structure to contract form can also be considered from the perspective of wages.

Although casual wage casual African farm labour 12,9 per cent of total African-hired contract casual labour force in payments of wages, salaries

Apartheid abolished in two schools

WINDHOEK — The two Roman Catholic schools in South West Africa will become multiracial next week when Blacks join White children in classrooms

The Catholic Bishop in SWA the Right Reverend R. Koppmann, discussed the change with the executive committee member in charge of education, Mr K Pretorius, and the director of education, Mr P S. Malan. He said later the church had decided to stop all forms of discrimination in its institutions.

His secretary, Fr W. Ballmeier said yesterday there would also be integration in the Catholic hospital

The bishop had written to the secretary of South West Africa and urged that steps be taken to amend the education ordinance to allow integration in schools

The ordinance had not been amended but both the Catholic Convent and St Paul's Secondary School had enrolled a small number of pupils from other race groups who would join White classmates next Wednesday, Fr Ballmeier said.

A spokesman for the Catholic Convent said she had received no objections from pupils or parents.

She said only a few Black pupils had been enrolled because prospective pupils had to be proficient in English to qualify for admission

The Catholic hospital was already open to all race groups but at the moment had only one Black patient — Sapa

5 per cent of the permanent and their earnings bill came to only salaries and bonuses to Africans. per cent of the permanent and received 4,9 per cent of the pay-

account should be taken of a 'Agricultural Services'. Their higher than rates applicable to group of 11-12000 employees also 1969-71 than did African-hired semi-permanent and casual workers', dily rising.

(iii) WAGE STRATIFICATION ON

Agricultural workers in-kind which is normal calculations must take the Table 2. The published of wages and payments 'Earnings include: (1) and bonuses; (2) employ holiday funds and medic received in kind, e.g. available data on the d cash wages. However, ap are paid in kind (estim This income 'in kind' e

The cash wage distribution both inter-tempo reason for the relative a significant element o constitute an important recorded ratio of the v ived and purchased ele 'in kind' payments for approximately 348 000 w implied a value of appr \$6,3 millions were supp

It should also be ne permanent workers, the Even so, as shown in Tab cent) in 1971 received a growing proportion and number received a cash wage greater than \$24,54 monthly, and those in the intervening category had also increased. It would appear then that for 1961-71 increasing stratification was taking place.

The conclusion that proportionately fewer workers fell below a cash wage level of \$12,26 in 1971 must be considered tentative, however, because the data for 1961 and 1971 are not 100 per cent comparable. In the 1961 figures it appears from comparison with published employment data that almost all workers were accounted for in the distribution. In 1971 some 81,030 workers were excluded. If this latter number was included in the lowest wage band - a reasonable assumption since they consisted of contractees and casual workers - then 285,985 workers or 88 per cent of the total would have been in this category in 1971. It is likely then that, while some structural

tence on a large element of payment- ty of forms. Real earnings cal- ccount, as they have been in re usually aggregated estimates C.S.O. Monthly Digest reports: aries, allowances, commissions to pension funds, provident funds, 3) the cash value of all income ng, uniforms, etc.' (26) But, ents between workers only reflect ar cent of agricultural earnings ie range exhibited for 1963-71). ently altered much in recent years. ll reflects the earnings distri- ie various wage brackets. One y of this form of payment is that on-farm production, viz. workers tion output. Hence, in 1973, the ments of earnings between pro- 5. Since the annual income at \$49,42 per head, and there were h payments in that year, this ion, of which an estimated arms themselves.

cash wage data exclude non- all into the lowest paid categories. of permanent workers (84,6 per than \$12,26 (1971 prices). A than \$24,54 monthly, and those in the intervening category had also increased. It would appear then that for 1961-71 increasing stratification was taking place.

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or a videotape?

Security
men will
turn back
refugees

OSHAKATI. — The 1000m no-man's land on the Angolan-South West African border would be patrolled by security forces in future, Mr. Jannet De Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said yesterday.

He said the Owambo Government's request that nobody cross the no-man's land from Angola had been conveyed to the proper quarters and it would be carried out.

The border had been closed because some Angolans posing as refugees were in fact terrorist informers.

Mr. De Wet pointed out that even legitimate refugees who had been allowed into Owambo after fleeing from Angola, had been accepted on a temporary basis only.

They were allowed in on condition that they returned to Angola as soon as circumstances allowed.

— Sapa

venue for your presentation been decided?

Will you be playing at home or abroad and is the meeting room near to you?

Is the room suitable as a meeting room for your audience and as a room for your subject?

Is the room the right size for the number of people expected?

Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the positioning of one or more projection screens?

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Visuals

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- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

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Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

**Boycott
at SWA
schools**

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Black Students Organisation is to boycott all schools under the Bantu Education Department until the system is scrapped.
The organisation's president, Mr Z Mujoro, estimated 60 per cent of the black pupils in secondary schools due to open next week would be affected.
Improvements in Bantu education such as concessions announced in Pretoria, were completely inadequate, and the boycott would continue until the entire system was scrapped, Mr Mujoro said.
"Bantu Education is there to prepare black pupils for third class citizenship," he said. "We are educated to understand the Afrikaner's philosophies of apartheid and colonialism to know our position in the oppressed community."
— DDC

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- (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:

Minister to see striking teachers

WINDHOEK — The Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama relations, Mr Hennie Smit, left Keetmanshoop in southern South West Africa yesterday to meet striking Nama teachers in Namaland, a spokesman for the department said at Keetmanshoop.

The commissioner for Nama affairs, Mr J A Nel, accompanied Mr Smit.

The spokesman said Mr Smit would meet the leaders of Nama teachers who had been on strike since early November.

The department dismissed 237 Nama teachers last month because of alleged misconduct. The dismissals followed a warning by the department that the teachers should return to work or face dismissal.

The department made provision for the teachers to re-apply for their posts before the schools re-open on January 19.

The secretary of the Nama Teachers' Association, Mr J Richter, had said earlier the teachers would not re-apply for their posts until their demands had been met.

Nama teachers demanded salaries equal to those of their Coloured colleagues, a new secondary school in an urban area and a meeting with Mr Smit.

Many Nama teachers had been staging a sit-in at a school at Gibeon since the start of the strike — Sapa.

Turnhalle meets for last chance conference

By HELEN ZILLE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Members of the Turnhalle's constitutional committee reconvene for the seventh time on Tuesday knowing they face their last chance of working out a peace plan for their country.

If they manage to agree on an interim government constitution, their plan will be passed by the South African Parliament and South West Africa will be on the road to full independence by December 31 next year.

If they fail, the Turnhalle will stand no chance of convincing the world or South West Africa's inhabitants that it can lead the territory peacefully to independence.

Nor will Swapo need further "proof" that it is the only group capable of freeing the territory from South African domination.

At a time when many South Westers are keeping their options and eyes open for the winning side, the next few weeks will be crucial.

The Turnhalle's next session will help determine whether South West Africa will be capitalist or socialist.

The leaders of the 11 ethnic delegations and their chairman, Mr. Dirk Mudge, will be fully aware of this when they try to reach consensus behind closed doors on Tuesday.

The Turnhalle stands for a free Western capitalist economy, while Swapo has dedicated itself to the struggle against all manifestations of capitalism because "it is the capitalist system which is oppressing and exploiting us."

"We are socialist revolutionaries fighting for a socialist Namibia, an editorial in the Swapo mouth-

piece, Ambuze ya Namibia, said recently.

This means state control of the means of production and distribution, with the possible confrontation of individual property rights.

It is this vast discrepancy in political philosophy that makes direct negotiations between the Turnhalle and Swapo a practical impossibility.

Anyway Swapo rejects the idea of talking to Turnhalle delegates because "they are nothing but South African stooges trying to impose an ethnic plan."

"We will settle for nothing less than direct negotiations with the colonial power, South Africa," says Mr. Tauno Hatu-Kulipi, Swapo's treasurer.

Most Turnhalle delegates realise, however, that Swapo is a strong force in South West Africa's politics and cannot be ignored.

"The swing towards us is irreversible," said Mr. Hatu-Kulipi recently.

Chief Clemens Kapuuo, leader of the Turnhalle's Herero delegation who is tipped to become the country's first President, is confident the Turnhalle's 12-man working committee will work out a plan that will have the backing of most people.

Chief Kapuuo predicts it will take no more than three weeks to work out the interim government proposals — and that the government will be functioning within three months.

Chief Kapuuo represents the Turnhalle's super optimists. Other delegates say massive obstacles must still be overcome.

While vital constitutional aspects such as franchise qualifications have not even been discussed, there has been deadlock on others since the constitutional talks began.

Swapo opens big base in Angola

By HELEN ZILLE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A well-equipped Swapo striking base has been set up at Mulemba, about 350 km north of the South West African border, reliable Angolan sources reported yesterday.

It is being run by Mr Dimo Hamamba, supreme commander of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, Swapo's military wing.

The Angolan source confirmed earlier reports that two massive arms consignments were delivered to Swapo bases in Angola in September and October last year.

A further 45 tons of weapons were still expected. An unknown number of heavy vehicles, including armoured cars, were seen recently travelling to Mulemba under Cuban escort. They were due to arrive on January 9.

The report added that Swapo guerillas, backed by Cuban units, were massing at the base.

The arms delivered to Swapo's Angola bases in the past six months includes light machineguns and ammunition, mines, surface-to-air missiles, recoilless guns and rockets.

In a recent interview, Mr Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's representative in Britain and Western Europe, said Swapo would be compelled to accept the help of its friends if South Africa's military build-up in South West Africa continued.

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'Turnhalle man has CIA links'

The Star Bureau
LONDON. — A Swapo document alleging a CIA link with a former Swapo political exile now supporting the Turnhalle constitutional conference, has been released in London.

The claim, made in a lengthy memorandum issued by the Swapo Department of Information, says the girlfriend of returned dissident, Mr Emil Appolus has CIA connections.

Mr Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's Secretary for Information, handed in the memorandum to Mr Ted Rowlands, British Minister of State at the Foreign Office, this week.

Mr Katjavivi said Mr Appolus and his West Indian girlfriend, Miss Zainab Abbas, were expected to take over the overseas pub-

lic relations work for the Turnhalle interim government

● Miss Abbas is a close collaborator of the African-American Scholars Council in Washington.

Swapo says that the council is working on a R310'000 study project for the "CIA-Front", and US State Department-controlled Agency for International Development (AID).

● The council is directed by Mrs Connie Hilliard, wife of Jorge Sangumba, Foreign Secretary of Unifa.

According to Swapo, the council's brief for the study includes a request to assess the attitudes of "Government and Liberation Leadership in Southern Africa".

● Miss Abbas is writing a book on "liberation" movements together with an ex-CIA agent operating in London.

● The Star's Africa News Service reports that sources in Windhoek said today that Mr Appolus had not arrived in South West Africa yet. There was no confirmation whether he had won a contract to handle Turnhalle public relations overseas.

225
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SWA: Reds mass arms

WINDHOEK — Soviet-designed guided missiles and other sophisticated weapons, escorted by Cuban soldiers, are reportedly being massed at the Angolan town of Mulemba.

The town is said to be a striking base of black South West African nationalists in southern Angola.

The Windhoek Advertiser, in a report from Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa) said the Supreme Commander of the Peoples Liberation Army, Dimo Hamamba, was operating in Mulemba.

According to the newspaper's correspondent, about 600 black guerillas, formerly from South West Africa, are stationed at the strike base. They are said to be aided by Cuban units.

The flow of arms and battle units to Mulemba and three other bases apparently began last October.

"STALIN ORGAN"

Among the weapons mentioned were the 122 mm rocket tubes — the "Stalin Organ" — used in the Angola War, and anti-tank mines.

Several consignments of airlifted cargo, mostly tens of thousands of rounds of light machine-gun ammunition, also arrived at Huambo Airport, the report said — Sapa

GRONDWET VIR

Namibië is die naam

SWA

(25)

Deur TIM KRYNAUW 16/11/77

GRONDWES kan binne die volgende drie maande 'n veelsigige tussentydse regering hê. 'n Ontwerpgrondwet vir 'n tussentydse regering is in die naweek in Pretoria deur regsverteenwoordigers van die verskillende afdelings opgestel.

Terwyl Suidwesters oor hierdie netelige saak merkwaardige konsensus bereik het, het geheime Franse berigte oor twee nuwe Franse vlootbasisse teen die kus van Angola 'n skerp skadu laat gooi oor die moontlikheid van vrede op die subkontinent. (Berig op die bladsy.)

...aar eers die goeie vordering met gevolg sal die naam Namibië heet; 'n skepping indertydse Swapo lid prof. Kerina, wat teruggekom het en 'n uitspraak van die Turnhalle-geword het. Die nuwe staat ook

...heer, sy eie vlag en volkslied kry hy binnekort, is gister in Pretoria aan RAPPORT.

Voel sterk

In die drukke bespiegeling oor die hoogste poste in die nuwe bedeling word daar gedink aan mnr. Dirk Mudge as eerste minister, mnr. Andrew Cloppers as speaker, dr. Ben Africa as adjunk-premier, en mnr. Clémens Kapuuo as eerste president. Omdat mense buite die Turnhalle waarskynlik ook vir 'n goeie staatsamp in aanmerking sal kom, is die moontlikheid in 'n uitdaging van die kop Auala, heel aan die oerk in Owambo-Kavango Namibië se eerste president 'n air word.

Die beskerming van fundamentele menseregte is 'n saak waarvoor die swart afgevaardigdes in die Turnhalle baie belang het. AS 'n verklaring van menseregte aanyvaar en effektief toegepas kan word, behoort dit veel by te dra tot Westerse steun vir die tussentydse regering te verskaf, meen hulle.

Petisie

Dit sal die propaganda van Swapo, wat deesdae al hoe meer, Root bande smee, 'n gevoelige slag kan toedien.

Geen Kommunistiese land ter wêreld bied effektiewe beskerming van menseregte nie.

RAPPORT verneem uit ingeligte bronne dat daar 'n verbasende mate van konsensus oor die voorstelle vir die tussentydse regering verkry is. Dit word nou verwag dat die grondwetkomitee binne die volgende week of twee met 'n volledige uitgewerkte grondwet na die volle beraad sal gaan vir goedkeuring.

Die finale grondwet sal ook in die vorm van 'n petisie vir die instelling van 'n tussentydse regering aan die regering van die RSA voorgelê word.

Die Eerste Minister mnr. John Vorster het te hê, sal die petisie die hoogste prioriteit geniet, en daar kan verwag word dat die Suid-Afrikaanse parlement dit dadelik sal implementeer.

Grondwet

...die huidige stap sal lede van die tussentydse regering verkies word en hulle sal dringende aandag moet gee aan.

Die implementering van die besluite van die Turnhalle-beraad, wat in hoofsaak neerkom op die verdere breë aftakeling van die stelsel van rassediskriminasie in Suidwes, en op gelyke lone en geleenthede vir almal.

VERVOLG OP BL. SES.

MUDGE, mnr. Namibië se eerste premier?

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Swapo and Robert Mugabe in IRA link?

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Swapo and Robert Mugabe's guerilla army in Rhodesia are trying to forge links with the Irish Republican Army, according to informed sources.

There are unconfirmed reports that Mugabe, the Zupa leader, has been in contact with the IRA to ask for training. It is not known whether the Irish movement agreed. A strategic expert said these reports, if true, pointed to a possible increase in urban terrorism in Rhodesia. This would be a new departure for the Zamu guerillas in Zupa. So far they have attempted only rural infiltration.

EXPERIENCED

The IRA, as the most experienced urban terrorist movement in the world, could train Zupa members in the planting of bombs, booby-traps and incendiary devices.

It is not clear what type of support the Irish movement could give Swapo, which has far smaller manpower than the Rhodesian groups, but it appears unlikely that it could get effectively involved in Southern Africa.

In Rhodesia, disagreements within Zupa have driven Zupa guerillas into the western half of the country, where security forces have declared a new operational area called Tangent.

The guerillas are understood to be established within Tangent, both in the rural areas and in the black districts of Bulawayo. They have already carried out a number of sabotage operations, including damage to the railway line through Botswana.

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Draft plan for SWA is ready

By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN

THE eight lawyers of the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference have finally agreed on a draft constitution for an interim multiracial government for South West Africa, which will be established within the next four months.

This historic decision was taken at a meeting which ended in Pretoria on Saturday and thus solved the six-month-old deadlock of the constitutional committee, according to informed sources.

The committee's discussions have been marked by several showdowns and clashes between Black and White delegates, which nearly caused the collapse of the full conference.

A copy of the draft was flown to Windhoek yesterday and the leaders of seven ethnic groups will receive their copies today.

The lawyers drew up the draft on instruction of the Turnhalle's constitutional committee.

Tomorrow, the constitutional committee and its legal advisers will begin the final deliberations. The committee will sit in the mornings, whilst the leaders will meet separately in the afternoon to sort out any problems.

Although tough negotiations are still expected on some aspects, the committee is likely to approve the draft with minor modifications.

The subsequent ratification by the full conference of more than 150 members by the end of the month is regarded as a mere formality.

Early next month the Turnhalle Conference will submit the draft constitution to the South African Government in the form of a petition, requesting

'Key issues still to be decided'

By HELEN FILLER
Staff Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — Many key issues on the constitutional question still had to be resolved, sources close to the Turnhalle conference said yesterday.

I was told that the South African legal team had no power to take political decisions for South West Africa's leaders. The legal team was there to advise their delegations, and to draft a constitution when political decisions had been taken by the constitutional committee.

At their meeting, the legal advisers worked out the constitutional points on which

agreement was reached. Outlined are areas where there has been no agreement.

⊙ Drafted a time-table for the discussions of the working committee.

Delegates expect the time-table to make the talks run far more smoothly than before.

Amongst the unresolved issues to be tackled are: franchise qualifications; division of power between the multiracial central government and the second tier ethnic councils; whether certain residential areas will remain segregated, how various population groups will be represented in the central parliament.

Cont. next page

Conference will submit the draft constitution to the South African Government in the form of a petition, requesting it to pass the necessary legislation to change the South African Constitution and to establish an interim government with effective constitutional powers

NAMIBIA

In view of the urgency of the "Namibian crisis" and the appeal by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to the Turnhalle in his meeting with its leaders in November, it can be expected the Government will give this matter top priority

Important features of the draft constitution include the following.

① Namibia and South West Africa are the two names proposed for the new state. Ironically, until now the Government has branded those using the name Namibia, which originated from Swapo, as traitors

② It will be a three-tier government, but most of the important and effective powers will be vested in the central Government. This will constitute a defeat for the verkrampt Du Plessis-Van Zyl faction which insisted that all effective powers be given to the regional ethnic bodies.

③ There will be a Bill of Rights to protect minority and cultural groups

④ The strong central executive will be based on a Cabinet elected by a national assembly

The major point of difference could be the basis of elections for the national assembly

The Ovambos, representing 46 per cent of the total population, might insist on proportional representation, whilst the minority groups will probably demand an equal number of representatives per group

It is strongly believed that Mr Dirk Mudge will emerge as the first prime minister, Chief Clemens Kapuuo as first president, and Mr Andrew Kloppers as speaker

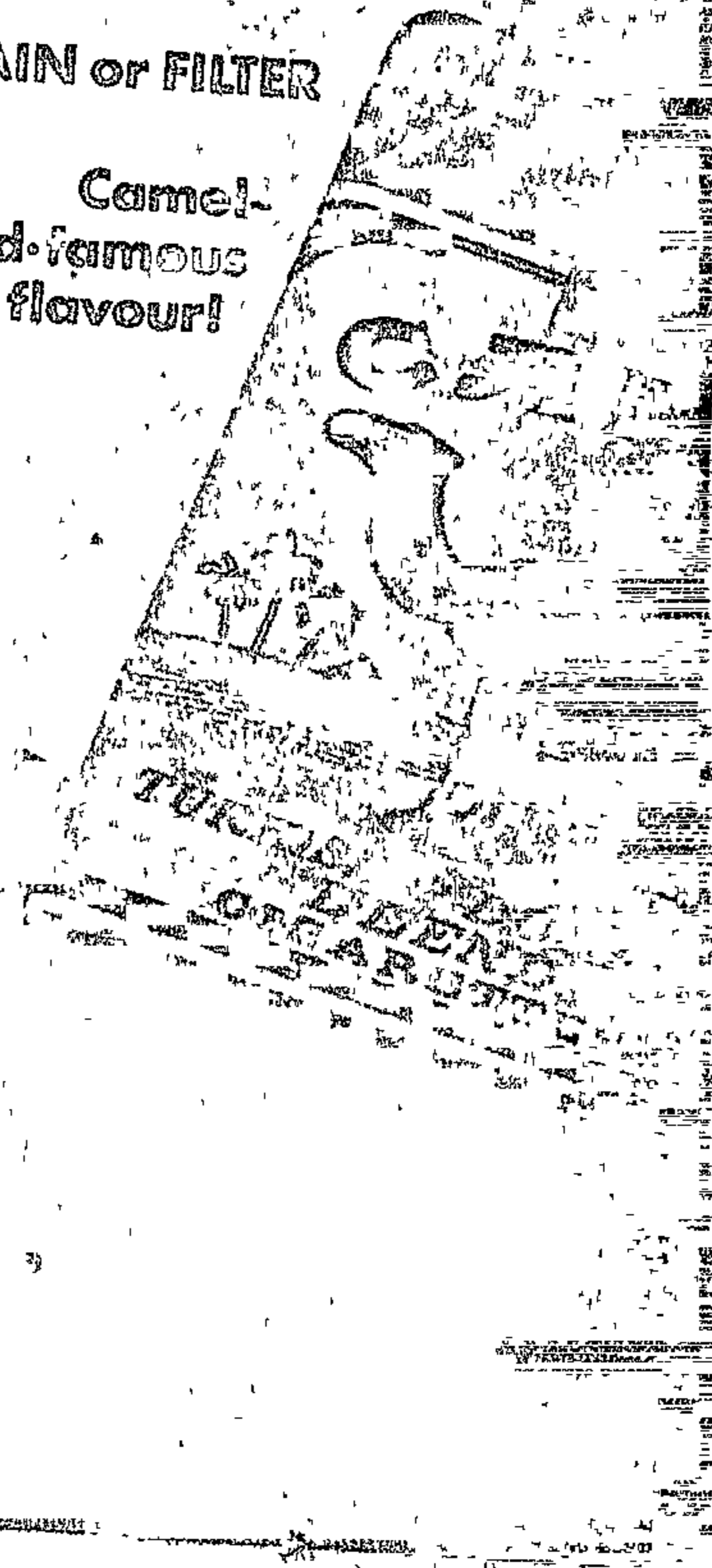
⑤ Worked out the constitutional points on which

ed; how various population groups will be represented in the central parliament.

Fresh from the U.S.

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for flavour!



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Mission ^{RDW} barred ^{10/1/77} from SWA

GENEVA — The Inter-parliamentary Union said yesterday that South Africa had refused access to South West Africa to a five-member fact-finding mission.

The union, which has 71 member parliaments around the world, established the mission at its session in Madrid last October.

Instead of going to SWA the mission will now visit Tanzania from January 12 to 16 and Zambia from January 17 to 25, the union said.

A report on human rights in SWA and progress towards self-determination will be circulated to all member parliaments and be discussed at the next union session in Canberra in April.

South African sources said permission to visit South West Africa was refused because of the terms of reference of the mission, rather than the nationalities of its members. The resolution establishing the group, the sources said, allowed little hope for an objective final report — UPI.

Last lap for SWA talks

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The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Turnhalle leaders are confident they will finalise a constitution for South West Africa within four weeks with a draft being tabled tomorrow when the Constitution Committee reconvenes

A working committee with one representative from each delegation, under the chairmanship of Mr Dirk Mudge, will consider it in consultation with the constitution committee

Delegates were anxious to finalise a constitution for passage through Parliament during its coming session. They expected interim government to be instituted in the territory before July

The informal deadline for the Turnhalle is February 15 when Owambo delegates begin a session of their legislative council and Turnhalle leaders leave on an overseas visit

OPTIMISTIC

The leader of the Basar delegation, Dr Ben Africa, was "cautiously optimistic" and the leader of the coloured delegation Mr Andrew Kloppers "very optimistic" that this would be the last lap

Turnhalle delegates said a likely obstacle to quick agreement was whether municipalities should be racially separated or integrated

With this went property ownership, specifically the black and brown demand that all should be entitled to acquire property in hitherto white suburbs

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**Swapo
attack
put off**

Defence Correspondent
 Swapo's expected stepped-up terrorist offensive on the South West Africa-Angola border in January and February has been postponed to April because preparations have fallen behind.

Major General Wally Black Defence Force Director-General of operations said last month that Swapo was expected to launch terrorist action at many points along the border to spread security forces more thinly.

According to informed sources, there are already indications that Swapo is trying to widen operations from Owambo, where until now almost all activity has taken place.

BASES

Swapo guerrillas are believed to be based in Angola, opposite the Kavango homeland east of Owambo, and the Kaokoveld, to the west.

There are also signs that Swapo intends carrying out reconnaissance in the eastern Caprivi for possible operations.

But by April, Swapo will start losing the advantage of the rainy season, which makes vehicle movement almost impossible and tracking very difficult.

Dissension within the movement is also affecting Swapo's ability to fight

- A s, Transvaal Archives
- Acc.
- Add. Mss Manuscripts)
- AYB ok for South African
- C.A. ape Town
- C-B ll-Bannerman
- CO British Colonial Office
- DSAB uth African Biography
- FK s in the Transvaal al Office, Great Britain
- GLCC ounty Council
- GS Goewermentsekretaris,
- JL University of Cape Town
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- MP uth Africa). Photostat ansvaal Archives
- N.G.K.A. .G.K. (Dutch Reformed n
- N.L.W. National Library of Wales, Aberystwith
- O.F.S.A. Orange Free State Archives, Bloemfontein
- P Archives of the President, Orange Free State

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Cape Times
18/11/77

Turnhalle optimistic over SWA draft constitution

WINDHOEK. — Turnhalle constitutional conference delegates were optimistic yesterday that a large measure of agreement existed about the draft constitution prepared for South West Africa at the weekend.

The constitution committee resumes its sitting here today when the draft constitution completed by the Turnhalle legal advisers in Pretoria at the weekend will be tabled.

Delegates within the constitution committee were already in Windhoek yesterday and they were expected to meet their legal advisers during the course of the day for preliminary discussions of the draft constitution.

The majority of delegates said the mere fact that the legal advisers had reached agreement on a draft constitution was a reason for optimism.

They pointed out that the 11 delegations represented in the constitution committee had reached a large measure of agreement before adjourning for the December recess.

Copies of the draft constitution were being circulated among delegations yesterday to be studied in preparation for today's sitting.

— Sapa

Rights for all in SWA

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Clive Cowley,

The Star's Africa News Service

18/11/79
WINDHOEK — Fundamental rights will be guaranteed to all citizens in South West Africa/Namibia — regardless of race, language, sex, religion and politics — in terms of a draft constitution tabled in the Turnhalle today.

A draft constitution for interim government includes a Bill of Rights with the Supreme Court as guardian.

It declares that fundamental rights will be binding on legislative and executive authorities. In no instance may such rights be assailed or abrogated in their substance. The only significant restriction on personal liberty, marxist/leninist parties will be prohibited as hostile to the State, in terms of the proposals before the constitution committee.

INDIVIDUALS
Dignity is declared to be inviolable. Everyone is given the right to develop as an individual "insofar as it does not assail the rights of others or conflict with public order and morality".

The life, liberty and physical person of everyone is also declared to be inviolable and may only be assailed, the Bill of Rights states, on the grounds of legal writ.

All people are said to be equal before the law. None may be privileged or prejudiced on grounds of his origins, sex, language, race, faith or political conviction.

RELIGION

Freedom of religion is guaranteed.

Everyone is given freedom to express opinion in word, writing or illustration "insofar as it does not assail the rights of others or is not harmful to the State".

Press freedom is specifically guaranteed within the limits of "legal writ, preservation of public order and protection of the youth, personal honour and esteem".

GUARANTEED

The right to possess property is also guaranteed. Dispossession may only take place, with fair compensation, in the public interest and on legal authority.

Everyone is given the right to take part in public activities, to assemble freely and to establish political parties, subject to the proposed restriction on Marxist/Leninist parties.

● SWA will have free economy — Page 3.

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No agreement on SWA plan, say delegates

By HELEN ZILLE
Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — A draft constitution for South West Africa has not been finalised
A close study of the "minutes" of last Friday's meeting which were released to delegates yesterday showed that the eight, Turnhalle lawyers had merely drawn up a working plan for the constitutional committee to follow in its attempt to reach consensus on the major political issues
The mammoth task of attempting to reach sufficient agreement for the

drafting of a constitution begins in the Turnhalle today when the leaders of the 11 ethnic delegations meet under the chairmanship of Mr Dirk Mudge
"We will not have a draft constitution until we can produce a set of proposals that can be formulated into a document and handed to the South African Parliament," a delegate said yesterday
"We are far from that stage"
A close study of the document drawn up by the lawyers showed there had been no agreement on 90 per cent of the matters

that must be resolved before a draft constitution can be drawn up
Most of these points have not even been discussed in the Turnhalle
"The agenda the lawyers drew up is about as far removed from a constitution as a donkey is from a race-horse," I was told yesterday
"At best one could call this document a sort of working plan or guideline for us to follow"

At their meeting in Pretoria last Friday the lawyers handed in the constitutional proposals of the Namas, Coloureds and Bastards, Whites, Kavangos and Hereros

On some vital points, such as the composition of the Legislative Assembly and proposed Cabinet, there are eight conflicting proposals.

Several delegates said Press reports that the draft was ready were embarrassing "as there will still have to be much discussion before we iron out the remaining political points."

If the new formula of the 12-man committee works the Turnhalle may be ready for a draft constitution in about four weeks

But Mr Mudge said yesterday there was still doubt about whether the 12-man committee plan would be implemented

"The full 38-man constitutional committee could still reconsider and reject the proposal," Mr Mudge said.

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Parliamentary union 18/1/77 refused entry to SWA

Own Correspondent *Cape Times*

LUSAKA. — The South African Government has blocked the four-man Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) delegation from assessing the political, economical and cultural situation in Namibia (South West Africa).

Chairman of the Geneva-based IPU, Mr Ralf Friberg, said here yesterday that his fact-finding commission which arrived in the Zambian capital on Sunday night, has been denied entry into Namibia by the South African authorities.

The parliamentary organization has now decided to send its delegation to two frontline states, Zambia and Tanzania, to probe the situation in Namibia. It is scheduled to spend nine days in Zambia.

The IPU delegation includes Mr. Peter Temple Morris, an MP from the United Kingdom, Mr K K

Kairis, member of the Soviet Supreme Council and Mr Mbenza Thubi from Zaire. The delegation was picked at the last IPU conference in Canada last year.

Mr Friberg said: "We shall have opportunity to speak to South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) representatives, Namibian refugees and Zambian party and government officials."

Draft constitution for SWA interim government

Cape Times 19/1/77

WINDHOEK. — A broad outline emerged here yesterday of the proposed interim government to be established in South West Africa, when a lengthy constitutional draft was circulated among delegates to the constitutional conference.

The proposals, drafted by legal advisers to the Turnhalle delegations and now being considered by the constitution committee, gave general outlines with alternatives of what the composition and functions of the government of the independent republic of South West Africa-Namibia would look like

The central government, the document suggested, would consist of a President, an executive body called the Council of Ministers, a legislative body called the National Assembly and the judiciary

According to the constitutional proposals, the judiciary would still fall under the Supreme Court of South Africa during the period of interim government

For the period of interim government, the President of South West Africa would be appointed by the South African State President in consultation with the South West African Council of Ministers

The president would act as a symbol of unity and would be entitled to reach agreements on behalf of the South West African Government.

The Prime Minister would be appointed by the National Assembly by an absolute majority

Qualifications

The Prime Minister must be a member of the National Assembly and would have the same qualifications as any member of the assembly

The document gave a number of alternative proposals by Turnhalle delegations as far as the appointment, dismissal and composition of the Council of Ministers was concerned.

The proposals envisaged the Council of Ministers to be appointed by electoral colleges (population groups)

Only members of the National Assembly would be eligible to become members of the Council of Ministers

The duties and functions of the Prime Minister during the period of interim government would be to negotiate with the South African Government on final independence

All decisions by the Council of Ministers must be taken by consensus, but the council could decide to make decisions on the basis of an ordinary majority, a two-thirds majority or a three-quarters majority

The proposals listed a large number of alternatives suggested by the delegations concerning the composition of the National Assembly

but may be withdrawn at any time, the proposals suggested

Unentrenched government functions which could be claimed by second-tier government for their jurisdiction included forestry, education (excluding higher education), social welfare and pensions, community development, art and culture, traditional law, exploitation of surface rights and traditional local authorities

Concerning the judiciary, the document proposed that the number of judges in South West Africa be decided by the Council of Ministers

The seat of the Supreme Court would be Windhoek and it would have jurisdiction over the entire South West Africa

Until such time as the National Assembly decided otherwise, the Appeal Court of South Africa would be entitled to hear appeals arising from cases in the South West Africa Supreme Court.

In the section dealing with the second-tier government, the proposals suggested that the existing authorities for the population groups be retained as representative of those groups

The Basters, Whites, Bushmen, Caprivians, Kavango, Coloured people, Namas and Ovanbos had existing representative bodies. Legislation in terms of which these bodies had been established would be regarded as their future constitutions

In the case of population groups such as the Damaras, Tswanas and Hereros, where no such bodies would exist by the time an interim government was installed, their present Turnhalle delegations would be regarded as electoral colleges for the election of the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly

The second-tier authorities would act as electoral colleges for the election of members of the National Assembly. They would advise the assembly on matters referred to them by that body or matters pertaining specifically to their population group

The chapter dealing with local authorities recognized that White, Brown and Black towns existed

Buying of property within towns would be controlled by the representative authority under which the town fell. Where necessary, the representative authority would create townships where everybody could own property. In cases where the representative authority did not create such "open" townships, the central government would do so.

A proposed Bill of Rights forbidding any kind of discrimination is built into the constitutional draft.

It listed a number of fundamental rights to be observed by legislative, executive and legal authorities in the independent republic

Among these were

The principle of human dignity will be unassailable and will be maintained by all in a position of authority

All people are equal before the law. Nobody will be either favoured or prejudiced on the grounds of sex, language, race, religion, origin or political affiliation.

Religious freedom

Freedom of religion is guaranteed. Everybody will have the right to express an opinion in writing or otherwise, providing it does not infringe the rights of others or harm the State

The Bill of Rights sought to guarantee freedom of the press within the legal limits protecting the rights of individuals and the State.

The right to own property is guaranteed and property may be disowned should this be in the public interest and it is sanctioned by law. Reasonable compensation will be payable in the event of property being disowned

Everybody will have the right to take part in the activities of society, to hold meetings and to establish political parties

Formation of political parties or groups with a Marxist-Leninist ideology is expressly forbidden. — Sapa

Electoral colleges

It was clear however that it would be composed of members elected by the different electoral colleges. The number of members in the National Assembly would be determined by the number of members elected by the electoral colleges

Some delegations suggested that each of the population groups appoint four members to the assembly and others suggested a greater number

The National Assembly would be the legislative body in the republic of South West Africa-Namibia, the proposals said

During the period of interim government the South African Government would retain legislative and executive powers over defence, foreign affairs, transport, monetary affairs, internal security, and posts and telecommunications

Among the government functions entrusted for the National Assembly were immigration and passport control, water affairs and energy, information, trade and industry, labour and unemployment, national health, fisheries, justice, nature conservation, agriculture, technical services and marketing

Legislative powers concerning these government functions may be delegated to second-tier governments

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Turnhalle deadlock solved

JOHANNESBURG — The eight lawyers of the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference have finally agreed on a draft constitution for an interim multiracial government for South West Africa which will be established within the next four months.

This historic decision was taken at a meeting which ended in Pretoria on Saturday and thus solved the six-month-old deadlock of the constitutional committee which has been in session since May last year.

Tomorrow the 35-man constitutional committee and its legal advisers will begin the final deliberations.

Although some tough negotiations are still expected on some aspects, conference sources are confident the committee will finally approve the draft with minor modifications.

The subsequent ratification by the full conference of more than 150 members by the end of the month is regarded as a mere formality.

Early in February the Turnhalle conference will submit the draft constitution to the South African Government in the form of a petition, requesting it to pass the necessary legislation to change the South African constitution and to establish an interim government with effective constitutional powers.

It can be expected the South African Government will give this matter priority. Namibia and South West Africa are the two

names proposed for the new state. It will be a three-tier government with effective powers vested in the central government. This will constitute a defeat for the Verkramppte Dupleisis-Van Zyl faction which insisted on all effective powers to be given to the regional ethnic bodies.

It is believed Mr Dirk Mudge will emerge as the first Prime Minister, Chief Clemens Kapuo as first president and Mr Andrew Kloppers as Speaker. — DDC

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Poll call as Swapo stages protest

WINDHOEK. — Swapo staged a minor demonstration outside the Turnhalle yesterday an hour before the constitution committee reconvened.

About 50 officials and members of the Windhoek branch of Swapo gathered outside the building and marched down Windhoek's main street. They carried banners rejecting the Turnhalle and demanding elections supervised by the United Nations.

Some banners called for the release of all political prisoners.

Police followed the procession at a distance. The marchers were greeted with Black Power salutes from a number of Black onlookers.

One member of the Windhoek executive, Mr. Tauno Hatukulipi, said: "In the absence of free elections under UN supervision, the liberation struggle is going to be intensified, no matter what the cost, until genuine independence is achieved."

"The Turnhalle is trying to come up with an interim government which would be imposed on the people without proper elections."

The marchers handed out pamphlets saying Pretoria was afraid to hold an election because it knew it had no support — Sapa.

Bill of Rights proposed for SWA republic

DD
9/1/77

WINDHOEK — A Bill of Rights is included in a document, outlining constitutional proposals for South West Africa, which was circulated among delegates to the Turnhalle conference here yesterday.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the conference, warned the full Constitutional Committee, however, not to be misled into believing that the legal advisers had drawn up a draft constitution.

Advisers had merely tabulated a list of proposals which would serve as a guide for future discussions, he said.

While a Bill of Rights, forbidding any discrimination, was built into the outline, the chapter dealing with local authorities recognised the fact that white, brown and black towns existed and buying of property within towns would be controlled by the representative authority under which the town fell.

The outline listed a number of rights to be observed by authorities after independence.

Among these were

The principle of human dignity will be unassailable.

All people are equal before the law. Nobody will be either favoured or prejudiced on grounds of sex, language, race, religion, origin or political affiliation.

Everybody will have the right to express an opinion in writing or otherwise, but the formation of political parties with a Marxist ideology is

expressly forbidden

The central government, the outline suggested, would consist of a president, an executive body called the "council of ministers," a legislative body called the "national assembly" and the judiciary.

For the period of interim government, the president of South West Africa would be appointed by the South African State President in consultation with the South West African council of ministers.

The president would reach agreements on behalf of the South West African government.

A prime minister would be appointed by the national assembly by an absolute majority.

Second tier authorities would act as electoral colleges for the election of members of the national assembly. They would advise the assembly on matters referred to them by that body or matters pertaining specifically to their population group.

During the period of interim government, the South African Government would retain legislative and executive powers over defence, foreign affairs, transport, finance, internal security, and posts and telecommunications. — SAPA-DDC

SELF-RULE FOR SWA OUTLINED

WINDHOEK — A broad outline emerged here yesterday of the interim government to be established in South West Africa when a lengthy constitutional draft was circulated among delegates to the constitutional conference.

The proposals, drafted by legal advisers to the Turnhalle delegations, which were now being considered by the constitution committee, gave general outlines and are alternatives of what the composition and functions of the government of the independent Republic of South West Africa-Namibia would look like.

The central government, the document suggested, would consist of a President, an executive body called the Council of Ministers, a legislative body called the National Assembly and the judiciary.

According to the constitutional proposals, the judiciary would still fall under the Supreme Court of South Africa during the period of interim government.

For the period of interim government, the President of South West Africa would be appointed by the South African State President in consultation with the South West African Council of Ministers.

The President would act as a symbol of unity and would be entitled to reach agreements on behalf of the South West African government.

The Prime Minister would be appointed by the National Assembly by an absolute majority.

The Prime Minister must be a member of the National Assembly and he would have to have the same qualifications as any other member.

The document gave a number of alternative proposals by Turnhalle delegations as far as the appointment, dismissal and composition of the Council of Ministers was concerned.

The proposals envisaged the Council of Ministers to be appointed by electoral colleges (population groups).

Only members of the National Assembly would be eligible to become members of the Ministers' Council.

The duties and functions of the Prime Minister during the period of interim government would be to negotiate with the South African Government on final independence.

All decisions by the Council of Ministers must be taken by consensus but the council could decide to make decisions on the basis of an ordinary majority, a two-thirds majority or a three-quarters majority.

Alternative

The proposals listed a large number of alternatives suggested by the delegations concerning the composition of the National Assembly.

It was clear, however, that it would be composed of members elected by the different electoral colleges. The number of members in the National Assembly would be determined by the number of members elected by the electoral colleges.

Some delegations suggested that each of the population groups appoint four members to the Assembly and others suggested a greater number.

The National Assembly would be the legislative body in the Republic of South West Africa-Namibia, the proposals said.

During the period of interim government the South African Government would retain legislative and executive powers over defence, foreign affairs, transport, monetary affairs, internal security, and posts and telecommunication. — (Sapa)



WINDHOEK — The leader of the Damara delegation at the Turnhalle constitutional conference, Mr. E. Christie, faces Swapo and Swanu pickets at the talks yesterday where draft proposals for an interim government for South West Africa were circulated. Opposite Mr. Christie is Swanu chairman Mr. Gerson Veni (left).

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Shape of SWA emerges in draft

The Argus Africa News Service

ARGUS 19/1/77

WINDHOEK — The shape of South West Africa (or Namibia) as an independent and democratic republic with a free economy emerges clearly in a draft constitution for interim government tabled in the Turnhalle yesterday.

Nonetheless certain differences in the constitutional conference are still unresolved.

They concern the composition of the National Assembly, appointment of the Council of Ministers, division of powers between the central government and ethnic authorities and land ownership in urban areas.

On the first three, however, consensus is close.

The draft proposes a basis for an interim government to rule the territory until it achieves sovereign independence from South Africa in late 1978.

BILL OF RIGHTS

A Bill of fundamental rights is incorporated in the draft. It guarantees freedom of religion, speech and political activity for everyone regardless of sex, origin, race, religion and political persuasion.

Political parties with marxist-leninist ideology would, however, be prohibited as inimical to the state.

A three-tier system of government is envisaged. In spite of its basis of ethnicity, it is a far cry from bantustans. The territorial integrity of SWA/Namibia is to be inviolate.

Furthermore the population groups are to share wealth and power for the

Black and Brown delegations want all townships and cities opened to all races, while the Whites are so far prepared to concede only that new suburbs be 'open.'

first time on a national level.

All of the 11 groups plus an 'open' group possibly — people of mixed descent or who reject ethnicity — will be represented in the central government.

On the second tier, representative authorities will serve individual groups, with control of domestic matters. The third tier will be municipal.

Second-tier authorities will appoint legislators to the National Assembly.

Significantly, several delegations to the Turnhalle propose — the Whites included — that they need not necessarily appoint legislators of their own ethnic group.

BUSHMEN

It appears to be a device intended to guarantee representation for the Bushmen, but clearly it leaves the door open for political cross-pollination over ethnic boundaries.

The draft proposes that the central government should consist of a President, as ceremonial head-of-state, a Council of Mi-

nisters as executive, a National Assembly as legislative authority, a Supreme Court as guardian of fundamental rights.

The Prime Minister would be elected on majority vote in the National Assembly.

ASSEMBLY OPTIONS

The options for representation in the National Assembly range from three to five legislators for each ethnic group and the 'open' group.

A sharply different proposal comes from the Kavango delegation. It envisages from one to eight representatives each, on a staggered basis related to the size of populations.

The result would be eight representatives for the Ovambos, with 380 000 people, and one representative for the Tswanas, with 5 000 people.

In principle, a unitary state. The populous Ovambos, with 46 percent of the people, are thus far silent on this.

PORTFOLIOS

As for the Council of Ministers, most delegations would evidently prefer ethnic authorities — convened as electoral colleges — to appoint at least one Cabinet Minister each.

It would be left to the Prime Minister to allocate portfolios.

SA CONTROLLED

Until independence, South Africa would retain control of defence, internal security, foreign affairs, transport, currencies and foreign exchange, posts and telecommunications.

All other powers would be divided between the

central government in SWA/Namibia and ethnic authorities.

The overwhelming majority — including the important finance portfolio with control over the budget and revenues from natural resources and companies — would go to the central government.

Ethnic authorities would be given powers over their own domestic affairs.

LAND OWNERSHIP

The White delegation would prefer greater powers for ethnic authorities, but even their designs do not go much further than agriculture and forestry, agricultural credit and land tenure, social welfare and pensions, community development and primary and secondary education.

The draft constitution leaves land ownership in urban areas as a matter for the interim government to resolve.

Black and Brown delegations want all townships and cities to be opened to people of all races, while the Whites are so far prepared to concede only that new suburbs should be 'open'.

South African laws will remain in force until the interim government repeals or amends them.

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School barriers down

Cape Times
20/1/77

WINDHOEK. — At least six Coloured children have been accepted in two Windhoek private schools for Whites although school integration is still illegal in the territory.

When schools re-opened yesterday, five Coloured boys fell into line at St Paul's Roman Catholic College and Denise Kaizer, a Coloured girl, joined the Standard 7 class of the Holy Cross Convent.

Their admission follows last year's decision of the Roman Catholic Church to admit pupils of all races to their schools with or without the permission of the authorities.

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330

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Macbride
warns
on
SWA

NEW YORK — Sean MacBride, retiring UN Commissioner for Namibia, says South Africa's actions in the next month could provoke black civil war in South West Africa.

The 72-year-old former Foreign Minister of Ireland and 1974 Nobel Peace Prize winner voiced his concern in an interview yesterday as he prepared to give up the post that for the past three years has involved him in UK efforts to get South Africa out of the territory.

"The information I have," he said, "is that South Africa has set up a timetable for handing over power to a so-called provisional government of South West Africa within a month from now."

He said the South Africans hoped "to divide the Namibian people and continue to hold Sway in Namibia through a Government nominated by them and armed and financed by them." This could lead to a civil war involving Swapo.

That kind of situation "is likely to lead to another Angola," he said, because "Swapo is likely to call for outside assistance from Angola, Nigeria and perhaps the Cubans."

Asked what could forestall the kind of "Angola situation" he feared, Mr MacBride replied. "Agreement by South Africa to meet the United Nations to discuss the modalities and the timetable for such an election."

Mr MacBride said the conference would have to include Swapo and any other political or religious groups regarded as having a substantial interest.

Sapa-AP.

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DD 701177

Swapo plan to step up war

LONDON — The establishment by the Turnhalle conference of an interim government in South West Africa, possibly within the next few months will signal the start by Swapo of an escalated terrorist war in the territory.

Swapo will not hesitate to call on its "friends" including Eastern bloc countries for military assistance. It claims it has no shortage of arms and logistic supplies and that it may use "advanced weapons."

In the frankest interview since his appointment as director of infor-

mation for Swapo, Mr Peter Katjavivi said yesterday. "We are heading for a new kind of warfare. By introducing an interim government in Namibia South Africa will close the door to negotiation with Swapo. We will have no alternative then but to fight it out on the battlefield."

Mr Katjavivi made it clear Swapo would accept arms from communist countries or any other source. "Arms are no problem," he said.

He anticipated that Swapo might have to wage "conventional warfare" in certain areas — a hint possibly that mechanised columns will be used and that Swapo is confident it can meet South African columns on their own terms.

"The situation that is building up in Namibia now could engulf the whole of Southern Africa," Mr Katjavivi said.

(Consensus on bill of rights, page 9)

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Striking SWA teachers ignore jobs deadline

WINDHOEK — Talks between the striking Nama teachers in South West Africa and the chief inspector of Nama schools, Mr C Grundling, were still going on late yesterday — the first day of the new school year.

Most of the 237 teachers, who were dismissed during December for boycotting their classes for a month, have not re-applied for their former positions, said Mr Hendrik Witbooi, a former headmaster at one of the schools.

Mr Witbooi, who is also the chief of the Witbooi people in Namaland, was

one of those dismissed.

The Minister of Coloured, Nama and Rehoboth Relations, Mr Hennie Smit, said after his weekend meeting with the teachers' association that the teachers had until yesterday to re-apply for their former positions.

The teachers say they will not re-apply until they get the same salaries as Coloured teachers

Mr Witbooi said only 60 pupils attended his former school yesterday. The school had 600 pupils last year

Meanwhile an official of

the Namibian Students Organisation said attendance at Black Schools in Windhoek's Black township of Katutura, was "fairly normal, but a number of high school pupils were considering alternative means of education"

At Windhoek's two Roman Catholic schools, which went multiracial yesterday, no incidents were reported

At the Holy Cross Convent six Black pupils were enrolled for the new school year, and five were enrolled at St Paul's Secondary School — Sapa

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Why Swapo won't deal

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's London representative, has denied in a BBC radio interview that it was a "tactical error" on Swapo's part not to participate in the Turnhalle talks.

"We refuse to participate in the tribal talks because they are not genuine," he said. "They are being imposed and the people who are participating are men who are working within the framework of the South African Bantustan institutions."

Mr Katjavivi added: "The South Africans are not really out to achieve a genuine solution."

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Turnhalle agrees on rights Bill

20/1/77
rom

By HELEN ZILLE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Good progress was made at the Turnhalle yesterday when the 12-man working committee reached consensus on the contents of a Bill of Rights for the territory

If their recommendations are accepted by the Constitutional Committee and the full conference, the Bill will be included in a draft constitution

The accepted Bill of Rights was based on the proposals of the Turnhalle's lawyers, with two major additions

- A recognition of the rights of minority groups and a guarantee of their protection

- A guarantee of the principle of freedom of movement

Other principles of the proposed Bill are the equality of all before the law, the freedom of religion, the freedom of the Press within the normal

limits, and the right to property ownership.

The Bill also states that Marxist Leninist parties will be prohibited as hostile

Optimistic delegates emerged from the meeting saying the discussions were characterised by "co-operation and goodwill." However there was disagreement on the method of enforcement of the Bill, and the discussion was shelved until today

Yesterday morning's session was spent largely in debate on the future name of the territory.

The legal proposals suggested the acceptance of either Republic of South West Africa or the Republic of Namibia. But with the Whites, Basters, Owambos and Caprivi delegations insisting on South West Africa, and the Kavangos, Coloureds, Hereros, Tswanas and Damaras arguing for Namibia a compromise was found in the name South

West Africa/Namibia for the interim government period; with the possibility of a national competition to finalise a name for full independence.

Delegates said yesterday the timetable drawn up by the legal advisers had given the debate new impetus and direction

They were confident of reaching consensus rapidly on proposals such as a figurehead president, but foresaw difficulties over the legislative and executive bodies

They will also stand by their decision, taken in August last year, that during the interim government period, South Africa will maintain control over such matters as Defence, Foreign Affairs, Transport, Monetary Affairs, Internal Security and Telecommunications

This is because it will take some time to build up these departments

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MR MCBRIDE

27/1/77

SWA civil war soon — Macbride

UNITED NATIONS — Mr Sean Macbride, retiring UN Commissioner for Namibia, says South Africa's actions in the next month could provoke black civil war in South West Africa.

"The information I have is that South Africa has set up a timetable for handing over power to a so-called provisional government of South West Africa within a month from now," he said.

The South Africans hoped "to divide the Namibian people and continue to hold sway in Namibia through a government nominated by them and armed and financed by them." This could lead to a civil war involving Swapo.

That kind of situation "is likely to lead to another Angola," he said, because "Swapo is likely to call for outside assistance" from Angola, Nigeria and "perhaps the Cubans."

How the United States would respond to such a development was unclear, he said, since no clear indication had been given as to the matters agreed upon between South Africa and the United States in talks last year between the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster and the US Secretary of State, Dr Kissinger.

"For these reasons, the attitude of the new United States administration is of the utmost importance," Mr Macbride said.

"It is my hope that the United States having voted with the rest of the Security Council on a definite course of action in January 1976, the new administration will seek to implement this decision and not pursue any compromise solution that may have been agreed upon between Dr Kissinger and Mr Vorster.

The council resolution

he cited calls for free elections in South West Africa under UN supervision and control.

Mr Macbride said he assumed the head of a South West Africa government sponsored by South Africa would be Chief Clemens Kapuuo of the Hereros.

Asked what could forestall the kind of "Angola situation" he feared, Mr Macbride replied "Agreement by South Africa to meet the United Nations to discuss such an election."

SAPA-AP

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SWA spends R20m on power

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. With the future of the Cunene hydro-electric project astride the border with Angola still uncertain, R20-million is to be spent to provide power from an alternative source in South West Africa.

The MPLA Government has stopped work on the Calueque dam, which is in its territory, and which is supposed to regulate the flow of water to turbine at the Ruacana falls, on the other side of the border.

The power station at Ruacana is almost complete. The general manager of the SWA Water and Electricity Commission, Mr J. P. Brand, announced here today that R20-million would be spent on the Van Eck power station in Windhoek to increase its capacity from 90 to 120 megawatt.

Work will start in June.

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New deadlock at Turnhalle

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle's 12-man working committee cancelled its afternoon session yesterday after reaching deadlock on whether there should be a prime minister as head of an independent government.

Delegates emerged from the three-hour session annoyed and dejected after the adjournment was called when all ten black delegations refused to budge in their opposition to a proposal by Mr E. van Zijl, the working committee's verkrampte white representative, that the position of prime minister be scrapped.

Mr Van Zijl's stand came as a shock because the prime minister issue was one on which the legal advisers seemed to have reached consensus last week.

Mr Van Zijl wants the cabinet simply to elect a chairman on a rotating basis so that each ethnic group could have a chance.

Black delegates said a government without a head who could take ultimate responsibility for all executive action, would be weak and lame.

Mr Van Zijl was forced to withdraw his rotation suggestion although he remained firm on a chairman proposal.

Mr Van Zijl assured the committee his suggestion was not meant as "anything personal" against the person tipped to be the country's prime minister after independence.

Since last August, Mr Dirk Mudge, the verligte Nationalist leader who has a large black following, has been favoured as prime minister.

Black delegates also opposed the adjournment which they called an unnecessary delay on an issue that should be no problem at all.

"The only thing that will break this deadlock is if the whites give up this idea," a delegate said.

Mr Mudge, who seems determined to stick to the timetable drawn up by the legal advisers last week, asked delegates to use the adjournment to consider proposals for the enforcement of a bill of rights on which agreement could not be reached at a previous session. — DDC

Ovambo shock move

WINDHOEK — In a surprise move here last night, Pastor K. Ndjoba, leader of the Ovambo delegation to the Turnhalle demanded preferential treatment for the Ovambos in the future government of South West Africa, based on their numerical superiority.

In a statement, Pastor Ndjoba, also Chief Minister of Ovambo, said he would not insist in full proportionate representa-

tion. He suggested the Ovambos should be entitled to appoint an extra minister in the future government of South West Africa.

He also demanded that the legislature should be composed according to the numerical strength of the 11 population groups of the territory.

The Ovambos should have 30 percent of the total number of representatives in the Nation-

al Assembly he said.

Commenting on decisions so far taken by the constitutional working committee, he said: "We should prefer that we do not refer to the ministers of the independent republic as a council of ministers. "We would prefer the term cabinet."

Pastor Ndjoba said he would propose that the Cabinet of the Republic of South West Africa should consist of at least 12 ministers.

"One each should be nominated by the 11 population groups and to be realistic we suggest that the Ovambos be granted the right to nominate one more minister."

"As far as representation in the National Assembly is concerned, we suggest that the legislature be composed according to a formula based on numerical strength of the different groups. The Ovambos should be entitled to 30

percent of the total number of representatives."

Pastor Ndjoba said the Ovambo nation was four times the size of the second largest group and 80 times as large as the smallest population group in South West Africa.

It supplied South West Africa with a labour force of 50 000 men for industry, mining and agriculture, regarded as the mainstay of the territory's economy.

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By CLIVE COWLEY
Tribune Africa News Service

WINDHOEK: It's Goodbye South West, Hello Namibia, for the Turnhalle constitutional conference.

And within two or three weeks a constitution will probably be completed, for better or worse, to serve as a basis for a multi-ethnic Namibian government.

South West Africa, home of white power and wealth, land of discrimination, bantustans and black servitude is changing.

The lords are coming to terms with the peasants. It is a calculated gamble. They will try for the impossible dream — democracy and multiracialism in Africa — in a bid to stave off violent revolution and black domination.

So Namibia is emerging — despite lingering conflicts in the Turnhalle, which is not altogether out of the woods because consensus must still be reached on certain points.

Black and brown delegations are basically optimistic but some latent fears and unanswered questions remain.

● Will the Pretoria government tolerate a political dispensation so different from its own?

● What if white verkrampes wreck the Turnhalle and Mr Vorster imposes a constitution on the territory as he threatened to do if the conference did not hurry?

Such worries are probably unnecessary. In fact the unresolved issues in the Turnhalle pale into insignificance beside the future problems and challenges.

The constitutional conference will be home and

IT'S HELLO TO NAMIBIA

But survival depends on the brains at the top

23/1/78
S.G.M.

dry once it agrees on the appointment of a prime minister and cabinet, the composition of the national assembly and division of powers between the central government and ethnic authorities

Parity

The probable constitution will give the 11 ethnic groups parity in the legislature and cabinet, with a non-ethnic "open" group possibly added

Decisions will be taken in the government on a basis of consensus or on a majority vote with all the groups included — at least one vote each — in the

majority.

It will be a democratic country with fundamental rights for the citizens and a free economy.

So far, so good.

The hated symbols of apartheid — the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and the Department of Coloured Rehoboth and Nama Relations — would be dismantled.

The challenge to the interim government will be to amend or repeal discriminatory legislation fast enough to satisfy expectations of a free and just society.

Only if it meets this challenge will it win the population to its side, which it must do before independence elections if it wants to survive.

For the war on the northern border will go on for a long time to come.

Militant

The militant South West Africa Peoples Organisation will not give up the struggle for power while it has support from the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations.

The de facto government

in Windhoek must rule long enough and well enough to persuade other countries to give it the diplomatic recognition which will mean it has finally arrived.

Even with South African forces defending the border, recognition from elsewhere is certain to be withheld, until it is clear that stable government has been established.

In the long run only political power, wisely used, would spike the guns. It is on this hope that the future of Namibia rests.

SWA will have free economy

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The independent Republic of South West Africa or Namibia will be a democratic state with a free economy in terms of a draft constitution for interim government tabled in the Turnhalle today.

The draft proposes a constitutional basis for interim government to be instituted as soon as possible in preparation for sovereign independence. The State will be called either South West Africa or Namibia.

Elections are not suggested for the interim government, which is expected to be established before mid-year and to rule the territory until independence late in 1978.

Sources close to the Turnhalle said the franchise would only be dealt with in an independence constitution which the interim government would devise during its term of office.

AGREEMENT

The proposals in the draft constitution are subject to the agreement of the Constitution Committee and ratification in the General Assembly of the Constitution Conference.

In terms of the draft the Central Government will consist of a president as ceremonial head-of-state, a council of ministers as the executive, a national assembly as legislative authority and a supreme court as guardian of fundamental rights.

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Owambo demand for top say in parliament

WINDHOEK — In a surprise move here last night, Pastor K Ndjoba, leader of the Owambo delegation to the Turnhalle, demanded preferential treatment for Owambos in the future government of South West Africa, based on their numerical superiority.

Pastor Ndjoba, Chief Minister of Owambo, said he would not insist on full proportionate representation.

He suggested the Owambos should be entitled to appoint an extra minister in the future government and also demanded that the legislature in the independent republic be composed on a basis of the numerical strength of the

eleven population groups of the territory.

The Owambos should have 30 per cent of the total number of representatives in the national assembly, he said.

Pastor Ndjoba said he preferred not to refer to the ministers of the independent republic as a Council of Ministers.

"The word council immediately creates the impression among certain sections of our population that it is a subservient body," he said.

"We would prefer the term cabinet, denoting the meaning our people already have in mind."

He would propose that the cabinet should consist of at least 12 ministers

"We do not insist on proportionate representation in the cabinet or national assembly but we dare not ignore the actual position here," he said.

He motivated his proposals with these facts: The Owambo nation was four times the size of the second largest group and 80 times as large as the smallest population group, the Owambo nation supplied South West Africa with a labour force of 50 000 men for industry, mining and agriculture and Owambo was the frontline in the terrorist conflict and the homeland took an active part in fighting terrorism. Owambo soldiers were being used for this purpose.

— SAPA

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SWA SCHOOLS REJECT RACE

NM 20/1/67
Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — At least six Coloured children have been accepted in two Windhoek private schools, though school integration is still officially illegal in the territory.

When schools reopened yesterday five Coloured boys fell into line at St. Paul's Catholic College and Denise Kaizer, a Coloured girl joined standard 7 class of the Holy Cross Convent.

Their admission follows last year's decision of the Catholic Church to admit pupils of all races to their schools with or without the permission of the authorities.

The decision was taken as a practical application of the Turnhalle's decision to scrap discrimination in the territory.

Mr. Kosie Pretorius, a member of the executive committee in charge of education, said yesterday the authorities did not intend taking any immediate action.

The matter would probably be referred to the committee and discussed at its meeting on Monday night, he said.

The integration of the two schools took place without incident in what was described as a "quiet atmosphere with no fuss or staring."

Turnhalle in tangle over Swamibia

Mercury Africa Bureau Turn-
WINDHOEK — Yesterday's Turnhalle conference got itself in a tangle over a future name for the territory — and came up with an unwieldy compromise.

The suggestions were either Republic of South West Africa, or the Republic of Namibia. But with the White, Bastler, Ovambo and Caprivi delegations insisting on South West Africa and the Kavangos, Coloureds, Hereros, Tswanas and Damaras arguing for

Namibia, a compromise was found in the name South West Africa/Namibia for the interim government period. There is the possibility of a national competition to finalise a name for full independence. But great progress was made when the 12-man working committee reached consensus on the contents of a Bill of Rights for the territory. If their recommendations are accepted by the constitution committee and the full conference, the

Bill will be included in a draft constitution. Optimistic delegates emerged from the meeting saying the discussions were characterised by co-operation and goodwill. "If we carry on this way we should make good progress towards reaching consensus on many important issues," a delegate said. However, there was disagreement on the method of enforcement of the Bill of Rights and the discussion was shelved until today.

- If agreement can be reached, the territory could be the first in southern Africa to have an enforceable Bill of Rights in its constitution.
- Other points agreed to were:
 - The flag and national anthem will be referred to an expert commission.
 - The official languages will remain unchanged for the interim period.
 - Windhoek will be the seat of the central government.

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Power bid at Turnhalle under way

29/1/77
SP

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A struggle for political leadership of an interim government in South West Africa/Namibia was in progress in the

Turnhalle today.

It began yesterday when a working committee discussed a proposal that the Prime Minister should be elected on majority vote in the National Assembly. All delegations, except the whites supported the proposal.

OPPOSED

The spokesman for the whites, Mr Eben van Zijl, opposed the creation of such an office. Either a ceremonial President should be chairman of the Cabinet, he said, or the chairmanship should rotate between Ministers.

Black and brown delegates interpreted his stand as a move to prevent Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Turnhalle, from becoming Prime Minister of the interim government.

Both vice chairmen of the National Party, Mr Mudge and Mr van Zijl, are arch-rivals.

It is widely accepted that a National Assembly based on the Turnhalle would elect Mr Mudge as Prime Minister. He is a popular figure, respected as the binding factor in the Turnhalle.

The working committee adjourned before lunch yesterday to give Mr Van Zijl a chance to reconsider.

Some delegates suggested the committee should move on to other business but Mr Mudge, as chairman, ruled that they should stick to the agenda.

In the debate on the appointment of the Prime Minister, none of the delegates mentioned candidates for the job, but it was clear that this was really the point.

Owambo demands an 'extra minister'

WINDHOEK. — Pastor K Ndjoba, leader of the Owambo delegation to the Turnhalle demanded extra representation for the Owambos in the future government of South West Africa, based on their numerical superiority.

In a statement, Pastor Ndjoba, also Chief Minister of Owambo, said he would not insist in full proportionate representation.

He suggested the Owambos should be entitled to appoint an extra minister in the future government of South West Africa. He also demanded that the legislature be composed on a basis of the numerical strength of the 11 population groups.

The Owambos should have 30 percent of the total number of representatives in the National Assembly (legislature), he said.

Pastor Ndjoba said he would propose that the Cabinet of the Republic of SWA should consist of at least 12 ministers.

"One each should be nominated by the 11 population groups, and to be realistic, we suggest that the Owambos be granted the right to nominate one more minister," he said.

He motivated his proposals with a number of facts about the Owambo nation.

- The Owambo nation was four times the size of the second largest group and 80 times as large as the smallest population group in South West Africa.

- It supplied South West Africa with a labour force of 50 000 men for industry, mining and agriculture, regarded as the mainstay of the territory's economy.

- The Owambo homeland, he said, was the frontline in the terrorist conflict and the homeland took an active part in fighting terrorism. Owambo soldiers were being used for this purpose.

"Owambo is therefore of the utmost importance in the maintenance of peace and of law and order, as well as labour peace, which are all prerequisites for peaceful political and economic advancement of South West Africa," he said. — Sapa

- Name SWA/Namibia competition, page 3

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25/11/74

Young invited to Windhoek

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A former political exile from South West Africa, Professor Mburumba Kerina, has invited Mr Andrew Young, US Ambassador to the United Nations, to visit the country.

Professor Kerina, who now supports the Turnhalle proceedings, said he had extended the invitation in a personal letter when he heard Mr Young was to visit Southern Africa.

"I hope he will come here during his swing

through Africa," he added.

Professor Kerina was a founder of the South West Africa People's Organisation and the first black from this territory to petition the UN in person.

"I know Mr Young personally," he said. "We have fantastic rapport."

Professor Kerina first met Mr Young as a student in 1966. They were in Atlanta, Georgia, involved in the Civil Rights Movement.

Mr Young was at the time working with the Rev Martin Luther King in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

SSB

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Vast gas strike held up until SWA logjam ends

15-2
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...is striking on a "treasure trove" of gas in the South West African territory because of the political situation of the territory. ...the Department of Mines and Energy has refused to comment on it. ...the gas field is "politically sensitive" because the Department of Mines and Energy has refused to comment on it. ...the gas field is "politically sensitive" because the Department of Mines and Energy has refused to comment on it.

It may be Africa's fifth biggest say experts

...It is certainly a significant find but at the moment the whole matter is politically sensitive. First indications of the gas field were found nearly three years ago. Since then proving and measuring work has been completed. They are ready to drill and eager to drill the field just as soon as South West Africa looks a good enough bet for that kind of capital investment, an authoritative source close to Soekor told the Express yesterday. The gas strike is the first potentially viable result of Soekor's R80-million oil search over the last 10 years. Private prospecting companies have contributed another R20-million to the search. The importance of such a gas supply to South

West Africa is incalculable. The mineral-rich but fuel-poor territory's development depends largely on South African coal and the Chinese hydro-electric scheme, which is vulnerable to Angolan manipulation. The find's potential for South Africa remains speculative.

But if the foreign assessment is accurate the possibility of an overland natural gas pipeline to South Africa becomes a real consideration. If the field produces "wet gas" its conversion to oil capable of providing liquid fuels is another possibility.

The natural gas field is believed to be north of a gas well which was found and capped off the Orange River mouth. Soekor's previous best find was also a gas well, discovered in 1952 by Superior Oil, a licensed independent company, on the east coast off Plettenberg Bay.

With a measured potential of 27-million cubic feet of "wet-gas", or 17 barrels of oil a day, this well has also been sealed.

The most recent promising find — indications of oil-flow off Stibani — has fallen flat, according to a Soekor executive.

Turnhalle decides on 12-man council

WINDHOEK. — The constitutional working committee at the Turnhalle had decided that the executive of the government in an independent South West Africa would consist of a Council of Ministers, with a chairman and 11 members, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the committee said here last night.

He said at a press conference a decision had been taken that the Council of Ministers would be headed by a chairman, but his exact powers and designation had still to be decided.

It was not known at this stage if he would be called a prime minister.

No decisions had yet been taken on how the chairman would be elected or appointed. He would, however, have to be a member of the Council of Ministers.

Members of the National Assembly (legislature) of the 11 population groups would, in consultation with their electoral college, be empowered to elect one member each to the Council of Ministers.

Mr Mudge said the working committee had taken note of a proposal by the Owambo delegation that the Owambos be entitled to appoint an extra minister because of their numerical strength. No decision had been taken on the Owambo proposal but it would be discussed in due course, he said.

During interim government, the Council of Ministers would be entitled to negotiate with the South African Government about final independence and to reach final agreements.

Agreements would in most cases be finalized on behalf of the South West African President.

The Council of Ministers would draft legislation and table it in the National Assembly. It would also be responsible for the budget of the country.

All executive papers would be signed by the President and endorsed by a member of the Council of Ministers.

All decisions taken by the Council of Ministers would be by consensus, or the Council may agree that specific decisions may be taken by an ordinary or other majority. —

Sapa

SADF releases desecration charges report

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Allegations that South African troops desecrated Anglican Church buildings in Owambo have been investigated by a commission of inquiry appointed by the South African Defence Force.

Geoff Dalglish of the Cape Times Africa Bureau last October reported a letter of protest sent by the Vicar-General of Damaraland, the Rev Edward Morrow, to General Ian Gleeson, Officer Commanding 101 Task Force, Grootfontein, in which he alleged that in incidents on September 12 and October 19, South African troops had

- Opened fire on church buildings at Oshandi, near the Angolan border, and smashed doors and windows;

- Removed items of furniture, books and money;

- Used the church as a toilet.

Publication of the original allegations were forbidden by the SADF until the matter had been thoroughly investigated. The Defence Force report has now been released.

Close to border

General Gleeson has informed Mr Morrow of the findings. In its report, the Defence Force says the Oshandi mission is situated about seven kilometres from the Angolan border, where there have been several incidents involving Swapo terrorists in recent months.

"In December, 1975, Swapo terrorists murdered an Ovambo woman in the area, and in two other incidents a shop was burned down and medicine was stolen from a clinic.

"Last February, a member of the South African Army was wounded in an incident (not specified).

"July, 1976, one person slightly wounded in a landmine incident.

"September, South African Army patrol fired on by Swapo. October, another landmine incident.

"Following the letter of the Rev Morrow, the accusations and alleged incidents were investigated in loco by army and South African Police teams, while the military police interviewed members of the unit that was stationed in

the area at that time," says the SADF report.

The inquiry found that the army patrol had fired on a house close to the mission at the time specified by Mr Morrow, but that the action was justified as a result of suspected Swapo presence and the damage could be attributed to operational action.

The SADF does not accept responsibility for damage caused by bullets to the church. The house is in the opposite direction to the church and no witnesses could testify that any South African Army personnel had fired on the church.

Construction team

The accusation that South African troops had used the church as a toilet were "vehemently denied by all concerned, and no trace of such action could be found by the team responsible for the investigation".

The commission found that, besides the local population, a construction team was present in the immediate vicinity of the mission during the period in question.

Regarding accusations of theft of various items in the house, most witnesses interviewed by the commission's members could only offer hearsay allegations from others who claimed they were missing certain items.

The SADF has offered to compensate the Anglican Church for damage to the mission house by bullets fired by South African troops. The SADF does not accept responsibility for the other damage or losses.

Commenting on the commission's findings, Mr Morrow said yesterday:

"I have no choice but to be happy with the SADF investigation, since I am not allowed to enter Owambo to see for myself. I have had to rely on information supplied to me by members of the church and from photographs supplied by the SADF.

"I understand that there is a terrorist war going on and that people are going to get hurt and that buildings will get damaged. All I want out of this is for suitable compensation to be paid and for the war to stop."

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Cape Town

Saldru Working Paper

FRANCIS WILSON

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN

Southern Africa Labour & Develop

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Desecration charges rejected

ARGUS 28/1/77

The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA. — A South African Defence Force commission of inquiry has rejected allegations that security force troops desecrated church buildings in Ovambo.

Charges that on September 12 and October 19 last year the troops had opened fire on church buildings at Oshandi and had removed furniture, books and money, and had used the church as a toilet were referred to the Defence Force by a Johannesburg morning newspaper.

The Defence Force requested that the allegations not be published until the matter had been thoroughly investigated. The Defence Force report was published today.

The charges were originally contained in a letter of protest from the Vicar

General of Damaraland, the Rev Edward Morrow, to General Ian Gleeson, Officer Commanding 101 Task Force, Grootfontein.

The Defence Force report published today said the Oshandi Mission was about 7 km from the Angolan border, where there had been several incidents involving South West African Peoples' Organisation terrorists.

The commission of inquiry found that an army patrol had fired on a house close to the mission because of a suspected Swapo presence, and the Defence Force has offered to compensate the Anglican Church for damage caused by bullets fired by the troops.

However, the house was in the opposite direction to the church, there was no evidence that South African Army personnel fired on the church, and the Defence Force has not accepted responsibility for damage to it.

'NO TRACE'

Troops had entered the church to search for a Swapo suspect, but no trace could be found that the church was used as a toilet and the allegation was vehemently denied.

Regarding the accusations of theft, the report said that most witnesses offered only hearsay evidence that certain items were missing.

The commission said that apart from the security forces and the local population, a construction team was in the area at the time.

These increases affected the supply of tools and the farmers had to take steps to secure their supplies. Over the four years covered by the report, the price of tools, measured in current cash terms, rose sharply. The price of tools, was raised in December 1974 from R1,50 per day to R1,75 per day.

It is noted that the size of the present hike has increased the price of tools to R1,75 per day.

The report highlights the nature of the inter-relationship between the mining and farming sectors in Southern Africa. One can see how the mining industry, of "Tropicals" held down the price of tools, made it possible for those farmers employing migrant labour who would otherwise have done.

The report also notes the inflow of foreign migrants to the mining industry for holding down all wages in the industry. These were not migrants but living permanently in the area.

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1. Financial Mail

2. Monica Wilson and Leonard Thompson (eds.), Oxford History of South Africa (Clarendon Press, Oxford, Vol. 2, 1971) pp.160-161. F. Wilson, Gold Mines op.cit. pp.45-46.

3. Merle Lipton, "White Farming : A Case Study of Change in South Africa", Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics, Vol. XII, No. 1, March 1974, p.47.

2/25

Turnhalle rejects ^{Capetown} 'plot' report _{29/1/77}

Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle constitution committee passed an unanimous resolution yesterday — rejecting local press reports that "a plot" is being hatched in the Turnhalle

The morning was spent discussing the report while the contentious "Ovambo representation" issue was shelved until Monday.

The report, in the Windhoek Advertiser, hinted at "a plot" between Mr Eben van Zijl, the White representative on the 12-man working committee, and the Ovambo legal adviser, Mr Retief van Rooyen, over the Ovambo demand for loaded representation in the central government.

The report did not give details of the alleged "plot" but said: "Needless to say, the six dissident groups are suspicious about the fact that the National Party delegation has supported the Ovambo proposal."

Defence Force probe

clears SA troops 28/1/77 PRM

Staff Reporter

ALLEGATIONS that South African troops desecrated Anglican church buildings in Owambo have been investigated by a commission of inquiry appointed by the South African Defence Force

Geoff Dalglish, of the "Mail" Africa Bureau, last October reported a letter of protest sent by the Reverend Edward Morrow, vicar-general of Damaraland, to General Ian Gleeson, officer commanding 101 Task Force, Grootfontein, which alleged that on September 12 and October 19, South African troops had

⊗ Opened fire on church buildings at Oshandi, near the Angolan border, and smashed doors and windows

⊗ Removed furniture, books and money

⊗ Used the church as a toilet

Publication of the original allegations was forbidden by the SADF until the matter had been thoroughly investigated. The Defence Force report has now been released to the "Mail"

General Gleeson has also told Mr Morrow of the findings

In its report, the Defence Force said the Oshandi mission is about seven km from the Angolan

border, where there were several incidents with Swapo terrorists recently.

The charges made by Mr Morrow were investigated at Oshandi by army and police teams, while military police interviewed members of the unit stationed in the area at the time

The inquiry found that the army patrol did fire on a house close to the mission at the time specified by Mr Morrow

But the action was justified by a suspected Swapo presence, it found

The SADF did not accept responsibility for damage caused by bullets to the church. The house is in the opposite direction to the church and no witnesses could testify that any SA Army personnel had fired on the church

Similarly, no witness could testify about damage to brickwork on the side of the church

Troops had entered the church building to search for a Swapo suspect during a follow-up operation

Two small offices in the church were locked and troops climbed walls to get in. They left boot marks on the wall

The accusation that South African troops had used the church as a toilet was "vehemently denied by all concerned and

no trace of such action could be found"

The commission's findings said besides the local population a construction team was in the area at the time

About accusations of theft of items in the house, most witnesses interviewed by the commission only offered hearsay evidence heard from others who claimed they had missed certain items

The SADF has offered to compensate the Anglican Church for damage to the mission house by bullets fired by troops. The SADF has not accepted responsibility for other damage or losses

Commenting on the commission's findings Mr Morrow said this week

"I have no choice but to be happy with the SADF investigation. Since I am not allowed to enter Owambo to see for myself, I have had to rely on information supplied to me by members of the church and from photographs supplied by the SADF"

"I understand that there is a terrorist war going on and that people are going to get hurt and that buildings will get damaged. All I want out of this is suitable compensation for the damage and for the war to stop," he said.

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Turnhalle no closer to the answer

DEGREE

As certain funds may be in the future, the Committee Staff Common Room yesterday Board at its meeting to prior... The following Recommendations are...

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle conference broke up for the weekend without getting any closer to settling the wrangle over the number of men each population group should have in a new government.

in the not too distant held in the Beattie to the Arts Faculty list of its most urgent nted to investigate the irements for the

1. Consolidation of and request for... These follow in all... (a) Economics: 10... (b) Political Sci... (c) Political Sci... (d) Religious Stud... (e) Speech and Dra... Goldblatt, M.C.
2. German H.L. Harrison, C.A. Haupt, P.K.
3. Political Science Isaacson, R.W.
4. Romance Studies Jacobs, M. Ryan, L.
5. Religious Studies McDonald, J.A. Ndirambizi, C.
6. Library Science Papilsky, D.M.
7. Cultural History of Rimer, B.
8. School of Economics Division of Econon Slatem, D.J.
9. African Languages Urquhart, G.A.
10. Anthropology

No decision was taken on the Owambo proposal for greater representation in the legislature, and delegations were to spend the weekend trying to overcome the stalemate.

The working committee has spent three fruitless days looking for consensus on the question of representation in the proposed legislature of an independent South West Africa.

The leader of the Owambo delegation, Pastor K. Ndjoba, said earlier that the Owambo nation had no intention of dominating the government of South West Africa by proposing greater representation for themselves.

Because it was such a large population group, it needed more parliamentary representatives to keep in touch with the people.

A spokesman for the secretariat of the Turnhalle confirmed yesterday that the working committee would convene again on Monday.

Mr. Mudge appealed to the Press in general yesterday to refrain from publishing reports on the constitutional conference which could mislead the public. — (Sapa.)

- Approved D.O. 63, 2.4.76)
- from Contingency and Emergency Funds Special Fields (see letters attached).
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|--|-----|
| Business Finance | 2/2 |
| Political Science | 2/1 |
| Part-time clerical assistant to | 2/1 |
| Business Finance | 2/2 |
| Business Finance | 3 |
| Personnel Management | 2/2 |
| Statistics | 2/2 |
| Statistics (L1.B.) | 2/2 |
| Statistics (B.Bus.Sc./L1.B.) | 2/1 |
| Statistics (Management course) | 3 |
| Political Science (Annexure A) | 1 |
| Lectureship Business Finance (Annexure B) | 3 |
| Lectureship Business Finance (Annexure C) | 2 |
| Lectureship Business Finance (Annexure D) | 3 |
| Lectureship Business Finance (Annexure E) | 2 |
| Lectureship Business Finance (Annexure F) | 2 |
| Lectureship Business Finance (Annexure G) | 1 |
| Lectureship Business Finance (Annexure H) | 2 |
| Lectureship Business Finance (Annexure I) | 2 |
| Senior Lectureship in Drama (Annexure J) | 1 |
| Part-time clerical assistant for Econ. History | 1 |
| Part-time clerical assistant for Economics | 1 |
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| Actuarial Science II (R) | 1 |
| Accounting B | 1 |
| Business Finance | 1 |
| Communication | 1 |
| Costing (Management Acctg) I | 1 |
| Taxation & Estate Duty II | 1 |
| Sake Afrikaans | 1 |
| Introduction to Computing (R) | 1 |

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11. Speech and Drama Senior Lectureship in Drama (Annexure J)
 12. School of Economics Part-time clerical assistant for Econ. History Drummond, J.R. Actuarial Science I (R) Part-time clerical assistant for Economics Actuarial Science II (R) (Annexure G)
 13. Romance Studies Dunn, M.P.W. Lectureship in French (Intensive course) Business Finance (Annexure K)
 14. Speech and Drama Communication Technical Instructor (Annexure J) Costing (Management Acctg) I
 15. Archaeology Elkin, B. Technician (Museumologist/Conservationist) (Annexure L)
- N.B. Annexures will be attached to a separate list when forwarded to Staffing Committee.

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Swapo forced to jaw not war

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TURNHALLE SUCCESS MEANS MILITANTS MAY RENOUNCE VIOLENCE TO KEEP IN THE RUNNING, PREDICTS PROFESSOR

By CAROLINE CLARK

THE SUCCESS of the Turnhalle talks in Windhoek may force the militant South West Africa People's Organisation to abandon violence and embark on a policy of negotiation instead.

This is the view of Professor Michael Louw, director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria.

The Turnhalle is now making swift progress towards establishing an interim government.

Professor Louw says the formation of an interim government and the holding of elections will eliminate the necessity of intervention either by the United Nations or Swapo.

"This will make intervention irrelevant," he says.

"The Turnhalle is unique. It is an interesting experiment on participatory constitution building. States moving towards independence are normally handed the constitution by the metropolitan power, however

Low profile

The South African Government has deliberately kept a low profile which he describes as good practical politics.

In the process of holding the constitutional conference, the participants have learned a great deal about constitution building for a plural society, and

about working towards consensus.

They are also developing political skills, enabling them to handle the internal situation in the country, the South African Government and Swapo.

The Turnhalle has succeeded in getting military and financial aid from South Africa and at the same time has made important efforts to neutralise Swapo.

Difficult

"The participants are now politically sophisticated and I believe that when the territory gets independence it will be very difficult for outsiders to break the consensus."

Professor Louw predicts that Swapo, already going through a difficult time, is moving towards irrelevance.

"I believe that to become diplomatically and politically part of the scene, Swapo will start negotiations with the Turnhalle and will renounce violence."

He is impressed by the achievements of the Turnhalle.

"The principal of a plural society has been enshrined, together with the recognition and protection of the rights of minority groups."

But he believes that there may be further trouble from verkrampte Nationalists, although they will not be able to influence the eventual success of the Turnhalle.

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Swapo debt to Russia growing - Briton

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo is not communist, or communist-leaning, but it is becoming increasingly indebted to the Soviet Union, says Mr Peter Temple Morris, a Conservative MP.

In a BBC radio interview he said this was because the Soviet Union was Swapo's arms supplier and also gave the organisation financial aid

"The effect of this—and I have spent two weeks talking to their leaders—is that those who are moderates and pro-Western are being put into an isolated position. . . ."

Mr Temple Morris was a member of a five-man delegation from the inter-parliamentary Union set up to investigate the position in South West Africa.

The delegation was refused permission to visit the territory by South Africa and instead spent its time in Dar es Salaam and Lusaka, meeting Swapo representatives

MODERATES

The other members of the delegation were a Russian, a Pakistani, a Zairean and a Finn.

Mr Temple Morris said there were many moderates in Swapo. "But every time we veto a resolution, every month that goes by when we refuse to recognise Swapo as the authentic voice of the Namibian people, puts those people into a worse situation."

"I want to say quite clearly that we are dealing here not with communists; we are dealing with people we can influence, and we want to influence them in time."

Mr Temple-Morris conceded that Swapo members made "communist-looking signs to each other" and called each other "comrade," but they were "far, far from being communistic."

Swapo's external wing is meanwhile poised to launch an extensive propaganda campaign overseas aimed at arousing world opinion against South Africa's presence in South West Africa.

The purpose of the drive is to counter the formation of an interim government in Windhoek and the swing away from Swapo by many former supporters.

The British Namibia Support Committee is calling a Press conference this week to launch the campaign.

WAR REPORTS

Miss Joan Lestor, the left-wing Labour MP, will introduce Dr Libertine Appolus-Amathila, a member of Swapo's central committee in Lusaka.

Swapo says Dr Appolus-Amathila will describe "battle conditions" in Swapo's "operation zone" in northern South West Africa.

She will make an appeal for an urgent build-up of medical supplies and equipment. This, says Swapo, is in preparation for "the immediate stepping up of the fighting."

Fine of R75 for 'kaffir' jibe

WINDHOEK — A 21-year-old white apprentice with the South African Railways, P. N. Nortier, was fined R75 (or 75 days) by Mr. K. Kotze in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday for having called an African man a "kaffir."

Nortier was found guilty on a charge of crimen injuria at a previous hearing and remanded until yesterday for sentencing.

Evidence was that while the African Mr. Michael Narib, a member of the Katutura Advisory Board, was driving down Kaiser Street, the main street of Windhoek, on December 27, Nortier had shouted at him: "Hey, you kaffirs must not think you are better than us or that you drive better cars."

Mr. Narib said in evidence he had followed Nortier to where he stopped and had asked him what he meant by shouting like that and by his attitude. He had no respect for others.

Nortier replied that he had no respect for "kaffirs."

Mr. Narib asked Nortier to accompany him to a police station, but was told to "bertsek."

Mr. Narib then went to a charge office with one of his passengers and laid a charge.

He said in evidence he had given Nortier no reason to address him in the manner he had. He had felt embarrassed in the presence of others.

Nortier said Mr. Narib had told him the Boers will suffer, but the Magistrate rejected this allegation. (Sapa.)

- cours magistraux: * Benjamin Constant - Adolphe
- * François Mauriac - Thérèse Desqueyroux
- * André Gide - Les Caves du Vatican
- * André Gide - L'Immoraliste
- * Jean-Paul Sartre - La Nausée
- * Le Nouveau Roman

RECHERCHE ET PUBLICATIONS

- Le métier d'Université
- Méthodologie Université
- Comment va l'Université Paris, 1970
- L'eau, structure d'analyse in Southern
- La poésie française approche (publications)
- série de films de la civilisation (réalisés)
- * Géographie
- * L'enseignement
- * Côte d'Ivoire
- en préparation

Only one more hurdle for Turnhalle

By HELEN ZILLE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — There was a breakthrough at the Turnhalle talks in Windhoek yesterday when the 12-man working committee reached agreement on the division of power between the proposed first and second level of government in all departments except four.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Constitution Committee, said great progress was made during yesterday's day-long debate.

The division of power issue caused weeks of deadlock during last year's session.

The Black delegations have consistently rejected the Whites' proposal that majority power be vested in the second tier ethnic councils because this would be "apartheid in disguise".

It is now likely that the majority of the important departments will be entrenched in the central government — a bitter blow for the Nationalist plans.

Agreement has been reached on at least three quarters of the government departments. Today discussions will continue on the remaining four.

Once the division of power question has been settled, only the Owambo representation issue will remain before a constitution for South West Africa is drafted and submitted to the South African Government.

While most delegates are hopeful that the matter will be resolved, several still fear Owambo demands for loaded representation in the central government could wreck the conference.

See Africa—Page 16

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Dossiers

DIVERS:

- collaboration au journal Sud-Ouest (Bordeaux) de 1964 à 1972 (page des jeunes 17-24 et reportages)
- secrétariat de l'Association des Etudiants Français en Afrique Australe (assuré depuis 1974)
- mises en scène pour la troupe des étudiants du Département de Français de l'Université du Cap:
 - comédie de Georges Courteline Les Boulingrin (Cape Town, 1974)
 - comédie de Tristan Bernard, L'anglais tel qu'on le parle (tournée 1975 en Afrique du Sud: Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Johannesburg)
- rôle dans la comédie de Georges Feydeau Mais n'te promène donc pas toute nue! (Cape Town, 1976)
- en projet: création d'un Centre d'études de la civilisation française en coopération entre les Etats-Unis et la France

ADRESSE: jusqu'au 1er décembre 1976: Dr. Pierre PETIT, French Department, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700, South Africa.

après le 1er décembre 1976 (pendant congé sabbatique): M. Pierre PETIT, 97 rue Mazarin, 33000 Bordeaux, France.

February 2 1977 3

Power in SWA to be multi ethnic

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Govern-
mental powers, and func-
tions in South West
Africa/Namibia will be
vested overwhelmingly in
a multi-ethnic central re-
gime when the territory
gets self-rule

Ethnic authorities on
the second tier will be
given control over domes-
tic affairs.

The chairman of the
Turnhalle, Mr Dirk
Mudge, said a working
committee had finalised
the division of powers and
functions, except for four
of them

HURDLE

Only one hurdle of im-
portance remains for the
Turnhalle before it final-
ises its proposed constitu-
tion for interim govern-
ment

It is the demand from
populous Owambo for
greater representation in
the Council of Ministers
and the National Assem-
bly

This is really a practical
problem rather than a
matter of principle, since
the Turnhalle has already
decided that population
groups will be given equal
say, regardless of the size
of their populations

Owambo believes
greater representation is
essential if its legislators
are to serve their people
properly

In terms of the pro-
posed division of powers,
South Africa will retain
control of a few depart-
ments — notably Foreign
Affairs, Defence, and inter-
nal security, but these
will be transferred to
SWA/Namibia when the
territory becomes in-
dependent late in 1978

SWA Whites to vote on Turnhalle

WINDHOEK — A referendum is to be held in South West Africa in the next few months to enable the White group to give its verdict on decisions made at the Turnhalle conference.

Mr. A. H. du Plessis, leader of the White delegation at the conference, said in an interview yesterday that the management committee of the SWA National Party had already started preparations for the referendum.

Mr. Du Plessis, who is also leader of the National Party in the territory, said the management would meet on February 22 to decide on a special National Party congress to be held in Windhoek.

The main purpose of the congress would be to obtain the party's approval of decisions taken at the Turnhalle. This would be possible only when a complete picture had emerged

from the constitutional conference, Mr Du Plessis said.

The special congress would probably be held at the end of March or the beginning of April, he said.

Preparations would have to be made for the referendum before the special congress and it was possible the White Legislative Assembly would be responsible for organising and legalising the referendum.

The legislative assembly is due to start its current sitting on February 22.

Depending on the progress made at the Turnhalle the referendum would have to be held as soon as possible, Mr Du Plessis said.

It had to be kept in mind that the South African Parliament would have to pass legislation during its current sitting for an interim government to be installed in South West Africa. — Sapa

Turnhalle row over white poll move

225

2/21/77
Spat

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The constitutional conference in the Turnhalle faced potential crisis here today just as delegates were close to final agreement on a constitutional basis for multi-ethnic rule in South West Africa/Namibia.

It arose after the ruling National Party had set machinery in motion for a referendum to test white opinion on the proposed constitution for interim government.

A working committee had earlier reached consensus in the Turnhalle on a division of powers and functions between a central government and ethnic authorities.

Black and brown delegations to the conference had grave reservations about a whites-only referendum at this stage. They condemned it as a dangerous gamble with the future.

All favoured a democratic test — for all population groups — but on the basis of an independence constitution.

"What if the whites reject the proposed basis for interim government?" asked Mr Andrew Klopers, leader of the coloured delegation.

TO SWAPO

"I predict that a majority of brown and black delegates would walk over to the South West Africa People's Organisation

swapo would inevitably take over, even if the whites have the South African Army here"

A situation of "chaos and ultimate bloodshed" would arise if the whites were to reject the Turnhalle proposals.

Dr Ben Afful, leader of the Baster delegation, said: "It's very dicey. We had hoped the South African Parliament would pass legislation at the current session for the institution of interim government before midyear."

DANGER

He said the referendum was ill-umed and fraught with danger.

A National Party congress will probably take place in March or April. It would be asked to ratify Turnhalle decisions in preparation for a referendum.

New Swapo plan raises Turnhalle peace hopes

3/2/71

By HELEN ZILLE
South Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — Hopes for a peaceful solution for an independent South West Africa/Namibia rose again yesterday after Swapo's foreign wing released a document which could provide a basis for reconciliation with the Turnhalle constitutional conference.

The document, which contains constitutional proposals is based on Western democratic principles, and contrasts sharply with Swapo's Marxist-leaning revised constitution issued last year.

Like the Turnhalle proposals, the Swapo plan centres on a Bill of Rights, a feature notably lacking in Swapo's previous plan. Sources close to the

Turnhalle were very excited by the news of the Swapo plan, and hopes are high that it could provide a basis for a Swapo/Turnhalle reconciliation.

Although the Turnhalle talks have progressed extremely quickly this year, delegates have often doubted whether peace would prevail after independence if Swapo rejected the constitution.

Turnhalle sources consider the latest Swapo proposals as a Swapo acceptance that the Turnhalle has not played into the hands of the South African Government as they have thrown out the Nationalist plan for a Bantustan federation for the territory.

Although the 14-page

Swapo discussion paper rejects the ethnic basis of the Turnhalle talks, it does, for the first time, concede that ethnicity could play a role, while the Turnhalle yesterday rejected the ethnic concept in all important Government departments. Both see limited roles for tribally elected representatives in a future government.

The document, again lays down conditions on which Swapo would be prepared to negotiate with South Africa, including the withdrawal of the South African Police and the Defence Force from the territory, and the release of all political prisoners, but it does not claim that Swapo is the authentic representative of Namibia, as it has in the past.

Speaking from London yesterday, Mr Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's external publicity secretary, said he had not seen the latest Turnhalle proposals.

Swapo's revised constitution issued last year. Like the Turnhalle proposals, the Swapo plan centres on a Bill of Rights, a feature notably lacking in Swapo's previous plan. Sources close to the

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South Africa, including the withdrawal of the South African Police and the Defence Force from the territory, and the release of all political prisoners, but it does not claim that Swapo is the sole authentic representative of Namibia, as it has in the past.

Speaking from London yesterday, Mr Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's external publicity secretary, said he had not seen the latest Turnhalle proposals.

"If the Turnhalle has accepted the same basic principles as ours, it could provide a framework for a harmonious way in which to elect Namibia's representatives to discuss the country's future at an international conference with South Africa," he said.

Swapo would not accept a Turnhalle interim government plan, as it would be unrepresentative of Namibia's people.

"We stand firmly behind our insistence on an international conference between Namibian representatives and South Africa, under international supervision," Mr Katjavivi said.

2/2/77
D

Accord in SWA soars

SOUTH WEST AFRICA — Hopes of a peaceful solution for an independent South West Africa soared again here yesterday after Swapo's foreign wing released a document which could provide a basis for reconciliation with the Turnhalle constitutional conference.

The Swapo document shows a marked similarity to the main aspects of the Turnhalle plan.

The paper, which contains constitutional proposals, is based on Western democratic principles and is a sharp contrast to Swapo's Marxist leaning revised constitution issued last year.

Like the Turnhalle proposals, the Swapo plan centres on a Bill of Human Rights, a feature notably lacking in Swapo's previous plan.

Turnhalle sources consider the latest Swapo proposals as a Swapo acceptance that the Turnhalle has not played into the hands of the South African Government by throwing out the Nationalist plan for a Bantustan federation for the territory.

The document again lays down conditions on which Swapo would be prepared to negotiate with South Africa, including the withdrawal of the South African Police and Defence Force from the territory and the release of all political prisoners. — DDC

Swapo drive for funds

LONDON — A medical aid kit for guerillas costing R150 was displayed at a press conference here yesterday at which Swapo announced that the bush war across the Angolan-South West African border would soon escalate.

A campaign to raise funds to buy medical supplies for Swapo guerillas has been launched by the British Namibia Support Committee

The press conference yesterday was told there was an "ever-increasing South African military build-up in Namibia;" that medical supplies were "vital" in the "tough" guerilla struggle, that Swapo guerilla camps in Angola had been "destroyed" by South

Africa using Unita troops, and that "large numbers of women have undergone military training and are fighting side-by-side with the men."

"We now have two female commanders who have been used to penetrate enemy intelligence and supply Swapo with military information," Mr Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's information secretary said

Mr Katjavivi said "We are now in the rainy season. Although this is generally considered strategically to be a good time, it nevertheless puts greater demands on our soldiers. Malaria, for instance, is rife at this time of the year."

He said Swapo was still prepared to have joint

talks with South Africa and the United Nations over Namibia, but he dismissed the Turnhalle conference as an "ethnic merry-go-round"

Dr J K Cruickshank, publicity secretary of Zima (Zimbabwe Medical Aid), said at yesterday's conference that a doctor with the guerilla forces, in a letter to Zima, "tells how Smith has been using napalm bombs for the past 2 1/2 months"

Dr Cruickshank said "The medical problems of many thousands of Zimbabweans in refugee camps without facilities or adequate sanitation are difficult. The few nurses and even fewer doctors in the camps have been swamped. Medical supplies are quite inadequate." — DDC

Briton praises SWA talks

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142. Sunday Times, 2
Party organs in t
4, 6, 7 October
October 1927; Ca
Volksblad, 3, 5-6
1927; Eastern Pr
26. See pages
Several questio
from the above account.

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — The pro-
gress made at the Turn-
halle talks reflected enor-
mous credit on all those
involved, the Conservative
Party's emissary to South-
ern Africa, Lord Carring-
ton, said yesterday

Lord Carrington, who is
in South Africa on a
seven-nation fact-finding
tour on behalf of the
Tory leader, Mrs Margaret
Thatcher, and is to meet
the Prime Minister, Mr
Vorster, and the leader of
the Opposition, Sir de Vil-
hers Graaff, today, told a
Press conference here his
aim was to listen and
learn

He would not be drawn
into discussing South
Africa's internal problems
or speculating on what a
Conservative government's
attitude to possible deve-
lopment in the sub-
continent might be, and
summed up the con-
ference jokingly: "If you
got any news out of that
gentlemen, I have failed
in my purpose"

CONSISTENT
Some of his views which
did emerge, however,
were
● On the collapse of
the Rhodesia settlement
talks: "At Christmas, it
looked as though a set-
tlement might at last be
possible. It is tragic that
it didn't happen."

● On who was to
blame for the breakdown:
"What does seem inescap-
able is that Mr Smith
accepted the Kissinger
proposals and never dev-
iated from them To that
extent one can say Smith
was consistent"

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Shouting... crowds surged
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tober 1927; Die
Volksblad, 4 October
3, 5 October 1927.
have been omitted

Windhoek carnival goes multiracial

WINDHOEK — The traditional Windhoek carnival is going multiracial this year for the first time.

Among the mixed functions will be the glittering Prinzenball and an ox braai. A masked ball and the kehaus will still be reserved for members of the Sport Klub Windhoek — the German sports club — and their guests.

The carnival's most spectacular event, the street procession, which was axed last year because of the fuel shortage and political uncertainty, may again get

the go-ahead.

The carnival starts on April 29 and ends on May 8.

At the Turnhalle yesterday, the leader of the Baster delegation, Dr Ben Africa, assured Basters there would be no interference in the traditional system of land ownership in their homeland.

Dr Africa said the constitutional working committee had agreed the control of land tenure and agricultural credit would belong to the second tier of representative govern-

ment in South West Africa.

Dr Africa described as a "dangerous move" the proposed referendum among Whites to test opinion on Turnhalle decisions.

He asked if South Africans in South West Africa would be allowed to vote and so have a say in the future of the territory.

The leader of the Coloured delegation, Mr A. J. F. Kloppers, asked what would happen if Whites rejected the Turnhalle.

Black and Brown dele-

gations could not in that case be expected to carry on by themselves or even to return to the Turnhalle.

Other delegates feared the referendum might delay the establishment of an interim government.

The leader of the White delegation at the Turnhalle, Mr A. H. du Plessis, said the proposed referendum might not be realistic for other population groups. They had their own methods of assessing the feeling of their people and some did not have a voters' roll — Sapa

- Godet Mr. R. U
Graaff Mr. D. P
Groenwald Mr.
Hartig Mr. R. C
Hendrie Ms. D.
Horner Mr. D.
Hughes Dr. K.
Israël Mr. L. C
Kahn Mr. B. 18
Kane Berman Mr
Kantor Mr. B.
Kenny Mr. H. c/o DEPT. OF ECONOMICS G.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700
Kistner Dr. W. 60 Tenth Street, 2193 Parkhurst, JOHANNESBURG 2193
Kingwell Mr. R. Gordonville, P O Box 155, GRAAFF REINET 6280
Knight Mr. J. Institute of Economics & Statistics, Manor Road, OXFORD, U.K.
Du Plessis Mr. W. Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs, Admin Board, Box 14025 P.E. 6000
Kooy Ms. A. 204 Sangary, Carstens Street, TAMBERSKLOOF 8001
Letsie Mr. L. Catholic Church, 149D Location, Boyhaville, O.F.S. 9660
Levy Mr. B. c/o 75 Kloof Road, Sea Point, CAPE TOWN 8001
Lewis Mr. D. c/o SALDRU Dept. of Economics U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700.
Lipton Ms. M. School of African Studies, University of Sussex, BRIGHTON U.K.
Loots Mr. L. Office of Economics Adviser, Private Bag X455, PRETORIA 0001
Loudon Prof. J. University of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA₂5PP WALES U.K.
Marais Ms. L. c/o K.W.V. P O Box 528 PAARL 7620
Marais Mr. D. Uskor, Langenhoven Students Centre, STELLENBOSCH 7600
Maree Mr. J. c/o School of Economics, U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700
Mark Ms. M. c/o School of Economics U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700
Maytham Ms. Y. 511 Garmor House. Plein Street, CAPE TOWN 8001
Mills Mr. M. Stanhope, P O Amabele 4931
Moerat Mr. M. & Mr. J. Heeger Industria House, 350 Victoria Road SALT RIVER 7925
Morris Mr. M. 2 Woodroyd Lane, RONDEBOSCH 7700
Moyle Mr. J. School of Architecture, U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Turnhalle clears a major hurdle

By HELEN ZILLE
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle conference yesterday took a major step towards the drafting of a constitution for a South West African interim government when the 11 ethnic delegations agreed on a sliding scale of representation in the National Assembly.

The representation issue was the last major hurdle facing the constitutional committee and it now seems that the drafting of the constitution is only days away.

The 12-man working committee will reconvene on Monday to work out the exact scale of repre-

sentation. The sliding scale of agreement is the middle path between

● The Owambo demand for 30 per cent of representatives in the National Assembly, plus an extra Minister in the Council of Ministers on the grounds that they comprise almost half the territory's population.

● The demand of the Hereros, Damaras, Tswanas, Coloureds, Bastards and Namias that all groups should have equal representation in the Assembly.

Mr Dirk Mudge, the conference chairman, said the acceptance of the sliding scale was a major breakthrough. "Only details have now to be worked out," he said.

7800

17, BELLVILLE 7530

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700

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Women in Swapo terrorist force cause problems

By DAVID BERESFORD

LONDON — Swapo is using women as terrorists in South West Africa. Swapo sources say several hundred have undergone military training and are being used in strikes against South African forces in the territory.

Two women field commanders sit on the Military Council, Swapo's 15-member supreme military body.

Recently there has been a large intake of women recruits. In an interview published by a Canadian magazine, a Swapo political commissar, Kakauru Nganjone, said separate training camps had been established for male and female recruits.

Loose

"We cannot afford loose relationships between men and women," he explained.

But separate accommodation facilities are not the only problems. In London this week Swapo launched an overseas campaign to raise funds and a special women's campaign to collect underwear and sanitary towels. They are appealing for goods or cash to buy R45 kits each of which "last six women for about a year."

Swapo is also having difficulty persuading its male "liberation fighters" to accept the liberation

of their women. Nganjone told the Canadian magazine that some men had refused to obey orders given by women commanders.

"We had stern discussions with the militants involved and told them that these women were given such responsibilities and powers by the party because of their intelligence and capacity," he said.

Stern talk

"Through open criticism and self criticism we are able to deal with these problems on an ongoing basis."

Women are apparently being used for other activities against South Africa.

A Swapo leaflet released this week notes that they "have proved very effective in penetrating the enemy intelligence and supplying Swapo with military information."

"Inside Namibia the Women's League gives food, shelter and medical aid to hunted Swapo combatants. Women not only hide weapons and ammunition, but have disguised guns with baby clothes and carried them in full view of the occupying forces to their destination."

"They have also formed groups, often under the guise of sewing or church groups, to plan future resistance to the regime."

Compromise wins day in Turnhalle

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — An amazing compromise between the proponents of equal representation and those wanting proportional representation in South

West Africa's national assembly has won the day.

Three-quarters of the 60-man assembly will be elected on the basis of equal representation for the 11 ethnic groups, the Turnhalle's working committee decided yesterday

Each group will be entitled to four representatives. The rest will be elected on a sliding-scale system, giving the populous Owambos the edge on the smaller groups.

Eight of the remaining seats will go to the Owambos, two to the whites and one each to the Damaras,

Hereros, Kavangos, Namas and Caprivians.

This will give the Owambos 12 seats in the assembly, the whites six and the rest five and four proportionally.

The modified form of proportional representation is the result of an Owambo demand for a greater say in the interim government.

The Owambo delegation will not, however, be able to dominate the proceedings as the consensus principle will apply.

Representatives in the assembly will be nominated by the second-tier ethnic governments. However, it has not yet been decided whether these second-tier governments will be elected along democratic lines, or whether it will be left to the various ethnic groups to constitute their assemblies as they wish.

MUDGE HOPE

The Turnhalle chairman, Mr. Dirk Mudge, said that he hoped the full assembly will have verified the working committee's recommendations by the end of next month.

Referring to the white delegation in the interim government, Mr. Mudge said it could not be taken for granted that all would be Nationalists.

This has led to renewed speculation that Mr. Mudge intends breaking with the National Party.

- L'eau, structure fondamentale de l'imagination guidée d'analyse bachelardienne de "L'Immoraliste", France in Southern Africa, No. 5, 1976
- La poésie française des nouvelles générations: approche pédagogique, Bulletin pédagogique de 1 (publication retardée)
- série de films de télévision (video-tape) pour l'école de la civilisation française par méthodes individuelles (réalisés au West Chester State College, U.S.A.,
 - * Géographie de la France ≠ WCSC-TV -EIAJ 57
 - * L'enseignement en France ≠ WCSC-TV -EIAJ 7
 - * Côtes, rivières et ports de France ≠ WCSC-TV
- en préparation:
 - * Comment va la France?, Manuel pédagogique (publication début 1977)
 - * Comment va la France?, Volume I, Vie sociale et politique (publié)
 - * Comment va la France?, Volume I, Economie
 - * Textes vivants (recueil thématique de textes littéraires français)

DIVERS:

- collaboration au journal Sud-Ouest (Bordeaux) de 1974 (page des jeunes 17-24 et reportages)
- secrétariat de l'Association des Etudes Françaises Australes (assuré depuis 1974)
- mises en scène pour la troupe des étudiants du Département Français de l'Université du Cap:

comédie de Georges Courteline Les Boulingrin (Cape Town, 1974)

comédie de Tristan Bernard L'anglais tel qu'on le parle (tournée 1975 en Afrique du Sud: Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Johannesburg)

- rôle dans la comédie de Georges Feydeau Mais n'te promène donc pas toute nue! (Cape Town, 1976)

- en projet: création d'un Centre d'études de la civilisation française en coopération entre les Etats-Unis et la France

ADRESSE: jusqu'au 1er décembre 1976:

Dr. Pierre PETIT,
French Department
University of Cape Town,
Rondebosch, 7700,
South Africa.

après le 1er décembre 1976 (pendant congé sabbatique):

M. Pierre PETIT,
97 rue Mazarin,
33000 Bordeaux,
France.

SWA opts for equality

4/9/77 RSM

WHEN the South African Parliament passes the draft constitution for South West Africa/Namibia, it will in a single act, scrap separate development in South Africa's "fifth province".

South Africa's Nationalist MPs will have no alternative — because the people of SWA have agreed that the scrapping of apartheid in all its forms is the only remaining hope of saving the country from a terrorist war, foreign intervention and the possibility of Marxist domination.

This, in a nutshell, is what the Turnhalle constitutional conference has been about. It started as a Nationalist Party show which could turn out to be the political irony of the decade.

It began as an ethnic conference, planned and staged by the Nationalists with an ex-South African Cabinet Minister leading the White delegation.

It is winding up by producing a constitution based largely on the proposals of Black delegations, which experts believe will be acceptable to Western democracies.

Once all the legal and

The draft constitution for an independent South West Africa/Namibia is almost ready. In the context of South African politics it is a remarkable document — a political miracle.

It is, in fact, an agreement among the leaders in a one-time Nationalist stronghold that apartheid is an unworkable ideology which must be replaced by a Western-type democracy, if peace is to prevail.

constitutional jargon falls away, one thing is clear during the nine months of hard talking, the country's leaders agreed that South Africa's National Party policies were taking them on a head-on disaster course.

They were faced with an escalating terror war, international isolation, internal resentment and economic stagnation.

So they reached consensus with the country's most verkrampt Nationalist leaders to scrap the system and start again as a unitary state with a Western-type democracy.

Although this is an incredible achievement, Turnhalle people are not fooling themselves that their constitution is a solution. Rather it is a beginning: the first pillar of a bridge that must be built towards Swapo — which represents a substantial portion of the country's inhabitants — and the international community.

The proof of their constitution will be in its implementation — if it works, there is a chance that the vital bridge can be built. They have taken the first vital step by re-

The Turnhalle miracle is a main topic of conversation in the private corridors of South Africa's own Parliament.

Some welcome it... others are horrified. But one question is inevitable: Will South West Africa's one million inhabitants give an example to South Africa to avoid the horror of an all-out racial conflict? — HELEN ZILLE, of the "Mail" Africa Bureau, reports.

jecting a South African-inspired bantustan solution.

The Turnhalle's greatest constitutional achievement was the decision to base the proposed independent government on a declaration of human rights — a decision that was taken in 10 minutes.

Mr Dirk Mudge, the conference chairman, read out the proposal tabled by the Coloureds and the Bastards. The committee unanimously accepted it and apartheid's death warrant was signed.

The declaration is simply a guarantee that the State recognises the equality of all, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

It is a modern, sophisticated document based on the German constitution of 1949. It guarantees equality before the law, freedom of movement, of speech and of the Press. It guarantees the right of property ownership and to establish political parties except Marxist-Leninist parties.

It grants each individual the right to develop his personality to the full, providing this does not interfere with the rights of others, and it gives sole power to the courts to decide when rights and freedoms conflict.

And it is absolutely binding on all organs of government — the legislature, executive and judiciary.

This is the document that will have to be passed by South Africa — where none of these rights

apply to all; where there is a Mixed Marriages Act and an Immorality Act; where there is no freedom of movement or property ownership for the majority of the population; where Press censorship is increased at every Parliamentary session, where everyone is forced to comply with the religious norms of one group by a Sunday Observance Act; and where people are only allowed to develop their personalities along apartheid lines — in the homelands.

Seen against this background, it becomes clear how radical the change is for which South West Africa has opted through the Turnhalle.

The second dramatic breakthrough came almost exactly a week later, when the ethnic councils were relegated to an insignificant position in the system of government.

The Turnhalle constitution committee agreed that majority power would be entrenched in a strong central government which may confer certain minor portfolios to ethnic councils. But no group will be forced to have an ethnic council.

This was the death knell of the bantustan ethnic council solution proposed by the White delegation and Turnhalle hopes of providing an internationally acceptable constitution rose again.

The draft constitution has its flaws: there is a clumsy voting system, the central parliament which could ultimately prove so unwieldy that the "ethnic" elements will have to be scrapped, opening the door for a government along multi-racial political party lines.

There is already opening for multi-racial political parties in the vision that groups of more than ethnic ones may have representatives in the assembly.

But on the whole, the Turnhalle has produced a product that can be defended abroad and will pave the way for SWA.

Looking back

From the files of the Rand Daily Mail
70 YEARS AGO
February 8, 1907.

AN OFFICER and a non-commissioned officer of the Northern District Mounted Rifles have been sent to prison for six months and six weeks respectively, for stealing cattle during the Natal rebellion.

50 YEARS AGO
February 8, 1927
LIEUT-COLONEL R. S.

Gidley, Deputy Commissioner of Police, said tonight that Johannesburg had no great traffic problem yet, but if Johannesburg were not careful, Johannesburg would very soon drift into the position of having one.

25 YEARS AGO
February 8, 1952
THE funeral of King George VI will be on Friday next week, it was officially announced tonight.

225

UNIBreasting the bar causes SWA bust-up

pendant (1976)

TELEPHONE 69-
Director Ext.
Secretary Ext

no pas toute nue!
ohannesburg)
le (tournée
wm, 1974)

By HELEN ZILLE
Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — South
West African hotels may
be open — but certain
female patrons have been
taking things a bit far.
So yesterday Mr J. H.
Ainhirn, general manager
of South West Breweries
Hotels, who have decided
to clamp down on patrons
who have been confusing
the word "open" with
"loose" said: "Open does
not refer to your blouses.

Keep those closed."
Reacting to reports that
Black patrons had been
asked to leave the premises,
Mr Ainhirn said:
"This was not because
they were Black. People
who expose their bosoms
and do things under tables
would be asked to leave
if they were green or yellow.
These people went
too far and we do not want
them in our hotels. They
are offensive to our high
class patrons."

APPL

collaboration au journal Sud-Ouest (Bordeaux) de 1964 à 1972
R3500 FOR TEACHING ASSISTANCE
SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP

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Rondebosch, 7700
University of Cape Town
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L OF LIBRARIANSHIP,
Rondebosch, 7700
University of Cape Town,
Rondebosch
7700
1975 en A
comédie de
4th August, 1976.

DIVERS:

Littéraires français)
* Textes vivants (recueil thématique de textes
Economic
* Comment va la France?, Volume III: Dossiers
Vie sociale et politique (publication en 1977)

The School of Librarianship had started in the last
3 - 4 years by the loss of assistance given on a no-charge
basis by former members of the University Library staff.
Subjects were taught in their entirety by Mr R. E. M. Imelman, Miss L. E.
Taylor, Mr G. D. Quinn, and myself while still on the library staff.
Other subjects were shared, and sections of courses were being taught by
another three or four. At the present time there are still three people
who help with sections of courses at Westchester State College or two
lectures on their own specialties.

During 1975 and the first part of 1976 it has been possible to engage
part-time lecturers from outside the University for one complete course
(Miss L. E. Taylor) and sections of a course in library science in libraries
and the Cape Provincial Library Service (1976). The money to pay for these
obtained by making economical use of the money available for leave replace-
ments during Mrs Russell's absence. This course was suggested
by the Staffing Committee when our position was highlighted last year.

In 1977 there will be a new manual de civilisation française
Université de Bordeaux II, 1975, 229 pages
Comment va la France, Dossiers culture, Editions Magnard,
Paris, 1975, 286 pages (manuel de civilisation française)

The permanent staff are working at capacity and certain aspects of our
work are being neglected for lack of time to deal with them adequately.
We need the money not only to continue employing the part-time staff re-
ferred to above, but also to engage the people at present paid from Demon-
strator money, and other specialists who at present cannot be approached.
It is a question of maintaining the existing position as a first priority,
and then of improving it.

A brief account of the work carried out by the present staff of the School
of Librarianship should be clear. There are at present six
* François Mauriac - Thérèse Desqueroix
* Benjamin Constant - Adolphe
* This was in addition to paying three part-time
lecturers to do Mrs Russell's work.

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Open-door schools lose subsidy

Cape Times 9/2/77

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The South West Africa Administration has withdrawn its R24 000 annual subsidy to Roman Catholic schools that opened their doors to Blacks.

This announcement was made yesterday by Mr J.W.F. "Kosie" Pretorius, MEC in charge of education, who said the action had been taken because the schools had defied the law.

After initial speculation that the two schools involved might have to close down, Father H. Henning of the Roman Catholic Church said the situation had been saved by an offer from West Germany to substitute the R24 000.

Asked to name the "West German sources", Father Henning said: "You could say it is the West German Catholic Church."

The action of the executive committee came as a shock after a lot of behind-the-scenes wrangling between verlig and verkrampt Nationalists. Most South-Westerners are perturbed that such action can still be taken in the light of the Turnhalle's decision to scrap discrimination.

But Mr. Pretorius replied: "We aim to maintain the status quo until another arrangement is made."

Meanwhile, the Catholic Bishops' Conference meeting in Pretoria, discussed the schools question yesterday but at no stage considered changing its policy. However, the bishops are hoping to arrange an interview with the Minister of Education, Dr Piet Koornhof, and provincial administrators.

Dr Koornhof has said he would meet churches to find a solution to the problem.

Turnhalle talks hit crisis point

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle Constitutional Conference came close to collapse yesterday after hitting an 11th-hour crisis which delegates described as "the most serious we have yet faced."

Mr Eben Van Zijl, the verkrampte white delegate, again brought the conference to the brink of breakdown by proposing the constitution's Bill of Rights should not be legally enforceable, but only serve as a "guideline" for the interim government.

Last year Mr Van Zijl almost wrecked the talks when black delegates walked out after he insulted them.

Several black delegates strongly opposed Mr Van Zijl's latest suggestion, which they said would reduce the Bill of Rights to "mere window dressing for international consumption."

"A Bill of Rights is absolutely useless unless it is enforceable in law," a delegate said "There can be no compromise on such a key issue."

Several delegates claimed the legal enforcement of the Bill of Rights had already been accepted in principle. They thought this would be — "no problem" — until Mr Van Zijl made his shock move yesterday.

The delegates said they had the support of two legal advisers to the conference who were mainly responsible for drawing up the draft constitutional proposals, Prof Marinus Wiechers and Dr Pieter Henning.

According to the committee members the two legal experts said they were not prepared to accept any compromise on the principle of legal enforcement of the Bill of Rights as this was the pivot of the constitution.

If the deadlock is not resolved the constitutional talks could collapse as several black delegations will accept no compromise.

The delegates had hoped the Bill of Rights — which guarantees the fundamental rights of all, irrespective of race, colour, creed, sex or origin — would spell the end of discrimination in the territory and open the door to international acceptance of the Turnhalle.

Mr Dirk Mudge, the conference chairman, said he did not view the situation as a "crisis" and was confident the legal advisers would be able to sort the matter out.

Mr Mudge repeated his assurance that the draft constitution would be finalised today. — DDC

NEW SWA plan is thwarted

By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN

CAPE TOWN — A subtle plan by an influential and powerful section of the Government to impose a Bantustan-type of constitution on South West Africa, has apparently been thwarted by the unexpected progress made by the Turnhalle constitutional committee during the last 10 days.

This group includes key politicians and officials in the departments of Defence and Bantu Administration and in the South West African administration. Its supporters include the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, Mr. Braam Raubenheimer, the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, and Mr. Janjie de Wet, the Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa.

Mr. De Wet has played a leading role in the strat-

egy to obstruct the acceptance of a more veritable interim government.

According to informed sources and people close to the Government in Cape Town, the group had hoped to obtain the backing of the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster.

Prominent supporters of this camp have openly claimed in the last week that the Prime Minister was believed to be "unhappy" about the present veritable direction of the Turnhalle, which accepted a Bill of Rights, completely rejected apartheid and opted for a more centralised government than the original Government proposals which were a mere camouflage of the old apartheid Bantustan scheme.

It is known that Mr. Vorster had all along, during the past 18 months, been quietly backing the verkrampde Van Zijl-Du

Plessis faction at the Turnhalle.

This group, together with Mr. Vorster, have consistently been pushing a Bantustan-type of solution and have never been in favour of an interim government at this early stage.

I understand that the group was convinced that there was little chance that the Turnhalle would reach consensus on an interim constitution after 17 months of in-fighting and hickering.

The strategy was that should the Turnhalle reach a deadlock in its present discussion on the draft constitution, the South African Parliament would intervene by implementing its own draft constitution, which would be apartheid orientated.

At his meeting with the Turnhalle leaders in Pretoria in November last year, Mr. Vorster warned that he would give the

Turnhalle a constitution if it failed to make progress.

It is now known that the statement after that meeting about a speedy interim government was largely intended for international consumption because Mr. P. W. Botha was returning immediately afterwards to the United Nations where the South West Africa issue was on the agenda.

In view of the delicate international situation, the South African Government did not dare be seen to intervene openly in the Turnhalle deliberations and was therefore looking for an excuse. The international acceptance of a Turnhalle interim government, apparently independent from South Africa, had been the main object of Government strategy.

Mr. Vorster is thus presented with a serious political embarrassment. The cause he soon will have to

introduce legislation for a constitution for an interim government which in many respects will read like a PRP policy manifesto.

The only other way out, which this group has been considering, is the possible sudden deterioration of the military situation in Owambo. This might provide the Government with an excuse to postpone the legislation for an interim government, although this step is most unlikely in view of the increasing international pressure.

In Windhoek yesterday the constitutional working committee at the Turnhalle adjourned for the weekend with the problem of representation in the proposed legislation still unresolved. Sapa reports that No decision was taken on the Owambo proposal for greater representation in the legislature and delegations will meet in an effort to overcome the present stalemate.

HOPES RISE AS SWAPO NEARS THE TURNHALLE

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Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK—Hope of a peaceful solution for an independent South West Africa soared again here yesterday after Swapo's foreign wing released a document which could provide a basis for reconciliation with the Turnhalle constitutional conference.

The Swapo document—a discussion paper for a South West African independence constitution—shows a marked similarity to the main aspects of the Turnhalle plan.

The paper, which contains constitutional proposals, is based on Western democratic principles and is in sharp contrast to Swapo's Marxist leaning revised constitution issued last year.

Like the Turnhalle proposals, the Swapo plan centres on a Bill of Human Rights, a feature notably lacking in Swapo's previous plan.

The latest Swapo proposals were recently circulated in foreign capitals as a clear answer to those of the Turnhalle drafted by the legal advisers during the December recess.

Sources close to the Turnhalle were very excited by the news of the Swapo plan, and hopes are high that it could provide a base for a Swapo-Turnhalle reconciliation.

Although the Turnhalle talks have progressed extremely quickly this year there has been severe doubt among delegates whether peace would prevail after independence if Swapo rejected the constitution.

Meanwhile Sapa reports that Whites in the territory are to be asked to vote on Turnhalle decisions.

Mr. A. H. du Plessis, leader of the White delegation at the conference, said in Windhoek yesterday that the management committee of the National Party in South West Africa had already started the ball rolling for a referendum.

Blessing

Mr. du Plessis, who is also leader of the National Party in South West Africa, said the management committee had decided that the National Party Executive would be convened on February

It would decide on a special congress to obtain the National Party blessing for decisions taken by the Turnhalle.

Depending on the progress made by the Turnhalle the referendum would have to be held as soon as possible, Mr. du Plessis said.

It had to be kept in mind that the South African Parliament would have to pass legislation during its current sitting for an interim government to be installed in South West Africa.

Asked about the attitude of other population groups towards a referendum, he said it was entirely a domestic arrangement.

Each population group would have to decide on the way most suited to them, individually, to assess the feelings of their people about Turnhalle decisions.

(Sapa.)

SWA: modified say

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Population groups will be given a modified form of proportional representation in the national assembly when interim government is instituted in South West Africa.

When it comes to voting on legislation, though, all groups will be given an equal say.

A working committee decided in the Turnhalle yesterday that representation would be on a sliding scale related to the size of ethnic populations.

The precise formula will probably be decided on Monday.

The decision was made after the populous Owambo, with 46.5 percent of the overall population, had claimed 30 percent of the seats in the national assembly.

Initially, some of the other delegates objected as they said it would violate the principle of parity for all groups.

I'll talk - Nujoma

MR. SAM NUJOMA, the president of Swapo, is prepared to meet the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, "man to man, anywhere, at any time and any place if that would solve the Namibian crisis"

"Although Mr. Vorster has been accusing me falsely of being a communist, I do not hate him personally," he told J. H. P. Serfontein in an exclusive interview

● See Page 2

Zambia-Swapo row

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Tanzania has rejected a Zambian request to send a Swapo dissident detained there back to Zambia

There was 'no legal basis on which the request could be granted,' the Tanzanian Foreign Minis

try reportedly told Zambian authorities

The Zambian Supreme Court had granted a writ of habeus corpus (application to show cause why a person in detention should not be released) to Mr Andreas Shipanga, a former Swapo publicity secretary, last September.

By J. H. P. SEEFONTEIN

MIR SAM NUJOMA, the president of Swapo, is prepared to meet the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, "man to man anywhere at any time and any place if that would solve the Namibian crisis."

Although Mr Vorster has been accusing me falsely of being a communist, I do not hate him personally, but am merely fighting his regime because it oppresses my people," Mr Nujoma said.

This view was expressed by Mr Nujoma in an exclusive two-hour interview in Maputo on Friday where he was attending the Freedom congress.

In it he dealt at length with important domestic and international aspects, the Kissinger intervention and Swapo's policy towards the Whites.

Mr Nujoma took a tough, uncompromising stand and made it clear that he and his party were absolutely committed to a unitary solution "whatever the price might be and however long it might take."

However, if Mr Vorster is sincere and honest, and really wanted to give Namibia back to the people in a peaceful manner, then he should immediately send a delegation to an international conference in Geneva.



MIR NUJOMA
... laugh stand

Vorster, says Nujoma

Sam 7/7/77

would never deal separately with the Turnhalle, and with any interim government or elections called by such a government.

The Turnhalle delegates were "stooges and did not share the same political aspirations as Swapo which wanted genuine independence in a unitary state."

He stressed that only an international conference could eventually bring an end to the war. But he laid down three important conditions for a conference.

Firstly, all political prisoners at present held in Robben Island and elsewhere must be released unconditionally.

Secondly, the parties to the talks must consist of the Namibian delegation and the African delegation.

Thirdly, the parties to the talks must consist of the Namibian delegation and the African delegation.

"Secondly, we demand a statement prior to the conference by the South African Government committing itself to withdraw all its armed forces, — its land and air forces, its navy, police, security forces, and BOSS.

"How, where and when those forces are withdrawn should be the subject of negotiations during the talks.

"But the war will continue, regardless of the conference and will only stop when South Africa withdraws and our forces take over."

Turning the parties to the talks must consist of the Namibian delegation and the African delegation.

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who could only participate would reserve the right to as part of the South African delegation, hebers of other groups in its made the following appeal delegation, especially those not at the Turnhalle

"We still give all those Namibians who have either been bribed or bribed a chance to resign from the groups who play along with the South African Government."

"They can then work as individual citizens, either joining Swapo or working within the framework of the struggle from a different angle, they are not traitors and should not be punished."

Mr Nujoma went to the lengths to stress that with out the Pretoria Government and crush that government we will use any thing in our power to liberate it physically with the aid of the Dealing with the

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Mr Nujoma went to the lengths to stress that with out the Pretoria Government and crush that government we will use any thing in our power to liberate it physically with the aid of the Dealing with the

chiefs such as Kapuno, Klopeters and Ndjoba who are puppets without any power. Only Mr Vorster has real power in Namibia.

"But should Mr Vorster send a delegation, he must be serious and should not waste time. We do not want another Zimbabwean situation where Mr Ian Smith is playing around."

"Moreover, there are some of my people who are losing patience and are believing that the conference is unnecessary, it serves no purpose as it merely wastes time and money."

He warned: "If Mr Vorster imposes an interim government we will fight and crush that government. We will use any thing in our power to liberate it physically with the aid of the Dealing with the

He warned: "If Mr Vorster imposes an interim government we will fight and crush that government. We will use any thing in our power to liberate it physically with the aid of the Dealing with the

He warned: "If Mr Vorster imposes an interim government we will fight and crush that government. We will use any thing in our power to liberate it physically with the aid of the Dealing with the

singer negotiations he said. "Dr Kissinger indicated to the frontline presidents and us that the South African Government was prepared to send an observer behind the scenes to Geneva and that we should talk directly to the Turnhalle

"We rejected this invitation. We told him to go back to Mr Vorster and tell him that if he was honest to solve the Namibian question by peaceful means, to send a delegation with full authority to negotiate on his behalf."

"The three preconditions were those that I mentioned earlier. We told Dr Kissinger to go back and he said he would contact us again. But we never heard from him and are waiting the policy of the new administration."

"This was for economic reasons, because they were exploiting the riches of the country by underpaying the Black workers. This finally showed their hypocrisy when they supported us in the name of freedom, justice and independence. A part from their lip

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"We made it absolutely clear to the frontline states that we will only take part if the preconditions are met. They and the other African countries fully backed this view and there is not a single state that is not supporting us on that."

Mr Nujoma bitterly attacked Britain, France, West Germany and the United States for backing South Africa, using its veto twice in the last year.

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MIR VORSTER
... real power

service they have been backing South Africa all along and have never really supported us."

Mr Nujoma strongly denied that Swapo intended to internationalise the military struggle.

"We may obtain military supplies from other countries, but we will do the fighting ourselves inside the territory even if it takes 10 to 15 years."

Turning to the Whites in South West Africa, Mr Nujoma said: "The propaganda is untrue that Swapo will push the White man into the sea."

"Our policy in Namibia is to liberate Blacks who are oppressed and the Whites who are not free to associate with the Blacks. Swapo will not take away or rob property from

"Our policy in Namibia is to liberate Blacks who are oppressed and the Whites who are not free to associate with the Blacks. Swapo will not take away or rob property from

Whether Whites would be permitted to take part in politics depended entirely on themselves.

"At the moment they are the oppressors. Unless they immediately disassociate themselves from the present political structure they cannot expect afterwards to be given a political role."

Swapo would allow free elections on a national basis.

When questioned about communist influences and whether Swapo was in the grip of the Soviet camp, Mr Nujoma was adamant that he did not belong to any bloc.

"We do receive large donations from Soviet Russia and the Nordic states. But that does not mean that we automatically follow their foreign and international policies. We are an African party, which believes in neutrality and non alignment," he said.

"We do receive large donations from Soviet Russia and the Nordic states. But that does not mean that we automatically follow their foreign and international policies. We are an African party, which believes in neutrality and non alignment," he said.

Handed 3 @ cols 169-170 7/2/77

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Refugees from Angola

(172) Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of the Interior

- (1) How many refugees from Angola entered South West Africa during 1976,
- (2) whether any of them have been repatriated, if so, how many;
- (3) how many refugees were still in South West Africa at the end of 1976,
- (4) What was the total cost during that year of providing for refugees from Angola

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

- (1) 16 850
- (2) 500
- (3) 7 529
- (4) Approximately R1 227 000.

Mudge in mercy flight

WINDHOEK — Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Turnhalle constitutional conference, went on a mercy air-dash at the weekend to save the life of a nine-year-old boy seriously injured in a car smash.

Mr Mudge, who owns a plane, was called to the scene of the accident near Outjo, about 250 km north of Windhoek, in which a distant relative, Mrs Adeline Kotze, was killed instantly.

Her injured husband, Derek, and their three young children, Jaco, 9, Welinda, 7, and Marizanne, 5, had to walk 4 km to find help at the nearest farmhouse.

Mr Mudge was called to take the seriously injured Jaco to hospital in Windhoek. Yesterday a hospital spokesman said the boy's condition was "satisfactory under the circumstances".

His mother, who was driving the family to church, died instantly when their car overturned twice after a rear tyre burst.

Her body was flung almost 40 m from the wrecked car and her dazed husband searched for her for ten minutes before he found her. — DDC.

[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

"Power and authority in the Middle Ages"
(a) Church vs. State - the investiture struggle.

SWA blow to 'open' schools

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Administration has withdrawn its subsidy to Roman Catholic schools that have opened their doors to all races in defiance of the National Party policy of segregated education.

In a statement today Mr J W F Pretorius, MEC responsible for education, said the executive committee was not considering a criminal prosecution, although it was entitled to do so.

The effect is that St Paul's College and the Holy Cross Convent, formerly white only schools in Windhoek, will lose a combined subsidy of R24 000 a year, but that enrolment of black and brown children will not be affected.

Mr Pretorius said the Catholic Church had been told it would be impossible to amend the Educa-

tion Ordinance in time for the admission of all races at the beginning of this year.

The Catholic Church, he said, had admitted other races to its schools in the knowledge that this was an offence and a challenge to State authority.

Vorster adamant on Swapo

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, made it clear yesterday he has no intention of changing his attitude towards the South West African People's Organisation or its leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Asked for his reaction to Mr Nujoma's reported willingness to talk to him, Mr Vorster said his standpoint regarding Swapo

and Mr Nujoma was well-known and remained unchanged.

Mr Vorster has consistently refused to recognise Swapo or Mr Nujoma as being representative of South West Africa's people. — PC.

It's all clear now for SWA

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle constitution committee resolved its last major problem yesterday.

The 12-man working committee reached agreement on a sliding scale of representation for the country's 11 ethnic groups, which range in size from 396 000 Ovambos to 5 000 Tswanas.

In the 60-man National Assembly, group representation will be as follows:

The Ovambos will have 12 members, the Whites six, the Damaras, Hereros, Kavangos, Namas, Coloureds and Caprivians will have five and the Basters, Bushmen and Tswanas four.

This solution is a compromise on the two extreme suggestions for loaded Ovambo representation and equal representation.

Originally the Ovambos insisted on at least 30 percent of the representation in the National Assembly.

They are still demanding an extra minister in the Council of Ministers, a matter which must still be resolved but Mr. Dirk Mudge, the conference chairman, said this would not be a major obstacle.

"We will be finished with the proposals for the draft constitution at the end of the week and we hope to call together the entire Turnhalle conference by the beginning of March to approve the draft," he said.

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C

Turnhalle division rejected

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A motion of no-confidence in the ethnic composition of the Turnhalle was passed at a public meeting of about 200 yesterday.

It was at the policy-making meeting of the Baster community (beledsvergadering). The meeting voted for immediate implementation of South African legislation to give the Basters self government on an ethnic basis.

The Rehoboth Baster Association of Dr. Ben Africa, leader of the Baster delegation to the Turnhalle, holds a majority on the council.

Dr. Africa said decisions taken at the meeting were not binding on either the advisory council or the Baster delegation to the Turnhalle.

SCHOOLS LOSE AID

Mercury
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Administration has withdrawn its R24 000 annual subsidy for Catholic schools which have opened their doors to non-Whites.

This shock announcement was made yesterday by Mr. J. W. F. (Kosie) Pretorius, MEC in charge of education, who said the action had been taken because the schools defied the law.

Although they had been warned not to open, Catholic schools had flouted the law and action had to be taken against them, he added.

After initial specula-

tion that the two schools involved might have to close down, Father H. Henning of the Catholic Church, said the situation had been saved by an offer from West Germany to substitute the full R24 000.

"This is wonderful news and will enable us to continue admitting pupils on merit," Father Henning said.

When asked to name the West German sources, Father Henning said: "You could say it is the West German Catholic Church."

The move of the executive committee came as a great shock after intensive behind-the-scenes

wrangling between verlig and verkramp Nationalists.

Most South West Africans are deeply perturbed that such action can still be taken in the light of the Turnhalle's decision to scrap discrimination.

But Mr. Pretorius replied: "We aim to maintain the status quo until another arrangement is made."

The two schools involved are the Holy Cross Convent, which received an annual subsidy of R15 164 and the Catholic Creche which received R9 240.

St. Paul's Boys' School also went multi-racial at the beginning of the

year, but it will not be affected because it does not receive a State subsidy.

And at the Catholic Bishops' conference in Pretoria yesterday South Africa's Catholic bishops decided to maintain their stand against Government policy.

However, the bishops are hoping to arrange an interview with the Minister of Education, Dr. Piet Koornhof, and provincial administrators.

The Catholic Bishop of Windhoek said yesterday that schools under his jurisdiction would not close unless they were forced to remove Coloured pupils.

● A political exile returns to his home and to self-imposed obscurity.

Home after 16 years in the cold...

Colleen Hendriks, The Star's, Africa News Service

HOACHANAS

Home from political exile, they are the new VIPs. The likes of Mburumba Kert-na, Jarretundu Kozonguizi and Emil Apollus are big names in South West Africa today

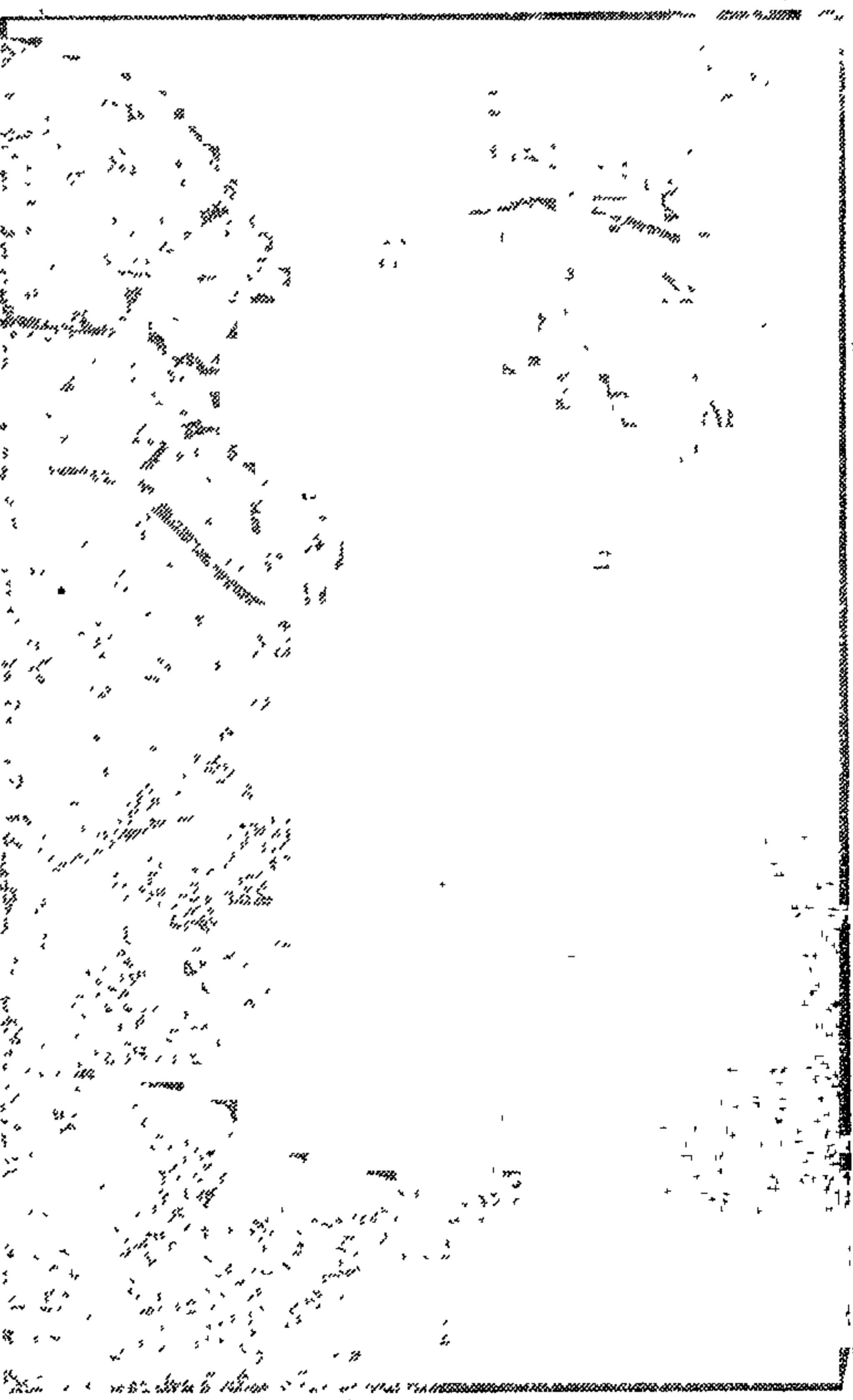
But not Markus Kooper, who has buried himself "in the sticks" at Hoachanas, 230 km south-east of Windhoek.

A Nama cleric, Kooper took up where he had left off — ministering to his people, teaching them the word of God.

One of the first to flee, he was one of the first back — though it took South Africa's embassy in the US a year to process his application.

Yet, unlike other exiles who have come home, he still a Swapo man at heart.

When he quit the country 16 years ago, it was to focus world attention on the plight of his people, the Hoachanas Namas.



Pastor Markus Kooper, reunited with his wife after 16 years in exile.

who were being bulldozed into leaving their historical home.

There had been earlier attempts to resettle them under the South African policy of separate development. But none as serious as this.

They were instructed to carry passes. But on learning they were temporary residence permits, they promptly returned them.

"That was the start of the trouble. I was labelled an instigator, agitator, troublemaker, and was eventually subpoenaed to appear in court for living illegally at Hoachanas."

Pastor Kooper ignored the summons and was taken away, he said, at gunpoint. He and his family were left at Izawisis, an inhospitable part of Namaland. They lived

there for several months, without so much as a roof over their heads.

Then, after entrusting his family to the care of the tribe, he crossed the border.

He won a hearing at the United Nations, but his plea had little effect. It was only years later that the South African Government relented and allowed his people to stay.

A stranger may well wonder what the fuss was about.

Far from being a land of milk and honey, Hoachanas is an arid, desolate stretch of veld.

But to them — Markus Kooper and his people — it is precious land. It belonged to their forefathers and they, too, want to live and die there.

(c) Angus Co 1977

VAN DIE VOLKSTEMME VERVOLGDEEN NIE DIE

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink Dit was die geval voordat 'n taanmik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

uul Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds me oor die nodige direkte taal- gegewens beskik nie, hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie Daar- om was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig, dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie

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SWA discord on property ownership

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Property ownership and occupation in residential suburbs will remain a potential flash-point after a multiethnic government is installed in South West Africa/Namibia

A working committee failed to reach consensus in the Purnhalle yesterday on black and brown demands that anyone should be allowed to buy or rent property anywhere

It was agreed only that commercial and industrial sites would be open to all races

While the blacks will for the first time be given a right to own residential property in urban areas, suburbs in the existing black, brown and white towns will remain segregated

DECISIONS

The decisions announced yesterday provide only that new residential developments could be open to all races

Political observers regard it as inevitable that the remaining elements of discrimination will come under renewed attack after an interim government is instituted in the territory

White towns will retain their town councils, while black and brown towns will, for the first time, get elected local authorities

PROXIMITY

Where the white, black and brown towns are in close proximity, their councils will be represented equally in greater umbrella councils with co-ordinating functions

The town complexes in Windhoek and in Walvis Bay — if the South African enclave becomes part of SWA/Namibia — will be declared metropolitan areas and fall directly under the multi-ethnic central government

Other towns will fall under second-tier ethnic authorities unless they too are subsequently declared metropolitan areas

Nat spanner in SWA talks

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle constitutional conference came close to collapse yesterday after hitting an eleventh-hour crisis which delegates described as "the most serious we have yet faced."

Mr. Eben van Zijl, the verkrampte White delegate, once more brought the conference to the brink of breakdown by proposing that the constitution's Bill of Rights should not be legally enforceable but only serve as a "guideline" for the interim government.

Last year Mr. van Zijl almost wrecked the talks when he caused non-White delegates to walk out after insulting them.

Useless

Several non-White delegates strongly opposed Mr. van Zijl's latest suggestion and said it would reduce the Bill of Rights to "mere window dressing for international consumption."

"A Bill of Rights is absolutely useless unless it is enforceable in law," a delegate said. "We will not allow ourselves to be fooled or fobbed off and we will not accept anything less. There can be no compromise on such a key issue."

Several delegates claimed the legal enforcement of the Bill of Rights had already been accepted in principle and the only remaining issue was to decide whether this would be done by the Supreme Court or a special constitutional court.

Support

They thought this would be "no problem" until Mr. van Zijl made his shock move yesterday.

The delegates said they had the support of two legal advisers to the conference who were mainly responsible for drawing up the draft constitutional proposals, Prof. Marinus Wiechers and Dr. Pieter Henning.

According to the committee members the two legal experts announced they were unprepared to accept any compromise on the principle of legal enforcement of the Bill of Rights as this was the pivot of the constitution.

However, several other legal advisers are thought to support Mr. van Zijl's suggestion that the Bill of Rights is unenforceable.

If the deadlock is not resolved, the constitutional talks could collapse as several non-White delegations will accept no compromise.

Trickery

After yesterday's session they were very annoyed and suspicious of Mr. van Zijl's move. They thought it was a "trick to fool the world while keeping the present system unchanged."

"If the Bill of Rights is unenforceable it is not worth the paper it is written on and is totally meaningless," they said.

The delegates had hoped the Bill of Rights — which guarantees the fundamental rights of all irrespective of race, colour, creed, sex or origin — would spell the end of discrimination in the territory and open the door to international acceptance of the Turnhalle.

Speaking at a Press conference after yesterday's deadlock, Mr. Dirk Mudge, the conference chairman, said he did not view the situation as a crisis and was confident the legal advisers would be able to sort the matter out.

Mr. Mudge repeated his assurance that the draft constitution would be finalised today.

afige en gemeensame vorme in die smsverband van Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe, jg 5, nr. 3, 1965, herkoms van die verbinding as wat na 'n kontparasie in Afrikaans", Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe, pp. 328-342.
Hist. opstelle, pp. 162-168.
pligorde van verbogen verbale vorme in het Nederladies, pp 105-110.

mer, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeerde verskynsel te make.

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic" is, d w s sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom". Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M de Vries en J te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenoote ontstaan het, maar D C Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 was Hugo Schmalzer 'n beroemde Duitse geleerde.

nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die ontwikkeling van smsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

ring. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.
Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie, hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig, dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Compromise bid on Bill of Rights

Clive Cowley,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The legal advisers to Turnhalle dele-

taan van Afrikaans

die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. dat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

gations are expected to table a compromise formula for enforcement of the proposed Bill of Fundamental Rights in South West Africa.

They were asked to prepare a draft after sharp differences arose in the working committee.

National Party vice chairman Eben van Zyl argued that a judicial review was unnecessary. He said consensus in the National Assembly would be sufficient

COURTS

Mr van Zyl said the militant South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) would resort to the courts to thwart the "national will."

Black and brown delegations replied that a Bill of Rights would be meaningless if it were not enforceable

Originally, it had been proposed that the Supreme Court should be guardian of fundamental rights. A later proposal was that a

constitutional court should review legislation before it went through the Assembly

FIRST STEP

The latter proposal was meant to avert confrontation between the legislature and the courts

Turnhalle sources said a possible compromise would be to appoint an ombudsman to advise the National Assembly on the constitutionality of legislation. It was seen as merely a first step, applicable for

the period of interim government, towards establishment of a constitutional court before independence

Other outstanding matters before the committee as it began its final day before adjournment:

● A proposal from the Owambo that it should get two Ministers against one for each of the other population groups.

● The procedure for appointment of a Prime Minister or chairman of the council of Ministers

in die sinsverband van Kaapse, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, wat na 'n komparasie geesteswetenskappe, vormen in het Neder- die Afrikaanse taal a woordeskat, klank- Tale van die fynere kon uit die aard van verskynsels wat wel nsklups ontstaan het g om die Afrikaanse blingsproses het baie

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n ooreenstemmende verskynsel

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Turnhalle fails over final draft

By HELEN ZILLE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK.—The Turnhalle constitutional conference has failed to finalise a draft constitution for an interim government within the time limit it set itself.

Pressure from Mr Eben van Zijl, the verkrampte White delegate, yesterday forced the adjournment of the talks, without the promised constitutional plan for an independent South West Africa.

There is deep suspicion among many delegates that Mr Van Zijl and several of his colleagues are applying deliberate delaying tactics to prevent a Turnhalle interim government because it will mean the end of apartheid in the territory.

Mr E. A. Budge, the conference chairman, last night told a Press conference that a last-minute deadlock could not be broken and that the 12-man working committee would have to reconvene in March in an attempt to finalise the draft constitution.

The eleventh-hour crisis arose over a proposal by Mr Van Zijl that the constitution's Bill of Rights be unenforceable.

Black delegates refused to accept this, saying it would reduce the Bill of Rights to "a bunch of pleasant sounding words meant as window dressing to fool the world".

A compromise could not be found, forcing the adjournment of the talks till March 1.

Delegates said this was a "crucial delay" which could prevent the territory's constitutional plan being passed by the South African Government during the current parliamentary session.

Mr Vorster has warned Turnhalle delegates that if their constitutional proposals are not ready in time, he will have to impose a South African formulated constitution on them.

Many delegates fear this may happen because the territory's Right wing Whites are insisting on a referendum to approve a Turnhalle inspired plan which will further delay the tabling of the proposals before the South African Government.

"If South Africa do not approve a Turnhalle draft constitution before June, there will be no interim government and this will mean the total failure of the Turnhalle independent delegates", he said yesterday's session.

Two of the remaining deadlocked issues arose because of what several delegates term Mr Van Zijl's "deliberate obstructionism".

These issues are the enforcement of the Bill of Rights and the position of Prime Minister.

HANNES SMITH tells it like it is.

Waving his arms with great vigour, raising his voice so that everyone in the Kaiserkrone beer garden can hear, the editor of the Windhoek Advertiser declares with considerable passion "South West really is God's country"

His listeners may disagree — but even if they do they have to concede one point For White people, South West Africa/Namibia is probably more than that

They must surely be the most fortunate minority group in Africa — if not in the world Some of them, however could also be described as the most ungrateful.

With one of the highest standards of living in the world, the Whites of South West Africa control a vast and beautiful land with enormous potential wealth

Through the Ruacana scheme in the north, they can generate enough hydro-electric power to supply the nation and enough water to nourish desolate Owamboland

Along their coastline is one of the richest fishing grounds in the world Their land is the world's principal source of gem diamonds and, potentially, of uranium

There are canyons and game parks and deserts on a breathtaking scale

And yet, there are White people in South West Africa today who are still not satisfied — men like Mr Eben van Zijl, MEC

He is a member of the White delegation at the Turnhalle, the conference called to formulate a multi-racial shared-power constitution for an independent Namibia

Mr Van Zijl brought the Turnhalle to the brink of collapse this week for the simple reason that he and his supporters refuse to share

Van Zijl and his followers could turn SWA into a paradise lost

*13/11/77
S.C.*

The man who wants his own

this remarkable land with its 750 000 Black and Coloured inhabitants

Were they, like Mr Ian Smith, negotiating with a militant, Marxist Robert Mugabe intent on supplanting one minority

government with another, their fears could perhaps be understandable

But they are not

They are negotiating at the Turnhalle with Black moderates who have turned their backs on the popular

and powerful Swapo movement and are probably asking less than Blacks have demanded anywhere else in Africa

These Blacks who have come to the Turnhalle have already made massive concessions to assuage White fears — particularly those of a man like Mr Van Zijl

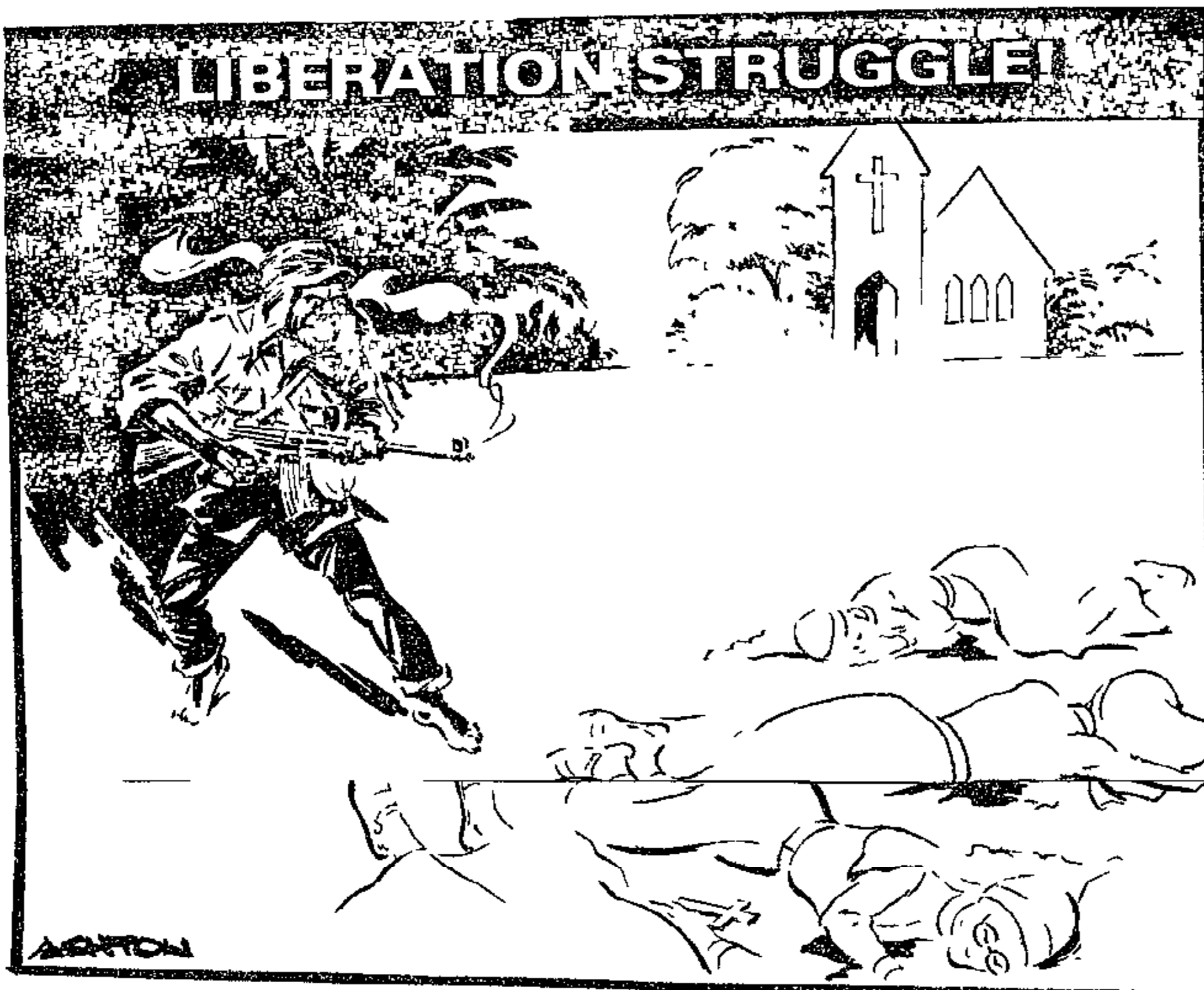
● Rejecting Swapo's demands for a one man, one vote winner-takes-all constitution, they have instead agreed to a system of decision-making by consensus, allowing any one group to veto a measure it considers harmful to its interests

● They have compromised on apartheid, agreeing as an interim measure that voting should be on ethnic lines, that White suburbs should stay White, and that White schools should not be forced to integrate.

● They remained silent when the provincial administration decided to withdraw a R24 000 subsidy to Catholic schools because they integrated ahead of their time

As the moderate White delegate, Mr Dirk Mudge, told the Express this week "The Black delegates were very upset about this decision and I agree with them it was against the spirit of the Turnhalle

"But we desperately want ordered change We don't want to frighten people If certain



Sunday Express

13 Feb 1977

Garden of Eden

Laws exist now, then they must be obeyed

"It will be different next year"

As chairman of the constitutional conference, Mr Mudge has gone out of his way to strike a compromise, in the belief that through a policy of gradualism the Turnhalle could retain White confidence and introduce increasingly liberal reforms

But Mr Van Zyl and his supporters are still not satisfied. They demanded everything this week

Not satisfied with the protection offered by the consensus system, Mr Van Zyl demanded that the Bill of Fundamental Rights in Namibia's draft constitution should not be enforceable by law

It should merely be a kind of

BY MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

keep everything, a host of intriguing and exciting possibilities could be opened for SWA

Despite its defects, the Turnhalle constitution with a legally enforceable Bill of Rights could at least bring together Whites, Blacks and Coloured people in an alliance against Swapo

The racial factor could be removed — and the new independent Namibia would then be involved in a normal, healthy power struggle between a strong moderate centre and the radical Swapo party

biggest representation in the Assembly — probably 12 out of 60 members — followed by the Whites with six members, most of the other groups with four members each, and, finally, the small Tswana group with two members

Voting procedures in the Assembly are complicated

Decisions will be taken by majority votes, provided that the majority of members of each group agree

If a group does not agree, it will be given a month to reconsider

Besides controlling such matters as finance, defence and foreign affairs after independence, the Assembly will,

for instance, supervise university and other post-school education, but not high and primary school education

This will be controlled by Representative Councils which will also be responsible for such matters as agriculture, housing, roads, social welfare and pensions

Representative Councils will be established for each group. Each council will send representatives to the National Assembly

At the lowest level of government, each town will exercise municipal rights, but large urban complexes like the Windhoek area with its Katatura and Kommasdal

townships, will be turned into metropolitan authorities

The Windhoek area will thus be controlled at the municipal level by an umbrella body coordinating the interests of all people in the metropolitan area

There is enough flexibility in the system for a gradual move away from ethnicity

It's a pretty fair deal for the Whites who have everything

But without an enforceable Bill of Rights it will be, as Swapo's publicity chief Daniel Tjongarero said this week, "simply a piece of paper". More specifically, without Eben van Zyl, Namibia could just become a model for all Africa

13/2/77
Sunday Express

This action, nearly precipitated a walkout not only by the Black and Coloured delegates, but also by two leading constitutional advisers, Prof Marinus Wiechers and Dr Pieter Henning

Again, a compromise has to be found — this time on the most fundamental issue facing the Turnhalle, the basic issue of whether the rights of people should be enforceable by law and whether the courts can arbitrate on legislation conflicting with those rights.

It is this factor — the continuous appeasement of the *verkrampes* — that could turn the Turnhalle into a Namibian nightmare

And yet, if the Turnhalle could take a much tougher and more uncompromising attitude towards the people who want to

The Turnhalle constitution could retain a large measure of goodwill among Blacks and could even attract some radical support if it were allowed to develop on increasingly liberal lines and to bring about meaningful reforms

But, if the Turnhalle continuously compromises with the *verkrampes*, either in drawing up its constitution or in the practical implementation of its principles, then only Swapo can gain as Black disillusionment sets in

Yet, the potential for meaningful change is there

The draft constitution for the interim government that will lead SWA to independence by December next year contains a Bill of Fundamental Rights setting out the basic freedoms all people must enjoy

Mr Van Zijl agreed to the document when it was drawn up

The President will be appointed by the Council of Ministers

This Council will consist of one representative from each of the population groups represented in the National Assembly with one of the representatives acting as chairman, or Prime Minister

Legislation will be prepared by the Ministers' Council and submitted for approval to the National Assembly

Decisions in the Ministers' Council will be taken on a consensus basis — although there is provision for decision-making by an ordinary, a two-third or three-quarter majority vote

The National Assembly will consist of representatives from each of the ethnic groups representing the country's population groups

The Owambos, as the largest population group, will have the

just won't see

they have always insisted that the rights of the White minority in Rhodesia should be guaranteed

But there is nothing democratic about what is happening now — with a group of foreign presidents deciding that one movement representative of perhaps 30% of the population should be the government, and then trying to help it install itself by force.

That is simply exchanging, at gunpoint, the undemocratic rule of a Black minority

The majority of Black Rhodesians will be disenfranchised then, as they are now

And there will be no question of protection of the rights of the White minority. Quite the contrary. They will be forcefully dispossessed. The Patriotic Front has said so. Therefore that democratic principle will be violated too

The extent of the fraud, I believe, is that the campaign for Black majority rule in Rhodesia has been subverted into an attempt to foist a relatively small group of Marxists upon the majority — to ram a foreign ideology down their throats

whether they want it or not

That is the role of Robert Mugabe, a man cast in the mould of Mozambique's Samora Machel who this week formed Africa's first truly Marxist-Leninist party

And poor old Joshua Nkomo, the ultimate opportunist, simply tags along in the hope that it will get him a seat in power. A few months ago he was offering assurances to Rhodesia's White businessmen when it looked as though Mr Smith might do a deal with him, now he has done his deal with the "scientific socialists" who will have those White businessmen for breakfast

Not only is this undemocratic, it is also non-African. The kind of Marxist-Leninist party that President Machel has just formed, and which would be Robert Mugabe's goal, is a Soviet-style elitist movement of the ideologically pure who will impose their system on the masses. It bears no resemblance to "African socialism" or other such indigenous concepts which are based on mass participation and thus have their elements of grassroots democracy

Yet everyone is standing by, watching the fraud in a kind of bemused silence

The West, which is supposed to uphold democratic principles, is saying nothing about it

Britain, which has always stood firm on the principle that any settlement must be acceptable to the Rhodesian people "as a whole" (remember the Pearce Commission?), has listened to the endorsement of this minority group to rule her colony without raising a peep of dissent

Her envoy, Mr Ivor Richard, has shuttled through the region without giving any perceptible sign of having noticed the fraud. Without once proclaiming that the new Zimbabwe should not necessarily be ruled by the Patriotic Front, but by the democratically chosen representatives of the majority of the population — and that Britain will not grant it *de jure* independence otherwise

If there is to be any new initiative towards a peaceful settlement in this sad and misled country, let's hope it will be based on a return to this essential principle

13/2/77

Sunday Express

The fraud the West

IT IS time the West woke up to the fact that a wicked political fraud is being perpetrated in Rhodesia. A fraud which threatens to subvert the whole campaign for a more just dispensation in that country.

Heaven knows I have never been an admirer of Ian Smith. I have always regarded him as a major disaster for the White position in Rhodesia — and perhaps ultimately in the whole of Southern Africa.

With his stubbornness and duplicity he has let chance after chance slip by of striking a reasonable bargain and negotiating a settlement deal in which the Whites would have been assured of a fair place in the new Zimbabwe.

He could have done it at Tiger and again at Fearless. He could even have done it when Mr Vorster brought him together with the Black nationalists aboard that train on the Victoria Falls bridge.

But each time he found pretexts for rejecting these chances. Objections to the procedure for a "return to legality", objections to the right of appeal to the Privy Council

— petty technicalities like that. Until eventually the White Rhodesians found themselves with no bargaining power left, facing a revolutionary war which is going to bleed them slowly to death and facing Black terrorist leaders who are no longer willing to negotiate on any compromise basis.

Now Mr Smith finds he can't

ALLISTER SPARKS

even negotiate decent surrender terms after agreeing to hand over to Black majority rule.

That is what happens when you cling to your position of power and privilege and 'White leadership', and refuse to sit down and negotiate a basis for power sharing with the Black majority whose anger and frustrations are building up all the time. Let us learn the lesson

But what concerns me now is the injustice that threatens to be perpetrated on Rhodesia from the Black side — and the silence of the Western powers in the face of it.

This begins with the recognition of the Nkomo-Mugabe Patriotic Front as the sole representative of the Black Rhodesians.



What balderdash! Anyone with even a passing acquaintance with Rhodesia knows this is a travesty. That in any genuine election Bishop Abel Muzorewa would romp home with anything up to 70% of the vote.

Now one may not think very highly of Bishop Muzorewa. The frontline presidents consider him naive and politically incompetent, and he has certainly

made his fair share of mistakes. It is also true that while he may command the votes he doesn't command much in the way of guerrilla forces — and it is these, so the argument goes, that are forcing Mr Smith to the negotiating table.

Fair enough, if one is talking only about power and if one believes, with Mao, that power is right and that it grows out of the barrel of a gun.

But do the Western nations believe this?

Or do they still believe in democracy?

And if they do, shouldn't they speak and act as the defenders of democratic principles when these are threatened? Especially in areas where they claim some responsibility — and Rhodesia is, after all, still supposed to be a British colony.

The universal cry over Rhodesia has always been that it should have Black majority rule. Fair enough, the Blacks there are the overwhelming majority, so that is in accordance with democratic principles.

So, too, is the concept of protecting minority rights. And, hand it to the Western powers.

Turnhalle hit by new crisis

RJM
11/27

By HELEN ZILLE
Mail Africa Bureau

for international consumption

WINDHOEK.—The Turnhalle constitutional conference came close to collapse yesterday after hitting an eleventh-hour crisis which delegates described as "the most serious we have yet faced".

The delegates said they had the support of two legal advisers to the conference who were mainly responsible for drawing up the draft constitutional proposals, Professor Marinus Wiechers and Dr Pieter Henning

Mr Eben van Zijl, the verkrampte White delegate, once more brought the conference to the brink of breakdown by proposing that the constitution's Bill of Rights should not be legally enforceable but only serve as a "guideline" for the interim government

According to the committee members, the two legal experts announced they were not prepared to accept any compromise on the principle of legal enforcement of the Bill of Rights as this was the pivot of the constitution.

Last Year Mr Van Zijl almost wrecked the talks when he caused Black delegates to walk out after insulting them

However, several other legal advisers are thought to support Mr Van Zijl's suggestion that the Bill of Rights in unenforceable

Several Black delegates strongly opposed Mr Van Zijl's latest suggestion which they said would reduce the Bill of Rights to "mere window dressing"

Mr Dirk Mudge, the conference chairman, said he did not view the situation as a crisis. He repeated his assurance that the draft constitution would be finalised today

253
225
Namibia

Turnhalle clears last hurdle

Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK —The Turnhalle Constitution Committee yesterday solved its last major problem.

The committee reached agreement on a sliding scale of representation for the country's 11 ethnic groups, which range in size from 396,000 Ovambos to 5,000 Tswanas.

In the 60-man national assembly, group representation will be as follows: Ovambos 12 members, Whites six, Damaras, Hereros, Kavangos, Namas,

Coloureds and Caprivians five each, and Basters, Bushmen and Tswanas four each.

This is a compromise on the two extreme suggestions — for loaded Ovambo representation and equal representation. Originally the Ovambos demanded at least 30 per cent of the representation.

They still want an extra minister in the Council of Ministers but Mr Dirk Mudge, the conference chairman, said this would not be a major obstacle.

He added: "We will be finished with the proposals for the draft constitution at the end of the week and we hope to call together the entire Turnhalle Conference by the beginning of March to approve the draft."

Mr Mudge said visitors were "increasingly interested and impressed" by the work of the Turnhalle.

"There is still criticism and it is impossible to please everyone but we have come a long way."

SWAPO MAN HAS EYE ON WHITE HOME

By SUZANNE VOS

THINGS will never be the same again in Windhoek's Van Aswegen Street if former Swapo political exile Emil Appolus and his West Indian girlfriend, Zaana Abbas, take up residence in a cosy house on a corner plot.

For one thing, the neighbouring J. P. Swanepoel family will probably move out. But another neighbour, Mrs C. H. Swanepoel, says she "won't mind one little bit".

The news this week that Mr Appolus, a founder member of Swapo who now supports the Turnhalle constitutional conference, had a first option to buy a house in the street came as a

Mad

Shock to some Pioneer's Park residents. Mr Appolus is believed to be the first black to negotiate to buy a home in a prestige all-white area.

"Well, well, well, this is just the beginning, isn't it?" remarked one resident. Another said "Swapo? Another mad when he hears this?" Mrs. J. P. Swanepoel said she "didn't feel so well" about the news, adding that her husband

would probably "move out". The house belongs to the former editor of the South West Afrikaner, Mr J. A. "Angel" Engelbrecht, now working as a journalist in Durban. He told me this week that he "didn't think twice" about giving Mr Appolus first option to buy his R27 000 home.

However, he has let the house on a year's lease and says he will not be able to put it up for sale until February next year. Mr Appolus left South

Hush-hush

West Africa 17 years ago while waiting for an appeal to be heard against a six-month prison sentence. At the end of July, 1961, after shutting between Tanzania and the Sudan, he was given political asylum in Egypt. He later moved to London.

David Beresford reports from London that Mr Appolus is believed to be somewhere in the Middle East. He is emerging as a key figure in a hush-hush in-

ternational operation by backers of Chief Clemens Kapuuo to win support for South West Africa's former member of Swapo's national executive committee, expelled by the organization's central committee last year for collaborating with Chief Kapuuo.

Mr Appolus's former wife and his sister both still hold senior positions with Swapo's external wing.

Swapo claims that Miss Abbas has CIA "connections".

He is believed to have made an attempt last year to persuade Herman Torvo Ja Torvo (Swapo's "Nelson Mandela" who is serving a jail term on Robben Island) to throw his lot in with Turnhalle in exchange for his freedom.

Appolus is also known to have had links with Andreas Shipanga, the rebel Swapo leader now being held in detention in Tanzania, and with James Endycott, the mysterious Australian — now dead — who is believed to have funnelled foreign funds to Chief Kapuuo.

Appolus himself has spent recent months conducting secret negotiations with unidentified backers in London, West Germany and the Middle East.

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Appolus himself has spent recent months conducting secret negotiations with unidentified backers in London, West Germany and the Middle East.

New warning on SWA

19/2/77
RBM

GENEVA — A five-man team from the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) said in Geneva at the weekend there was danger of wide-scale conflict in South West Africa because the Turnhalle constitutional conference seemed to have no chance of successfully settling the territory's future.

The group published a 32-page report on its return from a two-week mission last month to South Africa to investigate the situation in South West Africa.

South African authorities refused to allow the party to enter the territory. It based its findings

on meetings it had in Zambia and Tanzania with high government and parliamentary officials in those countries, liberation movement representatives and United Nations officials.

Members of the mission were Mr R. Friberg (Finland), Mr F. A. K. Leghari (Pakistan), Mr K. K. Kairis (Soviet Union), Mr Mbenza-Thubi (Zaire) and Mr P. Temple-Morris (Britain).

They were nominated by the IPU, which links 71 parliaments around the world.

The report said all evidence indicated that the

Turnhalle talks launched 18 months ago by South Africa to negotiate independence, had no chance of reaching a successful conclusion.

"Their continuation is deepening the bitterness that the South African administration has produced in Namibia. There is inherent in the situation the possibility of open conflict on a much wider scale than just Swapo and South Africa," the report said.

The report accused South Africa of committing an "overwhelming breach" of South West Africa's human rights.

The parliamentarians added that they hoped that when the territory subsequently achieved independence, its new leaders would not be tempted to be impatient with people holding views contrary to theirs, and would ensure that national development was not diminished because of conflicting political aspirations.

"South Africa is not only committing an illegal act, but from its own point of view is making a serious mistake in opposing world opinion regarding Namibia's self-determination and independence." — Sapa-
Reuter

'Danger' to credibility of whites

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The ruling National Party's proposed referendum on the draft constitution for interim government would damage white credibility still further in South West Africa, the Opposition Federal Party said in Windhoek today.

The reason was that white South Africans were on the voters roll. The acceptability of the constitution would therefore not be determined exclusively by people born in South West and by permanent residents.

The head committee of the Federal Party said it would demand a proper referendum and elections for all race groups before independence — but not now.

NO SECRECY

If the proposed referendum was forced on to the white electorate, the party would have to weigh the positive aspects against the negative ones before deciding whether to take part.

However, if the referendum appeared to be a concealed vote of confidence in the National Party, the Federal Party would not take part in it.

Party political differences should not come into play in such a referendum, the head committee said.

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Africa

SWA gloom over talks breakdown

By HELEN ZILLE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Last weekend should have been a time of celebration in South West Africa. Instead it was filled with gloom. The people had been promised a Turnhalle draft constitution that could transform their apartheid society into a non-racial democracy and pave the way for peace.

Instead they had to accept another deadlock because of the intransigence of Mr Eben van Zijl, the arch-conservative White delegate.

Some former supporters fear that last week's failure could prove disastrous for the Turnhalle.

They realise there was far more at stake at the talks than a draft constitution. There was the vital question: Can rightwing Whites deal honestly with Blacks?

Last week's Turnhalle breakdown has been described as "the biggest breach of trust in the history of the territory's politics".

The man behind the breach was Mr Van Zijl, who shattered hopes just 24 hours before the final draft constitution was due to be announced.

He proposed that the planned Bill of Rights be unenforceable "which would reduce it to a bunch of pleasant-sounding words aimed at fooling local Blacks and the world," one delegate said.

The change in Mr Van Zijl's attitude came after he spent four days in the Cape, where he is believed to have discussed the Turnhalle proposals with the National Party caucus.

There is suspicion that Nationalists found the plan for a non-racial society so unacceptable that Mr Van Zijl returned to the Turnhalle to prevent the plan being passed.

This would enable the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to carry out his threat of imposing a South African independence plan on the territory.

A South African draft constitution would have no hope of acceptance inside or outside the territory. A Turnhalle plan would have faced obstacles enough.

Most people feel a Turnhalle plan that scrapped apartheid would have stood a chance and would have opened the door for negotiation with Swapo, which is a pre-requisite for peace.

A strongly democratic Turnhalle plan would have provided the territory's moderates with a sound platform from which they hoped to bargain.

A South African plan that perpetuates apartheid will close the door to moderates, many of whom will join Swapo.

After all, the Swapo plan has what they are looking for — an enforceable bill of human rights.

Swapo chiel accused BOSS

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma has accused the South African Bureau for State Security (BOSS) and the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of conniving to wreck his organisation.

Mr Nujoma also charged that South Africa was recruiting mercenaries in Israel, West Germany and Britain, and more recently Chile and other Latin American countries, under "fascist and reactionary regimes". Swapo guerrillas killed 25 South African troops in the Caprivi Strip on February 2. Mr Nujoma claimed.

Brigadier Bill Matthews, Defence Force director of operations, said in Pretoria on February 10th that Mr Nujoma's claim was not true.

He accused Swapo of fighting a "war on paper."

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- hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeëfde verskynsel te make
- J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.
- J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as* wat na 'n kompara-tief en sy verbreding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.
- J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.
- J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vorme in het Nederlands”, in *Dietsse studies*, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotoptmerkings

SAKINGS VAN 17DE-EENSE NEDERLANDS; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskrywingsfaktore teengewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die valle vreemdlinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taanik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesselning het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloede, aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van 'n reis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreool-faktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesselning lê gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde *Her Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesselning s'n eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesselning was daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing van die 17de-eense Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptelike Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroek skiehke kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n minnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drasiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreoolisering. Hesselning moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreoolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesselning destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie, hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig, dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Turnhalle establishes contact with Arab states

By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN
 THE Turnhalle constitutional conference has apparently succeeded in establishing unofficial back-door contacts with some of the Arab States as part of its present campaign to win international recognition for the interim government to be established later this year.

This development has considerably alarmed Swapo, which has launched a counter-move to discredit the Turnhalle with countries of the Arab League.

Mr Emil Appoullus, the former public relations officer of Swapo and one of the exiles who has returned to South West Africa, is the key man in this

Arab campaign. He is assisted by his Sudanese fiancée, Miss Zainab Abbas. Through his fiancée, Mr Appoullus has been in close contact for a number of years with some Libyan and other Arab leaders.

I understand that Mr Appoullus is acting on behalf of the London-based public relations firm, Pierce and Broome. He is hoping that the firm will be appointed by the Turnhalle to represent it in England and Western Europe.

It is very significant that this firm, run by a Mr Jacques Mantoura and his wife Liela, is representing several Arab countries

in Western Europe. One of them is Libya, the most radical of the Arab bloc.

I understand that Mr Appoullus recently had informal discussions in some Arab countries with representatives of the governments of Libya, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

He not only stated the case for recognition but also sold South West Africa as a country which needed foreign investments.

Should the Turnhalle succeed in gaining recognition of some Arab countries, it would constitute an important breakthrough and could influence some of the African states as well.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeerde verskynsel te make

J. A. VERHAGE, „Defuge en gemeensame vorme in die sinverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding as wat na 'n komparatief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 220-247

Dit was die geval voorafdat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte geselskapsvloed gedink.

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Swapo in border incident

PRETORIA — There was an exchange of fire on the South West African border at Oshikango on Wednesday night when Swapo and the MPLA fired on South African security forces, according to a statement issued by the Defence Force here last night.

There were no casualties among the South African forces.

The statement said: "After a relatively quiet period in the operational area, Swapo caused border incident near Oshikango.

"The incident happened at 9 p.m. when Swapo fired on South African security forces. Swapo's initial fire was very inaccurate and also hit MPLA installations on the Angolan side of the border.

"This caused confusion and the MPLA also fired on South African installations. The South African forces answered the fire with mortar and small arms and neutralised the enemy fire in a short time. — (Sapa.)

Jan 1978

Banneling ná *Rapport 20/2/77* 13 jaar in SWA

WINDHOEK.

MNR. KUAIMA RIRUAKO, wat die laaste dertien jaar 'n politieke banneling was, het gister hier aangekom op 'n feitesending. Hy word oorsee beskou as die vertolker van die standpunt van die gematigde swart- en bruinmense van Suidwes.

Mnr. Riruako is die verteenwoordiger van die National Unity Democratic Organisation (Nudo) en die National Convention of Namibia (NCN) in die VSA en by die VVO. Hy word ook beskou as die oorsese regterhand van die Herero-leier, hoofman Clemens Kapuuo.

Hy sal twee weke hier vertoef en dan verslag doen aan Westerse amptenare — (Sapa.)

UNLESS you have a taste for blood sports, the Turnhalle is the only game in town.

Our limousine liberals who are always crying for negotiation instead of confrontation should take another look at the Windhoek constitutional talks

For one thing, they are succeeding. The draft constitution for a democratic, capitalist republic has been completed except for three points.

One of these is crucial, since it concerns the mechanism for enforcing the provisions of a Bill of Rights.

The other two, concerning an extra Cabinet seat for the Owambo and the status of the Prime Minister of an interim government, are minor matters

Some political posturing is going on, in part to impress constituencies, but the chances are good that all three points of difference will be settled next month.

The reason is that every participant in the talks, including those singled out for blame by the proponents of devil-theory politics, is now so committed that it would be political ruin

If our own blacks could be so lucky!

Sam T. 20 Jan 77



KEN OWEN

to let the talks collapse

If the Turnhalle fails, there are two possibilities South Africa imposes a constitution and walks out, or the fight on the border continues endlessly into the future, with Swapo gaining support all the time

It is a prospect which pleases only those who, like the South African exile community abroad, see South West Africa as South Africa's Achilles heel

Brisk pace

Happily, the Turnhalle is succeeding remarkably quickly. Its progress has been a good deal faster than that of the Continental Congress which drew up the constitution of the United States, and no more cynical

When the Turnhalle promises to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms "without discrimination merely on the basis of race, colour and creed," it does better than Thomas Jefferson, the slave-owner, when he wrote that "all men are created equal"

Simply stated, South West Africa has turned its back on the mad ideology of Dr Verwoerd, accepted its own multi-racial character and has set in motion a new political process which recognises, but does not worship, the ethnic diversity of the country

The process is dynamic and open-ended. Yesterday's insurmountable obstacles become

today's possibilities. Last month's drama is this month's commonplace

Test what has happened in South West Africa against the major grievances of non-white South Africans. The Turnhalle has committed itself to the principle of equal pay for equal work. The SWA administration has implemented the first phase of a three-year programme to achieve this end

The moral weight of the Turnhalle has been brought to bear in urging private sector employers to follow suit. The Agricultural Union has been enlisted to help solve the problem of paying a minimum living wage in a country where unskilled labour is in hopeless over-supply

For the participants, the Turnhalle talks have been an education. Whereas Soweto residents must plead in vain for Dr Andries Treurnicht to visit where he rules, the Turnhalle sent a committee touring the townships

Target

Its members included Mr A. H. du Plessis, a favourite target of devil theories about South West African politics, and it immediately set a new code of minimum standards for housing

At the same time, the non-white delegates had to wrestle — essentially for the first time —



PROFESSOR KERINA Back from exile

with the problem of satisfying expectations with limited resources. They quickly learnt that there is no such thing as a free lunch.

Then, too, all races in South West Africa will be entitled to acquire property. The principal exceptions will be existing residential areas

The Bantu Administration Department — known among Africans as BAD — will quietly vanish across the border as soon as the interim government takes over. So will its counterpart bureaucracy for interference in the lives of coloureds, Nama, and Baster people

Sensible

The pass laws are scheduled to give way to a more sensible influx control system based (like Tanzania's) on available housing and employment. The planned university will be multi-racial

Of course, the whole thing could come undone. A typical recent complication was a demand by the coloured people for a stretch of land of their own, even though there is no barrier to the purchase of

land in the hitherto "white area".

The constitution itself is an oddity, working on the cumbersome principle of consensus. The white (ethnic) authority will have no specific territory to rule, but will rule all whites and control land owned by whites. It could turn out to be an administrative nightmare.

But it does little good to carp. The consensus principle has proved workable so far, and the whole exercise has in its way been nightmarish.

Radical

Meanwhile, the opposition Federal Party, in Windhoek is trying hard to stay ahead of the game. (In party publications, the word "white" has been linked out of membership requirements.) There are some touches of radical chic in Windhoek, where young white women flaunt Swapo lapel buttons.

The internal wing of Swapo denounces the Turnhalle, while the external wing and its allies wage war as best they can. The United Nations does its best to wreck the whole business, and the Western powers hide their heads. (They do not lack brains, only guts, says a returned exile, Professor Mburumba Kerina, who represented Swapo at the UN).

But clearly, by one test, the balance has shifted. Young Swapo militants who slipped across the border bearing high democratic ideals are now in jail in Tanzania, while the list of exiles returning to Windhoek grows steadily longer. Jarretundu Kozonguizi, the Rev Marcus Kooper, Kerina, Emil Appollus and many others

20/2/77

The stepping stones to democracy

THESE are the principal stepping stones by which the Turnhalle has tried to take South West Africa from an apartheid-bound "fifth province" to an independent, multi-racial democracy.

● September, 1975: The first meeting of the Turnhalle delegates results in a declaration of intent which overturns the basic premises of apartheid by pledging to promote "human rights and fundamental freedoms of all without discrimination merely on the basis of race, colour or creed".

□ □ □

Soon, apartheid signs come down. Hotels, restaurants, the public library and other amenities drop their colour bars

● March, 1976. Acting on the recommendations of special committees,

the conference pledges itself to the principle of a free economy, rejecting socialist patterns

Simultaneously, it pledges itself to equal pay for equal work, abolition of discrimination in jobs and minimum standards of municipal housing. Non-whites become liable for equal taxation.

The pass laws are to be abolished and replaced by influx controls based on employment and housing.

● June, 1976. The conference sets a national goal of universal, compulsory education, to begin by expanding the teaching force. It decides to establish a university open to all races

● July 1, 1976. The SWA Administration ad-

justs its salary scales with the aim of eliminating the wage differentials based on race over three to five years

● August 1976. The conference sets December 31, 1978, as the target for independence

● September, 1976: The conference's special constitutional committee accepts the principle of land ownership for all residents in their own urban areas, giving non-whites the right to freehold title to their homes

□ □ □

The committee also accepts the principle of a three-tier government, consisting of a national central government, ethnic councils and local authorities. Representation in the central government, like voters'

rolls, is ethnic

● February, 1977. The conference approves a draft constitution including a Bill of Rights covering the protection of minorities, the principle of inviolate human dignity, the sanctity of life, liberty and property, equality before the law, freedom of conscience, freedom of movement, freedom of speech and Press freedoms limited by normal judicial restraints.

The Bill of Rights also guarantees the right to own property, and to form political parties other than Marxist-Leninist parties

However, a dispute about the mechanism to enforce the Bill of Rights results in an adjournment of the conference

● March 1, 1977: The process resumes

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PERMITTED SAMPLES

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Mudge warns of drastic action soon from Swapo

21/7/77
Bm

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — Because Swapo was fast losing support, drastic action could in future be expected from it, Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the constitutional committee of the Turnhalle Conference on SWA, said in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

Addressing a meeting of Port Elizabeth businessmen arranged by the Afrikaanse Sakekamer on Saturday night, Mr Mudge made an urgent appeal to businessmen to not only maintain investments but to increase their activities in SWA.

He said that he was

grateful that the people of SWA could rely on the SA Defence Force to safeguard its borders against activities from organisations such as Swapo which, because it was sufficiently militant, was getting increased international recognition.

"The democratic ideology seems to be on the way out internationally. I doubt if SWA, even if the Turnhalle talks succeed — and I am confident that they can — will ever get international recognition."

"But I can assure you that SWA will not commit suicide to get international recognition. We will

try to satisfy our own people, not the illogical and unreasonable world.

"If there was a confrontation in SWA, the West will have to decide whether to intervene or not. In all probability it will decide not to so the need to find some solution to our own problems is vital."

Mr Mudge said if the Black people of SWA, through a consensus of opinion, decided that the Whites with their experience and knowhow should lead the territory, there was surely no reason why this should not be so.

"The only way to show

the West that there can be prosperity and peace in SWA would be to form an independent government as we are trying to do now.

"I accuse the world of being racist. Why drag the colour of a man's skin into an issue such as Black majority? If SWA is prepared to follow the White leaders with their experience, why not?"

There was no serious threat of terrorism succeeding in SWA because the local population was opposed to it and Swapo was fast losing support.

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SOUND BITE

CAN the West learn from Angola's tragedy, or are we condemned to relive the experience? What the Russians learned from Angola is that war by proxy pays off. They will be strongly tempted to use the same technique in other places — and almost certainly in the assault on Rhodesia and South West Africa.

The Cubans are Moscow's all-purpose mercenaries, but they are not the only proxy soldiers being deployed in the widening war for Southern Africa.

The Nigerians are said to be heavily involved in Angola. Western intelligence sources report that Nigerian troops were present at battalion strength when the MPLA and the Cubans pushed south last year. According to Unita sources in Paris, the Nigerian strength has since been reinforced.

Unita sources claim to have tapes of radio intercepts showing that at least 5 000 Nigerian troops have been deployed in Angola. They are operating as far south as Mocimedes, and are also based in Lobito, Luanda and the eastern diamond mining town of Henrique de Cavarilho.

SIERRA LEONE

Unita claims to have intercepted radio communications in English — the common language between the Nigerians, the Cubans and the MPLA — in the Ibo, Hausa and Yoruba dialects, and in a form of pidgin Creole that could indicate the presence of forces from Sierra Leone as well.

An intriguing sidelight is that Unita also claims that a British shipping line played a key role ferrying Nigerian troops and military supplies to Agirya, Nigeria, rich in oil and boasting an army of some 210 000 men, can hardly afford to be more than a rhetorical in its backing for the terrorist movements of Southern

the Tanzanians have moved into the re- President Nyerere 1,400 of his troops Southern Mozambique

to help the Frelimo government suppress the major revolt of the Makonde tribes led by Lazare Kavandame. Mozambique's army is largely recruited from the warlike Makonde.

Yet another African army is said to have sent units south. Somali troops are alleged to be moving quietly into Mozambique. Rhodesian terrorists in Maputo have bragged to Portuguese correspondents that Somali tanks will be used in future operations against Ian Smith's forces.

The story may not be as bizarre as it sounds. Somalia, like Cuba, is a Soviet satellite whose armed forces and intelligence services operate under the direct supervision of Russian officers.

Although the Somali army is small (some 25 000 men), it is well-endowed with Soviet armour and has performed well in border skirmishes



PRESIDENT Mobutu Cubans are attempting to put renewed pressure on his land-locked country.

THIS is the seventh instalment of Robert Moss's in-depth account of the war in Angola. Today he looks at the chilling lessons to be learnt from the war.

with the Ethiopians. The Somalis have 200 Soviet-made T-34 tanks and about 50 T-54s.

The Black expeditionary forces' task may be to free the Cubans for a future offensive against Rhodesia, South West Africa — or Zaire, which is also a prime target for the Russians.

But the Cubans in Angola still have their hands full in coping with the continuing guerrilla war, and the total number there has probably been increased since the end of the South African campaign. Some estimates range as high as 22 000.

There are more than 1 000 Cuban advisers and technicians in Mozambique, nominally assigned to the Senna sugar plantations or the port of Beira. Many are believed to be military instructors for the Zipa terrorists from Rhodesia and the Frelimo Forces.

CUBAN INSTRUCTORS

In Somalia at least 600 Cuban instructors are attached to the Somali army and the pro-Somali guerrillas from Djibouti — the French-controlled port on the Red Sea that is expected to become independent later this year.

The Cubans are also active in Equatorial Guinea, where President Macias has established one of the bloodiest dictatorships in Black Africa. Some 200 Cuban instructors train his paramilitary forces and his personal body-guard.

There are another 300 Cuban advisers in Sékou Touré's Guinea.

In Sierra Leone, Cubans are training an internal security unit, and Cuban technicians have also been sent to the strategically-placed former Portuguese possessions in West Africa. Guinea-

technicians, some of them attached to the Tanzanian People's Defence Force.

All in all, it is not a bad effort for a Caribbean sugar-cane republic of eight million people. Of course, someone else is picking up the tabs. The Russians have not only been subsidising the Cuban economy to the tune of more than R860 000 a day, they invested more than R434-million in the Angolan campaign, and are believed to have supplied weaponry and equipment to Angola worth more than R304-million since the South Africans pulled out.

But Cuba's role as a Soviet proxy is even more striking if one takes account of the Cuban presence in the Caribbean — where Castro's men are training Jamaican police — and in the Middle East, where 150 Cuban instructors are training international terrorists in Iraqi camps — not to mention the Cubans' efforts to take control of the non-aligned countries' news pool and the role of the Cuban intelligence service, the DGI, in orchestrating the activities of Latin American exile groups and transnational terrorists in Western Europe. Is it possible to imagine an anti-communist country of the same size acting on the same scale today?

The strategic effect of the loss of Angola to the West is summed up by two statements that oddly coincide one from the Soviet paper Izvestiya, in a major article last August, the other from South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, in his New Year's message.

Izvestiya said that 'revolutionary events have seized Southern Africa — the last strong bulwark of colonialism and racism — and the speed of the spread of the flame attests to the huge supplies of 'explosive material' accumulating there.'

SENATE DEBATE

Mr Vorster, in simple but chilling words, showed that the message had not been lost on him. 'The storm has not struck yet.

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Senator Hubert Humphrey caught the prevailing mood. 'The United States had better start taking care of things it knows how to take care of. We know so little of Africa, the 800 and some tribes that make up Africa. I say it is like a different world.'

NO DIFFERENCE

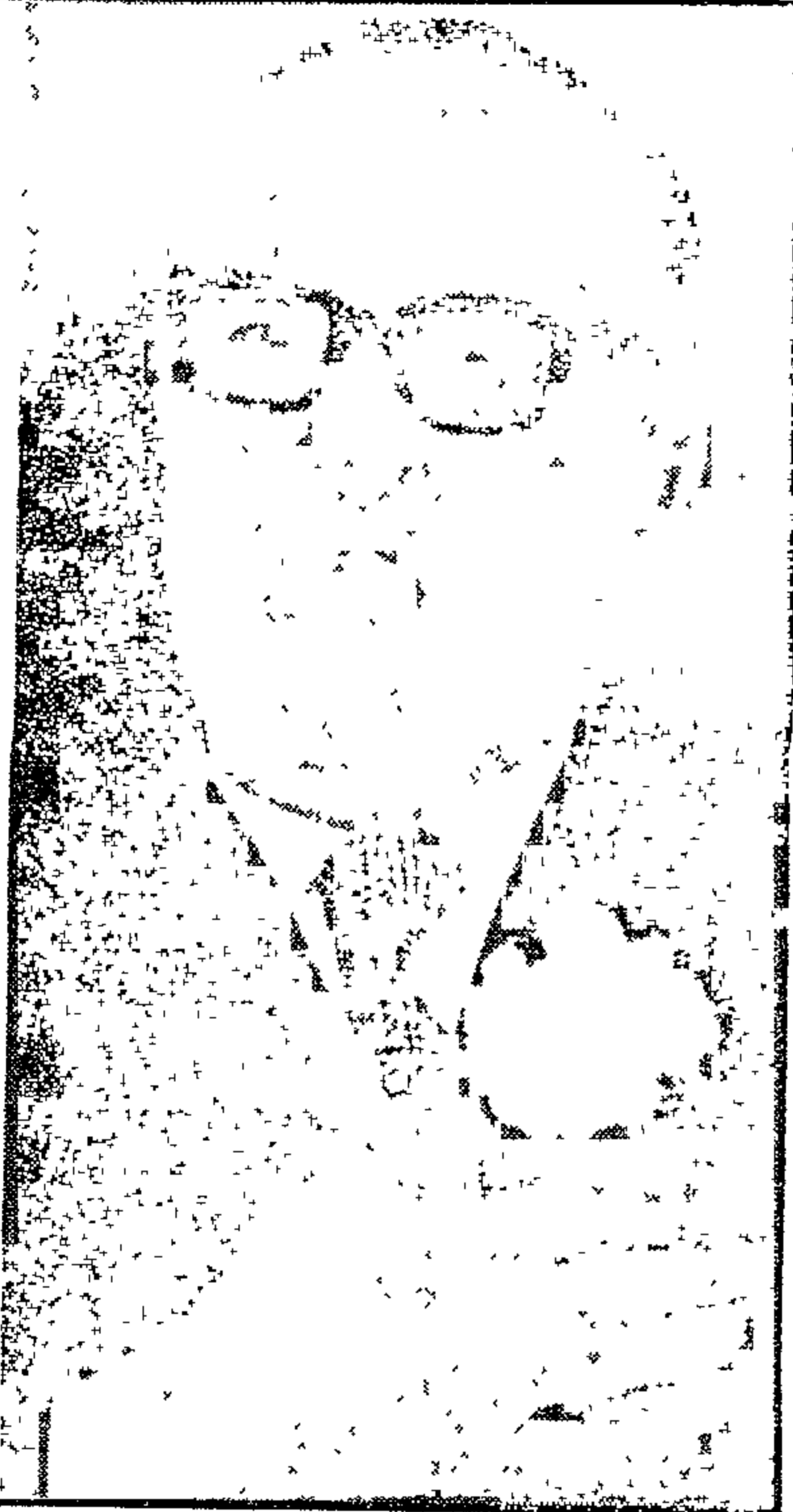
Senator George McGovern jumped up to argue that it made no difference which of the Black movements won anyway. Senator Gene Tunney thought the rival Angolan movements were only nominally pro-Soviet or pro-American. At heart, all of them were 'basically pro-Angolan, socialist and highly nationalistic.' Most of the senators who spoke that day found it difficult to believe that the Russians would be able to establish a secure foothold in Angola, and some suggested that Angola would prove to be Russia's Vietnam.

983-million dollars (R835-million) more than three

MINIBOX

Argus 21 Feb 1977

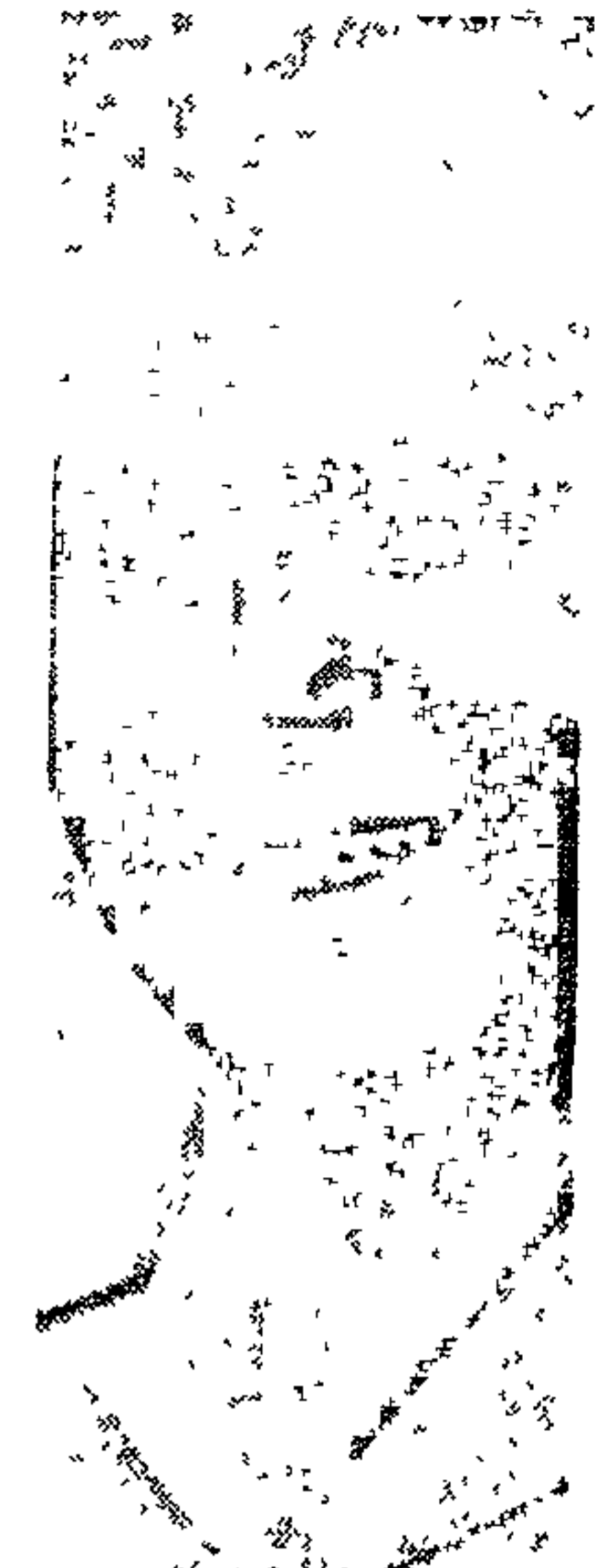
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moured car regiment with 70 Soviet-made BRDM vehicles and 1600 men an anti-aircraft battalion and five regiments equipped with multi-barrelled rocket launchers

The Cubans are also the key element in the new Angolan air force. They pilot all of the MPLA's Soviet-supplied planes, which include a dozen MiG-21s, ten MiG-17s, helicopters, and Antonov AN-2 light transport aircraft. They also pilot some of the scores of light aircraft bequeathed by the Portuguese forces.

Cubans command the air bases throughout Angola, and are supervising the construction of new air bases at Huambo, Mocimedes and Cabo Lindo, and the extension of existing airfields. This could be the prelude to a Soviet attempt to use Angola as the base for a major offensive against South West Africa.

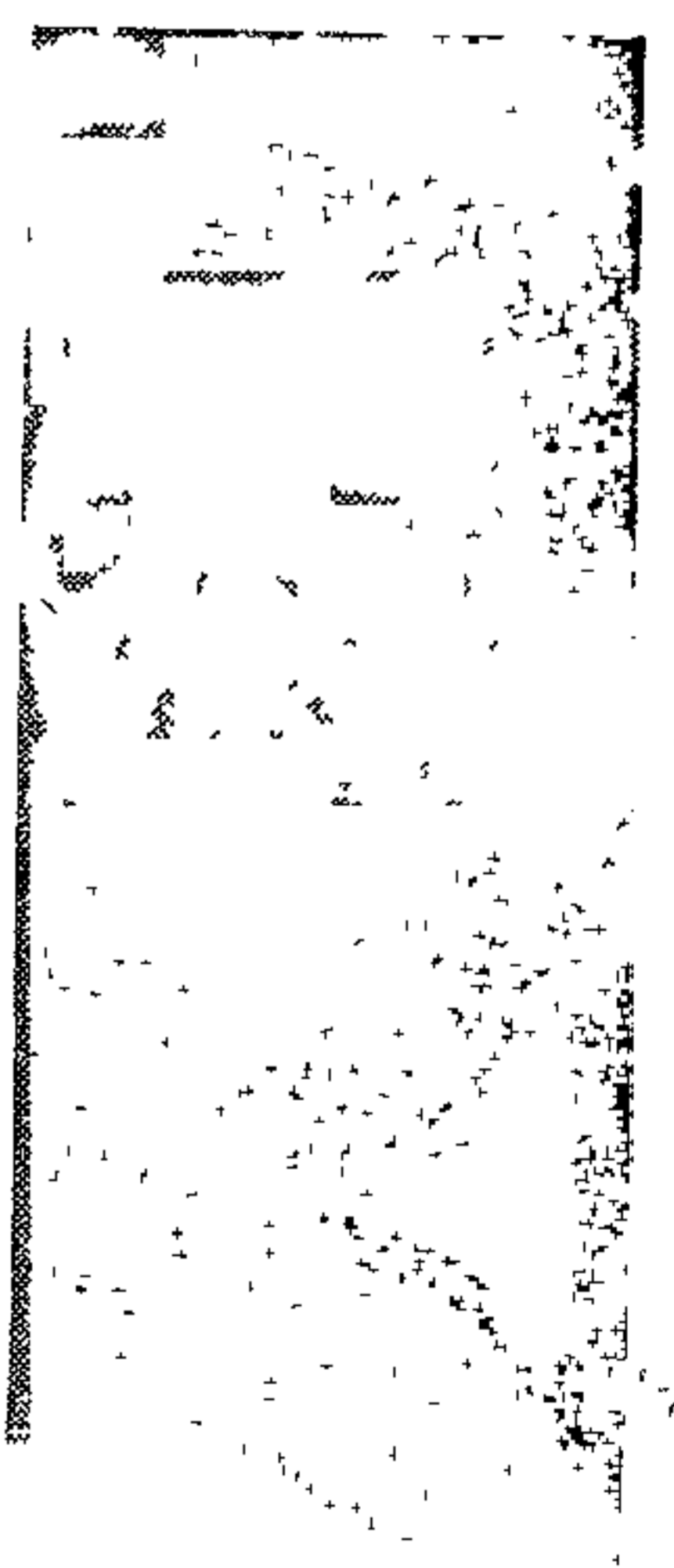


PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda forced to cut all links with Unita

But Cuba's involvement is not restricted to troops. The Cuban Ambassador in Luanda is Oscar Orames, one of the architects of Cuba's invasion, a senior figure in the Cuban Communist Party, an old Africa hand (who was formerly ambassador in Conakry) and, most important of all, a key operative of the Cuban intelligence service, or DGI, a satellite of the KGB directly supervised by a KGB general and his Soviet staff. The new Angolan intelligence service, the DISA, is directly controlled by the DGI.

Similarly, Cuban advisers have assumed key positions throughout the civil service, notably in the interior ministry, the education ministry and in the supervision of the MPLA's programme of 'political mobilisation', which is supposed to drum up support for a 'mass Marxist-Leninist party'.

The Cubans are training Angolan trade union leaders and the syllabus on offer at the Lázaro Pena trade union college in Marianao includes Marxist philosophy and Cuban history. The Cubans are strongly represented on President Neto's staff, and he is said to have entrusted his personal security to them. They share control of the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Angola with the Russians.



FIDEL CASTRO his Cubans have dealt savagely with the civilian opposition

TOMORROW: The Soviet grand design for Southern Africa.

...ation on the Cubans the MPLA — if they count on effective ... support. But no ... power is disposed ... play the part of ar- ... and adviser to ... in the way the Rus- ... and the Chinese ... it for the Vietcong.

Savimbi has claimed Unita has 22 000 ar- supporters, although ... intelligence ... believe that the ... figure is probably ... more than 6 000. It is ... impossible to get ... information on the ... military capaci- ... but one index of Uni- ... ability to harass the ... is the fact that no ... has been able to ... for the whole length of ... Benguela railway — ... the Zaire border to ... coast — since the ... of the war.

Unita's political base is ... largely intact, and ... MPLA has had little ... in building up ... among the Ovim- ... andu peoples, traditional ... Unita sympathisers.

STRAIT-LACED

Now that the MPLA re- ... has been admitted to ... United Nations, back-

chief foreign spokesman, to leave his customary haunt, the Intercontinental Hotel in Lusaka. Sangumba now gives his patronage to the Intercontinental Hotel in Kinshasa.

The South Africans are believed to maintain contact with the anti-Soviet movements — although a South African Defence Force spokesman has denied this — and there is a large colony of White Angolan refugees. But they are inhibited in their desire not to provide a pretext for a communist-backed invasion of South West Africa.



Ironically, if any outside power is ready to adopt a 'forward policy' in Angola, it could still prove to be China. The Chinese have backed both the FNLA and Unita in the past.

Many Unita leaders, including Savimbi's number two, Miguel Nzau Puna, have received training in

— in spite of the fact that they have spent considerably more in economic aid. So renewed contact with Unita is a possibility, if remote.

With or without outside backing, Unita's proven survival capacity worries the Russians. The Soviet ambassador in Luanda, Boris Vorobyev, is said to have been instructed to press the MPLA to do a deal with Unita. President Neto and the Cubans are reluctant, but the biggest stumbling-block is that neither Savimbi nor any other of the top-ranking Unita leaders has been ready to accept the idea of a deal with the MPLA — which, in current circumstances, would amount at best to a conditional surrender.

KGB agents have therefore been trying to sound out Unita representatives abroad to discover whether it is possible to create a rift between Savimbi and lower-level cadres, so far without notable success.

Angola today cannot be objectively described as an independent country. Control of its armed forces, its secret police, its economy, its civil administration and its educational system is in the hands of

ssau, the Cape
Islands, and Sao Tome e
Principe

WELL ENTRENCHED

The Cubans are particularly well entrenched in Congo Brazzaville, the main staging-point in their invasion of Angola. They maintain at least 400 men at the Pointe Noire docks and the Maya Maya air base, and there are reports that reinforcements have recently moved in from Angola in preparation for an attempt to put renewed pressure on Zaire's President Mobutu, whose supply routes to the Atlantic are now endangered.

In Tanzania, there are at least 150 advisers and

the whirlwind that goes before it.

Were the effects of the Cuban victory foreseen by the men who sat down in the American Senate on December 17 1975 to debate whether or not they should vote to cut off all US support to the anti-Soviet movements in Angola? With a few honourable exceptions it seemed the senators were talking about another war. One after another, they recalled the anguish of Vietnam, the peril of getting sucked into another quagmire, the hopelessness of trying to shape events in a far-off place of which Americans knew nothing

It was not a wholly absurd idea. To this day, three anti-Soviet guerrilla movements are continuing the struggle in Angola. Unita in the south and FNLA in the north, and the secessionists of FLEC in the Cabinda enclave

Unlike left-wing revolutionaries from other countries who fly off to university sinecures or their Swiss bank accounts after suffering defeat on their home ground Jonas Savimbi is carrying on the battle deep inside Angola.

This means that it might well be possible for Unita and the other anti-Soviet groups to inflict a serious

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plomatically tricky — although some Western governments are more strait-laced than others. The French were ahead of the stampede to recognise the MPLA back in February 1976 — much to the annoyance of their EEC partners, who had expected to be consulted — but this did not inhibit them from remaining deeply involved with Unita and the FNLA

Zambia's President Kaunda has come under intense pressure from his 'front-line' colleagues to sever all links with Unita and finally had to ask Jorge Sangumba, Unita's

China una comp
to me when I last saw him about the rigours of the Chinese training schedule, which continued into the night with political indoctrination sessions

The Chinese cut off support to Unita at the end of 1975, when hard evidence of South Africa's involvement seeped out, and Chinese arms that had been supposed to be delivered via Tanzania failed to arrive

LOST OUT

But the Chinese are angry that they have lost nearly every point to the Russians in the contest for power in Black Africa

...uss dit, ...
Europeans, and he himself is being remoulded into an orthodox communist party. The Cuban garrisons are the basic guarantee that the regiment will not only survive but toe the line



The Cubans have divided Angola into six military regions, with garrisons in the major towns

Five major mopping-up operations have been launched against the anti-communist forces among the South Africans withdrew, but in spite of this savagery with which the Cubans and the MPLA have dealt with the civilian population, large swaths of Angola are still contested zones.

The continued flight of refugees over the 1920-kilometre border of South West Africa is an eloquent comment on the way that people of southern Angola regard their new master. Some 10 000 have been absorbed into South West Africa

A conservative intelligence estimate has 370 000 Cuban troops currently in the central-western region, embracing Lobit Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa) and Bie (formerly Silva Porto) 2 000 in each of the northern, eastern and southern regions; another 3 000 in the Cabinda enclave, where some of the fiercest fighting is taking place. There are at least 1 500 Cuban troops in Luanda

14 000 IN ALL

This gives a total of about 14 000, of whom 6 000 are infantry. The Cuban forces include a 120 T-54 and T-34 tank and 1 900 men, an a

SOUTH AFRICAN soldiers leaving Angola, and delighted to be on their way home.

Refugees flock to Owambo

WINDHOEK. — Black women and children are again fleeing heavy fighting and the killing of civilians in Southern Angola. Pastor Cornelius Ndioba, Chief Minister of Owambo in northern South West Africa, said at Oshakati, yesterday

About 200 refugees had crossed the Angolan border at the weekend, he said. They reported heavy fighting between the MPEA, Cubans and Swapo on the one hand and Unita on the other. Military action was also being taken against civilians.

Pastor Ndioba said the refugees would have to be repatriated as soon as possible if the international community continued its refusal to help — Sapa

Talks today on SWA failure

RAM
22/2/71

Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — South West Africa's Legislative Assembly reconvenes today with debates likely on the failure of the Turnhalle to produce a draft constitution for an interim multi-racial government

One subject expected to be discussed — some reports forecast it will be passed — is the proposed White referendum to test

opinion on Turnhalle proposals.

Political observers say, however, that the four-day session of the Assembly will not produce any pointers to the National Party's approach to the constitutional talks

The Herstigte Nasionale Party will fight the expected referendum.

Mr Jaap Marais, the party's deputy leader, said

yesterday that the HNP's head committee decided at a weekend meeting to fight the referendum.

The National Party leader in South West Africa, Mr A. H. du Plessis, has said such a referendum would be held, though the party executive was disclosing it today.

Movements have been formed in Windhoek and Pretoria to fight for the unity of South Africa and

South West Africa. The HNP will fight independence, and associates itself with these movements

"South West is part of South Africa," Mr Marais said. "Just as South West Africa had a say in the referendum to decide whether South Africa should become a republic, South Africa has a say in South West Africa and should share in the decision about the future."

Referendum for SWA Whites

WINDHOEK. — Mr. Eben van Zijl, MEC, gave notice in the Legislative Assembly in Windhoek yesterday that a draft ordinance providing for a referendum to be held in South West Africa, would be introduced today.

Mr. Van Zijl, a permanent member of the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference, said the purpose of the referendum would be to determine whether the white voters in South West Africa favoured the establishment of an interim government and independence for South West Africa — in accordance with the principles accepted by the constitutional conference. — Sapa.

● See Page 13

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Additional handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom of the page, including the word "SAPA" and various illegible markings.

Africa

Theatre in SWA ^{RLM} opened to all races

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Another apartheid barrier fell in South West Africa yesterday with the surprise announcement that the Whites-only Windhoek Theatre will be open to all races.

The Administrator, Mr B. J. van der Walt, said patrons of all races would be allowed to attend performances of the South West Africa Performing Arts Council (Swapac). He said the administration's executive committee decided to open the theatre even though its policy was not to upstage Turnhalle decisions.

It was essential that there should be harmony between the various population groups, he added, and the Turnhalle remained the best body to give guidance to the orderly removal of discriminatory practices.

The first crack in the theatre's racial barrier appeared in November last year, when at least 60 Black ticket-holders flouted the colour bar and attended a Christmas recital. They were allowed in by theatre officials, but officially the Whites-only policy remained.

A special congress to talk it over

WINDHOEK. — A special National Party congress in Windhoek to discuss the proposed referendum for Whites on the Turnhalle constitutional conference has tentatively been scheduled for March 29 and 30, the National Party chief organiser in South West Africa, Mr Appie Louw, said yesterday.

Mr Louw said it depended however on whether the Turnhalle reached finality on a draft constitution before the end of March.

The regular three-day annual congress will start as planned on September 27.

The special congress will consider whether a referendum should be held and establish the National Party attitude to a referendum.

Should the party decide to hold one, a series of meetings would be held throughout South West Africa to explain the Turnhalle and its work.

Meanwhile the legislative assembly will provide authority to hold the referendum.

National Party branches in South West Africa will meet soon to nominate delegates to the special congress.

The referendum was being organised by the National Party but all Whites in South West Africa were expected to vote for or against the Turnhalle. Mr Louw said.

Sapa.

SWA Nats split on referendum

SA
SPM

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The ruling National Party is divided over the proposed referendum to test white opinion on interim government and independence for South West Africa

The tip of the iceberg became visible in the all-white Legislative Assembly yesterday when the NP leadership was openly challenged

It foreshadowed a possible showdown towards

the end of next month when the NP is due to hold a special congress to make a final decision

The clash in the Legislative Assembly came after Mr Eben van Zijl, a vice-chairman of the NP, had tabled a draft ordinance to provide for a referendum on interim government and independence

It was proposed that whites registered as voters on February 28 should be allowed to take part in the referendum.

South Africans who were not born in the territory and who have not had permanent residence for at least five years are included in the roll. But foreigners who do have such qualifications, particularly Germans, are excluded.

Mr van Zijl concluded: "If the referendum supports interim government and independence, we need not in my opinion have a further referendum before independence."

The German-speaking member for Windhoek South, Mr Werner Neef, immediately rose to challenge Mr van Zijl.

Mr Neef said he would do his utmost to persuade the special congress of the NP not to hold a referendum.

Political observers believe the challenge is a symptom of wider opposition to NP leader Mr A H du Plessis's insistence that a white referendum should be held before interim government is instituted.

One South African and 12 Swapo men die in Caprivi

20w 26/2/77

By DON MARSHALL
A MEMBER of the South African security forces was killed and three injured in skirmishes with Swapo terrorists in the Operational Area this week, Defence Headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday.

Swapo casualties during the same period were 12 dead and an unknown number wounded in a running battle in the Caprivi Strip which began on Tuesday and which was still underway yesterday.

At a weekly Press briefing in Pretoria yesterday morning, Brigadier D. J. Earp, director of Operations of the South African Air Force, announced that the three South Africans were wounded when a group of Swapo terrorists attacked a patrol base in the Caprivi Strip close to the border with Angola and Zambia last Tuesday at about 11.45 am.

It was the first terrorist incident in the area since July 1975, and happened about eight kilometres inside South African territory. The attack took place in broad daylight. This is regarded as an unusual tactic by the terrorists.

Brig Earp said that the South African forces immediately returned the enemy fire, killing three terrorists in the first contact.

The three wounded South Africans were evacuated from the Operational Area and flown to a military hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte for treatment.

The Defence Force does not release details of its wounded soldiers.

Searching for the fleeing terrorists in dense bush, the South African forces made contact twice more and recovered nine bodies afterwards. The weapon of

a tenth Swapo fighter was recovered, but he escaped into the bush.

Brig Earp said the terrorists were last seen heading towards the Zambian border, although he could not say whether they had crossed into that country.

The size of the force had been "more than twelve".

Sapa reports that Brig Earp said it was not yet known whether the terrorists had come from across the Zambian or Angolan border into the Caprivi.

"There is at this stage no evidence that they came from Zambia. We

are busy determining the place of their origin," Brig Earp said.

Asked whether the incident indicated that Swapo was opening up a new front after having very little success recently in the northern parts of Owambo, Brig Earp said this was a possibility.

He said the Air Force had also participated in the follow-up action which resulted from the attack on the patrol base.

The brigadier said that the border between Angola and Owambo had been relatively quiet in the past several days.

225
208

It's total war, says Swapo

RDM 28/2/77

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Swapo has declared the South West African situation "one of total war" and challenged "anybody or any country" to produce an undertaking from South Africa that it was willing to meet at the conference table to discuss a UN-assisted transfer of power.

"We are not interested in anything else but the transfer of power," Swapo vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, told the UN's Decolonisation Committee in Swapo's most militant statement to date.

He claimed the only question left was how much destruction and how many lives would be lost before power was seized in SWA, Rhodesia and South Africa.

Earlier, the Decolonisation Committee chairman Mr Salim Salim of Tanzania, accused the South African Government of "complete lack of faith" and said there was now no doubt about its "manipulation and coercion" to deceive the world and impose a puppet regime on SWA.

RDM 3/3/77

25

Which way SWA?

DR GERARD Totemeyer has warned that little time is left to prevent Soviet Russia from gaining a foothold in South West Africa, after a military confrontation and by supporting Swapo.

This is one of six scenarios — and a very likely one — which he thinks could develop around the SWA issue.

He sketched a gloomy picture, as "each of these six scenarios has in-built conflict possibilities." This, he said, was due to divergent participants or parties with an interest in SWA — South Africa, the Turnhalle and the proposed interim government, Swapo, those groups in SWA not involved in the Turnhalle talks, the African states, the Western powers, the UN and the OAU.

"An institution not to be ignored is the Black church in the territory which can compete in influence with Swapo, should it decide to do so," he said.

This is how Dr Totemeyer views the six possible alternatives.

Scenario One. The Turnhalle decides on a system of government based on existing homeland "ethnic areas" as political entities.

This will be rejected by the UN and possibly also by most of the Black population in the territory. Simultaneously, Swapo will increase its military activities against SWA.

Scenario Two. The Turnhalle decides on a federal system with three or four regions as federal units, which does not recognise homelands as separate political units.

The principle of one man one vote for the election of regional bodies is recognised and possibly also for the election of a central government.

This arrangement may find a measure of UN support, especially if Swapo should agree to such a federal solution. This might receive the support of most of the Black population although it might be resisted by conservative Whites and liberal Blacks.

Unitary

Scenario Three: The Turnhalle decides on a centralised unitary system of government with only local government as a second level of government.

This will be acceptable to most blacks in SWA and to the outside world, if the principle of one man one vote is applied, free elections are held under the control and supervision of the UN and Swapo is allowed to take part.

Such a system of government is at present unacceptable to the National Party in SWA, the SA Government and probably also to a minority of Blacks in SWA such as the Hereros under Chief Kapuuo.

Scenario Four: Swapo increases its military activities on the northern border and is backed by international tension and unrest and by international support and involvement.

But before this confrontation develops into a full-scale conventional war, because of pressure from the Western powers, the SA Government and Turnhalle or the interim government, agree to Swapo.

After negotiation many Swapo's political concepts may be acceptable to the Turnhalle, but not SA.

DR GERARD Totemeyer, senior lecturer in political science at the University of Stellenbosch, is one of South Africa's foremost experts on South West Africa. He recently returned from the United States which he visited as a guest of the State Department.

He had long discussions with government officials, politicians, diplomats, academics and others who play an im-

portant role in the formulation of US foreign policy.

On his return he gave an exclusive interview to J. H. P. SERFONTEIN of the Rand Daily Mail, in which he gave his views on the South West African issue and on US-SA relations.

His book, "South West Africa/Namibia. Facts, Attitudes and Prospects", will be published soon.

Dr Totemeyer was an

active member of the National Party for a number of years and played a leading role in youth affairs in the Cape.

Because of his academic research work, he came to the conclusion that Swapo was the strongest political organisation in the territory and urged the Government to negotiate with them.

As a result, he was expelled from the party.



DR TOTEMEYER

Six scenarios for SWA: which one will it be?

Swapo can't be left out

Swapo's plans for economic socialism will not be acceptable to SA, nor to most of the Turnhalle. To prevent a breakdown in the negotiations, Swapo might compromise.

The final decision, says Dr Totemeyer, will be something between a social democratic order and a democratic socialism, with the state as a strong controlling force, but without the complete exclusion of private enterprise.

Agreement is reached to call an election under UN supervision and control to appoint a new government. All political parties are allowed to participate.

The possibility of a second house where traditional leaders will have officio representation without legislative functions, is not excluded.

SA will not withdraw its military forces until a government has been installed in an orderly fashion. Thereafter, an internal army will be established consisting of Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) and a local military force.

Scenario Five: The interim government will attempt in the beginning to rule by ignoring Swapo's existence and its proposals. At the same time, it faces the possibility of being rejected in a general election by most of the Black population, especially if the principle of a unitary system of government is not applied.

The interim government enjoys no international recognition and this leads to increased military activity on the northern borders.

Scenario Six: Because of the establishment of an interim Government, Swapo decides to form a

government-in-exile overseas, which will demand full membership of the UN and other international bodies.

Such a development will increase international tension on SWA. The chances for a peaceful settlement through negotiations become much less at this stage and the chances for a full-scale military confrontation increase.

Because no Western state will become involved in such a military conflict, Soviet Russia in particular will probably exploit this situation.

It will attempt to gain control of SWA with the help of the foreign wing of Swapo — which is still primarily a nationalist movement, or alternatively, exert strong influence in the territory.

Prefer

Dr Totemeyer concludes that the Western powers prefer Scenario Three or even Scenario Two, on condition that it is supported by Swapo, or alternatively by most of the population in a general election or a referendum.

"However, the West is very pessimistic that Scenarios Two and Three are still feasible, because it is believed that SA will not readily agree to it. Therefore Scenario Four, with variations is regarded as possible.

"Scenarios One and Five are not acceptable to the West, while it is to be hoped that Scenario Six, with all its consequences, will not happen.

"Of all the scenarios, only the last is acceptable to Soviet Russia. The time is running out to prevent the last undesirable alternative."

DR TOTEMEYER stressed that no solution of the South West African problem — including the proposed interim government — would be acceptable to the international community and the West unless South Africa ultimately negotiated directly with Swapo.

He said that "no solution is acceptable to the US and other Western powers which does not include the participation of Swapo."

The "standing" of Swapo in international politics and its observer status at the UN was recognised.

"It is clear that any independence in South West Africa without the inclusion of Swapo has no chance of international recognition."

While he found certain reservations in the US about Swapo, it was nonetheless regarded as the most important organisation in South West Africa.

The development at the Turnhalle was closely watched — and even regarded as a political power by some. However, there was a general unanimity that the Turnhalle or an interim government would

be unacceptable to the US and the international community.

"The idea of a testing at a national level (not on a homeland or ethnic level), either through a referendum, plebiscite or election under UN supervision and control to determine the authentic political forces in South West Africa, enjoys considerable support."

He said that the US was fully aware of the increasing pressure exercised by Soviet Russia and other socialist countries on Swapo to accept only a violent solution for South West Africa.

"The US is anxious for South West Africa to stop the danger of a growing alliance of the external wing of Swapo with socialist countries by having talks with Swapo."

Dr Totemeyer believed that Swapo would for the moment still agree to this and also that the Turnhalle delegates be part of such discussions.

American policy makers were unanimous that SA had the greatest single responsibility to solve the SWA problem to the satisfaction of both its internal population and the international community.

Quiet Struggle for Namibia's Riches

By Jim Hoagland

WINDHOEK — Promises of independence and a mining boom have transformed the disputed territory of Southwest Africa into a corner of intrigue, escalating guerrilla warfare and quiet but intense rivalry for commercial advantage.

The maneuverings for position here in the dusty shopping center that serves as the capital city of the territory are a minor key variation on postwar Vienna. Nobody seems quite sure what everybody else is up to, and things are rarely what they seem.

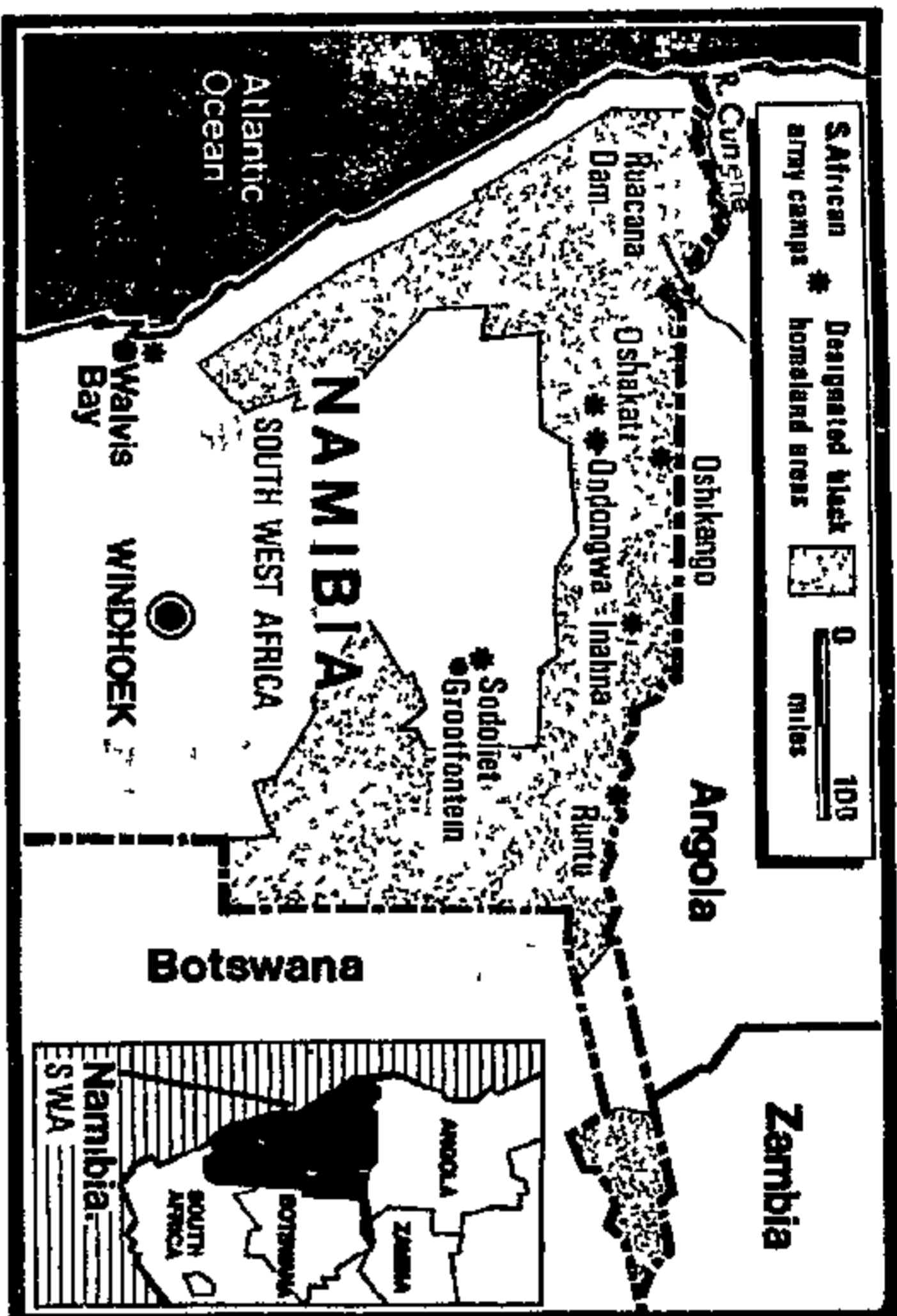
Even the name is disputed. The United Nations and African states have already freed the territory from South African control — on paper — and renamed it Namibia. South Africa has finally promised to withdraw, but continues expanding its main military base complete with underground hangars for combat aircraft and facilities for up to 20,000 South African troops.

Wealthy American companies like Bethlehem Steel, American Metals Climax and Phelps and Dodge are already implanted here, but their names do not appear on the formal roster of mining companies.

New York lawyers and public relations experts fly out to this commercial outpost on the edge of the Kalahari desert to help African chiefs and white farmers draw up a constitution designed in part to draw yet more Western companies and political help. The Americans say they donate their services, but their presence has stirred predictable suspicions of hidden motives.

While it may sound like a poorly constructed Evelyn Waugh novel, the struggle over this former German colony involves enormous stakes, including vast deposits of uranium, diamonds and other minerals.

For the 900,000 people who live in the territory, also at stake are an end to the officially sanctioned racism the South African government installed here as well as an end to the destruction and death visited on black civilians by Marxist-backed guerrillas operating out of Angola and by the white South African troops opposing



courage new investment has had an effect, according to Des Matthews, director of the territory's Association of Mining Companies. "We've got copper, vanadium, diamonds and major deposits of uranium here just waiting to be mined," Matthews said in his office. "We've got the most lenient leasing and concession licensing system, and taxes that give you tremendous advantage."

American companies "are lining up now to get in here once we get independence," Matthews continued emphatically. "Once we get five or six large American companies in here to put in the needed infrastructure, we'll be able to provide jobs for our black population and uplift them."

He stressed the rising value of uranium to South Africa and the West. "The projected output of 5,000 tons a year of raw uranium from the newly opened mines at Rossing will soon equal the uranium output of South Africa itself. The United States has been selling South Africa's control uranium under South Africa's control."

An independence settlement palatable to Western and moderate African states would not only open the way for increased investment but might also lead to an important railway link with Botswana and other African countries being re-established,

done nothing wrong. They know my lawyer cleared that up long ago." But since the incident, he has muted his criticisms of the way whites are directing the conference.

The money and effort being expended to build up Chief Clemens Kapuuo as a potential prime minister or president has stirred suspicions by Klopfers and other delegates that the Herero chief is being backed by mining companies or the American government. Kapuuo has set up the K F Kudu Foundation to raise funds for him in the United States, and a party staged by public relations man Jack Summers in New York for Kapuuo last year drew Elizabeth Taylor and other celebrities.

"I wanted advisers opposed to South Africa's apartheid," Kapuuo, a big, slow speaking man said. "I am impressed by what Americans are trying to do in their own country."

Summers asserted in New York to William Cianborne of The Washington Post that he was receiving no money for his "marketing" of and travel for Kapuuo, the leader of "the moderates." "We are not in any way connected with U.S. government," Summers said of his year-old Psychographics Communications Inc.

(Psychom) organization, which became involved with Kapuuo shortly after former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Vorster discussed South-west Africa for the first time. Advising Kapuuo at conference sessions are Arnold Burns or Stewart Swartz of the New York firm of Burns and Jacoby, international law specialists. They have drawn up plans for an interim government and presented them at the constitutional conference.

Burns, who said that his firm absorbs the costs involved in this work, also asserted that "we receive no money, encouragement, help or any form of assistance in any nature from any government, including the United States government." The \$100- to \$200-a-day legal experts for most of the other delegations are paid by the South African government, according to delegation leaders.

While the talks drag on over ending South Africa's nominal political control, Pretoria continues to reinforce its military forces in the territory, which served as the base from which South African troops struck in neighboring Angola during the civil war there.

The South Africans turned back after the Soviet Union and Cuba intervened to protect the Popular Movement government in Luanda and Cuban units advanced to the border. But American visitors report a major extension under way at the South African base at Grootfontein in Ovamboland, and a clergyman who visits the area regularly says that "As crazy as it may seem, the South Africans act like they want another go into Angola."

"Certainly the South African troops will stay after independence," while delegation leader Dirk Mudge said. "We will need protection, and I haven't heard anybody else offering to help provide it." Mudge's comment and the buildup itself indicate that even if an internal settlement that could be sold to the West can be achieved, South Africa does not expect the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) to approve it and stop the low-level guerrilla war-

fare they carry out inside the territory. SWAPO's rejection of an independence formula decided on here would present a major stumbling block to international recognition. Founded as a black nationalist political organization, SWAPO was radicalized by the harsh police action directed against it, and turned into a guerrilla movement increasingly dependent on the Soviet Union for arms and training. Moreover, it has been recognized by the United Nations as the main representative of the territory's inhabitants.

SWAPO has refused to participate in the constitutional talks, asserting that it will negotiate only with the Vorster government for "real independence." Kissinger reportedly attempted to work out a formula to split off one faction of SWAPO and get it into talks with the South Africans, but Vorster told a recent visiting American official that he would never have anything to do with SWAPO, "which was founded by three white Communists and represents nobody."

The influx of 10,000 to 20,000 South African troops to confront the estimated 2,000 armed and trained SWAPO fighters has severely disrupted life in the Ovambo area of the north. The Ovambos provide SWAPO with most of its support.

Army reservists in South Africa admit that poorly trained and disciplined Citizen Force units have terrorized and abused villagers while carrying out the local equivalent of "search and destroy" missions in the north. Local clergyman have collected detailed instances of the desecration of a black church by white troops.

The South Africans have cleared a mile-deep no-man's-land along the border, and have erected a double fence to try to keep the guerrillas out. "Ten years ago, South Africa controlled this territory with 650 territorial policemen, half of them non-white," said one discouraged white settler here who is thinking of leaving. "Today, we don't know how many men it will take to get us to the end of the tunnel."

of my membership in you,

cont

4

The Guardian
6 March 1977

As large as Texas and Oklahoma combined, the 310,000-square-mile territory was colonized by imperial Germany late in the 19th century and captured by South African troops during World War I. The League of Nations gave Pretoria a mandate over the territory. After World War II, South Africa refused to recognize the United Nations' authority over the territory and began to implement its apartheid policies here.

This triggered bitter international and domestic disputes that are now coming together as South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster, reversing field, has said he hopes to grant independence to the territory by Dec 31, 1978.

The United Nations voted in 1966 to end Pretoria's mandate and to take theoretical responsibility for Namibia's future. This and International Court decisions led the United States to take an uncharacteristically tough position in asking American companies to avoid doing business in the disputed territory and ruling out government loans and guarantees for companies that did.

This may help explain the reticence of some American companies to use their own names for their Southwest African operations. Bethlehem Steel, for example, is prospecting here as Ebco Mining Ltd. American Metal Climax and Newmount Mining own a majority of the territory's biggest copper mines, which are run by Tsumeb Corp Ltd.

Most companies operating here have reaped impressive profits while ignoring their government's admonitions. A Canadian company, Falconbridge Ltd., "told the Canadian government to shove off when they tried to pressure the company to stay out, and they've been getting back 14 per cent a year on their investment," says one mining executive.

But the American effort to dis-

To keep a Western presence in the disputed territory, the South Africans have allowed more liberal repatriation of profits by outside mining companies here than they do in the republic. Economist Francis Wilson estimates that 25 per cent of the territory's gross domestic product goes abroad in profits, dividends and interest payments. The figure for South Africa is 4 per cent.

A government-financed and-sponsored conference has been plodding through the drafting of a constitution for the past 16 months. The object is clearly to come up with a formula that will win outside acceptance for the territory without undercutting Vorster's position at home in his all-white, apartheid-supporting Nationalist Party. The conference is composed of 11 delegations summoned by the local branch of the Nationalist Party, which sent a white delegation and invited leaders from eight African tribes and two mixed-race communities.

Despite efforts by some of the black delegations, they still do not have a firm commitment from Vorster to get the local whites to abandon racism and to accept an effective central government to run the country.

Vorster has said that it is up to the people of the territory to decide what they want. But the actions of South African security officials here strongly suggest that Pretoria will intervene to prevent an outcome that it does not like.

When A. J. F. Kloppers, leader of one of the mixed-race delegations, began to speak out forcefully in October about the need for drastic changes here, South African policemen reminded him of an old fraud charge against him and of the fact that they could deport him back to South Africa immediately, although he has spent most of his adult life here.

"I won't be intimidated," Kloppers said in confirming the threat. "I have

CLIVE COWLEY, of The Star's Africa News Service, in Windhoek, says the interim government in SWA will have to perform super human tasks in the relatively short build-up to independence on December 31 1978.

SWA: the real struggle starts here

Curiously, the proposals for multi-ethnic government in capitalist South West Africa/Namibia find their closest parallel in communist countries.

For the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are all constituted, on paper at least, as poly-ethnic federations

Here the resemblance should end. The draft constitution for SWA/Namibia specifically prohibits parties with a marxist-leninist ideology on the grounds that they are "inimical to the State"

In terms of the Turnhalle proposals, the territory is to become a democratic republic with a free economy, where private property is respected

Thus, scientific socialism appears to be out of the question unless the South West Africa People's Organisation seizes power with Red arms and aid.

The danger of a further, ominous parallel with the communist countries will lie in practice, rather than theory.

With the ethnic groups all given a veto in the legislature and executive, the whites could block demands for change, to maintain superiority over other groups.

If so, the similarity with the Soviet Union, where the Russians lord it over other populations through a better hold on a totalitarian machine, would reveal the constitution as a cynical pretence

It should not happen if realism prevails. The interdependence of ethnic groups is clearly recognised in the draft constitution

In the national assembly, the 11 groups are given a modified form of proportional representation, loosely related to population size.

It ranges from 12 deputies for the Ovambos with 396 000 people to four deputies for the Tswanas with 5 000 people

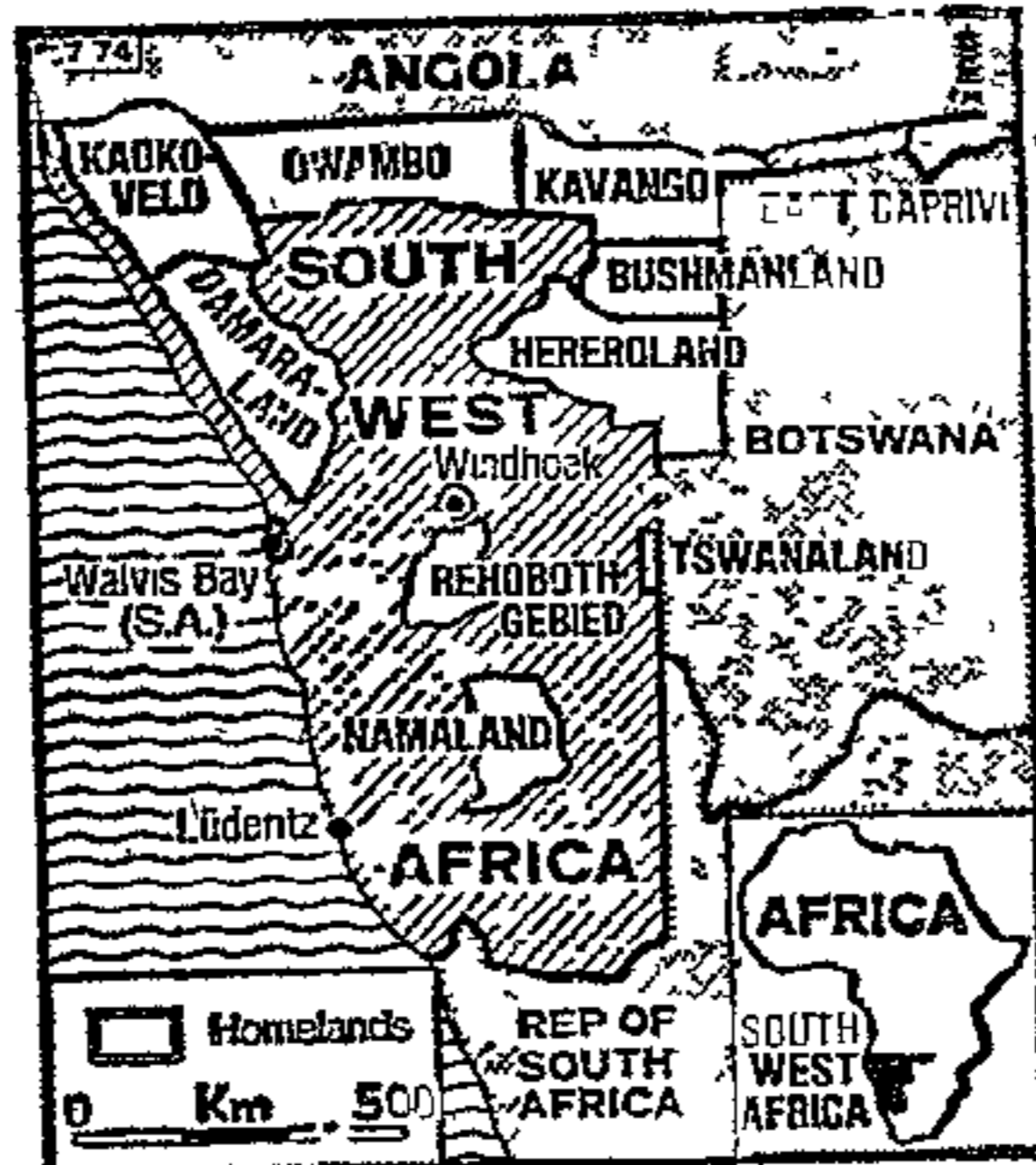
Nonetheless, decisions in the national assembly require a majority vote from the deputies of every group. In effect, a single group could block legislation.

They are all represented in the council of ministers, too, where the consensus principle again applies.

The veto is therefore a double-edged sword. Black and brown deputies could use it as easily as the whites to gain benefits for their groups.

Potentially, the first-tier or national government, is a framework for either conciliation or conflict. The use to which it is put will depend heavily on the human element.

The consequences would be disastrous for everyone



Land of many ethnic groups and a prodigious effort needed to keep it all on an even keel.

as all the important functions and powers, are vested in the central government.

Included is the national budget with control over company tax and public revenues from natural resources such as the mines

The whites certainly know this, but they are only human.

They enter multi-ethnic government with all the advantages accrued under the policy of separate development. They are richer, better educated and politically experienced

When interim government is instituted, probably early in the second half of the year, a mass of discriminatory legislation will still be on the statute book

Furthermore, SWA/Namibia will be beholden to white-ruled South Africa for the defence of its borders and the maintenance of internal security.

Still, the whites are unlikely to use their advantages, in the central government, to stop black and brown advancement

They would destroy themselves if they did.

The danger lies rather on the second tier of government, where ethnic groups will be given representative authorities, with exclusive control over their domestic affairs.

A real fear exists among black and brown people that they face an uphill struggle to desegregate schools and residential suburbs.

Not that the whites are implacably opposed to change. Of their own accord, they opened hotels, restaurants and public buildings to all races. Recently it was the

administration-owned Windhoek theatre

In a giant step away from the old order, they are prepared to share power, in matters of national concern.

Nonetheless, disquieting factors remain

One was the closure of swimming pools in administration-owned resorts when the possibility of multiracial swimming raised its ugly head.

Another is the insistence that existing residential suburbs should remain exclusively for whites, even though new developments would be open to all, along with existing commercial and industrial sites.

So the real struggle — or national reconciliation — will start with interim government

Before independence on or about December 31 next year, the constitution will be reviewed, in the light of its effectiveness.

In addition, powers will be transferred from the Pretoria Government to the SWA/Namibia government and the ethnic authorities.

Before independence, too, voters' rolls must be prepared for ethnic elections. A multiracial civil service must be built up.

It will be a hectic 18 months for the interim government, but it dare not lose sight of fundamental rights, which imply an improvement in the quality of life

If SWA/Namibia is eventually to gain international recognition, the interim government will need to perform super-human tasks, with Swapo and the United Nations breathing down its neck.

Breathing fire, what's more

Crucial sitting on SWA hitches

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle constitutional conference resumes today to iron out obstacles towards agreement on a draft constitution for an interim South West African Government.

In what could be the final and most crucial full sitting of the conference, the main issue will be the machinery for enforcement of fundamental rights.

The original proposal that the Bill of Fundamental Rights should be enforced by a constitutional court was opposed, particularly by the white delegation.

The whites are determined that the veto right accorded to all ethnic delegations in the implementation of the Bill — is a sufficient guarantee of human rights. They argue that the judiciary cannot be given sovereignty over the National Assembly.

Other issues on which consensus has yet to be achieved are the Owambo delegation's claim for an additional representative on the Council of Ministers and the procedure for appointment and function of the Prime Minister or chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During this session the Turnhalle's working committee and the general assembly will sit alternately. Delegates of the assembly will be able to sanction decisions taken by the constitutional and working committees. — DDC.

Whites block equality guarantee

Mercury Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — The declaration of human rights in South West Africa's constitution proposals will not be legally enforceable on the country's legislative bodies, the Turnhalle constitution committee decided yesterday.

Instead, a special constitution court will be able only to advise legislative bodies on proposed legislation that conflicts with the Bill of Rights or any other provision in the draft constitution.

Neither the legislative assembly nor the legislative bodies on the second

and third government levels will be bound to accept the advice.

Yesterday's decision is a drastic compromise on the original proposal of the legal advisers that the Supreme Court have the power to veto legislation conflicting with the declaration of fundamental rights.

As the Bill of Rights guarantees equal rights and freedom to all, its enforcement would have meant an end to apartheid and discrimination in an independent territory.

This was totally unacceptable to the Turnhalle's White delegation, whose spokesman, Mr. Eben van Zijl, insisted on a constitution committee with advisory powers only.

Faltered

The deadlock that arose on the issue almost caused the collapse of the Turnhalle talks at the end of last session. However, non-White delegates felt the compromise was preferable to a Turnhalle breakdown.

Although several delegates admitted they were "disappointed" they still hope the latest agreement will safeguard the principle of equal rights for all.

In terms of the latest compromise — which could still be altered by the full conference — an independent constitutional court consisting of three judges or ex-judges, or legally trained people with at least 20 years' experience, will be appointed by the council of ministers.

They will advise legislative bodies on all three government tiers when draft Bills conflict with the declaration of human rights or any other aspects of the constitution.

Request

But, the constitution court will only be able to offer advice if requested to do so by either at least 10 members of the national assembly representing at least three ethnic groups, or at least one-third of the members of a second tier government body, or at least one-third of the members of a municipal authority.

Turnhalle accord on rights issue

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4/3/77
for

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The constitution committee reached consensus in the Turnhalle yesterday on proposed machinery for the enforcement of fundamental rights in South West Africa/Namibia.

When the proposals were tabled in the General Assembly today, the committee had nearly completed its work on the draft constitution. The only unresolved questions were

O.A. demand from populous Owambo for two seats in the Council of Ministers against one each for the other 10 race groups.

Finalising the procedure for appointment of a prime minister or chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The chairman of the talks, Mr Dirk Mudge, predicted that the General Assembly would finalise the constitution for interim government before March 18, when it would go to the Pretoria Government as a petition.

NOT BINDING

The Constitution Committee agreed yesterday that a constitutional court should be established. It would advise the National Assembly, ethnic authorities and local councils on request.

Draft legislation would be suspended until the court had considered its constitutionality with special reference to fundamental rights.

Although its decision would not be binding, its advice would be made public.

As decisions in the National Assembly would be based on the principle of consensus, the deputies of any race group could block unconstitutional legislation.

Law watcher for SWA

WINDHOEK — The plenary session of the Turnhalle conference yesterday ratified the constitutional court on which the constitution committee had earlier reached consensus, sources here said.

The full conference also accepted the three-tier government system for South West Africa.

No Press conference was held at the Turnhalle last night.

Reporters were told that the chairman of the talks, Mr. Dirk Mudge, could not hold one because he had urgent commitments elsewhere.

Full particulars about the constitutional court were obtained, however.

The proposal accepted by the plenary session provided for an independent constitutional advisory court, consisting of a maximum of three members to be appointed by the council of ministers.

Only citizens who were judges or had been judges or who were qual-

ified as barristers with at least 20 years' experience could be appointed to the constitutional court.

Members of the National Assembly (legislature), the second-tier representative authorities and public servants, except judges, could not be appointed to the constitutional court.

The court would advise the National Assembly,

the representative authorities and local government on the acceptability of proposed legislation concerning the Bill of Rights.

At least 10 members from three different population groups within the National Assembly could apply in writing to convene the constitutional court for advice on legislation.

At least one third of the members of a representative authority would be necessary to convene the court and the same for local authorities.

None of the three tiers of government could go ahead with considering draft legislation until such time as they had been advised on disputed legislation once the court had been convened.

Existing legislation carried over to the interim government on all three tiers could also be assessed by the constitutional court, if proper application was made by the authority concerned.

Should the council of ministers deem it necessary the court could be used as a commission to revise legislation with powers to be vested in it by law.

The proposal accepted by the constitutional talks stipulated that no other court of law could amend existing legislation on the grounds that it infringed fundamental human rights. — (Sapa.)

SWA plan for ethnic rules is finalised

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The Constitution Committee was expected to finish work in the Turnhalle today on proposals for multi-ethnic rule in South West Africa/Namibia.
 With consensus reached yesterday on the composition of a Council of Ministers, the committee had only to determine procedure for appointment of a chairman or Prime Minister.
 Meanwhile, the General Assembly made steady

progress as it worked through the draft constitution for interim government.

The committee proposed one Minister for each of the 11 race groups. All would also be given a right, which they need not necessarily exercise, to appoint a Deputy Minister.

Deputy Ministers would be part-time appointees, except when a group had more than 200 000 people or when it decided to appoint a Minister from outside its own ranks.

In practice it means that

● As the only group with more than 200 000 people, the Ovambos would get a fulltime Deputy Minister. They had asked for two Ministers against one each for other groups.

● The politically unsophisticated Bushmen would also be entitled to a fulltime Deputy Minister, as an understudy, if as expected, they appoint a Minister from outside their own ethnic group.

Deputy Ministers would not be entitled to sit in the Council of Ministers except when they were acting for Ministers.

OFFICIAL DUTIES

Nonetheless, permanent Deputy Ministers would be given offices and official duties.

The General Assembly meanwhile, after acceptance in principle of the proposed three-tier form of government, agreed on the organs of the central government.

It will consist of a ceremonial President as head of state, a Council of Ministers as executive, a National Assembly as legislature and a Supreme Court as judicial authority.

Turnhalle clears Owambo hurdle

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle constitutional conference yesterday broke a month-old deadlock, leaving only one more decision to be made before the draft constitution is finalised.

Yesterday's breakthrough came when the Owambo delegation stepped down on its demand for a second minister in the council of ministers and accepted a full-time deputy minister instead.

The Owambos, who have already secured 12 of the seats in the 60-member National Assembly, demanded a second minister because they represent 47 per cent of the country's population. Opposition to this demand was so strong that the Kavango delegation threatened a walk-out if the Owambos succeeded.

The decision taken yesterday was carefully worded so as not to discriminate against any of the other ethnic groups.

At a press conference, the constitution committee chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said each ethnic delegation would be entitled to a deputy minister. However, the deputy would only act in a part-time capacity unless his population group numbered more than 200,000, in which case he would be a full-time deputy minister.

The Owambo group, with 396,000 people, is the only one of the country's eleven ethnic groups to fall into this category.

Other groups may only have a full-time deputy if they decide not to have a minister but to vest ministerial control on another group's representative. It is widely accepted that the Bushmen will decide not to have their own minister as they have no member qualified for the position. Then they too will be entitled to a full-time deputy

minister

The only issue that must still be decided before the draft is finalised is the issue of the prime minister. Mr Eben van Zyl, the white delegate to the 12-man working committee, has suggested the prime minister be called a chairman and be elected on a rotation system to give all population groups a chance.

However, the issue is not considered crucial and Mr Mudge said he was sure it would be resolved soon.

The draft of the constitution committee must now only be ratified by the full conference before it is placed before the territory's white voters in a referendum — DDC.

225
11/3/77

Abductions: no rescue planned

9/3/77

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces are not planning a rescue operation to save the Portuguese man and his four children abducted into Angola at the weekend.

But, the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor C Ndjaba, has warned terrorists striking from across the border that his army would indulge in hot-pursuit operations in future — "even if it means following them all the way to Luanda."

Between 10 and 12 terrorists crossed the no-go zone into the northern black homeland of Owambo on Saturday night and abducted Mr. Antonio Corea (47) and his four children from a construction camp south-east of Ruacana.

His wife, a black Angolan, Maria Corea (27), and her baby escaped.

The terrorists are believed to have used Mr. Corea's truck for the get-away.

Lengthy task of Turnhalle nears end

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The constitutional conference in the Turnhalle had today nearly completed its 18-month-old labours on a draft constitution for interim government in South West Africa/Namibia

Its constitution committee came within a hairbreadth yesterday of resolving the last issue before procedure for appointment of a prime minister or chairman of the council of ministers.

Meanwhile, the general assembly had made rapid progress when it ratified important sections of the draft constitution. It had already worked through a third of the 28-page document. Finality is expected within days.

PROPOSALS

When the general assembly completes its work the draft constitution will go to Pretoria in the form of a petition for ethnically based government.

The South African Parliament is expected to pass the necessary legisla-

tion during its present session. If so interim government will be instituted in July or August.

Among proposals on the composition, functions and organisations of the Council of Ministers and on the composition of the national assembly accepted yesterday were

• The 11 ethnic groups will be entitled to appoint one Minister each to the council of Ministers. In addition a chairman or

prime minister will be appointed

• As the only group with a population of more than 200 000, the Ovambos will also be entitled to a fulltime Deputy-Minister

• A group which decides to appoint a Minister from outside its ranks, as only the unsophisticated bushmen are expected to do, will be entitled to appoint a fulltime Deputy-Minister as under study

Swapo abduct five

JOHANNESBURG — A white employee of the Department of Water Affairs in South West Africa, Mr A Coria, and four of his children have been abducted from near Ruacana in Owambo to Angola by Swapo terrorists and Angolan soldiers.

Mrs Coria managed to escape with her baby.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor K. Ndjoba, said he would ask the security forces to carry out hot-pursuit operations without hesitation in all cases in which people were abducted.

Mr Coria and his family were attacked during the night at the Olushandja Dam, 5 km from the Angolan border. They were bound with ropes and taken to Angola in Mr Coria's lorry. — DDC.

Politics

South Daily Mail

11-3-77

Time running out for SWA

By HELEN ZILLE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — By the time South West Africa/Namibia's interim government becomes a reality, there won't be much interim left to prove itself before independence on December 31 next year.

Thus is one of its major problems. At most, the interim government will have 18 months to wean the territory from dependence on South Africa, and to scrap apartheid. Laws will have to be

repealed, and others passed, on the basis of consensus between the country's 11 ethnic groups.

Their performance will be crucial. One of the first tasks of the interim government will be to force decisions taken by the Turnhalle's various committees.

It will have to ensure, for example, that salary discrimination on the basis of colour is scrapped and that all people carry uniform identity documents. Another priority will be the appointment of three

Judges to the constitutional court to review existing legislation and test new laws against the constitution's declaration of fundamental rights.

The interim government will also have to start new talks to work out a draft for final independence.

Then there is the tremendous administrative machinery that must be built up. The interim government has decided to take over many important portfolios immediately — such as

Information, which will require a huge diplomatic staff still to be trained.

South African civil servants will be seconded to the SWA/Namibian Administration during the interim period and, if they wish, after independence.

Another major task will be the establishment of a multiracial university and the reorganisation of the entire education system. The interim government will also be empowered to enter treaties with foreign governments. In practice this will mean South

Africa. South Africa will continue defending the country's northern border during the interim government period.

Above all, the Turnhalle will have to instil political confidence in most South Westeners.

If the unique consensus system can be made to work smoothly and win majority support on a broad multiracial base, the Turnhalle could turn multi-ethnic rule into majority rule.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION FOR SWA AGREED

225

It's smiles all round at Windhoek talks

Mercury
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The draft constitution, for South West Africa/Namibia's interim government was completed yesterday — 11 months after the 38-man constitution committee began its historic talks in Windhoek's Turnhalle.

After yesterday morning's special session, delegates emerged from the conference room smiling broadly, shaking hands and discussing celebration parties.

Their breakthrough came when they resolved the final deadlock of the crisis-ridden talks and reached consensus on the Prime Minister issue.

groups would be maintained.

He would carry out functions designated to him by the Council of Ministers for the duration of the interim government.

There seems little doubt that the first "chairman" or "leader" would be Mr. Dirk Mudge, who has held the constitutional talks together.

Leaving the conference room yesterday, a jubilant Mr. Andrew Kloppe, leader of the Coloured delegation, said "I have been optimistic all along and we have now completed our task."

Sharing

"The draft constitution has weaknesses, but we have a point of departure, Black, Brown and White will sit together in the central government, sharing power. Thus is where the struggle begins to stamp out discrimination."

But Swapo spokesmen were quick to reject the draft as "a Barustan

After its passage through Parliament at Cape Town, the interim government would become a reality—possibly by July 1.

This gives the Turnhalle plan 18 months to prove itself before full independence on December 31, 1978.

The Turnhalle plan for a "democratic republic" is a mixture of Western democratic principles and a strong ethnic element. All decisions would be taken by consensus on the three government levels — municipal, regional and central.

The plan provides for a free economic structure in which land and property ownership would be inviolable and Roman Dutch Law would prevail.

Its cornerstone is a declaration of human rights, based on the German constitution of 1949, which guarantees equal rights and privileges to all citizens.

Under the Bill, fundamental rights would be granted to all, irrespective of race

ties, except Marxist / Leninist parties.

However, the Bill of Rights is not legally binding on the territory's legislative authorities. A special constitutional court, consisting of judges or ex-judges, would have only advisory powers on the request of at least 10 members of the National Assembly or one third of the members of local authorities.

The National Assembly would not be compelled to accept their advice, but would have to delay legislation until the advice had been tabled and made a public document.

Executive authority during the interim government would be vested in a Council of Ministers consisting of one representative of each of the country's 11 ethnic groups.

Any ethnic group may waive its right to have a minister in the Council, in which case it would be entitled to a full-time

must reach a decision within a month.

There would be freedom of speech and debate in the National Assembly which would have sole control over at least three quarters of the most important government portfolios but South Africa would retain control during the interim government period of Defence, Internal Security, including the South African Defence Force and the South African Police, Telecommunications, Posts, Customs and Excise and sales policy.

Colleges

The second level of government would consist of ethnic or geographic authorities who would act as electoral colleges for choosing representatives to the central government.

The Whites, Bushmen, Caprivians, Kavangos, Coloureds, Namas and Ovambo already have such bodies, but for the Damaras, Tsvanas and Turnhalle

delegates would form electoral colleges until the necessary councils have been set up

The second tier ethnic councils may, on request, take over certain portfolios from the central government, but no group would be forced to have an ethnic council. In such cases, the central legislature would control all the affairs of the group.

On the third, municipal government, level, authorities would control electricity, water, sewerage, building and maintenance of streets, traffic control, expropriation of property and local services

During the interim government period, the Appeal Court of South Africa would retain the power to hear appeals against all decisions of the Supreme Court of South West Africa / Namibia.

The country's name will also be decided during the interim government period.



MR DIRK MUDGE, possible first of SWA chairman

National Assembly would, by consensus, appoint a chairman, or leader, of the Council of Ministers.

He would not be known as a Prime Minister, nor would he be entitled to vote, so that the principle of equal say for all ethnic

policy in thin disguise that will be irrelevant in the process towards Namibian independence"

Once the plan has been approved by the full Turnhalle conference, it will be submitted to the South African Government in the form of a petition.

language, sex, religion or political affiliation.

It declares that fundamental rights would be binding on legislative and executive authorities. Human dignity is declared to be inviolable.

Morality

Everyone would be given the right to develop as an individual "in so far as it does not assail the rights of others or conflict with public order and morality."

And life and liberty of everyone are also declared inviolable and may only be assailed on the grounds of legal writ.

All people are said to be equal before the law. Freedom of religion is guaranteed. Everyone is given freedom to express opinion in word, writing or illustration "in so far as it does not assail the rights of others or is not harmful to the State."

Free assembly

Press freedom is specifically guaranteed within the limits of "legal writ, preservation of public order and protection of the youth, personal honour and esteem."

The right to possess property is also guaranteed. Dispossession may only take place with fair compensation in the public interest and on legal authority.

Everyone is given the right to take part in public activities to assemble freely and to establish political par-

deputy minister. Any population group numbering more than 200 000 is also entitled to a full-time deputy minister.

The Council of Ministers would carry out executive functions and reach decisions by consensus.

Representation

Legislative authority would be vested in a 60-member National Assembly, comprising ethnic delegations on a sliding scale of representation according to the size of the population group.

The Ovambos, making up 47 percent of the population, would have 12 representatives, the Whites six. The Damaras, Hereros, Kavangos, Coloureds, Namas and Caprivians five each and the Bushmen, Basters and Tswanas four.

Provision is made for the inclusion of non-ethnic groups in the National Assembly, if these groups cannot properly be represented under the ethnic system.

Consensus

The ethnic system would also form the basis of the voting procedure in the National Assembly. No law may be passed unless a majority of each ethnic delegation accepts it.

If legislation is blocked by three, or fewer, ethnic groups, the matter is referred back to the electoral colleges of the groups involved who

'NO HOPE' FOR SWA WORKER, CHILDREN

WINDHOEK — Officials in Owambo yesterday afternoon denied reports reaching here that Mr. Antonio Coria, a 47-year-old Angolan refugee working in Owambo, had been returned after he and four of his children were abducted by terrorists at the weekend.

Extensive enquiries here and in Owambo failed to trace Mr. Coria.

Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, Mr. Janne de Wet, told Sapa he had also heard reports of Mr. Coria's return.

"I am quite certain this is not so because I would be informed immediately," Mr. de Wet said.

Mr. de Wet said he did not think Mr. Coria or the children would return.

Officials of the Department of Water Affairs confirmed Mr. Coria had not returned to work.

Other officials pointed out there had been a series of abductions since terrorists started crossing the Angolan border into Owambo, taking mainly Owambo civilians with them over the border. None of these people had ever been returned.

"It is almost certain Mr. Coria and his children have been killed by now," an official said.

This was one of the first instances in which MPLA soldiers reportedly helped Swapo terrorists in abducting civilians.

Mr. Coria, known as a master craftsman working at the hydro-electric scheme at Ruacana in north-western Owambo, his wife and their six children were attacked at night.

Mr. Coria did not stay with his family during the week and only returned at weekends to Olushanda Dam where his wife, Maria, and the children lived.

Officials in northern South West Africa said yesterday the full story of the abduction had not yet been told.

Refugees

Mrs. Coria, who is non-White, originally came from north of Luanda and there was a language difficulty. She had been unable to tell the full story. Attempts were being made to question her through an interpreter.

Mrs. Coria fled across the border with her husband and thousands of other refugees at the height of the Angolan civil war.

Officials said Mrs. Coria and her baby managed to escape from the terrorists and one of her small sons managed to flee during the night of the abduction.

One son and three daughters were abducted with Mr. Coria.

Officials denied newspaper reports that Mr. Coria's wife was overseas and confirmed that Maria was his wife who had fled across the border with him during the Angolan war.

Chief Minister of Owambo Pastor, Cornelius Ndjoba, said he had requested the security forces to launch a hot pursuit operation in an attempt to get Mr. Coria back or to get the men responsible for the abduction. (Sapa.)

Abducted family feared dead

WINDHOEK — It is almost certain that Mr Antonio Coria, a 47-year-old Angolan refugee working in Owambo, and his wife and four children have been killed after being abducted by terrorists at the weekend.

This was said by an Owambo official yesterday who denied reports that the family had been returned.

The Commissioner General for the indigenous peoples of South West Africa, Mr J. de Wet, said he had also heard

reports that Mr Coria had been returned after his abduction, but he had not been informed of it

"I am quite certain this is not so because I will be informed immediately he is returned," Mr De Wet said.

Mr De Wet reiterated that he did not think Mr Coria or the children would return.

Officials of the Department of Water Affairs confirmed Mr Coria had so far not returned to work.

Other officials pointed

out that there had been a series of abductions since terrorists had started crossing the Angolan border into Owambo, taking mainly Owambo civilians with them over the border. None of these people had ever been returned.

This was one of the first instances in which MPLA soldiers reportedly helped Swapo terrorists in abducting civilians.

Mr Coria, known as a master craftsman working at the hydro-electric scheme at Ruacana in

north western Owambo, his wife and their six children were attacked at night.

Mrs Coria, who is black, originally came from north of Luanda and she has so far been unable to tell the story. Attempts are being made to question her through an interpreter who understands her dialect.

Officials said Mrs Coria and her baby managed to escape abduction and one of her small sons managed to flee during the night of the incident. — SAPA.

Wide power for SWA

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Wide powers will be given to the central government in South West Africa/Namibia.

For the period of interim government, though, Pretoria will retain certain portfolios.

They are Foreign Affairs, defence, police, internal security, transport, foreign exchange, monetary affairs, posts, telecommunications, customs and excise.

In the constitutional conference the general assembly yesterday ratified proposals from its constitution committee on the allocation of powers and functions.

The interim government will be given responsibility for the national budget, with control of public revenues from companies, mines and other natural resources.

Among its other portfolios will be immigration, passport control, mines, national roads, water, power and energy, trade, information, economic affairs, industry, labour, national health, higher education and the courts.

The general assembly was today considering proposals to give second-tier ethnic authorities control over matters of domestic concern.

● Turnhalle's "scared decision"—Page 15.

Call to Turnhalle on exile vote

The Star Africa
News Service
WINDHOEK — The constitutional conference was urged here today to reconsider its decision to bar returned exiles from the interim government in South West Africa/Namibia.

Mr Jariretundu Kozonguizi and Professor Mbur

umba Kerina, who are among the most prominent returnees, said they hoped a change would be made before independence.

Mr Kozonguizi, founder president of the left-leaning South West Africa National Union and now legal adviser to the Herero delegation, said: "The decision is, to say

the least, very unfortunate."

The right to take part in politics had been fundamental to the independence struggle. To deny exiles this for five years after their return was to "deny them of their birthright"

They were being "punished without trial,"

in violation of the Bill of Fundamental Rights incorporated in the draft constitution, which guaranteed freedom of political activity.

Mr Kozonguizi said: "This is the one thing which will make it difficult for the Turnhalle and the interim government to gain international recognition."

Delegations to the Turnhalle were trying to entrench themselves in positions of power.

Refused political participation in a constitution context, returned exiles were being forced in another direction, where their hopes would rest on something like a coup.

Mr Kozonguizi said that finally, only former exiles could "sell" the Turnhalle abroad. He wondered if they would not consider it worth selling.

Prof Kerina, a founder of Swapo and now director of information on the SWA/Namibia foundation, said he felt it should have been left to the judiciary to define qualifications for political activity.

● Turnhalle: Scared decision—Page 15

MY S W A

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prof. ^{Sun Times} 13/1/77

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By IVOR WILKINS

PROFESSOR Wolfgang Thomas, the Cape academic deported from South Africa this week, has told of clashes with other delegates at the South West Africa constitutional talks.

He said on the phone from West Germany this week that he had warned the chairman of the Turnhalle financial sub-committee that he would not sign any unfair report.

He also had clashes with other committee members. Prof Thomas, who was speaking from the home of his parents-in-law in Lunen, near Dortmund, said the timing of his deportation convinced him that it was to keep him away from the Turnhalle.

He angrily denied reports that linked him with the KGB, the Soviet secret service. He said he was taking legal advice on the allegations.

No official reason for the deportation has been given.

Prof Thomas, 33, was the director of the Institute of Social Development at the University of the Western Cape.

He said he was the only one of the six members of the Turnhalle financial sub-committee who was not a Government or semi-Government official.

His position on the committee was a result of a proposal from black delegations, initiated by the coloured leader, Mr Andrew Kloppers.

"On the committee it was made quite clear that I was there to put the view of the blacks," Prof Thomas said.

During the first two meetings of the sub-committee he had clashes with other members. In one instance there was an attempt to minimise the importance of South West Africa's uranium deposits.

He had "gently pushed the point" that the Rossing mine would be producing R300-million a year within two years.

Prof Thomas made it clear that he had some of the sub-committee

Professor Wolfgang Thomas.

Natal academics ask why

Sunday Times Reporter
MORE than 100 university academics in Natal have protested against the deportation of Professor Wolfgang Thomas, who was director of the Institute of Social Development at the University of the Western Cape.

In a petition to the Minister of the Interior, they say they are "shocked and amazed" at the sudden deportation of their colleague and have requested the

Minister to supply reasons for his unexpected action.

University of Natal professors who signed the petition are: C. J. Ballantine, F. Hayward, P. J. C. Senecque, H. L. Watts, L. Schlemmer, G. C. Eason, T. Mathews, B. de Wet and G. Trotter.

University of Durban-Westville professors are: B. G. Ranchod, A. Briner, A. Ramsden, M. S. Govender, D. Bhugwan W. A. Krige and J. Ven

whites," he said.

He had warned the sub-committee chairman, Dr J C du Plessis, vice-president of the Reserve Bank, that he would not sign any report unless he was convinced it was right and fair.

Professor Thomas said he supported the Turnhalle as a meaningful move in the right direction.

"But I am not in favour of any bamboozlement of blacks I fought this at university, on the sub-committee and in other places. Possibly I was considered an irritating factor."

Mr Kloppers confirmed his role in Professor Thomas's appointment to the Turnhalle and said the deportation was "most unfortunate".

"His expertise in financial matters could have assisted us to a very large extent," he said.

He declined to comment when asked if black delegations at the Turnhalle would have confidence in the report of the financial sub-committee now that Prof Thomas no longer represented them.

It would be "inopportune" to discuss Professor Thomas's replacement at this stage, he said.

On Wednesday an Afrikaans newspaper named Professor Thomas in a front-page report about the presence of West German KGB agents in South Africa.

Insult

Prof Thomas said the implied allegation was ridiculous.

"The first 10 years of my life were spent in a communist country," he said. "My family fled East Germany, but we still have relatives living there under very difficult conditions I absolutely oppose communism."

Prof Thomas, who lived for 22 years in South Africa and applied unsuccessfully for citizenship in the 1960s, said his main aim now was to be reunited with his wife, Birga, and three children. They are winding up the family's affairs in Cape Town.

He would have to consider his future, and mentioned the United States.

"Beyond that I have not had a chance to plan for the future, except that I am convinced I will not readily join the club of embittered and frustrated exiles from South Africa."

In his years in South Africa, he considered himself a moderate (a view shared by his colleagues). He had been unhappy about people who left the country to play a major role, misconstruing the facts with no concern for the damage they were doing.

Swapo and Turnhalle in clash

The Star's Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — The militant South West Africa People's Organisation forced Turnhalle leaders to abandon a weekend meeting in the Nama village of Gibeon.

The meeting was organised to report on progress in the constitutional conference. It did not get beyond the first speech. Gibeon is an opposition stronghold, and the local chief supports Swapo.

A member of the coloured delegation, Mr L. J. Barries, was shouted down as he attacked Swapo activities abroad.

His theme was "The Freedom of Swapo compared to the freedom of the Turnhalle."

There was disruption when he raised questions about the use to which Swapo had put funds donated to it. The demonstrators stormed the plat-

form. But nobody was molested.

The meeting was abandoned after the demonstrators had refused to allow Mr Emil Appolus, a former office-bearer in Swapo-in-exile, to speak on corruption and other alleged malpractices in the organisation.

He was denounced as "an agent of the CIA and South Africa."

Mr Barnes said today the troublemakers were schoolchildren. He added: "It was clear to me that Swapo had incited them to make a noise and shout slogans."

The cry from the audience of about 100, as Mr Barnes spoke, was that nobody should listen to his attempts at indoctrination.

The meeting at Gibeon was one of four held at the weekend in the south.

The demonstrators followed the Turnhalle leaders to the next meeting at Mariental but kept quiet as an audience of about 300 listened attentively to the speeches.

Successful meetings had earlier been held in Keetmanshoop and Tses with audiences of about 250 and 70 people respectively.

Namibian university proposed

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — The president of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Mr. Dunstan Kamana, plans to propose a University of Namibia, and will ask the UN council and other UN bodies to consider the idea.

Speaking at a session of the senate of the recently formed UN Institute for Namibia here yesterday, Mr. Kamana said the university could be formed outside Namibia/SWA if necessary.

"The institute should be considered the first step towards establishing the University of Namibia," he said.

The Institute for Namibia was set up last year to train administrators for an independent Namibia.

At the same session the New UN High Commissioner for Namibia, Mr. Marti Ahtissari, called for the rejection of the Tunnahalle talks.

3.

12. Which of the following has the greatest elasticity of demand?

1. Cigarettes.
2. Motor car tyre
3. Chocolate ice cream
4. Food.
5. Shoelaces.

13. Given two straight line price elasticities of demand (line A) is

1. Less than at point B
2. More than at point B
3. Equal to that at point B
4. Dependent on the slope of the line
5. One cannot say

14. Price elasticity of demand is defined as

1. $\frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \times \frac{P}{\Delta P}$
2. $\frac{P}{\Delta P} \times \frac{\Delta Q}{Q}$
3. $\frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \times \frac{\Delta P}{P}$
4. $\frac{\% \text{ change in } Q}{\% \text{ change in } P}$
5. $\frac{Q}{P} \times \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta Q}$

15. Given two straight line supply schedules, the coefficient of price elasticity of supply at B (which lies vertically above A) is

1. Less than at point A.
2. More than at point A.
3. Equal to that at point A.
4. One cannot say.
5. None of the above.

16. A rise in the price of refrigerator components would probably lead to

1. A fall in the demand for refrigerators.
2. A rise in the supply of refrigerators.
3. A leftward shift in the supply curve of refrigerators.
4. A rightward shift in the demand curve of refrigerators.
5. A leftward shift in the demand curve of refrigerators.

17. Income elasticity of demand is defined as

1. $\frac{Y}{Q} \times \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta Y}$
2. $\frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \times \frac{Y}{\Delta Y}$
3. $\frac{Q}{\Delta Q} \times \frac{Y}{\Delta Y}$
4. $\frac{Q}{Y} \times \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta Y}$
5. $\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q}$

TUESDAY, 15 MARCH 1977

† Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Walvis Bay: Political status

① Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Prime Minister †

Whether he intends to introduce legislation in regard to the political status of Walvis Bay during the present session of Parliament

† The PRIME MINISTER

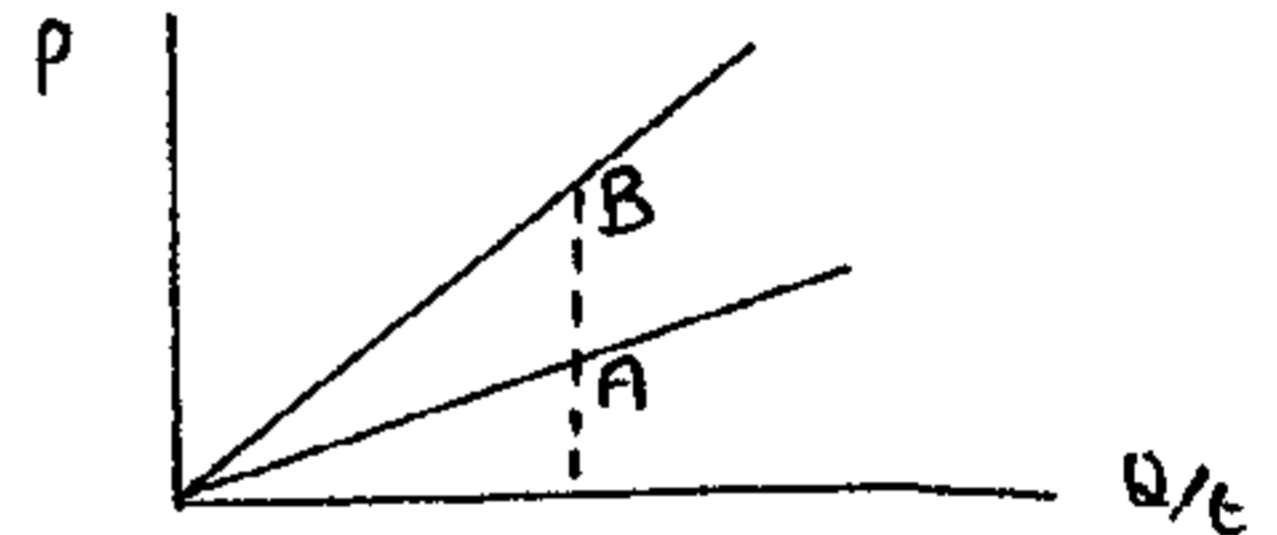
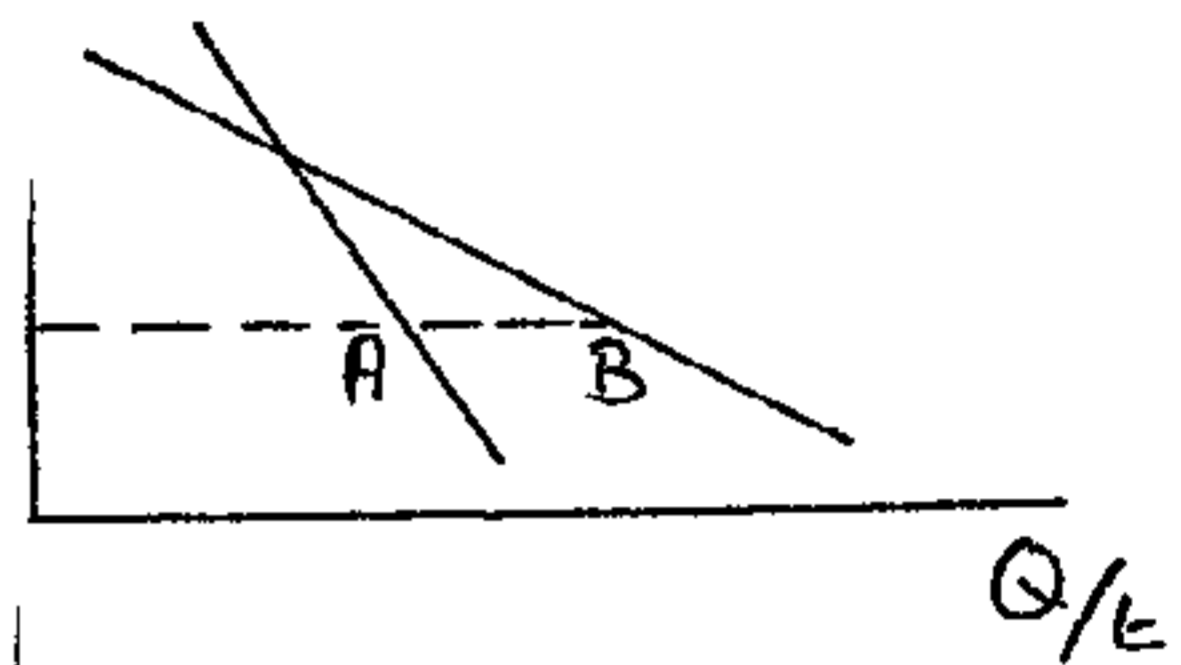
No, because Walvis Bay is of course constitutionally a portion of the Republic of South Africa. Legislation will be introduced, however, this year or next year to terminate the administration of the port and settlement of Walvis Bay as if it were part

of the territory of South West Africa, and to administer it as part of the province of the Cape of Good Hope, which it actually is

is a high price

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'Justice not done' in Swapo case

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Condemned men freed

17/2/77
Star

Staff Reporter

Bloemfontein

Two Swapo men sentenced to death were freed today by the Appellate Division because a Security Police informer in their defence lawyers' office had leaked information on the conduct of their case.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, with Mr Justice Hofmeyr and Mr Justice Potze, concluded that the information passed to the head of the prosecution by the prosecutor, although Mr Hofmeyr, the prosecutor, did not know of the irregularities he had been in daily touch with a Security Police officer, Lieutenant Dippenaar, the investigating officer in the case.

The informant had virtually appeared as an "actor" to the court and had helped with his heads of charges under the Terrorism Act and sentence of Mr Aaron Mshombeni and Mr Henry Shikongo, who were sentenced to death, were set aside.

Mrs Rauna Nambinga (seven years) and Mrs Na Nghondwa (five years) were also freed.

In his 33-page judgment Mr Justice Rumpff said the "complete elimination" of the privilege between the accused and their defence lawyers was "an extremely serious irregularity" which undoubtedly affected the proceedings in the case.

The nature and extent of the breach meant that the appellants' protection before and during the trial "totally disappeared through the actions of the Security Police."

Inaccurate

For these reasons justice had not been done, said Mr Justice Rumpff.

Inaccurate reporting in a section of the Press during the trial and appeal gave the impression that the case concerned the murder of Chief Filemon Elifas, then Chief Minister of Owambo.

This impression was totally wrong, said the Chief Justice, and must have put all the accused except Mr Shikongo in an unfavourable light.

Mr Justice Rumpff said Mrs Ellis, a staff member of the defence attorneys' firm, was a police informant who gave information to the Security Police.

Mrs Ellis approached a typist, Mrs Catherine de Beer, at one stage and asked her for confidential information about the trial. Later she admitted to Mrs de Beer she was a police informant.

A partner in the firm, Mr Anthony Smit, had also given some unimportant information about the case to the Security Police. Although he had not breached privilege, said Mr Justice Rumpff, his presence as an informer was disturbing.

It was his personal right to object to his firm defending the accused but as a professional man this feeling should not have played a role.

SWA

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'Govt'

bars

exiles

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Political exiles who have returned to South West Africa/Namibia will be barred from the interim government.

In a shock move the constitutional conference decided yesterday to disqualify them from membership of the national assembly.

The general assembly decided in the Turnhalle that people born in the territory would only qualify if they had ordinarily lived here for five years before appointment.

The constitution committee had recommended only one year of residence.

The decision to increase it to five years stemmed from a fear that Swapo militants could infiltrate the interim government under false pretences.

EFFECT

The effect, for the 18 months of interim government before independence, will be:

- The present leadership of ethnic delegations to the Turnhalle, some of them poorly qualified, will have an absolute hold on power, as elections are not contemplated until independence.
- Returned exiles will be prevented from giving the interim government the benefit of their better education and political experience except as officials or advisers.
- It is now improbable that more exiles will return in significant numbers.

The return of the latter would have weakened the South West Africa People's Organisation, the only party recognised in the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

Death sentences on Swapo men are set aside

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BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, in setting aside the convictions and sentences of four Swapo members — two men sentenced to death, two women to imprisonment — said here yesterday that because of actions by the security police, justice had not been done.

Mr Justice Hofmeyr and Mr Justice Kotze concurred in the judgment by the Chief Justice.

The four Swapo members, convicted under the Terrorism Act, are Mr Aaron Mushumba, 31, of Windhoek, and Mr Hendrik Shikongo, 28, of Ondangwa, Owambo, who were sentenced to death; Mrs Rauna Nambinga, 25, and Mrs Anna Nghihondjwa, 23, both of Engelo, Owambo, who were sentenced to seven and five years respectively.

Mr Justice Rumpff said the case was unique in the history of South African law.

He said the case arose and was heard in South West Africa. It concerned a political organization, the South West African People's Organization (Swapo), who existed in a dual rôle (wat in wese 'n tweeslagige bestaan voer).

Internally it was an organization which apparently aimed at peaceful political changes and it was not banned, while there was an external wing of the party which carried out a militant policy, which also enjoyed internal support and which allowed terrorists to enter the land.

These terrorists murdered not only political opponents but also innocent men, women and children.

Mr Justice Rumpff said that in such a climate it was not strange that certain people were strongly anti-Swapo and were prepared to place authority and order above any other consideration.

He said the question which had arisen in this case was whether the violation (skending) of the privilege between client and legal adviser was in such a manner that the result could be that a conviction of a crime could be set aside.

The case began when six people were charged in 1976 in Swakopmund of contravening the Terrorism Act. Only one of these people was charged with contravening the Act by committing acts which would have helped the murderers of Chief Fillemon Elfas.

Chief Elfas, Chief Minister of Owambo, was shot dead on August 16, 1975, by unknown persons.

The five other accused were charged with acts which had no connection at all with the murder of Chief Elfas.

The actual murderers of Chief Elfas did not appear in this case.

Inaccurate

Notwithstanding these facts, certain inaccurate reporting in a portion of the press created the impression, during the hearing of the case and during the hearing of the appeal of the present appellants that the case concerned the murder of Chief Elfas, a totally incorrect impression, which placed all the accused with the exception of Shikongo in an unfavourable light and gave an incorrect colour to the case.

The Chief Justice said that after a trial lasting several weeks four of the accused were found guilty.

Mr Mushumba was found guilty of buying a four-wheel drive vehicle and handing it over to Mr Nkandh for delivery to people whose object was to overthrow the management and administration of the territory of South West Africa with violence. He was sentenced to death.

Mr Shikongo was found guilty of conveying three men to Onmagongwa store while he knew those men wished to abduct Chief Elfas and cause him bodily harm, whereafter these men murdered Chief Elfas. He was also condemned to death.

Mrs Nambinga was found guilty of giving R10 to a person for delivery to people who aimed

to overthrow the management and administration of the territory of South West Africa with violence and that she collected R10 from each of two people for handing over to people who had the same object. She was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

Mrs Anna Nghihondjwa was found guilty of donating R10 for delivery to people who had the same object in mind. She was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Referring to special entries made on the record and alleged irregularities in the trial, the Chief Justice said two questions had arisen in this case.

The first was whether the proceedings were irregular or in conflict with the law, and the second was, if indeed they were, whether justice had not been done (of geregtigheid inderdaad nie geskied het nie).

Not opposed

The Chief Justice said before the judge made these special entries he arrived at certain facts. The correctness of these findings was not opposed by the State in the Appellate Division and it was only the inferences which had been made which were in dispute.

The Chief Justice said Mr J C H Jansen, who was the prosecutor in the trial against the appellants, was daily in touch with a Lieutenant Dippenaar, the investigating officer in the case, and also a member of the security police who gave instructions and information to Mr Jansen.

Lieutenant Dippenaar had virtually appeared as a junior to Mr Jansen and had helped Mr Jansen with his leads of argument. Mr Jansen had no knowledge of the irregularities which had occurred. Mr Jansen appeared formally alone for the State while the four appellants were defended by two advocates.

At the end of 1975 the defence of the accused was placed in the hands of the firm of attorneys, Lorentz and Bone of Windhoek. A partner of the firm, a Mr Du Preez, acted on behalf of the firm.

Police informer

Mr Du Preez was at all times unaware of the fact that a certain Mrs Ellis who was in the employ of the firm had been a police informer since 1972 and had frequently supplied information to a Captain Nel who was a member of the security police.

Mrs Ellis was a receptionist, telephonist, clerk and telex operator of the firm, Lorentz and Bone.

She opened the post daily, was sometimes in possession of the keys of the safe, had access during office hours to the files and had on occasion after hours to type the statements of four of the accused.

Mr Du Preez had a typist, a Mrs De Beer, who did Mr Du Preez's confidential typing. Mrs Ellis approached Mrs De Beer and asked her to supply her with confidential information concerning the trial of the four appellants.

Mrs Ellis asked Mrs De Beer to make the documents or statements available directly or in such a manner that the security police, represented by Captain Nel, could make copies or photograph them.

Coded message

During the trial Mrs Ellis admitted to Mrs De Beer that she was a secret informer of the security police, that she had made copies of a number of statements in connection with the trial which she had handed over to the secret police, including a statement by Mr Shikongo, a number of other statements which she could not identify, certain telex messages and a message in code from a certain Dawid Meroro, a leader of Swapo in London.

A partner in the firm of Lorentz and Bone was a certain Mr Smit, who had a clerk of the

name of Mr Mautschke. Mr Smit was a friend of Captain Nel and also acted as an informer for the security police.

Mr Smit passed information to Captain Nel and during 1975 he tried to persuade Mr Mautschke to act as an informant of Captain Nel in a civil case concerning the defence in the present case.

On May 20, 1976, after the leakage of information had been discovered, a meeting of the partners of Lorentz and Bone was held.

Originally Mr Smit denied that he had any connection with the security police, but when confronted with a statement by Mr Mautschke, he admitted that he had from time to time given information from the office to the security police.

Left the firm

Shortly afterwards Mrs Ellis and Mr Smit left the firm.

After hearing information, the trial court had found that Mrs Ellis had given information and copies of documents to Captain Nel of the security police, that this information had in a manner which could not be precisely established, come into the possession of Lieutenant Dippenaar and that it was a serious breach of the privilege which existed between attorney and client.

The Chief Justice said apparently it was not a single privileged document or statement which had come to the notice of the representatives of the State.

If this was the case, it appeared to be clear that the contents of such a document or statement would be admissible and that there was therefore not necessarily anything to the prejudice of the accused.

Gross irregularity

How such a document or statement was obtained would indeed be a factor in the consideration whether it was admissible or not.

The Chief Justice said the complete exclusion of the privilege was in his opinion not only an irregularity but an utterly gross irregularity as far as privilege was concerned which would be difficult to exceed.

There was no doubt that the breach of privilege in the present case affected the proceedings.

The Chief Justice said that in the present case because of the nature and extent of the breach of the privilege of the appellants, it had to be found that the protection of the appellants by privilege before, and during the trial had disappeared totally by actions of the security police and thereby the trial did not comply with the justice which was demanded and that justice had therefore not been done.

Because of this finding it was not necessary to deal with the other special entries of the appeal itself.

The conviction and sentence of each of the appellants was set aside — Sapa.

P.D.M. 18/03/77

SP gross irregularity, so judge frees irregularly condemned 2

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, in upholding the appeal of four Swapo members yesterday — two men sentenced to death and two women to imprisonment — said that the case was unique in the history of South African law.

Convictions under the Terrorism Act and sentences were set aside of Mr Aaron Mushumba, 31, of Windhoek and Mr Henry Shikongo, 28, of Ondangwa, Owambo, who were sentenced to death, and of Mrs Rauna Nambinga, 25, and Mrs Anna Nghondjwa, 23, both of Engela, Owambo, who were given seven and five years' imprisonment respectively.

Mr Justice Rumpff said that the case arose and was heard in South West Africa, where the authority and order had to do with a political organisation, the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) who existed in a dual role.

Internally it was an organisation which apparently aimed at peaceful political changes and it was not planned. There was an external wing of the party which carried out a militant policy, enjoyed internal support and which allowed terrorists to enter the land. These terrorists murdered not only political opponents but also innocent men, women and children.

Mr Justice Rumpff said in such a climate it was not strange that certain people were strongly anti-Swapo and were prepared to place authority and order above any other consideration.

He said that the question in this case was whether the violation of the privilege between client and legal adviser was such that the result could be that a conviction for a crime could be set aside.

Mr Justice Rumpff said the case began when six people were charged in Swakopmund under the Terrorism Act.

Only one of them was charged with contravening the Act by actions which would have helped the murderers of Chief Elifas.

Chief Elifas, Chief Minister of Owambo, was shot dead on August 16, 1975, by unknown persons.

The five, other accused were charged with acts which had no connection with the murder of Chief Elifas. The

actual murderers of Chief Elifas did not appear in the case.

However, inaccurate reporting by a portion of the Press created the impression during the case and during the appeal that the case concerned the murder of Chief Elifas. This was a totally incorrect impression, which placed the accused, with the exception of Shikongo, in an unfavourable light and gave an incorrect colour to the case, said Mr Justice Rumpff.

The Chief Justice said that after a trial lasting several weeks four of the accused were found guilty.

Mr Mushumba was found guilty of buying a four-wheel-drive Land-Rover and handing it to Victor Nkan-dhi for delivery to people whose object was to over-

throw the management and administration of South West Africa with violence. He was sentenced to death.

Mr Shikongo was found guilty of taking three men to Onmagongwa store while he knew those men wished to abduct Chief Elifas and cause him bodily harm. These men then murdered Chief Elifas. He was also condemned to death.

Mrs Nambinga was found guilty of giving R10 to a person for delivery to people who aimed to overthrow the management and administration of South West Africa with violence and that she collected R10 from each of two people for handing over to people who had the same object. She was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Mrs Anna Nghondjwa was found guilty of giving R10 for delivery to people who had the same object in mind. She was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Referring to special entries made on the record and alleged irregularities in the trial, the Chief Justice said two questions had arisen in this case.

The first was whether the proceedings were irregular or in conflict with the law. The second was, if they were, whether justice had not been done.

The Chief Justice said before the trial judge made these special entries he arrived at certain facts. The correctness of these findings was not opposed by the State in the Appellate Division and it was the inferences which had been made which were in dispute.

The Chief Justice said that Mr J. C. H. Jansen, who was the prosecutor in the trial against the appellants, was in daily touch with a Lieutenant Dippenaar, the investigating officer in the case. He was a member of the Security Police and gave instructions and information to Mr Jansen.

Lieut Dippenaar had virtually appeared as a junior to Mr Jansen and had helped him with his heads of argument. Mr Jansen had no knowledge of the irregularities which had occurred. Mr Jansen alone appeared formally for the State while the four appellants were defended by two advocates.

The Chief Justice said that at the end of 1975 the defence of the accused was placed in the hands of the firm of attorneys, Lorentz and Bone of Windhoek. A partner of the firm, a Mr Du Preez, acted on behalf of the firm.

Mr Du Preez was unaware that a certain Mrs Ellis who worked for the firm had been a police informer since 1972 and had frequently supplied information to a Captain Nel of the Security Police.

Mrs Ellis was a receptionist, telephonist, clerk and telex operator of the firm Lorentz and Bone.

She opened the post daily, was sometimes in possession of the keys of the safe, had access during office hours to the files and had sometimes typed the statements of four of the accused.

Mr Du Preez had a typist, a Mrs De Beer, who did Mr Du Preez's confidential typing. Mrs Ellis approached Mrs De Beer and asked her to supply her with confidential information concerning the trial.

Mrs Ellis asked Mrs De Beer to make the documents or statements available directly so that the Security Police, represented by Capt Nel, could make copies or photograph them.

SERIOUS BREACH

During the trial Mrs Ellis admitted to Mrs De Beer that she was a secret informer for the Security Police. She told her she had made copies of a number of statements in connection with the trial which she had handed to the secret police including a statement by Mr Shikongo, a number of other statements which she could not identify, certain telex messages and a message in code from a certain Dawid Meroro, a leader of Swapo in London.

A partner in the firm of Lorentz and Bone was a certain Smit, who had a clerk named Mautschke. Smit was a friend of Capt Nel and also acted as an informer for the Security Police.

RDM 18/03/77

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Smit passed information to Capt. Nel. During 1977 he tried to persuade Mautschke to act as an informant of Capt. Nel in a civil case concerning the defence in the present case.

On May 20, 1976, after the leakage of information had been discovered, a meeting of the partners of Lorentz and Bone was held.

Originally Smit denied he had any connection with the Security Police, but when confronted with a statement by Mautschke, admitted he had from time to time given information from the office to the Security Police.

Shortly afterwards, Ellis and Smit left the firm.

After hearing evidence, the trial court found that Mrs. Ellis had given information and copies of documents to Capt. Nel of the Security Police, that this information had in a manner which could not be precisely established, come into the possession of Lieut. Dippenaar and that it was a serious breach of the privilege which existed between attorney and client.

The Chief Justice said apparently it was not merely a single privileged document or statement which had come to the notice of the representatives of the State.

If this was so it appeared that the contents of such a document or statement would be admissible and that there was therefore not necessarily anything to the prejudice of the accused.

How such a document or statement was obtained would be a factor in considering whether it was admissible or not.

The Chief Justice said the complete exclusion of the privilege was not only an irregularity but an utterly gross irregularity that as far as privilege was concerned, would be difficult to exceed.

There was no doubt that the breach of privilege in the case affected the proceedings.

The Chief Justice said because of the nature and extent of the breach of the privilege of the appellants it had to be found that the protection of the appellants by privilege before and during the trial had disappeared totally by actions of the Security Police.

The trial therefore did not comply with the justice which was demanded and justice had not been done.

Because of this finding it was not necessary to deal with the other special entries of the appeal itself.

The conviction and sentence of each of the appellants was set aside.

Sapa.

Turnhalle agrees on exiles' rights

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Returned exiles will be allowed to serve in ethnic legislatures on the second tier of government when SWA/Namibia gets self-rule.

The constitutional conference decided in the Turnhalle yesterday that they would qualify for nomination after they had been back in the territory for a year.

This softened the blow dealt to the returnees last week when the Turnhalle decided to disqualify both Southwesterners / Namibians from the national assembly unless they had lived here for five years before their nomination.

They were therefore barred from the interim government, which will

probably be instituted in the second half of this year, to rule the territory until it becomes independent on or about December 31 next year.

QUALIFICATIONS

If any returned exiles are interested they will be able to use ethnic platforms to change the qualifications for membership of the national assembly before independence.

Apart from qualifications for membership of ethnic legislatures, the general assembly also decided on their areas of jurisdiction, their seats of authority, their procedure, powers and functions.

The chairman of the Turnhalle, Mr Dirk Mudge, said he expected the general assembly to finalise the draft constitution today.

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Success at last for Turnhalle

9/2/77
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WINDHOEK — In spite of deep differences of opinion and hard words, the Turnhalle constitutional conference last night achieved its goal of preparing a draft constitution for interim government in South West Africa — without ill-feeling among delegations, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the talks, said here.

Speaking after the plenary session of the talks had adjourned for the last time, Mr Mudge said apart from finalisation of the draft constitution, the fact that no hard feelings remained after the conference was the most significant achievement.

"We have done it. But I must add that when we first met 18 months ago few of us realised what awaited us."

People had thought it would be impossible for the Turnhalle to achieve consensus on the complex problems it faced concerning the future of the territory.

"But, whatever we expected then, we are certain of one thing — we have reached the end of a long, hard job."

"One of our biggest achievements is that we have parted friends in spite of severe differences of opinion at times and hard words."

He had regarded it a privilege to serve as chairman of the talks, but it had not always been an

easy task. He was not aware of any tensions which remained after the last sitting ended yesterday.

"This is not the end of the road yet. This is just the start of a new era and we will still face many an uphill in future."

"But if this team of delegates continue as they have in the past, I fear no problems the future might hold."

The draft constitution would now be finally rewritten into its proper form and would be presented to the South African Parliament as soon as possible.

Mr Mudge expected interim government to be a fact in South West Africa about the end of July.

As soon as an interim government had been formally established he said, the 11 population groups would nominate their members to the National Assembly (Legislature) and soon afterwards a chairman for the assembly would be elected from among its members. This would mean that the legislature would first be properly constituted.

Everyone will be able to buy land in any existing urban area which local authorities may make available to private buyers.

Any resident, irrespective of race, will also be able to buy property in any newly established urban areas. — SAPA

Autonomy for SWA after 62 years

2.25

8/12/77

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia will get self-government within five months after 62 years as a mandated territory under South African rule.

The constitutional conference finalised a draft constitution last night, for an ethnically based interim government with a black majority which will rule until independence on or about December 31 next year.

On the last day a major breakthrough was made in the Turnhalle when black and brown people were given the right to acquire property in hitherto white suburbs.

It was decided that local authorities would establish multiracial suburbs and/or open present suburbs partly or wholly to all races.

In addition, commercial and industrial sites will be open to everyone regardless of race.

Rephrased

The chairman of the constitutional conference, Mr Dirk Mudge, announced that the draft constitution would be rephrased in legal language and sent to Pretoria in the form of a petition for interim government.

"I see no reason why the interim government should not be instituted before the end of July," he said.

A committee of experts had already been appointed, under the chairmanship of a former secretary for SWA, to prepare for the transfer of powers.

Another committee was preparing a report on the financial implications.

Walvis Bay

A third committee was compiling an economic development plan for the territory.

Once the interim government was instituted, it would enter into

negotiations with the South African Government on various questions, including the position of Walvis Bay.

This South African enclave, the only large port in the territory and base of its fishing industry, was earmarked for administrative transfer to Cape Province.

Mr Mudge said the constitutional conference had gone through a difficult 18 months but had solved all its problems.

"I am glad to say part as friends," he said. "This is not the end of the road, though, but the start of a new era. Difficult tasks lie ahead."

N. MERURY 19/3/77

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Interim govt 'fact' in July

NMA 19/3/77

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle constitutional conference last night completed a draft constitution for interim government in South West Africa.

Chairman of the conference Mr. Dirk Mudge announced the plenary session of the constitutional talks had completed the last item of the draft constitution — the implementation of third-tier local government.

The draft constitution would now be finally rewritten into its proper form and would be presented to the South African Parliament as soon as possible.

Rewritten

He said the constitution would be rewritten in the form of draft legislation and after it had been checked by the constitutional committee it would be forwarded to South Africa.

He expected interim government to be fact in South West Africa about the end of July.

A committee of administrative experts would meanwhile be established to prepare for the transfer of Government powers to the interim government of SWA — Namibia.

"Legislation by the South African Parliament for the establishment of an interim government here — and this is my personal view — will most probably be completed before the current session ends in June," Mr. Mudge said.

"There is no reason why an interim government should not be a fact by the end of July."

Nominate

As soon as an interim government had been formally established, he said, the 11 population groups would nominate their members to the national assembly (legislature) and soon afterwards a chairman for the assembly would be elected from among its members. This would mean that the legislature would be the first to be properly constituted.

For the purpose of interim government, a president would be appointed jointly by the ministers' council and the South African Government.

SWA election challenge

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24 3/77 JR

Swapo to get vote

Clive Cowley.

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

The militant South West Africa People's Organisation will not be barred from elections to be held in SWA/Namibia before independence.

The chairman of the Turnhalle constitutional conference, Mr. Dirk Mudge, said in an interview published in "Die Taak", a Department of Information newspaper, that Swapo would be given a "chance" to contest the elections.

It was the first indication in official quarters that Swapo, excluded from the Turnhalle despite its international recognition, would be challenged to prove its claim to majority support.

The Vorster had adamantly refused to deal with Swapo, which is a legal organisation despite its commitment to armed struggle from bases inside Angola.

Indication

Political observers interpreted the statement on elections to mean that an interim government in SWA/Namibia would try to come to terms with international demands for a democratic exercise before independence.

Mr. Mudge indicated that elections would be held in an ethnic context,

however, rather than on a national basis similar to a referendum.

His remarks appear to suggest that he did not expect Swapo would be prohibited as a Marxist-Leninist party in terms of the draft constitution for interim government, which

To Page 3, Col 2

8225

Swapo to get vote

From Page 1

specifically bans these ideologies

Mr Mudge said Swapo had never proved its claim to represent a majority of the population. It would be given the chance to do so before independence, although he doubted if it would participate since it opposed elections held in an ethnic context.

Mr Mudge said ethnic elections would be as valid a test of popular opinion as a national election.

"When every ethnic group holds an election," he said, "all you need to do is calculate the total votes given to any party to determine whether it represents a majority or minority."

The reason Swapo will not participate is that the elections will prove its support comes mainly from one group — the Ovambos.

Although the interim government would not be able to perform miracles, he believed it would gain popular support through its actions.

It would do away with racial discrimination and provide opportunities formerly denied to black and brown people.

SERIOUS BLOW

Mr Mudge said changes which had already taken place in the territory were "a serious blow" to Swapo in terms of popular support.

The elections will be open to the internal wing of Swapo but will clearly be closed to the external wing led by Mr Sam Nujoma which is conducting guerilla attacks on SWA/Namibia.

Even if Swapo outside the territory lay down their arms, they are at present prohibited from involvement in the interim government at top level by a clause which states that returned exiles must stay here five years before they can participate.

Swapo's secretary for publicity in the territory, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, said today that Swapo would only participate in national elections.

"They are trying all types of manoeuvres to get us to participate in ethnic elections," he said.

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Four guerillas killed

Defence Correspondent
Three Swapo guerillas were killed when the landmine they were planting exploded and another died in a skirmish with security forces during the past fortnight in the operational area.

group under close pursuit by a security force patrol

On March 19 a patrol killed one of a group of three guerillas moving towards the border. The other two escaped into Angola.

Security forces were fired on from across the border at two points on March 20. Nobody was hurt.

Swapo blew up a concrete dam and a water-pump in northern Owambo

on Monday. "This was the only source of fresh water for the local people, who now have to go a considerable distance to get water," said Brigadier Matthews.

Brigadier Bill Matthews, Defence Force director of operations, said the premature explosion of the mine could be due to haste, the poor condition of the Russian mine or to bad training.

"This is not the first episode of this kind, and more can be expected," he said.

At the scene of the explosion security forces found three AK-47 rifles damaged by shrapnel, a 9 mm pistol, 600 rounds of ammunition, explosives and several other items of kit.

On March 20 a convoy of 11 vehicles exposed a landmine on a sand road. Investigation showed it had been incorrectly laid. Two mines were also thrown away by a guerilla

Swapo men blown up by mistake

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA— Three Swapo terrorists blew themselves up in the operational area earlier this month when they accidentally detonated the mine they were laying, Brig. Bill Matthews, Director of Operations at Defence Force headquarters, announced here yesterday.

This was not the first incident of its kind involving Swapo terrorists and the accidents could be attributed to over-hastiness in laying mines, obsolete Soviet

equipment or poor training.

Security forces recovered at the scene of the explosion three Russian AK47 rifles, 600 rounds of ammunition, a 9mm pistol and explosives and equipment for making bombs, Brig. Matthews said.

On March 19, security forces shot dead one terrorist during a follow-up engagement.

Two Swapo members escaped across the Owambo border into Angola.

A convoy of security force vehicles had a narrow escape when they drove over a mine which had been planted on a dirt road.

But it did not explode.

On Tuesday Swapo terrorists blew up a cement dam and a pumping station in northern Owambo before fleeing across the border into Angola.

The dam served as the only water supply for the people living in the area.

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The things you do not know about yourself which are known to others No. 3	The things you know about yourself which are known to others No. 1

THE JOHARI WINDOW

Window". Here it is:

Four alleged members of Swapo

12. Which of the elasticity of

11 Mrs. H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police

have a high price

1. Cigarette
2. Motor car
3. Chocolate
4. Food.
5. Shoelace

Whether an investigation has been instituted into the activities of the Special Branch in view of the finding of the Appellate Division in regard to proceedings against four alleged members of Swapo on trial in Windhoek during 1976 if not why not

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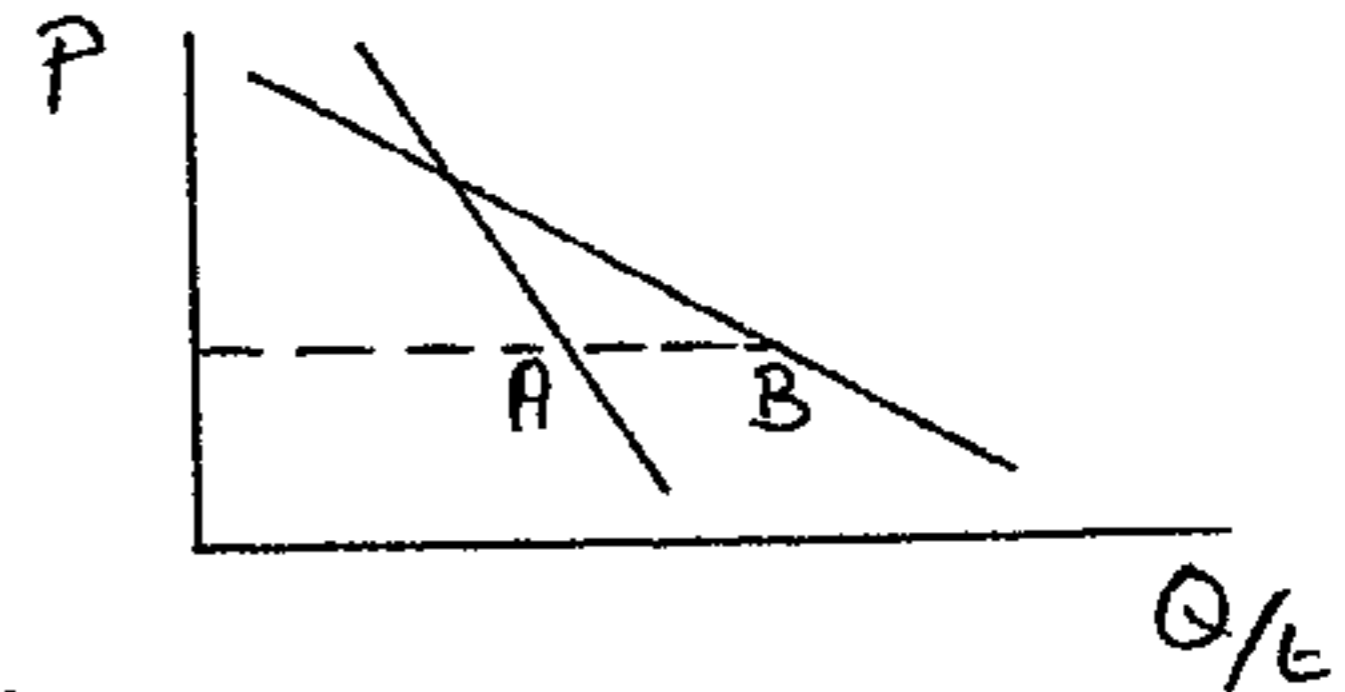
13. Given two straight line supply curves (one steeper than line as A) is

The MINISTER OF POLICE

Yes

s, the coefficient of (on the same horizontal

1. Less than at point A.
2. More than at point A.
3. Equal to that at point A.
4. Dependent on the supply curve.
5. One cannot say.

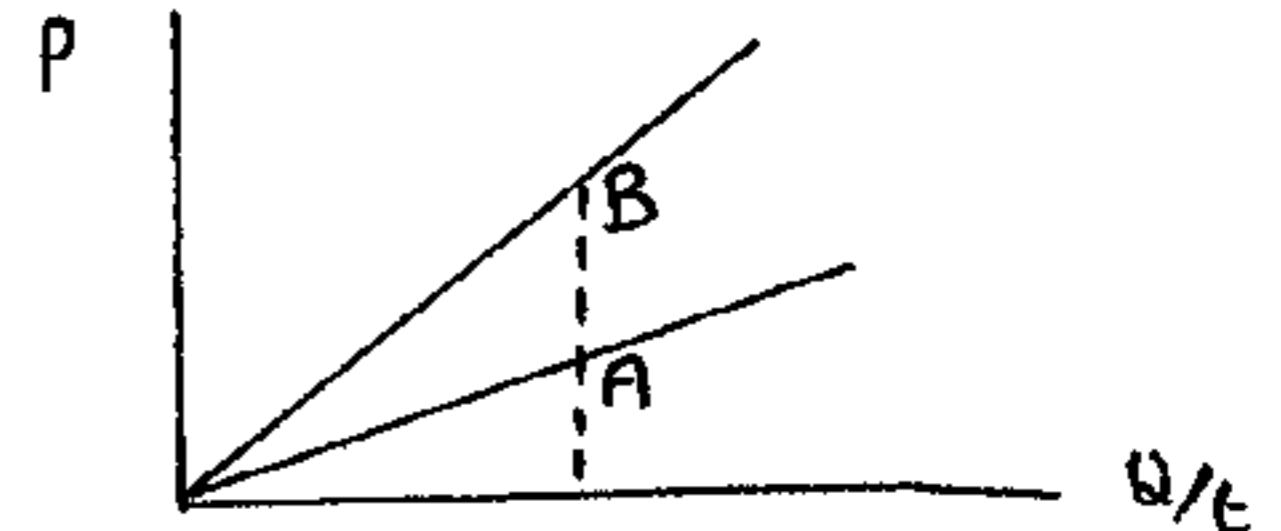


14. Price elasticity of supply is defined as

1. $\Delta Q/P \times Q/P$
2. $P/\Delta P \times \Delta Q/Q$
3. $\Delta Q/Q \times \Delta P/P$
4. $\frac{\% \text{ change in quantity demanded}}{\% \text{ change in price}}$
5. $Q/P \times \Delta P/\Delta Q$

15. Given two straight line supply schedules, the coefficient of price elasticity of supply at B (which lies vertically above A) is

1. Less than at point A.
2. More than at point A.
3. Equal to that at point A.
4. One cannot say.
5. None of the above.



16. A rise in the price of refrigerator components would probably lead to

1. A fall in the demand for refrigerators.
2. A rise in the supply of refrigerators.
3. A leftward shift in the supply curve of refrigerators.
4. A rightward shift in the demand curve of refrigerators.
5. A leftward shift in the demand curve of refrigerators.

17. Income elasticity of demand is defined as

1. $Y/Q \times \Delta Q/\Delta Y$
2. $\Delta Q/Y \times \Delta Y/Q$
3. $Q/\Delta Q \times Y/\Delta Y$
4. $Q/Y \times \Delta Q/\Delta Y$
5. $\Delta Q/\Delta P \times P/Q$

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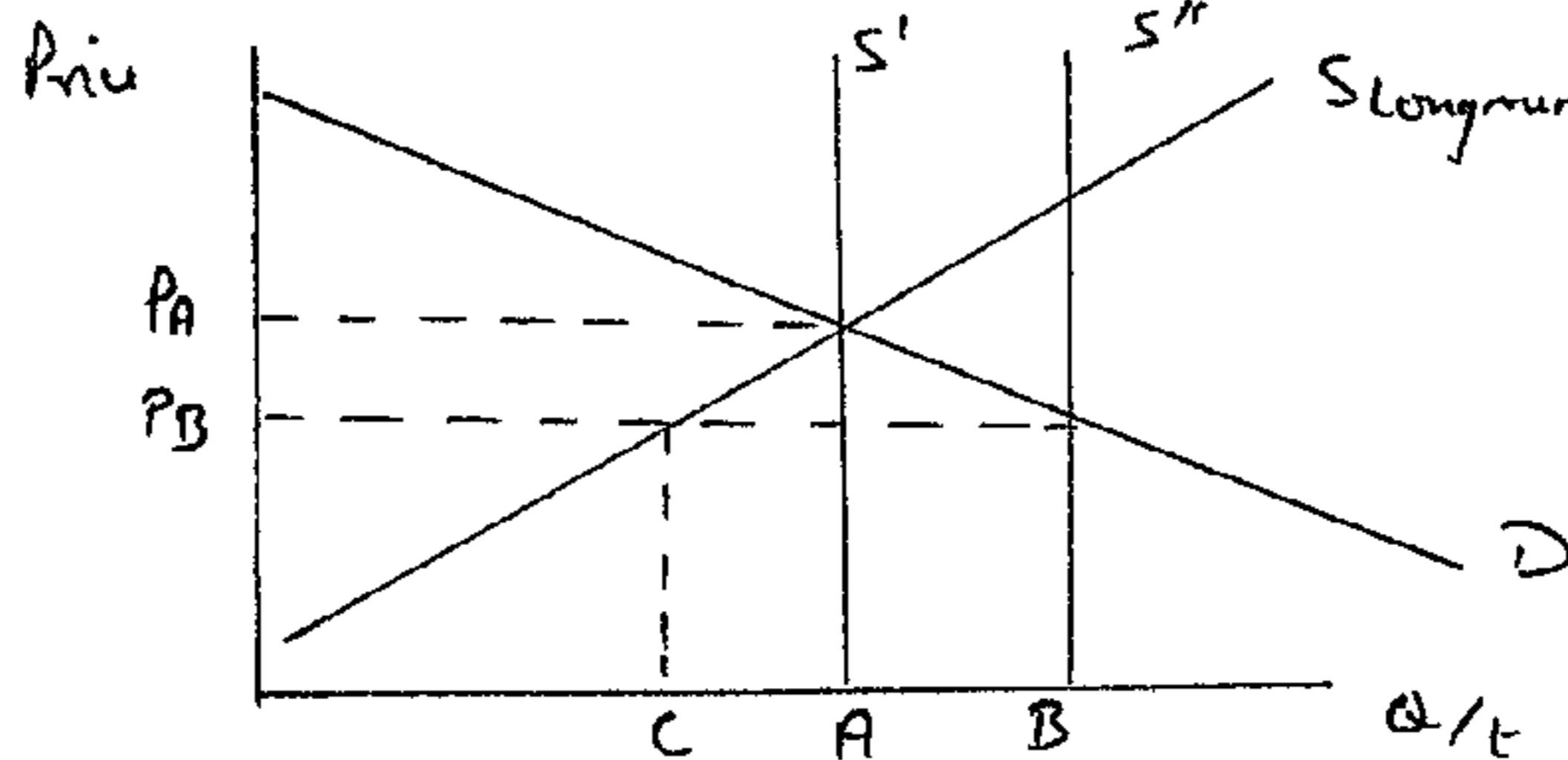
43. If Brazil produ if the price el effect on Brazi

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2. Increase to
3. Increase in
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44. If Australia pro price elasticity effect of Austr

1. Raise income
2. Lower income
3. Lower price
4. Have no effe
5. Raise world

45. In order to stabilise prices at P_A by means of a buffer-stock scheme



If a bumper crop OB was harvested the government would have to :

1. Buy AB wheat at price P_A
2. Buy AC wheat at price P_B
3. Buy AB wheat at price P_B
4. Sell AB wheat at price P_B
5. Sell AB wheat at price P_A

Trial of A. Mushumba/H. Shikongo/
R. Nambinga/A Nghihondjwa

16 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether any member of his Department (a) solicited or (b) received any information or any copy of any document in the possession of attorneys for the defence in the trial of A Mushumba, H Shikongo, R Nambinga and A Nghihondjwa in South West Africa during 1976, if so,
- (2) (a) what information or document was received, (b) from whom was it received and (c) who received the information or document on behalf of his Department,
- (3) whether such information or document was in any way used or perused by the prosecution in the trial,
- (4) whether it is the practice for members of his Department to obtain information in this manner

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Terrorists blew themselves up with mine

Cape Times 25/3/77

JOHANNESBURG. — Three Swapo terrorists blew themselves up in the operational area earlier this month when they accidentally detonated the mine they were laying, Brigadier B Mathews, director of operations at Defence Force Headquarters, announced in Pretoria yesterday.

This was not the first incident of its kind involving Swapo terrorists and

the accidents could be attributed to over-hastiness by the terrorists in laying mines, obsolete Soviet equipment, or poor training before the terrorists are committed to the struggle.

Security forces recovered three Russian AK47 rifles, 600 rounds of ammunition, a 9 mm pistol and explosives and equipment for making bombs at the scene of the explosion.

Brigadier Mathews said. On March 19, security forces shot one terrorist dead during a follow-up engagement. Two Swapo members managed to escape by slipping across the Owambo border into Angola. A convoy of security forces vehicles had a narrow shave when they drove over a mine which had been planted in a dirt road by terrorists. It had been incorrectly planted and

did not explode. Last Tuesday, Swapo terrorists blew up a cement dam and a pumping station in northern Owambo before fleeing across the border into Angola. The dam served as the only water supply for the people living in the area, although Defence Force officials said yesterday that the situation was not serious in view of unusually good rains in the area this summer.

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● Mr Dirk Mudge confident



● Mr Tjongarero reject

Swapo and Turnhalle group set for a head-on collision

BY MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

SWAPO and the Turnhalle were set on an even more direct collision course yesterday as the two most powerful groups in South West Africa entered a vital four-day period of decision-making on the territory's future.

In two major moves

● Swapo, meeting in Windhoek's Katatura township this weekend, is set to reject not only the multiracial Turnhalle constitution for an independent Namibia, but also all overtures to become involved in elections for the

post-independence government

The movement, whose external wing is spearheading the low-intensity guerrilla war on the border, claims majority support in SWA. It also enjoys international recognition, with the Western powers demanding as a major condition for recognition of the new Namibia the inclusion of Swapo in the territory's political processes

● The National Party, meeting in Windhoek on

Tuesday, is set to endorse the Turnhalle constitution and to call for a White referendum to test opinion on the new deal

A confident Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Turnhalle conference which last week finalised details of the multiracial draft independence constitution, told the Sunday Express yesterday the "overwhelming majority" of Whites would back the new deal in a referendum

Turnhalle was simply a "reformed, modified Bantustan system"

He added that the Swapo conference this weekend would thrash out its tactics again, but he said "If the South African Government continues to reject our calls for a new negotiated settlement between them and us — and we have said the Turnhalle crowd can join their delegation — then there can only be bloody confrontation"

A White referendum, he said, would be held in mid-May and the interim government would probably be established by the end of July, after ratification by the South African Parliament of the draft constitution. Asked to comment on Swapo's continued opposition to the Turnhalle because of its ethnic character and SA Government sponsorship, Mr Mudge said "Swapo is a political party and it is free to take over the government, but it must contest elections

"It's just an excuse when they say they won't take part because the elections will be ethnic-based

"If they have the majority support they claim, they can change our constitution"

But Swapo's internal wing spokesman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, said yesterday the movement would continue to reject the Turnhalle deal.

"Our support is growing," he claimed "People are frustrated over the Turnhalle because while certain minor concessions have been made, the old structure of White privilege will be entrenched

"Any ethnic group in the new national assembly can stop real reform simply by using its right to veto other delegations."

Mr Tjongarero claimed

THOMAS STELTWIS

Rapport 27/03/77

Deur MARTIN WELZ

PROF. WOLFGANG THOMAS was in sy laaste dae in Suid-Afrika die middelpunt van 'n skerp botsing oor die omvang van Suidwes/Namibië se rykdomme en sy teenstand teen 'n belastingplan waarvolgens staatsinkomste op grondslag van etniese bydraes bestee sou word.

Die professor, wat vandeesdaand op kort kennisgewing uit Suid-Afrika gedepoteer is, het beglo dat Suidwes binne tien jaar skatryk sou wees en dat die land binne drie jaar sonder Suid-Afrikaanse hulp sou kan voortgaan.

PROF. WOLFGANG THOMAS botsing oor Suidwes se rykdomme en belasting.

Een van sy berekeninge was dat Suidwes binne tien jaar R1 000 miljoen uit sy mine-rykdomme sal kan verdien, terwyl die land se uitgawe in 1976 R390 miljoen beloop het. Met

'n bevolking van skaars 1 miljoen maak dit Suidwes 'n skatryk land.

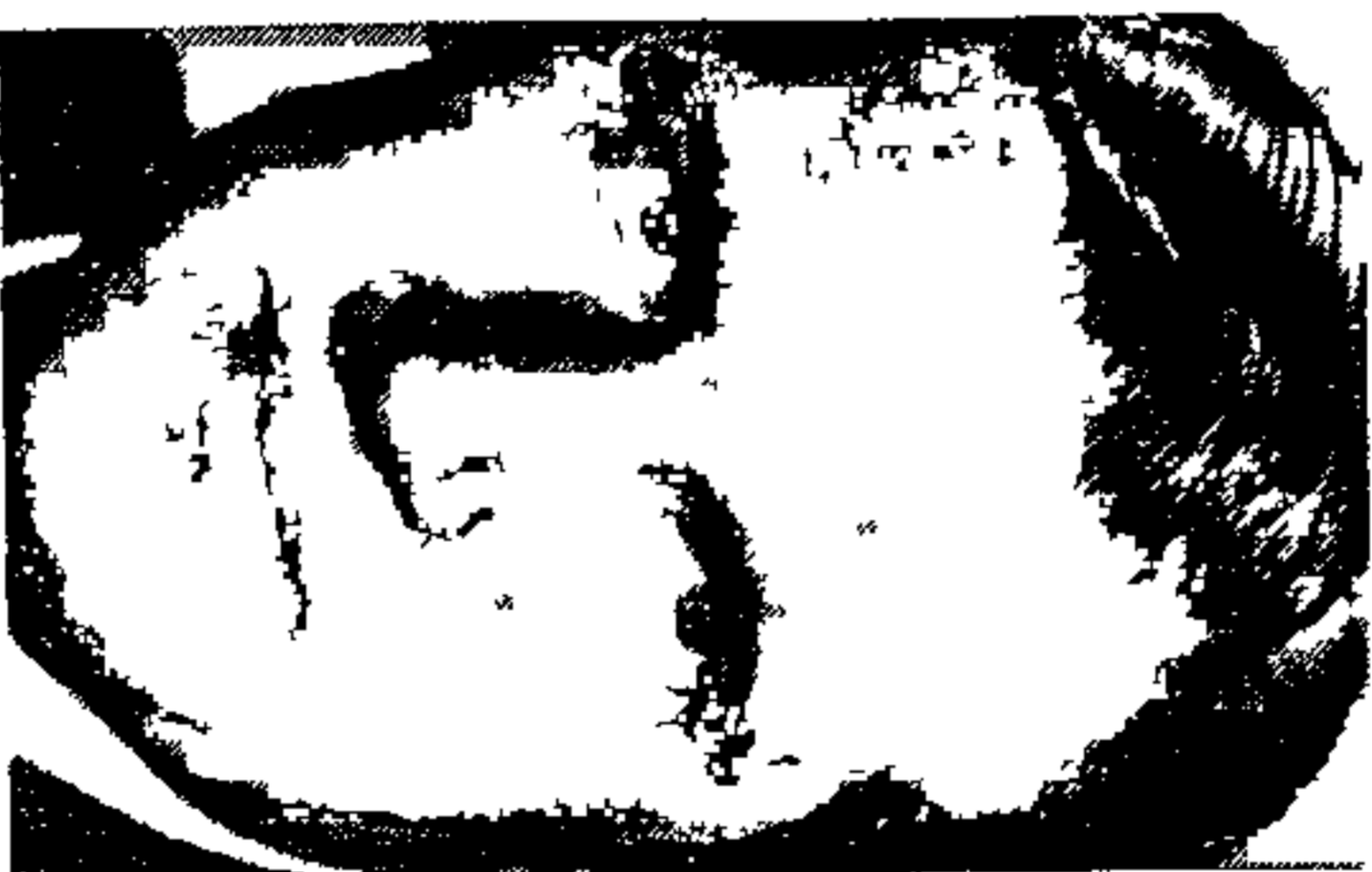
Prof. Thomas sou op die dag van sy deportasie juis twee hoofstukke aflowe wat hy as lid van die Turnhalle se finansiële komitee opgestel het.

Hy het die berekeninge gedoen op grond van statistieke wat hy grootliks op eie houjie moes insamel omdat dit aan owerheidskant geheim gehou word.

Sy gevolgtrekkings bota lynreg met 'n verslag wat in 1976 onder voorsitterskap van die Turnhalle se adv. Eben van Zijl opgestel is. Prof. Thomas bestempeel hierdie verslag as „apologies en heeltemal te pessimisties.”

Nie bereid

In 'n onderhoud het prof. Thomas Vrydagmiddag uit West-Duitsland aan RAPPORT gesê: „Dit was klaarblyklik daarop ingestel om die indruk te wek dat Suidwes nie ekonomies onafhanklik van Suid-Afrika sou kan word nie. Dit het Suidwes se potensiaal heeltemal onderskat en om te kenne gegee dat daar geen geld sou wees vir nie-blanke behuising en ontwikkeling



MNR. DIRK MUDGE

op sy eie alle beskikbare gegewens begin insamel om sy eie berekenings te doen.

Hy het bereken dat Suidwes ná sy onafhanklikwording drie jaar lank 'n subsidie van R100 miljoen van die Republiek nodig sal hê, maar dat hy daarna op eie voete sal kan staan. Hy het ook bereken dat Suidwes se inkomste uit minerale-uitvoer binne tien jaar R1 000 miljoen sou kan beloop — terwyl sy uitgawe in 1976 na skatting sowat R390 miljoen was.

„Ek het dit net as eentlik en my plig beskou om die Turnhalle - afgevaardigdes hieroor in te lig. Van die blanke afgevaardigdes het my dit kwalik geneem, as sou ek besig wees om agteraf die nie-blanke se belange te behart.”

Te haastig, sê Mudge

„SO 'n haastige gevolgtrekking as wat prof. Thomas maak, sal ek nie wil maak nie,” het mnr. Dirk Mudge, voorsitter van die Turnhalle-beraad, aan RAPPORT gesê.

„Ek glo nie hy kan sonder meer as kenners aanvaar word nie. Ons in Suidwes ken die land beter as hy. Ons het te doen met die werklike resultate. Ons weet wat ons inkomste is. Daar is geen rede waarom ons met opset die potensiaal van Suidwes sou verswyg nie.

„Behalwe vir die uraanmyne op Rossing was daar die laaste paar jaar geen noemenswaardige nuwe belastingbetalende myne nie.

„Ongelukkig is die meeste van ons myne kopermyne. Wat uraan betref, sal ek nie ontken dat die produksie groot is nie, maar hoeveel kapitaal moet ingepomp en weer afgeskryf word voordat so 'n myn belastingbetalend word? Ek wil beklemtoon dat ek nie pessimisties is oor Suidwes se toekoms nie. Ons glo in wat ons doen, maar terselfertyd sou dit gevaarlik wees om te optimisties te wees. Ons moet onthou dat baie

miljoene nodig is om Suidwes se minerale te ontgin. Buitelandse beleggers sal nie belye as die land nie politiek stabiel is nie. Ons moet dit eers bewys. Ons glo dit self, maar ander wag nog om te sien.

„Ek bespeur 'n element van kwaadwilligheid in prof. Thomas se storie. Ek het ook die idee gekry toe hy sy opdrag met my kom bespreek het dat hy so 'n bietjie dubbels-advookaat gaan speel.”

Mnr. Mudge het aan RAPPORT bevestig dat die Turnhalle-beraad die week besluit het om 'n komitee van ekonomiese en praktiese sakenname aan te stel om 'n ontwikkelingsplan vir Suidwes op te stel.

Dit is ook nie die doel van die finansiële komitee — waarvan prof. Thomas lid was — om ekonomiese aanbevelings vir Suidwes te doen nie, sê mnr. Mudge.

„Ek kan nie kommentaar lewer op die verdeling van belasting-inkomste nie, omdat die komitee nog nie 'n aanbeveling gedoen het nie.”

Dr. Paul van der Merwe, LV vir die Suidwes-kraaifdeling Middelrand, het een woord vir prof. Thomas se geskatte syfers oor Suidwes se toekomstige inkomste bydra.

Onsin.

Hy sê dat Suidwes nog vir baie jare van Suid-Afrika afhanklik sal wees. As voorbeeld noem hy dat dit Suid-Afrika hoogs waarskynlik meer kos om veiligheid teen buitelandse bedreiging te waarborg as wat Suidwes se totale begroting beloop.

Daar is ook die kwessie van die Spoorwee wat Suidwes moet bedien en die salarisse van die amprenare.

„Ek weet nie waar prof. Thomas aan sy syfers oor die inkomste uit minerale kom nie, maar dis onsin. Daar is dan myne wat hul bedrywighede moes inkort. Ander moes selfs sluit,” sê hy.

„Dit is vreeslik onbillik om van my te verwag om prof. Thomas se syfers te kritiseer — hy kan reg of verkeerd wees,” het adv. Eben van Zijl gesê.

„Alles hang daarvan af hoe hy dit bereken het. Ek het nie sy verslag voor my nie.”

Wat Suidwes se potensieel minerale-uitvoer betref, glo hy dit sal maklik wees om daardie syfers te bereik, nog binnekort. Die vraag bly hoeveel dit tot die staatskas sal bydra.

Hy het bygevoeg: „Elke staat, ook Suidwes en die RSA, het sekerlik dinge wat hulle in die openbare belang nie bekend wil maak nie.”

Hy sê hy het in die afgelepe vyf jaar by herhaling vertroue uitgespreek dat Suidwes 'n groot ekonomiese potensiaal het. Maar ek is eerder 'n bietjie konserwatief met my skattings as om met syfers 'n utopie te skep.

„Dit sou gevaarlik en wreed wees om nou by arm swart-en-bruinmense die verwagting te skep dat die geldkranne opgedraal gaan word by onafhanklikheid. Kyk na Zaïre en Nigere. In vergelyking met hul minerale-rykdomme is Suidwes 'n kerkmuur. En kyk net hoe arm is hul mense nog.”

In Suidwes is reeds twee maal soveel werksaekers as werkgeleenthede.

Die voorsitter van die huidige finansiële komitee van die Turnhalle, dr. J. C. du Plessis van die SA Reservebank, wou niks oor prof. Thomas se syfers sê nie. Die skattings van die komitee is juis vertroulik, sê hy.

Oor die uitvoerpotensiaal: „Wat my betref, bly die toekoms af en toe onbekend.”

„In Januarie vanjaar, het ek duidelik laat blyk dat ek nie bereid sal wees om so 'n verslag te onderteken nie,” sê prof Thomas

As lid van die nuwe komitee wat verslag moes doen oor Suidwes se finansiële en ekonomiese toekoms, het prof Thomas daarop aangedring dat presiese statistieke oor sake soos Suidwes se bruto binnelandse inkomste, sy uitvoerpotensiaal en bevolkings-getalle verskaf moet word

Hy kon die statistieke nie verkry nie. Dit word tot vandag toe geheim gehou, sê prof Thomas

By een geleentheid is statistieke wat opgestel is deur 'n beplanner van die Suidwes-administrasie aan die komitee getoon, maar onmiddellik daarna teruggeneem. Dit kon dus nie as 'n werkstuk vir die komitee dien nie en hy moes maar op sy geheue staatmaak, sê prof Thomas

Agterdog

„Ek kan tot vandag toe nie die geheimhouding verstaan nie en het herhaaldelik daarop gewys. Daar word weggesteek wat nie weggesteek hoef te word nie — selfs syfers wat vryelik uit ander plaaslike en buitelandse bronne verkrygbaar is. Die geheimhouding dra net daartoe by dat die buiteland Suidwes 'n nog groter potensiaal toedig as wat werklik die geval is. Daarby skep dit binnelandse agterdog.”

Om sy opdrag te kan uitvoer, was hierdie gegewens vir die komitee broodnodig, sê prof Thomas, en hy het

Verdeling

„Dit was nie die geval nie. Want met hierdie reuse inkomste sal Suidwes maklik aan die verwagtinge van al sy bevolkingsgroepe kan voldoen,” sê prof Thomas.

Verdere meningsverskil het ontstaan weens 'n voorgestelde belastingstelsel. Prof Thomas het nie daarmee saamgestem dat die belasting wat deur 'n bepaalde bevolkingsgroep betaal word, net deur daardie groep benut mag word nie. Hy het dit sterk onder die aandag van die afgevaardigdes gebring dat dit daartoe sou lei dat die blankes altyd ryk sou bly en die swartes altyd arm. Hy het 'n ewerediger verdeling bepleit.

Hy het ook 'n verhoogde belastingskoers bepleit, wat nie baie gewild was nie, sê prof Thomas.

Dit is vir Suid-Afrika belangrik dat vriendskaplike bande met 'n onafhanklike Suidwes behou word en dat Suidwes deel van sy monetêre stelsel bly

Hy kan die kommer oor die saak begryp, want Suidwes kan vir Suid-Afrika 'n belangrike bron van buitelandse valuta word indien hy binne die Republiek se monetêre gebied bly. Die winste van Suid-Afrikaanse maatskappye is ook in die gedrang, asook die kwessie van wedywer met soortgelyke produkte op die wêreldmark.

Suid-Afrika het niks om oor skaam te wees nie. Sy finansiële en ander hulp was nog altyd en is nog steeds broodnodig vir 'n vreedsame oorskakeling. Maar dit kan Suid-Afrika op die lange duur net bevoordeel deur van die begin af oop kaarte te speel

Ander oë is ook gerig op Suidwes se rykdomme. Die berekenings wat hy gedoen het, is reeds op grond van beskikbare inligtinge deur ander in die buiteland gedoen

Hy wys daarop dat die verslag van die finansiële komitee nou nog nie opgestel is nie. Hy was glad nie van plan om nie die verslag te onderteken en daardeur die Turnhalle-geesindheid te versuur nie.

„Al rol wat ek vir myself gesien het was dat ek afhange van die inhoud van die verslag, dalk 'n paar voetnotas sou aanbring om aan te dui dat dit of dat in die oog gehou moet word,” sê prof. Thomas.

(225)

TOESPRAAK DEUR SY EDELE H H SMIT, MINISTER VAN KLEURLING- REHOBOTH- EN
NAMABETREKKINGE, BY GELEENTHEID VAN DIE OPENING VAN DIE SESDE SESSIE
VAN DIE EERSTE GEKOSE KLEURLINGRAAD VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA OP DONDERDAG
24 MAART 1977 OM 14h30 IN DIE RAADSAAL, KHOMASDAL

SPERTYD : DONDERDAG 24 MAART 1977 OM 15h30
EMBARGO : THURSDAY 24 MARCH 1977 AT 15h30

Meneer die Voorsitter, Lede van die Raad, dankie vir die uitnodiging om hierdie, die sesde sessie van die Gekose Kleurlingraad van Suidwes-Afrika, te open.

Dit is 'n belangrike sessie wat vandag hier begin. U vergader nie slegs om die huishoudelike sake wat u mense alleen raak, te bespreek nie, u vergader ook in die skadu van die staatkundige beraad. Die werksaamhede van die Beraad het ver gevorder en veel is bereik sedert daar aan die einde van 1975 vir die eerste maal byeengekom is, en ek wil u as verantwoordelike Kleurlingleiers gelukwens met die beleid wat u volg om in 'n positiewe gees aan die beraad deel te neem. Ek wil u ook bedank vir die bydrae wat u reeds gelewer het in alles wat tot dusver tot stand gekom het.

Ek sê dit is 'n belangrike vergadering wat vandag 'n aanvang neem. Dit is 'n belangrike vergadering omdat dit plaasvind op die vooraand van die onafhanklikheid van Suidwes-Afrika. My voorganger, Sy Edele Dr S W van der Merwe, het by geleentheid gesê u het 'n groot verantwoordelikhed om die gekose Kleurlingraad as die bedogde waardevolle instrument vir die Kleurlinggemeenskap te laat dien, om u mense in hierdie raad na behore te verteenwoordig en hul belange te behartig en om die waardigheid en status van die raad gestand te doen en sy reputasie verder uit te bou. Mnr die Voorsitter, hierdie dinge is vandag nog net so geldig en ek wil dit ook net so sterk beklemtoon, maar ek wil vandag aan u sê dat die verantwoordelikheid wat deur die uiteindelijke onafhanklikheid van Suidwes op u gelê word, nóg groter en die eise wat as gevolg daarvan aan u gestel gaan word, nóg omvattender is. Die Gekose Kleurlingraad is een van die vele belangrike ratte in die Suidwes-wiel en die rol wat u sal moet speel is net so belangrik soos dié van elke ander bevolkingsgroep van Suidwes-Afrika. Die ontwikkeling wat in Suidwes voor die deur staan en wat inderdaad besig is om te realiseer, is uniek in Afrika en die wêreld. Om hierdie rede, en ook omdat Suidwes nog altyd 'n internasionale twisappel was, is die oë van die wêreld, vriend sowel as vyand, op hierdie land gerig. Suidwes mag nie misluk nie; as Suidwes misluk, baan dit die weg vir ontwrigting, terrorisme en geweld. En dit is dan u verantwoordelikheid : om u mense in hierdie vergadering en in die toekomstige nuwe bedeling te verteenwoordig op 'n

wyse wat hulle waardig is en om u samewerking te bied in alle pogings om die nuwe bedeling in Suidwes met sukses en sonder ontwrigting tot stand te bring.

Mnr die Voorsitter, in hierdie verband het u reeds **belangrike** keuses gemaak. U het, deur die verklaring van voorneme te onderteken en aan die beraad deel te neem, vrede, stabiliteit en vooruitgang gekies en u mense vertrou op u om die pad wat u names hulle gekies het, enduit te loop. Die mikpunt van hierdie Raad moet dus wees om in die lig van die onafhanklikheid van Suidwes, waarin u, soos ek gesê het, net so 'n groot rol speel soos elke ander bevolkingsgroep van Suidwes, u gemeenskap in hul opheffing op geestelike, stoflike en staatkundige terrein, by te staan. Van u word dus effektiewe en dinamiese leierskap verwag. Vergun my om kortliks 'n paar voorvereistes vir sodanige leierskap aan u voor te hou :

Eerstens moet 'n leier die regte gesindheid, 'n opofferende gesindheid, openbaar. 'n Leier moet alles feil hê vir sy mense en moet hul belange op 'n positiewe wyse, nie 'n afbrekende wyse nie, bevorder. In die tweede plek moet 'n leier oor die nodige kennis beskik. Soos ons gewoonlik sê, hy moet weet waarvan hy praat. 'n Leier moet hom dus instudeer in die sake wat voor hom dien. Derdens, Mnr die Voorsitter, is dit essensieel dat 'n leier moet sorg vir doeltreffende kommunikasie tussen hom en sy mense. U mag nooit toelaat dat die kommunikasie tussen u en u mense verbreek word nie. U moet altyd sorg dat u gemeenskap ingelig is omtrent wat u doen en hoe u dit doen. As u, terwyl u hier beraadslaag, en ook daar in die belangrike raadsale van u land, sou vergeet dat u namens u mense daar sit en u sou nalaat om met hulle te kommunikeer, sal u eendag agterkom dat u nie meer namens hulle praat nie, maar namens uself en u sal dalk eendag tot die ontnugtering kom dat hulle u nie meer as hul leiers beskou nie.

Mnr die Voorsitter, lede van die Raad, u toekoms lê in Suidwes-Afrika, dit is u land. U neem deel aan die beplanning van u land se toekoms en u het saam gepleit vir die beskerming van elke groep se identiteit. As gevolg van daardie groepsbewustheid wat so diep gewortel is in elke volk van Suider-Afrika, het u in Suidwes so ver gegaan om die regte van elke groep in 'n grondwet te verskans. U gaan dus u eie sake ongehinderd hanteer. Sonder vrees vir inmenging sal u in staat wees om u eie kultuur

deur middel van die onderwys, die kunste, en so meer, te handhaaf en te bevorder. Hiervoor moet u die Gekose Kleurlingraad gebruik. Dit is tans u gesagsinstrument en u moet hom uitbou. Watter gesag hierdie raad sal hê en watter funksies dit sal behartig, hang uiteindelik van die beraad af, maar die sukses van u raad - u tweedevlakregering - sal van uself afhang. Dit sal afhang van u leierskap, inisiatief en verantwoordelikheid. Dit sal afhang van u vermoë om u geleentheid aan te gryp.

My voorganger het die stelling gemaak - dit was tydens die opening van die eerste raad op 7 Maart 1975 - dat hierdie raad 'n fase in u konstitusionele ontwikkeling verteenwoordig. Vandag kan u sien hoe waar hierdie stelling was. Die Gekose Kleurlingraad het leiers na vore gebring, manne wat in hierdie vergadering voorberei is en hier die nodige ondervinding opgedoen het om opgewasse te kan wees vir die uitdaginge wat die nuwe bedeling aan u sal stel. En nou het die staatkundige beraad gekor en die Gekose Kleurlingraad verhef tot 'n liggaam wat 'n bevolkingsgroep in 'n nasionale vergadering verteenwoordig. Terselfdertyd sit u as raadslede en leiers van u mense saam in berade waar besluit word oor die toekoms van hierdie groot en mooi land. Ek merk dan ook met genoegdoening op dat u tydens hierdie sessie verskeie wissies gaan bespreek wat handel oor die uitbreiding en uitbouing van die raad ten einde dit nog beter te laat inpas by die nuwe staatsbestel. Hoewel u verskeie van die aangeleenthede by die beraad self geopper het, wil ek u die versekering gee dat ek die besluite wat u mag neem wat nog binne die bevoegdheidsfeer van die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering val, met simpatie sal oorweeg. Ek wil u bedank vir u positiewe gesindheid ook in hierdie verband.

Ek wil ook van die geleentheid gebruik maak om u as Kleurlingleiers te bedank vir die verantwoordelike houding wat u teenoor Swapo ingeneem het. Mnr die Voorsitter, ons weet Swapo is nie die ware verteenwoordigers van die volkere van Suidwes-Afrika nie en dat daardie liggaam bepaald nie vir u, die Kleurlinge van Suidwes verteenwoordig nie. Die Staatkundige Beraad het Swapo aan die kaak gestel, want by die Beraad het die ware verteenwoordigers van Suidwes besluite geneem en dinge tot stand gebring wat lynreg indruis teen die planne van Swapo; teen sy planne om onrus en vyandskap tussen die volke van Suidwes aan te blaas; planne om met Marxistiese steun die terroristiese bedrywighede aan u grense te

bevorder. Die oorwinning vir Suidwes-Afrika lê in samewerking en vrede, nie in konfrontasie en geweld nie en daarom geniet Swapo geen steun onder die verantwoordelike mense in u gemeenskap nie. En dit is duidelik dat meer en meer mense Swapo uiteindelik in sy ware kleure begin aanskou : die terugkeer van vooraanstaande Swapo-ondersteuners was 'n dramatiese mosie van wantroue in Swapo, en van vertroue in die beraad, wat op geen ander wyse geëwenaar kan word nie.

Mnr die Voorsitter, die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering het deurgaans die standpunt gestel dat die volkere van Suidwes-Afrika oor hul eie toekoms sal beslis. En nou dat die mense van Suidwes daarmee besig was, en reeds baie ver gevorder het op pad na 'n bevredigende oplossing, nou wil die wêreld nie daardie standpunt aanvaar nie; nou meng die wêreld in en word daar probeer om af te breek wat reeds tot stand gekom het. Die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering se standpunt impliseer nie dat hy sy verantwoordelikhede ten opsigte van Suidwes opsygeskuif het nie. Intendeel, Suid-Afrika het saam daarmee ook die versekering gegee dat hy sal toesien dat Suidwes se mense ongehinderd en sonder inmenging hul toekoms in kalmte en vrede kan beplan. Suid-Afrika doen dus dieselfde verantwoordelikheid wat hy nog altyd teenoor Suidwes-Afrika geopenbaar het, ook nou gestand. Om hierdie rede het Suid-Afrika ook nie sy verantwoordelikheid teenoor u, die Kleurlingbevolking van Suidwes, versak nie. Op alle terreine, insluitende die ekonomiese, opvoedkundige en maatskaplike terreine, is voortgegaan met ontwikkeling en daarmee sal voortgegaan word totdat Suidwes-Afrika self die nodige reëlings tref.

Dit is dus gepas om by hierdie geleentheid daarvan melding te maak dat daar op Onderwysgebied onder andere verskeie bouprojekte aangepak is. Uitbreidinge aan die Laerskool Tamariskia op Swakopmund en die Laerskool Narraville op Walvisbaai sal voor die einde van die jaar voltooi wees, terwyl reeds met die oprigting van twee koshuise vir die Hoërskool Khomasdal begin is. Die uitbreiding van die nuwe Senior Sekondêre Skool in Windhoek om voorsiening te maak vir 1 000 leerlinge, sal ook eersdaags begin. Verder is daar die dameskoshuis en saal wat binnekort vir die Opleidingskollege in Windhoek opgerig gaan word, asook die nuwe Junior Sekondêre Skool te Walvisbaai, waaraan bouwerk eweneens voor die einde van 1977 'n aanvang sal neem. In totaal is 14 grootwerkdienste ten opsigte van Kleurlingskole seder 1977 voltooi teen 'n koste van sowat

R3 miljoen. In die nabye toekoms sal aandag ook aan die volgende projekte geskenk word: drie nuwe laerskole te Mariental, Bethanien en Koës, en die uitbreiding van die hostelgeriewe by die Suiderlig Hoërskool op Keetmanshoop. Daar was ook 'n verblydende toename in die getal leerlinge op skool: die getal leerlinge in die sekondêre klasse het van 527 in 1969 toegeneem tot 1 635 in 1976, terwyl die getal primêre leerlinge oor dieselfde tydperk van 6 108 tot 8 943 toegeneem het. Die getal onderwysers het van 220 tot 381 toegeneem.

Ek wil die lede van die gekose Kleurlingraad bedank vir hul belangstelling in die opvoeding en veral betreffende die verskaffing van onderwysgeriewe. My departement neem dan ook graag kennis van projekte wat na u mening aandag behoort te geniet. U het ook groot hulp verleen by die keuring van personeel.

Op welsyngebied wil ek graag verwys na die twee welsynorganisasies wat as gevolg van die ywer van lede van die raadskomitee onlangs te Windhoek en Walvisbaai gestig is. Dit is 'n stap wat slegs goeie gevolge kan inhou. Verder is die kinderwet van 1960, wat wêreldwyd erken word as die mees omvattende wetgewing ter beskerming van kinders, nou in die plek van die kinderordonnansie van 1961 in Suidwes-Afrika van toepassing. Terwyl daar onder die kinderordonnansie een stel regulasies vir al die bevolkingsgroepe bestaan het, het elke bevolkingsgroep nou sy eie regulasies onder die kinderwet. Dit hou groot voordele in omdat die regulasies aangepas is en verder aangepas kan word by die behoeftes van elke bevolkingsgroep.

Vervolgens is dit vir my nodig om die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering se standpunt ten opsigte van 'n saak waaroor daar blykbaar misverstand ontstaan het, nl die kwessie van 'n grondgebied vir die Kleurlingbevolking van Suidwes, by hierdie geleentheid weer uiteen te sit. Die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering het begrip vir u behoefte aan 'n aaneensluitende grondgebied, maar aangesien dit in die eerste instansie 'n aangeleentheid is wat by die staatkundige beraad berus, kon die Regering hom onmoontlik met die Beraad se werksaamhede inmeng deur die Beraad in verband met u versoek te nader. Dit is my meegedeel dat die beraad wel u versoek in beginsel steun. As dit inderdaad so is, is die aangewese weg om daarvoor te onderhandel wanneer die beoogde samesprekinge oor 'n tussentydse Regering tussen die Beraad en die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering plaasvind.

Mnr die Voorsitter, goeie verhoudinge tussen mense van verskillende bevolkingsgroepe is uiters belangrik vir vreedsame naasbestaan. Waar u in Suidwes saam bou aan 'n unieke onafhanklike staat is goeie huurskap van nóg groter belang. U moet in 'n gees van vrede en vriendskap en wedersydse agting saamwerk met die ander volke van Suidwes. Sonder goeie verhoudinge bemoeilik u nie slegs die probleme wat u het nie, u vermeerder dit ook. Sonder goeie verhoudinge, sonder welwillendheid en sonder verdraagsaamheid sal geen grondwet, hoe volmaak ookal opgestel, vir u vrede en geluk in Suidwes kan bring nie.

Ek glo dat daar vir u 'n pragtige toekoms in Suidwes wag, maar ek sou u mislei as ek vir u slegs 'n mooi prentjie skilder. Daarom wil ek u daarop wys dat u geen illusies moet hê oor die lang en moeilike pad wat in Suider-Afrika vir ons almal voorlê nie. Die Suidwes wat u idealiseer sal nie in een dag gebou kan word nie. U sal nog baie moet beraadslaag en sal nog veel teenkanting ondervind. Die wêreld daarbuite sal byvoorbeeld nie graag die nuwe staat sy regmatige plek in die internasionale galery van nasies wil toeken nie; terwyl Swapo, aangevuur deur sy kommunistiese bondgenote, die nuwe staat met geweld sal wil ondergrawe. U sal dus steeds moet arbeid, steeds moet streef, steeds moet glo. Per slot van rekening, niemand kan u meer bied as slegs maar die belofte van geluk nie.

Mnr die Voorsitter, u mense sien op na u in hierdie tyd en u mag hulle nie teleurstel nie. U sitting moet dien ter bevordering nie alleen van die belange van die bevolkingsgroep wat u verteenwoordig nie, maar daardeur ook ter uitbouing van u land, Suidwes-Afrika. Ek wens u 'n geseënde en vrugbare sitting toe en verklaar nou hierdie sesde sessie van die eerste gekose Kleurlingraad van Suidwes-Afrika behoorlik geopen.

Dankie.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTER VAN KLEURLING-, REHOOTH- EN NAMABETREKKINGE

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS

KAAPSTAD/CAPE TOWN
22.3.77

SWA Nats

225

may sever ties with SA party

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—The future of the white man in SWA/Namibia will be determined at a special congress of the ruling National Party which starts in Windhoek tomorrow.

Swapo's election warning

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The last chance for a peaceful solution in SWA/Namibia lay in a national election under United Nations supervision and control, the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), warned here today.

After a secret conference it declared it would use "all means at its disposal" to stop the institution of an interim government based on the Turnhalle.

It urged the international community to pressurise the Pretoria Government into holding free elections.

"CONTEMPT"

The proposed referendum for whites — to test opinion on the Turnhalle proposals and independence — and ethnic elections were condemned "with the contempt they deserve."

Swapo described the interim government, with representation for all population groups and a black majority, as a colonialist move "to fragment Namibia into Bantustans."

It must decide whether to accept or reject the Turnhalle proposals for a multi-ethnic government.

To support a "yes" vote in the proposed referendum.

To sever or retain ties with the National Party in South Africa.

By rejecting the Turnhalle proposals, the whites will probably lose their last chance of reaching a peaceful settlement with black and brown groups in the territory.

This is unlikely, however, as the white delegation to the Turnhalle was made up entirely of Nationalists. Not that this rules out opposition from the party's right wing.

Indications are that the referendum might also run into opposition at the congress but not enough to stop it, as the leadership is firmly committed to a democratic test.

In fact, the executive is so certain that it has the backing of the party that it has already arranged 58 pre-referendum meetings.

LITTLE DOUBT

Political observers have little doubt that the National Party will campaign for the acceptance of the Turnhalle proposals.

Legislation to provide for a referendum was passed during the last session of the legislative assembly. The executive committee is expected to announce the date for the referendum shortly after the National Party congress.

If the dates of public meetings arranged by the

Medal

National Party are anything to go by the referendum can be expected towards the end of May.

A negative vote in the referendum will embarrass Pretoria, with the SWA/Namibia question returned to limbo just when a solution is crucial for peace in Southern Africa.

CONFIDENT

Pretoria needs to be able to show the United Nations, which recognises only the South West Africa People's Organisation, that a process of self-determination is taking place successfully.

In the last election the National Party got 70 per cent of the popular vote and the party leader, Mr A H du Plessis, is confident he still has the support of the majority of whites.

The National Party could, furthermore, prove its sincerity about a new dispensation for the territory by severing ties with the National Party in South Africa.

661 Mr C J S WAINWRIGHT asked the Minister of Economic Affairs

- (1) When is it expected that the Kunene and Calueque Scheme will be completed,
(2) what is the total estimated cost of the Scheme to the State

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

(1) The scheme consists of the following main components which have been or will be completed as indicated
Gove regulating dam—already completed
Calueque pumping station—already completed
Calueque auxiliary regulating dam—when work was stopped in September 1976 on the insistence of the Angolan authorities the dam was 80% completed More or less five months' work is required for the completion thereof
Weir across Kunene river—already completed
Hydro-electric power station at Ruacana—three of the four generating sets are expected to be ready for commissioning in June 1978 while the fourth is planned to be installed not before 1982.

(2) approximately R160 million

s to fall as
relationship.
t price in year
kely to be

1. The increase in price
2. The increase in price
3. At higher prices supply
4. People feel poorer at
5. Demand has to fall to restore equilibrium after a price rise.

23. One reason why the quantity price rises is

1. A is correct because
2. B is correct because
3. Both A and B are correct
4. Neither A nor B is correct
5. A is correct but B is not

22. Consider the following

1. Cause the price of m
2. Cause farmers' income
3. Cause farmers' income
4. Lead to a reduction
5. None of the above.

21. Assume that the supply of decrease (shift to the left)

1. Make more money than they would otherwise have done.
2. Make less money than they would otherwise have done.
3. Plant different crops next year.
4. Demand a higher price per cabbage.
5. None of the above.

20. If the price elasticity of demand for cabbage is 1.3, would a rise in output due to favourable weather conditions cause farmers

1. A fall in the demand for saucers.
2. A fall in the demand for cups.
3. A rise in demand for cups of more than 10%.
4. A rise in demand for saucers of less than 10%.
5. A fall in demand for both cups and saucers.

19. Income rises by 10%. Suppose the demand for cups is income inelastic. One would expect

1. An inelastic supply curve.
2. A negative cross elasticity of demand.
3. A positive income elasticity of demand.
4. An elasticity of demand of less than one.
5. None of the above.

18. We define an inferior good as one with

**Trial of A. Mushimba/H. Shikongo/
R. Nambinga/A. Nghihondjwa**

The MINISTER OF POLICE replied to Question *18, by Mr D J Dalling:

Question:

(1) Whether any member of his Department (a) solicited or (b) received any information or any copy of any document in the possession of attorneys for the defence in the trial of A. Mushimba, H Shikongo, R Nambinga and A Nghihondjwa in South West Africa during 1976; if so,

(2) (a) what information or document was received, (b) from whom was it received and (c) who received the information or document on behalf of his Department;

(3) whether such information or document was imparted or handed to the prosecution in the trial.

U
69

(4) whether it is the practice for members of his Department to obtain information in this manner

Reply:

According to the judgment in an application for a special entry to be made on the record, -brought by A Mushimba and Others in the Supreme Court of South Africa (South West Africa Division) on 25 June 1976, the following replies to parts (1), (2) and (3) of the question are apparent

(1) (a) and (b) Yes

(2) (a) The statement by Hendrik Shikongo, the statements of the three female accused and a coded message from Meroro in London

(b) Mrs E J Ellis

(c) Captain A T C Nel

(3) No

(4) The manner in which members of the police obtain information is not a matter for discussion in public I should, however, like to quote the following observations made by the judge in this connection:

"Their task is a difficult one, particularly in the present situation not only in South West Africa but elsewhere where secret information has to be obtained and secrecy observed at all costs. It is a dangerous branch of the Police Force and it is equally dangerous for members of this branch to disclose the source of their information I do not think that any general attack on this branch of the Force is warranted by the evidence that has been placed before me in this case"

Mr. H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply,

relatively elastic then a % below its expected level would

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but less than one.

on passenger traffic they suggested remedy would only has a price elasticity of

here is no causal relation.

ucts tend to fluctuate less goods. ds tends to have a lower price manufactured goods.

1. The analysis in the quotation is correct.
2. The quotation confuses shifts in curves with movements along the curve.
3. The quotation is free of logical error but does not describe the way prices behave in actual competitive markets.
4. The quotation would be correct if "excess supply" were substituted for "excess demand".
5. None

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member must table his question

For written reply

1. Increase
2. Decrease
3. Lower amount
4. Increase
5. Both

In a simple the effect be to :

1. Lower
2. Raise
3. Have
4. Lower
5. Both

If the demand had harvest

1. (a)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (d)
5. None

1. A is
2. Both
3. A and
4. B is
5. None

(A) The than
(B) The

32.

31.

30.

29.

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Irrigable land under Kunene and Calueque Scheme

*13 Mr C J S WAINWRIGHT asked the Minister of Water Affairs

How much irrigable land will there be under the Kunene and Calueque Scheme when it is completed

†The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

None An area of 2 500 ha can be served but due to high costs no irrigation development is planned by my Department.

- 1. Zero.
- 2. Not measurable.
- 3. Variable.
- 4. Infinite.
- 5. None of the above.

50. If you won't have to give up anything in order to get a particular thing, then its

- 1. Benefit producers in the importing country.
- 2. Harm both producers and consumers in the importing country.
- 3. Benefit both producers and consumers in the exporting country.
- 4. Benefit both producers and consumers in the importing country.
- 5. Increase exports.

49. In a simple two country world trading a simple homogeneous commodity, the effect of a tariff imposed by the importing country would be to :

- 1. Black workers like it that way.
- 2. Employers do not need labour right through the year.
- 3. The economy is expanding.
- 4. The pursuit of two goals, viz. (a) Economic growth, (b) Creation of independent Bantustans in which all South African Blacks must be citizens.
- 5. It happens everywhere else.

48. The primary cause of oscillating migration in the South African economy is that

- 1. The failure in 1972 to find many anchovies off the Peruvian coast.
- 2. World economic growth and the high income elasticity of demand for meat.
- 3. The burning of surplus crops.
- 4. World population growth outstripping food supplies.
- 5. Deliberate cutbacks by major producers in the output of wheat.

47. According to Edwin P. Reubens' article in Challenge the world food shortage is due primarily to -

- 1. Can never be self financing.
- 2. Costs the government nothing because it buys or sells stocks at the same price.
- 3. Stabilises incomes as well.
- 4. Both 1. and 2. above.
- 5. Can never work because one cannot control the weather.

46. A buffer stock scheme which aims to stabilise prices -

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2(1-1)
Nats endorse SWA draft

The Star's Africa News Service
 WINDHOEK — A special congress of the National Party has endorsed the Turnhalle's draft constitution for interim government in SWA/Namibia.
 It accepted a proposal from the party leadership that a referendum should be held among the whites on the draft constitution and independence for the territory.
 In an all-day meeting behind closed doors, the congress also decided yesterday that

- The NP in SWA/Namibia would reconsider its federal links with the South African NP at the appropriate time.
- The NP would change its programme of principles and constitution in accordance with the decisions taken at the congress.

The executive committee of the all-Nationalist white SWA Legislative Assembly is expected to announce a date for the referendum within a few days.

But for large

$$DW = \sum (e_t^2 + e_{t-1}^2 - 2e_t e_{t-1})$$

(using the usual formula $\beta = \frac{\sum x_i y_i}{\sum x_i^2}$, p. 2, lecture 12 handout)

And we can define f , the autocorrelation coefficient as

$$DW = \frac{\sum_{t=2}^n e_t^2}{\sum_{t=1}^n (e_t - e_{t-1})^2}$$

We define Durbin Watson statistic as

The Durbin-Watson test for autocorrelation

The rule is that all t -statistics are likely to be too large if we may erroneously accept a β parameter as being significant when in fact it is not.

SWA pressure building up

30/8/77
fles

**John Patten,
Political Correspondent**

CAPE TOWN — Five Western ambassadors in South Africa are expected to put combined pressure on the Government in a matter of days to open the way for a settlement in SWA/Namibia acceptable to the international community

Information from the United Nations suggests the planned demarche may still be subject to change, but that there is a strong likelihood that diplomatic notes in virtually identical terms will be lodged with the South African Government early next week by the Ambassadors of Canada, West Germany, Britain, the United States and France.

The notes would be designed partially to deflect African and Asian nations at the UN from pressing extreme resolutions on SWA/Namibia, which would embarrass the US, Britain or France into having to use their veto

rights in the Security Council.

But they would also have as their specific purpose to remind the South African Government that, in spite of progress at the Turnhalle, the solution devised there still does not satisfy the outside world.

The SWA/Namibia issue is being used as the subject of diplomatic pressure separate from other moves being contemplated in New York on the South African internal political situation, and the world's reaction to it.

DEMANDS

The notes are expected to contain renewed demands for national rather than ethnically-based elections to be held in SWA before independence.

Further requirements would be the inclusion of Swapo (whose external wing is banned in the territory) in such elections, and that the elections should be held under United Nations supervision.

The withdrawal of South African control over the territory, and South African troops from SWA is also likely to be raised again.

Refugees flee Angola again

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Refugees are again streaming across the border from Angola.

More than 200, some seriously wounded, entered Owambo during the past two days, the homeland's Chief Minister, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said today.

Many more are on their way, according to reports reaching Owambo.

Pastor Ndjoba said they were fleeing a combined onslaught of Cuban, MPLA and Swapo forces.

He said, "according to the refugees the combined forces are using canons and rockets to flatten entire villages."

"More than 1 000 men, women and children have been murdered during the past few days."

The refugees have told of atrocities.

Pastor Ndjoba said the refugees' camp at Omungwelumbe would be reopened to house the new influx.

He appealed to the South African Government, the International Red Cross and friendly countries for assistance, adding that the homeland had accommodated more than 10 000 refugees during the past six months.

He described them as "victims of international communism."

Turnhalle 'on brink of a breakthrough'

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Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Turnhalle delegates believe they are on the brink of a breakthrough in their attempt to work out an independence constitution for the territory

After yesterday's debate, described as "forceful and most constructive", delegates felt a decision on the thorny issue of Owambo representation in the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly was around the corner.

The Ovambos, who represent 47 percent of the population, are demanding two representatives in the Council of Ministers and 30 percent of the seats in the National Assembly.

Protect

The other 10 ethnic groups regard this as a threat and will not accept it without sufficient checks and balances to protect their rights

This issue is one of the three remaining obstacles the 12-man working committee must

overcome before a constitution can be drafted

Other major hurdles are:

- The position of Prime Minister

- The division of power between the central government and the ethnic councils

Delegates were sure they would be able to give full details of the decision-making process accepted for the National Assembly, today

Possibilities

Yesterday three possibilities were debated. Decision by consensus, by simple majority or by two-thirds majority.

"Other remaining issues should present no problem at all and will merely be formalities," a delegate said yesterday

In view of the "new spirit of co-operation" at the conference delegates said they were optimistic of their chances of finalizing the draft constitution before the adjournment on February 8.

Participation

The draft would then have to be submitted to the constitution committee and the full Turnhalle conference for acceptance before being forwarded to the South

African Government for passage through Parliament.

Delegates attribute the latest series of breakthroughs to the performance of Mr Dirk Mudge as chairman of the working committee and the participation of the legal advisers, who have been actively involved in debates for the first time this session.

Only one small technical decision was drafted yesterday, involving representation in the National Assembly of groups that might have no representation under the present system.

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SWA Coloureds prepared to accept R40 m for land



MR KLOPPERS . . . not an apartheid ploy.

WINDHOEK — The leader of the Coloured delegation to the Turnhalle talks, Mr A. J. Kloppers, has said the Coloureds would be prepared to accept about R40 million as compensation if their request for land was not granted

Denying charges that his request for two million hectares of land between Walvis Bay and Windhoek was a ploy to perpetuate apartheid in the territory, Mr Kloppers said the "grazing" land would not be a political unit.

"It would be used mostly for grazing and would merely be an economic unit," he added

The Turnhalle has already agreed in principle to grant the land to the Coloureds, but the scheme has still to be approved by the South African Government who will probably be unwilling to expropriate properties in the area

"If we don't get the land I would be quite willing to accept the equivalent amount of money — about R40 million — to use for Coloured housing and education," he said.

At the same time, Mr Kloppers called on the National Party in South West Africa to break ties with their South African counterparts

All you know about yourself is on the left side of the Johari Window. You don't know what is on the right hand side, but you can find out more about yourself by asking others and you can gain insight by analysis of the loose bits of information you

No. 4	The things you do not know about yourself which are unknown to others	No. 2	What you know about yourself which is unknown to others
No. 3	What you do not know about yourself which is known to others	No. 1	The things you know about yourself which are known to others

THE JOHARI WINDOW

Window". Here it is:

One topic, two views



"SWAPO will use its full force to mobilise the Namibian people to action against an interim government in the territory.

"Although the executive of Swapo's internal wing will not opt for violence, the Namibian people will.

"They see the South African Government as trying to entrench themselves in the territory through the interim government," the 29-year-old Herero claimed.

Sitting in his bare office at renovated house belonging to the Lutheran Evangelical Church, bearded and bespectacled Daniel Tjongarero is intense.

A political creature who says he has no ambition but to be a journalist on the chuch magazine, he has had a meteoric rise in Swapo's ranks to chairman of the internal wing in two years. He is fifth in line for Sam Nujoma's position as leader.

Born in Swakopmund, Mr Tjongarero received all his schooling at Lutheran Church schools before a bursary to the University of the North — including a six-month suspension for SRC-activities — and a BA degree.

"If a solution is achieved peacefully I see a prosperous future for all," he says. "But if it's achieved through violence there will be a stage of hard work to restructure our society.

"It's not really that we (internal wing) don't believe in violence, but there are still one or two alternatives to a full-scale guerrilla war against South Africa as a last means to

As South West Africa/Namibia moves towards an interim multiracial government and independence at the end of 1978, two of the central figures in the crucial months ahead will be Mr Dirk Mudge, right, "verligte" chairman of the Turnhalle's constitution committee, and Mr Daniel Tjongarero, the top local Swapo official DAVID FORRET, of the 'Mail' Africa Bureau, spoke to them in Windhoek.

wards attaining majority rule.

"We have said that we are prepared to talk to South Africa — and the Turnhalle can join their delegation — on the hand-over of power to the Namibian people on condition that all political prisoners are released and South Africa commits itself to withdrawing its army, police and illegal administration.

"Otherwise, South Africa must hold free national elections under United Nations supervision and control.

"We demand majority rule and the immediate restructuring of the whole society on a non-racial basis. We reject ethnic orientated elections with the contempt they deserve.

"The Turnhalle document has been drafted to maintain the status quo and perpetuate the apartheid system. There has been no real change or change of heart among the Whites, who want to maintain their rights and privileges."

Walvis Bay? "It has always been part of this country. Namibians cannot be bound by colonial treaties from the 1880s of which they had no part.

"South Africa's claim for Walvis Bay is an expansionist venture and it could be used as a base for possible aggression against Namibia under Swapo leadership."

And what would he be doing after Namibian independence?

"I just want to go back to writing. I am a journalist and a freedom fighter — not a politician."



"THE MAIN task of the interim Government will be to maintain stability and boost the economy to fulfil the rising expectations of the Blacks.

"It is terribly important to take the Black people with us and, if we are to win their cooperation, we will have to look after their interests.

"Throughout Africa's history people have expected things to change drastically with independence. But South West is not a fantastically rich country and, to attract foreign capital, there must be no political uncertainty."

Puffing on his pipe in his plush office at the South West Africa Legislative Assembly, Dirk Mudge gives the impression of being in complete control of the situation.

Unassuming and softly spoken with a ready smile, he is also stern. He has had to be

Mr Mudge, 49, and a father of five, is the man who kept the constitutional talks together during the many stormy periods.

Mr Mudge, who matriculated at Windhoek High School and got a BComm at Stellenbosch University, still owns a cattle farm at his birthplace near Otjiwarongo.

He was elected a member of the SWA Legislative Assembly in 1961.

Mr Mudge is confident. "I never concentrate on the dangers. I'm very optimistic that the different ethnic groups will work together for a common ideal — to build a strong economy and combat terrorism.

"I agree that the Turnhalle is the last opportu-

nity for Whites to negotiate peacefully with the other races in the territory."

On talks with Swapo, he says: "Swapo is definitely a factor because it represents part of the population — but not the majority. The interim government will have to consider their attitude towards Swapo."

"But it's up to Swapo. Firstly, they will have to give up their violence and talks are out of the question on their terms that the Turnhalle forms part of a South African delegation to hand over power to them.

"I don't believe in White minority rule or Black majority rule. I want to see a responsible government or, as we will have it, an ethnic democracy.

"Change has taken place far faster than I expected. There has also been a tremendous change in the attitudes of Whites. I have always said the Whites will be the group to make sacrifices, but there is a limit and we must not scare them away."

On South Africa's intention to keep Walvis Bay: "There is no doubt that Walvis Bay is part of South Africa. At this stage it is not in South West Africa's interests or the free world's for South Africa to let the Bay go.

"With the communist forces and Russian imperialism it is important that South Africa should control the Bay. But I don't rule out the possibility that it could eventually become part of South West."

Circular No. 11/77

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Castro pledge to terrorist lead

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Mercury Correspondent
LUSAKA - "Count on me for help,"
Cuban Premier Fidel Castro has told
three southern African terrorist
leaders.

The pledge was relayed in Lusaka yesterday by jubilant Swapo leader Mr. Sam Nujoma.

"We're confident of launching an onslaught on South Africa now that we have access to the 800km Angolan border," he added.

Castro's promised "material assistance" will go to Swapo, the Patriotic Front led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe, and the banned ANC of South Africa led by Mr. Oliver Tambo.

The three terrorist leaders left Lusaka on Tuesday for Angola in a chartered aircraft and returned on Wednesday.

Mr. Nujoma said: "We are more confident that we are now in a position to launch large-scale armed struggle in all regions.

The struggle would be over very soon and crowned with victory on our part. However, this is dependent on our efforts in redoubling the armed struggle."

Asked on whether Whites in South West Africa would have a future if Swapo took over the government, Mr. Nujoma said: "Blacks and Whites will be treated the same in an independent Namibia and in accordance with the law of the land. But we shall not reverse our present decision on those Whites who would continue practising apartheid when our country becomes independent."

The Swapo president also denied reports circulating in the foreign Press that there were splits in the high ranks of Swapo.

He said the organisation "has flushed out" all traitors.

Mr. Nujoma named Mr. Andreas Chipanga, the expelled Swapo information secretary, as one of the people who were engaged in working for foreign organisations aimed at destroying Swapo.

The news from Maputo is that Mozambique has got the promised "friendship treaty" with Russia. Details are to be published tomorrow.

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny signed the document before jetting off to Tanzania yesterday.

He arrived yesterday afternoon at an airport near Arusha, in the foothills of Mount Kilimanjaro, and set off to drive to a game lodge at Lake Manyara, 120km away, for two days watching game.

Nyerere

waiting for him at

Lake Manyara was his host, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, with whom he had talks on African affairs when he began the official part of his tour last month.

From Tanzania, Mr. Podgorny flew to Zambia and finally to Mozambique.

Farmers at Messina and the northern Transvaal border areas are planning to install walkie-talkies in their homes for speedy communication in the case of terrorist attacks.

These precautionary measures coincide with the warning from the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, in Parliament this week that terrorist infiltration could be expected in these areas as well as northern Natal.

The crucial figures in SWA's uncertain future

The main task of the interim government will be to maintain stability and boost the economy to fulfill the rising expectations of the blacks.

"It is terribly important to take the black people with us and, if we are to win their co-operation, we will have to look after their interests."

"Throughout Africa's history, people have expected things to change drastically with independence. But South West is not a fantastically rich country and, to attract foreign capital, there must be no political uncertainty."

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Legislative Assembly in 1961 and got on to the Executive Committee four years later.

Mr Mudge is confident about the territory's future. "I never concentrate on the dangers I'm optimistic that the different ethnic groups will work together for a common ideal — to build a strong economy and combat terrorism."

"The Turnhalle is the last opportunity for whites to negotiate peacefully with the other races in the territory."

And on the question of talks with Swapo, he says "Swapo is definitely a factor because it represents part of the population — but not the majority. The interim government will have to consider their attitude towards Swapo."

"But it's up to Swapo. Firstly, they will have to give up their violence and talks are out of the question on their terms that we (the Turnhalle) form part of a South African delegation to hand over power to them."

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pected. There has also been a tremendous change in the attitudes of whites. I have always said the whites will be the group to make sacrifices, but there is a limit and we must not scare them away."

And from the other side of the fence "Swapo will mobilise the Namibian people for action against an interim government in the territory"

"Although the national executive of Swapo's internal wing will not opt for violence, the Namibian people will."

"They see the South African Government as trying to entrench themselves in the territory through the interim government. I think the time for violence is drawing nearer," the 29-

As South West Africa-Namibia moves towards an interim multi-racial government and a new era, two of the crucial figures in the crucial months ahead will be Mr Dirk Mudge, the verligte chairman of the Turnhalle's constitution committee, and his strong opponent, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, the top Swapo man inside the territory. David Forret speaks to them in Windhoek.

year-old Herero man warns as he shifts uneasily in his chair

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prisoners are released. South Africa could itself to withdraw its army, police and illegal administration.

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"The Turnhalle government has been drafted to maintain the status quo and perpetuate the apartheid system. There has been no real change of hearts among the whites, who want to maintain their rights and privileges."

Mixed race tea storm grows

WINDHOEK — The Administrator of South West Africa, Mr B. J. van der Walt yesterday entered the storm over a private tea party that has blown into a racial incident with possible international repercussions

The incident — described by the victim's boss as a "private tea drinking affair" — concerns Mr Z. D. Kariko, a member of the Department of Information, who was refused service at a restaurant in Daan Viljoen Game Park near Windhoek.

At the time, Mr Kariko was on an assignment escorting two Swiss television journalists, Ingelore and Aymon Frank, who were making a pro-Turnhalle documentary that may reach millions in Europe and America.

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Mr Van der Walt said yesterday that only certain nature reserves in South West Africa were open to all races at this stage because it was an experimental period for peo-

ple to get used to sharing multiracial facilities.

Mr Kariko said yesterday that he did not know that Daan Viljoen Park was out of bounds for blacks. There were no signs to say that it was for whites only.

There were no problems in entering the park, he said, and the trouble only started at the restaurant.

Breakthrough on SWA near

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10/14/77
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SOUTH Africa is at the very beginning of a possible international breakthrough on the South West African question.

This is the view in top Government circles after Mr. Vorster's reaction to the five-nations Note on South West Africa handed to him in Cape Town.

The same sources, however, cautioned against over-optimism at this early stage. Future developments would depend on Western reaction.

In a statement after the meeting with the five Western Ambassadors, Mr. Vorster said:

"As in the past, we remain willing to discuss these questions with any Government, and if these five governments wish to talk with us to find an acceptable solution we are prepared to discuss this with them, bearing in mind that South West Africa be-

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

longs to the people of South West Africa and that it is their elementary right to solve their own problems in a manner acceptable to the people of the territory."

Talking to the Sunday Times this week, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. P. K. Botha, who was present at the hour-long discussion, said that South Africa would now have to wait for further events.

Nevertheless, observers believe that there is now some hope of breaking the international deadlock on South West Africa.

Two factors are seen to play an all important role in the new initiative.

● The need — perceived by all Western nations — for America's UN Ambassador, Mr. Andrew Young, to retain his credibility

with black Africa.

This would be sacrificed if he were forced to apply the veto to UN mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Diplomatic sources say that Mr. Young will do anything to avoid the veto and is therefore desperate to win some concessions from South Africa on South West Africa.

● South Africa's need to establish itself with the Carter administration in the US. This desire is understood to be the main reason for Mr. Vorster's offer earlier in the year to play a renewed role in the search for a Rhodesian settlement.

Meanwhile, Mr. Botha told the Sunday Times this week that South Africa was waiting to see what Dr. David Owen, the new British Foreign Secretary, "had in his hand" on Rhodesia.

Blunt realities in Namibia

DIPLOMATIC exchanges seldom turn out to be what they seem, and there is every reason to be cautious in interpreting the statements that have emerged in the wake of Mr Vorster's meeting with the ambassadors of five major Western powers.

The South African side has been searching for a new formula for Western support ever since President Ford's defeat in November spelled the end of Dr Henry Kissinger's efforts.

At the same time the Western powers are trying to recapture Swapo's external wing from the anti-Western orbit into which it has drifted. They would like to do so by including it in a transfer of power under the auspices of the United Nations.

Consequently, both sides have an interest in maintaining at least an appearance of negotiations. Only time will tell whether the optimistic gloss is justified.

Meanwhile, it is necessary for South Africa to emphasise that the situation in South West Africa has changed completely in the past couple of years. The problem is no longer one of removing South African administration from the terri-

tory. We are, for strategic reasons, falling over ourselves to get out.

The question is what comes next?

On this point it is as well to be blunt. If the Western Powers, in their anxiety to mollify black African opinion, destroy Dirk Mudge and his constituency, one of two things is likely:

Either the white community will lose heart and decamp en masse (it is already a wry joke in Windhoek that Somerset West has become their colony) and the wild elements who run external Swapo will take over in conditions analogous to Angola. Resistance by the Hereros is a certainty.

Or else — and more likely — South Africa's efforts to disengage will become politically impossible at home, the army will be trapped on the border in an escalating and open-ended conflict, the polarisation of races will become complete, and all the consequences of a race conflict in Southern Africa which the world professes to fear will have arrived.

South West Africa is truly a case where the best is the enemy of the good. The Turnhalle offers a solution. The West should back it unambiguously.

The uranium egg

SWA is about to lay an egg of solid uranium — that is, provided no one kills the goose

FIN MAIL

15/4/77

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Despite the dousing given it last weekend by the British Foreign Secretary, David Owen, the Turnhill approach to SWA's political future is attracting growing interest among businessmen. As the interim government phase approaches their thoughts are turning more and more towards the territory as a potentially promising area for investment.

Naturally, they are afraid of investing too soon, before the political dice is cast. But they also fear being too late. As one Windhoek financier says "If the right political solution can be found this territory's economy will not so much boom as blast off."

In most entrepreneurs' eyes, the right political formula would involve the establishment of a stable, independent pro-West regime. The Catch 22 element, however, is that independence will be difficult to achieve without a continued SA Defence Force presence while without the presence of troops stability could be equally elusive. Whatever regime evolves in SWA will not attract investment unless it distances itself from SA (see *Current Affairs*) and also maintains orderly administration and a broadly capitalist environment.

Yet SA has spent massive sums of money on the big military base at Grootfontein, and other smaller bases while control of the Caprivi is still regarded as strategically imperative.

In the circumstances, probably the best that Chief Clemens Kapuno and the pragmatic Dirk Mudge, who are expected to be the leading lights of the interim government, can hope for is gradual acceptability by international investors. But if some major projects can be initiated during the period of the

interim government up to December 1978, it will have gone a long way to establish its credentials for the next phase.

The interesting point which key people in Windhoek observe is that for about the past three months international corporations have been visiting the territory at high level. In one recent week, for instance visitors included Wim de Villiers of General Mining, paying one of his rare visits to SWA, two directors of BP, the chairman and others from Anglo Alpha Cement and Bob Aldworth of Barclays National. In other words, the top men have been slipping in often incognito, where a rep or somebody

down the line would have gone in the past.


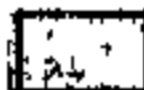


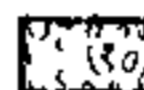




A number of important projects are under discussion. They include:

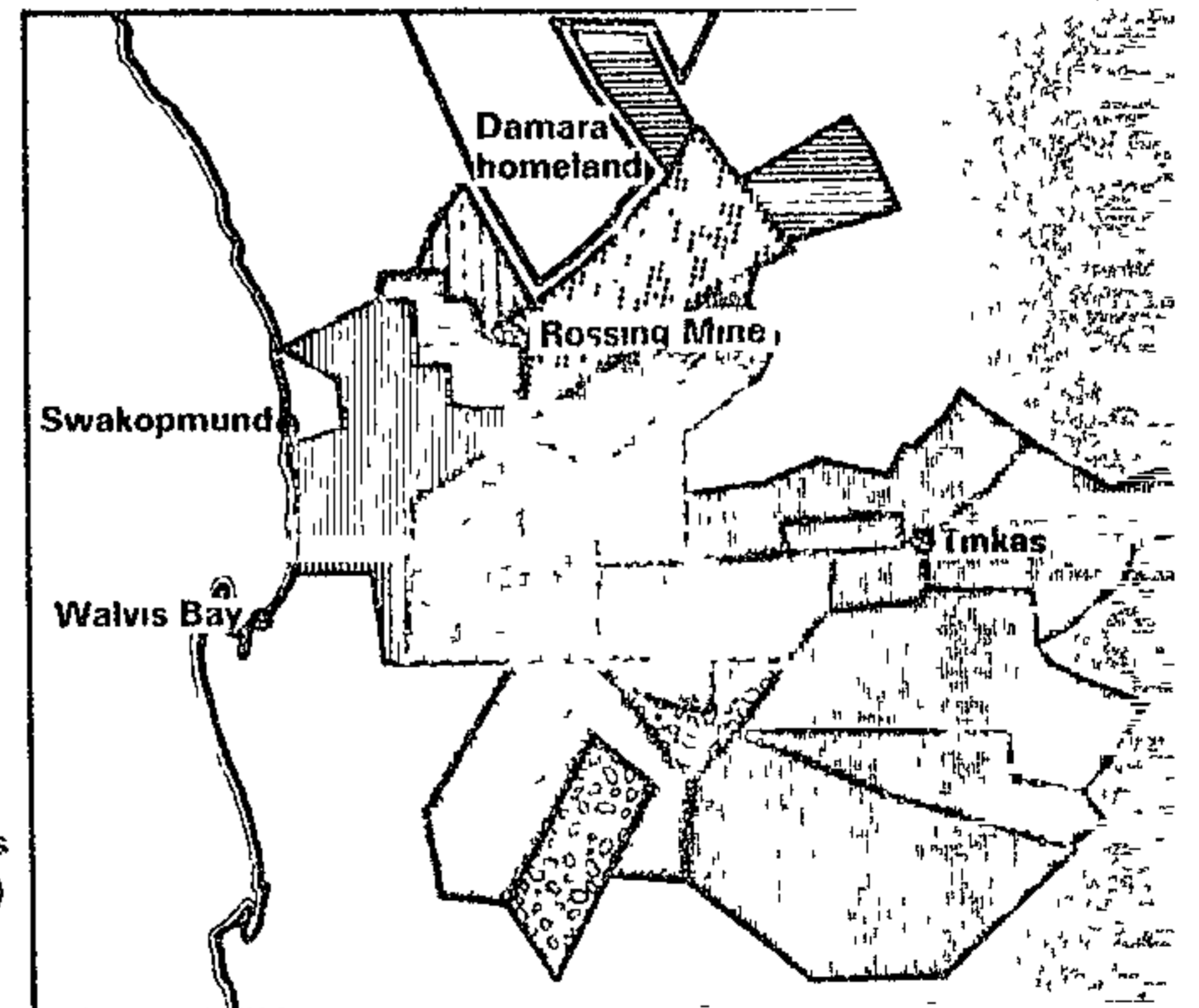
- Establishment of a cement works which SWA currently lacks, which would be a vital element in improving the infrastructure.

- Extension of the Walvis Bay-Windhoek-Gobabis railway east to Gaborone, to provide a direct Atlantic outlet for Botswana's beef, copper/nickel and other products, as well as a further link to the Copper belt. The distance involved, about 850 km, is about the same as the Sishen Saldanha line, and

- A major expansion of the territory.

SWA'S URANIUM SEARCH

-  General Mining
-  Anglo
-  JCI
-  Aquitaine
-  Falconbridge
-  GFSA
-  Union Corporation
-  RTZ
-  Westwind Ventures (Union Corporation)



mineral resources, centred on uranium and specifically on prospects in the Namib behind Walvis Bay and Swakopmund

Most of the SA mining houses have joined the search for uranium, and there are two outsiders, Aquitaine, the French government oil corporation, and Falconbridge, the Canadian nickel miner. They have taken out grants over several hundred thousand hectares (see map) and, by all accounts, some interesting results have been turned up.

SWA already has a uranium producer in RTZ's Rossing, which is slated to produce 5 000 t/year out of the western world total of about 30 000 t last year. Geologists believe that other primary uranium deposits occur in the vicinity of Rossing and the exploration thrust indicated in the map is largely aimed at finding them. Much will depend on the uranium price, now around \$40/lb, five times the level of three-four years ago, and on whether the major Australian finds, currently held up for environmental reasons, are given a go-ahead.

GFSA chairman Ian Louw has already indicated that at the farm Valencia "a substantial tonnage of uranium

has been demarcated, which could prove economic in the light of the projected demand for and price of uranium". Further west, Amgold chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson recorded a year ago that "in the Swakopmund area the uranium programme with Union Corporation, Compagnie Francaise de Petroles and Aquitaine SWA has revealed sufficient mineralisation to justify further exploration".

But most mining people in the territory believe General Mining will be the next uranium producer in SWA, based on its Langer Heinrich prospect near Tinkes. Two years ago, discussing the group's exploration programme, the General Mining report said that "there are three potentially viable ore deposits whose possible economic exploitation and metallurgical recovery will be investigated under more favourable conditions in future", the first of which was "the Langer Heinrich uranium occurrence east of Swakopmund".

A year ago, despite the higher uranium price, the Genmin report made no mention of the deposit, but it is believed in SWA that reserves and grade are good and that mining of the ura-

num-bearing ore, which occurs at surface in limestone, would be economic, while the speculation is that Anton Rupert's decision to subscribe for shares in Genmin's parent, Federale Mynbou, last year was influenced in part by the potential of the Langer Heinrich.

Apart from the area shown on the map, geologists also believe there is uranium potential immediately north-east of Swakopmund, which, however, falls within the Damara homeland. Dr H J Hanekom, general manager of the Bantu Mining Corporation, which vets all applications for homeland uranium concessions, recently said that "radioactive minerals in Damaraland are attracting special attention and there is promise of a mine there".

Capital requirements for developing new uranium mines will be large, but interest has already been shown some surprising sources, including one of the leading Opec countries. If the political conditions can be met, the money will be found. New uranium output would help the territory achieve economic viability and provide a base for its gradual industrialisation in the way the gold mining industry did for SA.

FIXING THE FINANCE

Published Turnhalle material on SWA's post-independence economic links with SA has tended to follow Pretoria's thinking very closely.

Before he was summarily deported last month, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, then a member of the Turnhalle sub-committee on finance, complained about the reluctance of the authorities to disclose statistics relating to SWA sources of revenue and payments. Figures were shown to members at one Windhoek meeting, but these were immediately withdrawn, so that people who wanted to make calculations based on this information had to rely on memory. Thomas' suspicions were further aroused when he tried to persuade the committee to discuss the SWA balance of payments, only to see his proposal politely dismissed.

Nor did he approve of the direction the committee took on the question of financing the various levels of government, because the majority of members (who are civil servants) favoured tax proposals which tied government spending to "ethnic" contribution to state finances — which could mean that the rich will get richer and the poor poorer.

Independence could have significant implications for SA's balance of payments, which currently benefits by an estimated R400m-R500m/pa from SWA's foreign trade surplus. Is this perhaps an over-riding consideration in trying to maintain an integrated central banking link between the two countries —

at least during the transition period?

In a recent study Thomas concluded that SWA industrial development may have been impeded through the years precisely because of its close ties with SA, and the Republic's high tariff import policy.

Current SWA merchandise imports are about R600m/year, split 50-50 between SA and foreign suppliers. Thomas believes this figure could be reduced considerably by shopping in foreign markets with low unit costs and allowing goods to enter at low tariffs. It is unfair, he contends, that SWA has to help bear SA's structural balance of payments problems and be subjected to imports such as a 15% import surcharge when its own payments situation is perfectly sound. Moreover, SA cost inflation on manufactured goods is adding millions to SWA's imports bill.

Thomas estimates that SWA's current account will improve sharply when its government takes a hand in reducing the high level of net service payments, at present around R200m pa. He reckons that on capital account too, there is a net outflow of R100m, mostly as a result of transfers of "funk" funds to SA and elsewhere. A further drain is the three-year capital investment write-off concession granted to non-SWA mining corporations.

Once these have expired and new mines in the uranium areas at Swakopmund are in full production, vast new tax

sources will present themselves. A uranium export tax for instance, could yield, say, R150m-R200m/year.

At factor cost, 1977 GDP will probably be over R1 100m and, with Rossing uranium in full swing, exports to non-SA destinations could constitute 60% of GDP. Given the depleting nature of mining resources, this is not a Utopian situation. On the other hand, since GNP is now probably more than 30% less than GDP (because of write-off agreements with new mines establishing in the territory), there seems plenty of scope for increased ploughbacks for state-sponsored water and power schemes.

By taking a bigger bite of profits and dividends now accruing to non-resident shareholders the new SWA government could sharply step up the rate of job creation, and by increased training and education could effect a fairly rapid redistribution of wealth.

For SWA a complete break with SA in a year or two would not necessarily mean disaster. It has plenty of land and resources in relation to its population, a well-developed infrastructure, in African terms a well-balanced economy, and a healthy balance of payments position.

Finally, the effects of a normalisation of political conditions should not be underestimated. The bill paid by SA for its military presence in SWA could be as high as R400m a year — yet another reason why the support of Swapo for an independence formula is imperative.

South West Africans of all colours are in a state of confusion about race reforms.

Although the ethnic delegations have decided by consensus at the Turnhalle Constitutional conference to end discrimination, apartheid is still alive and active in SWA. The status quo has been maintained and the discriminatory legislation of apartheid is still on the statute book and legally enforceable.

But there have been minor adjustments that have changed the face of apartheid in an ironic and confusing way at this stage of the territory's transition.

Among the changes are the removal of apartheid signs, the permission given to hotels and restaurant owners to open their doors to all races, the opening of the Windhoek Theatre and many of the SWA Administration's nature reserves to blacks.

The multi-ethnic Turnhalle talks started at the beginning of September, 1975, to solve the constitutional

In Botswana there is also certain amount of their pay until the beginning of 1976 with immediate effect all 60 per cent of their earnings withdrawn until the worker's lateral action, which had concerned, provoked an immediate confrontation at several points were made but the principles

The extent to which sending the earnings of their migrant workers and deferring the remittances and deferring by the various recruiting agencies Lesotho R4,4 million: Botswana 1972 the Lesotho figure had

But these figures are not comparable to the labour exporting countries of empirical research McDowall informal remittances, cash for the year ending mid-1972 figure of R5,8 million for a miner repatriated R160 (net) R260. How much of his 1972 known.

Similar adjustments, after official figures of remittances from mine workers remittances, this figure will have been in terms of the intergovernmental

1. Breytenbach op.cit. pp.
2. M. McDowall, "Basotho Income" (mimeo, October, 1973).
3. Financial Mail (21.6.1975)
4. By 1976 it was unclear in gold and if so at what

problems facing the territory. Over the months the delegates decided to steer their country on a new course and scrap racial discrimination and apartheid. With one more obstacle to overcome — a referendum to test white opinion on the Turnhalle draft constitution — before an interim government is established in July, the territory's independence date has been set for the end of December next year.

Most of the broken racial barriers can be attributed to the influence of the Turnhalle — a body with no legislative powers — and the co-operation given by the executive committee of the all-white Legislative Assembly to "accommodate" some of their decisions.

But some of these administrative adjustments have produced some ludicrous situations of black comedy. Like Black and white nightclubs dancing cheek-to-cheek with each other in a discotheque at an "open" hotel, and the sobering thought that the "Immorality" Act is still in force. There have been at least two prosecutions under the Act in the past six months, according to the Attorney-General, Mr A. J. Lategan.

The private Windhoek taxi firm with a "whites-only" sign above each car — and black taxi drivers behind the wheel — The removal of "whites-only" signs and the ominous increase in the number of other signs reading "Right of Admission (Strictly Reserved)".

The punitive action taken by the Executive Committee in withdrawing the school subsidy — Not all hotel owners have opted for non-racialism and they are not compelled to do so, but they have no signs warning off any potential black customers.

These are only a few of the signs of a society in the first throes of change. There are other more significant traditions, institutions and laws that have been deeply entrenched in the apartheid structure about to be dismantled.

The British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, has warned that a Turnhalle-type government would be ostracised; and the Big Five Western Powers — United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — have demanded the scrapping of the pre-independence interim government to be set up by the Turnhalle. They want an internationally imposed independence process.

It is clear that the minor changes already made in all the momentous decisions of the Turnhalle that brought the theoretical death of apartheid in the territory the proof of their draft constitution will be in its implementation.

Their performance will be crucial and at most they will have 18 months to wean the territory from dependence on South Africa — and to scrap apartheid.

SWA apartheid alive or dying?

225

DAVID FORBES, Windhoek, writes what must be done after the Turnhalle conference

place during the interim government period. At Mr A. J. F. Kloppers, leader of the Coloured delegation, makes the bones about the fact that the "man in the street" will have to see a change in their lives that has always been burdened by discrimination.

The main task of the interim government will be to maintain stability and boost the economy to fulfil the rising expectations of the blacks, according to Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the constitution committee.

But there are also other priorities. Many of them. "The Turnhalle has created a lot of false hopes, but luckily for them they have not been taken seriously," says Mr Mokgane! Thabanello, Swapo's Information and Publicity Secretary.

Just how serious the are might be summed up by Mr Kloppers, who said: "The interim government is the first time black, brown and white will share power. This is where the struggle begins to stamp out discrimination."

...the constitutional conference, the dark shadow of apartheid still hangs over the dry plains of South West Africa. But the 11 ethnic delegations will soon square up to face the crunch of implement-

ing their own far-reaching decisions to end race discrimination and begin a new order. DAVID FORRETT, of the "Mail" Africa Bureau, reports from Windhoek.

The shadow of apartheid lingers on...



Despite the Turnhalle talks apartheid still hangs on

UTHE Westers of all ours are in a state of confusion about race re-

But for all the momentous decisions of the Turnhalle that brought the theoretical death of apartheid in the territory, the proof of the draft constitution will be in its implementation.

Among the changes are the removal of apartheid signs, permission for hotel and restaurant owners to open their doors to all races, the opening of the prestige Windhoek Theatre and many of the SWA Administration's nature reserves to Blacks.

At most the Turnhalle will have 18 months to wean the territory from total dependence on South Africa and to scrap apartheid.

The White-man-boss status quo has been maintained and the discriminatory isolation of apartheid is on the statute book — legally enforceable but there have been adjustments that e altered the face of the land in an ironic and fusing way at this stage

fact that the "man in the street" will have to see a change in his life which has historically been burdened by discrimination. The main task of the interim government will be to maintain stability and boost the economy to fulfil the rising expectations of the blacks, according to Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the constitution committee.

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Another unpleasant incident the same week when a Black man was twice-

With his White woman employer and her family from a hotel in rural Usakos. Not all hotel owners have opted for non-racialism and they are not compelled to do so, but they have no signs warning of any potential Black customers.

These are just a few indications of a society in the first throes of change. There are other more significant traditions, institutions and laws that have been deeply entrenched in the apartheid structure about to be dismantled.

The incident recently when a Black official of the Department of Information, Mr Z. D. Kariko, was refused service at a restaurant in the Daan Vloegen Game Park, near Windhoek, while escorting two foreign television journalists. He thought all the game parks were open — and there was no sign to the contrary.

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ing their own far-reaching decisions to end race discrimination and begin a new order. DAVID FORRETT, of the "Mail" Africa Bureau, reports from Windhoek.

18/4/77
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SWA lands in the melting pot again

20/4/77

2 APR 20/4/77

John Patten, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The constitutional advancement of South West Africa/Namibia towards independence is again in the melting pot as the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, prepares to meet first the Turnhalle representatives, then Western representatives.

The Turnhalle will now have to decide whether to go it alone on independence regardless of international hostility, or to amend its plans so as to achieve world recognition of its independence.

On this decision may depend any progress towards an eventual settlement of the international dispute over SWA/Namibia which has lasted almost 30 years.

Mr Vorster is expected to inform the Turnhalle delegation led by Mr Dirk Mudge what international demands on SWA/Namibia are. He can do so following the demarche of five Western Ambassadors to him earlier this month. The demarche was based on a United Nations resolution last year.

But Mr Vorster is now likely to meet representatives of the five countries — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — again within days for further conversations on the SWA/Namibia issue. He will be guided by information on the Turnhalle intentions and by the Turnhalle attitude to international demands.

CONDEMNED

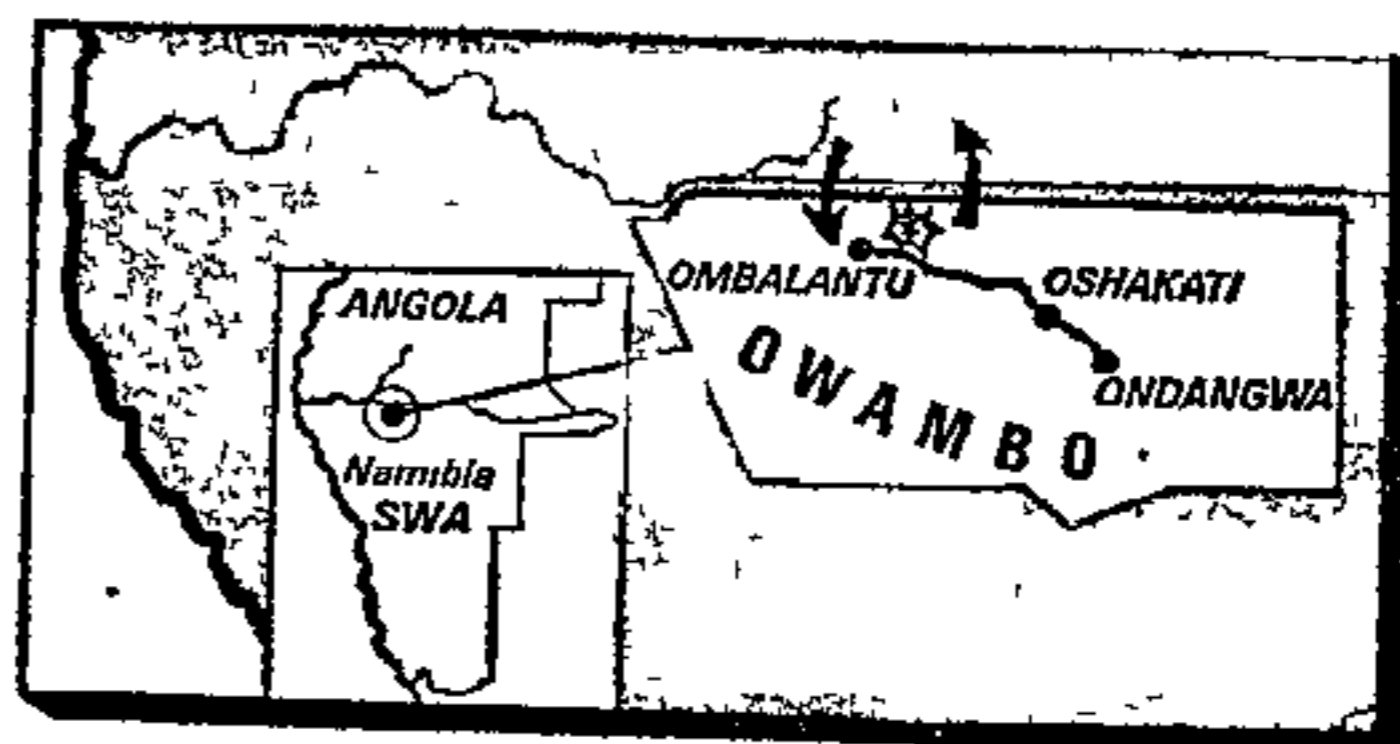
The Turnhalle representatives are likely to be told that the Western nations have renewed the demands contained in UN resolution 385 of last year, which condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of SWA/Namibia, the arbitrary application of discriminatory laws, the military build-up, and demanded an end to the bantustan policy there, called for free elections under UN supervision, South African withdrawal, release of political prisoners, and return of exiles.

(225)

There were strong indications today that Mr Vorster will leave a decision on SWA/Namibia's future to the Turnhalle representatives. He has seen his role as one of informing them of developments and "pointing out alternatives" without prescribing a direction.

Owambo appeal on children

Plea



to troops

(225)

Colleen Hendriks, The Star's Africa News Service

STAR 21/4/77

Windhoek

The Owambo Government is to ask South African troops to rescue the 110 abducted Ombalantu schoolchildren if pleas for their return fail.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said a rescue bid would be discussed with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, when the Turnhalle Constitutional Committee went to Cape Town tomorrow.

If the children had not been returned by then, he would discuss the possibility of armed intervention by the South African Defence Force.

Escaped

Armed terrorists yesterday abducted 126 schoolchildren and staff from the Ohanamuleni mission school.

The school head, Oswald van der Merwe, and tried to take them in four groups about 15 km across the border into Angola.

The mission superintendent, Father J Nienhaus, another priest, three teachers, a cook and 11 pupils, escaped.

The first group of pupils and Father A Volk were forced at gunpoint to walk from the Catholic mission on foot. Father Volk managed to escape after three kilometres.

The second group, which included Father Nienhaus, Father Hilderbertus van Gompel, Miss Edda Jenne, Mr Ambrosius Agapitus, a cook-pupil, were forced on to the border but this

ing into Angola.

A shoot-out followed, and the terrorists made a run for it.

Some of the terrorists had commandeered a truck belonging to the mission and this took a different route across the border.

Another group of children were herded across the border on foot and 10 of these escaped.

Appeal

In the Owambo Legislative Council yesterday, Pastor Ndjoba appealed to Angola's President Agostinho Neto to ensure the return of the children. He also asked the United Nations to intervene.

The Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples, Mr J M de Wet, said the abduction was the "worst form of intimidation".

Mr de Wet said today "South West Africans have to realise that Sam Nujoma (Swapo's president) and his henchmen are carrying out their threat of bringing so-called freedom to the territory through armed struggle."

Swapo raiders grab 110 children

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

OSHAKATI
HEAVILY armed Swapo guerillas yesterday forced 110 Ovambo schoolchildren across the SWA-Angola border while other insurgents were involved in a shoot-out with South African security forces.

Ten other children and six adults managed to escape.

The raid — the biggest and one of the most daring since the border war began — has opened up the possibility of hot pursuit by South African troops into Angola.

The 30 terrorists, some in uniform, struck at the Anamulenge Roman Catholic mission station, about 18 km inside SWA, between midnight and 1 am.

They rounded up the pupils, aged between 15 and 20, two priests, three teachers and a cook.

The children and one of the priests, Father Adolf Volk, were marched off at gunpoint by 25 of the terrorists. The rest of the gang forced the other five staff members into one of the mission's trucks and made off in another direction.

The truck was spotted by South African troops in the 1 km-wide no-man's land along the border. There was a shoot-out.

The terrorists jumped out of the truck and fled back to safety.

They were Miss Edda Jenne, a young German teacher, Father Johannes Nienhaus, Brother Hilebertus von Gompel, Brother Ambrosius Aghipus, an Ovambo, and Mr Angla Lehr, the cook.

Father Volk and 10 children escaped from their captors in the other group and returned unhurt. The party forced across the border included about 40 girls.

Details of the raid were given by the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, and were confirmed by Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General of the Indigenous Peoples of SWA.

In an emotional address

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The raiders' target

to the Owambo Legislative Assembly late yesterday, Pastor Ndjoba appealed to the civilised world, the United Nations and all supporters of peace to end this sort of "gruesome incident".

He asked for UN help in getting the Angolan Government to return the children.

Demands for hot-pursuit tactics urged in the past by Pastor Ndjoba, are expected to grow after the raid, which more than doubled the number of abductions into Angola this year. Mr De Wet refused to be drawn on the matter.

He described the raid as "a most despicable deed and the meanest method of intimidation".

TOP

SWA: Five govts for City talks

225

Cape Times 7/14/77

Political Staff

EMISSARIES from the five Western Security Council members are expected to take part in high-level discussions on South West Africa in Cape Town next week.

Their visit — which could last a few days — follows discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the ambassadors of the five nations (the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada) a fortnight ago.

However, next week's meeting will be on a higher than ambassadorial level, and it appears that representatives of the governments will be sent from the various capitals.

While diplomatic sources have confirmed the meeting, there is no clarity yet on the exact date or the rank of the envoys. There is also no indication yet as to what extent Mr Vorster will be involved.

Though Mr Vorster did not mention next week's important meeting while replying to the debate on his budget vote yesterday, he reaffirmed that South Africa was always willing to have further discussion on the SWA issue.

Swapo

The crux of the conference will be to find an acceptable solution to SWA independence.

Western representatives at the United Nations have been under pressure from the Afro-Asian bloc to reject the Turnhalle solution which is on the point of being carried out.

Diplomatic sources suggest that the answer may lie in involving Swapo in a final settlement.

South Africa has made it clear that it is not prepared to negotiate directly with Swapo. But, it is pointed out, Mr Vorster has said that if the Turnhalle decided to negotiate with Swapo, he would not interfere.

The Turnhalle's constitutional committee of 37 members will have discussions with Mr Vorster tomorrow on developments since their last meeting in Pretoria in November.

Swapo take

126 children

Cape Times 21/4/77

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WINDHOEK. — There was little hope that the schoolchildren abducted into Angola from Ombalantu mission school in Owambo yesterday would be returned by Swapo, Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said at Oshakati last night.

Mr De Wet said a total of 57 people had been abducted from Owambo since 1976. None had been returned.

Meanwhile, an urgent request to the Angolan authorities for the children's return from the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor K Ndjoba, would be passed on through the South African Government, Mr De Wet said.

In this the largest abduction by terrorists across the Angolan border, 126 people were originally abducted, but 17 escaped.

"Seen in the light of previous abductions, I have no hope at all that the pupils taken across the Angolan border will be released," Mr De Wet said. "If more children do not manage to escape, I do not think we will see any of them again."

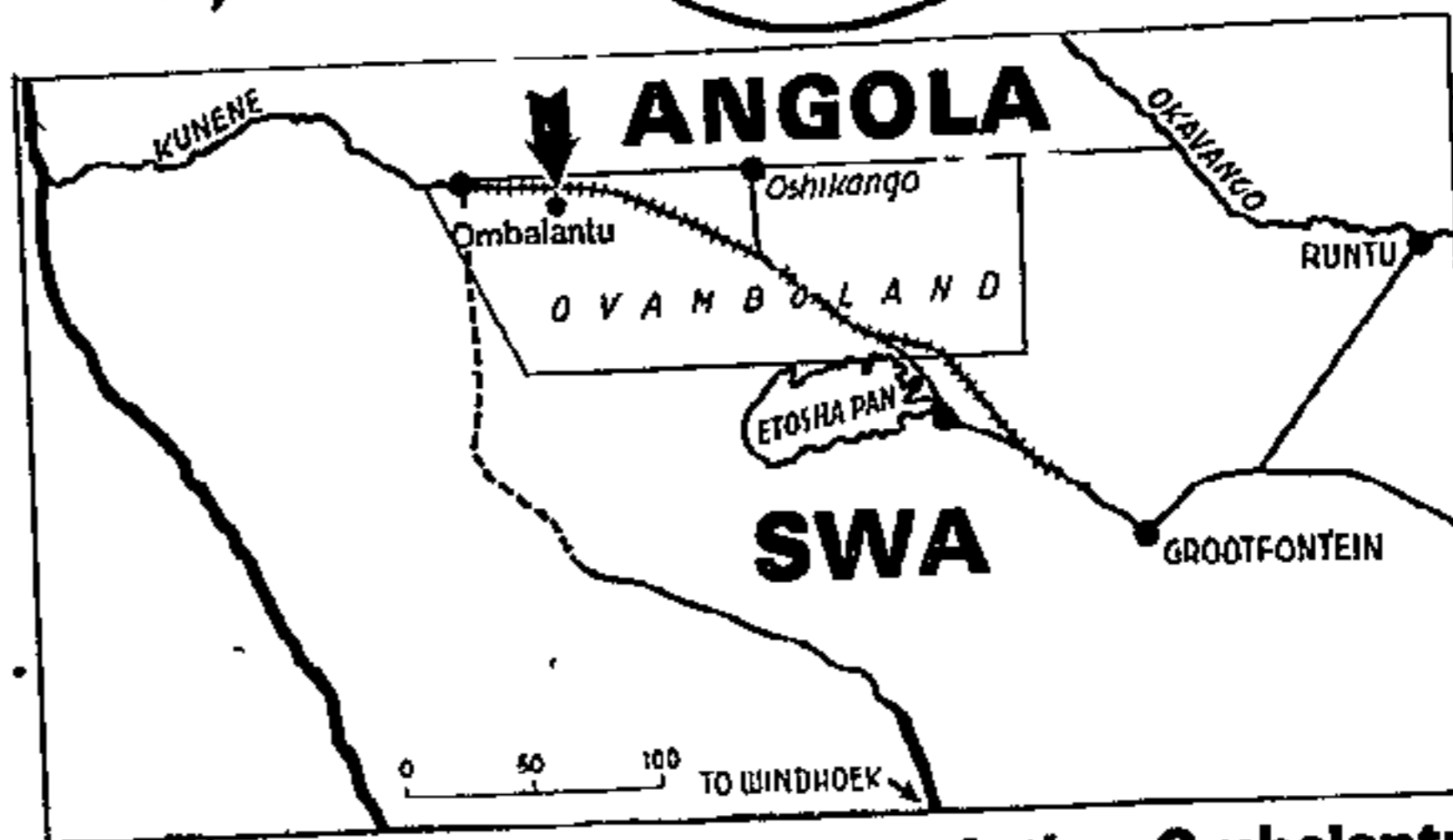
"It is, of course, possible that they may be indoctrinated and trained as terrorists."

Mentioned Swapo

...ed how it had been established that the abductors were Swapo terrorists, Mr De Wet said they had mentioned to some of the children who later escaped that they were Swapo freedom fighters.

He said terrorist activities against Owambo now followed the same pattern as that in Rhodesia and this should increase South West Africa's determination to completely eliminate the militant external wing of Swapo.

"Swapo's continuous demands that South African forces be withdrawn serves only one purpose — to make it easier for them to commit this kind of deed."



Map shows the proximity of the Ombalantu mission school to the SWA-Angola border, only 15 km away.

Troops rescue staff

Staff Reporter

THE Commissioner-General for Owambo, Mr Jannie de Wet, said yesterday that South African security forces had successfully prevented a group of 25 armed terrorists from abducting the white staff of the Ombalantu Mission School to Angola.

Speaking from his office in Oshakati, Mr De Wet also said 11 of the black schoolchildren had managed to escape from their abductors before they crossed the border to Angola.

"The staff and children were loaded on to two vehicles," Mr De Wet said. "In the confusion Father A Volk of the mission managed to slip away."

"Father Volk alerted the South African security forces who managed to intercept the vehicles moments before they crossed the border into Angola. They fired on a vehicle and five terrorists manning the lorry jumped off and ran away."

Mr De Wet said that nobody was injured in the exchange of fire and all the white staff, with one of the children who was in the same vehicle, managed to get away. The security forces were unable to prevent the remaining vehicle containing the rest of the children from crossing the border.

Two of the staff who escaped, also teachers at the mission school, are believed to be nuns.

Abduction

Pastor Ndjoba, in a statement issued earlier, said the 126 pupils and mission personnel had been abducted from the Roman Catholic mission station early yesterday.

The mission is about 15 km from the Angolan border and about 80 km east of Ruacana.

Nobody was wounded during the abduction.

Thirty Swapo terrorists surrounded the mission about 1 am and herded the 120 pupils and six staff members into vehicles. There were 40 girls among the pupils, whose ages range from 12 to 20.

SWA raid: Botha warns

225

24/127 RDM

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa will take other measures to protect the people of South West Africa if present methods are inadequate.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said this yesterday in reply to a demand by Mr John Wileley (IUP, Simonstown), for an immediate "hot pursuit" operation to rescue the 120 children abducted by Swapo into Angola.

Mr Wileley, speaking during the debate on the Defence vote, had called for an immediate Israel-type "hot pursuit" operation to rescue about 120 mission children abducted by Swapo from Owambo.

Mr Botha said this was not a matter which should be discussed in Parliament.

South Africa would continue to give military protection to the people of South West Africa as long as they wanted it. "If the measures are not adequate, we will take others". He did not elaborate.

Earlier Mr Botha said steps would be taken to stop further abductions. He was waiting for a responsible reply from Angola before saying more.

Mr Wileley said it was essential for the Government to establish a pattern of action for the future. He wanted to know if the mission at Ombalantu was guarded, if it was policy to guard mission stations and if they had asked to be guarded.

He went on: "It should be made clear that we will not tolerate interference with the sovereignty of South West Africa, for which we are responsible."

South Africa was in a state of war, which was intensifying.

Opening the debate, Mr Yause Raw, the UP's defence spokesman, urged Mr Botha to train Black and Coloured youths for operational units.

The small White population should not bear the burden of defence alone when the full potential of the country's manpower could be realised, Sapa reported.

The Defence White Paper before Parliament emphasised a total national strategy. It had dealt with the strain on the country's White male youth.

The Theron Report had recommended the introduction of national service for Coloureds and a cadet system for Coloured schoolchildren.



MR BOTHA
... "other measures"

MR WILEY
... "hot pursuit"

"You won't have any problem finding the men to serve," Mr Raw said. "With equal pay and equal opportunities, men will find out that life is of equal value in the defence of South Africa."

He knew that the Government's answer to his call would be — that facilities to train Blacks were not available.

"But if we really wanted to, we could implement the first phase of a Coloured national service. Empty just one infantry camp and use that to start with."

"Give the Defence Force more opportunity to train these people, not only as batmen, drivers and cooks, but as operational regiments. Place Blacks in the commando units."

"I can promise you that Natal could produce a Black regiment to be proud of. It should be officered

by men who are tri-lingual"

Mr Raw said there were thousands of youths "of colour" who were dedicated to South Africa. They would willingly share the burden of protecting it.

Mr Raw said the three-month call-up for border duty had placed a tremendous burden on families and the economy.

The system obviously could not continue. The Defence White Paper had accepted this.

He hoped Mr Botha would make a statement on this during the debate.

Points by other speakers

Mr P. D. Palm (NP, Worcester) said South Africa should consider establishing its own heavy armaments industry.

At one time France and Israel had entirely depended on the United States for their heavy armaments. Now France was entirely self-sufficient and Israel almost self-sufficient.

"We have the necessary minerals, we have the technology and we have the manpower to produce our own heavy armaments and, in the future, to export to other countries," Mr Palm said.

Mr Kobie Coetsee (NP, Bloemfontein West) said the balance of power between West and East could not be ensured without the help of the South African Defence Force.

One hundred South African tanks could play the same role in Africa that 3 000 tanks could play in the European military arena.

America would be making a flagrant error of judgment by disregarding South Africa's strategic importance.

It was making overtures elsewhere to acquire oil, but a recent strategic report indicated that petroleum products accounted for only 4.8 per cent of a country's strategic needs, whereas lead, of which South Africa had vast resources, accounted for more than 11 per cent.

Dr George Morrison (NP Cradock) said the Marxist assault on South Africa was increasing daily. "Let us have no doubt about it — we are in the midst of a global, low intensity war."

Security

SWOOP ON mission

22/4/77
Star

STAR
22/4/77

225

~~328~~ detentions
~~225~~

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Several of the staff at an Owambo mission hospital, including the acting superintendent, have been detained after a S.W.A.P.O. guerilla was treated there.

They were taken in a pre-dawn swoop on Wed-

nesday after the guerilla had been admitted as a "soldier" or "policeman" with a severe stomach complaint and put on an intravenous drip.

The arrests were made at the Onandjokwe mission hospital in central Owambo, run jointly by the Finnish Missionary Society and the Evangelic Lutheran Owambo Kavango Church.

Those detained are Dr Thomas Ihuhwa, Sister Saima Martin, Nurse Lovisa Ngola, the hospital gatekeeper and an unknown African.

Dr Ihuhwa, Sister Martin and the unknown man were released last night.

ADMITTED

According to accounts from Owambo, three black "soldiers" with weapons arrived at the hospital shortly after midnight. After an exchange of words with the gatekeeper, they assaulted him with a rifle butt.

He was ordered to take them to the clinic as one of the "soldiers" was ill.

Dr Ihuhwa examined the man, who was then admitted.

The admission card indicates that the hospital took him to be a soldier or policeman. His uniform was found.

2/1/78
Victims aided
The Star's Africa
News Service
WINDHOEK — Victims of terrorism in Owambo received financial aid for the first time when R7 500 was terday/divided among 24 Owambos who had been wounded or whose breadwinners had been shot or abducted.

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Abductions can be repeated—De Wet

224/1111/101

Defence Correspondent.

WINDHOEK — The abduction of more than 100 pupils from an Owambo mission school could be repeated, the Commissioner General for the indigenous peoples of SWA/Namibia, Mr Janne de Wet, has warned.

Speaking at Onamalenge, M de Wet said "We cannot guarantee that this will not happen again. It is impossible to give special attention to all schools in Owambo — we have a 430 km border to look after, and the terrain does not favour the security forces."

Two members of the South African security forces guard Onamalenge mission school. The terrain in the Owambo border area which the school is situated suits the terrorists, says Commissioner-General Janne de Wet. And, he adds, there are too many schools for all to be guarded.

been for one of the pupils warning the teachers, the staff might not have found out about the kidnapping until the following morning.

Efficient

The way the group had cut the school's telephone wires and lined up the pupils outside their dormitories showed their efficiency, said Mr de Wet.

They had also obviously known the movements of security forces in the area. Staff at the mission said one of the leaders of the terrorists was a former pupil, Aaron Shiwapo who left two years ago with a large group from the area to join Swapo.

He was recognised by pupils who were abducted and later escaped.

Another terrorist in the group had a brother and sister at the school, both of whom were taken to Angola.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said in Windhoek last night he had made representations to the United Nations and to President Neto of Angola.

through the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

Pastor Ndjoba said he knew some missionaries and spiritual leaders helped Swapo. He made it clear, however, that this did not include the staff of the mission from which the children were taken.

Warning

"I hope that what happened at Onamalenge will be a warning to those who are sympathetic towards Swapo."

He said this was the first time children had actually been abducted from a school in Owambo.

"The tactics of the terrorists up to now were to visit the schools at night and try to talk the children into coming with them voluntarily. They have done this at five places at least, and some children did go, but they were never heard from again."

The remaining children now reject the promise of better schools, a better education and a better future.

The mothers of two abducted children wait outside the school to collect the clothes of their children. Almost certainly staged force activities on the border have almost completely discouraged recruitment from Owambo. Intense security operations there.

Kidnaps: church rethink

22/4/77
JAL

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The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Roman Catholic Church is to reconsider its position in Owambo after the abduction of 126 pupils from the Onamalenge mission school, reliable sources said today.

The church sent a three-man team of inquiry to the mission yesterday. It is expected to report back to Bishop R. Koppmann and other church leaders in Windhoek at the weekend.

The mission school in north-western Owambo, has been closed. Although nearly 20 children escaped from their terrorist captors, they have been sent home to their villages.

The mission school, situated in the Ombalantu Tribal Area on the border with Angola, is the only Catholic school in the black homeland.

However, the church has several hospitals in Owambo. Their position is also expected to be reviewed, although there is no talk of closing them at this stage.

MISSIONARIES KIDNAPED BY SWAPO TERRORISTS

Defence Correspondent
ONAMALENGE
Four missionaries kidnaped from the Onamaleng mission school spent a nightmare four hours waiting for dawn

after security forces ambushed their terrorist abductors just short of the Angolan border.

The three priests and a woman teacher

lay huddled in a light pickup van stolen from the school after their kidnappers lost their way and ran into an army patrol.

Dutch priest Father

Gerrit van Gompel (43) told how he and his companions dared not move after a hail of security force gunfire forced three Swapo terrorists to

abandon the vehicle and their captives and take to the bush.

He said the mission staff were woken about 12.30 am on Wednesday by a girl-pupil who ran to tell them "soldiers" were taking the pupils away.

Investigating, Father van Gompel, and lay teacher Miss Edda Jenne and Father Johannes Nienhaus, both Germans, were taken by three Swapo men in khaki uniforms.

Father van Gompel, said at this stage they did not realise that more than 100 pupils had been marched off by the terrorists together with another staff member, Father Adolf Volk.

"I was in the mission's five-ton Bedford truck when the Swapo men ordered me to get out," said Father Volk. "I was dressed only in pyjamas and slippers."

The guerrillas ordered me to march with about 15 of the young boys they were abducting. There were four soldiers with us.

"One of them was very aggressive. I said we were people of peace and appealed to him to leave us unharmed. He raised his rifle and told me to shut up."

After an hour Father Volk was too exhausted to go on. "I am 66, and I just could not keep up," he said.

The Swapo men decided to leave him behind. Father Volk said

he was unable to say goodbye to the boys. After a rest, he walked back to a security force camp and raised the alarm.

Meanwhile the terrorists, with the other missionaries in the light van got lost.

"As we approached the border of our man's land, there were four bursts of fire and the Swapo men leapt from the van. One of them fired back at the security forces, and then they ran off," said Father van Gompel.

"We could hear voices and coughing nearby, but we did not dare move."

The missionaries waited until dawn four hours later. When it became light, they shouted that they were

staff of the Onamaleng mission stranded after being kidnaped by Swapo.

A soldier shouted back that it was safe to come out and promised: "We won't shoot." They left the truck in single file with their hands up.

Miss Jenne who sat in the cab of the light truck with Father Nienhaus and two terrorists, said afterwards she was "very scared" during the whole episode.

Father Nienhaus and I were sitting close together and while we were travelling the driver asked me whether we were praying. I said no, but if he let us go unharmed, I would pray for him," she said.

Staff members of the mission school who were abducted and escaped. From left, they are Father Adolf Volk, Miss Edda Jenne, Father Gerrit van Gompel and Father Johannes Nienhaus.

Embargo : 12h00

22 April 1977

ADDRESS BY

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THE HONOURABLE J.J. MALAN, M.P.,

DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

ON THE

OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE

FIFTH SESSION OF THE SECOND

KAVANGO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

AT RUNDU

ON

22 APRIL 1977

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF
THE MINISTRY OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND
OF BANTU EDUCATION

Date : 22 April 1977

Place : Cape Town

Mr Chairman, honourable members of the Kavango Legislative Council:
I am honoured and privileged today to be able to officiate at
the opening of this, the Fifth Session of the Second Kavango
Legislative Council.

It is also a very great pleasure for me to convey to you the
greetings and good wishes of the Government of the Republic
of South Africa and particularly of the Honourable M.C. Botha,
Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu
Education. You may be assured that the Government of the
Republic of South Africa and particularly the Department of
Bantu Administration and Development are intensely interested
in the political and socio-economic progress of Kavango and
its people on the road of self-determination which leads to full
independence, should this be your choice. As in the past, the
Government of the Republic of South Africa will stand at the
side of the Government of Kavango and continue to render assistance
where and when it may be necessary. It is good that the ties
of friendship and mutual trust between the Government of Kavango
and the Government of the Republic of South Africa be maintained
and further extended.

When one examines closely the development which has already taken
place in Kavango, and the development which is in progress today,
one is immediately struck by the fact that in almost every sphere
there is the closest co-operation between your Government and the
Government of the Republic of South Africa. This assistance is
in no way being forced upon you but is being given solely at your
request and in co-operation with you as the legitimate Government
of Kavango.

I believe that what has been achieved here in Kavango since 1970
is proof of your Government's will to lead your country to self-
determination, not only politically, but to ensure at the same
time that Kavango will be able to hold its own in Africa and the
rest of the world in all other spheres, particularly in the
economic sphere. The key to success lies not only in what you

as a Government do, but particularly in that which the people of Kavango can achieve. It is therefore obvious - and I am sure that you have long since realised this truth - that you should take the people of Kavango with you in everything you do, for as long as you develop and rule the country with the people and include them in everything you do, you will be able to ensure peace and order in Kavango.

I understand that you have established a youth movement in Kavango for the purpose of activating the Kavango youth and instilling in them a sense of national identity. The establishment of this youth movement and everything that goes with it indicates to me that, as leaders, you are thoroughly aware of the extremely important role played by youth in the world in which we live today. An activated, motivated and nationally-conscious youth with a will to give its life for what is its own is probably the heart's desire and noblest aspiration of every true leader of his country and his people, in the uncertain world in which we live today. Continue to do what you are doing for your young people today and be assured that, if you persevere, you will one day be able to hand over the reins of Kavango to your successors with a happy heart and in peace of mind. Should you neglect to train your young people to take their place in society as worthy citizens one day and to become accustomed, from a tender age, to shoulder the necessary responsibility, you may expect that the void you would leave by not doing your duty, would be filled by people whose intentions towards your nation were not honourable, and instead of becoming the leaders of tomorrow, your young people would become the enemies of their own people.

Not only those of us who are so intimately concerned with what is happening in Kavango know of the problems you have experienced and are still experiencing with refugees from Angola, but I believe that the whole world - although it dare not say so - has noted with gratitude what you have done and still are doing for these unfortunate people, these people who have had to flee their own country as a result of the policy of extermination which the present regime in Angola is pursuing. Although many

of the people are related to you in some way or other, what you have done here for them is laudable and the world will have to take note of it, even though it does not wish to.

The past year was in many respects a difficult year for you, for, in addition to the refugees who took much of your time, your Cabinet was absent for long periods from Kavango to attend sessions of the South-West Africa Constitutional Conference and meetings of the various committees, but despite that, activities in Kavango continued normally and, as you will see, success was achieved in many spheres.

In education, serious attempts were made to improve the academic qualifications of your teachers by special courses presented during the afternoons. Furthermore, unqualified teachers with five years' service and longer were given the opportunity to attend the training school for a year in order to enable them to obtain an education certificate. All these efforts were aimed at placing education in Kavango on a sound basis and at improving the standard of Kavango education systematically.

So far as adult education is concerned, you have set apart a special school with its own principal and staff and standard eight, matriculation and teachers' courses are offered there. These attempts to give adults the opportunity to study further are sufficient proof to me that not only are you aware of the needs that exist in education, but that you are also doing something positive to meet them. This active initiative from your side to offer every Kavango citizen an opportunity to obtain better qualifications is laudable and I would like to express the hope that large numbers of your people will make use of the opportunity you are offering them.

As far as education in general is concerned, the progress made was good in comparison with previous years, and the construction of the fourth secondary school is already far advanced. I would like to take this opportunity of urging you not to let your

children leave school too early, for you yourself know that the modern world in which we live today makes high demands of every person and the higher the person's qualifications, the better his chances of making a success of his life.

The most important development which has taken place recently in agriculture is the start that was made on two dryland projects and the extension of existing ploughing services. In the case of the Xhove project, bush-clearing operations have already been completed, while good progress has been made in such operations on the Ndyora project.

Owing to climatic conditions, Kavango is eminently suited to cattle farming. It is estimated that Kavango can carry about 520 000 large stock units and that the present herd is about 72 000 head of cattle. However, today's Kavango farmer does not yet regard his cattle as an economic asset, but as a status symbol, the result being that stock farming in Kavango has not yet come into its own. This attitude of the Kavango stock farmer will have to change, so that not only will local needs be provided for, but it will even be possible to export surplus stock.

It is unfortunate that stock in Kavango are exposed to foot-and-mouth disease as well as lung sickness, and as a result, cattle cannot be freely marketed to the south. It is, however, your duty as the Government of Kavango, to take the necessary precautions to combat these diseases and to do this so well that you will possibly eradicate them completely.

That you will realise the important role that agriculture ought to play in Kavango is clear to me from the fact that you have decided that the subject agriculture, including practical agriculture will in future be offered as a subject in secondary schools. I am also told that you already have ten trained agricultural extension officers, four of whom have been assigned to teach at the Mashare Agricultural College.

During this Session the Agriculture Bill will be put before you, and you will have already been informed at tribal authority level,

the purpose of this piece of legislation is mainly to ensure that Kavango's agricultural development will take place in an orderly fashion.

Much has been achieved as far as provision of labour is concerned. As it was clear early in 1976 that not all Kavango labourers could be employed in the south of South-West Africa, your Cabinet agreed that surplus labourers could go and work on gold mines in the Republic of South Africa on contract. Since then about 90 labourers a week have been sent to the Witwatersrand. This step was taken not only to guard against unemployment, but also to increase buying power in Kavango itself, and this will help raise your people's standard of living.

In spite of the fact that the Department of Works is still finding it difficult to obtain trained White supervisory personnel, work showed good progress during the past year. Good progress was made in the training of Kavango citizens, to such an extent, that Kavango contractors will shortly be used to construct houses at Nkarapamwe.

The mechanical workshop is now undertaking all repairs and maintenance of Government vehicles and is responsible for a large part of the maintenance of other machinery. This development may be attributed to the fact that trained Angolan refugees could be employed. By working with these people, Kavango citizens are gaining valuable experience.

As a result of the economic situation, there were unfortunately not sufficient funds available for the construction of new roads, but existing roads are nevertheless being kept in a good condition. The bridge over the Kavango River at Bagani, which will link West Caprivi with Kavango, is in the final stage of completion.

The problems of electricity supply, which caused such headaches in the past, will, I hope, now be something of the past as a

result of the installation of five new generators.

As you know, the Republic of South Africa and most other countries are passing through a difficult period in the economic sphere. As far as the Republic of South Africa is concerned, there is no cause for pessimism for the future; nevertheless it is necessary to continue with certain anti-inflationary measures. One of these is the restriction on increases in Government spending. Since this affects you in particular, it may be said that the allocations made from the Exchequer of the Republic to your Revenue Fund, are the maximum which could be found from the limited resources and are indeed an indication of the high priority enjoyed by development. From your side you may make a positive contribution by insisting that measures to promote productivity and thrift take preference so that more can be achieved with the resources at your disposal. It is also essential that existing and potential sources of income be exploited to the utmost to increase your own contribution to the rendering of services.

Mr Chairman, in conclusion I should like to wish you prosperity, and I trust that Kavango will energetically pursue the course it has taken.

I now declare this the Fifth Session of the Second Kavango Legislative Council officially open.

Big 5 to warn PM over SWA

NEW YORK — Representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada will begin joint talks on South West Africa with the South African Government in Cape Town on Wednesday.

This was announced officially by a British spokesman at the United Nations last night.

A black ambassador, Mr. Don McHenry (40), will lead the American delegation. The deputy assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, Mr. William Edmonson, and the Ambassador to South Africa, Mr. William Bowdler will also be at the talks.

Mr. McHenry was recently appointed as a deputy to US Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Andrew Young.

Diplomatic sources said the Western representatives would make clear to the South African govern-

ment that there was no hope for international acceptance of its proposals for South West African independence.

They would warn of serious consequences in the UN and elsewhere if Mr. Vorster persisted with the present plans.

Mr. James Murray, deputy representative to the UN will be in the British team. Senior officials from Paris, Bonn and Ottawa will represent their governments.

Last year the Security Council called for UN supervised free elections in SWA and the withdrawal of South Africa's illegal administration.

The British spokesman who announced the plans for the talks said they would be held with the idea of implementing this resolution — Sapa-Reuter

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Bishop condemns abduction

The Star's Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — The Bishop of Windhoek, the Right Reverend Rudolph Koppmann, has strongly condemned the abduction of Owambo schoolchildren by armed terrorists.

The 126 children were pupils at a Catholic mission school in north-western Owambo.

Bishop Koppmann likened the abduction to the actions of international hijackers, terrorists and criminals.

"It was a cowardly raid," he said, "by so-called freedom fighters who in the darkness of night abducted innocent girls and boys as well as priests and teachers as hostages." The priests and teachers eventually managed to escape.

Bishop Koppmann expressed his sympathy with the children's parents.

"We hope and pray that those abducted may soon find an opportunity to escape," he said.

The mission school at Onamulenge would remain closed until all the children had returned. The school was opened a few years ago to train potential leaders in the church and public affairs.

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(225)

Ex-mission pupil one of raiders

WINDHOEK — A former pupil of the Catholic mission school at Onamalenge, 130 km from Oshakati in Owambo, has been identified as one of the Swapo terrorists responsible for the abduction early on Wednesday of some 127 pupils and staff of the mission.

The six staff members managed to get away as well as 18 of the schoolchildren. Most of the children are between 10 and 20, about 40 of them girls.

The former pupil was identified as 18-year-old Aaron Schwapo, who left the school two years ago

and crossed the border into Angola together with other youths

This was confirmed yesterday by Fr Hildebertus van Gompel, 43

With him at a press conference were Sister Edda Jenne, the superintendent of the mission, Fr Johannes Nienhaus, 37, and assistant priest Adolf Volk, 49.

Fr Van Gompel said he had been woken by Sister Jenne at 12:30 am who said one of the schoolgirls had reported all the pupils had been congregated outside the church by a group of armed men.

"I asked one of the men: 'Who are you?' He replied, 'Swapo, and who are you?' Fr Van Gompel said.

Meanwhile, Swapo office bearers were sceptical yesterday that the schoolchildren were abducted by Swapo guerillas. — DDC-SAPA.

DAILY DISPATCH

22/4/77

22/4/77
The day
a guerilla
went back
to school...

By DON MARSHALL

OSHAKATI — When Aaron Shwapo revisited his old school in the early hours of Wednesday he had in mind a different type of education for the students at a mission school near Ombalantu in Owambo.

Backed by 29 of his uniformed comrades, all armed with automatic weapons, the 21-year-old former student turned guerilla burst into dormitories at Comisianum Catholic Mission School, about 100 km west of Oshakati, and forced 121 students to march towards the Angolan border nearby.

Shwapo, known to the staff as one of a group of students who left the school two years ago to join Swapo's militant wing, burst into the dormitories and told the students, "Come, you have to defend your country."

He forced them from their beds at gunpoint, assembled them in front of the mission church and, with his comrades, marched them towards the border in small groups.

By last night 103 of the pupils, ranging in age between 11 and 20, were still missing and were thought to have crossed into Angola.

The principal of the mission school, Father Gregoor van de Ven, said several of the boys and girls had managed to escape during their forced march although it was not yet certain how many had done so.

Six members of the staff were also abducted but one was released because of an injury and the others escaped before reaching the border.

The Comisianum Mission School was closed yesterday and will not reopen until the incident is discussed by Catholic Church leaders in Windhoek.

(225)

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Five held in SWA

ARGUS 22/4/77
SWOOP

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Five of the staff at an Ovamboland mission hospital, including the acting superintendent, have been detained after a Swapo terrorist was treated there.

They were taken in a pre-dawn swoop on Wednesday after the terrorist had been admitted as a 'soldier' or 'policeman' with a severe stomach complaint and put on an intravenous drip.

The incident occurred at the Onandjokwe Mission Hospital in central Ovamboland, run jointly by the Finnish Missionary Society and the Evangelic Lutheran Ovambo Kavango Church.

Those detained are Dr Thomas Ihulwa, Sister Saima Martin, Nurse Lovisa Ngola, the hospital gatekeeper and an unidentified African.

Abductors ambushed

by army

The Argus 22 April 1977

Abduction could be repeated — De Wet

From Jan van Ree

ONAMALENG (Ovamboland). — The abduction of more than 100 pupils from an Ovamboland mission school could be repeated, the Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, Mr Jannie de Wet, has warned.

'We cannot guarantee that this will not happen again,' he said. 'It is impossible to give special attention to all schools in Ovamboland — we have a 430 km border to look after, and the terrain does not favour the security forces.'

Special measures had been taken to guard schools near the Angola border, 'but there are many of them,' he said.

The 30 Swapo terrorists who abducted the children from the Canistatum Mission school at Onamalenge had obviously planned the action 'very well' and had one of the pupils warn the teachers the staff might not have found out about the kidnapping until the following morning.

EFFICIENT

The way the group had cut the school's telephone wires and lined up the pupils outside their dormitories showed their efficiency, Mr de Wet said.

They had also obviously known the movements of the security forces in the area.

Staff at the mission said one of the leaders of the terrorists was a former pupil Aaron Shiwapo, who left two years ago with a large group from the area to join Swapo.

He was recognised by pupils who were abducted and later escaped.

Another terrorist in the group had a brother and sister at their school, both of whom were taken to Angola.

NDJOBA MOVE

The Chief Minister of Ovamboland, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said in Windhoek last night he had made representations to the United Nations and to President Agostinho Neto of Angola through

the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

Pastor Ndjoba said he knew some missionaries and spiritual leaders helped Swapo, but he made it clear, however, that this did not include the staff of the mission from which the children were taken.

'I hope that what happened at Onamalenge will be a warning to those who are sympathetic towards Swapo.'

This was the first time children had been abducted from a school in Ovamboland.

NOW REJECTED

'The tactic of the terrorists up to now has been to visit the schools at night and try to talk the children into coming with them voluntarily. This has been done at five places at least, and some children did go, but they were never heard from again and the children now reject the promises of better schools, a better education and a better future,' he said.

It is believed Swapo almost certainly staged the kidnap to boost its sagging recruitment from Ovamboland. Intense security force activities on the border has almost completely stifled Swapo operations there.



THE four missionaries (above), abducted from the mission school in Onamalenge, walk through the school's grounds after their rescue. They are, from left, Miss Edda Jenne, Father Gerrit van Gompel, Father Johannes Niehaus and Father Adolf Volk. Meanwhile, South African security forces (below), guard the school.



MISSIONARIES TELL OF BUSH RESCUE

By JAN VAN REE
The Argus Defence Correspondent

ONAMALENGE (Ovamboland) — Four missionaries kidnapped from the mission school here spent a nightmare four hours waiting for dawn after security forces ambushed their terrorist abductors just short of the Angolan border.

The three priests and one woman teacher lay huddled in a light pick-up van stolen from the Canislanum Mission school after their kidnappers lost their way and ran into an army patrol.

The Dutch priest, Father Gerrit van Gompel, 43, told how he and his companions dared not move after the hail of security force gunfire forced the three Swapo terrorists to abandon the vehicle and their captives and take to the bush.

He said the mission staff were awakened about 12.30 am on Wednesday by a girl student who ran to tell them that soldiers were taking the pupils away.

Taken away

While investigating Father van Gompel and a lay teacher Miss Edda Jenne, and Father Johannes Nienhaus, both Germans, were taken away by three Swapo men in khaki uniforms.

At this stage, said Father van Gompel, they did not realise that more than 100 of their pupils had been marched off by the terrorists together

with another staff member, Father Adolf Volk.

I was in the mission's five-ton truck when the Swapo men ordered me to get out, said Father Volk. I was only dressed in pyjamas and slippers.

The men ordered me to march with about 15 of the young boys they were abducting. There were four soldiers with us.

Aggressive

One of them was very aggressive. I said we were people of peace and appealed to him to leave us unharmed. He raised his rifle and told me to shut up.

After an hour Father Volk was too exhausted to go on.

I am 49, and I just could not keep up with the younger people, he said.

The Swapo men decided to leave him behind. Father Volk said he was unable to say goodbye to the boys. After a rest, he walked back to a security force camp and raised the alarm.

Meanwhile the terrorists with the other missionaries in the light van got lost.

As we approached the border no man's land there were four bursts of fire and the Swapo men leaped out of the van very fast. One of them fired back at the security forces and they ran off, said Father van Gompel.

We could hear voices and coughing nearby, but we did not dare move. The missionaries waited until dawn four hours later. When it became light, they shouted that they were staff of the Onamalenge Mission stranded after being kidnapped by Swapo.

Safe

A soldier shouted back that it was safe to come out and promised: 'We won't shoot. They left the truck in single file with their hands up.'

Miss Jenne who sat in the cab of the light truck with Father Nienhaus and two terrorists, said afterwards she was very scared during the whole episode.

Father Nienhaus and I were sitting close together and while we were travelling the driver asked me whether we were praying. I said no, but if he let us go unharmed I would pray for him, she said.

Did children cross freely with Swapo?

22/1/77
KON

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Defence, Correspondent
Pupils of the Camstannum mission school at Onamalinge in Owambo may have crossed voluntarily into Angola with Swapo guerrillas this week.

Doubts over whether the children were abducted have arisen, following the missionaries saying the Swapo guerrillas did not use much violence or threatened violence to get

the children to go with them. It has been suggested that a nucleus of older pupils might have known in advance of the raid, and could have used a mixture of threats and persuasion to get their schoolmates to co-operate. Something similar is thought to have happened when a large group of black Rhodesian school-

children crossed into Botswana recently. Against this it has been pointed out that the raid was harmful to Swapo's prestige. Colonel Kobus Bosman, senior Defence Force spokesman and temporary Press secretary to the Prime Minister, said: "If the children wanted to go, they could have slipped away in the night, but Swapo had to send armed

men to round them up." The raid suggests that the movement's recruitment is lagging, due to another question-mark hangs over the length of time it took for the security forces to be informed of the Oramalenge raid. The principal of the school, Brother Gregor van de Ven (66), was left behind by the Swapo men, but did not raise the alarm, although the security forces were not far away.

Another member of the staff, Father Adolf Volk, gave the alert two hours after the raid. He was ordered to march with some of the pupils, but was left behind after an hour when he could not keep up. He walked back to the mission and then to a nearby security forces camp.

The incident has spotlighted the present position of church institutions in Owambo. Many try to maintain a neutral stance between Swapo and the security forces. The Roman Catholic missionaries were obviously perturbed that their neutrality had not been respected. While they were grateful for their rescue, they did not condemn Swapo out of hand.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday that mission hospitals or schools near the border would have protection if they asked for it.

"Until now some have been lukewarm about the idea," he said. "It is their own responsibility if they refuse protection."

West push for new deal on South West

23/4/77
80

(225)

UNITED NATIONS — The high-level five-power Western delegation will tell the South African Government in Cape Town next week that the Turnhalle formula for independence is impossible.

The delegation will be led by black American, Mr Don McHenry, who is deputy to UN Ambassador Andrew Young.

They will push for a new deal on South West Africa and urge the South African Government to accept the Security Council resolution which calls for UN-supervised elections in the territory.

The talks start on Wednesday and last three days.

The Western delegation's Pretoria Ambassadors will also participate next week.

Mr McHenry is an experienced foreign service officer and a specialist in US investment in South Africa.

Mr William Edmondson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for

African Affairs, will accompany him.

"It is the start of a dialogue and hopefully the negotiating process," one of the other Cape Town-bound envoys told me.

He emphasised the urgency of the situation.

"We are going on the basis of the Security Council resolution. The idea is to sell it to them and demonstrate to them that it is possible," he said.

"The Turnhalle formula is impossible and is incompatible with our proposals, which obviously include the return of exiles, participation of Swapo and the inclusion of the Turnhalle people in the process."

"Mr Vorster told us they're prepared to talk, so we're going to talk for

as long as necessary. This is the first one and our hope is that it would be continued somewhere.

"There is a sense of urgency because the white referendum in South West is May 17 and we think the South African legislature will act in June."

The British will be led by James Murray, Ivor Richard's deputy at the UN.

Ambassador McHenry indicated patience and persistence will be the key.

"The world won't come to an end on the third day," he told me, making it clear that Cape Town next week is the start of a determined campaign —

DDC
Turnhalle men to brief West, Page 7.

Turnhalle men may brief West

225

CAPE TOWN.— A committee from the Turnhalle conference would be available to brief Western representatives discussing South West Africa with him next week, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, announced yesterday.

This is the outcome of the meeting between Mr Vorster and the 37 SWA constitutional conference members.

It was decided at the meeting that a committee from the Turnhalle conference would stand by for possible consultations when the top-level talks between the South African Government and the five powers start on Wednesday.

Although Mr Vorster's short statement after yesterday's meeting made no mention of a definite Turnhalle Western envoys meeting, diplomatic sources thought it highly unlikely that the oppor-

tunity for such direct talks would not be used.

Mr Vorster said yesterday he had informed the Turnhalle delegates of the attitude of the Western powers towards making the independence process acceptable to the West.

He would not say how the proposed Turnhalle committee would be nominated or elected, saying it was not for him to say how this should be done.

He and the Turnhalle delegates, which represented all the territory's 11 ethnic groups, had exchanged views on the meeting with Western nations. The other reason for the meeting was to continue discussions begun in Pretoria last year.

Next week's discussions in Cape Town could continue until Friday and are regarded as crucial to future Western approach to independence — PC.

The Committee of recommended list 1977, first met Building. After by the small sub Committee referring second meeting, staffing priorities comments by Head who now present ** attached.

I. For Immediate I

School of Economics
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attached annexu

II. Recommended Lis

1. Romance St
2. Archaeology
3. Cultural History
4. School of Economics
(Division of Economic History)
5. School of Librarianship
- 6(a) School of Economics
(Division of Economics)
- (b) Religious Studies
7. Anthropology
8. Political Science
9. History
10. School of Economics
(Division of Economics)
11. Speech and Drama
12. Religious Studies
13. African languages
14. German
15. Romance Studies
16. Speech and Drama

- Lectureship
- Teaching assistance (approx. R2 500, half of a Junior Lectureship)
- R3 500 (+ 10%) teaching assistance
- part-time clerical assistant (approx. R1 800)
- ¼ clerical assistance (approx. R1 000)
- Junior Lectureship in Social Anthropology
- Junior Lectureship
- Lectureship
- Lectureship
- Technical Instructor
- Senior Lectureship
- Junior Lectureship in Xhosa
- Junior Lectureship (trade-in of graduate assistantship and 5 demonstrator sessions)
- Junior Lectureship in French
- Lectureship

presenting to Faculty a March Faculty Board meeting, Staff Common Room, Beattie priorities as recommended e staffing position, the for re-consideration. At a March, the list of e in the light of interviews, d by the Committee of Heads,

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Swapo denies kidnapping

23/4/77 Star

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23/4/77

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(225)

STOCKHOLM—The South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) yesterday denied that they had "kidnapped" more than 100 students and teachers from a mission in northern SWA/Namibia and forced them to go to guerilla training camps in Angola.

"They were escorted to Angola where they will have better education in Swapo's own schools," Swapo's representative in Stockholm, Mr Ben Amathila, said at a news conference.

He also denied reports

that some of the students and teachers had escaped from Swapo.

"They changed their minds and wanted to return home. Swapo let them do that," he added.

In Lusaka, Swapo's executive secretary for labour, Mr John Ya-Otto, denied reports of the abduction as "complete and utter nonsense, malicious and mischievous propaganda."

He said Swapo had never resorted to force and abduction for recruiting membership. — Sapa-AP-
Reuter.

'SWA needs defence force

OKAHANDJA — A South African military withdrawal would be fatal for an independent SWA/Namibia unless there were another defence force to take its place, Mr Eben van Zijl, MEC, said here last night.

Mr van Zijl, permanent representative of the white delegation to the Turnhalle conference told a meeting last night the territory alone would not have the capacity to defend itself against the communist threat from Angola in the foreseeable future.

South West Africa would go as far as possible toward meeting the demands of the major Western powers, but would stop short of committing national suicide, Mr A H du

Plessis, the leader of the white delegation at the Turnhalle constitutional conference, said last night at a public meeting in Swakopmund.

Mr du Plessis, who is leader of the South West Africa National Party, is also a member of the Turnhalle constitutional committee, which had discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in Cape Town yesterday. Sapa

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23/4/77

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nature of the industry itself. No doubt greater savings in time and labour are still possible but the technical problems can and efficiency related to (e.g. tractor/acreaag

However, the investme and concern. Let us

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scientists? We want artisans and farmers, people who can get on with a job

with as little supervision as possible. We want trade schools and agricultural colleges in the platteland, and we must train those already employed. Trained, they would be economically more useful and could thus command higher incomes. This could provide middle class Black agricultural labour.

After all has been said and done, I would like to make one important comment. It is easy for those not involved in working with this kind of labour (uneducated and to be permanently accommodated) to find excuses for all the slovenliness and ills associated with Black labour. Just because they are Black does not mean there is no laziness or "unambitiousness" amongst them. Every class of labour has its weaknesses from an employer's point of view. But they also have their strengths, and these we must appreciate, nurture and use as a foundation for building a better future for all.

Swapo 'soldier' held at hospital

Own Correspondent Cape Times 23/4/77

JOHANNESBURG. — A Swapo terrorist who was undergoing medical treatment for an upset stomach was captured by security forces in an Owambo hospital this week.

Five of the hospital staff, including the acting superintendent, were detained after security forces had surrounded the hospital at Onandjokwe near Ondangwa.

Dr Lucas de Vries, president of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa, said the hospital was open to everyone.

According to accounts, three men with weapons arrived at the hospital about midnight on Wednesday. After speaking to the watchman, Mr Petrus Shubhikilwa, they hit him with a rifle butt. They ordered him to take them to the hospital because one of their "soldiers" was ill. Two of the armed men left when their sick colleague was put in the care of a nurse.

The man was put on an intravenous drip at the hospital, which is run jointly by the Evangelical Lutheran Owambo Kavango Church and the Finnish Missionary Society.

South African security forces arrived just before dawn on Wednesday and arrested the terrorists. The others detained were Dr Thomas Ihuhwa, who examined the man, two nurses, Sister Saimi Martin and Nurse Lovisa Ngolo, the watchman, Mr. Shubhikilwa, and Mr Julius Katau.

Dr Ihuhwa, Sister Martin, with her five-month-old baby, and Mr Katau, were released on Thursday.

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July 1976

SWAPO TERROR GIRLS IN OVAMBO

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By PATRICK TAYLOR

RAID

SWAPO is using women terrorists and some took part in the kidnapping of more than 100 school children from an Ovambo mission school this week.

Father Adolph Volk, a senior teacher at the picturesque Umbalantu Mission close to the Angolan border said: "Many of the children who escaped say about six women, wearing khaki dresses, boots and berets, escorted the smaller children across the border."

Father Volk said he had been told that the women in uniform were all very young. The children said they were between 18 and 22.

"Apparently they were very excited about the raid but seemed to know what they were doing," Father Volk said.

He added that none of the women were armed and had treated the smaller children with tenderness.

First time

It is the first time women have been seen in a Swapo raiding party but I understand many are trained to play an active role in terrorist activities in Ovambo. Most are former Ovambo schoolgirls who took part in the "Great March" across the border into Angola two years ago.

By yesterday 35 children had escaped and returned to Ovambo.

Father Volk said the children had been terrified and exhausted when they returned.

"Some had to walk up to 50 kilometres to get away. They have all been sent home."

The Government is expected to use diplomatic channels to seek release of the remaining kidnapped children.

The raid on the mission started at midnight. Aaron Shehepo, a former student,

burst into dormitories carrying an automatic rifle, ordered the children outside.

He and 29 other terrorists herded the children — some 10 years old — to the church. Until then the six white staff members were unaware of the raid.

Then one of the children woke Sister ... and ...
Father Hildebertus van Gompel. The two walked towards the church and saw armed men leaving the nuns quarters.

Wanted keys

They asked who they were. They said they were Swapo and wanted the keys to the two mission vehicles," Father van Gompel said.

At this stage the children were marched off towards the border.

Father Volk was released because of an injury but the other five white staff members and a black teacher were put in a truck and driven off.

At about 2am they reached no-man's land — a 100-metre strip along the border with Angola — and heard gunfire.

The terrorists jumped out and left us. One fired a few shots but they did not waste any time making off," Father van Gompel said.

A front tyre had been punctured by bullets and the staff in the truck could hear the security forces talking to one another in the dense bush on either side of the vehicle.

"But we could not move until daylight as we would probably have been shot. After dawn we shouted and the security forces asked us to come out," Father van Gompel added.

When I visited the school this week the classrooms were closed. Groups of parents sat quietly against the buildings with bundles of clothing and suitcases at their feet.

They are sure they will never see their children again.

SA may agree to ditch Turnhalle constitution

CONSENSUS could be reached on several Western demands on South West Africa when negotiators representing seven countries meet in Cape Town on Wednesday.

The Turnhalle members who met Mr Vorster on Friday, have apparently indicated that negotiations could be set in motion for —

- free elections,
- the scrapping of the Turnhalle constitutional plan, and
- recognition of Swapo under

Political comment in this issue by J C Viviers and R Gibson. Headlines and sub-editing by L Stephenson, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

certain circumstances. A demand that South West African political prisoners be freed may be dropped until the other issues are cleared up

But it appears that there is virtually no chance of South Africa withdrawing its security forces from the territory

Thus is the view of several diplomats and politicians closely connected with negotiations on South West

On Wednesday the five Western members of the UN Security Council meet the South African Government and Turnhalle leaders to thrash out a formula where by the Turnhalle plan of

ethnic representation could be scrapped

Perhaps the biggest stumbling block at this stage is the determination of some Turnhalle delegates to cut Swapo right out as a result of the abduction of Owambo schoolchildren, across the border.

The leader of the Coloured delegation at the Turnhalle conference, Mr A J F Kloppers, told the Express yesterday that while he was 'carefully optimistic' about the outcome of the talks, the Western nations 'will have to hear our demands too'

BY HUGH MURRAY Political Correspondent

He said he did not see how the Turnhalle could accept the bona fides of Swapo leader Sam Nujoma.

'Amin is judged by his deeds — look what has happened in Owambo,' Mr Kloppers added

'I don't think the people of South West will accept that Swapo is now our common enemy.'

He confirmed that he would be present at this week's meeting.

The discussions, which will last until Friday, will be attended by Mr Vorster, Mr

Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Brand Fourie, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Canada and France will be represented by their ambassadors and special envoys who are flying to Cape Town

The West is determined to resolve the situation finally,

to the point that both military and economic sanctions against South Africa have been threatened if negotiations go sour.

President Giscard d'Estaing of France this week called on his Western partners to end all arms supplies to South Africa and it is believed that a concerted plan for economic sanctions is being framed

Idi and Queen share 'secrets'

KINSHASA — Ugandan President Idi Amin, dismissing recent reports of bloody purges, said yesterday his subjects were 'actually enjoying themselves'. He also vowed to visit

Queen Elizabeth in June to chat about 'secrets' the two leaders share. 'We know each other very well,' President Amin told reporters in the capital of besieged Zaire.

Ovambos want 10 000 - strong pursuit army

24/4/77
8 BX

SUNDAY
EXPRESS
24/4/77

By **DESMOND BLOW**
Military Correspondent

OWAMBO wants to establish a 10 000-man South African-trained army to pursue Swapo terrorists into Angola, the Chief Minister, Pastor Kornelius Ndjoba, disclosed this week.

His present army numbered less than 1 000 men — and was too weak to pursue the guerrillas who snatched more than 100 schoolchildren from a Roman Catholic mission school this week.

Observers pointed out that it would have been futile to risk a fullscale clash with Swapo across the border.

"But once my army has been built up to 10 000 men," said Pastor Ndjoba, "we will not hesitate to follow terrorists into Angola — and fetch our children back."

He did not have the funds, but revealed he was making overtures to the South African Government and other people to raise money for the new army.

He said international embarrassment could have been caused if he had asked South African troops to do the job for him.

But the world could have no complaints if Ovambos went in pursuit of the abductors of their own children.

The South African Government was already helping the Ovambos to build their army.

"I can obtain the manpower Ovambos are anxious to join my army, but I do not have the funds to pay them."

Meanwhile, Turnhalle delegates who flew to Cape Town on Friday for talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, condemned the abduction of the children.

Mr ALF Klöppers, leader of the South West Africa Labour Party and of the Coloured delegation to the Turnhalle conference

ducted children, aged from 11 to 20, would ever be seen again.

The raid had been thoroughly planned and the guerrillas knew the layout of the school.

The children, he believed, would be trained as terrorists.

In piecing together the story of this week's raid, I established that:

- The official number of children still missing is 121, though 18 are said to have escaped. A priest, however, says he doubts if more than 75 were taken.

- One of the guerrillas who led the raid, Aaron Shiwabo, is a former pupil of the mission school who disappeared and crossed into Angola two

years ago

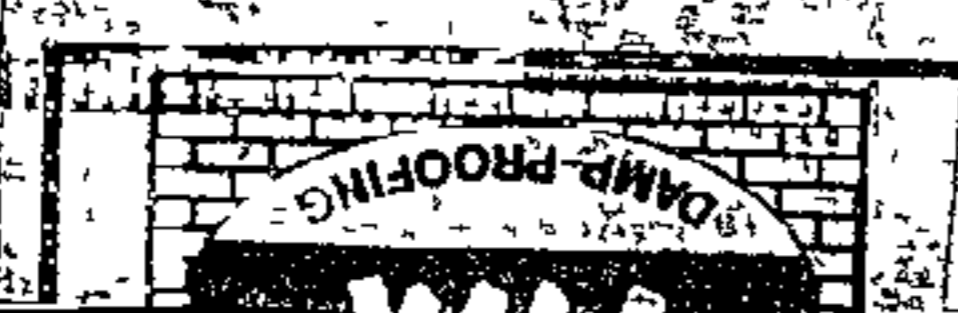
- The 30 uniformed terrorists included women, the first time, it is believed, they have been used by Swapo.

- The guerrillas were strongly disciplined.

- The school's future is bleak — most of the senior pupils are now absent and others feel insecure and it is impossible for South African troops to safeguard all schools along Owamboland's 430 km border.

One of the priests, Father Vlok, said one of the children who escaped told him that a brother and sister in the abducted group had been taken away by their elder brother, who came from the same area.

(225)



GEHRI STRAUSS

Defence
Correspondent

NO EVIDENCE supports a Swapo claim that the 121 school children from the Anamulenge Roman Catholic Mission near Ombalantu in north-west Owambo willingly accompanied a band of terrorists across the border into Angola on Wednesday last week.

It was not a voluntary exodus and this is borne out by accounts of the abduction given the next day by the priests at the mission.

Nor has it been disputed by any of those involved that 18 of the 121 boys and girls escaped from the 30 armed Swapo marauders who forced them at gunpoint to leave the mission either on foot or in stolen mission vehicles.

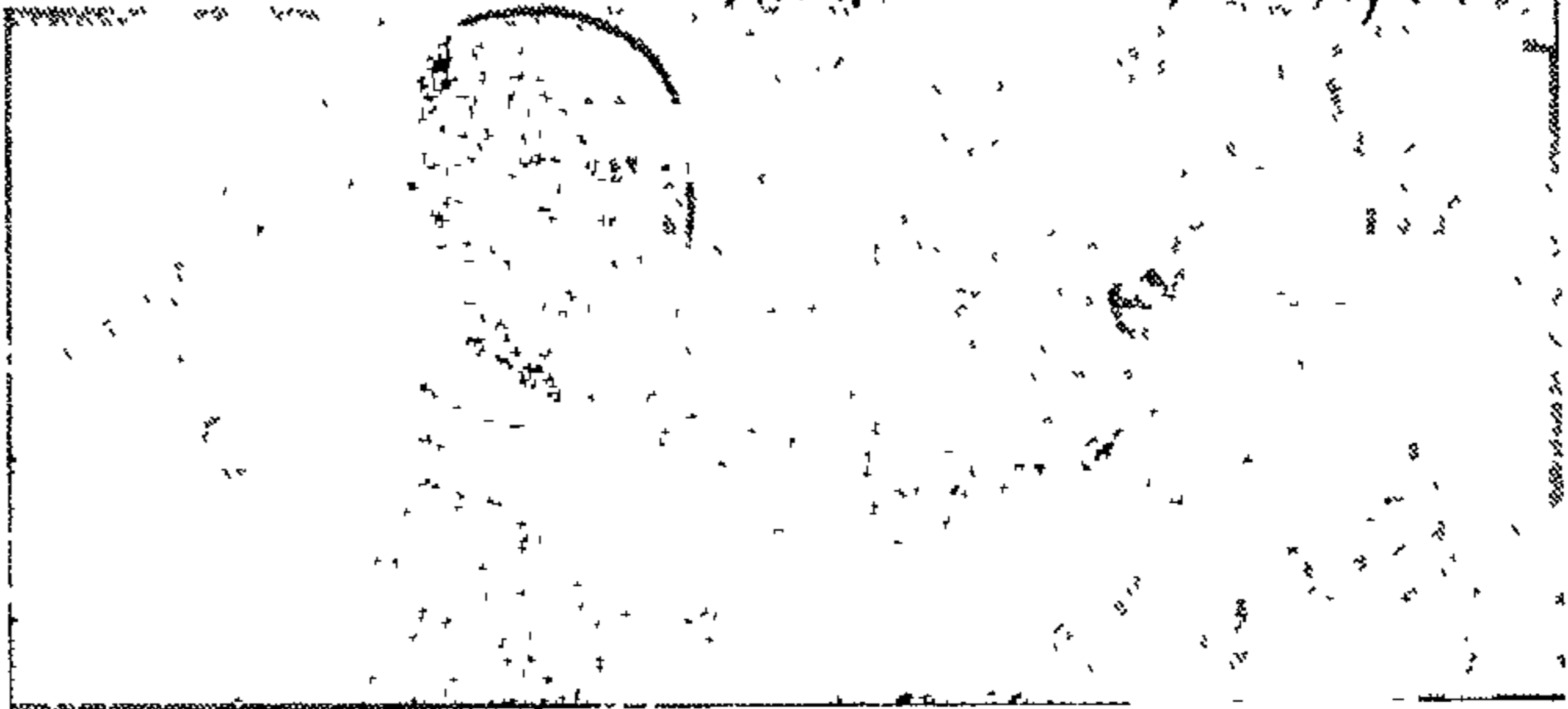
Pastor Kornelius Njoba, chief minister of Owambo, said in Windhoek that Swapo abducted the children to brainwash and train them as terrorist fighters against their own people.

"Swapo used to lure them away with promises of a university education but all they ended up with was a gun in the bush. Persuasion has failed so now they resort to forceful abduction at gunpoint," he said.

Military observers also reject the claim. Although the mission station is in an area controlled by South African security forces the children could have slipped across into Angola only 12km away quite easily at night if they had wanted to. It would not

PROMISES FAIL SO FORCE USED

NATAL MERCURY 25/4/77



THE four Whites (from left), Father Adolf Volk, Miss Edda Jenne, Father Gerhard von Gompel and Father Jan Nienhaus, were rescued after being abducted with 121 pupils from the Catholic mission school near Ombalantu. Inset, Father Gregoor van der Ven, principal of the school, who escaped by hiding until dawn.

have been necessary to send armed men to round them up and herd them across, the spokesman said.

The fact that the men were armed was sufficient inducement to make the adult teaching staff and the children terrified enough to obey them. The priests confirmed this.

The principal of the school, Father Gregoor van der Ven (66) was the only one of the five Whites at the mission station who was not abducted along with the Black children.

"I hid away when I heard the soldiers ordering the boys in the dormitory to get their

things because they were going to take them to Angola to train as freedom fighters.

"I stayed hidden until it was light because I didn't know if Swapo was still around," he said. No serious attempt seems to have been made by the terrorists to find him.

The remaining four Whites, including a woman lay teacher, were taken under guard as far as no-man's land about 12km from the mission where they were rescued by South African security forces about 2.30 a.m. — two hours after they had been loaded on to a lorry stolen from

the mission.

Father Gerhard von Gompel said: "When they ordered us on to the vehicle I asked if Miss Edda Jenne and Father Jan Nienhaus, (who were in pyjamas) could get properly dressed. The leader said it would not be necessary as we would be coming back."

He agreed it could be interpreted that they had been taken away to stop them raising the alarm and that they would probably have been dumped somewhere and told to walk back to the mission.

It was Father Adolf Volk (49), who finally reached the security force base two hours after the raid began and raised the alarm. Together with 15 boys he had been force-marched through the bush at gunpoint until his legs gave in and he fell behind and managed to slip away in the darkness.

"I rested and regained strength and began walking the three kilometres back to the mission station but was caught by another party of Swapo terrorists who let me go when they saw I could hardly walk."

"The telephone wires had been cut at the mission so I had to carry on and walk all the way to the South African army camp to report the news," he said. He did not think any of the children went willingly.

Black coalition seen as Turnhalle alternative

25 July 77

The Committee of Heads recommended list of 1977, first met on Wednesday at the Building. After discussion by the small sub-committee referred it to a second meeting, held on Friday, to discuss staffing priorities, comments by Heads and who now present it to the Council.

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A coalition of seven parties and tribal factions was formally constituted here yesterday as an alternative to the Turnhalle and the South West Africa People's Organisation.

Known as the Namibia National Front, it resulted from a merger between the Namibia National Con-

vention and Namibia National Council, both of which had lost members to Swapo.

Its detailed principles and programme are to be made known later.

Parties in the front are the left-leaning SWA National Union with mainly Herero support, a faction of the Damara-based Namibia African People's Democratic Organisation and the Voice of the

People, with mainly Nama and Damara support.

Tribal organisations in the Front are the Damara Council, the Damara Tribal Executive and factions of the Mbandero tribe of Hereros and Bondelswarts tribe of Namas.

It was reliably learnt that the Front would, like its constituent coalitions, strive for independence for SWA/Namibia as a unitary state with majority rule.

It accepted at a weekend conference that whites were entitled to stay in SWA/Namibia with the same rights and obligations as blacks.

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I. For Immediate Implementation as a Matter of Extreme Urgency

School of Economics (Division of Economic History):

R510 for 1977 only, owing to shortfall in salary for teaching staff (see attached annexure).

II. Recommended List of Staffing Priorities 1977:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Romance Studies | Chair of Italian |
| 2. Archaeology | Lectureship |
| 3. Cultural History | Lectureship |
| 4. School of Economics (Division of Economic History) | Teaching assistance (approx. R2 500, half of a Junior Lectureship) |
| 5. School of Librarianship | R3 500 (+ 10%) teaching assistance |
| 6(a) School of Economics (Division of Economics) | part-time clerical assistant (approx. R1 800) |
| (b) Religious Studies | ½ clerical assistance (approx. R1 000) |
| 7. Anthropology | Junior Lectureship in Social Anthropology |
| 8. Political Science | Junior Lectureship |
| 9. History | Lectureship |
| 10. School of Economics (Division of Economics) | Lectureship |
| 11. Speech and Drama | Technical Instructor |
| 12. Religious Studies | Senior Lectureship |
| 13. African Languages | Junior Lectureship in Xhosa |
| 14. German | Junior Lectureship (trade-in of graduate assistantship and 5 demonstrator sessions) |
| 15. Romance Studies | Junior Lectureship in French |
| 16. Speech and Drama | Lectureship |

ANGOLAN SOLDIERS KILLED

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — An Angolan soldier has been killed by security forces during a border skirmish in South African controlled Owanbo, defence HQ in Pretoria announced last night. The incident occurred on April 13, when three MPLA soldiers were attempting to slip across the border into South West Africa to obtain food supplies. The MPLA soldiers were intercepted by a security force patrol which opened fire on them as they attempted to return to Angola. One MPLA soldier was killed in the skirmish and the other two managed to escape, Brig. Bill Mathews, director of operations, announced last night. "This was not only a blatant violation of the border, but also a sign of MPLA's inability to fulfill its obligations to both its soldiers and the population in southern Angola.

The MPLA soldiers wanted to obtain food supplies on the South West African side," Brig. Mathews said. During the first 20 days of April, security forces had killed 20 Swapo terrorists in 14 separate incidents. On at least two occasions, the South Africans fired on Swapo positions inside Angolan territory, but only after their positions had come under heavy fire from the other side. The South Africans suffered no casualties during the same period, although four security forces vehicles were damaged in landmine incidents.

The biggest engagement occurred on April 11, when a security force patrol ran into a Swapo ambush, drawing small arms and mortar fire. The patrol engaged the enemy in a brisk fire-fight and the Swapo terrorists broke off the engagement and fled in a northerly direction, towards Angola. Making contact a second time, the security forces poured heavy fire into the terrorist ranks, killing 10 of them. Six Swapo terrorists were killed in another skirmish on April 16, when a security force patrol came under heavy mortar fire.

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27/4/77
SA men kill 20
Swapo guerillas

225

Staff Reporter

TWENTY Swapo guerillas and an Angolan soldier were killed by South African security forces during the first 20 days of April, Defence Headquarters in Pretoria announced last night.

All the killings occurred during skirmishes on the Owambo/Angolan border operational area. There were no South African security force casualties, Brigadier Bill Mathews, SADF Director of Operations, said.

The incident involving the Angolan soldier occurred on April 13 when three MPLA soldiers tried to

slip across the border into South West Africa.

They were intercepted by a security forces patrol and during an exchange of fire. One soldier was killed and the other two escaped.

The 20 Swapo guerillas were killed in separate incidents.

The biggest engagement occurred on April 11, when a security forces patrol ran into a Swapo ambush, drawing small arms and mortar fire. The guerillas fled. The security forces followed and made contact with the enemy and killed 10 of them.

SWA ^{00/1/77}
poll ^{ROM}
⁽²²⁵⁾

WINDHOEK — Whites whose names are not on South West Africa's voters' roll and are thus not eligible to vote in the May 17 referendum on interim government and independence for the territory, will be invited to express their views in an unofficial opinion poll.

However, they should have lived in the territory for five years or should own fixed property worth about R15 000, it was announced in Windhoek yesterday.

The National Party in the territory has sanctioned such a poll following representations from Whites in SWA who are not entitled to take part in the referendum — Sa-
pa .

A grim silence as SWA talks go on

28/11/77
ROR
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By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.— The talks between South Africa and the five Western Security Council members have survived the first day and will continue this morning at about 10 am.

But, from the grim silence which has descended on the crucial talks, this appears the only encouraging sign so far.

All six delegations to the talks in the Cabinet room of the H. F. Verwoerd Building have refused to say even whether they are proceeding smoothly.

The special Turnhalle committee, which is on standby for consultation, if necessary, was not called in to the talks yesterday. The German Ambassador, Mr Hans Joachim Eick, told waiting newsmen when he left that there was no plan yet to meet the committee.

The talks got under way yesterday morning when the Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, and Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, leader of the South African delegation, met the American, British, French, Canadian and West German emissaries.

The Prime Minister only attended the formal opening. Discussions lasted 90 minutes and adjourned at 12:30 pm.

They resumed at 4:35 pm for just more than an hour.

GERALD REILLY reports that South Africa must either make concessions to demands by the five powers or it will sacrifice their protection in the Security Council.

This, Pretoria sources claim, is the grim alternative facing the Government. If South Africa loses the protection of Britain, France and the United States, economic sanctions and a tight arms embargo are certain.

The demands being made by the five power delegation are based on a UN resolution last year which calls for South Africa's withdrawal from SWA/Namibia, unsupervised elections, the participation of Swapo, and a unitary constitution.



The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, leads delegates at yesterday's talks into the cabinet room. Behind him is the United States deputy Ambassador at the United Nations, Mr Don McHenry, and the Department of Information's head of Press liaison, Mr Koos Venter.

Take four children to the Rand Show and before you've located the information booth they will be at the roller-coaster. They'll clutch the hurtling car and scream at every dive and spin... and when the ride is over they'll want to try it again. This year the show is open to all races on all days for the first time. And the children are making the most of it. © Picture by Jimmy Limbe.

29/4/77 JAL

More talks on SWA likely

29/4/77 JAL

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John Patten, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A further round of top-level talks on the future of SWA/Namibia is now on the cards as the three-day exploratory conference between the Government and five Western delegations draws to a close in Cape Town today.

The 11-member Turnhalle committee left Cape Town this afternoon with plans for direct discussions in the evening.

The left-off a final two-hour round of talks with the Government representatives under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Pieter Vorster.

Whether future talks will bring together the parties involved in hammering out an internationally accepted solution to the SWA/Namibia situation remains to be seen.

and the Turnhalle — will depend on whether a basis of future negotiations can be reached as a result of this week's bargaining with the five Western delegations.

All parties concerned in this week's talks are still refusing to divulge any details of the drift of the talks, but there have been

indications that South Africa is prepared to see if Western and Turnhalle ideas on finding some UN role in the holding of territory-wide elections can be synchronised, and whether the way can be opened for Swapo to test its political strength in a referendum or election alongside other political movements.

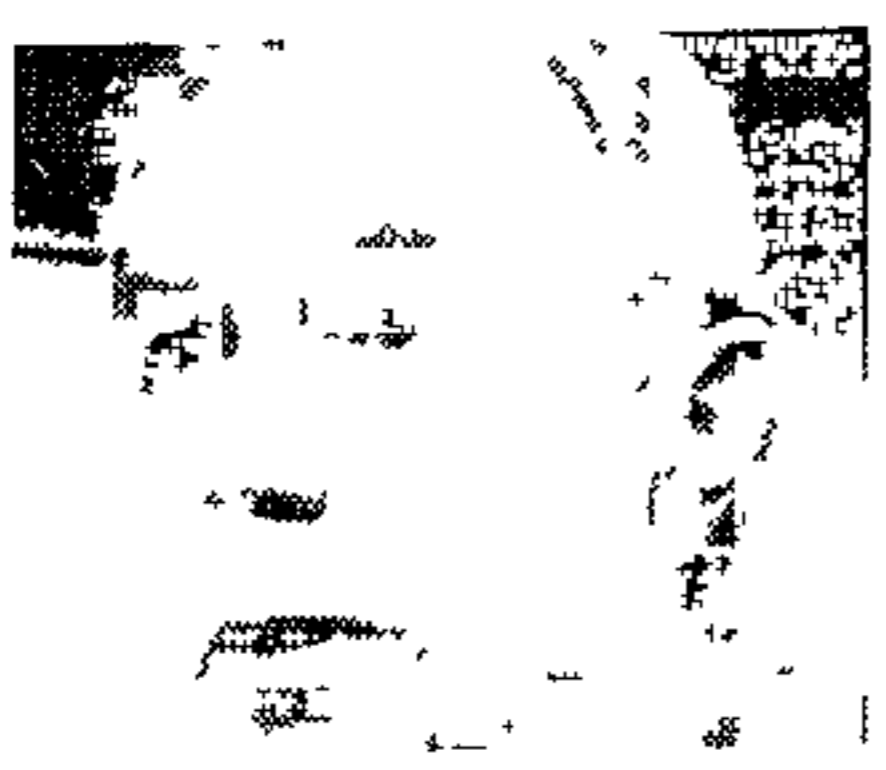
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29/4/77 RD

Exciting, but let's hope it's not too late

Vorster meets the Big Five over SWA

IN TERMS of traditional White South African politics the Turnhalle, as far as it has come, was a great nabout and a most exciting political exercise



Mr Japie Basson, Opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs, has for years urged the Government to give SWA Namibia independence Today, Mr Basson, a former SWA MP gives his views on the Turnhalle.

Under its roof it brought Black, White and Brown people together round a table. Despite their diverse identities, and the coincidence of ethnicity and regionality, particularly in respect of the far-northern sector of the territory and the area of Rehoboth in the south, the delegations agreed that they all belong to one integral fatherland and have a common future

to become independent As recently as the 1974 general election, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, still bluffed the White voters of SWA/Namibia by making them believe that they would be in a position to determine their own future separately from the rest of the country.

and the participation of Swapo in the processes leading to independence

Thousands of voters firmly believed, for instance, that Owambo and other Black regions in the north would opt for a separate independence, leaving the White-controlled south to join up with the Republic

In dealing with the Rhodesia question earlier this year, the South African Foreign Minister said in London that a negotiated settlement there must be acceptable to all parties, including war leader Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo A settlement "must be acceptable to all Rhodesians, including the ones who count," Dr Hilgard Muller said

On that basis they resolved to establish a sovereign state in which colour discrimination would be absent and society would be open. A Bill of Rights would safeguard the right of the individual and of a people to be their own cultural self if they wish, but all would have full citizenship and share in the government at the centre, without the danger of group domination

All these governmental exercises in political futility brought every international agency out against us the United Nations, the Security Council and the International Court of Justice, who finally declared South Africa's continued presence in SWA/Namibia "illegal"

It is difficult to see how the Government can take a different view in respect of Swapo in SWA/Namibia and how it can avoid the demand for a general election in which all parties are free to participate

The details of the constitutional framework in which they hope to achieve these aims have not yet been publicised, so that a proper evaluation of their work can not yet be made

Scores of Black and Brown leaders left the country and set themselves up for action from abroad Out of it another revolutionary force — the military wing of Swapo — was born in Southern Africa, and some thousands of SWA/Namibians mostly northerners, crossed the border to join the revolutionary ranks outside

In 1971 it proposed to the International Court that a general plebiscite be held among all the inhabitants of the territory to determine what their political views were on its administration

Their first target is an interim government now, and from there the plan is to advance to full independence by the end of next year

These are the real problems which the Turnhalle now have to face Relatively successful as they were in their own deliberations so far, they remain the victims of circumstances not of their own making

The Government was willing to have an international agency, the International Court itself, supervise the plebiscite jointly with it

It would be fruitless to expect perfection and nothing but approval from everybody in the interim stage. It won't be difficult to pinpoint the kind of shortcomings which inevitably flow from an exercise in compromise once the constitutional proposals become officially known But what is certain is that South West Africa and its peoples have already left the anachronistic race policies of the Government in the Republic a long way behind

The Government and all its works are suspect outside Few in the organised world believe that, left in the hands of the present Government, SWA/Namibia would advance to a state of non-racialism and real independence without delay They therefore make demands which, in its most reduced terms have the support of all the major Western powers

The problem is, there would first have to be some sort of constitutional machinery before proper elections could be held Would it have to mean another "Geneva conference" And could it be expected of Nujoma and Swapo's other leaders to be more "amenable" than Mugabe and Nkomo were in Geneva?

Unfortunately the bedeviling factor in the picture is that there is much of a "tootateness" surrounding the Turnhalle scene

The withdrawal of South Africa, free elections in the territory under the supervision of the United Nations,

This is a sombre conclusion and I sincerely hope I am wrong, but it remains a question whether the SWA/Namibian — and the Rhodesian — questions are going to be solved in peace A decade ago, yes, it would have been possible.

The present Government effectively in control of SWA/Namibia for 29 years now, most of the time failed to prepare the territory for unity and independence It employed every device to impose its own policies of fragmentation and apartheid on the country and its people

But, as I understand the matter, the revolutionary armies now operating separately against SWA/Namibia and Rhodesia have both adopted the philosophy of force and uprootment as the only effective means of achieving their aims

They never seemed to see it as inevitable that the territory as a whole would have

A South African soldier at the border between SWA and Angola . . . Serfontein says South Africa will have to spend hundreds of millions of extra rands to maintain its army

We're heading for a double disaster

THE VISIT of the five Western diplomats to Mr Vorster in Cape Town dramatically symbolises the extent of South Africa's international isolation.

It also highlights the collapse of the Government's foreign policy in general. Particularly in SWA/Namibia, where its total strategy is built on the Turnhalle interim government.

The South African Government's move to establish an interim government for SWA/Namibia through the Turnhalle constitutional conference by perhaps July this year, means that South Africa is heading for a disastrous political double.

Firstly, she is supporting and actively launching a constitutional UDI in a territory which has been the centre of international dispute for more than 30 years.

Secondly, South Africa is committing herself to her own Vietnam, by becoming involved in a war which she perhaps cannot lose, but almost surely can never win, in a territory from which she had agreed to withdraw.

As with the Americans in Vietnam, South Africa will be forced to leave the territory eventually with equal dishonour and loss of national pride.

With South Africa heading this way, it is not surprising that a key Western diplomat recently told me, "We are facing an inbuilt conflict situation."

The South African strategy seems to be one of toughness and no compromise. It hopes to win



Rand Daily Mail Southern Africa specialist J H P Serfontein strongly believes the Government has committed a major blunder in SWA own Namibia. Now, as the Big Five Western powers attempt to persuade Mr Vorster to adopt a different course, he assesses the situation from his point of view. Serfontein is author of the recently published book "Namibia?"

These people either do not understand the facts surrounding the Turnhalle and the whole Namibian situation properly, or else they support it for the wrong reasons.

The Turnhalle idea of people of all races getting together round the table to plan the future of SWA/Namibia is an exciting one.

But these people fail to realise that the Turnhalle in its present form is something different.

Most opposition leaders in favour of the idea do so primarily because they want to embarrass Mr Vorster politically inside South Africa, although that might not be in the interest of Namibians themselves.

There are a number of important internal and external factors why a Turnhalle interim government can never solve the Namibian problems. And these would have existed had the Turnhalle constitution been a model and the best the world had ever seen.

The internal factors are the following:

● Firstly, the weakness of the present constitution and in the conference itself. It was constituted on a purely

ethnic basis which excluded Swapo and other political parties.

The constitution over-emphasises ethnicity and seems to entrench the economic and social position of the Whites.

● Secondly, the decision to exclude returned political exiles from participating in national politics reflects heavily on the credibility of the Turnhalle.

● Thirdly, there can be no doubt that the Turnhalle represents a minority. Dr De Vries, the highly respected and influential church leader, claims it cannot be higher than 20 per cent.

● Fourthly, ethnic elections in terms of the new Turnhalle constitution will never be acceptable to the African states, or even to the West and the majority of Namibians.

● Fifthly, the continuous links of the National Party in the territory with the mother party in South Africa confirms the worst suspicions that South Africa will continue to be involved in SWA even should the National Party later break its links with Pretoria.

The external factors are:

● Firstly, that South Africa

cannot unilaterally solve a problem which is a matter of international dispute, which she herself has admitted has an international character and over which she has been involved in past negotiations with international bodies of the UN.

● Secondly, South Africa is acting against the established precedent of decolonisation accepted by the international world since 1945.

In SWA Namibia, South Africa is the de facto colonial power. As such she must convene a conference, chair it as the British are about to in Rhodesia and invite the leading political parties to attend. And a UN presence is unavoidable.

● Thirdly, no permanent solution is possible without acceptance and support of the frontline states. This has been proved over and over again in the Rhodesian situation, where the British continuously consult the states.

The fact that Mr Vorster is talking to Western diplomats and not to frontline states illustrates the extent of collapse of his policy.

● Fourthly, the moderate West African countries — the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Liberia — are fully backing

Swapo's demands for an international conference, thus refuting all Turnhalle claims about splits in the OAU over SWA Namibia.

● Fifthly, there is the formidable international support for Swapo and in particular her growing reliance on the Eastern Bloc.

● Sixthly, the West is over a barrel because of its rescue operations in the past.

To counter future Russian intervention, the West might be forced for the first time to apply a form of sanction against South Africa on the SWA Namibian issue.

● Seventhly, the military situation. Regardless of its present problems, Swapo will obviously continue its military operations, with gradual but increased support from the Eastern Bloc.

This means that South Africa will have to spend hundreds of millions of extra rands to maintain its army.

The question is how long we can afford this expenditure on a war that will never end. And whilst we are facing increasing economic problems.

White South Africans must face up to the facts. That the problem of Namibia will not be solved by avoiding the realities, however unacceptable and however unpleasant.

And should the present South African leadership fail in its handling of what should be a relatively easy problem, then the future of South Africa itself must be grim indeed.

enough support inside the territory and internationally which might lead to de facto acceptance of the Turnhalle in SWA/Namibia if not overt recognition.
It hopes that the deadlock on Rhodesia, the confusion in Angola and the threat of Russian imperialism will eventually force the West and the African states to persuade Swapo to deal with the Turnhalle.
The anti-South Africa stand led by Swapo is simply explained. Based on UN Security Council resolutions, there should be an international conference involving the Namibian people, the South African Government and the UN, followed by a South African withdrawal and free elections under supervision.
I am amazed to find informed people in opposition parties, newspapers, Western diplomats and the business community who argue that the Turnhalle provides a base for future negotiations. They claim it is an important step forward, whatever its weakness.

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Kidnapping of Owambo school-children

*4 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

Whether the Chief Minister of Owambo has made representations to his Department in regard to the kidnapping of school-children by Swapo members, if so, (a) what was the nature of the representations and (b) what steps are being taken by his Department in the matter

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

Yes.

- (a) That the act be brought to the notice of the United Nations and to raise objections on the matter and that a stern request and warning be addressed to the Angola Government to ensure that the terrorism from their area is stopped and that the children be returned
- (b) The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the necessary action.

SWA decision delayed?

20/4/77

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CAPE TOWN — Independence for South West Africa may have to be postponed following the three-day world talks on the territory here.

The postponement would mean the Turnhalle constitutional conference would also have to postpone its planned petition to the South African Government for an interim government to lead the territory to independence.

Statements from the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Western delegations said the talks were frank and useful, but they would not elaborate.

Mr Vorster, who referred to the area as South West Africa, said he would first have to report to the Government.

The spokesman for the five Western delegations, America's Mr R. McHenry, who referred to the area as Namibia and smiled at Mr Vorster's reference to South West Africa, said the delegations would first report to their respective governments before commenting.

Both statements said

further talks were envisaged, but no date and venue had been set.

Although it could not be confirmed, it appears the Western delegations argued that the Turnhalle should be turned into a multiracial political movement to fight open elections against Swapo.

This would pave the way for Swapo's direct participation for the first time in South West Africa's political affairs, on an electoral basis.

And yesterday, in a special appeal to the Western powers that the Turnhalle would create an atmosphere for a civil war, the publicity secretary of Swapo, Mr D Tjongarero, said Swapo was prepared to be subjected to the will of the Namibian people through open and national elections under United Nations supervision and control.

Mr Tjongarero told the

Western delegations. The people of Namibia are watching with keen interest your second meeting with the South African Government as the last hope for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian dispute.

The Turnhalle solution is unacceptable to the bulk of the Namibian population.

The white referendum to be held on May 17 is a clear indication of the continuation of the policy of white supremacy in Namibia, against the will of the Namibian people and the world at large.

Meanwhile, the Turnhalle delegation arrived in Windhoek yesterday after remaining on standby in Cape Town for possible consultation.

The leader of the white delegation to the Turnhalle, Mr A H du Plessis, said he could not envisage any immediate changes because of the Cape Town talks.

He confirmed the white referendum would go ahead as scheduled.

He said the Turnhalle delegates had been kept fully informed of the progress during the negotiations.

He described the negotiations so far as "constructive and illuminating."

Sources in Windhoek said the Western powers would provisionally not insist that South Africa immediately end its administration of South West Africa.

They said the Western nations had insisted at Cape Town on internationally supervised elections and Swapo participation. They also suggested the interim government be delayed.

Turnhalle delegates had not agreed with this, but had indicated that simultaneous elections with some kind of international observation might be acceptable to them.

They thought the next meeting in Cape Town between Western nations and the South African Government would be held within a month. — PC-SAPA.

... or SWA may wait

30/4/77

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The South African Government may have to postpone its independence plans for South West Africa this year following the three days of talks with five Western Powers.

A statement after the talks yesterday said further talks were envisaged after the five foreign delegations had reported back to their governments.

The postponement would mean that the Turnhalle conference would also have to postpone its planned petition to the South African Government for an interim government to lead the territory to independence.

Although it could not be confirmed, it appears that the Western delegations argued at the Cape Town talks that the Turnhalle should be turned into a multiracial political movement to fight open elections against Swapo. This would at the same time pave the way for Swapo's direct participation for the first time in South West Africa's political affairs.

Western demands have been that South West Africa should be independent by December next year, and although the South African Government has not responded, it has not opposed that date. This means legislation for the independence process could be postponed till next year.

The Windhoek Advertiser, in a report accredited to a special correspondent, yesterday also speculated that legislation for interim government in South West Africa might be postponed.

The report said, "It appears that Mr Vorster has agreed to acknowledge that the Western powers will have to produce meaningful results as far as the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity are concerned."

The newspaper said it had received information that Mr Vorster "seemed prepared to make sacrifices to reduce pressure on South Africa."

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VORSTER BOWS

By CLIVE
COWLEY

Tribune Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK: A major step towards a South West Africa solution was taken at the Cape Town talks between South Africa and the five Western countries represented in the United Nations Security Council.

The talks opened the way for national elections under international supervision with the militant South West Africa People's Organisation taking part. Sources close to the Turnhalle said today that South Africa had agreed such elections before independence on or about December 31. The elections were a cornerstone of the demands western countries made on behalf of the Security Council.

Insisted

The sources said South Africa had insisted, despite demands for a postponement, that an interim government based on the Turnhalle proposals would be formed later this year, with representation for all groups.

The West feared such a move would goad Swapo into declaring itself a government-in-exile and a spring for more help in its armed struggle on the border.

The Western envoys are reported to have accepted that elections could be held along ethnic lines provided they took place simultaneously throughout the country. The sources said the

nature of the international supervision would be discussed in future talks. South Africa had rejected UN supervision but would be asked to be involved in supervising the elections. Western countries are now expected to try to persuade Swapo to participate in the elections despite its strong opposition to their ethnic basis.

Conceded

Political observers believe that, although South Africa did not agree to all the UN demands, it conceded enough to stave off the danger of UN-sponsored sanctions.

It was learnt that South Africa had agreed that political exiles could return as long as they did not promote violent activities.

A decision was also made to drop a clause in the draft constitution which would have barred exiles from politics for five years after their return.

The Sunday Tribune's Graham Linscott writes:

The development brings general non-communist recognition of an independent government in South West a good deal closer.

Sources warn that the terms reached during three days of tough talking should be regarded as progress towards agreement rather than a breakthrough.

A sticking point could be the form of interim administration to be devised for the territory. If the South African government proceeds with legislation to confer this interim status on South West negotiating could become more difficult.

Diplomatic sources point out that it is easier for their countries to negotiate directly with South Africa as the mandatory power than it would be

SUN TRIB
1/5/77

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with a government which they do not recognise.

Similarly, it seemed likely that a strictly ethnic basis to elections would be challenged by the Nato countries involved in this week's talks.

Mr Vorster yesterday described the talks as discussions about cardinal matters that will to a high degree influence South Africa's future.

Addressing a National Party rally at the Vredendal showgrounds he said that because further talks were to follow, he could not and dared not say more about this week's talks.

West can't ignore us, says Vorster.
Page 7

SWAPO JURY on elections

HAT Mercury Correspondent 2/5/77

JOHANNESBURG — Swapo last night took a tough line on the South West Africa settlement talks as the South African Government appeared to make an important concession on free elections involving the militant movement.

Its two top spokesmen, UN representative Ben Theo Gurirab and representative for Europe Peter Katjavivi, made it clear Swapo would not enter pre-independence elections unless they were held on non-ethnic lines, were controlled by the United Nations and not by any other international grouping; S.A. abandoned its plans to establish an ethnic-based Turnhalle interim government; and S.A. Security Forces were first withdrawn from the territory.

But Mr. Katjavivi, speaking from Vienna, said Swapo would enter elections if the Turnhalle, representing sections of the territory's ethnic

groups, was regarded merely as another political party.

"South Africa must withdraw its security forces. Only in this way can conditions be created in which elections can be held. . . . The Turnhalle can participate of course. After all, we are talking about democracy," said Mr. Katjavivi.

Their statements came as envoys representing the big five Western powers — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — were said to have extracted important concessions from Mr. Vorster after warning that selective sanctions would be imposed if South Africa refused to budge on its position.

S.A.'s aim

The Government was said to have accepted the principle of free elections paving the way for Swapo participation.

But it was believed determined to install in Windhoek a Turnhalle-proposed interim government.

A leading Turnhalle delegate, Chief Clemens Kapuud, last night said he was convinced the Government would press ahead with its plans to establish an interim government and insist on elections on an ethnic basis.

But others believed the Government may have accepted that the Turn-

halle interim Government should not be established.

This would meet western demands.

Another aggravation is that Swapo wants national elections with constituencies based on population distribution regardless of race, while the Turnhalle delegates and the S.A. Government are pushing for electoral divisions based on ethnic grouping.

Unity move in SWA

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The Star's Africa
News Service

STAR
2/5/77

WINDHOEK — A move to unite ethnic groups and parties represented in the Turnhalle as a political front or alliance gained impetus with the South African decision to allow national elections before independence in SWA/Namibia.

In the Cape Town talks with Western countries, South Africa agreed to elections with international observers and Swapo participation.

It was learnt from reliable sources here today that a referendum was also possible to test whatever constitution is devised for independence on or about December 31 next year.

The elections would be held subsequently in terms of the independence constitution.

Western countries represented in the United Nations Security Council had demanded, in Cape Town, that the UN should supervise elections in the territory.

PROPOSAL

In the talks South Africa argued a case for an international commission to observe rather than supervise elections. All interested parties would be represented in the commission if the proposal is accepted.

Sources close to the Turnhalle said the Cape Town talks did not produce a hard-and-fast agreement. Major progress was made, which would lead to further consultations and talks.

They stressed also that South Africa would definitely institute an interim government in the territory in the second half of this year, despite Western demands for a postponement.

The constitution committee of the Turnhalle is to meet here on May 16 to discuss the outcome of the Cape Town talks as well as other business.

● Windhoek's big huddle — Page 3.

Swapo run 'death camp'

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STAR

2/5/77

NAIROBI.— A group of SWA/Namibian exiles, living in Kenya because they are out of step with the present leadership of Swapo, are appealing to the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity for a commission of inquiry to visit a Swapo camp in Zambia

Two men, who claim to have escaped from the camp, Boroma, arrived in Nairobi at the weekend saying that more than 1 000 SWA/Namibians were being held there in starvation conditions.

Mr. Hizipo Shikondombolo and Mr. Sakarias Elago said the Swapo dissidents had been detained in July last year by the Zambians on the orders of Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma because they had "pointed out the weaknesses of Swapo leadership and demanded some modest readjustments".

CHALLENGED

The leader of the dissidents is Mr. Andreas Shupanga, one of Swapo's founders, who challenged Mr Nujoma for the leadership last year.

He has now been in prison in either Zambia or Tanzania for nearly a year without trial in spite of considerable pressure on Mr Nujoma from Western European liberals to give him one.

The two escapees alleged that detainees who try to escape are shot and that four were shot in cold blood last August when they were allowed to set out for Angola from Boroma. Eleven others were seriously wounded in the same incident.

Food in the camp was always inadequate. When the two left Boroma, 33 detainees were suffering from starvation. They had sunken faces, deep sunk their bodies had
Guard
ian News Service

The big hurdle for SWA

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STAR
2/5/77

John Patten, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Legislation this session to provide for an interim government in SWA/Namibia could become the one major issue that will decide whether international recognition of a political settlement in the territory is possible.

This is the issue which has to be settled at the important followup talks being planned between the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council and the South African Government, which are expected before the UN debate on South Africa resumes on June 6.

The interim government, which is cardinal to the Turnhalle timetable to independence, is being opposed by the Western nations before free elections involving Swapo are held under international surveillance.

DOUBTFUL

It is regarded as extremely doubtful that Swapo would agree to take part in elections held after a Turnhalle interim government was already in control.

Since the three-day talks in Cape Town last week, Swapo has taken a tough line on conditions under which it would take part — and it is widely accepted that if Swapo boycotts pre-independence elections, then world recognition of an independent SWA/Namibia would be almost out of the question.

Swapo is reported to have set four stiff conditions for its participation:

- The elections would have to be nonethnic
- Controlled by the UN, not by any other international grouping
- The interim government based on the Turnhalle plan would have to be abandoned.
- South African security forces would have to be withdrawn first.

FLEXIBILITY

Swapo would, however, apparently be willing to contest elections against the Turnhalle as a political party.

This is the knife-edge situation on which the second round of talks could rest, in spite of flexibility shown by the Turnhalle and the South African Government in last week's talks, which have raised hopes that a role for the UN in the elections can be found, and that no obstruction will be put in Swapo's way to take part.

SA moves on SWA get top publicity

STAR
2/5/77

The Star Bureau

LONDON. Reports of "significant concessions" by the South African Government in its talks on SWA/Namibia are given prominence in several British national newspapers today.

According to the Financial Times, they include a willingness to hold some form of national election in the territory in which Swapo would be allowed to take part, if the movement could be persuaded to do so.

The paper's Johannesburg correspondent quotes a "diplomat" as saying, "There have been significant concessions. The whole thing has been much more flexible than I dreamed possible."

But the source added that there were many "checks and balances and none of it is sold to anybody, it has got to be discussed with all kinds of outside people, many of whom are extremely suspicious."

It is also reported that the Western countries have agreed to adopt a softer line on UN demands for an immediate South African military withdrawal from the territory.

Nambra - General

July - Dec.

Security forces kill 3 more SWA terrorists

Cape Times 2/7/76

PRETORIA — Three more terrorists were killed, and one severely wounded in a skirmish between security forces and a group of terrorists on Wednesday south of Owambo, a joint statement by the SA Defence Force Headquarters and the SA Police Headquarters said here yesterday.

One member of the Security Forces, a member of the SA Police, was very slightly wounded, the statement said.

The statement added that the group of terrorists was the same as that which moved southward after security force action in Owambo last month.

The statement said (text) "At 1500 on June 30, 1976, the combined security forces made contact with a group of terrorists. They were the same terrorists who moved southwards earlier this month as a result of security force action in Owambo.

"During the skirmish three terrorists were killed and one seriously wounded and arrested. One member of the security force, a member of the SA Police, was very slightly wounded. Several automatic rifles, pistols and ammunition of Russian origin were confiscated.

Traces of heavy bleeding

"Pursuit to eliminate the remaining fleeing terrorists is continuing unabated. One of the fleeing terrorists left traces of heavy bleeding. Since the combined operation south of Owambo began on June 14, 1976, six of the terrorists have been put out of action.

"The operation is taking place in heavily wooded, unpopulated and mountainous area which makes pursuit action considerably difficult.

"So far the security forces have succeeded to a large extent in preventing this group of terrorists from posing threat to the local inhabitants." — Sapa

Swapo men's appeal refused

CAPE TIMES 3/7/76

WINDHOEK — Mr Justice J J Strydom yesterday refused the application by two members of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) to appeal against jail sentences imposed on them for refusing to testify during the Swakopmund terrorism trial recently.

Giving judgment, Mr Strydom said the Swakopmund trial had been very important. Firm action was required when a citizen refused to give evidence in a court case.

The men, Mr Victor Nkandi and Mr Axel Johannes, were given the maximum sentence of one year for their refusal to testify.

After considering the merits of the application he had decided there was no reasonable chance another court would reach a different decision, the judge said.

In the circumstances, the

men's application for bail was unnecessary and was refused.

The applicants had asked for bail whether their application was rejected or not.

In the event of their application being rejected the applicants said they intended petitioning the Chief Justice and requested bail pending the outcome of their petition.

Earlier Mr David Soggot, appearing for the two men, said the applicants were bringing an action for damages against the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

They were claiming R500 each for alleged maltreatment while in custody.

Mr Johannes alleges in his affidavit that he was deprived of food and sleep for long periods and was chained up and beaten by a Constable Coetzee Sapa.

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CAPE FILES
SAP 3/7/76
man
dies in
terror
clash

PRETORIA.— A member of the South African Police and two armed terrorists were killed when security forces made contact with terrorists yesterday.

A joint statement by the SA Defence headquarters and the SA Police headquarters issued here last night said:

At 14.20 hours on 2/7/76, security forces made contact again with the remaining group of terrorists who had been moving southwards earlier this month.

During the skirmish, a member of the security forces, a member of the SA Police, and two armed terrorists were killed. The skirmish took place in a bushy area.

Since the beginning of the joint operation south of Owambo on June 14, 1976, eight of the terrorists have been put out of action.

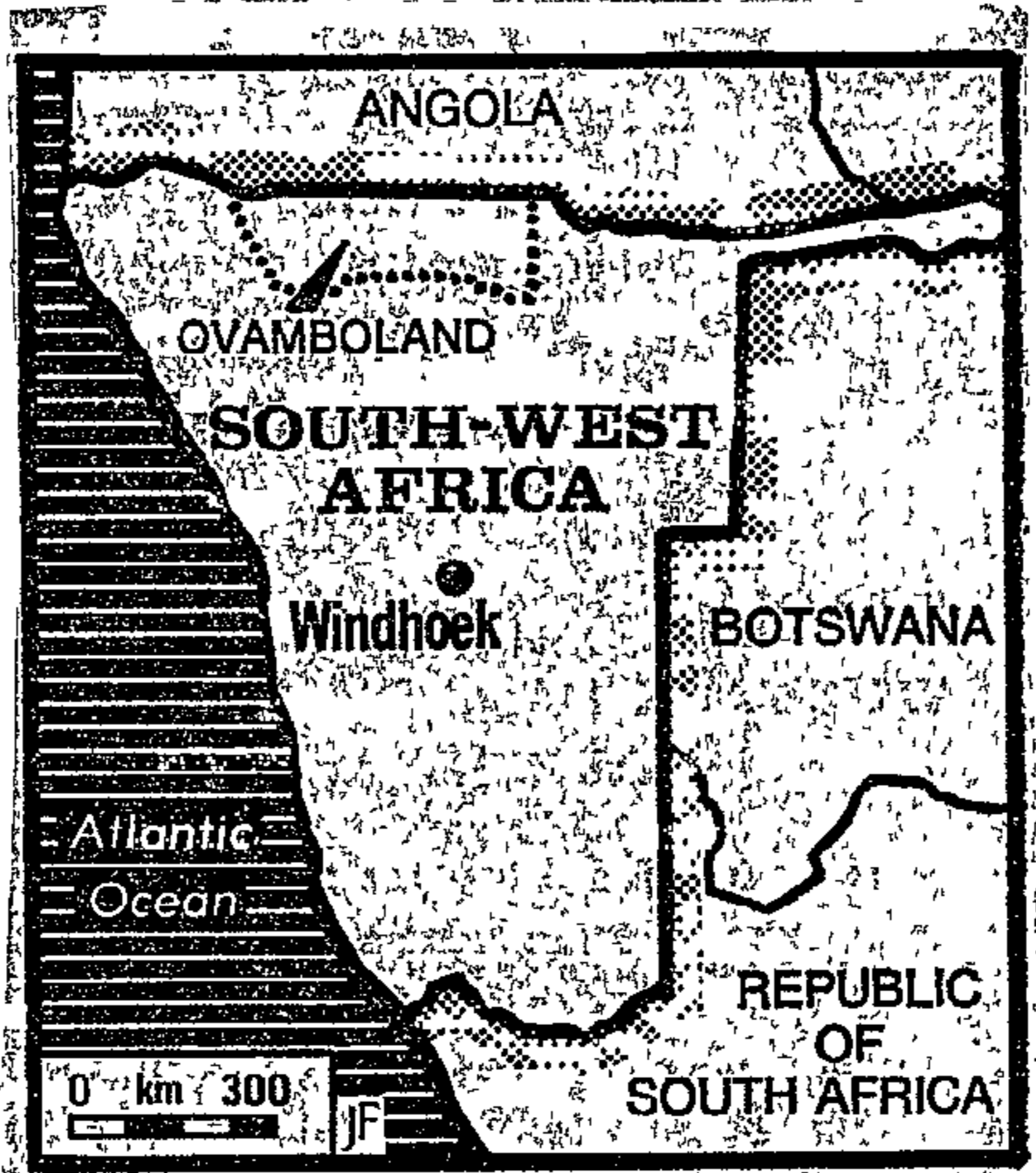
Pursuit aimed at wiping out the remaining fleeing terrorists, continues uninterrupted.

The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, announced in a separate statement that the policeman killed was Warrant Officer F. P. P. Bezuidenhout, 47, who was married with four children, and who served in Pretoria.

The statement said: The Minister wishes to express his sincere condolences to the next of kin on behalf of himself and the SA Department of Police.

The statement said arrangements for the funeral of Warrant Officer Bezuidenhout would be announced later. — Sapa

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MAP shows area in which incident happened.

ARGUS 6/7/76

Three die in SWA terror

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — An Ovambo farmer was shot and his wife and son bayoneted to death in a terrorist attack in northern Ovamboland on Friday night, according to Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General of the Indigenous People of South West Africa.

The attack — the first on civilians in recent weeks — took place close to the Angolan border.

Mr De Wet said the insurgents entered Ovamboland from Angola, returning there after the attack.

The size of the insurgent group is not known.

The farmer and his wife have so far been identified only as Filemon and Lucina.

The name of the boy is not known.

Parents, child killed in SWA raid

CAPE
TIMES
7/7/76
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A bodyguard of the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, was one of the three people killed by terrorists in Owambo at the weekend.

The bodyguard, Mr. Filemon Mwaukange, was dragged from his kraal at Edundja, near the Angola border, on Sunday night and shot dead. His wife and four-year-old daughter were stabbed to death with bayonets.

After the killing, the raiders set fire to the kraal and retreated over the border.

Last month, announcing the death of 18 Swapo guerrillas in May, Brigadier Ben Roos, director of army operations, said the Army had intensified its campaign against terrorists at the request of Pastor Ndjoba.

In one of the most recent terrorist incidents involving civilians, an Anglican priest, Mr. Cornelius Nshitendi, was killed in an ambush near the border village of Epinga, which had been abandoned by its 400 residents, on June 11.

A 12-year-old boy was wounded in the same attack.

In May the following fatal incidents took place:

- An Owambo shopkeeper was murdered by terrorists.
- An African was killed and three others were wounded by a landmine.
- An elderly Owambo herdsman was shot dead in front of an Owambo farmer and his family.

Owambo citizens were outraged at the "senseless killing", but they were not intimidated, Pastor Ndjoba said last night.

Earlier yesterday the Commissioner-General of the indigenous people of South West Africa, Mr. Jannie de

Wet, told Sapa that schoolteacher had also been abducted in the raid. Later reports said the teacher was one of 10 people abducted by the insurgents. There were also reports that an unidentified shopkeeper was shot dead in the raid.

Terrorists near Angola

8/7/76 AM

Mercury Africa Bureau
OKAVANGO — 10 Terror raiders have kidnapped people near the Angola border.

It was in the area where a tribal policeman, his wife and baby daughter were butchered at the weekend.

Information about the abductions was disclosed yesterday by the Commissioner General for the Indignous People of South West Africa, Mr. Jannie de Wet.

But he added that the authorities did not know if the same gang was responsible for the killings and the kidnappings.

Mr. de Wet said the abductions occurred last week and at the weekend east of the Oshikango border post, the scene of Friday night's murders.

In the attack, the policeman, Mr. Filemon Mwaukange, was dragged from his family kraal at Endudja, riddled with machine gun fire and then mutilated.

The killers bayoneted his wife, Mrs. Lusina Mwaukange, and four-year-old daughter to death.

Mr. de Wet discounted Press reports that Mr. Mwaukange, who had been assigned to guard the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, had been murdered by his own sons.

There was no evidence to support this claim, he said, as the raiders had not been seen, although their tracks had been followed up to the Angolan border.

He said the man's two sons had left Owambo in 1974 and, according to reports circulating among villagers, had joined terrorist gangs across the border.

In spite of the attack, Mr. de Wet said the mood of the Ovambos had noticeably improved in the past few months, possibly because of the Defence Force's successes against terrorists.

He said work on the clearing of the 1km wide depopulation strip, 420km along the Angola border from Ruacana eastwards to the Owambo-Kavango boundary, would be completed next week.

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REPRODUCTION
PROHIBITED

W/K ARGUS 10/3/76

OVAMBO FARMERS KILLED IN RAID

WINDHOEK. — Two more terror killings and the abduction of an Anglican sub-deacon have been reported in Ovambo.

A statement from Pastor Kornelius Ndjoba, the Chief Minister of Ovambo, said two Ovambo farmers had been murdered.

They were said to have been killed in the same terror raid at the weekend that claimed the lives of the Chief Minister's bodyguard and the bodyguard's wife and daughter.

An Ovambo headman had had his kraal burned down in his absence by the raiders, the statement said.

Meanwhile the Vicar General of the Anglican Church in South West Africa, Mr Ed Morrow, said one of the church's sub-deacons, Mr George Shameulu, had been abducted.

On Tuesday Mr Morrow heard that one of the church's teachers, Mr Augustine Kaxuxena, was among 10 men abducted at the weekend by insurgents.

This means that the latest terror incursion in Ovambo has left five people dead and been responsible for 11 people being abducted.

The latest terror incidents followed the announcement by the South African Defence Force last week that they had killed 29 terrorists in South West Africa in June.

The Commissioner General of the Indigenous People of SWA, Mr Janme de Wet has confirmed that the 10 people abducted at the weekend were the latest abductions. There had been reports that 10 more people had been abducted since the weekend terror raid. — Sapa.

Cape Times 15/7/76

Owambo man dies after alleged beating

WINDHOEK. — An Owambo man, Mr. Torothimus Jacobus, died in the Oshkati Hospital this week after he and his fiancée, Miss Olivie Ngenge, a secretary employed by the Anglican church in Owambo, had allegedly been beaten up outside the Odibo Mission Station when they had failed to produce their identity documents to tribal officials, the Vicar-General of the Anglican Church in SWA, Mr Ed Morrow, said here yesterday.

He told Sapa the incident had occurred about 2pm on Monday when the couple had left the mission station to go about their duties.

They had been approached by tribal policemen who had asked them for their identity documents. When they failed to produce the documents they were allegedly beaten with batons.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Kornelius Ndjoba, was not available when he was approached yesterday for comment on the alleged beating — Sapa

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Kruger claims victory over terrorists

AM 16/7/76

WINDHOEK—All terrorists in South West Africa south of the Owambo border had been eliminated, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Police, said here yesterday. He was convinced that the South African Police and the Defence Force would now be more than able to maintain law and order in the territory.

Speaking at a news conference after a tour of South West Africa and Owambo, Mr. Kruger denied Press reports that

a new group of terrorists had infiltrated the "White areas" of South West Africa.

His overall impression after the tour, he said, as a positive one that the police and the Defence Force had, in their combined operation in northern South West Africa, been able to eliminate all infiltrators.

The anti-terrorist operation in the northern districts in the past few weeks had been a complete success, he said. There had originally been 17 infiltrators in the area.

Of these, six had been shot dead, two had been wounded but escaped, and one had been wounded and taken into custody.

All the remaining terrorists had fled over the Angolan border.

The police had lost one man and two had been slightly wounded.

"The operation was complete success and we have now completely eliminated the infiltrators," he said.

The leader of the terrorist group, and his second in command had been killed, he said.

The operation was now complete.

"We are able to account for each and every terrorist that has been in the territory, and

not one has been left," he said.

"There is no truth in reports that we are tracking a new group of terrorists."

It was essential that the public not be misinformed about this, he said. Asked if the terrorist infiltration into the White areas was ultimately aimed at the southern and central parts where the White population was mostly concentrated, Mr. Kruger said this was not clear but it could be expected that the terrorists would want to go as far south as possible.

"I do not wish to profess that we have all the answers as far as this is concerned. Strategy and plans change all the time as far as we are concerned, but there is no doubt in my mind that we will curb any terrorist infiltration."

Mr. Kruger said firearms and 1500 rounds of ammunition had been confiscated during the operation.

Among these were Russian AK-47 machine guns, Russian-made rifles, pistols, rocket launchers, compasses and binoculars.

He wished to thank everybody who had been involved in the operation.— (Sapa.)

26 TERRORISTS KILLED

17/7/76

Weekend Argus Correspondent

P.R.E.T.O.R.I.A. — Hard security forces using new and more effective counter-measures have killed 26 terrorists in Ovambo in the past two weeks.

Brigadier W. J. Matthews, Director of Operations in the Chief of Staff Division, told military correspondents in Pretoria today the high success rate in tracking down and eliminating terrorists this month was due to quick and effective action.

He added: "As it is dry and terrorists cannot bank on their tracks being rained out and they are more careful they do, however, make use of other methods to wipe out their tracks." Brigadier Matthews said terrorist activities in Ovambo were definitely on the wane.

Apart from the 26 killed, one terrorist and captured a large variety of weapons and ammunition ranging from American M3 and Portuguese G3 rifles to Russian Simonovs and AK47s.

In the same period five members of the South African forces were wounded. Incidents in Ovambo in July include the following:

● July 1: While army men in three trucks were clearing huts from the 1 km wide security strip being created along the Angola border, they were fired on. Five were wounded.

● July 2: A tribal policeman and a child were murdered in public by terrorists. Security forces followed up, but the band escaped into An'ola a police- The same day a police-

man Warrant Officer J. Bezuidenhout and two terrorists were killed south of Ovambo in the Olava district. These deaths were announced earlier.

● July 4: Six terrorists tied in a skirmish near the Angola border. Two more were killed in separate actions in the same area on July 7 and July 8.

● July 10: In two fierce skirmishes eight terrorists were killed near the Angola border — five in one, three in the other. One action was fought around huts where the terrorists had been living. The huts were burned down afterwards, exploding an ammunition dump beneath the floor of one hut.

The same day terrorists launched an unsuccessful ambush from Angola. There were no casualties.

● July 11: A police vehicle set off a landmine on a sandy road near the border. None of the occupants was hurt. The same day two terrorists — believed to have laid the mine — were shot dead.

● July 13: One terrorist was wounded and a large number of Russian-made weapons captured.

● July 14: Another six terrorists were killed in fighting near the border.

'See Swapo' plan by Britain

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The British Government is trying to arrange talks between the Turnhalle and the South West Africa People's Organisation, it is reported today

The report comes from Mr Clemens Kapuuo, leader of the Herero delegation to the Turnhalle.

He said that on a visit to Britain he was asked if Turnhalle leaders would meet the external wing of the South West African People's Organisation.

The proposal came from the British Foreign Office, he added.

He replied that he had no objection.

REJECTING

The organisation rejects the constitutional talks at the Turnhalle.

It is excluded from them although it enjoys recognition in the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations General Assembly.

Other sources say the British Foreign Office has already suggested such a meeting to Swapo-in-exile.

If the two sides hold talks, they are likely to take place in London.

It is reported that

20/7/76 STAR
Britain feels Swapo must be drawn into settlement talks if the outcome is to be accepted internationally and stop the border war

ADDRESSING

Mr Kapuuo has returned to Windhoek after addressing London's Royal Institute of International Affairs, and meeting the Minister of State in the Foreign Office and Labour and Tory MPs.

He also visited New York, where he talked with Mr Cyrus Vance, an adviser to Mr Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate in America's Presidential elections.

"I found far greater acceptance for the Turnhalle than in the past," said Mr Kapuuo.

He produced a Royal Institute of International Affairs letter telling him

his address had caused many people to consider there might be another way to achieve independence for South West Africa

STUDYING

The letter said Swapo had in the past almost monopolised South West Africa's representation in London.

Mr Kapuuo said the Foreign Office Minister of State had told him the British Government had made more than R50 000 available for 20 scholarships for South West Africans to study in Britain.

Damaraland rejects Turnhalle

2/7/76

STAR

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK—A move to include dissident groups in the Damara delegation to the constitutional conference suffered a serious setback here today when the Damaraland Advisory Council rejected the Turnhalle as a farce.

Meanwhile a Windhoek-based faction of the Damara tribal executive announced that it would not participate without United Nations supervision.

The chairman of the officially recognised Damaraland Advisory Council, Mr Justus Garoeb, said the DAC regarded all decisions taken in the Turnhalle as invalid and not applicable to South West Africa.

As far as the DAC was concerned, the Damaras were not represented. The delegation under Mr E Christy was "a South African-inspired group, who are there in a personal capacity."

Mr Garoeb said the DAC

had received no invitation from Mr Christy. Even if it had received an invitation, it would have refused it summarily.

The Turnhalle would have to make changes of principle if Damara groups were expected to participate. In addition, an invitation would have to come from a qualified, responsible instance, not from a group of chancers.

Mr Garoeb said the DAC would "continue to lead the people for as long as the people need it."

Meanwhile, the DAC would continue with a series of public meetings to consult people about a proposed election for all Damaras in the territory.

Dissidents are moved

LUSAKA — Eleven leading dissident members of Swapo have been moved from protective detention near here to Tanzania, where their fate is unclear, according to Swapo and diplomatic sources.

The dissidents are demanding a long-overdue Swapo congress to elect new leaders. They have accused the group's present leadership, under Mr. Sam Nujoma, of corruption, tribalism and of withholding arms from South West African terrorists.

Earlier this year the authorities in Zambia placed them and at least 40 other dissidents under protective custody, saying it was for their own safety.

The sources did not say why the dissidents had gone to Tanzania.

The group which left Lusaka by air on July 18, included two executive board members, Mr.

Andreas Shipanga and Mr. Solomon Mifima, and leaders of Swapo's militant youth wing, the sources said.

Last week, the Zambian Attorney General, Mr. Mainza Chona, said Mr. Shipanga had gone to Tanzania willingly as a result of a collective decision by the Swapo executive.

But a lawyer acting for Mr. Shipanga said his client had always expressed unwillingness to go to Tanzania or be handed over to fellow Swapo members.

Relatives of Mr. Shipanga said they had not heard from him and

did not know his whereabouts. His lawyer said last week he was still holding Mr. Shipanga's passport.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nujoma and other senior Swapo officials began a meeting last weekend at an undisclosed venue near here. The sources said they were possibly considering a report by a Swapo commission of inquiry into the dissidents' allegations.

The commission was set up in May, but, according to Swapo and diplomatic sources, all its seven members belong to the pro-Nujoma faction of the organisation.

The sources said the dissidents who went to Tanzania included Swapo Youth League secretary-general Mr. Shangula Sheely and youth league chairman Mr. Keshi Pelao. — (Sapa-Reuters.)

July 31, 1976

DD

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Troops kill 15 terrorists

PRETORIA — Security forces have killed 15 terrorists and wounded eight in the northern border area of Owambo during the past week.

Brig D Earp, Director of Operations of the Air Force, said here yesterday that two members of the Security Forces were slightly wounded during this period.

On July 22, the security forces destroyed a terrorist base, killed two men, wounded six and captured 35 weapons, including two 60 mm mortars, a variety of light machineguns and rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. On the same day a security force patrol killed two more terrorists.

On July 23, three terrorists were killed in an ambush by security forces, and on July 25 one terrorist was killed and one wounded during a skirmish.

On July 26, three terrorists were killed in an ambush. On July 28, four terrorists were killed and one was wounded during an attack on a terrorist base and ammunition dump. The base was completely destroyed.

Brig Earp said no incidents took place among the population, although constant intimidation of the population in the border area was still prevailing. This was probably to cover the inability of the terrorists to carry out effective military operations.

"It thus appears that the terrorists are forced to maintain a low military profile due to the effective security force action."

Brig Earp said the role of the Air Force in the operational area was mainly one of support for the ground forces and casualty evacuation.

Other tasks included reconnaissance in locating terrorist bases, the escorting of convoys and personnel over a wide front, and the supply of food and water.

Because of the low intensity action it had so far, not been necessary for the Air Force to attack, but planes had on occasion come under small-arms fire.

The Air Force participation in the security action was not only military but also civic.

During the past week the Air Force flew ten mercy flights in the area. This did not only involve security personnel but also members of the local population who required hospital treatment.

SAPA

[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly bleed-through or a separate document page.]

Archdeacon detained

Cape Times
Africa Bureau 3/8/76

WINDHOEK. — The Ven Phillip Shilongo, an Anglican Archdeacon in Owambo, was detained at Odibo at the weekend, when about 150 security force members — supported by four armoured cars — raided the St. Mary's Anglican Mission near the Angolan border.

This was claimed yesterday by the Rev Ed Morrow, Vicar General of the Anglican Church in Damaraland, who said the men arrived in 14 trucks and surrounded the mission while it was searched.

The archdeacon has since been released.

Brigadier Cyrus Smith, of Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, said last night he had no knowledge of the raid, but it may have been a police action.

He said he would investigate the claim today.

General T.J. Prinsloo, the Commissioner of Police, said he doubted whether the story was correct. He had no knowledge of the raid.

SWA letter threats ^{Cape Times} 3/8/76

WINDHOEK — Mr. Jannie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said at Oshakati yesterday that he believed he must be the recipient of the largest number of threatening letters in the territory.

He was commenting on two letters received by farmers in the Grootfontein district, saying that they were "next on Swapo's list"

He would not be surprised, he said, if Swapo had started another postal campaign and that the letters received by the Grootfontein farmers were part of it

Swapo would have to evolve new tactics after its defeats in the operational area in the past months, he said

"I do not regard these threats as a novelty any longer. I do not think South West Africans should allow themselves to be intimidated by them"

The letters had been handed to the police, but nobody has been detained so far. — Sapa

Cape Times
**Prisoners
to move** 4/8/76

PRETORIA — It has been decided in principle that political prisoners from South West Africa sentenced for offences against the security of the State, who are being detained in the Republic, should be transferred to Windhoek as soon as accommodation is available.

Confirming this here yesterday, the chief public relations officer of the Department of Prisons, Colonel H. J. Botha, said modernization was at present being carried out at the Windhoek prison.

But this was not being done especially to cater for political prisoners.

The Minister of Prisons, Justice and of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said the decision had been taken for administrative reasons. — Sapa

DD 6/8/76

SWA move for interim multiracial government?

WINDHOEK — The South West African constitutional conference will probably decide early next week to call for the establishment of a multiracial interim government to steer the territory towards independence and to supervise the drafting of a constitution for the new state.

A formal request will probably be made to the South African Government to recognise the 37-man constitutional committee under the chairmanship of Mr Dirk Mudge as a transitional government.

This would mean a special session of Parlia-

ment must be called later this year to confer powers vested in the Pretoria Government on this new governmental body

It is hoped that such a special session would be a dramatic gesture to the world that South Africa is serious in its attempt to steer the territory

towards independence as fast as possible

The committee, which started its crucial discussions on Tuesday, adjourned on Wednesday afternoon

Officially, it was explained that it was done to enable the various delegations to consult their respective legal advisers about possible guidelines to the new constitution to be discussed next week

However, I understand that the real reason for the adjournment is to enable the various delegations and their constitutional advisers to discuss informally a joint proposal to call for the establishment of an interim Multi-racial government with a fully-fledged Prime Minister and cabinet

It is significant that Mr Mudge specially went to Pretoria for a few days last week to have lengthy discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster

This was his second visit to Mr Vorster within five

days. Most important is that on this trip he was not accompanied by Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party in the territory and Mr E van Zijl, MEC, the verkrampte faction which is endangering the future of the constitutional conference — as on his first visit

There can be no doubt that Mr Mudge has the fullest personal support of the Prime Minister for his present moves, although Mr Vorster has for political and strategic reasons withdrawn his direct official involvement

I understand from National Party sources that the move to reconstitute the constitutional committee as an interim multi-racial government enjoys the backing of all the black delegations, including the Ovambo and other Bantustan groups

Until now Mr Van Zijl and Mr Du Plessis have been bitterly opposed to any such suggestions. — DDC

SWAZILAND TRANSITION INTERIM GOVT

MM Mercury Africa Bureau 4/8/76

WINDHOEK—The South West Africa constitutional committee may decide early next week to call for the establishment of a multi-racial interim government to steer the territory towards independence and to supervise the drafting of a constitution for the new State.

A formal request will probably be made to the South African Government to recognise the 37-man constitutional committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Dirk Mudge as a transitional government.

This would mean that a special session of Parliament must be called this year to confer powers vested in the Pretoria Government on this new governmental body.

The hope has been expressed here that such a special session would be seen as a dramatic gesture to the world that South Africa was serious in its attempts to steer the territory towards independence as early as possible.

The committee, which started its crucial discussions on Tuesday, adjourned on Wednesday afternoon.

Officially it was explained that it was done to enable the various delegations to consult their legal advisers about possible guidelines.

However, the real reason for the adjournment is understood to be to enable delegations and their advisers to discuss informally a joint proposal to call for an interim multi-racial government with its own Prime Minister and Cabinet.

It is significant that Mr. Mudge went to Pretoria for a few days last week to have long talks with Mr. Vorster, his second visit to the Prime Minister in five days.

These talks were regarded here as crucial to the future of the territory.

At a second session, the question of an interim multi-racial government, an idea personally backed by Mr. Mudge, was most likely discussed.

Mr. Mudge, undoubtedly had the full support of the Prime Minister, for his present moves, although Mr. Vorster has, for political and strategic reasons, withdrawn his direct official involvement in the future of the territory.

National Party sources indicate that the move to restructure the constitutional committee as an interim multi-racial government, as originally proposed by Mr. A. Kloppers and his Coloured delegation, now enjoyed the backing of all the Black delegations.

Until now, Mr. Eban van Zijl and Mr. A. H. du Plessis have been strongly opposed to the suggestion.

The latest move to adjourn the conference is interpreted in certain political circles here as an attempt to outmanoeuvre the verkrampte Du Plessis-Van Zijl faction.

The White delegation consisting of Mr. du Plessis, Mr. Mudge, Mr. van Zijl and Mr. Billy Marais, the conference secretary, will probably meet in Windhoek this morning, where the question of transitional government will most likely be discussed.

Significantly, Mr. P. R. van Rooyen, the Ovambo adviser, is also a legal adviser to Mr. Vorster.

Cape Times 7/8/76

Black delegates in SWA want interim govt

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Black and Brown delegations to the Turnhalle constitutional conference were yesterday almost unanimous in their support for an interim multi-racial government for the territory.

At a caucus meeting with their legal advisers, some of them threatened to defect to the South West Africa Peoples Organization (Swapo) while others said they would quit the talks unless an interim government was established.

They anticipated opposition from conservatives in the White delegation, which met in Windhoek yesterday. A proposal for an interim administration would have to be supported by all delegations before it could be established.

Mr Dirk Mudge, deputy leader of the White delegation, said yesterday that there was no crisis in the talks. He stressed that the

constitution committee was not faced with a break-up at this stage.

At the caucus meeting of Black and Brown delegates, there was general agreement that an interim multi-racial administration should be created to implement the decisions taken at the Turnhalle.

The caucus was told that this issue had been on the agenda four times during the past eight months, but nothing had happened.

The proposal is that the interim government should be composed of 44 members. Each of the 11 population groups would be entitled to elect four members.

Cape Times 9/8/76

Dramatic move on SWA

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Independence for South West Africa by not later than June 30, 1977, and a multi-racial government before that time are proposals which will probably be debated when the South West African constitutional committee resumed its discussions today at the Turnhalle in Windhoek.

A formal motion, backed by all the influential delega-

tion leaders, is expected to be introduced today calling on the South African Government to take immediate parliamentary, legal and constitutional steps necessary to implement such a proposal.

The new move towards an early independence date for the territory is the latest phase in the unfolding "Namibian" drama. South Africa is trying to avoid an international military and political confrontation while looking for a strategy to

counter the Security Council ultimatum calling for free elections under United Nations supervision which expires on August 31.

Mr Dirk Mudge, MEC, the key man at the conference and chairman of the 37-man committee, flew unexpectedly to Pretoria on Saturday. According to conference sources, he went to inform the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, about the latest developments.

It is the third meeting in less than two weeks between Mr Vorster and Mr Mudge in Pretoria. The first was attended by Mr Pik Botha, the South African ambassador to the United Nations.

I understand that the move towards an early independence date and the establishment of a new government enjoys the full support of Mr Vorster. This would keep the door open for Dr. Kissinger to continue with his peace-finding efforts.

SWA interim govt 'will be considered'

10/8/76

CTIMES

WINDHOEK — A number of delegations at the constitutional conference here had indicated that they would propose an interim government for South West Africa to the constitution committee of the talks and such proposals would be considered when they were received, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the constitution committee said here last night.

Mr Mudge was commenting on reports at the weekend that an interim government for SWA might be announced before August 31.

He was speaking at the first press conference held here since the start of the current sitting of the constitution committee.

In a statement, Mr Mudge said no proposals for an interim government had been received by the committee so far.

Acting on behalf of the constitution committee, Mr

Mudge said newspaper reports at the weekend had created the impression that the constitution committee had already accepted an interim government for SWA in principle.

“Although there are delegations who have indicated that they will come



Mr Dirk Mudge

with such proposals, the proposals have so far not been received by the constitution committee, nor have any been discussed,” Mr Mudge said.

“The constitution committee is unable, at this stage, to

comment on the personal views of individual delegations, but proposals for an interim government will be considered when they are received,” he said.

Last night the Damara delegation announced that it had tabled a draft constitution to the constitution committee but that this had not yet been debated.

In motivating the draft constitution, which mainly provided for a unitary state with federal aspects, Mr M Haraseb, a deputy leader in the Damara delegation, said the draft had aimed at being acceptable to all in SWA.

Mr Haraseb said the peoples of SWA had up to now lived with apartheid which was rejected by the world and by the Damara people.

The idea behind the draft constitution was to remove the niches in which separate development had placed the people and to find common ground for unity, he said — Sapa

Damara tables govt 10/8/76 draft C.7

WINDHOEK. — The Damara delegation to the South West Africa Constitutional Conference envisaged a Western democratic form of government for SWA with a free economy, according to a draft constitution tabled at the Constitution Committee session here yesterday.

It "totally and specifically" rejected communism and specified that all political parties in SWA with Marxist-Leninist aims would be banned as enemies of the State.

It accepted as a fundamental principle that the Whites of SWA had played a decisive part in the country's development, recognized the part played by the White population group and conceded that Whites would in future continue to play a leading role in the development and progress of the territory.

Envisaged is a future government for SWA with wide powers which should, however, not be implemented in autocratic manner.

Human rights should be taken into account and the draft constitution provided for this.

"In considering proposals for a constitution for SWA it will be realistic to accept that a constitution need not be suddenly and completely adopted for the territory.

"It may be more realistic to provide for an interim government in any event," it said.

The draft emphasized that there would also be no exclusive political rights for individual population groups within a given region. Each group should exercise maximum control over cultural, economic and social matters within their group.

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Unease at plan to split SWA

11/8/76 NM

WINDHOEK—Four delegations on the South West Africa Constitution Committee last night expressed grave reservations about a draft constitution announced by the Damara delegation.

The criticism of the draft constitution came in a joint statement issued by Pastor K. Ndjoba, Chief Minister of Owambo and leader of the Owambo delegation.

The Damara draft constitution — the first full length document of this kind to be considered by the committee — provided for, among other things, the division of SWA into two regions, each with its own Parliament.

The draft said the division into a northern and southern area was not proposed for ethnic reasons, but to simplify administration in the proposed State.

The four other population groups said last night they objected to the division of South West Africa. They wanted SWA to be maintained as a single unit and they objected to any proposed division in a future constitutional set-up.

The four groups criticised the fact that the Damara proposals were presented to the Press before they had been discussed by the Constitution Committee and before the plenary session of the talks had had the opportunity to come to any decisions regarding the proposals.

Being responsible leaders, we wish to reassure our people that the Damara proposal will be thoroughly studied and all its implications will be investigated.

NGK spells out Black bitterness

12/8/76 STAR

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Blacks in South West Africa feel that the Whites have robbed them of their freedom, pride, self-respect and humanity, according to the mission secretary of the Nederduitse-Gereformeerde Kerk.

The NGK is the biggest White church in the territory.

The mission secretary, the Rev. P. D. Strauss, says Blacks feel they have been reduced to being squatters and third-class citizens with a slave mentality in their own fatherland.

He makes the observations in a paper prepared for delivery to the Vroue-Landbouvereniging.

He says the policy of the South African Government, the presence of the army and police, the constitutional conference are judged as "forces of division and oppression, the continuation of White superiority."

BLAME WHITES

"Exactly how many Blacks think like this, I don't know, but more than half of the Blacks—even as many as 66 per cent—are members of churches which openly proclaim these viewpoints," he says.

The Blacks blame the Whites for nearly all their hardships and suffering. The "apartheid of the Boers" is to blame. It flows from the "cold materialism" of the Whites.

Mr. Strauss says Blacks believe God is on their side in the struggle for freedom and human dignity. They believe that "God speaks through the democracy of the masses."

Even if unity, brotherhood and democracy have succeeded nowhere in Africa, they believe, it will succeed in South West Africa because oppression and suffering have united the Blacks.

Swapo rejects interim rule

12/8/76
DD

UNITED NATIONS — Swapo has rejected and vowed to combat "with all might" the proposed South West African interim government.

In a bitter statement it warned the United Nations that unless South Africa agreed to the Security Council's ultimatum to accept United Nations-run elections, released all political prisoners and guaranteed to leave the territory, "Swapo will continue and broaden the armed struggle."

"The present so-called constitutional talks are a result of the pressure Swapo has put on the racist regime and are aimed at evading the issue of total liberation of Namibia," it declared.

While committed by their votes to the United Nations elections call — the deadline is only 18

away — the Americans and British have been trying to encourage an independence formula that both South Africa and Swapo would accept.

The South African Ambassador, Mr Pik Botha, has been in daily contact with top State Department officials.

Non-compliance by the deadline will certainly lead to demands for mandatory sanctions against South Africa — leaving Pretoria looking for vetoes from the Western powers to save it.

While there have been strong hints that Pretoria is ready to accept some Swapo role in an interim government, there has been little sign of Swapo budging and Western

strategists see great dangers in any deal that does not include it

The Swapo statement said any independence negotiations "must of necessity take place between Swapo and South Africa, the colonial power."

Anything which bypassed Swapo, "the authentic representative of the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people," was a mockery and farcical.

South Africa and "her supporters and sponsors" must accept Swapo conditions by.

Publically announcing Namibia's right to unconditional self-determination and national independence as a unitary state.

Revoking the Bantustan policy in the territory

Releasing all political prisoners

Making prior commitment to withdraw the South African military presence and administration

Recognising Swapo as the only authentic representatives of the oppressed Namibian people. — DDC

We won't bow to violence— Treurnicht

225

16/8/76 STAR

WINDHOEK — The South African Government will take strong action against the instigators of unrest in the Black townships, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, Dr Treurnicht, said.

He told a National Party meeting at Tsumeb that the South African

Government was prepared to adhere to a number of demands by Black leaders who had talks with Government representatives after the riots.

But the Government would not bow to people who wanted to use the riots as a lever to achieve political ends.

There had been constant consultation between the Government and Black leaders, and the

Government had not merely dictated to them

A number of far-reaching demands had been made by Black leaders after the riots in Black townships, he said.

He respected Black leaders who had come forward to negotiate with the Government after the riots, thereby possibly risking the wrath of their people

But there were those who had condemned the riots, and in the same breath attempted to use the unrest as a lever to wrest unrealistic political concessions from the Government

This would not be allowed to happen. He was not pessimistic, but more problems could be expected in future and South Africans should prepare themselves for it.

Turning to South West Africa, he said, he was well aware of hostile elements in the northern area, but he had discovered no panic among the people living there.

NO CRISIS

Dr Treurnicht was referring to armed infiltrators who were being hunted by security forces.

He said there were no signs that people in the north regarded the situation there as a crisis.

He had found them to be alert and ready. This was what was needed.

"We are determined that these terrorists should be totally eliminated and I am thankful to see that ruthless action is being taken against them."

On National Party and Government policy, Dr Treurnicht said the policy remained one of equal development for all but on parallel lines

The National Party did not regard the Republic as a unitary state where all the different nations living within it should have a say in Government matters of the country as a whole

GOVERNMENT STAND

That political philosophy belonged to the days of the empire, and, in modern times, to the Progressive Reform Party and the United Party.

The National Party and the Government stood for the development of the Black nations within their own territories.

If the cultural structures belonging to one group had to be thrown open to everybody, they would lose their character.

South Africa faced a new kind of imperialism by Black leaders who claimed the whole of the country for everybody.

There was a move to integrate urban Blacks into the politics of the Whites, which would mean that the Whites would have to sacrifice their own right to self-determination. — Sapa

SWA Black and Brown in merger

STAR 17/8/76

Clive Cowley
The Star's Africa
News Service
WINDHOEK — Black and Brown delegates to the Turnhalle constitutional conference intensified their demand for interim government here today despite resistance from conservatives in the White delegation. They entered the consti-

tution committee, with a plan to combine Herero, Coloured and Damara proposals for multiracial rule in a single motion.
The 10 Black and Brown delegations yesterday all supported interim government. Only the verkrampte Mr Eben van Zijl, a vice-chairman of the ruling National Party, spoke against the proposal.
A far-reaching declaration is taking shape for

presentation to the United Nations Security Council before its August 31 deadline.

Subject to White agreement, Turnhalle sources revealed, it will involve six points:

- Acceptance of the territorial integrity of South West Africa;
- Commitment to independence for the territory;
- A timetable for independence with December 31 1978 as a probable date;
- Establishment of an interim government within a specified time;
- An offer to hold talks with Swapo on an interim government;
- A demand that Swapo should stop its terrorist activities as SWA moves toward independence.

The self-governing homeland of Owambo accepted interim government in principle, but opposed representation on the present basis of parity for all population groups.

Its delegates argued that the Owambo people, with about 46 percent of the total population, ought to be given greater representation than minority groups.

SWA Whites for all race rule

18/8/76 STAR

Clive Cowley,
The Star's Africa
New Service

WENDHOEK — The White delegation to the constitutional conference has agreed to a multiracial interim government in South West Africa with a timetable for independence.

It was a surprise about-face in response to a collective demand from Black and Brown delegations for interim government before January 1 next year and independence on December 31 1978.

The motion was expected to be tabled today or tomorrow after Mr. A H du Plessis, leader of the White delegation, returned from an unannounced visit to Pretoria where he reportedly had talks with Vorster. Black and Brown delegates were jubilant. They expected consensus on the details before the committee adjourned for the National Party congress which begins next Tuesday.

WHITE MOTION

Mr. Eben van Zijl, a vice chairman of the National Party, told the committee yesterday the Whites were in principle not opposed to an interim government. He announced that the White would introduce their own motion which would involve

● Independence for the territory on "practical date" which was widely believed to mean December 31 1978

● The establishment of an interim government before independence

● A constitutional basis for the interim government

Mr van Zijl proposed that the interim government should negotiate with Pretoria about the links between the two countries, organise the transfers of powers to

South West Africa and prepare for elections before independence

The Coloured, Herero, Damara and Tswana delegations have proposed that the interim government contact Swapo and other outside parties with a view to involving them in elections for an independence government

Free elections under international supervision before independence was another proposal by the Black and Brown delegations.

Independence move rejected by Swapo

20/8/76
DD

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Peoples' Organisation yesterday rejected outright the announcement by the South West Africa constitution committee of a provisional date for independence in the territory and the establishment of an interim government.

The Swapo secretary for foreign affairs, Pastor F. Naholo, said Swapo not only rejected the announcement, but it wished to reiterate that Swapo was the only representative of the people of South West Africa.

"We call on our brothers in Africa and the whole international community to condemn this decision by South Africa through their puppets," Pastor Naholo said.

He added "The so-called interim government for Namibia has only been provided for to diminish the pressures on South Africa."

The Turnhalle delegates were, he said, merely supporting the apartheid system of South Africa.

The proposals were also denounced yesterday by the United Nations High Commissioner for Namibia, Mr Sean MacBride.

In an interview, Mr MacBride said "I regard it as a ploy to buy more time to set up a Quisling government answerable to Pretoria."

Mr MacBride said the plan met none of the United Nations requirements on South West Africa. The United Nations stand was that there should be free elections under United Nations supervision. "It is obvious the announcement from Windhoek does not comply with this requirement," he said.

He expected the Security

Council to meet during the first two weeks of September to discuss the South African proposals.

Meanwhile, the South African mission at the United Nations has delivered to Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim's office the text of the Turnhalle committee's statement setting December 31, 1978, "with reasonable certainty" as the date that South West Africa should become independent.

The mission also asked that Dr Waldheim have the statement circulated in a document of the Security Council.

The Turnhalle breakthrough has been greeted with emotions ranging from jubilation to fear and anger by South West Africans of all races.

Dr P. Strauss, secretary of missions for the Dutch Reform Church in South West Africa, called on South West Africans of all races to unite to build the territory's future.

"Call it South West Africa or Namibia — the name doesn't matter, but black, brown and white must live together and listen to each other," he said in an interview.

"A multiracial government means black majority and white minority — that's obvious. But there is no reason for whites to fear," he said.

Pastor G Marx of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, said he had no confidence in the

Turnhalle's decisions. "Their reactions have been prompted not by the frustration of the people here, but by outside pressures," he said.

An Ovambo migrant labourer, Mr L. Nghipane

duiwa, asked "Why can't they say today that you need only one passport for Namibia." He bitterly resented having to seek permission to move to and from his home in Owambo and his work in Windhoek — DDC-SAPA.

Turnhalle delegates confident of future

WINDHOEK — Members of the South West Africa constitution committee were yesterday frankly optimistic that the territory was now firmly on its way to an acceptable and permanent settlement of its constitutional problems.

At the same time, members warned that now was the time for cool and realistic thinking after the establishment of an interim government and a target date for independence had been announced.

The leader of the Coloured delegation, Mr A J Kloppers, said he was delighted at the progress the committee had made.

Mr Kloppers said he thought the committee would not need more than a few weeks to work out an acceptable constitutional basis for an interim government.

It would take much longer, he said, to complete negotiations with South Africa and to

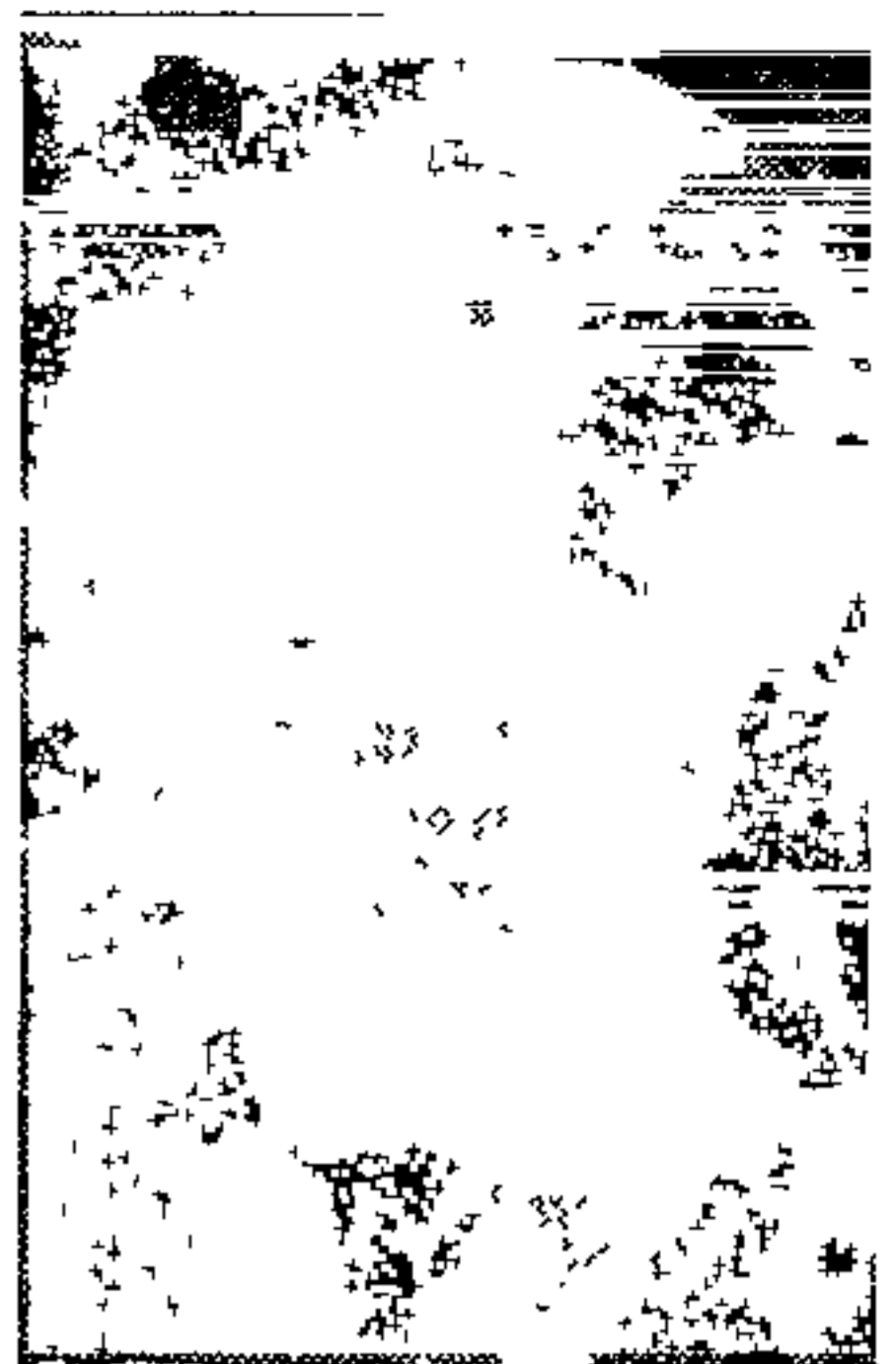
finalise the multitude of practical implications of transferring state departments from the Republic to South West Africa.

The leader of the Damara delegation, Mr E. H. Christie, said the committee would work as quickly as possible to complete its work so that Parliament could approve legislation for an interim government at its first opportunity.

The Chief Minister of Owambo and leader of the Owambo delegation, Pastor K Ndjoba, said most of the committee members had received numerous calls from people all over South West Africa, congratulating the committee on its achievement.

"The man in the street seems to be as pleased with the result as we are," he said.

Pastor Ndjoba also said that should the conference decide to negotiate with Swapo it



MR MUDGE

would demand an unequivocal public statement from Swapo that it was seeking a peaceful settlement in South West Africa.

Mr Eben van Zijl, who had been presented as a controversial figure within the constitution committee in past weeks, commented for the first time yesterday on his stand taken at the Turnhalle.

Mr van Zijl said he personally thought the basis of an interim government — apart from being an efficient administration — must be such that the South African Government would have no scruples about the transfer of departments.

He felt an interim government should not be left in the hands of individuals because of their obvious strength and integrity alone. He wanted a firm constitutional basis for such an administration, Mr Van Zijl said.

The committee adjourned until August 31. The chairman of the committee, Mr Mudge, MEC, said members had agreed in view of the need on an interim government and a target date for independence, there was an immediate need for a new round of talks here at the end of the month.

Asked if the adjournment until August 31 for South Africa to withdraw from SW had any significance, Mudge said it was a confidence — S.A.F.

SOUTH WEST STRIKES OIL

By PETER MASON
Now the big question: Will it help South Africa?

AN OIL STRIKE of potentially major proportions has been made off the South West African coast, oil industry sources said this week.

This information was backed by a top state official who refused to be named because of the delicacy of the matter.

But it is almost certain that the find will not be tested further or exploited until the South West African political situation resolves itself — probably after planned independence in December, 1978.

Unless the South African Government can reach accord on oil supplies with the new Government of the independent territory, the discovery may eventually prove worthless to South Africa.

Clampdown

The strike was made during April or May 1974 in an search concession block 9A, just over 100 nautical miles west-north-west of the Orange River mouth.

The oil strike was not announced at the time because of a Government-imposed clampdown on news of exploratory drilling and survey operations in the

area following the discovery of a huge gas field between Luderitz and the Orange River mouth at the beginning of April, 1974.

No official confirmation of the oil find could be obtained this week from Soekor — the state-owned oil and development corporation — or the oil company involved in the search. But other well-informed sources said further surveys were carried out in the area after the news blackout and that they indicated the presence of oil in economically viable proportions.

They said the news clampdown was imposed on the express orders of the then Minister of Mines, Dr. Piet Koornhof, because of uncertainty over the future of South West Africa.

Shortly after the directive to Soekor to ease operations along the continental shelf off South West Africa oil companies prospecting in the area — among them the American company Chevron, in whose concession block the oil strike is said to have been made — pulled out of the search and started fresh searches elsewhere. Publicly, the oil companies stated their reasons for abandoning the South West African search as a

mixture of "inconclusive prospecting results", "the limited potential for oil in the area", and "economic factors".

Privately, however, oil company officials have admitted that uncertainty over the political future of the territory was one of the prime factors in their decision to quit.

They were not prepared to continue spending amounts of money on an oil search in the waters of a country whose future government might later deny them the right to exploit their discoveries.

Huge potential

Although no indication of the extent of the oil discovery has yet been given, it is known that the huge field of natural gas 4,000 metres below the sea bed off the Orange River delta contains sediment which points to the presence of oil in economically viable quantities.

Most oil industry experts have been reluctant to commit themselves on the extent, production potential or economic viability of the oil field, but this week one senior oil company man described it as "potentially bigger than Britain's North Sea gas and oil field".

Soekor is also reluctant to disclose any details of the search for oil along the continental shelf off South West Africa. All a spokesman would confirm was that the company had been actively engaged in prospecting for oil in a joint exploration venture with Chevron up until April, 1974, when the gas strike — its biggest — was made; that it had subsequently ceased drilling operations off the South West Africa coast and that no further prospecting had been carried out in the area since the capping of the 1974 gas borehole and the abandonment of the South West African search.

"It's a political hot potato, one informant told me. It emerged this week from talks with experts in the field of foreign affairs, constitutional law and oil exploration and recovery, that disclosure of a major

oil discovery in South West African waters could have led to a mineral rights scramble by international treasure hunters seeking to cash in on the territory's uncertain political future.

Hopes dashed

Indeed, constitutional, law and foreign affairs legal experts questioned on the subject this week feel that South Africa's hopes of exploiting an oil field in South West African waters have been virtually dashed with the announcement of an interim government for the territory, leading to independence by the end of 1978.

Meanwhile, Soekor is pressing ahead with its R75 million three-year oil exploration programme along the continental shelf between Lambert's Bay on the West Cape coast and Port Elizabeth.

Soekor plans to sink another deep test borehole in the Agulhas bank next month in an area, currently favoured by experts as the most likely location for oil.

Swapo to receive Cuban, Soviet aid ^{23/8/76} _{AP.}

LUSAKA — The South African People's Organisation is expecting aid from both Cuba and the Soviet Union to help it escalate the terrorist war in South West Africa, Swapo president, Mr S Nujoma, said yesterday

In an interview, Mr Nujoma said his recent visit to Moscow had been connected with plans his movement had to step up the war against South African security forces in "Namibia."

"We had fruitful discussions with our Soviet

friends, who are prepared to assist us with the war material we so desperately need," Mr Nujoma said.

The Swapo leader also said his movement expected to receive material assistance from the Cubans, who he described as "our friends"

But when asked whether this meant that he would call on the Cubans to play the same role in "Namibia" as they played in the Angolan civil war, Mr Nujoma said "We have the forces to fight and win the war in

Namibia. However, we will need material assistance from the Cubans and other countries"

He stressed that his organisation desperately needed arms and ammunitions to be able to intensify the armed struggle, but his movement could not get these weapons from western states and it was therefore necessary to turn to countries like the Soviet Union

Commenting on the training of terrorists, Mr Nujoma said his organisation was now in a position to train its men inside "Namibia", adding that even the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster knows about it

"There is no need for us to have training camps outside our country," he said.

The Swapo leader also accused the South African Government of using British mercenaries to instal electronic devices to detect Swapo terrorists in the north of "Namibia"

This has been going on for years. Recently the South Africans began employing Israelis to help them to control the buffer zone of about 50 km from the Angolan border into "Namibia"

He also alleged that South Africa was being helped by Britain, France, West Germany and the United States on political, economic, diplomatic and military problems in "Namibia." — DDC

Swapo to get arms from Red friends

23/8/76 nm.

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA — The South West African People's Organisation is expecting aid from both Cuba and the Soviet Union to help it escalate the terrorist war in South West Africa, Swapo president Mr. Sam Nujoma said here yesterday.

Mr. Nujoma said his recent visit to Moscow had been connected with plans his movement had to step up the war against South African security forces in SWA.

"We had fruitful discussions with our Soviet friends, who are prepared to assist us with the war material we so desperately need," Mr. Nujoma said.

The Swapo leader also said his movement expected to receive material assistance from the Cubans, whom he described as "our friends."

But when asked whether this meant that he would call on the Cubans to play the same role in SWA as they played in the Angolan civil war, Mr. Nujoma said "We have the forces to fight and win the war. However, we will need material assistance from the Cubans and other countries."

"We have evidence that the South Africans are using British mercenaries to instal electronic devices to detect our guerrillas. This has been going on for years."

"Recently the South Africans began employing Israelis to help them to control the buffer zone of about 50km from the Angolan border."

"The South Africans regard the Israelis as

experts in desert guerrilla warfare. Our guerrilla forces have evidence that there are Israelis there," said Mr. Nujoma.

He claimed that on his recent visit to Israel Mr. Vorster reached agreement with the Israeli government to set up joint military operations as well as economic co-operation.

"So this is clear evidence that there are joint Israeli - South African actions," said Mr. Nujoma.

He also alleged that South Africa was being helped by Britain, France, West Germany and the United States on political, economic, diplomatic and military problems in South West Africa.

24/8/76 nm

SWAPO BAN MOVE MAY UPSET GOVT

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The congress of the National Party of South West Africa, which starts here today, is down to discuss a resolution calling on the Government to ban what are described as militant organisations such as Swapo.

But the agenda item appears at a time when senior Nationalists are seriously considering whether Swapo should be invited to take part in the Turnhalle talks on the constitutional future of the territory.

It comes at a time, too, when world opinion is building up in favour of Swapo and against the South African Government's administration of the territory and when there is widespread rejection of the Turnhalle's plans for independence.

The resolution could be very embarrassing for the Government.

While it might reflect the mood of the territory's White population towards the activities of Swapo and terrorists acting in its name, any move now to ban the organisation is likely to be received with howls of protest from abroad.

Many feel that Swapo should at least be involved in the Turnhalle, and it is felt that any attempt to ban it now would reduce what slim chances there are of the talks receiving international backing.

It has been the policy of Government spokesmen not to differentiate between Swapo in "exile," which is responsible for terrorist activities, and its "internal" wing.

It is the internal wing that would be invited to the talks, if at all.

Sapa says the congress was being regarded by many spokesmen as one of the most important to be held in the territory.

Among the reasons was that it would be officially opened tonight by the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha.

Cont ↓

NM

(205)

24/8/76

Security force, hunting armed infiltrators in the "White" area of South West Africa and the United Nations Security Council: deadline for South Africa to remove its military presence in SWA were expected to feature prominently in congress discussions.

A most important feature of the congress, observers said, was a report - back to the party by the three permanent White delegates to the constitutional conference.

They are Mr. A. H. du Plessis, leader of the White delegation to the talks and chairman of the SWA National Party, Mr. Dirk Mudge, MEC, and Mr. Eban van Zijl, MEC, both deputy leaders of the SWA National Party.

There was also speculation that any differences of opinion among the three permanent delegates over the future of SWA would have to be ironed out at the congress.

The congress theme this year, "Angola and its influences on the southern African situation with special reference to South West Africa," will be introduced by Mr. Botha.

A National Party spokesman said the theme as well as the report back speeches on the Turnhalle talks would be held behind closed doors.

Civil defence and defence in general are features of motions to be tabled as well as several motions of thanks to the Defence Force and the South African Government for maintaining law and order.

A motion will also be tabled expressing sympathy with the next of kin of people of all population groups who have offered their lives in the fight against terrorism.

The conference is expected to end tomorrow.

Judgment today in trainees' trial

24/8/76 CT

WINDHOEK — The Judge President of South West Africa, Mr Justice Badenhorst, will give judgment in the case of two national servicemen charged with 12 counts of assault, attempted murder and sexually interfering with Owambo women in the operational area during March this year.

Appearing before him are Mr Brian E Parry and Mr Daniel Odendaal.

In his argument the prosecutor, Mr J H S Hiemstra, asked for Mr Parry to be found guilty on the first two charges. These charges alleged that he purposefully fired on a car and its passengers.

Mr Parry's story that he was heavily under the influence and thought he was firing into the air to attract a convoy, should be rejected, Mr Hiemstra said.

On the strength of his statement and his testimony, Mr Odendaal should at least be found guilty of one charge of indecent assault, the Prosecutor said.

Although the four women who alleged that they had been sexually interfered with by Mr Odendaal contradicted themselves in various respects, the core of their evidence that they had been interfered with should be accepted.

Mr Bryan O'Linn, appearing for Mr Odendaal submitted that his client be found not guilty on all charges, alternatively that he be found guilty of one charge of indecent assault.

Mr Odendaal had admitted fondling the private parts of one of the four women, Mr O'Linn said.

Mr G J Strydom, for Mr Parry, submitted that his client was so under the influence as not to be aware of the shooting.

During argument yesterday Mr Justice Strydom remarked that it could not be allowed that soldiers could get drunk and get out of hand in the operational area — Sapa

UN team seeks facts on SWA

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — A 12-man United Nations delegation headed by Zambia's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr Dunstan Kamana, arrived here yesterday to obtain more facts on Namibia (South West Africa) and the Southern African situation as a whole.

Mr Kamana told a brief press conference at the Lusaka international airport that the delegation would attend the official opening of the Institute of Namibia here before visiting Botswana to assess the current situation in Namibia.

The delegates will return to Zambia early next month to hold discussions with the Zambian Government officials before flying back to New York.

On the same aircraft was the new US Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Stephen Low, who described the recent killings of Blacks in South Africa as "deplorable".

Meanwhile, US Assistant Secretary for African Af-

fairs, Mr William Schaufele, and the US Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr William Rodgers, arrive in Lusaka today for top level talks with the Zambian Government.

The two-man team, which will also visit Zaire and Tanzania, has been sent by US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, to continue the talks he has been having with Black African leaders about the Southern African problem.

A telex message sent from Washington to its embassy in Lusaka quoted a State Department spokesman as saying the trip's principal purpose "is to continue the process of consultations on

the issues facing Southern Africa which Dr Kissinger launched during his recent visit to Africa."

Mr Schaufele and Mr Rodgers, whose visit to the three countries is expected to take them over one week, are also expected to meet President Kaunda.

The State Department official also said that there were no plans for the two men to meet any South African Government officials during their tour.

It was in Lusaka in April that Dr Kissinger delivered a major speech putting the US solidly in favour of a quick transition to Black majority rule in Rhodesia.

PATCH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1976 — 15

Peaceful path to self-rule DD — Du Plessis

WINDHOEK — South West Africa would not follow the troubled path to independence that had been taken by other African countries, the territory's National Party leader, Mr A H du Plessis, said yesterday while welcoming delegates to the party's annual congress.

He also predicted that the party's annual congresses would outlive many of the 200 delegates present.

In an almost tense atmosphere, Mr Du Plessis appealed for calm deliberations and promised that many of the questions on the minds of delegates about the territory's future would be answered during the sessions behind closed doors.

He warned delegates not to take too much notice of press speculation and reminded them that any end to the territory's relations with the Republic would of necessity involve legislation in Parliament.

It was presumptuous and too early to speculate about the future of the territory's National Party and its federal connections with the four provincial parties in South Africa.

But should changes come it would be considered in a calm and restful atmosphere because "this is a thing that cannot be done overnight."

Mr Du Plessis said what happened in Parliament was in the territory's interests and it should therefore maintain those relations and its public representatives in Parliament.

He predicted there would be many red faces in the press because of their predictions of a stormy congress.

"We must remember that the most difficult road of the constitutional conference still lies ahead and we are going forward in the knowledge that in South West Africa we are advancing in a manner that is unique in Africa," Mr Du Plessis said.

"We are following a totally different plan to that followed by other African countries on the road to independence that involved trouble and bloodshed."

A full picture of the territory's position in the world would be considered and account would have to be taken of enemy forces who would not accept any decision reached through consensus — PC

27/8/75 225

Dr Kissinger's bid on SWA

New York

United States Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger, wants to muzzle Mr Sean MacBride, the UN Commissioner for Namibia (SWA), diplomatic sources reported here.

The sources said Mr William Scranton, the chief American delegate to the United Nations, complained to Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim that Mr MacBride, a former Foreign Minister of Ireland, was making statements he should not make as an international civil servant.

Mr Scranton contended that Mr MacBride's remarks were not helpful to Dr Kissinger's efforts to persuade South Africa to modify its policy, the sources said.

Will talk

This comes immediately after Dr Kissinger said he would have further discussions with Mr Vorster, if he received "encouraging news" from his two deputies who are now touring Africa.

Dr Kissinger told newsmen in Washington that his assessment of the South African situation would depend on reports he received from Under Secretary of State Mr William Rogers, and Mr William E. Schaufele, Assistant Secretary for African Affairs.

According to Sapa-AP, the two men left America on Monday for meetings with Black leaders. They had long discussions with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda on Wednesday and yesterday they met Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko. They were due to meet the Tanzanian President, Julius Nyerere today.

Political observers in South Africa believe a meeting between the two leaders is a certainty — despite the continuing violence in the townships.

Mr Scranton's reported objection to Mr MacBride's suggestion of punitive measures was considered an indication that the United States would veto any such council resolution. —Sapa-AP.

We're no stooges for SA—Chief Kapuuo

11/9/76 STR

LINDHOEK — For a politician who has been roundly condemned in the outside world as a stooge for the South African government, Chief Lemens Kapuuo has some blunt criticisms of the South African role in SWA.

In an interview, Chief Kapuuo, a shopkeeper who seems likely to be the territory's first president, accused South Africa of dishonesty and left.

Chief Kapuuo, who is accompanied everywhere (even to the lavatory) by a pistol-packing bodyguard, led the Hereto tribal delegation to the constitutional talks.

To his dismay, Chief Kapuuo and his 140 colleagues at the talks are widely seen as stooges hard picked by South Africa to fix a phoney independence settlement.

"What basis do these people have at the UN and in Swapo for saying we are stooges?" he asks. "We want to get rid of South Africa just as they do. The difference is that we want a peaceful solution."

He added "Judging by mistakes made in other African countries, especially where there are different ethnic groups, it is absolutely necessary to make adequate preparations before independence."

"It is understandable for the UN to put pressure on South Africa to withdraw from SWA, but why have they selected one minority group — Swapo — as the sole representative?" Chief Kapuuo, points out that the constitutional

conference set the target of independence for December 31, 1978, at the latest and adds "After all these years of delay, South Africa has agreed to give us independence to do our own future work out our own future

"We regard Walvis Bay as stolen property. It is part of our coast," said Chief Kapuuo, who also accused South Africa of dishonesty over allocation of land to the Black population of SWA.

"We expected that the land taken from us by the German colonialists would be returned to us when South Africa took over the territory, but South Africa sold our land to White farmers. This was a dishonest act," Sapa-Reporter

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Allegations of torture 'invention'

Argus 1/9/76

'QUITE incredible' and 'sheer invention' was the reaction of the Sixth SA Infantry Company commander under whom Mr Bill Anderson, 22, served on the northern border of South West Africa when asked today to comment on Mr Anderson's allegations of torture of local Africans by White national servicemen under orders of regular service officers.

'Nothing like that ever happened and I don't know what he is talking about,' said the major who was in command of the company in which Mr Anderson served on the border.

'It is most puzzling to know what has moved him to make these unfounded allegations.'

The major said it was a well known and well publicised fact that a one kilometre wide free-fire zone was created on the border to counter infiltrations of terrorists from the Angola side.

ASSISTED CHEF

The major was loath to comment on Mr Anderson's character except to say that he was mustered as a stretcher-bearer who assisted the chef in the cookhouse.

He was never required to act as a stretcher-bearer as he was never needed for this duty.

The Argus London Bureau reports that yesterday Mr Anderson told a Press conference the inhabitants of Ovamboland had built up an hostility towards the South African security forces.

This was because of the detention and torture they had carried out in anti-terrorist operations, he said.

WAVED

'Before then the locals were generally cooperative and even waved at us when we passed them,' he added.

The Press conference was the first given by Mr

Anderson since his allegations were published in the Guardian on Monday.

Blond, bearded and of slight build, he chain-smoked throughout the Press conference. He repeated the story he had told in the Guardian.

He said his liberal views were well known in his battalion. Mr Anderson was born in Natal where he attended Hilton College before moving to Stellenbosch with his parents.

SA PASSPORT

Mr Anderson said he had travelled to Britain on a South African passport. He was going to apply for an extended permit to stay in London and was not sure what would happen then.

A spokesman at the Press conference, organised by Swapo, said that Mr Anderson had been assured of political asylum but the Home Office could not confirm this.

Before he went to South West Africa for his national service he was a former UCT student who studied theatre management at The Space Theatre in Cape Town.

'After my experience in South West Africa I decided that I could not stay in South Africa.'

'My decision to tell my story to the Guardian was not influenced by outside opinion nor was it timed to coincide with the United Nations' deadline on South Africa's withdrawal from South West Africa,' he said.

(1) 275
(2) 258

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Soldier reported *Argus 1/9/76* missing

PRETORIA — The South African Defence Force announced last night that a South African soldier had been reported missing on the South West Africa side of the operational zone. He is Rifleman Eugene de Lange.

Rifleman De Lange was the driver of the leading vehicle in a convoy which had picked up refugees for transportation to a refugee camp.

The Defence Force said it was possible that he had taken a wrong turning and had lost his way.

SEARCH BEGUN

The bush is very thick in the area and some of the roads lead to the Angola side of the border.

The roads were all unmarked.

A search was begun, but by late evening he had not been found. The search continues.

His absence was discovered when the rest of the convoy arrived at base.

Rifleman de Lange is unmarried. His parents live at Tedsonville, Germiston. — Sapa.

Colleen Hendriks, of
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The door has been opened for Swapo to join the constitutional talks in the Turnhalle

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Constitution Committee at the talks, called on radical elements in South West last night to support the talks

Observers say although he did not mention Swapo by name it was clear whom he was referring to

The public meeting in the Coloured township of Khomasdal was described as a personal triumph for Mr Mudge.

On several occasions there were chants of "We want Mudge, we want Mudge"

It was a year since the start of the talks. When Mudge told the crowd, "I hope there won't be a second anniversary. I hope we will have completed our business by now" he was again loudly cheered.

Concessions

The Coloured leader to the talks, Mr A J F Kloppers, and the head of the Tswana delegation, Mr Tibinyane, were also clearly in favour of Swapo joining the talks

Speaking after Mr Mudge Mr Kloppers said, "I support Swapo partic-

A plea for support

A non-profit organisation providing recreation for Coloured youth, Hiroshima Promoters and Entertainers, needs donations and used indoor and outdoor games to provide facilities for its members in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg

Organiser Mr N D Carolus, of 226 Arlberg Avenue, PO Kiptown 1812, said that with increased involvements the body could no longer provide facilities for all its mem-

getting Swapo to the conference table, nobody can accuse us of not trying"

Mr Tibinyane said the future of the territory should be decided by all parties and other representative groups

"Both sides will have to be prepared to make concessions"

Among the many posters waved by the crowd were these two

"Ons vryheidsvegters (our freedom fighters), Kloppie, Dirk, Clemens, and "White apartheid, no thankyou Black apartheid, no thankyou"

MR DIRK MUDGE

patron If the conference won't approach Swapo, I will I have done so already

"If we don't succeed in

for Swapo

2/9/76 STAR.

Turnhalle decisions not nearly enough for EEC

The Star Bureau

BRUSSELS—The nine countries of the European Economic Community have slammed the Turnhalle conference in the strongest statement so far of their viewpoint on South West African independence

In a hardening stand against Pretoria's handling of the issue, they call for all "political prisoners or exiles" to have a say in determining the territory's future.

Increased pressure from the nine comes, predictably, at the admitted initiative of the Netherlands—which is acting until the end of the year as president of the EEC

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Max van der Stoel, has written to the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on behalf of all the EEC states

The text of his letter, from which it is clear that the Turnhalle decisions go nowhere near far enough in Europe's eyes, has been released here

It calls for South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia at an early date and says the inhabitants of Namibia should have the opportunity to exercise within the near future the right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity in a fully democratic process under the supervision of the United Nations

It also says the Windhoek constitutional conference "cannot be a substitute for the necessary negotiations with representatives of all the

political groups of Namibia, including Swapo." Mr van der Stoel's letter adds "Our nine countries favour the speedy transition of Namibia to independence in a democratic and peaceful manner and they feel confident that the United Nations will contribute to that end"

The Star's correspondent in The Hague reports that Mr van der Stoel has promised full Dutch support for any UN arms or economic boycott of South Africa

Speaking on Dutch Radio, Mr van der Stoel said he would have "no objection at all" to a full arms boycott imposed after September 22 if South Africa did not implement Security Council resolutions on Namibia (South West Africa)

This would not affect the Netherlands directly, he said, as Holland had no current arms contracts with South Africa

But he added that the Security Council would have to define whether electronic equipment from Dutch firms such as Philips incorporated in arms built in South Africa, would fall under the terms of a boycott

The Foreign Minister also said "Dutch investors should realise that doing business with South Africa prejudices their chances of doing business with the rest of Africa"

Mr van der Stoel added "The situation in Southern Africa is becoming increasingly serious, and this should help to persuade South Africa to change its attitude"

Agreement is imminent in SWA talks

STAR 3/9/76.

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The constitutional conference was close to agreement in Windhoek today on the form of a multiracial

government to rule South West Africa until independence

It was expected the interim government would be constituted along lines proposed in a motion from Black and Brown delegations

In terms of the motion the 11 population groups would be given parity — four members each — in a national assembly based on the multiethnic Turnhalle

Ethnic legislatures and advisory councils would continue to exist as a

second tier of government. Nonetheless, the Damara and Tswana delegations made it clear that the second ethnic tier was a temporary measure which would not necessarily be retained when the territory became independent

In the motion before the Turnhalle it is proposed that the national assembly should elect a president

The president would appoint a prime minister, subject to ratification in the national assembly. Executive power would rest with the prime minister and his cabinet

CONSENSUS

In terms of the motion all decisions in the national assembly and cabinet would be taken on a basis of consensus as has been done in the Turnhalle

The interim government would be given full legislative and executive powers in internal affairs

The South African Government would, until independence, retain responsibility for defence, security, foreign affairs, monetary affairs and foreign currency, transport, telecommunications and posts

Turnhalle sources said delegates were anxious to complete the constitutional basis for interim government before the United Nations Security Council met later this month

The Turnhalle may launch a diplomatic offensive to inform the international community of its progress

Shot woman took three hours to die

WINDHOEK — Mrs Elke Walther lay mortally wounded for about three hours before she died, while her husband, Gerd, lay dead next to her with six bullet wounds, according to medical evidence in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Giving evidence before the Judge President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, and two assessors, was Dr Jurie Nel, State pathologist for SWA.

Dr Nel conducted the post-mortem on the Walther couple after they had been murdered in their Okahandja

home north of here last February 15.

Charged with four counts of murder, one of robbery with aggravating circumstances and, alternatively, in terms of the Terrorism Act, is Fillemon Nangolo — the partner of alleged terrorist Kanisius Heneleshi. Heneleshi is still being sought by the police.

In his evidence yesterday Dr Nel said Mr Walther's death could have been caused by a bullet passing through his thigh to his spinal cord or through his chest cavity.

The cause of death for Mrs

CAPR TIMES
4/9/76

925

SWA court told

Walther, with one bullet wound in her left breast, was loss of blood, he said.

"I estimate the time of death for Mr Walther as approximately 11 30pm and his wife about three hours later", said Dr Nel.

Could have spoken

She would have been in a position to have spoken for a while after she had been shot, he said.

Earlier evidence led by the State said the alleged murderers, Mr Nangolo and Heneleshi, had returned to

the scene of the crime and demanded money from the dying woman.

Mrs Walther had told her alleged murderers she was unable to move and asked her two young daughters standing nearby to give them what money they could.

Russian rifles

A Pretoria ballistics expert yesterday identified the rifles before the court as of Russian manufacture.

The rifles found buried near Windhoek and in Owambo had a date stamp of 1943 on them.

Mr F van Zyl, the Public Prosecutor, yesterday closed the case for the State.

Mr A G Pickering, who appeared pro Deo for Mr Nangolo, asked for permission to consult with his client. Permission was granted and the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday — Sapa.

Swapo ready to talk to Vorster 'at any time'

S EXPRESS

5/9/76

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

SWAPO yesterday declared itself "ready, willing and able to talk to Mr Vorster anywhere, any time."

The Swapo statement, by its London representative, Mr Peter Katjavivi, came as Mr Vorster and US Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger entered the first round of their weekend talks in Zurich.

It follows Mr Vorster's attack on the militant "liberation" movement's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, earlier this week.

Noting that Mr Vorster had an obsessional hate for Mr Nujoma and that he had waged a long-standing vendetta against Swapo, Mr Katjavivi said yesterday: "We dislike Mr Vorster as much as he dislikes us."

But he must choose between the two alternatives in Namibia (South West Africa).

"Change can only be brought about through a protracted war which we are fully prepared to wage, or through talks."

"We are ready, willing and able to talk."

He said the talks could be held anywhere — but preferably under United Nations supervision.

Dismissing the SA Government's plans to produce a multiracial independence constitution for SWA at Windhoek's Turnhalle conference, Mr Katjavivi added:

"We — that is Swapo and Mr Vorster — have to talk to each other. We can't talk to the Turnhalle."

"Why waste so much time?"

Swapo has boycotted the ethnic-based Turnhalle constitutional conference meeting in Windhoek to formulate an independence constitution for SWA.

rejected the international community's claims that Swapo has considerable, if not majority, support in SWA.

Dr Kissinger's chances of ending the deadlock during this weekend's Zurich meeting appeared to have been dealt a blow by Mr Vorster earlier this week when the SA Prime Minister

vigorously attacked Swapo president Sam Nujoma.

Mr Vorster said in a statement on the eve of his meeting with Dr Kissinger that Mr Nujoma's attempts to dictate South Africa's actions were unacceptable.

But Mr Katjavivi said yesterday "Let's be realistic. The Turnhalle people were brought together

for convenience sake because Pretoria was not prepared to talk to Swapo.

"The Turnhalle does not represent the true aspirations of our people. Let's have free elections under UN supervision, let's see who gets majority support, and let's have our independence quickly."

Swapo would win the election, he predicted.

"We want to establish a fully democratic state and we are confident we can do so."

But Mr Vorster is under considerable diplomatic pressure to hold free UN supervised elections in SWA, thus making it possible for Swapo participation in the territory's decision-making process.

Mr Vorster has, however,

Terrorists

ARGUS 6/9/76

captured

(225)

and killed

in SWA

PRETORIA. — A further eight terrorists from the gang of 16 or 18 which crossed the Ovambo border from Angola some weeks ago were either killed or captured at the weekend, according to a police and Defence Headquarters statement here today.

Six of the terrorists were killed and the other two captured in three separate operations.

The body of the terrorist Kansius Heneshli was discovered on the outskirts of Windhoek.

He is believed to be responsible for the death of Mrs Shirley Louw and her 12-year-old son Bertus — Sapa.

6 The Cape Times, T

9/9/76
**Swapo
 conditions
 for talks
 with SA**

DAR-ES SALAAM — The leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, was quoted by Radio Tanzania yesterday as saying in an interview he would not negotiate with South Africa unless the Government withdrew its troops from South West Africa and freed all political prisoners.

Saying that Swapo could not "talk at gunpoint", Mr Nujoma added that Swapo was speaking from a position of strength, because Africa had decided to supply liberation movements in South Africa with modern and sophisticated weapons.

He was quoted as saying that at any conference on SWA there would only be the South African Government and his movement at the negotiating table. He therefore urged other SWA groups to join Swapo.

Mr Nujoma told of the official radio that Africa was suspicious of talks between the US Secretary of State, Dr Kissinger, and the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, because it believed Dr Kissinger might want to consolidate the Pretoria Government to protect American interests in South Africa — Sapa-Reuter.

225

Thursday Sept 9 1976

I'll never talk to Swapo—Vorster

9/9/76 STAR

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN —
The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, sketched out the future for each population group in South Africa and stated with finality his Government's policy on South West Africa in one of the most powerful political speeches of his career last night.

Speaking at the end of the National Party's Free State congress, Mr Vorster addressed more than 6 000 people, who gave him a tremendous ovation before and after he spoke.

It was announced as the biggest political meeting in the history of the Free State and was possibly also the biggest indoor political meeting in the history of the country.

In the course of his speech, the Prime Minister broke a long political silence on the major issues facing South Africa. Speaking only days before the 10th anniversary of his term in office, Mr Vorster:

● Warned that if the present wave of unrest and disturbances in South Africa did not stop at once, then "other steps

will have to be taken"

● Announced he would see the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Smith "early next week"

● Announced that legislation will be introduced early next year to "bring Walvis Bay back to South Africa's"

NO SWAPO DEAL

● Told the United Nations "that will be the day" that he or his Government would hand South West Africa over to Swapo and Mr Sam Nujoma (Swapo's leader)

● Stated categorically that he would not talk to Swapo or Mr Nujoma now or in the future

● Stated firmly that Black political rights would be exercised in the homelands "now and in the future" and told people creating expectations among Blacks that they would get representation in the White parliament to desist, because the Government would not be blackmailed.

● Made it clear he was willing to discuss with Black leaders the position of urban Blacks regarding home ownership, freer movement of people, and various other matters

● See "Nats at Congress" — Page 19; "Paris leads peace bid" — Page 23

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Fatal shooting accident *C. Tunde* 13/9/76

PRETORIA — Rifleman Henry Pauley, 22, of Carletonville, died after a shooting accident in the border operational area on Thursday, Defence Headquarters confirmed here at the weekend — Sapa

Ovambo given death sentence

15/9/76 C.T.

WINDHOEK — Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, the Judge President of South West Africa yesterday sentenced a young Ovambo man, Filimon Nangolo, to death in the Supreme Court here for the murders of Mrs Shirley Louw and her 12-year-old son, Bertus, at Grootfontein late last year and Mr Gerd Walther and his wife, Elke, near Okahandja, north of Windhoek, early this year.

Justice Badenhorst said, "The court has found that there are no mitigating circumstances and is therefore obliged to impose the death sentence."

Nangolo was convicted on four counts of murder.

Asked whether he had anything to say before death sentence was passed, Nangolo at first hesitated. Then he said, "I don't know what to say."

Nangolo was speaking from a wheelchair in the dock. He had been paralysed from the waist down since a shootout with the police, in which he was hit five times. His alleged accomplice, Kansius Heneleshi, had escaped.

Mr Justice Badenhorst said he would consider a request by the defence for leave of appeal against the convictions and sentence. Earlier, the court had rejected a defence argument that Nangolo had been under

the power of Heneleshi, an alleged terrorist. He claimed he had scared Heneleshi would shoot him. Mr Justice Badenhorst said Nangolo could have sought police protection.

Reviewing the murders of Mr and Mrs Walther, Mr Justice Badenhorst said ballistics evidence showed a bullet taken from Mr Walther's body had come from Nangolo's Russian-made rifle, contradicting his plea that he had fired into the wall.

There were no mitigating circumstances whatsoever and the court was forced to impose the death sentence, Mr Justice Badenhorst said.

Sapa

(225)

Business

'No regrets'

By DAVID WILLERS

18/9/76

"MY SON is not regretful about what he has done," Mr Frank Anderson, father of 21-year-old former Citizen Force soldier Bill Anderson, said this week on his return from

Bill Anderson is appearing before the United Nations Council for Namibia to testify about the alleged torture of Blacks in Owambo by South African troops.

Describing his son as "someone with a clear conscience", Mr Anderson said his son may have regretted the method he used to publicize his complaint, "which may have led to his being exploited".

He added that his son was "an independent individual with his own views about life - which I respect".

Mr Anderson said that whatever feelings he had about what his son had done remained his own concern and he was not prepared to say whether "I like, dislike, approve or disapprove of his actions".

Not working

Bill Anderson is currently living in London. "He is not working at the moment and it is likely that he will continue with his studies," his father said.

Meanwhile the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, Professor Calvin Cook, said in Grahamstown yesterday that Bill Anderson was the victim of a "propaganda machine that was trying to make out that he was morally incompetent".

Professor Cook's association with Bill Anderson stemmed from a friendship struck up during Mr Anderson's school days at Hilton College in Natal.

"Bill was academically tops," Professor Cook said. "He matriculated with three As and two Bs and won the coveted Ross Osborne Scholarship."

He had been a sportsman and prefect at the school.

"He was a man of high ethical standards with a humanitarian approach to life."

that the young soldier's reaction was probably "an emotional response" to what he had seen and heard.

He said Bill Anderson had not been obviously politically aligned "and never discussed specific party policy with me".

"Now, of course, he is being lined up, something which he will certainly find confusing."

Honest

Of the allegations themselves, Professor Cook said he did not have reason to disbelieve Bill Anderson about anything he said, knowing him to be a sincere and honest person.

He said he thought that Mr Anderson's testimony was "sufficiently accurate" particularly in the absence of

hard facts to the contrary.

"It is no use the Defence Force denying from Pretoria that nothing happened - this does not refute aspects which were mentioned in the statements," Professor Cook said.

Bill Anderson charged SADF officers and NCOs of torturing Blacks at Ondogwa and Inaha in the Operational Area in a sworn statement to the Guardian newspaper earlier this year.

The charges were denied by the South African Defence Force who invited Guardian reporters to visit the area to investigate the allegations for themselves.

The invitation was withdrawn after the Guardian had laid down certain conditions.

Troubled

Professor Cook said he saw the young soldier while he was on leave from the operational area in Angola.

"One could see he was troubled and had profound reservations about what was going on"

He added: "What worried Bill, I think, was that what was going on was sufficiently commonplace as to not even arouse comment."

Professor Cook said friends of Bill would talk quite openly of the happenings in Angola and South West Africa and

CAPE TOWN 20/4/70

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Call for SA to keep Walvis Bay

WALVIS BAY.—Mr A.H. du Plessis, leader of the White delegation to the SWA constitutional conference, said here at the weekend that it was in the interest of South West Africa that Walvis Bay remained the property of South Africa, because of its strategic importance.

Addressing the Walvis Bay Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Mr Du Plessis said SWA had no moral or rightful claim to any South African land. Mr Du Plessis was commenting on a recent statement by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, that legislation would be introduced next year which would return the administration of Walvis Bay to South Africa.

Walvis Bay is legally part of South Africa, but it has been administered by SWA for many years. Walvis Bay would remain intimately involved in the affairs of SWA in future.

It would be a case of one hand washing the other, Mr Du Plessis said, and one could hardly imagine SWA without Walvis Bay.

No matter how the future of SWA developed, the territory would always remain closely interrelated with Walvis Bay.

Walvis Bay was too isolated from South Africa to become totally estranged from SWA.

The future of Walvis Bay would remain closely related to developments in SWA because economic tendencies in South Africa were usually repeated in SWA.

SWA and South Africa had close economic ties. "I wish to emphasize that, whatever the position may be in future, we will need each other because of mutual economic interests," Mr Du Plessis said.—Sapa

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SAAF rescue 3 from Okavango

Africa Bureau

22/7/76

A South African Air Force helicopter yesterday rescued three people who were stranded for more than two days after crashing in a light aircraft into the crocodile-infested Okavango swamps near the Caprivi Strip.

Two Botswana-based commercial pilots, Mr Dave Sandenburg and Mr Brian Bridges, and an unidentified passenger, escaped unhurt when they crash-landed into shoulder-deep water in the swamps at Chief Island on Saturday.

They were able to make their way to a near section of dry ground and lived off emergency rations until they were found on Monday.

The men were spotted by a pilot on Monday and the civil aviation authorities in Botswana contacted the South African Air Force, who sent a helicopter to the rescue from the operational area.

Apart from being severely bitten by mosquitos, they were in good health when they arrived by helicopter at Maun Airport.

The cause of the crash is not known, but an official inquiry will be held into the accident.

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For release at 1400 on

24 September 1976

STATEMENT BY MR. L. P. VAN ONSELEN, SECRETARY FOR BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND MR. J. DRIESSEN, SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT

Powers concerning motor transportation in the territory of Owambo are to be transferred to the Government of Owambo with effect from 1 October 1976.

This has as a consequence the deproclamation of the territory of Owambo which previously fell within the transportation area of the Local Road Transportation Board, Windhoek, under the Motor Carrier Transportation Act, 1930 (Act 39 of 1930), as amended, and the establishment of a road transportation board for Owambo with effect from 1 October 1976, which will have jurisdiction over matters concerning motor transportation only within the borders of Owambo. Likewise the existing Local Road Transportation Board, Windhoek, will have no jurisdiction over motor transportation matters within Owambo as from 1 October 1976.

In terms of the Bantu Laws Amendment Act, 1976 (Act 4 of 1976), road carriers in Owambo will no longer have the right to appeal to the National Transport Commission against decisions taken by the Road Transportation Board of Owambo.

It has also been enacted that motor carrier certificates and exemptions issued by the Local Road Transportation Board, Windhoek, and which authorise motor carrier transportation in Owambo will not be valid after 30 June 1977.

Such motor carrier certificates and exceptions expire on 30 June 1977 after which fresh application for such authorisation will have to be made to the Local Road Transportation Board, Windhoek, in respect of that portion of the route falling within the transportation area of Windhoek, and to the Road Transportation Board of Owambo in respect of that portion of the route falling within Owambo.

The attention of road carriers is directed to the fact that in cases where they wish to undertake cartage to and from Owambo, they will be obliged to apply for the necessary authority to the Owambo Transportation Board as well as the Local Road Transportation Board, Windhoek, as from 1 October 1976.

The Local Road Transportation Board, Windhoek, is fully acquainted with the changed circumstances. This Board may be approached should further information be required.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE SECRETARIES FOR BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND FOR TRANSPORT

PRETORIA

24 SEPTEMBER 1976

Cape Times 27/9/76

Swapo vital ⁽²²⁵⁾ to SWA — Barrat

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The African nationalist movement, Swapo, was vital to any bid to resolve the dispute in South West Africa, Mr John Barrat, director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, said at the weekend.

Swapo is not party to the Turnhalle conference, which is seeking to pave the way to peaceful emergence of an independent South West Africa by 1978.

Mr Barrat, told a symposium organized by the National Independence Party: "Swapo cannot be ignored by those who seek a successful resolution of the dispute as to the future of the territory."

But if the delegates to the Turnhalle talks had to acknowledge the importance of Swapo, so, too, Swapo had to accept that it was not the "only authentic political movement" in the territory.

Alternative

"The time is past when Swapo can expect a repetition of the pattern of Mozambique, where there was only one credible nationalist movement to which a collapsing Portuguese authority had no choice but to hand over power," Mr Barrat said.

"There is now a growing political force — an indigenous national movement — developing within the territory which offers a viable alternative to Swapo."

It was not relevant that the "alternative movement" had emerged from ethnically based delegates and parties involved in the Turnhalle talks, he said.

Church must be a bridge — Professor

WINDHOEK. — In the political dispute raging in South West Africa today, the church had to ask itself whether it stood on the side of Swapo or the Turnhalle conference — or whether it had no part at all to play in politics, Professor D. Bosch, dean of the faculty of theology at the University of South Africa said in a speech at an open air day of prayer here.

About a thousand people of all races attended the prayer meeting "for peace, justice and reconciliation" in South West Africa.

The answer to the church's position in South West Africa today, Professor Bosch said, depended on a number of different factors. These included whether one was Black or White, what church one belonged to and whether one was a permanent resident in the territory or just there temporarily.

Bridge

Conciliation meant, however, that the church moved between two opposing forces. She did not stand on the right or the left, he said.

The church therefore did not stand on the side of Swapo or the Turnhalle nor on the side of Whites or Blacks. It saw itself as a bridge between the two extremes that drew them together.

This meant that the church and Christians could be hurt. But this was to be expected. Reconciliation meant confrontation. Without confrontation there could not be any reconciliation, only a plastering over of differences.

"How many White Christians knew what was in the hearts of Black Christians — the feelings of humiliation, frustration and despair?" he asked.

Likewise how many Black

Christians knew what White Christians really felt — their deep rooted fear and anxiety that they would be overpowered, Professor Bosch asked.

"Therefore we do not know one another's deepest needs. And this could not be discovered in the Turnhalle or on political platforms and military camps," Professor Bosch said.

"The church is the only place where we can really forgive and accept one another. If we could therefore live and pray together as brothers and sisters in the church, then the same could happen in the Turnhalle and the South West Africa People's Organization."

Dr Lucas de Vries closed the meeting. He said despite adverse propaganda the meeting had been successful.

— Sapa.

Govt, Swapo for SWA talks in Switzerland?

ET 30/9/76

By J H P SERFONTEIN

JOHANNESBURG — Sources close to the Kissinger and Vorster camps were optimistic yesterday that the talks in Pretoria this weekend would lead to a settlement of the 31-year-old international dispute about South West Africa

They believe that the Kissinger-Vorster talks will probably lead to an international conference in Switzerland within the next month to be attended by Swapo, the South African Government, delegates to the Turnhalle conference and representatives of the United Nations

However, it was not yet clear how Dr Kissinger has succeeded in finding a face-saving formula to enable both Swapo and the South

African Government to attend such a conference

Swapo is adamant that the Robben Island prisoners should be released to enable them to attend the conference. Moreover, the Turnhalle constitutional conference lost credibility when it became known this week that the proposed three-tier constitutional plan would mean that most of the powers might be vested in the second level of ethnic councils

It is not known yet whether Mr Vorster has been prepared to make any major concessions. Dr Kissinger will probably discuss the Vorster proposals with Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo president, today or tomorrow in Lusaka or Dar es Salaam

On Tuesday Swapo leaders

are having talks with an EEC delegation in Brussels.

Swapo will insist that the EEC refuse to recognize the Turnhalle conference just as it rejected recognition of the Transkei.

RICHARD WALKER reports from New York that the international conference was predicted after the 48-nation Africa Group held what it called a "full-dress debate on the Kissinger initiative"

The meeting decided to push ahead with Security Council demands about South West Africa next Thursday — but only a token meeting is predicted

The African bloc is seeking punitive action against South Africa in retaliation for its refusal to accept United Nations-run elections in the territory

225

EEC to help train Swapo members

CAPE TIMES 5/10/76

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The European Community Commission, the Common Market's controlling body, is giving full political support and immediate material aid to the South West African People's Organization (Swapo) according to Mr Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's European spokesman.

Mr Katjavivi has just returned from a grand tour of Europe including Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Finland, where he met foreign and economic Ministers. He said the Dutch Government had granted Swapo three million guilders to help the Swapo Health and Education Centre outside Lusaka, Zambia.

Scholarships

He said the EEC Commission had asked him to select 10 young Namibians who would be granted scholarships to study administration at an Irish university.

"We now have unanimous support in Western Europe on

the future of Namibia," he said. Every country inside and outside the EEC is fully behind our attitude that talks on the future of South West Africa should be conducted directly between the principle actors Swapo, the South African Government and the United Nations, and that there should be a general election administered by the UN."

Turnhalle

He said the Turnhalle talks were now "totally discredited" in Western Europe.

"The South African Government should realize it is fighting a losing battle. Turnhalle has been recognized as nothing but a delaying tactic, a farce, throughout the West. We are willing to talk directly with the South Africans, though never with the Turnhalle puppets."

"The alternative to talks is to continue on the battlefield, and that is another fight we are winning."

He said Swapo's uncompromising position had been put to US Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger when he met the Swapo President, Mr Sam Nujomo, in New York this week.

CAPE TIMES 5/10/76 (225)

Swapo 'flexible' on SADF withdrawal

LUSAKA. — Swapo had told the US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, that Swapo was prepared to be flexible about its demand that South African forces withdraw from South West Africa before talks started, the organization's foreign secretary, Mr Peter Mueshahange, said here yesterday.

Speaking during an interview, Mr Mueshahange said Swapo would however, insist that the negotiations be called and attended by the United Nations and that the two main parties be Swapo and South Africa.

Swapo was also demanding the release of some of its senior members from detention in South Africa.

Mr Mueshahange said Swapo had little faith in Dr Kissinger's efforts to bring about a settlement in SWA.

"Kissinger has failed in the Middle East and Indochina, so we are doubtful about what he can do in Namibia. We are not pinning any hopes on Kissinger. We are sticking to our military programme."

Nujomo in Cuba

Swapo has threatened to intensify a 10-year-old terrorist war with Soviet and Cuban aid. Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, is in Cuba at the moment, and visited Moscow two months ago.

This has caused Western concern that the Kremlin may be planning to extend its influence in SWA.

"We are now moving ahead with our military programme," Mr Mueshahange said. "We have more weapons, more trained people."

Diplomatic sources said the US was still hoping it would be possible to call a conference on SWA, possibly in Geneva, in the near future. But there appear to be discrepancies between Swapo's and South Africa's views of such talks, observers said. — Sapa-Reuter

3531
225

Zambia clash with court threatens

7/10/76 STAR

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — A clash between the Zambian Supreme Court and the Government or at least the Minister of Legal Affairs — a looming over effort to have a top Swapo official brought back from Tanzania

The court has upheld its earlier order that the official, Mr Andreas Shipanga, be brought back to Zambia from Tanzania where he was sent at the request of the Swapo leadership

The court gave the Zambian Government until October 14 to ask the

Tanzanian Government to secure Mr Shipanga's release and produce him before the court

But the Legal Affairs Minister, Mr Manza Chona told the court its order for Mr Shipanga's return was 'not in the best interests of the liberation struggle.'

OVERTAKEN

He said the Swapo leadership had refused to release Mr Shipanga for mere Swapo publicity secretary despite a habeas corpus order obtained by his lawyer and the Supreme Court's order a month that he be returned to Zambia

Deputy Chief Justice Leo Baton (sitting with Chief Justice Annel Silungwe and Mr Justice

Brian Gardner) told Mr Chona the court's decision had already overtaken other prerogatives and the Zambian Government should ask the Tanzanian Government to have Mr Shipanga returned

Mr Chona replied that this could not be done without an agreement with Tanzania, and there was no such agreement

"The reason you are reluctant to approach Tanzania is because you don't agree that the decision of this court is in the best

interests of the struggle," Mr Justice Baron told him

"How do you reconcile this with the rule of the courts, their power and the independence of the judiciary?"

When Mr Chona replied that the court's decision was not in the best interests of the liberation struggle, the judge said "It doesn't have to be in the interests of the struggle. This has something to do with respect for the court's decision"

Turnhalle adjourned to prevent the final showdown

9/10/76 AM

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Turnhalle constitutional conference narrowly averted a breakdown when it was specially adjourned yesterday morning to avoid a final showdown between the Coloured delegation and the verkramppte White delegates on the proposed three-tier constitution for the new independent State—a development which could have led to the final collapse of the 15-month talks.

This follows a bitter and lengthy clash on Wednesday and Thursday between Mr. du Plessis, the leader of the White delegation, and Mr. Andrew Kloppers, the outspoken Coloured leader.

The White delegation is advocating a decentralised government in which all the important powers would be vested in the second tier of constitutional bodies, which in effect is the present Bantustan and apartheid councils.

Mr. du Plessis and Mr. Eban van Zyl proposed that more than twenty portfolios should be given to these ethnic councils.

Mr. Kloppers originally submitted a proposal advocating a strong central parliament and with the important powers vested in the first tier of government. He called the criticism of these proposals by Mr. du Plessis "negative and emotionally loaded."

The Coloureds were backed by the Hereros, Damaras and Tswanas. Mr. G. Tshanyane, the Tswana leader, questioned the Whites on their attitude to mixed schools, hospitals and prisons.

In an obvious attempt to avoid a final confrontation on this contentious issue, Dr. B. Africa immediately proposed that the conference adjourn until Tuesday without having any further discussions.

Mr. Dirk Mudge, the verligte chairman of the Turnhalle Constitutional Committee, consulted with Black and Brown delegations yesterday after the conference adjourned.

The conference faced a threat of walk-out as the

White delegation was accused of pressing relentlessly for the imposition of a Bantustan policy in South West Africa.

The Whites demand of 25 portfolios for the second tier of Government will mean that the 11 legislative assemblies — one for each population group — will each control its own finance, education, economic affairs, mining and other matters embracing virtually every branch of administrative affairs.

Sources said that if the White proposals were carried the central government for the territory would be nothing but a figurehead and meaningless symbol to "eyewash" the general population.

Conference sources said the approach of the two White verkrampptes had finally shattered a number of myths and had underlined the real aims and policies of the White delegation — a revamped Odendaal Plan for South West Africa.

In fact, they added, Swapo could not be given better political ammunition.

When it reconvenes on Tuesday, the Turnhalle will finally discuss the question of an international conference and of meeting Swapo at the conference table.

Proposals tabled yesterday by the African States at the Security Council calling for an arms embargo against South Africa is part of the squeeze on the West to use its influence to bring Mr. Vorster to a joint conference with Swapo, observers said.

The West would want to avoid exercising its veto. According to African sources the Western countries have indicated that they were convinced Mr. Vorster would have to give in at the end and attend an international conference if he wanted to avoid large scale bloodshed and a full scale war.

12/10/76 DO

SWA Coloured leader gets deportation threat

WINDHOEK — A plot to muzzle Mr Andrew Kloppers, the outspoken leader of the Coloured delegation to the Turnhalle conference, has come to light. Verkramppte Nationalists and some of his black opponents are discussing the possibility of finding grounds to have him deported back to South Africa.

Although Mr Kloppers has been living in the territory since 1946, his continued stay is subject to his "good conduct" and it is a matter for the discretion of the Government

and the Windhoek administration to decide when such a "temporary" person's stay could be terminated

Mr Kloppers has for a long time been advocating

that the Turnhalle should meet Swapo and that the Turnhalle should attend an international peace conference in Geneva attended by Swapo, South Africa and the United Nations. He has also bitterly attacked the apartheid policies and the verkramppte Nationalist faction of Mr A. H. du Plessis and Mr J. van Zijl.

He is due to submit a motion today calling for support for the Geneva conference when the constitutional committee resumes its discussions.

Opponents of Mr Kloppers have recently asked his close associates to warn him that he should abandon his outspoken criticism and should modify his views on Swapo.

They were also to remind Mr Kloppers of the fact that he is not a permanent inhabitant of the territory and that under certain circumstances he could be deported. It is known that in the past similar veiled threats were used to bring him to heel.

In view of the delicate international situation and the shaky position of the Turnhalle conference itself, it is believed as most unlikely that real action will be taken against Mr Kloppers.

The strategy of his opponents is to use the backdoor threats against him in the hope that he will toe the official line and not get out of step.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Turnhalle said yesterday that although the constitution committee agreed that exploratory talks be held with Swapo, the chances of a fully-fledged international conference at a neutral venue taking place were remote at this stage.

The committee will resume its sitting today. It adjourned on Friday after it had apparently become bogged down over the issue of jurisdiction that should be vested in the second tier of the three-tier government for South West Africa which had been accepted in principle by the committee. — DDC-SAPA

Unpredictable'

Nujoma causing

CAPE TIMES 12/10/76 225

SWA dilemma

WINDHOEK. — Although the constitution committee of the South West Africa constitutional conference agreed that exploratory talks be held with the South West Africa Peoples Organization (Swapo), the chances of a fully-fledged international conference at a neutral venue taking place were remote at this stage, sources close to the Turnhalle said here yesterday.

The constitution committee is to resume its sitting today after the long weekend.

The committee adjourned on Friday after it had apparently become bogged down over the issue of jurisdiction that should be vested in the second tier of the three-tier government for SWA which had been accepted in principle by the committee.

Sources said there had been a severe difference of opinion among delegates on Friday because conservative elements within the committee had wanted a powerful second-tier government, while others sought a powerful multiracial central government, which would form the first tier.

There was no real deadlock, but delicate questions involving ethnicity

were discussed and the atmosphere in the committee became extremely tense," sources said.

"It was proposed that the committee adjourn to allow tempers to cool down and to sort things out in private consultations."

The sources said the agenda for the coming week had been juggled around. The third tier of government would be discussed, involving mainly municipal matters.

The second tier of government, involving ethnic or regional governments, would again be discussed as well as possible negotiations with Swapo and the Kissinger proposals for an international conference at a neutral venue.

Delegates were hopeful that discussions on the second-tier government

would be tackled in a better spirit this week.

"The committee will have to consider exploratory talks with Swapo soon, but the chances of an international conference taking place before the end of the year on the future of SWA are remote," sources said.

"Although this has not been mentioned in the committee, most delegates feel privately that Swapo has not given any assurance at all that it was seeking a peaceful settlement in SWA."

Because of statements made by Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of Swapo, while visiting Cuba, it seemed that Swapo was prepared only to discuss the transfer of power in SWA to Swapo with the South African Government.

Undertaken

"The Turnhalle regards this as stepping down and complete capitulation," sources said.

"Delegates are more or less agreed that exploratory talks with Swapo are essential, but that organization will have to give a clear undertaking that it wants peace in SWA and that it will drop its military activities against the territory."

The plenary session of the constitutional conference would have to be consulted about the Kissinger proposals. It was due to be convened only next month, sources said.

"Swapo cannot be ignored. But the only way to establish who the real leaders in SWA are — Swapo or the constitutional conference — will be through an election. Swapo is putting the Turnhalle in a dilemma because of the kind of unpredictability displayed by Mr Nujoma."

Bid to muzzle Turnhalle man

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — A plot to muzzle Mr Andrew Kloppers, the outspoken leader of the Coloured delegation to the Turnhalle conference, has come to light. Verkrampste Nationalists and some of his Black opponents are discussing the possibility of finding grounds to have him deported back to the Republic.

Although Mr Kloppers has been living in the territory since 1946, his continued stay is subject to his "good conduct". It is for the SA Government and the Windhoek administration to decide when such a "temporary" person's stay can be terminated.

Mr Kloppers has for a long time advocated that the Turnhalle should meet Swapo, that the Turnhalle should attend an international peace conference in Geneva attended by Swapo, South Africa and the UN and has attacked apartheid and the Verkrampste Nationalist faction.

In fact he is due to submit a motion today calling for support for the Geneva conference when the constitutional committee resumes.

Opponents of Mr Kloppers have recently asked his associates to warn him that he should abandon his criticism and modify his views on Swapo. They were also to remind Mr Kloppers that he is not a permanent inhabitant and under certain circumstances could be deported.

To heel

It is known that in the past similar veiled threats were used to bring him to heel.

In view of the delicate international situation and the shaky position of the Turnhalle conference itself, it is believed unlikely that real action will be taken against Mr Kloppers. His opponents have used backdoor threats against him.

SWANU**ALLEGES**ARGUS 13/10/76
UN PLOT**TO STOP****SPEECH**

From Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK. — An allegation of a Third World conspiracy in the United Nations Security Council to suppress speeches by important political groups in South West Africa was made today by the South West African National Union.

The allegation by Swanu, regarded at the UN as Swapo's main rival, came after strong indications today that a formal request by Swanu to address the current meeting of the council of South West Africa was being suppressed.

Swanu's request was made on September 22, at the same time as almost identical requests were lodged by Swapo and by Chief Clemens Kapuuo, leader of the Herero delegation at the Windhoek constitutional conference.

While Swapo's president, Mr. Sam Nujoma, was given almost immediate permission to address the council, neither Swanu nor Chief Kapuuo has been allowed to do so.

FOR UNITY

When Swanu's permanent representatives at the UN today asked Security Council members whether there was any prospect of Swanu being allowed to address the council, they were asked to withdraw their request in the interest of unity.

Swanu which rejects the Windhoek conference and which has maintained representatives at the UN for more than 10 years, refused to do so and instead, issued a statement renouncing the UN.

In its statement, Swanu accused certain members of the Security Council of a "flagrant suppression of our people's right to exercise their freedom of speech, and questioned the suitability of a UN role in leading South West Africa to independence."

Vorster in talks on SA role

NEW CRISIS ON SWAZI FRONTIER

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The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The question of South Africa's direct participation in a constitutional conference to be held in Geneva on South West Africa is being thrashed out at a meeting between South Africa's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr R. F. (Pik) Botha, and the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, in Pretoria today.

A new crisis on the South West Africa issue broke today when the chairman of the Turnhalle talks in Windhoek, Mr Dirk Mudge, rejected the proposal that South Africa play a leading role in the Geneva conference.

The proposal was made to Mr Botha by the American Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, earlier this week before Mr Botha flew back to South Africa for urgent consultations with the Prime Minister.

refugees returned

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South African Government will be asked to negotiate with Luanda for the return to Angola of 4700 refugees settled in a camp in the South West African homeland of Kavango.

Official talks about refugees, who have steadily increased in number over the months, took place in Rundu yesterday

Afterwards the Commissioner General for Indigenous Peoples in South West Africa, Mr J. M. de Wet, said the Kavango Government had refused to accept responsibility for the refugees

It was felt the refugees could not be settled permanently in the homeland as there was a shortage of jobs.

The Kavango Government would, therefore, request Pretoria to try to open negotiations with Luanda for the return of the refugees

FARMLAND

If the negotiations failed, said Mr de Wet, the refugees would perhaps be settled temporarily on agricultural land, where they could provide for themselves

Meanwhile, 600 migrant workers from Angola, who had been working in SWA, have been refused permission by Luanda to return home.

The Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said the Ovambo Government would give them the necessary documents, to enable them to continue working in SWA.

The strong possibility existed today that Mr Vorster and Mr Botha would call Mr Mudge to Pretoria, probably at the weekend, to thrash out a common strategy and reduce the possibility of the collapse of the constitutional talks.

Mr Mudge, a leading South West African vertebrate Nationalist, has strongly defended the make-up of the Turnhalle talks as the only solution to the South West African issue

Conceded

He has also conceded that the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) should join the Windhoek conference as one of the participants, but rejects direct negotiations with Swapo over independence for the territory

It seems clear that Mr Vorster is prepared to make a further concession, under pressure from Dr Kissinger, but needs the co-operation of Mr Mudge and the White delegation at the Turnhalle talks

Considerable pressure is likely to be exerted on Mr Mudge to shift ground and allow South African participation in a saving effort.

Adamant

The concern expressed yesterday by Mr Botha before his talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr H. Muller, gave a clear indication that the West was adopting an adamant attitude on South African and Swapo participation in the conference

Mr Mudge has been reported as saying that South Africa has no right to make agreements with Swapo on issues concerning South West Africa.

He said it was not up to South Africa, but the people of South West Africa, to make arrangements for the territory's independence.

Kavango

wants

The great African let-down over SWA

16/10/76 STAR

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — After a menacing build-up to the United Nations' South West Africa debate, African countries yesterday chose a resolution which they (and everyone else) knew would be vetoed.

The choice revealed glaringly the full extent of Africa's weakness and diplomatic failure

The resolution called for an arms embargo against South Africa.

It was not even new. A similar resolution last year failed with a triple veto by America, Britain and France

TO BE TEDIOUS

It was proposed again at the start of this year's Security Council debate on South West Africa 24 days ago

To make matters worse, yesterday's session of the South West Africa debate had to be cancelled at the last minute because not enough countries were listed to speak

Instead, private talks were held during which African States indicated that they would introduce the arms embargo resolution when the debate resumes next week

TO BE UNITED

There was considerable opinion within the African caucus which preferred a different resolution

This would have called on the secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to call a meeting between South Africa and Swapo to discuss holding constitutional talks

But, apparently for the sake of keeping a facade of unity, the African countries settled for a resolution which appeased the militants and did not offend the moderates

TO BE BASED

They knew their resolution would be vetoed.

They also expressed confidence that there would be constitutional talks on South West Africa before the end of the year.

This prediction was apparently based on what the Mauritian Foreign Minister, Sir Harold Walters, told them after a meeting yesterday with American Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger.

Racial insult claim upsets SWA talks

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Delegates to the Turnhalle constitutional conference are angry about alleged racial insults to Black and Coloured participants.

A storm broke in the constitution committee after Mr Eben van Zijl, MEC, a member of the White delegation, had allegedly insulted Damaras and Bushmen.

One of the Damara delegates had demanded that the Whites should spell out their proposals for a form of government for South West Africa after independence.

'You always criticise our proposals,' said Mr Richard Xuogeb. 'You never tell us your plans.'

The leader of the Coloured delegation, Mr Andrew Kloppers, supported the demand for details.

Mr van Zijl reacted angrily. He referred to the Damaras, with the words: 'Who brought them down from the mountains? Who dressed them in clothes? Who lifted them out of the mud?'

PERMISSIBLE

The leader of the Baster delegation, Dr Ben Africa, appealed to the committee chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, with the question: 'Is such language permissible?'

Mr Mudge ruled that delegates were present to speak their minds.

'Let him be,' said Mr Xuogeb. 'I will take care of him.'

Mr Xuogeb then alleged he had written evidence that Mr van Zijl had told an orientation course, held to prepare White officials for political change in the territory, that Blacks were only slightly higher than animals.

Mr van Zijl denied it. He demanded that Mr Xuogeb produce the evidence. Mr Xuogeb said he would.

Soon afterwards, the committee adjourned with delegates still talking excitedly about the exchanges.

The constitution committee resumed its work to-

day with delegates in a Black mood, but determined to hold the Turnhalle together in spite of the clashes.

Black and Coloured delegates said the stakes were too high to allow differences to destroy the constitutional conference. The alternative was violence.

But they were still angry about hush-hush talks the White delegation had held with the Prime Minister Mr B. J. Vorster in Pretoria on an international conference intended to settle the South West African dispute and the alleged racial slurs by Mr E. van Zijl.

DIFFERENCES

Delegates said further clashes could be expected although an apparently innocuous item — local government — had been placed on top of the agenda for today.

But it is believed that differences are predictable when difficult problems are under discussion. It did not mean the Turnhalle was about to collapse, delegates said.

'We cannot allow the Turnhalle to fail,' said Mr E. Christy, leader of the Damaras. 'What other solution is there? The alternative is war. In spite of our difficulties, we continue to hope that, in the end, we will find a peaceful solution.'

The leader of the Ovambo delegation, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said 'The constitutional talks will succeed. I do not doubt it for one moment.'

'Delegates speak on behalf of their people. It is not surprising that they should clash, but this does not mean that the Turnhalle will collapse. It is necessary for everyone to make compromises.'

'Where would delegates go if they were to walk out? What hope would they have of securing a peaceful future?'

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WALKOUT over race slurs

Cape Times
21/10/76

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Coloured, Damara and Tswana delegations to the Turnhalle constitutional talks here staged a sensational walkout yesterday in protest at racial slurs by the verkrampte Mr Eben van Zijl.

Later the dissenting groups returned and presented the constitutional committee with an ultimatum calling for Mr Van Zijl's expulsion or a dramatic change in attitude

The emotional confrontation followed Mr Van Zijl's outburst on Tuesday that heightened bitterness over the refusal of the White delegates to divulge details of their weekend meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster

Addressing the Damara leader, Mr Van Zijl said

"You forget that we fetched you Damaras from the mountains, put clothes on you and lifted you from the mud"

Referring to the Bushmen, he said "And that Bushman How did he get here? It is we (the Whites) who gave him protection"

Before the start of yesterday's session the angry Coloured delegation leader, Mr A J F Kloppers, said that Mr Van Zijl had created an ugly mood at the Turnhalle that could precipitate a

walkout by all Black and Brown delegates

He claimed that his racial slurs and apparent refusal to budge from Nationalist Party principles posed the greatest threat to the progress of the constitutional talks

By clinging to apartheid principles, Mr Kloppers said that White delegates were

● Sabotaging fading hopes of the constitutional conference successfully negotiating an acceptable and peaceful future for South West Africa

● Failing to respect the views of the majority of Black and Brown delegates

● Playing into the hands of Swapo by destroying the Turnhalle's chances of gaining credibility overseas

In their written declaration, the three dissenting delegations reaffirmed their faith in the Turnhalle as a means to a peaceful solution, but stressed their unwillingness to resume talks with Mr Van Zijl present.

Mr Van Zijl yesterday withdrew his offensive remarks and said he hoped remarks about Whites made by others would also be withdrawn

Sapa reports that the constitutional committee is to adjourn on Friday until November 9, when the plenary session of the Turnhalle would be convened

This is scheduled adjournment mooted a while ago and is not the result of the present state.

Swapo in fresh bid for arms

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — South West Africa's terrorist movement Swapo has made fresh appeals to communist and socialist countries for arms and sophisticated weapons to escalate the "liberation" war in their country.

Swapo administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, said here yesterday that Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma's recent trip to Moscow's satellite state of Cuba was connected with arms shopping.

Mr Garoeb also said that Swapo had appealed for massive military assistance so that the terrorists could step up the war.

Asked whether Swapo would be prepared to attend South West Africa's constitutional talks announced by South Africa, he said "Swapo's stand is very clear. We will not

accept the proposed talks organized by South Africa".

He said Swapo would only attend any conference on SWA, if South Africa was prepared to transfer power to Swapo, release all nationalist political prisoners and pull out all South African troops now in South West.

"If these demands by Swapo were not met by the South African Government, Swapo would be left with no alternative but to intensify the armed struggle", he said.

He said that Swapo would not stop its armed struggle

until the South African Government, and its "puppet" government in Windhoek surrendered power to "the people of Namibia".

Replying to a question whether Swapo would employ foreign troops, particularly those from Cuba, in order to help the organization to escalate its terror war, Mr Garoeb said

"Swapo has sufficient manpower to fight the war

"What we need now are more weapons and we shall get them from friends who support our stand over the question of independence for the oppressed people in Namibia", he said.

He also announced that Mr Nujoma would be arriving here this week from West African countries

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Cape Times 22/10/76

925

Terrorist activity is at a low ebb

PRETORIA — Terrorists in the operational area had once again been compelled to maintain a low profile in their actions against the security forces, according to a joint statement by the SA Police and the Defence Force.

As announced last week, this was largely due to the unfavourable operating conditions which were characteristic of the dry season, the statement said. The terrorists' host country, Angola, continued to supply them with the necessary means for aggressive action against the Ovambo in particular.

The MPLA Government, which has difficulties in keeping its own house in order, is not only prepared to allow the terrorists to use Angola as a springboard for aggression against South West Africa, but also supply them with the necessary weapons, food, transport and so forth," the statement said.

"It is understandable that a government like the MPLA should approve and support terrorist action in order to buy its own acceptance in Africa and the rest of the world."

It was for this reason that the MPLA pretended to have no control over the numerous violations of the Ovambo-Angola border — Sapa

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22/10/76

Mudge may lure rebels

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle Constitutional Committee has appointed a special committee of reconciliation to negotiate with the rebel delegations who have withdrawn from the talks

They include Mr Dirk Mudge, Chief Clemens Kapuuo and Pastor K. Ndjoba

It is believed Mr Mudge has succeeded in working out a formula to enable the rebel groups to return to the conference table

A special statement by the rebels will be announced early this morning. The contents of the statement is not known because all parties concerned have been sworn to

secrecy ^{DD}
The move followed desperate efforts to save the Turnhalle conference from collapsing and disintegrating following the shock announcement two days ago that three delegations — the Tswanas, Damaras and Coloureds — were withdrawing from the 35-man constitutional committee.

The constitutional committee resumed its proceedings yesterday without these three delegations. There was also some uncertainty about the position of the Kavangos, who attended, but stated the previous day they were backing the demands of the three

rebel delegations to withdraw as long as the verkrampte Mr Eben van Zijl remained a member of the conference

His racist remarks the previous day about the Damaras who were "fetched from the mountains" was the last straw in the simmering conflict in the conference.

The constitutional committee adjourned early yesterday and informal discussions took place between the rebels, Mr Mudge and other prominent committee members.

A mass meeting in Walvis Bay last night which was to have been addressed by a number of the Turnhalle Conference leaders was cancelled. The Damaras, Tswanas and Coloureds announced yesterday they would not attend this meeting.

DDC

Cape Times 26/10/76

First section of Owambo fence is up

Africa Bureau

OSHAKATI — The first 20 km of Owambo's 1m barbed wire fence has been put up along the Angola-South West Africa border in the latest security control measure to curb insurgents

The security fence, which is over two metres high, will stretch for 420 km along the 1 km-deep prohibited border zone, which was recently cleared of bush and scrub.

Ovambos have been warned anyone found in the depopulated strip climbing the fence can be shot.

"The fence will prevent Ovambos from wandering into the prohibited zone and will also hinder the terrorists," Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said yesterday

He said that when the fence was completed, insurgents would have to cross the "no man's land" and scale the fence to infiltrate Owambo

The expensive measures follow recent regulations imposing on Owambo the tightest security control in South West African history

In a virtual state of emergency, Owambo citizens are compelled to co-operate with security forces in hunting down guerillas

Mr De Wet said yesterday that work on the security fence began about two weeks ago at Oshikango, the central point along the border.

The work is being carried out and financed by the Owambo Government at a time when guerilla activity in the area is at a low ebb

28 028

Cape Times 30/10/76

SWA terror document siezed

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — South African security forces have seized an important document relating to terrorist activities in Owambo, Defence Headquarters in Pretoria announced yesterday.

The document fell into South African hands after five terrorists were trapped in an ambush near the Angolan border on October 22.

One terrorist was killed in the engagement and four others were wounded, although they did manage to escape into Angola.

Trails of blood revealed the terrorists' escape route across the border, although South African security forces did not

pursue them into Angolan territory.

The Defence Force spokesman would not reveal the contents of this latest terrorist document, although he said that South African defence officials were obviously pleased to learn its contents.

There was little other activity in the operational area during the past week, the spokesman said.

On October 23, in two separate mine incidents, five members of the security forces were slightly wounded, while Private A P Coetzee was killed in another mine explosion the next day.

The spokesman for the

defence force said terrorists were maintaining a low profile in the operational area, probably because the dry weather conditions did not make it easy to move through the area.

Consequently, the terrorists were confining their activities close to the Angolan border so that they could easily escape to safety.

Much more terrorist activity is expected when the rainy season starts, the spokesman said. In the meantime, the internal political wing of the terrorist group has confined its activities to staging political meetings to improve their image.

Turnhalle men worried as Swapo grows

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — While Swapo's ranks are being swelled in significant numbers, Turnhalle delegates are concerned that the South West African constitutional talks are losing credibility, "day by day".

Some delegates have complained that nothing concrete is being achieved by the Turnhalle. They emphasized the necessity for the immediate implementation of the practical decisions taken at the talks.

The latest shocks occurred at three report-back meetings of the constitutional committee in Caprivi this week, when audiences showed that they were increasingly in favour of Swapo. Some of them re-

jected the Turnhalle and said they did not trust the White delegates.

This has come at a time when four of the strongest Nama groups, representing between 8 000 and 10 000 people, have decided un-animously to join Swapo because of delays in the latest diplomatic manoeuvres on the territory's future.

The chairman of the constitutional committee, Mr Dirk Mudge, MEC, who also addressed a Caprivi meeting, said that people in that area were largely "ignorant" of the Turnhalle.

He said that members of the audience had sympathies with the aims of Swapo, but they also gave the movement credit for things it had not achieved.

He said there were definitely Swapo elements in

the audience, but he could not judge the extent of the movement's support.

Mr Mudge added that he felt people in the Caprivi feared Swapo and, in the interests of peace, wanted contact between Swapo and the Turnhalle.

He said that his visit was fruitful because certain problems and grievances had been exposed by the criticism that had been expressed.

Comic hits at ^{Cape} ^{Times} Swapo 2/11/76

Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — The anti-Swapo campaign in South West Africa yesterday took a comic turn. The latest weapon in the propaganda struggle against the movement is a picture book romance story.

"We are not interested in investigating because the contents of the comic are in our favour," Col G J S Booyen, District Commandant of police said yesterday.

The comic, entitled "David and the Hyenas", is published by "The New Movement for Freedom". There are no clues to its origin.

The cover shows an armed Black man shooting a White priest and the story is about David Shanika, an Ovambo pupil who wants to become a doctor.

A friend tells David that he can become a doctor more quickly if he joins Swapo. He is recruited by the movement and arrives at a training camp in Zambia the following day.

EX IS KAMERAD MOPAI VAN FRELIMO EN HOOF VAN DIE KAMP. HIER LANGS MY IS MASOOR IWAHOFF VAN RUSLAND. ONS SAL JULIE LEER HOE OM OORLOG TE MAAK TEEEN DIE BLANKES IN JULIE LAND!



The new Swapo recruit meets his Frelimo instructor and a Russian officer at a training camp.



O, EK IS SO BLY JY IS WEER TUIS, DAWID! GAAN JY NOU HIER BLY?

JA, EK GAAN BLY! EK HET GESIEN DAT SWAPO NIE GOED IS VIRONS NIE! DIE VRYHEID WAT HULLE ONS BELOWE IS NIE VRYHEID NIE. HULLE WIL NET ONS GOED VAT, ONS SENDELINGE DOOD-MAAK EN ONS KERKE AFBREEK. EK GAAN 'N DOKTER WORD SO DAT EK MY MENSE OP-REG KAN HELP!

Disillusioned with Swapo, he returns home to resume his studies to be a doctor.

David becomes friendly with a young man in the camp, Roberto of Mozambique, who is a member of Frelimo because he has no choice. David later escapes and arrives home to tell his father that "the only way in which we can live happily and at peace is for everyone to work together to build the country and not to destroy by violence."

3/11/76
**'Race hate'
unwelcome'**

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Whites who insulted blacks had no future in South West Africa, the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said in Oshakati today.

"They are not welcome in our country," he said. "Nor will blacks who abuse whites have any place in the new SWA."

The territory was on the threshold of a future without discrimination.

It was time that hurtful and irritating practices were eradicated as they could "destroy what we have accomplished and what we still want to accomplish."

Pastor Ndjoba appealed to all inhabitants — "the citizens of the future free and independent SWA" — to treat each other with respect.

~~SECRET~~
DJG

225/1
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Cap Times
Paper 3/11/76
**hits at
atrocities
claims**

PRETORIA — Under the headline "The Anderson Affairs", the official newspaper of the South African Army, Uniform, comments in its latest issue on "the minor storm unleashed in the world's press" at the beginning of September over allegations by a former National Serviceman, Mr Bill Anderson, that South African soldiers had committed atrocities in Owambo.

Although the story managed to capture the attention for a brief moment, the effect of this propaganda was a dull thud rather than an incisive bang.

It requires no exceptional powers of analysis to detect the underlying theory of the recent onslaught: the presence of South African troops on the border has been an effective deterrent against those elements endeavouring to disrupt the peace and stability of South West Africa. All hostile efforts to dislodge them by physical means have proved futile.

"The tactics used in this particular instance were singularly crude: the entire attack was built around the uncorroborated allegations of one man, a former national serviceman who, according to his superiors, was anything but a model soldier," the article says.

SWA AND A NEW ECONOMY

8/11/76 nm

WINDHOEK—Businessmen spreading pessimism about developments in South West Africa could harm economic progress after independence, the president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr. A. J. Marais, said here at the weekend.

He told the Windhoek Afrikaanse Sakekamer that businessmen were usually realistic, and he assumed they accepted constitutional change in South West Africa as inevitable.

The future stability and constitutional progress of the new State would, to a large extent, depend on economic prosperity, he said, and called on businessmen not to damage business confidence in the area.

Between the extreme views of "pack up and go" and expectations of major economic progress there would be many cases of uncertainty and doubt among South West African businessmen, who had to plan for the future.

Positive light

Mr. Marais said he believed the general tendency would be for businessmen with established interests to view the new dispensation in a positive and optimistic light.

"I can find no fault with this, as it is in the interests of South West Africa and its people, and in the interests of southern Africa as a whole, that the economy of South West prospers and is built up to one of the strongest in Africa."

Businessmen should, he said, plan to take advantage of new business opportunities, such as new needs or buying habits.

Political decline

He said: "It is surely true that a State rapidly declining economically creates a fruitful breeding ground for political decline and uncertainty with all that implies."

Mr. Marais said it could be accepted that South Africa's economic co-operation and capital experience would continue to be shared with South West Africa not in a spirit of exploitation but for sound business considerations. — (Sapa)

SWAPO attacks

From Hennie Serfontein

Daily Dispatch Special Correspondent in Lusaka

LUSAKA — Swapo is planning to attack South West Africa on a large scale with the aid of an international military task force by not later than June next year.

A number of Eastern bloc and Latin American countries, apart from Cuba, have already agreed to provide manpower and military equipment for such a force.

The present joint MPLA-Cuban-Swapo attack on Unita forces in southern Angola is the first step in a carefully planned Swapo strategy to step up and to internationalise the present military conflict between itself and South Africa.

Swapo believes that such a development will enable its supporters at the United Nations to push through the Security Council a resolution in September next year declaring that South Africa was responsible for a situation which was becoming a threat to world peace and to demand coercive action.

For the first time the western powers will then be in a position to exercise their veto and will be forced to support the resolution.

Officially Swapo leaders in Lusaka are tightlipped and refused to confirm that Swapo guerrilla forces are actually supporting the MPLA-Cuban units in their onslaught on Unita fighters.

However, I understand from reliable sources that Swapo has for two reasons decided to get actively involved in the MPLA-Unita conflict, something it has initially tried to avoid.

Swapo is convinced it will never be able to operate from southern Angola against Southern African forces in South West Africa until Unita has been destroyed. Moreover, Swapo is adamant that Unita is being actively backed by the South African Government.

Swapo's deep involvement in the present fighting is illustrated by the present movements of Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo president. He was expected to be in Lusaka 12 days ago for urgent consultations with Swapo and Zambian officials, but instead left Luanda urgently for southern Angola "because of the new situation."

I understand that Swapo is determined to intensify its military action against the South African forces.

Within the next two months some "special strike missions" are planned, not only on the border but at several

places deep inside the southern part of the territory. "Wait until the rains come" is the refrain one hears in Swapo circles.

The next phase will be the first step in the internationalisation of the conflict, which will be within four to five months. Foreign soldiers with experience in guerrilla warfare tactics, will join the Swapo raids inside South West Africa. The final step will be a full-scale attack by an international task force converting the present conflict into a total conventional war.

According to a Reuters report from London, Pres Neto of Angola claimed yesterday his country faced a threat from imperialist "bases for aggression" in South West Africa and hinted at new concrete Angolan aid for nationalists operating in the neighbouring territory.

He was speaking in Luanda on the first anniversary of Angola's independence.

In an apparent reference to the South African-sponsored constitutional conference on South West Africa and the Kissinger peace plan for

Rhodesia, he said "Faced by this new tactic of imperialism we must give definite form to our internationalist help for the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa in their struggle against colonialism, racism and imperialism."

Meanwhile, SAPA reports that the South African Minister of Defence, Mr Botha, has denied allegations that the South African Defence Force is aiding Unita.

In an interview in Orindangwa, Mr Botha said the allegations were nothing but a smokescreen on the part of Swapo to try to hide its own crimes.

Asked to comment Radio Luanda report that it was the aim of the MPLA to help Swapo liberate South West Africa after Unita had been crushed, the minister said he sincerely hoped this was not the plan.

If this happened, however, South Africa would hit back hard and with the biggest force at its disposal.

Fighting subsides, page 6.

12/11/76
Daily
DIS-

Handwritten initials or signature.

4 000 refugees

WINDHOEK — There were almost 4 000 refugees in Owambo at the latest count, Pastor C. Ndjaba, the Chief Minister of Owambo, said last night, and indications were that many more were on their way.

His government would do all in its power to give relief to the refugees, he said.

Safe conduct offered to Swapo men

5/11/76

JD

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Swapo terrorists who want to give up the war and return to Owambo have been guaranteed safe conduct by the security forces, a spokesman for the Department of Defence said in Pretoria last night.

The statement follows reports from Angola that large numbers of terrorists want to lay down their arms and return to their homes, but are prevented from doing so by their leaders.

Troops are reportedly harshly handled by certain terrorist leaders and are also told that the farmers in South West Africa will summarily execute them if they try to cross the border.

Individual Swapo terrorists have abandoned the struggle, and have been well received in Owambo by the authorities, the spokesman said.

Reviewing activities in Owambo during the past week, the spokesman said the terrorists had continued to lie low and there was little action. Two members of the security forces were injured in a landmine explosion on October 30, the spokesman said.

5/225

Thousands flee heavy fighting in Angola

Argus. 8/11/76.

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — More than 2 000 Angolan refugees fled across the border into Ovamboland at the weekend to escape fierce fighting after MPLA and Cuban troops attacked Unita forces in southern Angola.

The refugees reported that the war had escalated sharply.

The Chief Minister of Ovamboland, Pastor Cornelius Njoba, said today about 2 200 refugees — mainly children — had arrived at the weekend.

Their arrival brought the total since last weekend to about 2 500 and since the Angola troubles began to about 6 000.

Pastor Njoba said: "As in the past we will allow the refugees to stay here. We will care for them."

He said the newcomers were mainly children with some women and men. Many men had been killed in Angola. A few of the newcomers were wounded.

COUNTER ATTACK

The joint MPLA-Cuban-Swapo onslaught appears to be a reaction to a sudden offensive by Unita the week before last which sent a few hundred refugees across the South West African border.

Jonas Savimbi's Unita force, operating chiefly from bush bases near the Zambian border, have been trying to smash a ring which the MPLA and its allies threw around southern Angola recently, including positions along the South West African Border, to block off Unita from the world outside.

South African forces along the border were able to see Cubans through binoculars taking over small towns and villages on the other side.

However, Unita is understood to have virtually complete control of the huge southern and central Angolan bush regions, which contained nearly half the country's population and its main agricultural production before independence.

● Sapa reports from Osakati that at Omungwelummo, South African security forces are caring for more than 3 000 Angolans.

Mixed party possible after Mudge speech

225

CT. 9/11/76.

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The bombshell weekend speech made by Mr Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the South West Africa constitutional committee, could be the first step in a political realignment on a multiracial basis in the territory.

The outspoken Coloured leader, Mr A J F Kloppers, said yesterday the doors were wide open for the formation of a multi-racial political party with enlightened views.

"The sooner he (Mr Mudge) starts the multi-racial party, the better for all of us," he said.

Claiming that Mr Mudge held the key to the future success of the Turnhalle talks, Mr Kloppers said that he would not get support from the Black delegations as long as he had apartheid ties with the South African National Party.

Mr Kloppers admitted that the Black delegations had put pressure on Mr Mudge to sever the National Party ties after the recent walkout at the Turnhalle as a result of a secret meeting between the White delegation and Mr Vorster.

Forerunner

This break could be a forerunner to the formation of a new political party which could possibly have talks with the militant Swapo movement in future.

Mr Kloppers was reacting to Mr Mudge's speech on Friday in which he called for an outright break from the National Party in South Africa.

Windhoek's only English-language daily newspaper said in an editorial yesterday that Mr Mudge's speech was a sane and courageous appeal deserving the most vigorous support by Whites.

An unenthusiastic Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's publicity secretary, said he would not be impressed unless the break brought about a complete change from South African National Party policies.

The Turnhalle constitution committee which convenes

again today would be the last sitting — it had now become a make or break affair, sources close to the committee said yesterday.

'Credibility'

"We expect to sit in committee until the end of November, but then an interim government will have to be an accomplished fact in South West Africa in no longer than three months from that date.

"If this is not realized, by then the Turnhalle will completely lose its credibility and Swapo will seize the initiative here," sources said.

Meanwhile other sources close to the Turnhalle have said at least three delegations at the conference were seriously considering withdrawing their delegations if the present sitting failed to achieve positive results by the end of November.

By positive results they meant

The establishment of an interim government within three months from December.

The proposed three tier system of government for the territory had to be sorted out in a way that was not merely an extension of the South African homeland policy.

And the scrapping of all discriminatory legislation here, including the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts.

Sources said that the possibility of some delegations going over to Swapo could not be ruled out if the Turnhalle did not come up with concrete results at the end of this sitting.

Mr Mudge said yesterday that this sitting of the constitution committee would be its most difficult yet.

Botha denies shelling

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, today denied claims that South African forces have been shelling Southern Angola in the past few days.

The claim has been made by an Angolan Government spokesman who alleged the South Africans had been shooting in the hope of killing guerrilla camps.

Referring to the flood of refugees from Angola in recent weeks, Mr Botha said: "It should be noted that refugees are crossing the border from southern Angola to South West Africa — and not the other way around."

"There is no aggression from our side," he said, adding that people did not usually flee to the area from which aggression was coming.

The Angolan Government spokesman denied South African reports of fighting in southern Angola between Unita and what the reports described as MPLA-Cuba-Swapo combined forces.

The spokesman described the reports of the fighting as "lies and intoxication, only to be expected from the South African régime a few days before Angola celebrates the first anniversary of its independence."

Angola

— Intersect

9/11/76 SMC

TO SWA

Clive Cowley,

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

MPLA Cuban and Swapo forces maintained their relentless drive against Unita rebels in Southern Angola today amid fears that the campaign was a prelude to a joint offensive against South Africa.

5/205

5/205

(Sess)

Mr de Wet said re-
fugees arriving in Owan-
bo from Angola claimed
that Luanda had ordered
the joint forces to "clean
up" Southern Angola be-
fore November 20 when
national celebrations (in
to take place
The international com-
munity had a definite re-
sponsibility in the mas-
sacre taking place in
Southern Angola, Mr de
Wet told Sapa in Osha
East
"Where violence is used
you never get peace and
order," he added. "social
services come to a stand-
still and the economy
comes to a halt. There are
no more work opportuni-
ties but what is most
important, the killing
never stops"

Celebrations

Swapo is becoming in-
creasingly dependent on
Russia and other commu-
nist countries for military
hardware
The deal between
Swapo and the MPLA
being known at a time
when observers in SVA
considered it a strong po-
tential that Swapo would
allow Russia to establish a
base in SVA after "libera-
tion"

Swapo participation in
the drive against UNITA
and its sympathizers is
regarded in Owanbo as
part of a deal which will
quarantine the guerrillas
based in Southern Angola
and military support from
MPLA.
UNITA forces had ha-
ssled Swapo in its opera-
tions since 1975. The deal
with Swapo included in-
cluding the drive against UNITA
and its sympathizers

Red dependence

Swapo was allied to
UNITA until the Angolan
civil war, but changed
sides to the MPLA when
it became clear the
Cuban-backed movement
would seize power.
Swapo was able to move unhindered
against SVA.
UNITA would be
able to move unhindered
against SVA.
Swapo was allied to
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sides to the MPLA when
it became clear the
Cuban-backed movement
would seize power.

CT-12/11/76

Black delegates back Mudge call

WINDHOEK. — Black delegates to the constitutional committee meeting of the Turnhalle Conference in Windhoek will back the verligte White delegate, Mr Dirk Mudge, in his attempts to modify official National Party policy in South West Africa.

Committee sources revealed that in this make-or-break session, which began yesterday, the 10 Black and Brown delegations are prepared to support Mr Mudge, who differs markedly from the other two delegates in the White delegation, Mr A H du Plessis, the leader, and Mr Eben van Zyl.

Mr Mudge has called for the National Party in South West Africa to split from the party in South Africa, and to abolish the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts, in order to placate Black demands and to safeguard the already precarious talks between the 11 ethnic groups from collapsing.

A Black delegate said there was still considerable dissatisfaction about the lack of progress towards

implementation of decisions to end social, educational and employment discrimination approved months ago by the Nationalist division at the same time. It is complicating the delicate issues at stake in the conference hall, and unless it is resolved some delegates believe the talks will collapse at the current session.

The meeting yesterday was kept deliberately low-key. Feelings had cooled down since the walk-out at last month's session by the Tswanas, Damaras and Coloured people which almost wrecked the conference.

The new session began with the reading of a report from a committee on the implementation of earlier decisions.

Teachers' strike

Own Correspondent

TEACHERS went on strike yesterday in Namaland, South West Africa, demanding better pay and the building of more high schools

End of year examinations have been disrupted by the strike which is said to affect most schools in the Nama territory which lies between Keetmanshoop and Windhoek

Mr Johannes Isak, president of the Nama Teachers' Association (NTA) said yesterday that the strike would continue until Mr Hennie Smit, Minister of Coloured Rehoboth and Nama Affairs discussed their demands

The Nama teachers are demanding that Mr Smit acts as strikebreaker by bringing

their salaries into line with Coloured salaries. They also want new high schools built

There is enmity between the teachers and Mr Smit because he failed to turn up last Friday to address the NTA annual congress

The teachers refused to accept Mr Visser who came in his place. The congress sent a telegram to Mr Smit saying that they wanted him to address them and would accept no middle man

Mr Isak said exams could be severely affected if Mr Smit did not arrive soon

Teachers' leaders are waiting at Gibeon, the Namaland capital, for the arrival of Mr Smit

When Mr Smit arrived and found a solution to their problems, Mr Isak said, they would reopen the schools

225/5

Swapo fighting Unita because of SA collaboration

CT: 10/11/76

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Peoples' Organization (Swapo) is fighting against its former ally Unita because of the Angolan nationalist movement's collaboration last year with South African forces.

Mr. Tjongarero said, "but during the conflict Unita collaborated with the South African forces and that made us change our minds."

Mr De Wet said that, "We take this seriously."

Swapo's information secretary, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, confirmed in Windhoek yesterday that Swapo terrorists were fighting on the side of the MPLA and Cuban soldiers in

crossed into Angola in September last year and with support from Unita occupied a number of towns in the south and posted units to protect the Ruacana and Calueque water schemes

He said the local population took a lot of notice of this scare campaign on the radio waves.

Southern Angola to flush out Unita underground groups

Before the Angola war we were allies with Unita."

Mr De Wet said that, "They say that if they don't run the gauntlet they

Mr Tjongarero said, "but during the conflict Unita collaborated with the South African forces and that made us change our minds."

Mr Janie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of SWA, told me yesterday that the refugees had to cross the depopulated border to reach protection from the MPLA-Swapo forces

Mr De Wet said that, "They say that if they don't run the gauntlet they

Mr Tjongarero said, "but during the conflict Unita collaborated with the South African forces and that made us change our minds."

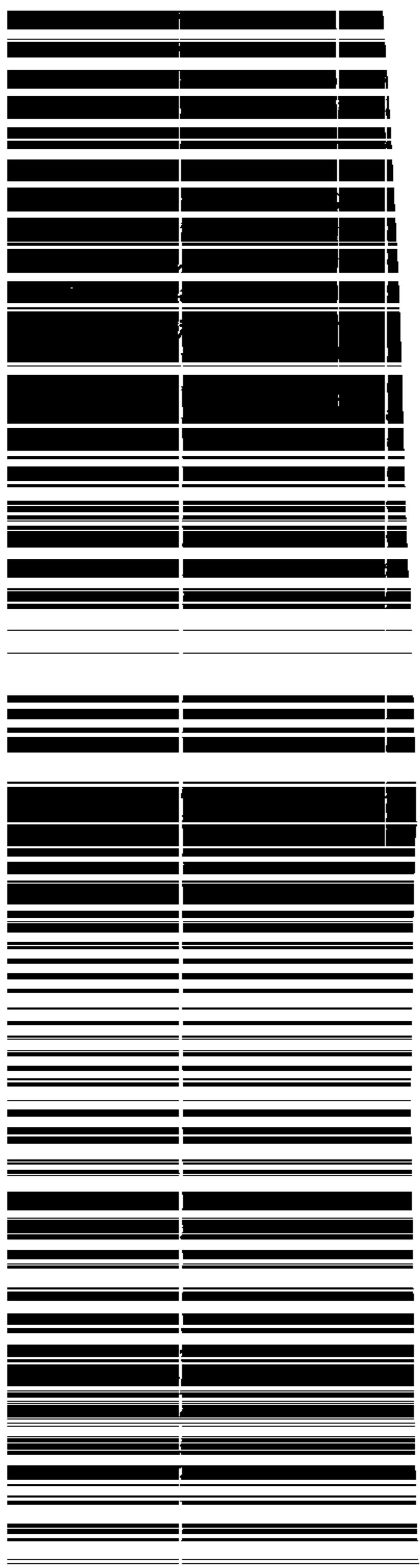
Mr De Wet said that, "They say that if they don't run the gauntlet they

Mr De Wet said that, "They say that if they don't run the gauntlet they

Reports of indiscriminate firing

Refuseses shoot in

bid to reach ^{10/11/76} SVA



US - AATI. — The flow of refugees from war-torn Angola came to a near halt today as Cuban, MPLA and Swapo forces fired indiscriminately on Kwanyimas trying to cross the border into neighbouring South West Africa.

According to refugees who had escaped, many refugees had been shot and killed in their bid to reach safety. Some had been killed while trying to scale the border fence, and buried in a nearby mass grave in Angola.

There appears to be an all-out drive to stop the flow of refugees into Ovamboland.

Meanwhile, the fighting between Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement and the three opposing forces continued today and firing could once again be heard in the distance across the border.

Villages and homes are reported being destroyed by the forces of the Angolan President, Dr Agostinho Neto, and tubesmen's livestock was being slaughtered.

By tomorrow

President Neto has ordered Unita to be crushed before tomorrow, but so far there appears to be no sign of Unita wavering or giving up the fight.

According to reports reaching Windhoek, Unita has found it impossible to resist the armour and artillery ranged against it in open country.

Usually reliable sources in Ovamboland said the rebels appeared to be moving east towards thick bush near the Caprivi Strip and Zambian borders.

Swapo terrorist action has virtually ceased in recent weeks but an upsurge is expected if and when the combined forces can eliminate Unita from the border regions.

A spokesman for Swapo in Insaka vigorously denied that Swapo would offer Russia a military base in South West Africa when Swapo conquered the territory.

He confirmed that Russian, Cuba and other countries were aiding Swapo.

In New York Mr Dominique de Roux, a French reporter who claims to be the only journalist to have witnessed the Southern Angola fighting, said that Unita forces were short of salt and medicines.

Shortages

There were so few anaesthetics that when someone was wounded limbs or legs had to be amputated without them, he told the BBC.

But he said Unita had plenty of ammunition and morale was strong.

Sapa-Reuter reports from London that the present situation in Angola is marked by a serious deficit in the balance of

10/11/76

Bush area

Unita's main stronghold lies in a vast, sparsely inhabited bush area in south-eastern Angola seamed with the upper catchment streams of the Okavango and Zambezi Rivers.

There they will be far more difficult to seek and to destroy.

Troop reinforcements were sent from Luanda in a determined bid to encircle and destroy Unita bands before they could reach the south eastern bush.

Black refugees said the combined forces were using scorched earth tactics, destroying crops, livestock and herds in a wide area of Southern Angola where the population is traditionally sympathetic to Unita.

Refugees

About 3,000 refugees — 2,000 of them women and children — reached Ovamboland before the border was sealed.

Radio Lyanda admitted in a broadcast yesterday for the first time that a year after the MPLA seized power, it still faced resistance from Unita in the south, the FNLA along the northern border with Zaire and from FLEC in the Cabinda enclave to the north.

commodities and a steady rise in the cost of living. According to the politico-buro of Angola's ruling MPLA, quoted by Radio Lyanda and monitored in London, many problems would be eliminated by austere measures — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa.

5/(225)

Swapo explains switch of support to MPLA

D
10/11/76

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Peoples' Organisation is fighting against its former ally, Unita, because of the Angolan nationalist movement's collaboration last year with South African forces

Swapo's information secretary, Mr D Tjongarero, confirmed here yesterday that Swapo guerillas were fighting on the side of the MPLA and Cuban soldiers in southern Angola to flush out Unita underground groups

"Before the Angola war we were allies with Unita," Mr Tjongarero said, "but during the conflict, Unita collaborated with the South African forces and that made us change our minds"

South African soldiers crossed into Angola in September last year and, with support from Unita, occupied a number of towns in the south and posted units to protect the Ruacana and Calueque water schemes financed by South Africa

Over 3 000 people, mostly old men, women and children have fled over the "no-go zone" along the Angola-South West Africa border since the latest

purge began a week ago.

Mr J. de Wet, Commissioner General for South West Africa said in Oshakati yesterday the refugees had to cross the depopulated border zone to reach protection from the MPLA-Swapo forces

"There are more than 3 000 of these people now at Omungulume, near Oshikango. The people in control of the depopulated zone can see they are refugees, mainly women and children, and they treat them sympathetically," he said

South African troops are responsible for the protection of the border area

Mr De Wet said that continuous broadcasts beamed at Owambo told the people that Namibia would be freed by forces

from Angola once Unita had been routed.

"We take this seriously," he said. "They have sent in guerillas before and some time or another they will come in again"

He said the local population took a lot of notice of this scare campaign

"They want guarantees from South Africa that it will not withdraw its security forces. Otherwise they fear the same sort of chaos and breakdown in services will occur here too," Mr De Wet said

He said no armed men from Unita had asked for asylum. There was little guerilla activity in Owambo because it was the dry season with shortages of food and water for people forced to live off the land — DDC.

225

Blacks back Mudge on changing Nat policy

10/10/66

WINDHOEK — Black delegates to the constitutional committee meeting of the Turnhalle conference here will back the verligte white delegate, Mr Dirk Mudge, in his attempts to modify National Party policy in South West Africa.

Committee sources revealed that in this make-or-break session, which began yesterday, the ten black and brown delegations were prepared to support Mr Mudge, who differed markedly with the other two delegates in the white delegation.

Mr Mudge has called for the National Party in South West to split from

the party in South Africa to safeguard the already precarious talks between the 11 ethnic groups from collapsing.

A black delegate said there was still considerable dissatisfaction about the lack of progress towards implementation of decisions to end social, educational and employment discrimination approved months ago.

Meanwhile, at a public meeting in Windhoek last night, the leader of the South West Africa Federal party, Mr B. O'Linn, said the delay by the authorities to implement the positive Turnhalle decisions was "nothing less than sabotage of our

country." He said the more the unavoidable changes took place now, the easier it would be to adapt with the independence of the territory.

The Turnhalle meeting yesterday was kept deliberately low-key, I was told. Feelings had cooled down since the walk-out at last month's session by the Tswanas, Damaras and Coloureds which almost wrecked the conference.

Originally expected by the middle of next year, the interim government could actually come as early as March as black delegates push for meaningful progress. — DDC-SAPA

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Du Plessis outlines SWA govt

WINDHOEK. — The Turnhalle constitution committee got down to business yesterday with the leader of the White delegation, Mr A H du Plessis, giving a broad outline of how the Whites saw the future structure of government in South West Africa, sources said.

In the new spirit of urgency prevailing at the Turnhalle since this crucial session got under way yesterday, two delegations tabled their proposals on how they saw the municipal level of government in South West Africa.

Both the Coloured and Nama delegations proposed multiracial municipal government, sources said.

This was contrary to the advice of White experts called in to advise the committee on municipal government during the last sitting in October. The experts had advised that it would be more practical to separate municipalities for the different race groups.

Sources close to the committee have indicated however that they will not accept anything that could be construed as an extension of South Africa's homeland policy.

Chairman

The chairman of the constitution committee, Mr Dirk Mudge, yesterday asked the 11 different delegations to put forward their various ideas on the proposed three-tier system of government for the territory.

These proposals were to be given before the end of November so the full conference could convene and either sanction or veto the committee's proposals, sources said.

"There is at least a sense of direction and urgency prevailing in the Turnhalle now," a delegate said.

A number of delegates had indicated before this sitting, seen as the last before an interim government is announced, that if nothing positive was achieved at this sitting they would withdraw their delegations from the conference. — Sapa

ENCLOSURE - SWA 1978

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Lull in fighting on South West border

OSHAKATI — The border area of southern Angola, where there has been bloody fighting during the past few days, appeared quiet last night with the fighting reported to be moving steadily north.

MPLA, Cuban and Swapo soldiers have been involved in heavy fighting with the Unita movement of Dr Jonas Savimbi, which they had orders to destroy before today, the first anniversary of the MPLA's rule in Angola.

Reports that Unita was retreating to regroup elsewhere could not be confirmed.

Earlier, indiscriminate

shooting by the MPLA drastically cut the number of refugees trying to cross into South West Africa.

Nearly 8 000 refugees have fled to South West Africa.

However, reports of atrocities, including the rape of young girls, were still being received.

Meanwhile, a second crisis point in the Turnhalle conference will be reached tomorrow when the white delegation presents its outline proposals for a three-tier interim government for South West Africa.

Sources revealed after secret discussions of the constitutional committee yesterday, that a major confrontation was expected because the white delegation was likely to press for the continuation of the separate development policy at the second and most important tier up to, and after, independence.

White delegation leader, Mr A H du Plessis, verbally outlined the white proposal yesterday — but the constitutional committee will be presented with a written version of the white plan tomorrow.

When Mr Du Plessis spoke in the constitutional committee yesterday, he blamed the problems of independent black Africa on the fact that new governments had ignored tribal and ethnic differences, a source said.

But at a congress of the South West Africa Federal Party here yesterday, Tswana and Damara delegates to the Turnhalle said a strong central government would be sufficient to protect minority rights. Both said their ethnic identities could be preserved quite naturally without legislation.

A member of the Coloured delegation said he wished his identity as a South West African to have priority over his ethnic identity.

This was the first time black leaders addressed a congress of a white party in the territory — DDC-SAPA.

225/319

Striking teachers want to see Smit

From Helen Zille, Africa Bureau

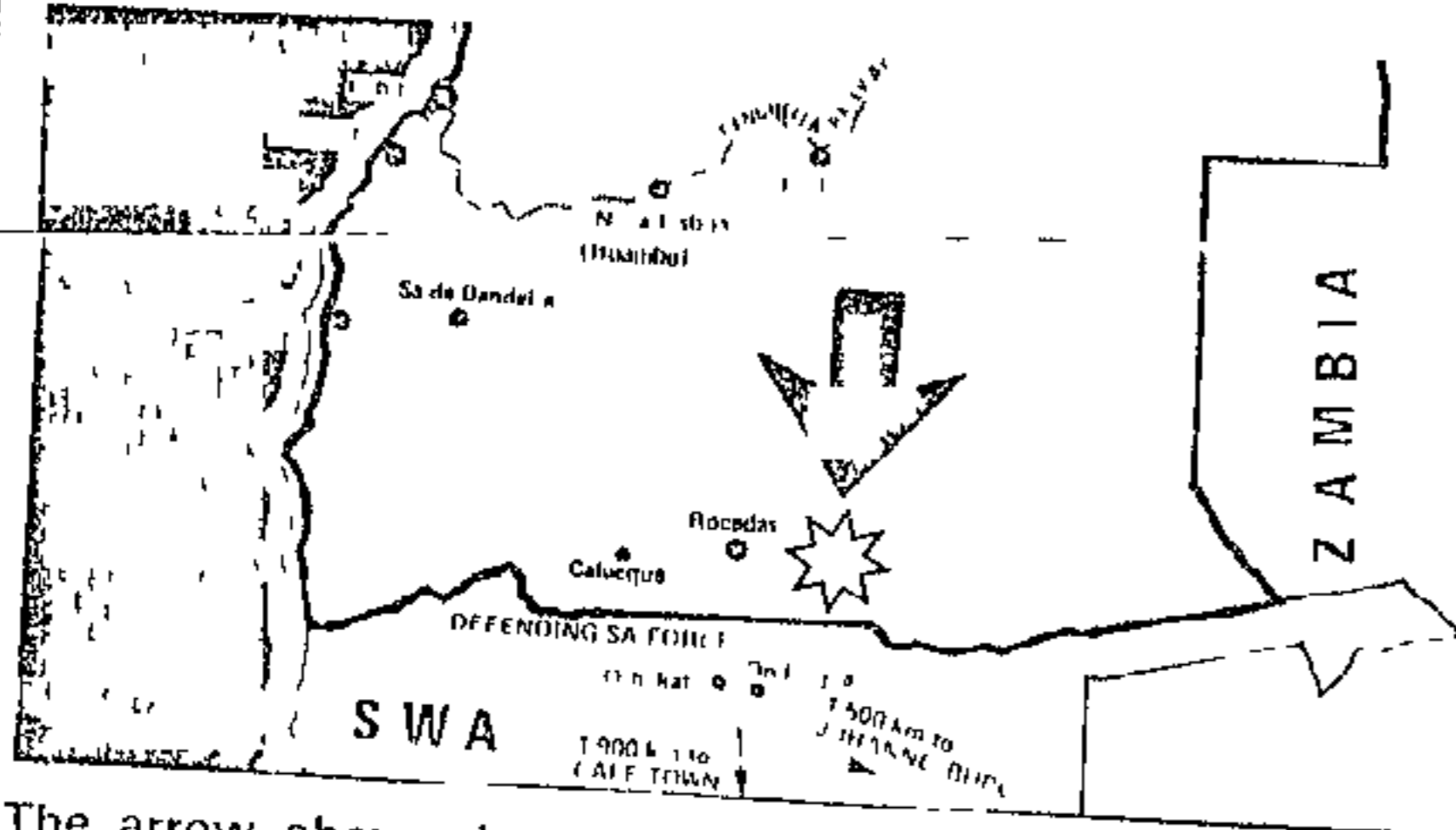
WINDHOEK, South West Africa's Nama teachers are on strike and will not return to work until the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations, Mr Hennie Smit, agrees to meet and discuss their grievances with them. Mr Johannes Isak, president of the Nama Teachers' Association, said yesterday that almost all the territory's 327 Nama teachers had gathered in the tiny town of Gibeon and would not leave until Mr Smit arrived to discuss their demand for equal salaries with Coloured teachers and the shortage of Nama high schools.

Telegrams between the Minister's office in Pretoria and the teachers in Gibeon have failed to solve the problem.

Mr Smit's private secretary said yesterday he was not sure what the next step would be.

Meanwhile, 46 Nama schools have been closed, and examinations due to begin soon will be delayed "if not completely disrupted" if Mr Smit did not arrive, Mr Isak said.

30000 seek SWA refuge



The arrow above shows the approximate area of southern Angola in which combined MPLA Cuban-Swapo forces are fighting the Unita forces of Dr Jonas Savimbi so close to the border with South West Africa that observers in Owambo have seen some of the fighting

From DENNIS GORDON, Africa
Bureau

WINDHOEK. — As fierce fighting continued in southern Angola, South West African officials were yesterday attempting to contact MPLA leaders across the border to solve the worsening refugee crisis in Owambo caused by Angola's bloody civil war.

Mr Lammie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, told me from Oshakati yesterday that "any means possible" would be used to get the message to the MPLA government in Luanda so that refugees could be repatriated.

"We have to negotiate with the MPLA," he said "to solve the refugee problem that becomes more critical every day. We will be trying to get these people back across the border."

Mr De Wet said however, that the flow of refugees across the border had slowed considerably and had almost stopped.

By late yesterday the fighting was reported to be moving steadily north away from the border area.

The MPLA, Cuban and Swapo soldiers had orders to destroy the Unita forces before today, the last anniversary of the MPLA's rule in Angola.

But the Unita forces appear to be continuing their resistance.

War machine grinds on

Mr De Wet said attempts to bring the urgency of the refugee situation to Luanda would be made through the International Red Cross and even engineers at the Ruriman hydro-electric scheme may be used as go-betweens to contact MPLA officials there.

The local MPLA people cannot make the decision about what to do with the refugees but we want them to contact Luanda so we can get guarantees from there.

Owambo people in the Kwanyima area had already absorbed 800 refugees from a previous wave of violence.

But what can we do with 3000? asked Mr De Wet. Fierce fighting in Southern Angola is continuing according to sources in Owambo as the MPLA-Cuban-Swapo war machine grinds through Unita rebel strongholds in the bush near the border.

Caught up in the slaughter are women, children and old men.

Scaled border fence

Three thousand of them are now in Owambo having run the gauntlet through the no-go depopulated zone inside Owambo.

South African troops on the border who are a buffer against Swapo guerrilla infiltration into South West Africa were performing a mission of mercy, Mr De Wet said.

If it was not for them we couldn't handle the situation, he said. Transport, food, protection and medical supplies had all been provided by the Army.

They have been wonderful, Mr De Wet said. Super reports that refugees who had escaped the carnage and many of their number had been shot and killed in their bid to reach safety.

Some had been killed while trying to scale the border fence and had been buried in a nearby mass grave in Angola.

Blacks for RC schools in SWA

WINDHOEK. — Windhoek's two White Roman Catholic schools will accept Black pupils from the beginning of next year, whether or not they receive the go-ahead from the Department of Education.

The three Roman Catholic hospitals in South West Africa will also be opened to all population groups when they apply for their annual registration again within a month.

This was made clear yesterday by the Roman Catholic Bishop of South West Africa, the Rt Rev R Koppmann, who said suitable applicants of all race groups would be admitted to Windhoek's Holy Cross

Convent for girls and St Paul's School for boys in January 1977.

The church has already sent two letters to the Department of Education informing them of their intention

In reply the department said the existing education ordinance had not been amended to provide for integrated schools but this might happen at the next sitting of the South West Africa Legislative Assembly in February next year.

Bishop Koppmann, who hopes the first Coloured pupils will be admitted in January, said he doubted whether the authorities would interfere

with the church's decision.

He was sure the law would be amended but felt it was "a matter of great urgency and national importance that the church takes immediate action towards the elimination of discrimination in schools".

The Roman Catholic decision comes at a time when Black delegates to the Turnhalle constitutional conference have complained that measures to end discrimination in the territory — which they approved months ago — are not being implemented at all.

Bishop Koppmann said South West Africa's three

Roman Catholic hospitals — in Windhoek, Swakopmund and Oshakati — will also be open to all population groups at the annual registration due within a month.

In September last year the law was amended allowing applications for open private hospitals. The Roman Catholic Church applied, but the authorities hesitated, Bishop Koppmann said.

"The application was neither granted nor directly refused. This year we will accept nothing less than full acceptance of our principle of open hospitals," the bishop said.

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SWA threat:

CT. 12/11/76

SA will hit back hard, says Botha

ONDANGWA (SWA). — South Africa would hit back hard if the MPLA and Swapo carried out a reported threat to liberate South West Africa after crushing Unita, the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said here.

The Minister, on a visit here, was commenting on a Radio Luanda report.

He said he hoped this was not so, but he wished to make it clear that the South African Government would not allow murder, chaos and disorder to spread to this peaceful part of the world.

Asked whether he expected a resurgence of terrorist activity on South West Africa's borders, Mr Botha said isolated cases would occur, but we are prepared for it.

He was unable to give the exact position to the refugees, but hoped that their numbers would not increase, as he did not think Ovamboland would be able to bear the burden.

Mr Botha denied a report that the refugees were fleeing from Angola because of alleged shelling by South African forces from the South West African side.

"The fact is that these people are fleeing to the only place where they know they will be safe — South West Africa," the Minister said. — Sapa.

5/225

Star 12/11/74

Angola fighting ends

OSHAKATI — The fighting in southern Angola appears to have ended, according to reports reaching Owambo.

The bloody clashes of the past week between combined MPLA, Cuban and Swapo forces and soldiers of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement have quietened with the apparent withdrawal of Unita troops to the South-eastern parts of the country.

For many others — about 8 000 black Angolan refugees in the northern homelands of Owambo and Kavango in South West Africa — the agony has just begun.

These people, who fled to pillaging and carnage in their country, are unwanted and an embarrassment to their present hosts.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius djoba, says he will not

force the more than 3 000 refugees in his country to return across the border.

But his Government does not have money to maintain the refugee camp at Mungwelo.

The situation in the camp is one of despair. Hundreds of Kwanyamas, the majority of them old

men, women and children — some orphans — queue daily for food provided by the South African Defence Force.

At the camp's clinic, army doctors and black nursing staff attend a never-ending queue of patients, including babies and pregnant women.

Refugees bath themselves in the open, many having to wash out of tins no larger than beer cans.

To these people there is no tomorrow. To return home to southern Angola where their families have lived for generations, might mean certain death

at the hands of MPLA, Cuban and Swapo soldiers.

Their homes and villages have been destroyed, their land confiscated and their people slaughtered.

And this on Angola today — the first anniversary of the MPLA's seizure of power. — Sapa.

SA 'not aiding Unita

WINDHOEK — Allegations that the South African Defence Force was aiding Unita in its fight against the MPLA, Cuban and Swapo forces in Angola have been strongly denied by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, in Ondangwa.

In an interview, Mr Botha said the allegations were nothing but a Swapo smokescreen to try to hide their own crimes.

The refugee camp at Omungwelo was proof of their deeds.

"We have repeatedly asked for more proof of these allegations, but so far there has been none," Mr Botha said.

Asked to comment on a Radio Luanda report that it was the aim of the MPLA to help Swapo liberate South West Africa after Unita had been crushed, the Minister said he hoped this was not the plan.

If this happened, however, South Africa would hit back hard and with the biggest force at its disposal.

The Minister said he wished to make it clear that the South African Government would not allow murder, chaos and disorder to spread to this peaceful part of the world.

Asked if he expected a resurgence of terrorist activity on South West Africa's borders, he said

isolated cases would occur, "but we are not prepared for it."

He was unable to give the exact position regarding to refugees, but he pressed the hope that their numbers would increase as he did not think Owambo would be able to bear the burden.

The Minister reported that refugees fleeing from South African forces because of shelling from the South West African side — Sapa.

Mudge unmoved by leader's rebuke

Star 12/11/76

Clive Cowley,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the constitutional conference in the Turnhalle, stood firm here last night in the face of an implied reprimand from Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party in SWA.

Earlier this week Mr du Plessis said that no laws in South West Africa should be changed except through such established channels as a general election or referendum.

Mr du Plessis was clearly referring to a statement by Mr Mudge last week that the National Party in the territory should break its ties with the party in South Africa and that legislation such as the Immorality Act should be abolished in SWA.

KEY FIGURE

Mr du Plessis's speech has caused considerable interest in South West Africa. It was regarded as a direct attack on Mr Mudge, who is regarded as the key figure in the Turnhalle talk.

Mr Mudge told NP supporters in Klein Aub that he would not be silenced and that he would not leave the NP to form a splinter party.

Mr Mudge said he felt free to express his opinions as he belonged to a party which allowed it. Everyone could not be expected to agree on a solution.

The NP had always pro-

vided the opportunity for expression of original ideas. It did not expect everyone to say "Ja and Amen" to everything.

As chairman of the constitutional conference, Mr

Mudge said, he had often had to take steps to make peace. It was not always pleasant to be peace-maker but he was glad to help hold the Turnhalle together.

He would do everything in his power to protect white Southwesterners but he did not accept that they needed excessive protection.

central and north-western sector of the territory was uppermost in their minds. The lands had been "robbed" successively by the German colonial government and SA after a series of bloody confrontations.

Chief Kapuuo, who heads the 44-man Herero delegation at the Turnhalle Conference, specified areas in the districts of Okahandja, Omaruru and Otjiwarongo which he wants returned. He insisted the Pretoria government should compensate the present owners (Dirk Mudge, chairman of the constitutional committee at Turnhalle, ranches cattle on the farm Lazy Spade in the Otjiwarongo district)

Kapuuo's demand, first made in a speech about four years ago — when it was shrugged off as a case of bad luck — has not been formally put to the conference yet, he says, but he plans to do so before the finishing touches are put to the country's provisional and independence constitutions.



Kapuuo . . . Pretoria must hand over the land

The redistribution of income and wealth, particularly the delicate issue of land, has received surprisingly little attention at Turnhalle so far, although subcommittees have made vague recommendations about the rights of people to buy and own land in areas of their own choice — with a rider, though, that all people should be encouraged to identify with their own groups.

Meanwhile, the White delegation this week seemed ready to accommodate another Black demand, namely, that contrary to White desires, the proposed constitution should provide for maximum powers to be given to the central government, and that the second tier of government should concern itself with minor powers of regional administration.

FIN. MAIL 12/11/76
TURNHALLE 225
Kapuuo's time bomb

Chief Clemens Kapuuo of the Hereros set a time bomb in the SWA constitutional talks this week by announcing that he will insist the territory's political settlement be accompanied by a Pretoria-financed redistribution of land.

In an interview in Windhoek he told the *FM* that the loss of the Herero people's traditional ranchlands in the

Nat. w. b. c. 12/11/76

Turnhalle may face power clash

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's independence would be as meaningless as the Transkei's if the expected White constitutional proposals were accepted, a Turnhalle conference delegate predicted yesterday.

Hard bargaining is expected today in the constitutional committee when the White leader, Mr. Eben van Zyl, presents his delegation's proposals for an independence constitution.

Non-White delegates believe that the Whites will make firm demands that the second tier of the proposed three-tier Government system embodies the Bantustan concept.

Delegates say that there is no doubt that Mr. A. H. du Plessis will want the major powers to be vested in the second tier, which is based on Bantustans and ethnic councils.

The first tier will be a

multi-racial Parliament which will include control of portfolios such as foreign affairs and defence, and the third tier will be municipal councils.

The White proposal is expected to lead to another confrontation between the anti-apartheid delegations and the White delegation which is backed by the three non-White homeland delegations.

The committee yesterday discussed proposals put forward by the Nama, Coloured and White delegations for the third tier of Government which also has a potential for controversy.

2 multiracial parties in SWA

Own Correspondent

WINDHOLK — Two multiracial parties were launched in South West Africa this week, one to counter Swapo influence and the other as a desperate measure to survive a brave one in the current political situation. Mr O'Linn said it was significant and somewhat surprising that traditional conservative farmers were in favour of opening the party to all races.

The Federal Party, formerly the United Party, unanimously voted in favour of opening its doors to all races at its congress this week. Political observers believe the Federal Party probably took the step as a desperate measure to ensure its continued existence.

The formation of the National Democratic Party, formed in Owambo, and open to all races, was announced this week by the homeland's Chief Minister, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba. The Federal Party, under the leadership of Mr Bryan O'Linn, believes the step was a necessary one rather than for Ovambo membership.

Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, leader of the Owambo delegation to the Turnhalle constitutional conference, emphasized that the two parties in existence in Owambo, namely the Democratic Ovamboland Independence Party and the Ovamboland Independence Party, were reserved strictly for Ovambo membership.

5 (225)

DD
18/11/76

Angola denies attack plan

LONDON — Angola's Pres Neto said yesterday his country had no intention of sending its forces into neighbouring South West Africa.

He was replying to reports that Angolan and Cuban forces were preparing to invade South West Africa.

Pres Neto accused South Africa of violating Angolan territory and of planning new guerilla raids into Angola.

He said South Africa was confused by Angola's support for South West Africans through Swapo.

Only South West African nationalists were fighting in the territory and the MPLA had no intention of operating its forces outside Angola's borders.

In Johannesburg, Progress MP, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said a combined Swapo-communist bloc onslaught on South West Africa would lead to a siege situation in both SWA and South Africa.

"If the plans of Swapo as reported are accurate and they are implemented, they leave those intent on peaceful and gradual change no other choice but to fight

— SAPA-RNS-DDC

Angolans

chased

refugees

into SWA

13/11/76
Cape
Times

5/25

NEW YORK. — Recent fighting in southern Angola had caused about 2 700 people to flee into Owambo this week, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, told the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim yesterday. In a letter to Dr Waldheim, Dr Muller said the number of refugees was increasing daily and asked him to authorize assistance by the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees. — Sapa

taken any action over the border violation

The captured refugees were in the vanguard of nearly 3 000 who have fled across the border in the past two weeks. The flood reached a peak last weekend.

Refugees said Angolan Government and Cuban troops, aided by Swapo terrorists, were killing the generally pro-Unita Kwanyama tribesmen and burning their kraals.

Most of the refugees are housed in a compound at this village and crowd inside the concrete tribal office — a combined meeting place, clinic and post office for the Kwanyama tribe, which straddles the Angola border region — and under canvas canopies outside.

Children run and play but the adults sit sullenly and

Continued on page 9

OMUNGWELUME, South West Africa. — Angolan and Cuban troops had crossed into South West Africa and taken back a group of refugees who had fled the fighting in Southern Angola, South African police said here yesterday.

The local police commander, Lieutenant Eric Winter, told reporters at this remote village near the Angolan border that the incident happened 10 days ago. That was soon after Cuban-aided government troops launched a major offensive against Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces.

Lieutenant Winter said the group of 20 or 30 refugees was pursued more than 200 metres across the border and taken back into Angola at gunpoint.

South African forces were not at the scene but were told of the incident by other refugees later. The fate of the captured refugees was not disclosed.

South African authorities declined to say if they had

Cubans chase refugees

Continued from page 1
wait for food provided by the South African Army

Last night the total number of refugees at the camp stood at 2 926 and more were trickling across the border in groups of about 20. A further 5 000 refugees who fled during the Angolan civil war which ended early this year are housed at Rundu further east.

Lieutenant Winter said many refugees had been shot by pro-Angola Government troops. Only yesterday, a newly-arrived refugee had told him that six of his friends had been shot dead within sight of the border fence.

The refugees are still coming, but they have to elude intensive patrols by armoured cars on the Angolan side.

The refugees are walking like lines of cattle.

Once across the border — a wire stock fence which has plenty of gaps in it — the refugees are collected by the

South African Army and brought here by truck.

Two truckloads arrived as a group of pressmen, South African and foreign, was visiting the refugee camp.

yesterday on a trip organized by the Government and the army.

Of the 44 refugees, only eight were men. The rest were women, young and old, with children or babies.

Sporting gaudy umbrellas against the fierce sun, the refugees looked frightened and bewildered as they tumbled from the trucks.

One of the new arrivals, Mrs Naukalemo Ngolowa, barefoot, dusty and weary, said more than 20 people had been shot dead in her village, Onigwe. She said they included women and children. "Government and Cuban troops arrived in trucks and began killing and burning," she said.

Before the raid, there had been more than 200 Unita troops in the village. She did not know what had hap-

pened to them. She did not know where her husband was.

Sub-Chief Nicodemus Shekunjenge, elderly headman of Mpapo village, who has been at the camp for five days, said many people had been killed in his area. He fled with his eight wives and 17 of his children and said he saw many burning villages on his way south.

Farmer Teofles Kalenga, 38, from Ongonde village, said he personally saw Cubans shoot six men who were running away.

But many of the other refugees who spoke of massacres admitted under questioning that much of their information was second or third-hand and that they had actually witnessed few if any killings.

Mr Andre Burger, head of Information for the Owambo homeland, told reporters he had heard that the Angolan Government forces, the Cubans and Swapo were "killing or carting away" all males over the age of 12.

5225



Little Julia Fillipus, 8. "I don't know why they shot my father."

I saw my daddy die

JOHANNESBURG — While fighting back the tears, eight-year-old Julia Fillipus said yesterday, "My father was killed by the comrades, but I cannot tell you why they should have shot him. I was frightened and ran away."

It was an uncomplicated statement coming from a little girl whose mind had not concerned itself with the wrenching and often cruel twists that politics so easily inflicts on a society.

Yet, in its simplicity, it summed up for nearly 9 000 Angolans their reasons for fleeing.

The flow of refugees is continuing and yesterday, while a party of foreign and South African journalists were visiting the area, a further 121 crossed from Angola.

One of the first Angolans to cross the border was Gabriel Mamkomo, 35. He said the MPLA forces had attacked his village without giving any prior warning.

"They first set fire to our huts and then they shot 20 men, women and children right in front of

me. I just ran away. I did not have arms so what else could I do?" he said.

There was a happy reunion for Jerononinium Himbwasia and his young wife and child at the Omungwelume camp yesterday. They managed to escape, but became separated during the terrifying dash through the bush towards the border.

The MPLA scoured off the border and began to carefully search the area for refugees who were trying to get out. I hid in the bush for two days until the soldiers had left the area and then I slipped away," he said.

When he arrived at the refugee camp yesterday, he suddenly heard his wife's voice shouting his name.

This is how Shimkongo Kambata, 68, saw the fighting. "The blood of everybody flowed at Ongode (the village where he lived).

"My wife and my four children — they are all dead." — DDC

Refugees captured

OMUNGWELUME (South West Africa) — Angolan and Cuban troops crossed into South West Africa and took back a group of refugees, South African Police said here yesterday.

The local police commander, Lt Eric Winter, said the incident happened 10 days ago. That was noon after Cuban-aided government troops launched a major offensive against Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces.

Lt Winter said the group of 20 or 30 refugees were pursued more than 200 m across the border

and taken back into Angola at gunpoint.

South African forces were not at the scene, but were told of the incident by other refugees later. The fate of the captured refugees was not disclosed.

South African authorities declined to say if they had taken any action over the border violation. — SAPA-RNS.

Two new parties in SWA

WINDHOEK — Two multiracial parties were launched in South West Africa this week, one to counter Swapo influence and the other as a desperate measure to survive.

The Federal Party, formerly the United Party until last year, unanimously voted in favour of opening its doors to all races at its congress this week.

The National Democratic Party, formed in Owambo, and open to all races was announced this week by the homeland's Chief Minister, Pastor Ndjoba.

The Federal Party, under the leadership of Mr B. O'Linn, believes the step was a "necessary one rather than a brave one" in the current political situation.

Political observers believe the Federal Party, which has less than three per cent support probably took the step as a desperate measure to ensure its continued existence.

Pastor Ndjoba, leader of the Owambo delegation to the Turnhalle constitutional conference said he had formed the National Democratic Party because the two parties in existence in Owambo were reserved strictly for Owambo membership.

Pastor Ndjoba said he was sure of majority support in Owambo and he believed Swapo was no longer of any consequence. — DDC

330/12/225

Clark seeks Swapo - S.A. peace talks

13/11/76
Natal
Mere

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA—United States Senator Dick Clark left here yesterday to hold talks on the southern Africa situation with Botswana President Sir Seretse Khama and South African Premier John Vorster.

Before leaving Mr. Clark said he would talk to Mr. Vorster on the SWA independence problem.

Mr. Clark, who is chairman of the U.S. Senate's sub-committee for African Affairs, said that after talking to officials of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) here he believed a peaceful settlement could be found.

He said Swapo representatives and Mr. Vorster could be brought to a conference table to solve the Namibian independence problem.

"I had very useful talks with Swapo senior representatives here today and I think there is a possibility of finding a peaceful settlement. But this could be done

only if Swapo and Vorster were brought together to discuss the Namibian problem," said Senator Clark.

He said the U.S. Government would strongly support such a move.

On the Geneva talks, Mr. Clark said the Smith Government delegation and the British should pave the way and find a solution to the deadlock over the date of Rhodesian independence.

He repeated his earlier statement that the British should resume a greater role as they held a key to the problem.

He said he fully supported the stand taken by African front-line presidents on the southern Africa problem.

330/225.

Swapo-Republic talks can succeed — Clark

From HENNIE SERFONTEIN

LUSAKA — Sen Dick Clark, chairman of the US Senate sub-committee for African affairs, told me in Lusaka yesterday he was optimistic that a conference between Swapo and South Africa "will be held and can succeed."

He made these remarks immediately after a two hour discussion with Swapo leaders here. During the last ten days he had also discussed South West Africa with Dr Kissinger, the US Secretary for State, Pres Nyerere of Tanzania and Pres Kaunda of Zambia

However, Sen Clark made it clear he did not believe that South Africa's present moves with the Turnhalle conference went far enough and he emphasised the crucial role of Swapo

"The United States supports UN Resolution 385 and recognises the right of the Namibian people, including specially Swapo, to independence in a unitary state within a short fixed time limit, and declares that free elec-

tions must be held under UN control and supervision," he said

Swapo was on record on many occasions as saying that it would support the outcome of such elections even if other parties or candidates won

"In my judgment that is a fair approach to the problem," he said.

Referring to the US policy decision not to recognise the independence of Transkei, he said "We shall not support a Bantustan policy in Namibia."

He added "Frankly I see no way that UN Resolution 385 can be properly implemented without a conference between Swapo and South Africa. It will be possible also for other Namibians to be present at such a conference"

Mr Clark will visit South Africa later on his trip and will have discussions with

leading South Africans, including the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. He will also visit Windhoek and countries such as Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana and Angola

Meanwhile, Swapo's executive has condemned the proposed referendum in South West Africa recently announced by Mr A. H du Plessis, the National Party leader.

A statement issued by Mr P Katjavivi, Swapo's publicity secretary, after an executive meeting here said "Whereas the white population is to vote in the standard way, Namibia's own population will not be given this opportunity

"Instead they will be expected to vote in the way traditional to them, as the South African regime likes to put it. This means that the South African-paid puppet chiefs will be able to exert great influence over the result"

CAULDRON OF DEATH

Neto Sunday Tribune fights on three fronts as Angola's rebels rally in the bush

Sunday Tribune
14 Nov 1976



Home for hundreds of refugees from Angola has become a small patch of concrete on the floor of the large hall at West Kwanyama tribal centre. During the day 1 000 sweltering bodies lie on it to escape the heat outside

THROUGH the mud and blood of rhetoric and war which spilled out of Angola this week three facts of extreme importance to South Africans emerged

One is that President Agostinho Neto of the MPLA movement which grabbed power before independence a year ago, is still by no means in control of the country

The second is that he would lose almost all he does control were it not for the help of the Kremlin and thousands of Cuban troops

The third is that if he ever manages to get total control, South West Africa will be in for a very not time from the South West African People's Organisation guerrillas Neto supports.

Main threat to MPLA control is Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement. Dr Savimbi undoubtedly has the greatest popular support in Angola, although not a clear majority

His area of support lies across central and south-eastern Angola, a third or more of its 1.25 million square kilometres, and includes that densely populated central plateau through which the important Benguela railway runs and which is the main agricultural zone.

In the past week or so Unita troops, who held sway clean down to the South West African border were driven back by a massed onslaught of Cuban and MPLA troops using armour, rockets, apparently MIG 17 jet planes and a scorched earth policy.

The comparatively open, flat country north of South West Africa's Swambo suits such warfare and Unita are forced to flee east and north into the denser bush of the "Fim do Mun" (end of the world) seamed by streams and swamps — a major catchment area for the Okavango Zambezi and other rivers.

From there, and in equally rough country reaching right up north of the Benguela railway, Unita can still base guerrilla attacks with relative impunity — except from air strikes whose effectiveness in small, elusive guerrilla groups is doubtful.

It is difficult for international journalists to enter Angola now and virtually impossible for them to get a full view of the internal strife

But reports from various sources support the Unita claim that they are successfully hitting back at the Cubans and the MPLA using elementary guerrilla tactics and weapons

The Cubans, say these sources, tend to stick to towns and villages they have taken and to move out reluctantly, and then with armoured cars and tanks along the few main routes. When they move they

are excellent targets for guerrilla land mines and anti-tank rockets backed up by light but powerful automatic weapons.

The Cubans have apparently not yet learned the Portuguese tactics of the pre-independence war of fighting guerrillas with guerrillas.

Unita top officers, like Commander Smart Chata, speak well of the Cubans as conventional soldiers and say they would not like to meet them head on with armoured cars and tanks

But they say Unita easily has the upper hand against Cubans fighting on foreign soil among people they know very little of, whose language they do not understand and who give them no help.

Dr Savimbi has two basic problems. One is that once he moves out of central and south-eastern Angola he is in politically hostile territory.

His other is supplies. He claims to have enough arms and ammunition to fight for another year or two and he gets some supplies by air drops from light and medium aircraft flying mainly at night because of the MIG threat.

If the Cubans — said to number from 13 000 to 20 000 — can ever be persuaded to resort to full on foot guerrilla attacks, Unita could land in serious trouble

They do not particularly fear the MPLA which while fairly effective some years ago against the Portuguese, are now no match for the Unita men as guerrillas

The MPLA is heavily based in urban areas seething with anti-colonial dissatisfaction

and the bulk of its present force has probably been recruited and trained only in the past year.

Unita is believed to also get support from the anti-Sam Nujoma wing of Swapo. Swapo split sharply in recent months between President Nujoma and the faction nominally headed by Information Secretary Andreas Shipanga, now incarcerated in Tanzania

The Shipanga faction would accept a peaceful solution in South West Africa and feels that developments at the Turnhalle constitutional conference are leaving them out in the cold.

The Nujoma faction are aiding the MPLA to clear Unita from the South West African border because this will

give them much freer access to step up their own terrorist campaign in the territory.

However, within the Nujoma faction there is an element of unknown size which wants to retain links with Unita in preference to the MPLA, further complicating an exotic ideological mess

Apart from Unita, the MPLA now has to combat a renewed attack from the FNLA movement, led by Mr Holden Roberto, which the MPLA routed across the northern border into Zaïre just before independence.

Radio Luanda, the MPLA mouthpiece, admitted this week that it was facing a fresh onslaught in the north. Its extent is not known but unconfirmed

reports state that there, too, the Cubans cannot move out of many towns and villages without coming under attack

The most surprising admission by Radio Luanda is that it is still being attacked in the Cabinda enclave, detached from the north of Angola by the Congo River and a thin strip of Zaïre

The attack there is by Flec, the small but locally influential movement which wants independence for the oil-rich enclave and its population of 80 000

So the MPLA faces rebellion on at least three fronts and its claim to rule Angola is somewhat precariously based on undoubted control of the capital Luanda, and most towns and cities.

As long as this rebellion persists, Dr Neto cannot dispense with his Cuban props, for the MPLA alone would very likely be vanquished

It has been suggested that the Cubans will soon join Swapo in their attack on South West Africa. This seems unlikely because she is apparently not in a position to spare many more people for a war in distant Africa which could become Cuba's version of Vietnam

But if can, and undoubtedly will, help train the Nujoma-wing men to use the arms Russia pours in — which alone spells greater danger to South West African peace prospects than ever before.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, NOVEMBER 14, 1976

TODAY: Focus on the onsets — Cubans help Swapo clear ground for attack

AFRICAN countries at the United Nations see the MPLA-Cuban-Swapo campaign against Unita forces in southern Angola as the prelude to a major Swapo offensive in South West Africa.

What is more, the overwhelming majority of African governments seem to support the drive, as well as Swapo's military intentions in South West Africa.

Those who might have reservations have apparently not voiced them so far in the African caucus at the UN. Most feel it is a domestic Angolan concern in which they should not interfere.

They believe repeated Unita raids on government installations in southern Angola and endemic clashes between Unita and Swapo forces have led to the drive.

African diplomats who were briefed privately by Angolan officials in New York this week, claim that it was becoming impossible for Swapo forces to

By HUGH ROBERTON in NEW YORK

operate in southern Angola.

Unita forces had effectively isolated Swapo bases and had intimidated Swapo sympathisers to such an extent that incursions into South West Africa had all but come to a halt.

The Angolan authorities are said to have regarded the situation as critical and because of this and the continuing provocation by Unita forces against government installations, decided to fight a "final war" to eradicate Unita.

An African ambassador commented: "Until Unita is destroyed, Swapo will not be able to operate effectively against the South African occupation of South West Africa."

"To some extent foreign intervention in South West Africa has begun. The Cubans are making southern Angola safe for Swapo and, perhaps, for them-

selves."

Once Unita had been crushed, would — almost certainly with Cuban backing — launch a major offensive in South West Africa.

Most African countries which opposed the MPLA during the Angolan civil war — exactly half were at one stage supporting Unita and the FNLA — now appear to have accepted the inevitability of a permanent MPLA government in Angola.

Indeed, some of the countries were most vehement in their condemnation of the MPLA and Cuban intervention in Angola have done an about-face and are now outspoken campaigners in favour of Angola's admission to the

Africa also appears to be far less sensitive about the Cuban presence in Angola than was the case when Cuban troops were still a worrying novelty a year ago.

Turnhalle settlement even more urgent

THE COMBINED sweep by Angolan government troops with Cubans and Swapo units may have far-reaching regional and international implications for Angola and South West Africa.

According to Mr Peter Vale, a South African research associate attached to the Institute of Strategic Studies here, the present fighting indicates the urgent need by the Mpla forces to "mop-up" the anti-government Unita forces in the southern region.

• The fighting may also be a ploy to divert attention away from the signs of divisions within the leadership of the Mpla

• Operations in the southern region will also keep the large number of Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola occupied.

Yet, at the same time, the Unita successes in southern Angola are making

By RORY LYNSKY in London

the Mpla increasingly dependent on the Cubans and Russia and less responsive to what they may see as their interests in Angola," he said.

But the continued fighting should not be seen as the prelude to a Soviet-inspired invasion.

"I don't think there is any danger of Cubans in Windhoek, but the situation does indicate the urgency of getting a settlement at the Turnhalle talks," said Mr Vale.

"I don't think the Soviets will upset the present line," he said.

He said Dr Savimbi's forces were obviously still strong along the line of the Benguela Railway between the Zambian border and the Atlantic Ocean — and the continued closure of the line had serious economic implications for both Zambia and Zaire.

"I do not think Zambia can give tacit support for Unita for much longer.

He said from the point of view of the South African Government, there was the danger that any new conflict in the region would lead to further unrest within the country.

While the refugees were an embarrassment to the government, paradoxically it might allow them to bring the Turnhalle delegates the dangers of bringing them across the border — and ensure them to find a settlement in Windhoek. "Nevertheless it is obviously important for them to come to a settlement with Swapo," he said.

The long-term danger was that Swapo would follow the lead of the guerrillas in Guinea-Bissau and the government-in-exile.

"This might, eventually, give enough leverage to allow the Cubans to come to their assistance," he concluded.

Sunday Tribune
14 Nov 1976

Turnhalle go-slow is a boost for Swapo

WINDHOEK: It will be a tense summer for South West.

Already in the past week:

The constitution committee gingerly resumed its work in the Turnhalle amid fears that black and brown delegations were headed for another confrontation with the whites.

Verligtes and Verkrampies in the National Party hierarchy are barely able to conceal their fundamental difference on political change.

The composition of the Federal Party moved to outbid the Nats for support from black and brown moderates when its congress proposed a multi-party alliance and opened membership to all races.

Black refugees poured in to escape the war in Angola with horror tales which hardened divisions in populous Ovambo.

Radio Luanda threatened that the Cuban-backed MPLA would help Swapo to "liberate Namibia" once the Unita rebels had been defeated in Southern Angola.

The constitution committee is pledged to produce a constitutional plan for an interim government of all ethnic groups by early next year.

The interim government will rule the territory until independence in 1978.

The conflict in the Turnhalle is over where the power will really lie.

A majority of black and brown delegates want extensive powers for the central government but the whites are holding out for maximum transitional to second order ethnic governments.

The verkrampite vice-chairman of the National Party, Mr. van Zyl, goes so far as to talk of the "white" economy.

By CLIVE COWLEY, Tribune Africa News Service

cept such changes in the interest of a peaceful solution, but he was clearly in no hurry and growled that policy-making bodies in the party were the proper place for such talks.

Turnhalle is far from independent, the party, formerly known as the United Party, is multiracial at long last.

Meanwhile, the party, formerly known as the United Party, is multiracial at long last. a bid to come in cold, in fact, to demerit, it also offers to forge an alliance with other parties.

The offer is still to get many takers. Turnhalle collapses in such an event, the off, will probably be Swapo.

Nearly all political parties and groups is a rare exception to the rule.

the multi-ethnic Convention, all the coalition of

Like the Turnhalle, the NNCs troubled Swapo is flexing its muscles to such

an extent that its partners fear they will be gobbled up.

Swapo is also in the MPLA and Unita's campaign to wipe out the principal targets are Ovambo-speaking tribes traditionally sympathetic to Unita.

That means Swapo is waging war on its own people, where grassroots support mainly lies, on a scale much larger than its earlier raids into Ovambo.

The Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Nijoba could be 1976 when he predicts that Swapo support will suffer as a result.

On the other hand, a stubborn reluctance to believe all of Swapo persists in Ovambo and elsewhere, despite recent events.

The military assault on white rule, from bases in Angola, will certainly be resumed, probably escalated with communist help, when Unita has been taken care of.

With the South African forces on the border, though, Swapo and its allies are not about to enter Windhoek in fact a conventional invasion, as an alternative to guerrilla warfare, could prove

Comprom

But while the constitution committee struggles for a compromise which would protect minorities as well as the national interest, support for Swapo is growing fast because the talks face a crisis of credibility.

Its evolution into an effective alliance of moderate parties is painfully slow. In the long run only such an alliance can stave off revolutionary rule in South West.

Verligte Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Turnhalle and a vice-chairman of the National Party, sought to restore black and brown confidence in the whites in Kamantsh, when he made a controversial speech a week ago.

He urged the party to break its links with the South African parliament soon as possible. He suggested the Immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act should be scrapped from the territory.

Even the Marxist South West African National Union was grudgingly to praise Mudge for his courage and realism. Nonetheless, he earned him an unqualified rebuke from National Party A H du Plessis. Mr du Plessis would be prepared

5/225

Brazen MPLA cross borders of SWA

Sunday
Express
14/11/76

By DESMOND BLOW
Military Correspondent

THE MPLA, under Cuban officers, have become so brazen that they cross the border from Angola into South West Africa in pursuit of fleeing refugees.

This week they grabbed between 10 and 20 shrieking women and children who believed they were safe after climbing the one metre-high border fence and struggling with their few belongings 3 km into SWA

A young Kwanyama cuddles her new-born baby whose missing father has never seen her. Picture by DESMOND BLOW

When South African troops reached the spot the communist forces had already returned across the border with the refugees

This was disclosed to a group of South African and overseas newsmen on Friday by Lieutenant Eric Winter of the South African Police at Omungwelume refugee camp in north west Owambo

Lieutenant Winter, who is in charge of the camp where about 3 000 refugees have arrived during the past week, said there had been no clashes between SA security forces and the Angolans.

But, he said, the SA forces would resist any invasion of the Owambo territory by Angolan troops

"Once refugees have crossed the fence which marks the border, the SA forces will give them protection

"We can do no less on humanitarian grounds," he said

He added that based on information gleaned from refugees and "other sources" it was believed that Swapo would launch their biggest offensive yet into SWA with the start of the rainy season within the next few weeks

Terrorist activity had been increasing steadily over the past two years

Things were quiet at present only because it was the dry season

Lieutenant Winter said Swapo's co-operation with MPLA forces was, in return, to have MPLA aid and launching pad for their own big offensive into SWA

He said it was a principle of guerrilla warfare that they should operate from territory whose population was friendly towards them

"This is why it is important to crush the people who support the Unita guerrillas. Once this is done, Swapo will feel in a stronger position for its incursions into SWA

There is not much the terrorists can do during the dry season. Their tracks are easily discernible and they can be chased

tracks were soon washed away from the air is poor

However, the lieutenant discounted recent reports that MPLA and Cuban forces would join Swapo in a conventional war against SA forces in SWA

On Friday, 121 exhausted Kwanyamas, mostly women and children arrived at Omungwelume camp, swelling the number of refugees at the camp to about 3 000

They arrived in SA army trucks looking bewildered and haggard. Many of the women said they did not know what had become of their husbands

They said MPLA-Swapo forces had come hunting their men who had fled into the bush

Mudge to meet Senator Clark

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Mr. Dirk Mudge, the verligte Nationalist chairman of the Turnhalle constitutional conference, has agreed to a Windhoek meeting with United States Senator Dick Clark, who recently held discussions with leaders of Swapo's external wing in Zambia.

And an exiled founder member of Swapo, Dr. Mburumba Kerina, is to return to South West Africa permanently as a supporter of Chief Clemens Kapuuo's Herero delegation.

These developments come at a time of increasing speculation that attempts are being made by third parties to include Swapo in negotiations on SWA.

Senator Clark also advocates direct negotiations between South Africa and Swapo, a proposal rejected

by both South African and the Turnhalle.

Mr Mudge said yesterday he had not requested the meeting but will be very pleased to meet the senator.

"If he speaks about Swapo I am prepared to listen and give him my personal views.

But it is not for me to negotiate with anybody on Swapo's position without the consent of the constitutional committee."

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15/11/26 M

Mudge to see Clark in SWA

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Mr. Dirk Mudge, the verligte Nationalist chairman of the Turnhalle's Constitutional Conference, has agreed to a meeting here with American Senator Dick Clark, who recently held discussions with leaders of Swapo's external wing in Zambia.

Speaking of the conference yesterday Mr. Mudge said: "The Turnhalle's turning point could be in sight. . . . We have reached the most difficult stage. I don't like talking in terms of make-or-break. There will be serious problems and obstacles. . . . We must reach a consensus over the three-tier system. . . ."

The most controversial aspect of the plan concerns the division of power between a multi-racial central government and the second tier consisting of ethnic or district councils.

The White delegation wishes to see the bulk of power vested in the ethnic councils.

This plan is rejected by most non-White delegates who see it as a perpetuation of South Africa's apartheid ideology.

They wish to see the bulk of power vested in the multi-racial central government.

The third tier, or local government, is the least

controversial part of the plan. Mr. Mudge said this aspect would be first on this week's agenda.

Mr. Mudge confirmed that exiled founder-member of Swapo, Dr. Mburumba Kerina, is due to return to South West Africa permanently as a supporter of Chief Clemens Kapuuo's Herero delegation.

225/276

Rhodesia, SWA 'to the wolves'

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Prime Minister Mr John Vorster has been accused of throwing Rhodesia and South West Africa to the wolves

The accusation came from the leader of the opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff.

But he made it clear that the United Party believed it would be impossible for South Africa to give military support to the Rhodesian Government.

Sir de Villiers was summing up at the end of the United Party's Natal congress in Durban.

REALITIES

He bitterly attacked the government for failing to face up to the realities of Southern Africa and for being unwilling to make changes to improve race relations in South Africa.

He warned that the attacks on Rhodesia and South West Africa would result in a solution of one kind or another within two or three years.

"Then," he said, "the heat will be on South Africa unless we have changed and adapted a lot."

"And we shall be un-

able to face it as a united people unless we have achieved race harmony."

Sir De Villiers said: "Mr Vorster reminds me of the old Russian coachman who threw first one then the other of his children out to the wolves to lighten the coach."

POLICY

"All he succeeded in doing was to strengthen the wolves"

He added that it seemed clear that Mr Vorster was prepared to sacrifice Rhodesia and South West Africa without finding any answer to South Africa's problems.

The United Party's policy on Rhodesia was what it had always been said Sir de Villiers: "that in our relations with Rhodesia we must look to the interests of South Africa and not just to those of Rhodesia"

BOYCOTTS

The United Party, he went on, would have no part in boycotts or in putting pressure on Rhodesia.

But the problems of helping Rhodesia militarily were enormous.

And nothing would be more difficult than helping the Government if the local population was against it.

Sir de Villiers said that while South Africa would help as in the past she looked to Rhodesia to solve its own problems.

Training school set alight

15/11/66
S. Africa

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Augustineum Training School, the biggest college for blacks in South West Africa, was set alight in five parts of the premises here last night.

The arson attempt took place amid unrest in black schools where tension is running high as pupils and teachers protest against Bantu education.

The fire brigade put out fires in an office, the hall, the book store, a lecture room, and a staff room before much damage was done.

Police were today investigating a t t e m p t e d arson, but a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Education said the authorities had no evidence, nor any suspicion, that students were responsible.

The fires were discovered at 5.15 am today when an employee arrived for work at the Augustineum. He saw a glow in the hall and the principal's office.

The employee woke a teacher, who summoned the fire brigade.

It was discovered that fires had been started, presumably with petrol, in five different parts of the school. Damage was estimated at R1 000 to R2 000.

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IT COULD BE NAMIBIA

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — South West Africa is likely to

change its name after independence — irrespective of who comes to power.

Both the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) and the Turnhalle — the main partners in the independence struggle — favour a change of name.

While Swapo has opted for Namibia, the Turnhalle is still undecided about a name. It will be the fourth time in its short history that the territory will have changed its name.

but whatever it is, it won't be SWA

In the early 1800s it was known as Transgariep, which means land north of the Orange.

When the Germans annexed Luderitz in 1884, it changed to Deutsch Südwestafrika. The Germans also referred to it as the Schutzgebiet (Protectorate).

Later it became known as South West Africa. As such, it shares the distinction with the Central African Republic and South Africa as the only countries in the world with purely geographical names.

For political reasons, many Blacks today favour the name Namibia. It is based on the Nama-Damara word, Namib, which literally translated means 'enclosure'.

In Colonial times, the desert formed a natural shield, protecting the interior from intruders like the Portuguese slave traders.

With its diamond fields, the Namib is also a valuable asset to the country. Therefore Swapo called it 'Namibia' — land of the Namib. In an article entitled 'The Southern African

Nationalisation of Namibia, Hibuso Hamutenya and Gottfried Gengob put it like this: 'We of the South West Africa People's Organisation have adopted the name Namibia as part of our comprehensive programme for both the national liberation and eradication of all negative consequences of White minority rule.'

Eight years ago, the United Nations declared that in accordance with the desires of the people, the territory will henceforth be known as Namibia. The name was subsequently adopted by the

Organisation of African Unity as well.

A new name for South West Africa is also favoured by the Turnhalle.

VAN ZIJL

'It speaks for itself that the constitutional conference with the people of South West Africa, consider a new name for the territory,' says Mr Eben van Zijl, a member of the White delegation.

Delegates are prepared to accommodate all suggestions, including the name 'Namibia'.

Dr Ben Africa, leader of the Baster delegation, sums it up like this: 'I have no deep-rooted objection to the name Namibia, except that it was

coined by people who propagate revolution and violence. If the name is changed, it must be decided by the people of South West Africa.'

'CONNOTATION'

This is echoed by the popular chairman of the constitution committee, Mr Dirk Mudge. 'I'm not opposed to the name, but to its connotation.'

Nearly all political parties in the territory are grouped under three umbrellas — two of which use the name 'Namibia'.

BOTH

More and more organisations, including the indigenous Evangelical Lutheran Church, are using both 'South West Africa' and 'Namibia' on their letterheads.

Nevertheless, the post office is waiting for the change to become official. It actually employs someone to delete 'Namibia' from all mail and write 'SWA' in its place.

If it would lead to a peaceful solution, I would be quite prepared to accept it,' says the Coloured leader, Mr Andrew Kloppers.

Black student unrest spreads to SWA

From HELEN ZILLE
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Unrest has spread to South West Africa

The unrest — which began two weeks ago when students in schools all over the country boycotted exams — erupted yesterday in an arson attack on a Windhoek training college

Petrol was used to set fire to the Augustmeum Training College in four places early yesterday, causing serious damage to a

classroom and minor damage to the headmaster's office, the hall, and a store room. Pupils who arrived later began their examinations as scheduled

A police spokesman investigating the incident said later "We believe the fire was caused by a student inspired by the Soweto riots. We believe the attack was spontaneous but we are investigating. Most of the children were shocked by what has happened"

Yesterdays attack followed more than two weeks of unrest at schools throughout the country

Last week the police and armed forces were called to a school in Damaraland where children boycotted classes. They staged a protest gathering and carried placards showing their solidarity with the victims of the Soweto riots and objecting to the Bantu education system

This was confirmed yesterday by the head of the Namibian National

Council, Mr K H Conradie, who said police baton charged the students

"The boys managed to run away but the girls were slower and were attacked by the police. One girl had to be admitted to hospital because of the injuries inflicted, he said. In other incidents at the Martin Luther School in Omaruru and the Tses High School in Bersbas, students boycotted classes to show solidarity with Soweto students

(228)

(879)

Teachers get ultimatum

WINDHOEK — Teachers on strike in South West Africa's Namaland district have been cabled an ultimatum by the Department of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama relations to return to school tomorrow or face the possibility of

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Windhoek school set alight

WINDHOEK — A black high school here, the Augustineum Training School, was set alight before dawn yesterday and damage was estimated at least R2 000.

Bantu education officials said a school employee reporting for duty at 5 am saw fires in different areas of the school and raised the alarm.

The officials said letters had been circulating among students urging them not to write their examinations.

"We do not suspect any of the students though," an official said. "We believe the cause lies outside the school."

A number of students from the Augustineum school have been seen in the Katutura township near Windhoek. They have said they were not writing their examinations.

And about 500 km north of Windhoek, at Khorixas, pupils have burnt their school books. They are refusing to write their examinations. — SAPA

(215)

who died last September

Dissent at Turnhalle talks

WINDHOEK — The latest signs of dissension in the Turnhalle Conference came yesterday when three delegates criticised the leader of the white delegation, Mr. A. du Plessis, when he spoke against the idea of multi-racial local government in South West Africa.

Mr. Du Plessis was criticised by the Coloured, Herero and Baster delegates.

This latest sitting has been concerned mainly with sorting out the structure of local government in an independent South West Africa.

Of the five delegations who have so far tabled proposals on local government, only the whites have not clearly expressed themselves in favour of a form of multi-racial government.

"We get the feeling that the whites want to retain the status quo with a few modifications, and this won't do," a delegate said.

"The whites constantly point to the financial implications of resolutions and proposals, but this just does not hold water any more," another said.

The constitution committee will not sit today because delegates will be visiting the refugee camps in Owambo. — SAPA.

Swapo speaks on SWA terms

WINDHOEK — A "patriotic front" headed by Swapo and including church leaders and other progressive forces on the one side, and South Africa on the other, would be the only parties to plans on the future of South West Africa, Swapo said last night.

Reacting to weekend reports of a new attempt to start talks between factions in Swapo and the Turnhalle constitutional conference, Swapo's secretary for foreign affairs Pastor Festus Naholo said: "Such reports are clearly aimed at trying to split Swapo and cause confusion."

Supporters of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, leader of the Herero delegation to the Turnhalle, were reported to be backing such negotiations.

SUPPORTER

The Swapo man involved is Dr Ibumba Kerina. Swapo claim Dr Kerina to be a known supporter of Chief Kapuuo whom their organisation rejects "in toto, as well as his allies."

Regarding the possibility of any negotiations between Swapo and South Africa, Pastor Naholo said: "The composition of the Namibian delegation to any conference with South Africa, would be one headed by Swapo and would include church leaders and other progressive bodies striving for real independence." — Sapa.

18/11/76 Natal Mercury
Neto's soldiers 'still firing on refugees'

5/225

THE ANGOLAN WAR GOES RAGING ON

OSHAKATI — Fighting between MPLA Cuban and Swapo forces and soldiers of Dr. Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement is continuing unabated in Angola, with refugees crossing into Owambo.

Refugees arriving at Omungwelu, where more than 4000 people — mainly old men, women and children — were being cared for by the South African Defence Force, said the fighting had moved to north-eastern Angola, reports Sapa.

Refugees were still being fired on by Angolan President Agostinho Neto's soldiers in an attempt to stop the steady flow to South West Africa.

Undecided

Now the future of more than 2000 refugees in Owambo remains undecided.

According to officials here, attempts are being made to contact the MPLA Government in Luanda about the refugees.

Our Lusaka correspondent says a large flow of Angolan refugees has arrived in Zambia's western province because of the heavy fighting in southern Angola.

Zambia's Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Aaron Milner, said the Angolan refugees were flocking into Zambia at a higher rate than ever before.

Expected

The Minister, who could not estimate the number of refugees trekking into the country, said several hundred entered Zambia at the weekend.

He said many more were expected to enter Zambia as long as the fighting continued in southern Angola.

The Minister said more than 1200 Angolan refugees were in refugee camps.

UN fears
A spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said officials from Lusaka, yesterday, to Sesheke district in Zambia's western province bordering Zambia, Angola, and South West Africa, where the refugees were crossing into Zambia.
He said the UN officials would be making transport and other settlement arrangements for refugees.

Emergency supplies on way

Star

16/11/76

GOODS FOR

refugees

Defence Correspondent

Transport has been laid on to move about six tons of emergency supplies for Angolan refugees from Windhoek to the border area.

Two heavy trucks have been sent from Rundu by the Kavango Government Service to pick up the supplies in Windhoek. The trucks are expected to load up late today, and to arrive in Rundu by Thursday evening.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration said in Pretoria "We had difficulty finding transport to move the supplies, but we are happy the problem has now been solved."

Earlier, Red Cross officials in Windhoek complained that no Government official seemed willing to accept responsibility for transport.

The goods, which include four to five tons of clothing, half a ton of baby food and powdered milk for babies, and 500 kg of hard flour, soaps, toiletries and other goods were donated following an appeal by the Red Cross.

Tents

Four small tents and R2 000 in cash will be sent to the border area to buy further supplies.

The regional secretary for the South African Red Cross in Windhoek, Mrs Ruth Kiwi, said she had first asked for transport last week.

The Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Defence Force had all promised to let her know, but she had heard nothing.

Fighting

About 3 000 refugees have fled into Owambo and Kavango in recent weeks to escape the fighting between MPLA-Cuban-Swapo forces and Unita guerrillas.

Tribesmen are reported to have been slaughtered by the Angolan Government forces and their allies. Most of the refugees have arrived in South West Africa with nothing.

Du Plessis in new Turnhalle row

CT 16/11/76

WINDHOEK. — The latest signs of dissension in the Turnhalle conference came yesterday when three delegates criticized, the leader of the White delegation, Mr A H du Plessis, when he spoke against the idea of multiracial local government in South West Africa, sources close to the Turnhalle said

Mr Du Plessis was criticized by the Coloured, Herero and Baster delegates

This latest sitting has been concerned mainly with sorting out the structure of local government in an independent SWA.

Of the five delegations who have so far tabled proposals on local government, only the Whites have not clearly expressed themselves in favour of a form of multi-racial government, sources said

"We get the feeling that the Whites want to retain the status quo with a few modifications, and this won't do", a delegate said.

"The Whites constantly point to the financial implications of resolutions and proposals, but this just does not hold water any more", another said

The time for peaceful change in SWA was dangerously short and there were certain priorities that had to be met, a delegate said

The constitution committee will not sit today because delegates will be visiting the refugee camps in Owambo — Sapa

5/225

'My father was killed by the comrades'

16/11/76. CPT

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Fighting back tears, Julia Filipus, 8, said "My father was killed by the comrades, but I cannot tell you why they should have shot him I was frightened and ran away"

This simple statement summed up for nearly 9 000 Angolans their reasons for fleeing across the border into Owambo and Kavango last week

Most of the refugees are members of the Kwanyama people, who live in an area stretching across northern Owambo into southern Angola. They support the United movement

Last week, the area in southern Angola where the Kwanyama people live became the scene of bloody clashes between combined MPLA, Cuban and Swapo forces against guerrillas

Movement

Shelled

Villages were shelled and set fire to and tribesmen were shot out of hand by the combined MPLA forces, refugees at a camp at Omungwelumo, about 46 km north of Oshakatti in Owambo, said

"We do not know whether the men were exterminated by the MPLA or whether they moved off into the bush with Unita guerrillas," Lieutenant Eric Winter, the policeman in charge of the camp which houses 2 829 refugees said

He said the refugees had started to cross the border from Angola a fortnight ago, after a day when "we could hear explosions like mortars and see huts burning"

The flow of refugees has continued since then at the

foreign, and South African pressmen were visiting the area, a further 121 crossed from Angola

Lieutenant Winter said the fighting close to the border appeared to have stopped for the time being

No warning

One of the first Angolans to cross the border as a refugee was Gabriel Mamkono, 35. He said the MPLA forces had attacked his village without giving any warning, "they first set fire to our huts and then they shot 20 men, women and children right in front of me I just ran away I did not have arms so what else could I do?" he said

He crossed the border with five members of his village "I now want to stay here to help in my own people," he said

for Jeronimum Himbasha and his young wife and child at the Omungwelumo camp at the weekend. They managed to escape an MPLA terror attack on their village in Angola on Sunday a week ago, but became separated during a terrifying dash through the bush towards the South West African border

Hide in bush

"The MPLA sealed off the border and began carefully to search the area for refugees who were trying to get out I hid in the bush for two days until the soldiers had left the area, and then I slipped away," he said

When he arrived at the refugee camp on Saturday, he suddenly heard his wife's voice shouting his name. He had only been in Angola one month after returning from a job in Tsumeb in South West

Africa when the fighting broke out

This is how 68-year-old Shumkongo Kambala saw the fighting "The blood of everybody flowed at Ongode" — the village where he lived

"My wife and my four children — they are all dead"

Lieutenant Winter said that MPLA soldiers had crossed the border from Angola into Owambo on November 2 to force a group of between 20 and 30 refugees to return to their side

"They moved about 300 metres into Owambo territory to reach the refugees and then forced them to return. We do not know their

The South African authorities had taken no action in this incident because they did not witness it, Lieutenant Winter said

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225

17/11/78
**Angolan CT
refugees'
supplies
delayed**

WINDHOEK —
Emergency supplies for Black Angolan refugees in the Owambo and Kavango homelands — delayed here because of apparent red tape in the transporting of the goods — are expected to be moved to the refugee centres in northern South West Africa either today or tomorrow.

According to the Red Cross regional secretary in Windhoek, Mrs Ruth Kiwi, the supplies most badly needed were baby milk, food and clothing.

The supplies were all ready for transport in Windhoek but due to hitches were delayed.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Department of Finance of the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said they had no knowledge of the supplies having arrived in Windhoek.

A late report from Pretoria said that two trucks had been sent from Rundu in Kavango to collect six tonnes of the goods for the refugees.

Sapa reports that according to official sources in Lusaka, several hundred refugees are estimated to have crossed the border into Zambia from southern Angola.

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225

DD
Refugee
supplies
delayed

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Emergency supplies for
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A report from Pretoria
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Kavango to collect six
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refugees.

According to a
spokesman for the Depart-
ment of Bantu Administra-
tion and Development, the
trucks were expected to
arrive in Windhoek
yesterday and should
arrive back in Rundu
tonight, from where goods
would be distributed to
the refugees. — SAPA

SWA GETS PROMISE OF ARMY PRESENCE

(225/255)

N. Merv
17/10/76

PRETORIA—The Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, has assured the Governments of Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi that South African security forces would remain in South West Africa as long as the local ethnic leaders wanted them there, the Defence Department said in a statement here yesterday.

The Minister said the Security Forces would withdraw immediately these leaders requested it. He was responding to a request the Chief Ministers of Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi made last week for the protection of the local population against terrorism and so that the Turnhalle conference in Windhoek could take place unhindered by outside pressure.

The statement said the request had been made in a document signed by the three leaders, and the situation had been discussed at a meeting they had in Windhoek with Mr. Botha and the Commissioner General of the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, Mr. Jannie de Wet.

Also at the meeting were the Commissioner of Police, General G. Prinsloo, the Chief of the Defence Force, General M. Malan, and the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General C. Viljoen.

Turnhalle delegates of the Bushmen, Coloureds, Damaras and Tswanas also attended. White, Herero and Baster delegates were absent.

Delegates at the meeting supported the request for the continued presence of the security forces in the territory, and said those not present also supported it.

Mr. Botha suggested the conference should appoint an authoritative body to negotiate defence matters on behalf of the people of South West Africa. This would ease the task of the security forces considerably.

The Minister also undertook to make an aircraft available so conference members could visit the refugee camps in Owambo.

Urged

In their document the three homeland leaders also asked South Africa to continue to provide funds and officials "to develop our areas" and urged the Minister not to talk to Swapo and not to give in to its demands.

Swapo would be welcome at the Turnhalle conference, only if it ceased its terror campaign and confirmed it was seeking a peaceful solution through negotiation.

They said a review of the entire border situation had become necessary in the interests of the whole of SWA.

"Forces are at present building up across the border. Refugees are pouring across the border in their thousands. This state of affairs flows from the fact that the communist MPLA, Cubans and Swapo are busy murdering a nation," the document says.

"Swapo terrorists are being trained directly across the border and are launching attacks on innocent inhabitants of the country. Murders, plundering raids and maiming of people are rife." — (Sapa.)



(200)

Whites told: You are unreasonable

Star 17/11/74

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — White delegates on the South West Africa Constitution committee have been accused of being unreasonable and obstructive.

The accusation came from legal advisers to black and brown delegations.

And they warned the white delegates that further delays could wreck the talks.

FOR DAYS

The committee had been discussing local government inconclusively for days when the legal advisers intervened.

They took their accusation to the leader of the white delegation, Mr A du Plessis.

He and Mr Eben van Zijl had opposed black and brown proposals for integrated suburbs and municipalities.

They refused to compromise and warned in strong language that they would not be driven too far.

FOR STUDY

After talks with the legal advisers, Mr du Plessis made a suggestion which, black and brown delegations believe, could break the log jam.

He suggested that the legal advisers study all proposals before the committee, in consultation with delegation leaders, so as to draft a motion acceptable to all.

This would mean early agreement on the structure of local government.

FOR REMOVAL

Earlier the committee had shown itself determined that an Angola-type situation should be averted in South West Africa through a timely removal of injustices.

Delegation leaders criticised the international community for refusing to help the 8 000 Angolan refugees in South West Africa.
One said he had lost his respect for the United Nations.

Closed pools flare-up in SWA

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The verlig-verkramp^t rift in the National Party here widened today over a policy decision to close Administration-owned swimming pools rather than let all races swim together

The clash could drive Mr A H du Plessis, conservative leader of the NP, and Mr Dirk Mudge, enlightened vice chairman of the party and chairman of the Turnhalle, to the brink of a showdown

The pools are in the Hardap Dam resort and the Halali rest camp, Etosha National Park, which were recently declared open for all races

The MEC for nature conservation and tourism, Mr Adolf Brinkman, came under attack from Mr Werner Neef, member for Windhoek South, for having said the decision was taken to avert friction.

EDITOR

In another development Mr Kurt Dahlmann, editor of the Algemeine Zeitung and leading opinionmaker in the German-speaking community, resigned from the SWA Performing Arts Council (Swapac)

He did so in protest against the executive committee's failure to open the administration-owned Windhoek Theatre to all races

It was learnt that the Algemeine Zeitung and its sister newspaper, the Windhoek Advertiser, will urge their readers to boycott whites-only performances in the theatre

In an open letter to Mr Brinkman, Mr Neef said he was shocked that the executive committee had closed the swimming pools in response to pressure from "reactionaries and ultra-conservatives"

'Pik' Botha may visit Turnhalle conference

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Rumours are rife in Windhoek that Mr. 'Pik' Botha, South Africa's Ambassador to the United Nations, will visit the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference some time this week to address the delegates.

Reliable sources said yesterday that Mr. Botha himself broached the idea of visiting the Turnhalle shortly after his arrival from New York a few days ago.

Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the constitutional committee, yesterday denied any knowledge of Mr. Botha's proposed visit.

"If Mr. Botha does come it will be to inform the delegates of the attitude towards us of the new administration in Washington," Mr. Mudge said. "So far as I know, there is nothing definite about plans for such a visit," he added.

Chief Clemens Kapuuo, leader of the Herero delegation to the conference, said yesterday that he doubted that the Carter administration would take as hard a line against the Turnhalle as many people feared.

"I have many friends in the Carter camp. On a recent visit to the United States, I explained our position in full. They seemed to understand our predicament," he said.

(226)

17/11/76 CT

Assurance on SWA defence

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, has assured the governments of Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi that South African security forces will remain in South West Africa as long as the local ethnic leaders want them there, according to a Defence Department statement yesterday.

The Minister said the security forces would withdraw immediately these leaders requested it.

He was responding to a request the Chief Ministers of

Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi made last week for the protection of the local population against terrorism and also so that the Turnhalle conference could take place unhindered by outside pressure.

The statement said the

situation had been discussed at a meeting in Windhoek between Mr Botha, the three leaders, the Commissioner-General of the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, Mr Jannie de Wet, the Commissioner of Police, General G Prinsloo, the Chief

of the Defence Force, General M Malan, and the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General C Viljoen.

In their document, the text of which was released in Pretoria, the three homeland leaders also asked South Africa to continue to provide funds and officials "to develop our areas" and asked the Minister "not to talk to Swapo and not to give in to its demands."

Swapo would be welcome at the Turnhalle conference only if it ceased its terror campaign.

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SWA exiles returns

7/11/78

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A prominent political exile from South West Africa is due to arrive here tomorrow on his first visit to the territory in 22 years. He is Dr Mburumba Kerina, a professor at the City University of New York.

He is to stay for about three days, before he returns to the United States, to settle his affairs. Dr Kerina plans to return permanently to SWA.

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Turnhalle whites told: beware of race war

18/11/76
DD

WINDHOEK — The leader of the Baster delegation to the Turnhalle conference, Dr B. Africa, warned certain white delegates yesterday their attitude could lead to a racial war which would surpass anything that had happened in Lebanon, Northern Ireland, Burundi or Bangladesh.

Dr Africa, speaking in his personal capacity, said there was a tragic shortsightedness by some whites to reject attempts which could lead to better race relations in South West.

He said that nothing less than the total abolition of apartheid would satisfy and that white

delegates should not underestimate the black and brown delegations

"We are striving for an independent South West, based on equality and justice. At the moment the conference is the only instrument at our disposal to achieve this."

Dr Africa alleged a spy campaign was being waged against him by a member of the white delegation.

He said the campaign started after he attended a whites-only Windhoek theatre last month and "one of my conservative white colleagues at the conference tried to find out how I obtained my tickets for a whites-only

performance."

Dr Africa said some whites argued that the black and brown people would be satisfied with nothing less than the total capitulation and subjugation of whites and as a result it would be suicide to give more rights and riches to them.

"People with this attitude do not realise the full implications of their views. It means a racial war which will surpass anything that has been experienced in the merciless and protracted wars in Lebanon, Northern Ireland, Burundi and Bangladesh.

"Russia will then be only too willing to provide weapons and other aid while the West will not move a finger to defend racial domination by a white minority.

Dr Africa said the closing of the swimming bath at a holiday resort because of possible friction between racial groups proved whites wanted to maintain their privileged position through apartheid.

Meanwhile, legal advisers to the conference will lay concrete proposals for municipal government before the constitutional committee today. — DDC-SAPA.

12/11/66 Natal Merc
'RACE WAR' WARNING TO SWA WHITES

WINDHOEK — The leader of the Baster-delegation to the Turnhalle conference on the future of South West Africa, Dr. Ben Africa, yesterday warned certain Whites at the conference that their attitude could lead to "a racial war which would surpass anything that has happened in Lebanon, Northern Ireland,

Burundi or Bangladesh." In a statement to Sapa, Dr. Africa — emphasising that his comments were issued in his personal capacity — said there was a tragic shortsightedness on the part of some Whites who rejected all attempts which could lead to better racial relations between the various popu-

lation groups. These Whites argued that the Black and Brown people would be satisfied with nothing less than the total capitulation and subjection of Whites and that, as a result, "it would be suicide to give more rights and riches to them." He added: "Russia would be only too willing

to provide weapons and other aid while the West would not move a finger to help the Whites. "If the Whites want to continue to live in South West, then they must help to work out a dispensation which would accord full justice to White, Brown and Black and all other things that accompany."

Nigeria may move in to aid Swapo attack

18th Feb

PRETORIA — There is a strong possibility large Nigerian forces might be moved to Angola within the next few months

This will be a major step in the Swapo strategy to attack South West Africa on a large scale with the aid of an international military task force by not later than June 30 next year.

I understand from African and diplomatic sources the reason for several visits this year by Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo president, to Nigeria — the last one only three weeks ago — was to discuss the direct involvement of the Nigerian Army in the "war for the liberation of Namibia".

This move, apparently has the direct backing of Russia, which has heavily sponsored the MPLA military take-over in Angola and the present Swapo military action.

Some informed sources claim between 50 000 and 75 000 Nigerian troops might be moved to Angola early next year. Ostensibly the Nigerians will be replacing Cuban forces. The presence of light skinned Cubans has been

politically damaging to the MPLA Government, largely backed by the multi-racial population in Angola.

Nigerian forces will be available the moment Swapo decides to internationalise the present military confrontation and to embark on a full scale conventional war.

Swapo and its sponsoring African states are concerned about a too direct Cuban-Russian involvement — something which countries such as Zambia, Zaire and Botswana dislike intensely

It is regarded as most important that African forces should form the bulk of any international task force, which will be backed by Russian, Cuban and other technical advisers. This is partly to avoid a new super power confrontation in these countries

African sources listed several reasons why it was likely Nigeria could soon become actively involved in the Namibian conflict.

With an army of 250 000 men it is the biggest in black Africa. It can sponsor such an involvement partly from its new oil

profits. The Russians, already entrenched in Angola, has had close military links with Nigeria since the civil war.

It is also significant that President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has gone on a state visit to Nigeria, his first visit in more than ten years

I was told in April by key Zambians in Lusaka that the front-line countries were determined that if the war in Rhodesia was to escalate, Russia and Cuba would only be asked for assistance if South Africa got directly involved in the war

It is thus possible that if the war in Rhodesia continues and escalates that the Nigerian Army might also be asked to assist there. At present it is believed there are some Nigerian Army advisers in Mozambique.

A new development in the Swapo military involvement is that it has recently given assurance by the Mexican Government that full military assistance will be given in case of a conventional war — DDC.

225
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Damara miners strike at RioTinto

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The entire Damara work force at the Rio Tinto uranium mine at Rossing has gone on strike.

Police are on stand-by "as a show of strength" to prevent trouble amongst the 710 strikers, a mine spokesman said yesterday.

The first signs of the strike came on Monday night when the mineworkers indicated they were dissatisfied with the way the food was allocated at the mine, an official said.

The general manager of the mine, Mr. Richard Hughes, said single workers objected to a ruling forbidding their taking food out of the canteen to give to families living on the mine.

The Damara chief, Mr. Justus Garoeb, has arrived at the mine to help with negotiations.

The strike had not ended by late yesterday and a spokesman said the losses would be considerable if the workers did not return to work soon.

The R160m Rossing project undertaken by the British based Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, is highly controversial as pro-Namibian countries at the United Nations have put a lot of pressure on Britain to withdraw from the project.

To ease the pressure, R10m was spent on houses and other facilities for the mine workers.

After a stormy meeting of the mine's shareholders in May this year, Lord Carrington, one of Rio Tinto Zinc's most senior officials, agreed to come and inspect conditions of the mine personally.

He is due to arrive before the end of the year.

258/225

Marxist SWA 'a potential enemy'

Star 19/1/74

Defence Correspondent
If South West Africa became a Marxist state under Swapo, the Defence Force would have to regard it as a potentially hostile base and prepare accordingly.

"Similarly, we cannot stand apart from developments in Rhodesia," Major-General Neil Webster said in Johannesburg yesterday.

The Defence Force's Director-General (Resources) told the Institute of Management the possibility of a radical government, even civil war, in Rhodesia could not be excluded.

"As long as Marxism succeeds in impersonating African liberation, nationalism and solidarity, South Africa will be obliged to look upon her neighbours as potentially inimical," he said.

ANGOLA

"We cannot stem the tide of Marxism outside our borders, but we can prevent our own country from being submerged."

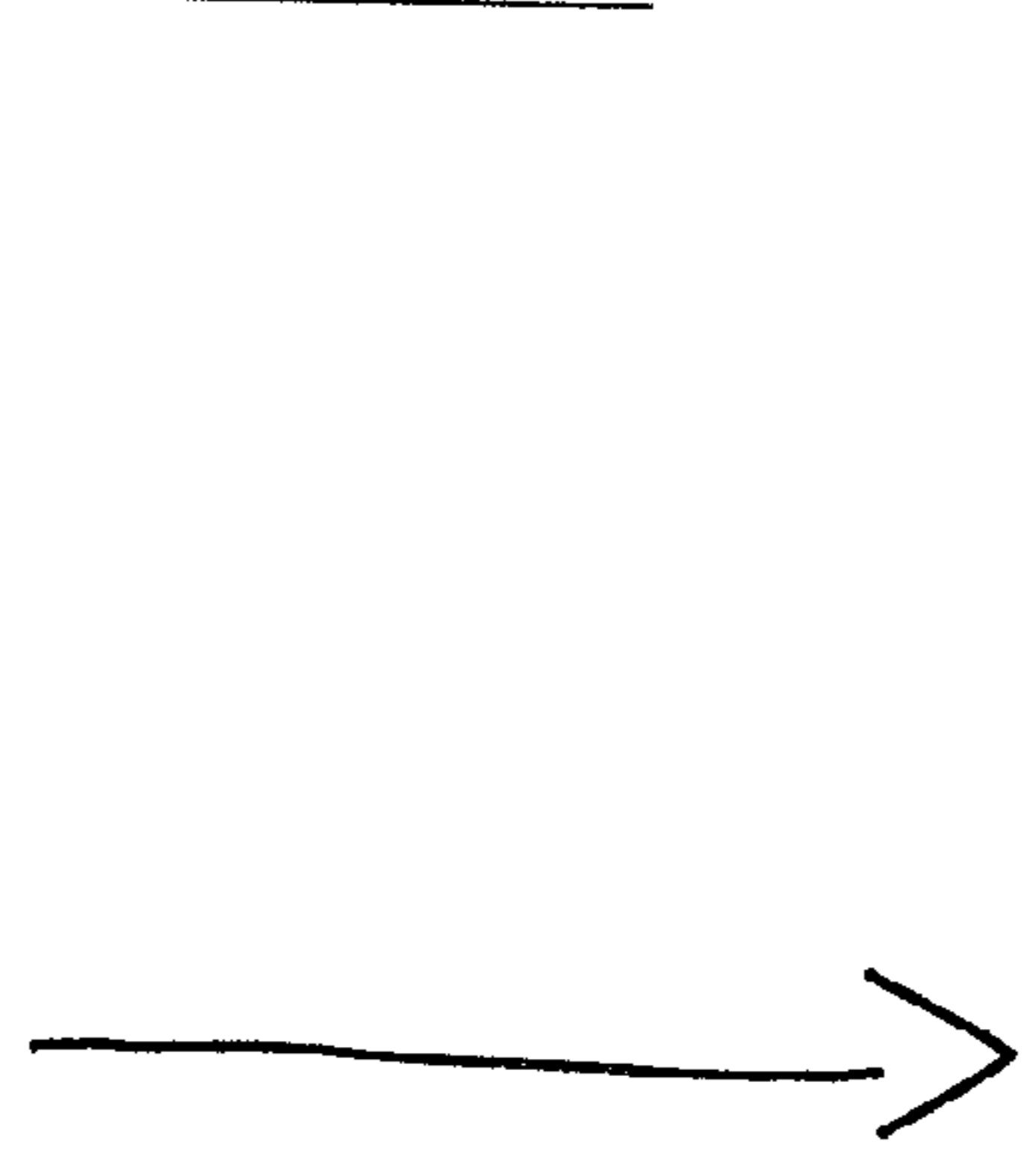
Events in southern Angola could not be ignored, said General Webster. The next step would be for Swapo to attempt to extend operations into South West Africa.

The extent of Cuban and MPLA military support for Swapo would depend on South Africa's strength in the area.

It was manifestly evident, he said, that South Africa did not dare reduce its forces in the area — "not while we accept the responsibility of safeguarding the territorial integrity of South West Africa for its inhabitants."

defence expenditure of the past few years became necessary and was viewed with alarm in many quarters.

"It is my firm conviction that we need a drastic reorientation of our economic policies in both the public and private sectors — if only temporarily — to achieve a balance better calculated to meet current demands," General Webster said.



PURGES

"Withdrawal would deliver South West Africa to the same type of 'liberation' that we have seen in Angola and Mozambique, and the same purges."

Even if the Turnhalle conference succeeded, he said, "it is more than likely that the new state or community of states will require military assistance from South Africa for some time to come."

Military planners foresaw greater conflict in the next five years, probably leading to increased defence budgets and longer periods of service for South Africa's part-time soldiers, General Webster said.

He told a Johannesburg management congress that longer national service and increased callup periods for citizen force men and commandos "cannot be excluded."

"Since the end of the Second World War, our economy has been orientated towards growth and social improvement, to the exclusion of virtually every other consideration," said General Webster.

"Defence, from the economic point of view, was largely incidental."

"It is precisely as a result of this 'welfare' orientation that the higher

Turnhalle vote to see Vorster

WINDHOEK — Delegates to the Turnhalle constitutional conference yesterday voted unanimously to send a delegation to meet the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster.

A delegate, who did not want to be named, said the aim of the meeting with the Prime Minister was "to discuss the desperately slow progress of the Turnhalle talks."

The proposal was made by the Owambo delegation at a time when delegates have failed to reach consensus on the least controversial aspect of the three-tier plan for an interim government.

Mr. Billy Marais, the conference secretary, would not say whether arrangements were being made for a meeting with Mr. Vorster.

But several delegates said yesterday the conference had agreed on a meeting "as soon as possible."

Although the agenda

for the proposed talks has not yet been planned, a black delegate said the "inflexibility of the white delegation" would be a top priority.

"Mr. Vorster must give the white delegation the go-ahead to side-step from Nationalist ideology. He must even put pressure on them to do so, otherwise the Turnhalle conference will be in grave danger of collapsing," he said.

The proposals put forward by the white delegation are totally unacceptable to the blacks of South West Africa and to the rest of the world."

A member of the Owambo delegation said all black delegates agreed on this issue but denied they were forming a power bloc.

Another delegate said the whites would have to break off their ties with the Nationalist Party in South Africa and drop their demands that the bulk of power be vested in ethnic councils before their suggestions were acceptable to the blacks.

— DDC

gation hopes PM can speed up talks 19/11/76

(d.d.s)
Nat. Union

TURNHALLE MEN MEET VORSTER

Mercury, Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Delegates to the Turnhalle constitutional conference yesterday voted unanimously to send a delegation to meet the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster.

A delegate, who did not want to be named, said the aim of the meeting with the Prime Minister was to discuss the desperately slow progress of the Turnhalle talks.

The proposal to meet Mr. Vorster was made at yesterday's session of the constitutional committee by the Owambo delegation at a time when delegates have failed to reach consensus on the least controversial aspect of the three-tier government plan for an interim government.

Mr. Billy Marais, the conference secretary, would not say whether arrangements were being made for a meeting.

But several delegates said yesterday the conference had agreed on a meeting "as soon as possible".

Although the agenda for the proposed talks has not yet been planned, a non-White delegate said the "inflexibility" of the White delegation would be a top priority.

Side-step

"Mr. Vorster must give the White delegation the go ahead to side-step from Nationalist ideology. He must even put pressure on them to do so, otherwise the Turnhalle conference will be in grave danger of collapsing," a delegate said.

"The proposals put forward by the White delegation are totally unacceptable to the Blacks of South West Africa and to the rest of the world. If the White delegation does not modify its proposals drastically, the Turnhalle will fail."

A member of the Owambo delegation said all non-White delegates agreed on this issue, but denied they were forming a power bloc.

Another delegate said the Whites would have to break their ties with the National Party in South Africa and drop their demands that the bulk of power be vested in ethnic councils before their suggestions were acceptable to the non-Whites.

PM to have SWA talks

225

The Star's Africa
News Service
WINDHOEK — The
constitution committee
is to meet the Prime
Minister in Pretoria on
Thursday for talks on

the establishment of
an interim govern-
ment in South West
Africa

The committee said to-
day it would also discuss
the implementation of
Turnhalle decisions and
other unspecified matters

An agenda for the talks
still had to be finalised

Black delegates request-
ed a meeting with Mr
Vorster, "as soon as pos-
sible"

They feel only Mr Vor-
ster can help them over-
come stubborn white re-
sistance to meaningful
change

Their decision comes
after a decision by the
Executive Committee of
the all-white Legislative
Assembly to close adminis-
tration-owned swimming
pools, rather than allow
all races to swim together

CLOSER LIAISON

Delegates urged that the
Ministers of Foreign Af-
fairs, of Defence, of Ban-
tu Administration and De-
velopment and of Coloured,
Rehoboth and Nama Rela-
tions should be present
along with the Ambassador
to the United Nations

The committee will de-
mand closer liaison be-
tween the Pretoria and
the Turnhalle in imple-
menting decisions taken at
the Turnhalle

A further demand will
be for Turnhalle participa-
tion in the control of the
Police and Defence Force
which are protecting the
northern border against
Angola-based Swapo terro-
rists

FOOD THEFT

Other matters threat-

FOOD THEFT

Other matters threat-
ening a solution are

⊙ At the Rossing ura-
nium mine near Swakop-
mund, about 550 black
labourers went on strike
after a row over theft of
food from the single
quarters

⊙ In schools, the exam-
ination boycott spread

⊙ With a majority of
Nama teachers on strike,
the Black Teachers' Asso-
ciation has demanded
equal salaries for equal
qualifications and work

The teachers say they
will express their feelings
"immediately and posi-
tively," whatever the con-
sequences," if a satisfac-
tory reply is not received
before the schools re-
open next year

But a pro...

Unita bases in SWA — Swapo claim

CTimes
19/11/76

LUSAKA — Unita forces fighting communist-backed government troops in Southern Angola were now operating from bases in South West Africa, Swapo claimed here on Wednesday.

Swapo's information secretary, Mr Peter Katjavivi, said Unita had established base camps near the border.

A strategic base had been set up at Rundu and Unita cadres were under training at Grootfontein, said Mr Katjavivi.

Dispatches from Swapo military commanders in southern Angola, Mr Katjavivi said, showed that arms, including mines and explosives, had been seized after clashes between Cuban-backed government troops and Unita insurgents.

He said South Africa expected Unita to penetrate Swapo bases in southern

Angola. "By this manoeuvring Unita has discredited itself in the eyes of Africa."

Unita had declared Swapo its enemy because of Swapo's links with the ruling government in Angola, Mr Katjavivi added.

He claimed that the South African Government had used refugees who had crossed the border into South West Africa after intensified fighting in southern Angola to "discredit" Swapo.

Refugee elements claiming to be Swapo were intimidating South West African Blacks, he said.

"South Africa is intent on confrontation in Namibia. We will intensify our resistance to the relevant Turnhalle talks and if South Africa wants to hear by us in Windhoek they shall hear them," he said. — Sapa

225

not done 20/11/76

Date set for talks with PM

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle's constitutional committee will meet Mr. Vorster at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on Thursday.

This was confirmed yesterday by the conference secretary, Mr. Billy Marais.

Although a final agenda has not yet been drawn up, sources said the committee would call on the Prime Minister to:

- Create a liaison body between the Turnhalle and the SWA legislative assembly to give effect to decisions taken by the Turnhalle.
- Establish the administrative and financial machinery necessary to reorganise relations between South Africa and South West Africa.
- Incorporate South West Africans in the South African Defence Force.

Delegates also said they would draw Mr Vorster's attention to the "desperately slow progress of the talks" and urge him to encourage the White delegation to abandon its inflexible line.

Meanwhile, the Turnhalle deadlock drags on.

Delegates indicated on Thursday they would reject the new three-tier government plan drawn up by legal advisers and presented to the constitutional committee on Thursday.

Discussion on the new proposals began yesterday but according to an observer "no progress was made at all."

225/154

**White SWA demo over
theatre apartheid**
20/11/76 Africa Bureau *Cape Times*
WINDHOEK — Whites last night staged a demonstration
over the barring of Blacks from the Windhoek Theatre
The protest took place outside the Whites-only theatre
following the refusal of Swapac (South West Africa
Performing Arts Council) to open the theatre to all races

225/255

FEWER TERRORIST FIGHTS

PRETORIA — Terrorists in the operational area of South Africa have been avoiding contact with security forces, Defence Headquarters announced yesterday.

Only seven minor engagements were reported during the past 11 days, with two terrorists killed and two wounded.

A vehicle driven by members of the Cape Coloured Corps triggered a mine on November 19, but none of the occupants were injured.

In another incident, members of the local populace took security forces to a spot where terrorists buried a landmine. It was recovered and destroyed.

Security forces have suffered no battle casualties in the operational area during the past fortnight.

to see Turnhalle team

WINDHOEK — The South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, was prepared to meet the Turnhalle constitution committee at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on November 25, according to a press statement from the Turnhalle yesterday.

Matters such as the installation of an interim government in South West Africa and the implementation of decisions already taken by the Turnhalle would be priorities on the agenda, the statement said — Sapa

Special Correspondent,
Tribune Africa
News Service

Swapo rebel— smuggles letter from Tanzanian cell

ANDREAS SHIPANGA, a leading Swapo dissident, has smuggled a letter to Amnesty International from his Tanzanian prison cell alleging that he and 10 colleagues were forcibly abducted from Zambia by a senior Tanzanian prison official.

Last April, Zambia put Shipanga and at least 58 other Swapo dissidents under "protective custody."

Shipanga, Swapo's information secretary and a member of the movement's 16-man executive, was prominent in demands for new Swapo elections, which are now more than two-and-a-half years overdue. He also identified with Swapo guerilla accusations against the movement's political and military leadership of corruption, tribalism and withholding arms, food and medicines from camps in south western Zambia.

His letter to Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation, has the address "Ukongu Prison, Dar es Salaam." It is dated August 25, 1976, but it did not reach Amnesty headquarters until the end of September.

Abducted

Shipanga's wife, Esme, born and brought up in Soweto, showed me the letter in London, where she is campaigning for the release of her husband and other dissidents.

In the letter, Shipanga writes "We were abducted literally by force by a Tanzanian Government official, namely Mr Ramadan Nyamka, Senior Commissioner of Prisons, from Lusaka, Zambia, on July 18, 1976.

"We were bundled on a military plane and arrived at Dar airport military section and from there taken straight to the prison on the same day."

Shipanga writes that he and his 10 colleagues were served with a detention order on August 25 under Tanzania's 1968 Refugees

Act, charging that the Swapo men had disturbed Tanzania's peace and order.

The detention order was signed by Tanzania's Home Minister Ali Hassan Mwiinyi.

Shipanga's allegation that he was abducted to Tanzania is especially startling since Zambia's Attorney-General Mainza Chona has stated Shipanga left Zambia's protective custody and travelled willingly to Tanzania on July 18, the same date given by Shipanga for his abduction, as a result of a Swapo executive decision.

Mr Chona was then giving evidence in Lusaka before Zambia's Supreme Court, which had convened to hear Shipanga's appeal against a lower court's dismissal of his habeas corpus application challenging the legality of his April detention by Zambia.

Shipanga, his family and his lawyer have constantly held that he was detained by the Zambians — not placed under their "protective custody."

Mr Ali Hamir, Shipanga's lawyer, told the court Mr Shipanga had not informed his lawyer or his wife, Mrs Esme Shipanga, who was in court, before his departure for Tanzania.

"I do know that I have custody of my client's passport at this moment," said Mr Hamir. "I do know he was unwilling to be handed over to his party or to go to Tanzania."

The Supreme Court has since upheld Shipanga's habeas corpus appeal and ordered the Zambian Government to produce

the Swapo man.

But, according to the Times of Zambia, Attorney General Chona told the three Supreme Court judges, it had not been possible to obtain Shipanga's release from Tanzania.

Hunger

The court then announced a postponement until a date to be announced.

Shipanga's August 25 letter to Amnesty International said he and his colleagues, most of them leaders of Swapo's militant youth league, began a hunger strike on August 23. There has been no news since of how long the strike continued, though Shipanga said he had been threatened with force-feeding.

The letter went on: "Being imprisoned in a country where there is no recourse to the law courts, where there is naked contempt of the legal profession in cases of arbitrary arrest and where detention is the order of the day, anything is possible."

Shipanga's letter alleged Tanzania planned to detain him and his colleagues for four months before handing them to the "Nugoma gang" for trial.

On August 6, Swapo president Sam Nujoma told a Dar es Salaam Press conference dissidents would be tried for treason by a Swapo military tribunal. Asked the maximum penalty Mr Nujoma said: "Definitely death by firing squad."

000

Peace appeal to Swapo

Political Correspondent C.T.
 THE Progressive Reform Party's national congress
 appealed to Swapo at the weekend to meet the Turnhalle
 demands to commit itself to a peaceful achievement of
 independence in South West Africa.
 It also appealed to Turnhalle delegates to invite non-
 ethnic groups to participate in the talks, and requested
 White delegates to sever official ties with political parties in
 South Africa.
 In a unanimous resolution it also demanded that the
 South African Government remove the administration of
 the territory's people from the "ethnic" departments of
 Coloured Affairs and Bantu Administration.

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Whites accused of obstructing Turnhalle talks

CT. 22/11/76.

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Black delegates to the Turnhalle constitutional conference have accused two members of the White delegation, Mr Eben van Zijl and Mr A H du Plessis, of deliberately obstructing progress towards a multiracial interim government for South West Africa.

When the delegates meet the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, on Thursday, they will press for the establishment of an interim government early next year — even though there has been no agreement on the details of the final constitution

They hope Mr Vorster and Mr Pik Botha, South Africa's Ambassador to the United Nations, will persuade the two White delegates to agree to this proposal

If this is accepted, it will mean a dramatic breakthrough for the Turnhalle as up till now Mr Du Plessis and Mr Van Zijl

have insisted that detailed plans for the final constitution be drawn up before an interim government is established

Black delegates believe they have been using deliberate delaying tactics to prevent consensus and thus avoiding the multiracial interim government

Tactic

On the last day of the conference's October session, Mr Du Plessis said South West African Whites opposed independence and the multiracial interim government but would cooperate for the sake of

peace. Several delegates have said this was a tactic to disguise the deliberate obstructionism that followed

"We feel Mr Van Zijl and Mr Du Plessis are not working with us towards a common goal but are deliberately working against it," a delegate said yesterday

"We want Mr Vorster to persuade the two men to drop their hard line and to agree to the establishment of an interim government as soon as possible so that the South African Government can pass the necessary legislation early next year," he said

The delegate denied that consensus on this point had been reached between the representatives on the constitutional committee before the interview with the Prime Minister was requested

Mr Pik Botha will be present at Thursday meeting. Delegates believe he will emphasize how desperately the Turnhalle needs to establish international credibility before the Carter administration comes to power in the United States

Depressed

"The only way we can do this now is by establishing an interim government that has the power to implement our decisions," a delegate said

Turnhalle delegates are depressed because they believe there has been no progress since the decision in principle to establish a multiracial interim government in August.

"The September, October and November sessions have just been one set-back after another. If we don't agree on a date for an interim government before we adjourn we will have achieved absolutely nothing," he said.

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Solution for SWA soon, says Mudge

Argus 23/11/76

The Argus Africa News Service

WALVIS BAY. — A solution for South West Africa was within reach in the constitutional conference, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Turnhalle said last night.

He said it would be possible within a short time to agree on the most important principles and to embody them in a constitution.

Mr Mudge was the main speaker when Turnhalle leaders addressed a multi-racial crowd of about 1 000 people.

Mr Mudge said more would be asked of the Whites than of other groups in any solution but the price would not be too high.

Black and Brown people could not expect miracles, but life would become much better for them.

The Turnhalle was market

ing a product' It had to be sold to the people in competition with radical policies which promised 'heaven and earth.'

'If we are unable to sell it we will not stand a chance,' he said.

Mr Mudge said the one thing which had to be accepted was that the people in the territory had to live together, reports Sapa.

'The only thing that must be decided is whether we are going to live in peace or war.'

People made one mistake however. They saw a peaceful solution as a solution without pain and sacrifices. The road of war led nowhere and finally ended in destruction.

PEACE

People who thought that a peaceful road would be a road without sacrifices were wrong. The road to peace would demand many sacrifices.

The leader of the Basler delegation, Dr Ben Africa, said apartheid would be abolished. Absolute equality and freedom were the goals.

A member of the Nama delegation, Mr J. Remiah Jagger said schools and churches had to be opened to all races.

The deputy leader of the Damara delegation, Mr J. J. Haraseb urged Swapo to disband its liberation army. If it did the South African forces would immediately withdraw from the territory.

SURVIVE

The leader of the Tswana delegation, Mr Patrick Tibimayane, said laws to protect some, or to oppress others, were quite unnecessary. No laws were required when there was a will to survive.

The leader of the Coloured delegation, Mr Andrew Kloppers, said communists would take over if the Turnhalle did not hurry.

He hoped an interim government would be established within three months.

CT- 24/11/76

Ex-Swapo man talks on Turnhalle

WINDHOEK — A former political exile and a founding member of Swapo, Professor Mburumba Kerina said yesterday he first took serious notice of the Turnhalle when he heard an interim government was in the offing.

Speaking from his suite at a local hotel here, Professor Kerina, guest of the Herero and Ovambo delegations to the Turnhalle, said "South Africa seems to have reversed its former stance on South West Africa. It has accepted the principle of self-determination for the territory, set a date for independence and upheld the country's territorial integrity.

"This, I think, is a point of beginning," Professor Kerina said.

Asked what role he could play in the South West Africa of the 1970s, Professor Kerina, exiled for the last 24 years, said "I'm here to closely study developments inside the Turnhalle and present my findings to the Organization

of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations."

There was no possibility that he would join the Turnhalle as part of a delegation, he said.

Observers here had predicted he would join as an Ovambo delegate but he said he was operating in SWA in his personal capacity after resigning his lectureship in New York. He was not affiliated to any organization or a member of any political party here.

Dissension

Regarding dissension in the Turnhalle over the allocation of powers between the first and second tiers of government, Professor Kerina strongly advocated maximum powers for the first tier — the central government.

The major powers of government in an independent SWA should be vested in a strong multifacial central government if the Turnhalle was to be recognized by international bodies, he said.

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1976 CT-24/11/76 Swapo plans stepped-up battle — official

NEW YORK. — The South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), frustrated in its efforts to arrange UN-supervised talks with South Africa on a transfer of power to majority rule, is gearing up for a strong new offensive, a Swapo spokesman has said.

Mr Theo-Ben Gururab, the chief Swapo observer at the United Nations, said that although his organization would not reach a satisfactory agreement on independence for South West Africa, the main effort now would be on the battlefield.

"We, as a liberation movement, have announced our preparedness, our

readiness to meet South Africa at the conference table, indicative of our spirit of compromise.

"If South Africa were to respond in the same spirit, it would be a basis for negotiation."

Swapo has listed three conditions for talking with South Africa — talks under UN auspices — freedom of all South West African political prisoners, and a South African commitment to withdraw troops from the territory.

Mr Gururab said the troop withdrawal was a technical point and could be subject to negotiation if South Africa agreed in principle to the UN-sponsored talks.

But he said "At the moment, nothing is on the horizon which can give us any consolation that diplomatic efforts will work. On the contrary, they could be dangerous."

The independence of Angola was an important step in Swapo's efforts, Mr Gururab said, because it provided a nearby country willing to support Swapo fighters.

He denied that Swapo men were fighting alongside government MPLA forces in their battle with Unita insurgents as part of an agreement under which MPLA forces would aid Swapo in South West Africa.

— Sapa AP

Swapo at throats of exiles

AM 25/11/76

WINDHOEK — On the eve of the historic meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, and Turnhalle delegates in Pretoria, Swapo has repudiated prominent political exiles who have returned to South West Africa.

The chief figures among a reported 160 exiles said to be back in SWA now are Prof. Mburumba Kerina and Mr. Emile Appolus. Both men, said to be founder members of Swapo, have severed their links with the organisation and are no longer recognised by it.

Prof. Kerina and Mr. Appolus returned from exile in the United States last week. They have during the week had discussions with Turnhalle delegates, and Prof. Kerina has described the Turnhalle as a force to be reckoned with in SWA.

Prof. Kerina flew to South Africa for an undisclosed visit yesterday, and is expected to return today. Swapo deputy secretary-general, Mr. Othniel Kaakunga, said in a Press statement to Sapa yesterday: "We know that these Government tools are either known politically-rejected elements or sellouts to the CIA brought to Namibia to further capitalism and exploitation of the masses here."

But they stood no chance of splitting Swapo, because the people knew them as politically-castrated elements who were paper tigers, Mr. Kaakunga said. Meanwhile a scheduled meeting behind closed doors of the Swapo executive and Mr. Appolus failed to come off last night.

The chief of the Vaalgras tribe in the southern Namaland district here, Mr. Joel Stefanus, whose party has disbanded recently and joined Swapo, had requested the meeting to confront Mr. Appolus, who originally comes from the Namaland district. — (Sapa.)

CT
DB. 25/11/76

Tapeworm treatment killed

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A doctor here, who thought the worst side-effect of his tapeworm treatment would be vomiting, watched his patient die within minutes, a disciplinary committee of the South African Medical and Dental Council heard yesterday.

Relating the events which led to the death of 15-year-old Elizabeth Freeman two years ago, was Dr Paul Gerhard Poolman, who pleaded guilty to a charge of disgraceful or improper medical conduct in Windhoek yesterday.

The girl was brought to Dr Poolman by the police after she fell ill in custody.

"I did not examine her," Dr Poolman said. "She looked healthy to me, but from what she told me I gathered her trouble was a tapeworm in the abdomen. I knew our chemist was not there and, not wanting to bother him for tablets, I recalled I had seen a sample of quinine which I knew was used for the treatment of tapeworm."

Naive

Dr. Poolman admitted giving the girl an intravenous injection after preparing a solution out of quinine in its powder form.

"I thought it was too much for an intravenous injection but was naive enough to think I could administer it slowly to the patient."

"One minute she was still sitting there, and then she developed extensive spasms. I got her onto the examination table but by then there was no breathing or pulse."

"All my efforts to revive her were in vain. At that stage not even specialized help could have saved her."

Dr Poolman said he knew an intravenous injection had inherent dangers he should have foreseen. Nervously blinking his eyes, he said it was clear he had handled the patient in a manner "not found in any text book."

Two other doctors appeared at the same hearing charged with disgraceful or improper medical conduct arising from an incident three years ago when a woman sustained extensive brain injuries after falling off an operating table after a back operation.

The woman, Mrs M A Viljoen, died last year.

Thud

Dr Roar Nilssen was charged with failing to supervise the removal of the patient from the operating table and his colleague, anaesthetist Dr C Crohn, with cutting bandages or plasters with which Mrs Viljoen was tied to the operating table.

Mrs M M Grobler, an assistant nurse in the theatre at the time, wept as she told the court how she turned round to pick up linen off the floor and heard Mrs Viljoen fall to the ground with a thud.

"If I had not turned to pick up the linen I could have stopped the patient from falling. Of course I feel guilty," she said.

Mrs Grobler recalled hearing two orders — one given by a nursing sister to pick up linen off the floor and another by Dr Crohn to turn the patient over. She could not remember the sequence of the orders.

She turned round to pick the linen from the floor and heard the patient fall from the bed.

The case continues

Mudge claims PM's support for independence

7-26/11/76

PRETORIA — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, indicated to the constitutional committee of the Turnhalle conference yesterday that as soon as a concrete proposal on the question of the tiers for an interim government was submitted to him he would immediately take the necessary steps to obtain authorization to put South West Africa on the road to independence as soon as possible

This was announced here in a statement by the chairman of the constitutional committee, Mr Dirk Mudge, after talks with the Prime Minister and some other members of the Cabinet which began shortly after 9.00am yesterday.

The statement said "the discussions were useful and will be valuable to the committee in the continuation of its work

"Concerning the creation of an interim government and the transfer of functions with a view to independence, the committee informed the Prime Minister that it was anxious to reach this stage as soon as possible but that, although it had reached consensus on the aspects of principles relating to the tiers of government, it was not yet in a position to submit a definite request or proposal to the Government

"The Prime Minister indicated that as soon as such a concrete proposal was received, he would immediately take the necessary steps to obtain authorization in order to put South West Africa as soon as possible on the road to independence," the statement said

Mr Mudge said the following matters had been discussed during the talks: Information regarding the international political situation, the status of the constitutional conference, implementation of the resolutions of the conference and liaison between the conference and the South African Government; co-ordination of the functions of government departments; the institution of interim government and transfer of functions, security and the position of Walvis Bay, and the return to South West Africa of political refugees — Sapa

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225/329.

Swapo, SA talks proposed at UN

NEW YORK. — A resolution proposing that representatives of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) hold talks in the United Nations on the South West Africa question was formally submitted here yesterday.

The Saudi Arabian Ambassador, Mr. Kamil Baroody, introduced the proposal in the General Assembly's trusteeship committee.

The resolution would have the Assembly request that the Secretary-General, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, issue an invitation to the two sides to join him in discussions on the South West Africa question in New York.

Agenda

These should be about the composition and agenda of a conference to be convened by the United Nations in order to agree upon the modalities necessary to ensure the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision.

Mr. Vorster has so far refused to have any dealings with Swapo, which is recognized by the United Nations as the authentic representative of the South West African people.

Mr. Baroody, the doyen of the United Nations diplomatic corps, told the committee that he was so concerned about the South West Africa problem that he had come to the United Nations yesterday, Thanksgiving Day, rather than join his family 160 km away, to make his proposal.

He said he had drafted the resolution in terms which should make it acceptable to all the members. — Sapa-
Reuter

7/225

Flight from Angolan fighting goes on

JOHANNESBURG —

Fierce fighting continued unabated in southern Angola yesterday and hundreds of Black Angolans were still crossing the border into South West Africa.

Heavy artillery and rifle fire could be heard again yesterday.

Angolan dwellings that had been set alight could be clearly seen from observation posts in South West Africa and observers could also see soldiers tossing hand grenades into houses.

By late yesterday afternoon about 3 000 refugees had assembled at Omungwelumbe in Ovambo, and there were 5 000 in Kavango.

Refugees said Unita was engaged in a life or death struggle with combined MPLA, Cuban and Swapo forces. Hundreds of civilians had died in the fighting.

It was reported that aircraft, armoured vehicles and artillery were being used against the Unita soldiers.

Our correspondent reports that opposing Swapo factions are fighting for either Unita or MPLA.

Sources say that guerillas from Sam Nujoma's faction are fighting alongside Russian-backed MPLA and Cuban troops in the massive operation to drive Unita elements out of southern Angola.

Another Swapo faction, supporters of Andrius Shipunga, are said to be assisting Unita forces to resist the MPLA sweep.

It is not yet known whether Russian advisers are involved in the latest MPLA offensive -- Sapa and OC

SWA given a guarantee on independence

Argus 26/11/76

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, has made it clear to the Turnhalle conference that he is prepared to take immediate steps to put South West Africa on the road to independence.

He gave the assurance this week to the Turnhalle Constitution Committee that he would take the necessary steps immediately to obtain authorisation for such a move as soon as possible after receiving a concrete proposal from the Turnhalle

During talks, at the Union Buildings in Pretoria, the Constitution Committee told Mr Vorster it was anxious to reach the stage of the creation of an interim government and the transfer of functions to it as soon as possible.

CONSENSUS

But the chairman of the committee, Mr Dirk Mudge, explained in a joint statement afterwards that although the committee had reached consensus on the aspects of principle relating to the tiers of government, it was not yet in a position to submit a definite request or proposal to the Government.

It appears from Mr Mudge's statement that there still remains a good chance that the request will be submitted to the Government soon and that legislation providing for an interim government with defined powers could go through Parliament during the next session

VALUABLE

Mr Mudge said: 'The discussions were useful and will be valuable to the committee in the continuation of its work'

His statement listed the various matters raised during the talks, but gave no indication of the direction of discussion or whether any firm decisions were taken or conveyed

The Argus Africa News Service reports that it emerged from the talks that South Africa was prepared to back a Turnhalle-based government to the hilt even if it meant escalated war on the South West African border with Angola.

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After Geneva and SWA

Sun Times 28/11/76

THERE is a striking similarity between the Rhodesian talks in Geneva and the South West African talks in Windhoek.

In each case, the participants are solemnly going through the motions of negotiating, bargaining, retreating, advancing and adjourning. In each case, too, back at the ranch, an escalating guerrilla war is being fought.

Which is the relevant scene — the dialogue in the conference room, or the exchange of fire in the field?

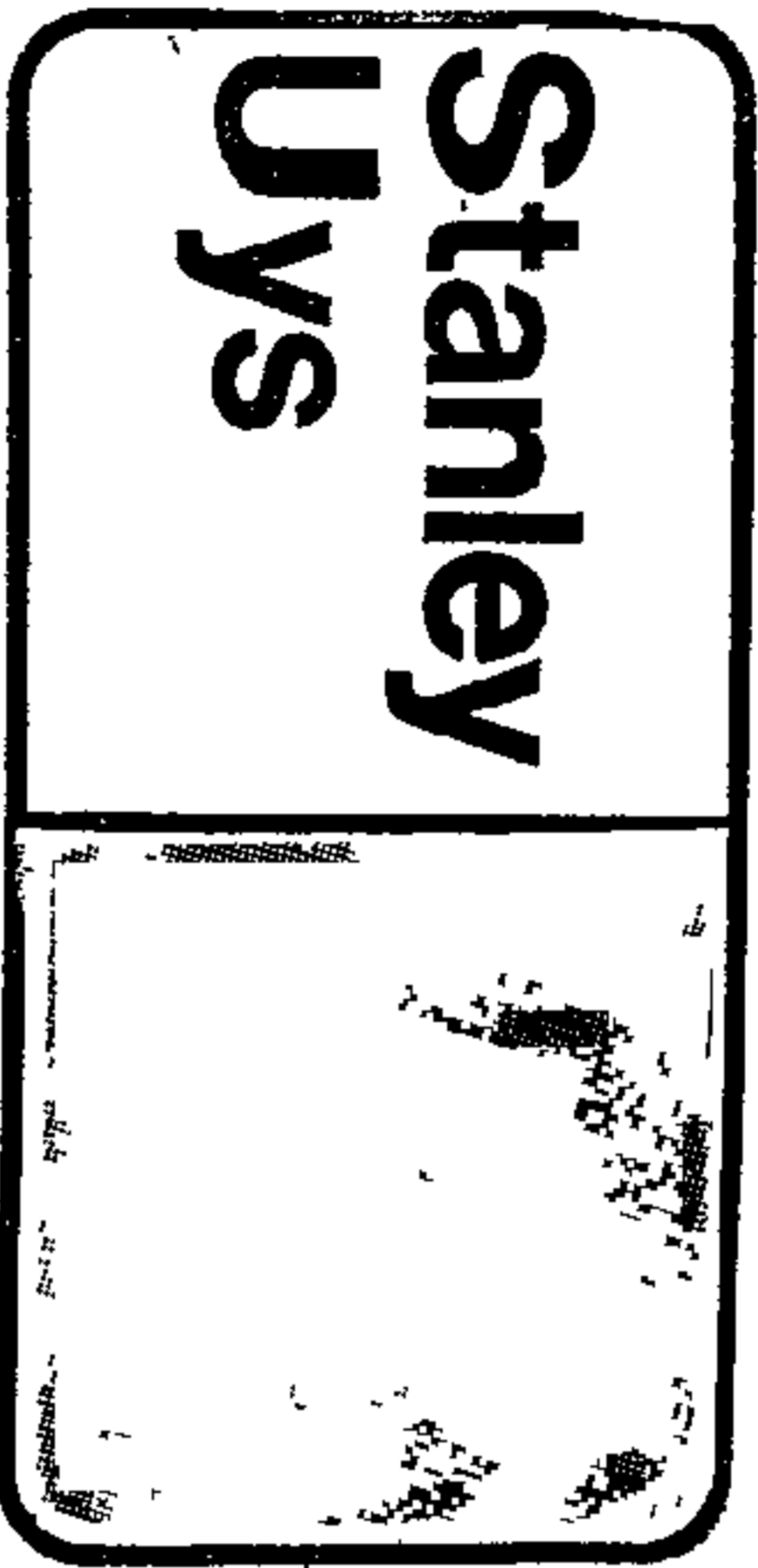
The Turnhalle talks in Windhoek are difficult to assess. Some observers believe there will be a breakthrough soon. Others say the conference will be relevant only if it can persuade the Swapo guerrillas to lay down their arms, but that it shows no signs of being able to achieve this.

Pessimism

If one listens to Mr. P. W. Botha and his army generals, South West Africa is headed for war — not only a bush war, but a limited conventional war.

In his appeal this week to able-bodied men to volunteer for military service or face an extension of the call-up from one year to 18 months or even two years, Mr. Botha spoke about the contingency of mobilisation. This is not all. It is not

— peace or war?



only longer call-ups that are envisaged, but also ever increasing defence budgets — in fact progressive militarisation of the country.

The point is that none of this will be necessary if the South West African and Rhodesian issues can be resolved peacefully, and if South Africa succeeds in co-existing with its Black neighbours.

The recent mood of optimism in South West Africa is turning to pessimism. Many people have

lost faith in the Turnhalle talks. To them the exclusion of Swapo means that the talks will fail.

The official scenario at present is to push the Turnhalle talks through to conclusion. The intention, apparently, is to boost the proposed interim government's standing by including former prominent Swapo members who have made their peace with the authorities and have returned, or will return, to the territory. Among them are Pro

fessor Mburumba Kerina, a founder-member of Swapo, who has just returned after 24 years' self-exile in the United States; and Mr. Helmet Paulus, who has been living in Sweden.

Mr. A. H. du Plessis, the National Party's right-wing "boss" in South West Africa, is steering the Turnhalle talks into approving a three-tier system of government on which the emphasis will be on the second or "ethnic" tier — a modified Bantustan system.

Minerals

A report in the Burger, disclosing details of Mr. Du Plessis's recent speech to the Turnhalle delegates, said South West Africa would retain its free enterprise, capitalist economy, and that there would be no redistribution of wealth or nationalisation of property or businesses. An interim government



MR. P. W. BOTHA "Mobilisation"

consisting of Turnhalle delegates, with the Herero leader, Chief Clemens Kapuno, as its leader, and including prominent ex-Swapo members like Professor Kerina, would then steer the territory to independence.

Under such a dispensation, according to Swapo, the allocation of South West Africa's riches would remain undisturbed and, in fact, because the new regime would be pro-West, the country would be thrown open to inter-

sified Western, and particularly American, exploitation of the substantial mineral resources. If this is the Du Plessis plan, and it is pushed through, the Swapo guerrillas will reject it, and the awaited Swapo offensive will begin. There is no foreseeing just how long such a war would last, how much it would tax South Africa's resources, or how internationalised it would become.

Principle

The South West Africa situation, admittedly, is complex, but a solution can be found if a simple guiding principle is applied, namely, that any settlement must have proper long-term foundations.

This can be done only if Swapo, in one way or another, is admitted into the new political constellations that are emerging in South West Africa. The alternative is an interminable guerrilla war, with finally the achievement of an arm that would be exactly the opposite of the desired one.

Please, won't somebody take Mr. Du Plessis quietly by the hand and lead him out to graze?

276/225

— BREAKTHROUGH! —

Now it's all systems go for

South West independence

SOUTH WEST AFRICA will take its first step towards independence — a constitutional basis for an interim government — within two weeks. This was predicted by Turnhalle delegates after their meeting this week with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Dirk Mudge, the Turnhalle constitutional committee's veilfigle chairman, said yesterday he was determined the conference would make the breakthrough before it adjourned for the holidays.

Other conference sources confirmed that after the meeting with Mr Vorster it was now "all systems go" for an agreement on a constitutional basis for an interim government.

The meeting with Mr Vorster is seen as a defeat for the verkrampde White delegates to the Turnhalle, Mr A H du

28/11/76

BY FLEUR DE VILLIERS

Sun Times

Plessis and Mr Ebdan van Zyl, and a victory for Mr Mudge and South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Pik Botha, who has spent 12 days spelling out the urgency of the international situation to Mr Vorster and devising tactics to outflank the Nationalists in South-West Africa.

South West was a burden to South Africa. The Turnhalle could no longer waste time over trivia.

Burden

It has also been brought home to Nationalists that neither South West nor the Nationalist Party in the territory is tied to South Africa. Independence was inevitable.

The message came as a shock to hard-line South West Nationalists who never believed fully in the territory's independence, and who have rejected Mr Mudge's call for a severing of ties with the party in South Africa.

The view in Pretoria is that the conference must sort out priorities and forget the details which have bogged it down so

directly against the insistence by verkrampdes that the conference should first thrash out a constitution for the territory.

Insistence

"The details must be ironed out later by the interim government," said a source close to Mr Vorster. "If not, the conference will remain stuck in the mud — and there is no time for that."

It is believed that the sense of urgency in Pre-

toria about South West's international situation would have sent Mr Botha to Windhoek to try to break the deadlock if Turnhalle representatives had not gone to Pretoria to meet Mr Vorster.

It is also understood that after his discussions with United States secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger, Mr Vorster was willing to accept an independence date for before the end of next year for South West.

It was in the light of this that he told the dele-

gates, if they continued to dither over a constitution, they would be forced to accept one devised in South Africa.

MR DIRK MUDGE
A victory



BRITAIN

NEWS

PAROUCHE

POUCHI

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Sun Times. 28/11/76

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MR DIRK MUDGE
A victory

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225

CT-27/4/76

Nat delegates clash openly at Turnhalle

Confidence

The Prime Minister's support might have given Mr Du Plessis the confidence to go for a final showdown with Mr Mudge and to force him to toe the party line or to be expelled — a step which would certainly lead to the walkout of many Black delegations

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Mr A H du Plessis, the leader of the National Party in South West Africa, and Mr Dirk Mudge MEC, and leader of the party in the Legislative Assembly, had an open head-on clash at the Turnhalle constitutional committee discussions on Friday.

A final showdown between the two leaders could take place today behind closed doors at a special emergency meeting of the National Party delegation in Windhoek.

Surprised Black delegates were only informed on Friday morning that there would be no conference meeting today as the Nationalists had a special meeting, something which had been "planned a long time ago," they said.

Unity attempt

It is believed that the Nationalist meeting is a last attempt to restore unity among the Nationalist delegation and to reach agreement on fundamental issues before the conference takes a final decision on the constitution and on the basis for an interim government.

While discussing the third tier of government (local government) on Friday

morning an angry Mr Du Plessis challenged Mr Mudge to leave the conference chair and to come and state the views of the White delegates on the matter. The conference had reached a deadlock stage.

The Herero, Coloured, Tswana and Damara delegations had submitted a proposal to allow people of all race groups to own property anywhere.

Separate areas

Mr Du Plessis and Mr Van Zijl insisted on maintaining present separate residential areas but to allow open areas to be developed which will fall under the control of the nearest existing local council, whether Black, White or Brown.

The Black delegates believe that privately Mr Mudge probably supports them and that the Du Plessis challenge was a move to drive him into a corner.

Mr Mudge responded immediately to the challenge.

He did not finally commit himself, but by implication he made it unequivocally clear that his sympathies were with the Black proposals when he said he had no objection to anybody of any race living next to him.

The only condition was that it should be somebody who had the same standard of living.

Contrary to general belief, there can no longer be any doubt that Mr Vorster is fully backing Mr Du Plessis on the proposed apartheid policy structure.

During the meeting in Pretoria on Thursday with the conference delegates, Mr Vorster significantly emphasized that the future constitution and political solution would be based on ethnicity and on separate ground for the race groups.

He confronted each delegation leader and asked whether they wanted to abandon their present group areas, and, with the exception of Mr Clemens Kapuno, most agreed they did not want to abandon them.

The question of separate ground for each group is fundamental, because it provides the basis for the National Party to have a constitution with separate local and second level government councils, with almost no power vested in the central multi-racial parliament.

225

225

Napdo joins Swapo 30/11/76

125

WINDHOEK. — The Namibia African People's Organization (Napdo) of South West Africa has disbanded and joined Swapo.

Napdo is the ninth political party to join Swapo in building a "united front" among Black nationalists in SWA.

The South African regime must go, it must be ousted from Namibia and we are going to achieve this by channelling our skills through the vanguard of Swapo, a memorandum signed by Napdo's national chairman, Mr. Tsingeh Urhob, said.

Napdo, formerly belonged to the umbrella organization of liberation movements here, the Namibia National Convention (NNC) of which Swapo and Swanu were the main bodies.

The first signs of a shift among Black nationalist movements here came earlier this month when Swapo and Swanu met secretly to discuss forming a solid Black nationalist front. — Sapa

Right wing of SWA party breaks away

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The right-wing of the Federal opposition party in South West Africa yesterday announced its full support for the Turnhalle constitutional conference.

Mr. Percy Niehaus, the former leader of the party, said in a statement issued from Maltahoe last night that all conservative White South West Africans had a duty to support the Turnhalle conference.

This statement is in direct conflict with the official policy of the Federal Party stated by Mr. Brian O'Linn which rejects the basis of the conference.

Mr. Niehaus announced the formation of the South West African action group. It consists of former leading members of the Federal Party. They are Mr Niehaus,

Mr Johnny Kirstein, Mr E Benade, Mr Jurgens Burger, and Mr Dirk Pretorius.

This development signals the final split between the conservative and liberal wings of the party. It is believed that Mr. Niehaus and his supporters still control a substantial number of shares in the opposition newspaper.

CT-30/11/76

(225) 5

Refugee decision made 'in principle'

WINDHOEK — The fate of almost 4 000 refugees sheltering at the refugee camp at Omungwelumbe in Owambo was decided "in principle" on Sunday afternoon at a funeral

Members of the Owambo cabinet and officials met to discuss the refugee problem at the funeral of a blind headman, Mi Ueyulu, who was murdered recently by terrorists

The problem becomes more serious each week as more refugees continue to cross the Angolan border to escape the fighting there

It was decided in principle to approach

headmen in the area to ask them if they could and would be willing to absorb refugees into their areas," Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General of the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa said yesterday

The refugees would then be able to return to Angola when fighting eventually stopped there

Of the 3 360 refugees presently at Omungwelumbe 1 700 were children and 600 of these were orphans, Mr De Wet said

Up to eight babies a week are being born at the refugee camp

Later this week a final decision is expected on the refugees when the headmen have given their decision on whether they are able to accommodate the refugees on their land

Meanwhile the Red Cross offices in Windhoek have said the transportation of food and clothing to the refugees is operating smoothly, with large supplies being donated by the public and business organizations

The army is helping to transport the goods to the north — Sipa

200
~~208~~

THE TIMES
**SWA Basters
return to the
military fold**

1/12/76

Own Correspondent

REHOBOTH — The Basters of South West Africa — who first introduced the commando system in the territory more than 100 years ago — returned to the military fold this week.

Under the tuition of South African soldiers the new Baster commando unit got into action when 150 men went through their paces at its first military training course in Rehoboth.

Donning their fatigue uniforms and armed with modern military equipment, the volunteers went through their paces like experts. There were a few old timers among them — like Rifleman Koos Snyder, 54, who served in the South African army during World War II.

The idea of starting the commando unit came from the Basters themselves. After a group of four formed a

committee, their request was passed by the military authorities.

Initially only 30 men were expected to join up, but a limit of 150 men had to be set after a flood of applications from aspirant soldiers wanting to follow in their ancestors' footsteps.

The Basters fought for the Germans in commando units against the Witboois in 1894, and against the Hereros in 1904.

The men will undergo a full training course of three one week periods, but it will be a couple of years before they have their own instructors. They are being instructed by members of South Africa's Permanent Force.

A Defence Force spokesman said that other Black or Coloured people would also be allowed to have their own commando units if they asked for them.

SADP

prepares for

wapo strikes

3/12/76 nm

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK - South African forces along the South West African border with Angola are preparing for full-scale Swapo terror attacks deep into the territory early next year.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr. Jannie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, who said many fully-equipped Swapo camps had been established just north of the Angolan border.

"We have information that Swapo is planning to attack South West Africa on a scale unequalled before. They plan to strike far deeper into the territory and even penetrate White areas," Mr. de Wet said.

He said Swapo troops would be equipped with sophisticated Russian arms and backed by "foreign soldiers that helped the MPLA to victory in Angola." He would not specify which foreign troops would be present, "but the Cubans will definitely assist."

claims, South Africa is training and aiding Unita guerrillas in Angola.

This was revealed yesterday by the managing director of the South West African Water and Electricity Corporation, Mr. J. P. Brand, who said the matter had been referred to the Department of Foreign Affairs after Swawek failed to resolve the issue with MPLA government officials.

Mr. Brand yesterday gave details of a meeting with Luanda officials that took place under a tree in Santa Clara, Angola, recently, aimed at resuming work on the Calueque scheme.

The MPLA spokesmen made it clear that unless South Africa stopped training and aiding Unita soldiers, the Luanda Government would not allow work to resume.

"We tried to explain that the allegations were untrue, but it had no effect. They would accept no explanation."

Mr. de Wet doubted whether Swapo forces would embark on a full-scale conventional war with South Africa. "Rather, Swapo seems to be planning a full scale intensification of the terror campaign comparable to that in Rhodesia."

"If abductions and attacks across the border increase, South African troops may be forced to follow Swapo in hot pursuit and wipe out their bases in Angola at the request of the Owambo Government," Mr. de Wet said.

He said Owambo officials had a record of at least 5 000 Owambos who had left South West Africa for terrorist training abroad during the past 10 years.

Unita

Meanwhile, from Windhoek it was reported that the MPLA government in Angola refused to allow work on the R17 million Calueque Dam scheme to resume, because it

Turnhalle: Solution in sight for SWA

Argus - 4/12/76

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A solution is in sight for South West Africa. The constitution committee is confidently expected to work out the finer details of an interim government before the end of next week.

Substantial agreement was reached in the Turnhalle yesterday on a division of powers between a central government and second-tier ethnic governments.

It put the committee on the last lap. The legal advisers are this weekend drafting proposals for the composition of the legislatures, cabinets and civil services.

It was reported from a reliable source that the committee would probably prepare a plan for the transfer of power from Pretoria to Windhoek.

The leader of the delegations denied a news paper report that the committee had disagreed yesterday on practically every point discussed.

They said a wide measure of consensus had been reached and that the mood in the committee was buoyant. The committee adjourned early to give delegates a chance to think about the matters to be discussed next week.

Turnhalle sources said the breakthrough came after the White delegation had acceded to Black and Brown proposals that maximum powers should be given to a multi-ethnic central government.

In addition the Whites agreed that population groups should be allowed to decide individually which of the second-tier powers they wanted to exercise themselves and which they wanted the central government to exercise on their behalf.

Dispirited Mudge adjourns debate

C. T. 4/12/78

WINDHOEK — Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Turnhalle constitutional

committee, adjourned yesterday's meeting early after what delegates described as a "catastrophic debate".

Delegates were deadlocked on every paragraph of the proposals for the division of power between the central government and the ethnic councils, the key issue of the three-tier plan.

Shortly after tea, a despondent Mr Mudge, who was fairly optimistic before yesterday's meeting, adjourned the conference for the weekend and told delegates to think long and hard about whether they really wanted to find a solution.

"If you really want this conference to succeed, your attitude will have to change," he told them.

Many delegates believe

that each new deadlock exposes the inherent weakness of the conference.

They say all groups are intent only on safeguarding and entrenching their own rights and refusing to make meaningful concessions.

The ethnic basis is proving useless because it fosters mutual suspicion and hard-line attitudes,

a delegate said. "Deadlocks are almost inevitable because at least one delegation can always find something to object to in any proposal."

"People act for selfish motives — not for the benefit of South West Africa's people as a whole."

● Meanwhile, South African security forces killed seven terrorists and wounded two in the operational area last week. Brigadier Ben

Continued on page 2.

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Turnhalle deadlock over power basis

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Shortly after tea, a despondent Mr Mudge, who had been cautiously optimistic before yesterday's meeting, adjourned the conference for the weekend and told delegates to think long and hard about whether they really wanted to find a solution.

"If you really want this conference to succeed, your attitude will have to change," he told them.

Many delegates believe that each new deadlock exposes the inherent weakness in the ethnic-and-consensus basis of the conference. Every group is intent only in safeguarding and entrenching its own rights, refusing to make meaningful concessions for the sake of the conference's success.

"The ethnic basis is proving useless because it fosters mutual suspicion and hardline attitudes," a delegate said.

"Deadlocks are almost inevitable because at least one delegation can always find something to object to in any proposal.

"People act for selfish motives — not for the benefit of South West Africa's people as a whole," he said. Meanwhile, Prof M.

Kerina, a former Swapo member who returned to South West Africa recently after a 23-year exile, yesterday denied he was being paid by South Africa to boost the Turnhalle's international credibility.

Strong rumours have circulated recently, inside and outside the Turnhalle, that Prof Kerina and other ex-Swapo members who returned to support the Turnhalle are being used to give the conference an air of respectability abroad and among local Swapo supporters.

Yesterday Prof Kerina said: "I have never been and I will never be in the pay of the South African Government. I gave up R31 000 a year as a university professor out of personal conviction."

When asked whether he was being sponsored by the United States, he said: "I have never even had any contact with the United States Government except to encourage them to take a second look at the Turnhalle."

Prof Kerina also denied rumours that he was aiming at a high post in a Turnhalle-sponsored government, possibly even the position of Prime Minister, which up till now has been held for Mr Mudge.

"Forget it," he said. "People in those positions get killed and I want to live a long time. In the context of African politics such positions are useless." — DDC.

Turnhalle 4 | News Star solution

225

The Star's Africa News Service

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The leaders of six delegations denied a newspaper report that the committee had disagreed yesterday on practically every point discussed.

They said a wide measure of consensus had been reached and that the mood in the committee was buoyant.

Turnhalle sources said the breakthrough came after the white delegation had acceded to black and brown proposals that maximum powers should be given to a multiethnic central government.

The constitution committee agreed on allocating 20 departments to the central government.

Eight departments are proposed for ethnic governments.

Some have been allocated; and others are still under discussion.

An unresolved aspect is whether policy on ethnic powers should be decided by the ethnic governments or the central government.

Mr P
has
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Star
4/12/76
**UN bid made
for Swapo**

London
Report

Allegations
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made in a
seen by
Britons on
last night

The film,
in Soweto,
interviews
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Hugh Robertson
NEW YORK — A pro-
posal that Swapo be
given "permanent ob-
server" status at the
United Nations, the
same status as a gov-
ernment, was formally
made by African coun-
tries yesterday

It is the most far-
reaching proposal to have
emerged from the UN
Decolonisation Commit-
tee's current debate on
South West Africa. If
adopted, it would be
almost tantamount to de-

claring Swapo to be a
government-in exile.

The proposal, in the
form of a draft resolution
introduced by African
members of the UN Coun-
cil for Namibia, is to be
forwarded to the General
Assembly for adoption be-
fore the present session
ends on December 23

STATUS

Permanent observer sta-
tus at the UN is accorded
only to governments which
cannot, or do not wish to,
become full members of
the world organisation,
such as Switzerland

Even the Palestinian
Liberation Organisation,
which was accorded simple
"observer" status amid
deep controversy two years
ago, does not have the
protocol rank of a govern-
ment

African representatives
at the UN say the move
to give Swapo "perma-
nent observer" status is a
reaction to the declared
intention of the Windhoek
constitutional conference
to form an interim
government.

DETERMINED

African countries say
they are determined to
see to it that the Wind-
hoek conference, or any
interim government it
might form, will not have
governmental status or
legitimacy on an inter-
national level

They are equally deter-
mined to pursue their
claim that Swapo is the
"sole, authentic represen-
tative" of the people of
South West Africa

By granting Swapo the
status envisaged in their
draft resolution, African
countries say they are
avoiding the legalistic
problems inherent in
declaring Swapo to be a
government in exile

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Swapo man upset by refugee camp

ODANGWA (Owambo) — Prof M Kerina, a former Swapo leader who returned from exile recently, visited the country of his birth, Owambo, this weekend for the first time in 24 years and described the experience as shattering because of the refugee situation there.

He was one of a party of 45 South West Africans who toured the Umungwelume refugee camp near the Angolan border.

Leaders of the internal wing of Swapo were also invited, but they declined to accept. Individual members of Swapo were however, present.

The majority of the group were shocked at the plight of the refugees, but most explicit was Prof Kerina.

"I am shocked and shattered by the plight of these people who have become the victim of the violence in Southern Angola, in which Swapo has played a major part," said Prof Kerina, who was a founder member of Swapo.

From what the refugees told me during

the tour, I am certain if any members of the visiting group had identified themselves as members of Swapo, they would not have left here alive. There would have been a riot and a lynching — these people hate Swapo so much," he said.

— SAPA.

Decision on SWA interim govt ^{CT} 4/2/76 expected

GOBABIS. — The chairman of the South West Africa constitutional committee, Mr Dirk Mudge, and the leader of the Coloured delegation, Mr A J F Kloppers, indicated here on Saturday that a final decision about an interim government for the territory would be reached this week.

Mr Kloppers said he was optimistic that a constitutional basis for the interim government would be sanctioned by the committee this week and that the interim administration would be established within three months.

Winning

Speaking at a report-back meeting, Mr Mudge said an important decision could be expected in the Turnhalle before the constitution committee adjourned for the summer holidays this week.

He said the Turnhalle was winning its political and constitutional battle in SWA.

Proof of this was that thousands more members of all races in SWA had recently attended report-back meetings of the Turnhalle than those who attended Swapo meetings.

"We at the Turnhalle do not promise you the moon because we know we cannot give it to you, but Swapo does because it knows it will never give you anything in any event," Mr Mudge said.

No Angola

"But what the Turnhalle does promise, it will give. What we are working on now will give you a new and better future, and not a repetition of what has happened in Angola," he said.

Although each delegation at the constitutional conference was guarding the interests of their own population groups, group interest always took second place above the interests of SWA as a whole.

The leader of the Baster delegation, Dr Ben Africa, said some overseas visitors

and certain clergymen wanted to prescribe to the constitutional conference about the future of SWA. An example of this was the Black United States Congressman, Mr Charles Diggs. — Sapa

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ET 6/12/76

Waldheim silent on SWA aid

NEW YORK — The office of the secretary-general of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim, declined to comment at the weekend on a claim that Mr Clemens Kapuuo, one of the Black leaders of South West Africa, was instrumental in obtaining UN aid for Angolan refugees in the territory.

A New York public relations concern representing Mr Kapuuo claimed that Dr Waldheim had reversed a previous decision against granting UN aid, in response to "behind the scenes" efforts by their client.

Dr Waldheim disclosed last week that he had instructed the UN high commissioner for refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, to discuss with the International Red Cross the channelling of UN aid to several thousand Angolans in SWA.

The secretary-general was asked by the South African Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, to provide assistance. Previously, Dr Waldheim had declined on the ground that the refugees were in Angolan territory and therefore were not under South African jurisdiction.

Mr Muller's latest request for aid was for Angolans living in camps in Owambo, which borders on Angola — Sapa-Reuter

'Hooligans' stone Mudge's car

WINDHOEK. — C.T. 6/11/76
Anneline, the 18-year-old daughter of the chairman of the South West Africa Constitution Committee, Mr Dirk Mudge, was badly shaken on Saturday afternoon when his car was stoned in the Khomasdal township here.

The car was attacked when Anneline took the family servant home to Khomasdal.

Large stones were later found in the car. Most of its windows, including the windscreen, were smashed. Neither Miss Mudge nor the servant was injured.

Mr Mudge said afterwards it was not his official car that had been attacked. His daughter had used the family car.

He was convinced the car had not been recognized and he believed the stone throwing was not organized.

"It seems that the people responsible for the incident were a hooligan element and it was not politically motivated."

The leader of the

Coloured delegation to the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference, Mr A. J. F. Kloppers, said his people totally dissociated themselves from the incident and he profoundly condemned it.

Mr Mudge briefly mentioned the incident at a report-back meeting of Turnhalle delegates at Gobabis east of here on Saturday night.

"I mention this because I want to illustrate how easy it will be for me to condemn the entire Coloured community for the irresponsible deeds of individuals," he said.

"I certainly do not hold the Coloured community responsible, but only the hooligans" — Sapa

225

Dec 76

Turnhalle decision this week — Mudge

6/12/76
DD.

GOBABIS. — The chairman of the South West Africa Constitutional Committee, Mr Mudge, and the leader of the Coloured delegation, Mr A. Kloppers, indicated here this weekend that a final decision about an interim Government for the territory would be reached this week.

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before the constitution committee adjourned for the summer holidays this week.

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Proof of this was that thousands more members of all races in SWA had recently attended report-back meetings of the Turnhalle than those who attended Swapo meetings.

"We at the Turnhalle do not promise you the moon because we know we cannot give it to you, but Swapo does because it knows it will never give you anything in any event," Mr Mudge said.

"But what the Turnhalle does promise, it will give. What we are working on now will give you a new and better future and not a repetition of what has happened in Angola," he said.

All Turnhalle report-back speakers on Saturday night were wildly cheered by the packed multiracial audience in a large community hall in the black township here.

"Although each delegation at the constitutional conference was guarding the interests of their own population groups, group interest always took second place above the interests of SWA as a whole," Mr Mudge said.

At the same meeting, the leader of the Baster delegation, Dr Ben Africa, said the Turnhalle Conference would not tolerate black domination but it equally abhorred white baasskap.

"I want to talk straight about Swapo," Dr Africa said. "Can a political party who commits mass-murder (in Angola) one day give you freedom and peace the next?" — SAPA

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SWA: ^{DD} no decision before recess

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle Constitutional Committee yesterday agreed they were unable to reach consensus on the unsettled major issues this week, making it impossible for the interim Government plan to be finalised before the December recess.

They decided to call on legal advisers to attempt to draw up an interim Government plan during the recess before the committee reconvenes on January 18 next year.

At the weekend a few optimistic delegates were still confidently predicting the interim Government plan would be finalised this week even though Friday's debate ground to a deadlock halt.

Yesterday the committee also agreed it would be impossible to convene the whole

Turnhalle Conference — of which the Constitutional Committee is a small part — before next year.

Until an interim Government plan has been accepted on the absolute consensus basis by more than 150 members of the full conference, it cannot be submitted to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

The committee also decided to adjourn this year's session on Thursday — a day earlier than planned.

It was also learnt yesterday that, contrary to several news reports, the committee's legal advisers did not meet over the weekend to establish the framework for an interim Government. They have been called on to draw up the plan during the recess, although none of the basic issues have been settled

by the committee.

Formal talks at the Turnhalle began late yesterday as delegates were discussing the agenda for the week and making transport arrangements for last night's meeting in Swakopmund.

The list for this week's discussions include the following:

- Property rights in urban areas, land for the Coloureds
- Division of powers, freedom of movement, whether political rights will be exercised on an ethnic or geographic basis — DDC

225

Mission bid to SWA opposed

Hugh Robertson
NEW YORK — Ivory Coast representatives at the United Nations believe it is still too early to expect any meaningful reaction to their suggestion that an "exploratory mission" be sent to South Africa to discuss the future of South West Africa.

The suggestion was made last week by the Ivory Coast representative in the UN decolonisation committee's debate on South West Africa, Mr Simoen Ake.

Militant African countries are lobbying hard to have the whole idea scrapped before the end of the decolonisation committee's debate later this week.

PLEASED

They feel an "exploratory mission" would compromise the present UN position on South West Africa and would give the South African Government a chance to further delay action on the future of the territory.

Although the Ivorians are not pressing their suggestion, they are apparently pleased that it has at least begun a de-

bate inside the African group at the UN.

Since the suggestion was made immediately before the weekend adjournment of the debate on South West Africa, they expect that many African governments will only now be studying reports of the idea.

Some moderate African countries, which might normally have supported the idea of an "exploratory mission," now appear to be cynical about it.

for
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JR, 12/17 230
230 - 1/15 2/10

Star
7/12/76

Interim govt date for SWA

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — It is unlikely that a date for interim government for South West Africa will be set during the present session of the Turnhalle's constitutional committee.

Though the committee is expected to consider the finer details of an interim government before it adjourns later this week, the recommendations must still be endorsed by the full assembly of the conference.

The full assembly is not expected to meet again before early January. Only then is a date for interim government expected to be set.

The Turnhalle hopes to have a draft constitution for interim government ready when the South African Parliament sits next year.

CONVINCED

Black leaders back in South West Africa from political exile said here last night they had become convinced that only the people inside the territory could solve its problems.

Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi, founder president of the South West Africa National Union, and Mr. Emil Apollus, an ex-member of the South West Africa People's Organisation, pledged themselves to a peaceful solution.

They were given warm applause when they shared a platform with Turnhalle leaders.

Mr. Apollus said he had become disillusioned with "corruption, nepotism and tribalism" during 16 years in exile.

When he left Swano, a meeting like this would have been impossible. It was now clear the territory had room for everyone.

"It will not be the United Nations which makes us free. It will not be the Organisation of African Unity. It will not be Cuba, Russia or even the United States.

"It will be the people here tonight, who are part of this land, who will in the end make us free."

250
225

Turnhalle needs

Swapo warns

US senator

CAPE TOWN — Peaceful transition in South West Africa would not be possible without Swapo co-operation, Sen Dick Clark, chairman of the Africa Sub-committee of America's Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said yesterday.

He also warned that South Africa faced increasing isolation worldwide unless it dropped separate development as a national policy.

In a half-hour talk followed by a lengthy question time, Sen Clark told journalists at a lunch meeting of the Cape Town Press Club that the Republic was not expected to "perform miracles," but that acceptance in the community of nations required "meaningful change relatively soon."

Taking a more moderate line than the black congressman, Mr Charles Diggs, he said few countries in the world had majority rule. The issue of one man one vote was not the first issue in South

Africa, though it might be the ultimate one, he said.

Swapo had "significant support" in South West Africa. "Part of the reason is that they are getting it by default because there's no place else for you to go if you are against what's happening in the Turnhalle."

"Given that fact and the fact that they are the recognised representatives of both the United Nations and the Organisation for African Unity, I find it very difficult to imagine that there is going to be a peaceful transition to independence in Namibia that does not include Swapo," Sen Clark said.

He had spoken to Swapo leaders and had been

given their assurance that they would abide by UN-supervised elections in the territory even if they lost control.

Sen Clark declined to release details of a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, on the grounds that it was a private conversation.

On possible changes initiated by the Carter administration, Sen Clark said it was South Africa's business to decide on its own internal affairs, "but our business to determine how they will affect us".

"If the idea of separate development and greater polarisation in this society continues there will be an escalating isolation in our relationship," he added.

— DDC

Playing a part in South West Africa

Big name exiles are back at home

Argus 8/12/76

By CLIVE COWLEY
of The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Kerina, Kozonguizi, Mbaeva, Kooper, Apollus, Shuupala. They are big names, long-time political exiles, back in South West Africa; back to play a part in a changing country. Their presence could help to win friends internationally for the Turnhalle and — afterwards — for the multiethnic interim government, provided that it makes the right moves.

Provided that it respects fundamental freedoms and human rights. Provided that it attacks racial discrimination with a will. In such circumstances, the returned exiles could play a role at home and abroad.

Nonetheless, it is a mistake to think that their return will make much difference in the short term as far as the militant South West Africa People's Organisation is concerned.

Swapo will continue to oppose the Turnhalle and get support from the Organisation of African Unity and a majority in the United Nations.

A likelier scenario is that the returned exiles could help to erode Swapo's influence, gradually and particularly in the West, thus giving the interim government a chance to establish its credibility as the *de facto* authority.

back at home

Information in Ovambo, where he is trying to convince the population that Swapo is the real enemy.

Professor Mburumba Kerina, Professor of African Studies at the City University of New York, lived in exile for nearly 24 years.

He was a founder of Swapo, the first Black from this territory to petition the United Nations in person for independence and, incidentally, the man who coined the widely accepted name of Namibia.

He was also instrumental in persuading Liberia and Ethiopia to begin litigation against South Africa in the World Court on the SWA question. For a time he served on the Liberian delegation to the United Nations.

These are credentials which cannot be snuffed at, even if Professor Kerina and Swapo did part company many years ago, mainly as a result of personality clashes between him and other leaders.

Back in Windhoek, he tells Whites: 'I raised hell for you when I went into exile. Now I am going to raise hell on behalf of the Turnhalle.'

Nothing of the kind happened. Although he had left the country illegally, he was allowed to go free after telling the authorities he, with the other dissidents, had opposed Swapo plans to invade SWA with foreign help.

Mr Shuupala was given a job in the Department

'I raised hell for you when I went into exile. Now I am going to raise hell on behalf of the Turnhalle...'

Swapo or Swapo expelled him in any event he was discredited.

Mr Apollus is at present traveling around SWA renewing friendships and testing the temperature of the water.

Only Mr Jarretundu Kozonguizi and Mr Venue Mbaeva are taking part in the Turnhalle. Neither of them Swapo men, they are advisers to the Herero delegation.

Mr Kozonguizi became a barrister in London during his exile. The founder president of the South West Africa National Union, he earlier visited Red China, where he spoke on Radio Peking and was quoted in the Peoples Daily.

He does not share the Marxist leanings of Swanu, from which he resigned several years ago.

Mr Mbaeva is another SWA Swami man, prominent for many years as its representative in African countries, as well as North America.

Until he came home he was a lecturer in mathematics at the City University of New York, where he and Professor Kerina founded the SWA National United Front.

Reserve. He is not known to have had very close links with Swapo in exile.

Mr Apollus was a member of the Swapo Central Committee in Lusaka for several months ago. For obscure reasons, thought to be related to personality differences, he left

Two other returned exiles — the Rev Markus Kooper and Mr Emile Apollus — are keeping lower profiles.

PROFESSOR Kerina... good credentials.



Swanu never really got off the ground and in the end the two men parted company with bad blood between them.

What of their travels and shortcomings, though, and returned exiles are articulate men.

Most of them have academic backgrounds which are seldom matched in the Turnhalle itself. By and large, politicians of similar standing are to be found only in the external hierarchy of Swapo.

With their experience of the outside world, they also have a sophistication which could be of great value, internally as in population groups seek a peaceful solution in the Turnhalle.

Not just their return could encourage other exiles inside and outside Swapo, to come home.

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DDP 9/12/76

Torture claim by detained students

WINDHOEK — Black students arrested in connection with the burning of the Augustineum Training College here last month have allegedly suffered brutal police torture, including electric shock treatment, while in prison

These allegations were repeated yesterday by a Turnhalle delegate who told how he was forced to intervene on behalf of his nephew after hearing the torture reports

Mr E Kuhlmann of the Nama delegation told yesterday of his two-day battle, during which he enlisted an attorney's help, to see his nephew, Frederick Isaaks, in jail

Claims of brutal torture against Mr Isaaks and a co-student, Mr Bernardus Petrus, have been described as "absolute nonsense" by the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brig Verster

Mr Kuhlmann said he was forced to intervene when he heard a report that his nephew had been given electric shock treatment and severely

assaulted - He said a Lt Nel was responsible for the torture, but the lieutenant denied the accusation

"I know I can trust Frederick because I brought the boy up," Mr Kuhlmann said

According to other reports Bernardus Petrus was allegedly assaulted so badly he could neither eat nor talk for several days

Reports said he was tied to the burglar bars of a police office and assaulted. When he asked for water police played with water in front of him and threw it over him. He was also allegedly tied to a chair and given electric shock treatment through an iron bar

Mr Kuhlmann said attempts to have the students examined by an independent doctor had failed because the doctor was a member of Swapo

"I am most concerned about the students as several people have reported seeing them at the hospital where police brought them for treatment," he said —
DDC

Turnhalle the answer, says former exile

By Kevin Jacobs ARGUS 9/12/76

PROFESSOR MBURUMBA KERINA, a political exile who has returned to South West Africa after 24 years of vehement opposition to South Africa's White Government, said in Cape Town yesterday he believed the Turnhalle conference in Windhoek would make a significant breakthrough to the world within three months.

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And within his confident prediction of a successfully independent Namibia, he offers South Africa a suggestion 'Sit and wait until we complete our process of readjustment, borrow our blueprint, and see how it can be adapted to the South African situation.'

In an exclusive interview in Cape Town he said: 'I think in the next three months Turnhalle is going to break through considerably, both in Africa and outside Africa. It has a case to sell, it has a tremendous story to tell.'

HIS BELIEF

Projecting an independent Namibia as the 'Switzerland of Africa' and a future 'brokerage house' between South Africa and the rest of Africa, Professor Kerina clearly stated his belief that:

- There was no cause for panic by anyone in South West Africa.



PROFESSOR KERINA, photographed in Cape Town yesterday.

- Namibia will be independent.
- It will become independent in peace and tranquility, with great possibilities of economic development.
- It has an able team of men and women, who are

(Continued on Page 3, col 7)

(Continued from Page 1)

willing to make it successful

At the same time the man who founded the South West Africa People's Organisation — though he has long since left it — says Swapo's militant terrorist wing operating from outside the territory has already lost the war for the hearts of the people of SWA.

There is one lesson paramount in any classic guerrilla warfare, and that is the knowledge that your grassroots population is your saviour.

STARTED SHOOTING

The moment Swapo started shooting the hell out of those people in the countryside, and their children and their uncles and their own mothers and fathers, they lost the game.

Inside SWA Swapo was very negligible and outside the territory the terrorist wing survived on propaganda, Professor Kerina said.

Even its propagandists, he says, will not be around for long. 'I wouldn't be surprised to see them deserting Swapo, because probably in the next three months they will have little to tell that is authentically Namibian, against what the Turnhalle

will be able to tell the world.'

Professor Kerina left SWA as a student 24 years ago and played a significant part in generating political pressure against South Africa.

'I think I have been one of the most active critics of the South African Government since I left the country in 1953,' he said.

In 1972, he says, he began discerning 'some kind of movement on the part of Pretoria' in South West.

The 15-month-old Turnhalle constitutional conference, although it started 'a little bit weaker' has today become 'a force to be reckoned with inside the territory and outside.'

'I think the Turnhalle has tremendous possibilities for the future, and I have no doubt that if their story is properly placed before the African states in particular and the international community, that a second look will be taken at the territory, not just at the Turnhalle alone.'

In Namibia, being part of Africa and infinitely linked with the whole geography of Southern Africa, central and so forth, we probably have a role to play in bringing about a normalisation of relationships eventually between African states and South Africa.

telling me about the Turnhalle I think I am quite professional enough to understand what is good and what is bad in this respect.

'And, having been part and parcel of the whole movement for change in Namibia, I am more cautious about taking just anything that I hear is good from anybody and from any quarters.'

He says the only weakness he has discerned in the Turnhalle — 'and this is not a criticism' — was the absence of a campaign to enlighten the rest of Africa of its aims.

'I think when they started convening the Turnhalle they should also have started enlightening African leaders in particular and the rest of the world of what was happening at home.'

LOOK CAREFULLY

'Of course, there was nothing much to sell to Africa. But there is always that understanding and open mindedness on the part of Africa, the OAU and the international community to look very carefully at what is taking place inside South West.'

Turnhalle's progress had generated a spirit and a sense of self-confidence. Backing this was the fact that in SWA estrangement between ethnic groups has not gone hand-in-hand with personal vendettas and hostility, individually people against one another.

Professor Kerina said South Africa should take a 'sit and wait' message from the Turnhalle.

A BLUEPRINT

'I think that if we can be successful in bringing out a blueprint that is really satisfactory to all our people in that territory, South Africa will have a breathing space within which to readjust herself at home by just borrowing from our ideas and our blueprint that we are going to come out with.'

HIS APPROACH

Professor Kerina says his approach to the Turnhalle is 'totally non-partisan' although he has been asked to side with both the Ovambo and Herero groups. His mother is Ovambo and his father Herero.

He said 'I'm basically here on my own, and I'm trying to read and analyse and understand the Turnhalle's weaknesses and achievements. If I am satisfied that the Turnhalle has something to offer the world and to Africa I will be prepared to associate myself with that positive side.'

'But I certainly wouldn't be hoodwinked by anybody.'

Last ditch bid ^{RDM} for agreement ^{9/12/76} on interim govt

By HELEN ZILLE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's 38-man Turnhalle constitutional committee will be trimmed to a 12-man working group in a last ditch attempt to reach consensus on an interim government during the January session.

The working committee — which will consist of a member from each of the 11 ethnic groups under the chairmanship of Mr Dirk Mudge — will try to hammer out an acceptable constitution for an interim government during the first weeks of next year's session.

Since August, when it was decided to try to form an interim government, optimistic delegates have been predicting a finalised interim government plan, this year. But so far only the broad outline of a three-tier government has been agreed on.

Several delegates yesterday blamed lack of progress on the fact that every member of the 38-man committee had to agree to a proposal before it could be passed.

"It will clearly be far

easier for the small working committee to work out a constitution for the interim government, although they would keep regular contact with the full committee," said a delegate.

"Speed is now the most important factor. We must submit our plans to the South African Government as soon as possible so that the interim government can become a reality. Once the Turnhalle can implement its decisions to scrap apartheid we will gain credibility all over the world," he said.

Other delegates greeted the working committee decision with relief. "At least there can be some progress now," one said.

The legal advisers of the different delegations will meet during the recess to find areas where compromise is possible.

Yesterday — the last meeting of the 1976 session — the committee also called on the South African Defence Force to continue defending the territory, until "alternative arrangements" could be made by a future government.

DD 12/76 Constitution for SWA expected next month

WINDHOEK — The 38-man Turnhalle constitution committee will be trimmed to a 12-man working committee in a last ditch attempt to make consensus possible on an interim government plan for South West Africa during the January session.

The working committee — which will consist of a member of each of the 11 ethnic groups under the chairmanship of Mr Dirk Mudge — will try to

hammer out an acceptable constitution for an interim government during the first weeks of next year's session.

Since August, when the interim government decision was taken, optimistic delegates have been predicting a finalised interim government plan this year, but so far only the broad basis of a three-tier government has been agreed on.

Several delegates

yesterday blamed lack of progress on the fact that every member of the 38-man committee had to agree to a proposal before it could be passed. "When so many people have conflicting ideas, this is virtually impossible," a delegate said.

"It will clearly be far easier for the small working committee to work out a constitution for the interim government although they would keep regular contact with the full committee," he added.

Other delegates greeted the working committee decision with relief. "At least there can be some progress now," one said.

The legal advisers of the different delegations will meet during the recess to find areas where compromise is possible.

At the last meeting of the 1976 session yesterday, the committee also called on the South African Defence Force to continue the defence of the territory, until alternative arrangements can be made by a future government — DDC.

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ROM 10/12/76

Swapo guerillas shot in SWA

SOUTH AFRICAN security forces had killed one terrorist and wounded another in the operational area since the beginning of this week, Brigadier Ben Roos, Director of Army Operations, told a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

On Monday two terrorists crossed from Angola into Owambo, Brigadier

Roos said Security forces killed one and wounded the other, but he managed to escape.

During the week terrorists abducted several local Owambo people.

On Monday a group of terrorists kidnapped Chief Zacharia Kanim and his daughter from their kraal near the border.

On Tuesday Deputy Chief Hausiki Enkaile was murdered by a gang of seven or eight terrorists in camouflage uniform. And on the same day the son of Deputy Chief Willipard Enkaile was abducted to Angola by a group of terrorists.

Brig Roos said terrorism against figures of authority was increasing.—Sapa.

225

Star puts Swapo a step short

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — On the advice of United Nations legal experts the UN Decolonisation Committee has changed a draft resolution seeking to give the equivalent of government status to Swapo

Instead, it is to proceed with a draft resolution giving Swapo observer status on the same basis as that accorded to the

Palestinian Liberation Organisation

The earlier proposal was that Swapo be given "permanent observer" status, a designation given only to governments which cannot or do not wish to become UN members

As a "permanent observer," Swapo would have become a virtual government-in-exile with formal recognition from the UN and the international community

According to African representatives, UN legal experts warned that if Swapo were given "permanent observer" status,

there would be "insurmountable conflicts of interest" with the UN Council of Namibia (South West Africa)

The council was created by the General Assembly to be the "legitimate administering authority" of South West Africa until the territory obtained independence

Legal experts also warned that if Swapo were accorded "permanent observer" status, there would be doubts about the legality of certain UN grants and subsidies to the organisation

Swapo is thought to

receive about R170 000 a year in direct and indirect aid from the UN and its various agencies

The decision to give Swapo simple observer status holds little comfort for the South African Government or the Windhoek constitutional conference

In effect, the movement, which is regarded by the UN and the Organisation of African Unity as the "sole authentic representative" of the people of South West Africa, will be only one step short of being regarded as a government

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RDM 10/12/76

University of Namibia to be started in SWA

'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — A university of Namibia is being started in Windhoek to focus on the needs of the Namibian people and prepare them to reconstruct the country.

The project has been launched by Windhoek's Christian Centre, to which many Swapo members belong.

Mr Tauno Hatukulipi, director of the centre and a leading Swapo member, said yesterday the University of Namibia was not a

Swapo project, but a programme to involve the territory's youth in relevant and practical work that would help in the reconstruction that lay ahead.

"The students of the embryo university will be involved in discovering the needs of the Namibian people, especially those that suffer most, and they will make these needs the focus of their studies," he said.

Mr Hatukulipi said the project was launched when

many students returned from South Africa's tribal universities and refused to play the Government's game any more.

"They do not want to go back and become part of the tribal system. We don't want them to leave the country either for their education or guerilla training."

"The best alternative was to establish our own university where we could undertake relevant programmes and projects to assist our people," he said.

225

Frontline states in airlift of arms to Swapo

By HELEN ZILLE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Four front-line African states are cooperating in an airlift operation to take arms from Tanzania to Angola to equip Swapo terrorists who are expected to launch a fresh operation to infiltrate South West Africa early next year.

Reliable sources in Windhoek confirmed yesterday that the frontline states cooperating in the arms lift for Swapo were Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola.

The sources base this information on two arms lifts, which took place earlier this year. They were:

On September 26 and 27, the Mozambique state-controlled aircraft hire company Comag airlifted a 15-ton arms and rations freight on three flights from Dar es Salaam in Tanzania to Huambo, Angola's second largest city.

The airlifted weapons were modern light machineguns and sub-machineguns, believed to be Czechoslovakian.

The twin-engined cargo planes refuelled at Ndola in Zambia, where the chief of the Zambian Army personally supervised the proceedings.

The R57 340 operation costs were paid to Comag's Maputo office by Swapo, who at the same time

operation. The origin of the arms is not certain, although they are believed to be Russian or Czechoslovakian.

On October 15, a second 15-ton arms lift took place along the same route during which anti-tank mines, anti-personnel mines and several hundred thousand rounds of ammunition were delivered to Swapo units at Huambo, formerly Nova Lisboa.

Five similar airlift operations are expected. Recently Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, visited the Kremlin where he came to an agreement that small calibre arms would still be delivered via Dar es Salaam.

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Star 10/12/76 Swapo 'sure of agents in their ranks'

Defence Correspondent Swapo's leadership is convinced that it has been infiltrated by agents working for South Africa and West Germany, according to a document which has fallen into South African hands.

The document, the report of a commission appointed to examine internal dissension and revolt in Swapo, accuses one of the organisation's former high officials, Mr Andreas Shipanga, of being a West German agent.

"Evidence at the disposal of this commission clearly demonstrates that the Bonn government devised schemes aimed at subverting Swapo both internally and externally," says the report.

ACCUSED

Mr Shipanga is accused of a long list of crimes, including embezzling Swapo funds, preventing supplies from getting through, defying the organisation's decision to have nothing to do with Bonn, bribery, and leaking confidential information.

Two other senior Swapo men, Mr Solomon Mifima and Mr Sakarin Shikomba, are said to have collaborated with Mr Shipanga. All three are now in jail in Zambia following open revolt in Swapo's high command and an attempt to murder the movement's leader Mr Sam Nujomo. Mr Shipanga is also said

to have been in contact with two agents trained by the South African Police in counter-insurgency and sabotage. Mr Karistus Shafooli and Mr Jackson Hampembe.

The report says the two were among "well-trained agents and saboteurs"

planted by South Africa in the military wing of Swapo "to disorganise, disrupt and destroy the People's Liberation Army of Namibia."

The commission said it was convinced that "the ultimate aim of these dissidents was to seize power."

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New influx of 300 refugees

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The new influx of refugees from Angola now exceeded 300, the Commissioner General of the Indigenous People, Mr Janne de Wet, said today

8/25/12/72
Speaking from Oshakati, in Owambo, Mr de Wet said that the refugees were being housed at the Omungwelumbe camp near the border. The Owambo Government had to reopen the camp after resettling 3 500 earlier refugees of the Angolan war.

Mr de Wet said that by resettling the refugees in Owambo the locals were getting a first-hand account of what an Angolan-type independence meant. They were developing an aversion to terrorism, he said.

Referring to the 3 km strip being cleared on the Angolan side of the border, Mr de Wet said he had denounced as "rumours" reports that Cuban soldiers were poisoning water holes in the area.

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Star 10/12/76
**Namas in
row for
equal pay**

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The chief inspector of Coloured, Baster and Nama education in South West Africa, Mr C D Grundling, has advised the chairman of the South West African Nama Teachers' Association to apply for reclassification as a coloured so that he could qualify for the higher salaries paid to coloured teachers.

This was said here yesterday by the chairman of the Teachers' Association Mr S Goliath.

Mr Grundling was not available for comment. The association's members have been on strike for the past five weeks for higher pay.

They are demanding that Nama teachers be paid the same salary of a coloured teacher with the same qualifications.

Nama teachers are paid about 20 percent less than their coloured counterparts.

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Attacks aimed at chiefs

PRETORIA — Since the beginning of the week South African security forces had killed one terrorist and wounded another in the operational area, Brig. Ben Roos, Director of Army Operations, said yesterday.

During the same period terrorists abducted several members of the local Owambo population.

On Monday two terrorists crossed from Angola into Owambo. Security forces killed one and wounded the other who managed to escape.

On the same day a terrorist group kidnapped Chief Zacharia Kanim and his daughter from their kraal near the border.

On Tuesday Deputy Chief Hausiki Enkale was murdered by terrorists and the son of Deputy Chief Willipard Enkale abducted to Angola.

On Wednesday about 200 refugees, mainly women and orphans, crossed the border into Owambo as the eradication of Unita and Unita supporters in southern Angola continued.

(Sapa.)

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November 1976
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Front four aid Swapo arms lifts

Mercury Africa Bureau

NM 10/12/76

WINDHOEK — Four front-line African States are co-operating in an airlift operation to take arms from Tanzania to Angola to equip terrorists who are expected to launch a fresh infiltration operation against South West Africa early next year.

Reliable sources here confirmed yesterday that the front-line States co-operating in the arms lift are Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola. The sources base this information on two arms lifts which took place earlier this year.

On September 26 and 27, the Mozambique State-controlled aircraft hire company, Comag, airlifted a 15-ton arms and rations freight on three flights from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to Huambo, Angola.

The twin-engined cargo planes refuelled at Ndola, Zambia, where the chief of the Zambian Army personally supervised the proceedings.

The R57 340 operations costs were paid to Comag's Maputo office by Swapo.

The origin of the arms is not certain, though they are believed to be Russian or Czechoslovakian.

Then on October 5, a second 15-ton arms lift took place along the same route in which anti-tank mines, anti-personnel mines and several hundred thousand rounds of ammunition were delivered to Swapo units at Huambo. Five similar airlift operations are anticipated.

Swapo's President, Mr. Sam Nujoma, recently visited the Kremlin, where he came to an agreement that small-calibre arms would still be delivered via Dar es Salaam, but that expensive and sophisticated weapons would, in future, be delivered through Angolan and Mozambique ports to make transport easier.

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give in on SWA

BONN. — West Germany was considering putting its consulate in South West Africa under the direct control of the Foreign Ministry to placate criticism from Black Africa, informed government sources said in Bonn yesterday.

The consulate in Windhoek is at present attached to the West German Embassy in South Africa. Black African states backing independence for South West Africa see this as tacit recognition of South Africa's claim to the territory and have demanded that it be closed.

The purpose would be to demonstrate that West Germany does not regard the territory as part of South Africa, the sources said.

Bonn wants to keep the consulate open to protect the interests of some 5,000 West German citizens in the territory and keep links with its 25,000 settlers of German origin.

Sapa-Reuters

More flee the war horror

11/12/76
Mercury Africa Bureau

He accused Mr. Smith of buying time in participating in the Geneva talks "because he has been engaged in constructing one air force base in the Caprivi Strip, another one near the Mozambique border and the third somewhere in north-western Rhodesia."

The Minister of Defence, Mr. E. W. Botha, commenting on Mr. MacBride's statements, said he found it remarkable that with the Christian world seeking peace, the UN Commissioner was obviously looking for violence.

Mr. Botha said South Africa would station in the operational area as many troops as necessary to defend its borders and those borders for which it was responsible — including those of South West Africa.

He stressed the troops were in South West Africa at the request of the governments in the territory. They would stay there until those governments asked South Africa to withdraw them.

Mr. Botha suggested that Mr. MacBride visit the Caprivi Strip and show us the air base he said Rhodesia was building.

The Minister rejected Mr. MacBride's claim that a puppet government was to be created in South West, saying the government there would be chosen by the people of the territory.

A Defence Department spokesman also commented on Mr. MacBride's statement that South Africa has made announcements suggesting it planned hot pursuit strikes across the border.

He said Mr. MacBride could have been referring to reports that Mr. Jamie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, had been saying the governments of Owambo and Kavango might consider asking South Africa to take such action.

commenting on Mr. MacBride's statement that South Africa had said Swapo, MPLA and Cuban units were forming a combined force, the spokesman pointed out that stories of such an alliance had been told to the Press by refugees. — (Sapa-AP)

WINDHOEK — Almost 300 refugees have crossed the border into Owambo this week while fighting continues to rage in southern Angola and South Africa has been accused of preparing to invade the country.

An information spokesman said yesterday 80 per cent of the refugees were women and children who told of continued fighting and starvation in southern Angola.

The latest influx brings to almost 4000 the number of Angolans who have fled the civil war to settle in Owambo. Less than a week ago the Owambo Government began a project to absorb last month's refugees in the local population.

Yesterday a spokesman who had just returned from a camp said very few of the refugees were aware of the political issues involved. "Some don't even know their country is independent. They have no idea what the MPLA or Unita stand for. They are victims of a war they don't understand."

Mr. Petrus Kalangula, a member of the Turnhalle's Owambo delegation who recently visited the refugee camps, said many children had colds and coughed continuously.

"The blankets they have are no more than rags. The camps are now very crowded and the situation could become very serious if the influx of refugees continues," he said.

In Lusaka yesterday the United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa, Sean MacBride, claimed South Africa was planning to invade Angola and already had 50 000 troops camped in jump-off positions in the Caprivi Strip.

Mr. MacBride said also the building of three new air force bases in Rhodesia was a sign the White minority Government of Ian Smith was preparing for a prolonged war against nationalist guerrillas.

"We have information that these plans being hatched in Pretoria and Salisbury should mature some time next month," he said.

"I am very concerned. The situation is extremely serious."

Mr. MacBride said the troops massing in the Caprivi Strip were equipped with sophisticated weapons including helicopters, tanks, artillery and hundreds of armoured cars.

He said the attack was to be launched on the pretext that MPLA and Cuban troops had joined Swapo guerrillas to invade South West Africa.

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Star U/12 177

Arms for Swapo claim

Defence Correspondent

Arms shipments are flowing to Swapo forces in Angola through Tanzania, but well-placed sources in South Africa say the movement is in no position to launch its much predicted invasion of South West Africa.

Two arms shipments totalling about 30 tons have been received by Swapo in Huambo, and about five more are expected.

But the types of weapons received — light machine-guns, sub-machine-guns, vehicle and personnel mines and ammunition — do not point to a conventional onslaught on South West Africa's northern border.

The rainy season, which starts next month, will help Swapo step up guerilla infiltration and rule out movement of heavy weapons or vehicles.

The movement suffers from a shortage of manpower. There are only a few thousand Swapo men in Angola, a third of whom are still in training.

Also Swapo training at present does not go beyond the use of light weapons.

"INVASION"

According to Sapa-Associated Press, the UN Commissioner for SWA, Mr Sean MacBride, has claimed in Lusaka that South Africa is planning to invade Angola and already 50 000 troops were camped in the Caprivi Strip.

The attack, he said, was to be launched on the pretext that MPLA and Cuban troops had joined Swapo guerillas.

A South African Defence Department spokesman, commenting on the statement, pointed out that stories of such an alliance had been told to the Press by Angolan refugees.

225 SA has

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plan—

MacBride

LUSAKA — South Africa was planning to invade Angola and already 50 000 troops were camped in jump-off positions in the Caprivi Strip, the United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa, Mr Sean MacBride, claimed in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr MacBride also said the building of three new air force bases in Rhodesia was a sign that Mr Ian Smith's government was preparing for a prolonged war against nationalist guerrillas.

"We have information that these plans being hatched in Pretoria and Salisbury should mature some time next month," Mr MacBride said.

"I am very concerned. The situation is extremely serious."

Mr MacBride said the South African troops massing in the Caprivi Strip had sophisticated weapons including helicopters, tanks, artillery and hundreds of armoured cars.

He said the attack was to be launched over the pretext that troops of Angola's Marxist Popular Front (MPLA) government backed by Cubans, had joined Swapo guerrillas.

The claims were rejected yesterday by the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha.

Mr MacBride said that during the past 10 days South Africa had made statements designed to suggest that Swapo, MPLA and Cuban forces were threatening to invade South West Africa and that South Africa would, in that event, take preventive hot pursuit military action.

South Africa had been building up its troop strength in the Caprivi Strip for four months, he claimed.

Mr MacBride said Swapo would oppose and fight against any "puppet government" established in South West Africa as a result of the Turnhalle talks.

Mr MacBride accused the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, of buying time by participating in the Geneva talks, "because he has been constructing one air force base in the Caprivi Strip, another near the Mozambique border and a third somewhere in north-western Rhodesia."

Mr MacBride said the airfield construction contradicted Mr Smith's reported intention of peaceful settlement. "It is odd that he should accept ma-

'SA to invade'

FROM PAGE 1

majority rule while entrenching his position by building new air force bases." He said that South Africa's policy in South West Africa already seemed to lead to the development of an armed conflict in the area and an ultimate call for outside military intervention.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, commenting on Mr MacBride's statements, said he found it remarkable that particularly these days, with the Christian world seeking peace, the UN Commissioner was obviously looking for violence.

Mr Botha said South Africa would station in the operational area as many troops as necessary to defend the borders of South Africa and those borders for which South Africa was responsible — including the borders of South West Africa.

He stressed the troops were in South West Africa at the request of the governments in the territory. They would stay there until those governments ask-

ed South Africa to withdraw them.

Mr Botha suggested that Mr MacBride visit the Caprivi Strip "and show us" the air base Mr MacBride had said Rhodesia was building there.

The Minister rejected Mr MacBride's claim that a puppet government was to be created in South West Africa, saying the future government there would be chosen by the people of the territory.

A Defence Department spokesman also commented on Mr MacBride's statement. He said Mr MacBride could have been referring to reports that Mr Janne de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, had been saying the governments of Owambo and Kavango might consider asking South Africa to take such action.

Commenting on Mr MacBride's statement that South Africa had said Swapo, MPLA and Cuban units were forming a combined force, the spokesman pointed out that stories of such an alliance had been told to the Press by refugees — Sapa-AP.

300 flee Angola fighting

By HELEN ZILLE

WINDHOEK. — About 300 refugees have streamed across the Angolan border into Owambo this week as fighting continues in Southern Angola.

A Department of Information spokesman said yesterday 80 per cent of the refugees were women and children who told of continued fighting and starvation in Southern Angola.

The latest refugee influx brings to about 4 000 the number of Angolans who have fled the civil war in their country to settle in Owambo.

Blast kills 2

TWO African children were killed in Owambo while playing with hand grenades, SABC-TV reported last night. Five people were injured in the blast. — Sapa.

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RDM 12/76
**UN backs
SWA
'armed
struggle'**

NEW YORK. — A General Assembly committee yesterday adopted a resolution supporting the "armed struggle of the Namibian people" and condemned South Africa for organising the Turnhalle constitutional conference on the future of the territory.

The vote was 108 in favour to six against — Belgium, Britain, France, West Germany, Luxembourg and the United States — with 12 abstentions.

The lengthy draft, comprising 30 operative paragraphs, was one of eight dealing with various aspects of the question of South West Africa adopted by the committee on trust and non-self governing territories.

The resolution strongly condemned the "illegal South African administration for its aggression against the people of the territory and their national liberation movement," and for organising the "so-called constitutional talks at Windhoek". — Sapa-
Reuter.

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11/12/76 DD

Big troop buildup in SWA claimed

LUSAKA — South Africa already has 50 000 troops camped in jump-off positions in the Caprivi Strip, the United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa, Mr Sean Macbride, claimed here yesterday.

Mr Macbride also claimed the three new air force bases being built in Rhodesia was a sign the white minority government of Mr Smith was preparing for a prolonged war against nationalist guerillas.

"We have information these plans being hatched in Pretoria and Salisbury should mature some time next month," Mr Macbride said

"I am very concerned The situation is extremely serious From the middle of January we will enter a new situation which involves the destabilisation of Angola "

Mr Macbride said the South African troops massing in the Caprivi Strip were equipped with sophisticated weapons including helicopters, tanks, artillery and hundreds of

armoured cars.

He said the attack was to be launched on the pretext MPLA troops backed by Cubans had joined Swapo

Mr Macbride said South Africa had made statements in the past ten days designed to suggest that Swapo, MPLA and Cuban forces were threatening to invade South West Africa, and South Africa would, in that event, take preventive hot pursuit military action

South Africa had been building up its troop strength in the Caprivi Strip for four months he claimed

It was well-known Swapo would fight any puppet government established in South West Africa through the Turnhalle talks

Mr Macbride accused Mr Smith of "buying time" in participating in the Geneva talks "because he has been engaged in constructing one air force base in the Caprivi Strip, the other near the Mozambique border and the third somewhere in north-western Rhodesia "

He said the airfield construction "certainly contradicts Smith's reported intention for peaceful settlement. It is odd he should accept majority rule while entrenching his position by building new air force bases "

If South Africa persisted with the establishment in South West Africa of what he called a "Quisling government" and armed it, it would be creating the very scenario which existed in Angola

"Already the pursuit of policy on which South Africa has embarked in Namibia would seem to me to lead to the development of an armed conflict in the area and an ultimate call for outside military intervention."

The Minister of

Defence, Mr P. W. Botha said he found it remarkable, particularly these days with the Christian world seeking peace that the United Nations Commissioner was obviously looking for violence.

Mr Botha said South Africa would station as many troops as necessary in the operational area to defend its borders and those borders for which South Africa was responsible — including the borders of South West Africa

He emphasised the troops were in South West Africa at the request of the governments in the territory They would stay there until those governments asked South Africa to withdraw them.

Mr Botha suggested Mr Macbride visit the Caprivi Strip "and show us" the air base he claimed Rhodesia was building there.

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Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said he found it remarkable, particularly these days with the Christian world seeking peace, that the United Nations Commissioner was previously looking for violence.

Mr Botha said South Africa would station as many troops as necessary in the operational area to defend its borders and those borders for which South Africa was responsible — including the borders of South West Africa.

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Mr Botha suggested Mr Macbride visit the Caprivi Strip "and show us" the air base he claimed Rhodesia was building there.

The Minister rejected Mr Macbride's claim that a puppet government was to be created in South West Africa, saying the future government there would be chosen by the people of the territory.

A Defence Department spokesman, commenting on Mr Macbride's statement that South Africa had made announcements suggesting it planned hot pursuit strokes across the border, said Mr Macbride could have been referring to reports that Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General of South West Africa, had been saying the governments of Owambo and Kavango might consider asking South Africa to take such action.

Commenting on Mr Macbride's statement that South Africa had said Swapo, MPLA and Cuban units were forming a combined force, the spokesman said stories of such an alliance had been told to the press by refugees — SAPA-AP.

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Cape Times 11/12/76

SA 'has 50 000 men in Caprivi'

LUSAKA. — South Africa already had 50 000 troops camped in jump-off positions in the Caprivi Strip, the United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa, Mr Sean MacBride, claimed there yesterday.

In an interview, Mr MacBride also said the building of three new air force bases in Rhodesia was a sign the White minority Government of Mr Ian Smith was preparing for a prolonged war against nationalist terrorists.

"We have information that these plans being hatched in Pretoria and Salisbury should mature some time next month," Mr MacBride said.

"I am very concerned. The situation is extremely serious. From the middle of January we are entering a new situation which involved the destabilization of Angola."

Sophisticated

Mr MacBride said the South African troops massing in the Caprivi Strip were equipped with sophisticated weapons including helicopters, tanks, artillery and hundreds of armoured cars.

He said the attack was to be launched over the pretext that troops of Angola's Marxist Popular Front (MPLA) government backed by Cubans had joined terrorists of the South West African People's Organization (Swapo).

Mr MacBride said that during the past 10 days South Africa had made statements designed to suggest that Swapo, MPLA and Cuban forces were threatening to invade South West Africa and that South Africa would, in that



Sean MacBride

event, take preventative "hot pursuit" military action.

For four months, he claimed, South Africa had been building up its troop strength in the Caprivi Strip.

It was well known, Mr MacBride said, that Swapo would oppose and fight against any "puppet government" established in South West Africa as a result of the multi-racial constitutional talks now going on in Windhoek.

Mr MacBride accused the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, of "buying time" in participating in the Geneva talks "because he has been engaged in constructing one air force base in the Caprivi Strip, the other one near the Mozambique border and the third one somewhere in north-western Rhodesia."

Mr MacBride added that if South Africa persisted with the establishment in South West Africa of what he called a "quising government" and armed it, it would be creating

the very scenario which existed in Angola.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, commenting on Mr MacBride's statements, said he found it remarkable that, with the Christian world seeking peace, the UN commissioner was obviously looking for violence.

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A Defence Department spokesman also commented on Mr MacBride's statement that South Africa had made announcements suggesting it planned "hot pursuit" strikes across the border.

Reports

He said Mr MacBride could have been referring to reports that Mr Janne de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, had been saying the governments of Ovambo and Kavango might consider asking South Africa

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Commenting on Mr MacBride's statement that South Africa had said Swapo, MPLA and Cuban units were forming a combined force, the spokesman pointed out that stories of such an alliance had been told to the press by refugees.—Sapa-AP

UN SUPPORTS USE OF FORCE BY SWAPO

Argus

11/12/76

Weekend Argus Bureau

NEW YORK.—Armed struggle and violence as a means of achieving national independence were endorsed by a committee of the United Nations yesterday.

This sets a first in the 30-year history of the world organisation.

The resolution, introduced in the UN Decolonisation Committee, supported the armed struggle of the Namibian (South West African) people, led by Swapo, to achieve self-determination, freedom, and national independence.

Seven other resolutions, including one which accords the same observer status to Swapo as was granted amid deep controversy to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation two years ago, were also adopted.

The resolutions will all be forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification before the current assembly session ends on December 23. There is very little doubt that they will all be accepted by overwhelming majorities and without significant amendments.

Same countries

Ironically, while the decolonisation committee was adopting the resolution on armed struggle in South West Africa, some of the countries which sponsored the document were supporting efforts to draw up an international convention against the use of force as a means of resolving disputes.

Although only the Security Council can order the use of force by the UN itself, yesterday's resolution on armed struggle gives a strong element of legitimacy to the use of force by non-UN instances.

Swapo, and whatever groups or countries support it, will now be able to claim that they are acting within the specifications of a UN resolution by taking part in an armed struggle in South West Africa.

They can do so even though the UN charter specifically discourages the use of force.

The Western countries voted against the resolution on armed struggle in the decolonisation committee yesterday, but they were enormously outnumbered by the automatic majority of Third World countries.

The same voting pattern is expected to emerge when the resolution comes before the General Assembly. Only in the Security Council do the three Western powers — the United States, Britain, and France — have the power of veto.

**50 000 troops
in Caprivi,
says MacBride**

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'We have information that these plans being hatched in Pretoria and Salisbury should mature some time next month,' Mr MacBride said.

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SEEKING PEACE

The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said he found Mr MacBride's statements remarkable, particularly those with the Christian world seeking peace, the UN Commissioner was obviously looking for violence.

Mr Botha said South Africa would station in the operational area as many troops as necessary to defend the borders of South Africa and those borders for which South Africa was responsible — including the borders of South West Africa.

He stressed the troops were in South West Africa at the request of the governments in the territory. They would stay there until those governments asked South Africa to withdraw them.

Mr Botha suggested that Mr MacBride visit the Caprivi Strip and show us the air base Mr MacBride had said Rhodesia was building there.

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A defence department spokesman also commented on Mr MacBride's statement that South Africa had made announcements suggesting it planned 'hot pursuit' strikes across the border.

He said Mr MacBride could have been referring to reports that Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, had been saying the governments of Ovambo and Kavango might consider asking South Africa to take such action.

**Swapo not
equipped
to invade
SWA**

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

Arms shipments are flowing to Swapo forces in Angola through Tanzania, but well-placed sources say the movement is in no position to launch its much-predicted invasion of South West Africa.

Two arms shipments totalling about 30 tons have been received by Swapo in Huambo, and about five more are expected.

But the types of weapons received — light machine-guns, sub-machine-guns, vehicle and personnel mines and ammunition — do not point to a conventional onslaught on South West Africa's northern border.

The rainy season, which starts next month, will rule out movement of heavy weapons or vehicles.

SHORT OF MEN

The movement also suffers from a shortage of manpower. There are only a few thousand Swapo men in Angola, a third of whom are still in training.

Even with the addition of another 800 men from the Zambian camps, Swapo would not have a 30th of the force needed to start a conventional war.

At the moment Swapo training does not go beyond the use of light weapons.

Star 11/12/76

NOW UN SUPPORTS violence in SWA

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Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — For the first time in the 30-year history of the United Nations, one of its committees adopted a resolution endorsing armed struggle and violence as a means of achieving national independence.

The resolution, introduced in the UN decolonisation committee, supported the "armed struggle of the Namibian (South West African) people, led by Swapo, to achieve self-determination, freedom, and national independence."

Seven other resolutions, including one which accords the same observer status to Swapo as was granted amidst deep controversy to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation two years ago, were also adopted.

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SWA

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The resolutions will all be forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification before the current assembly session ends on December 23. There is little doubt that they will all be accepted by overwhelming majorities and without significant amendments.

Sponsoring

Ironically, while the decolonisation committee was adopting the resolution on armed struggle in South West Africa, some of the countries which sponsored the document were supporting efforts to draw up an international convention against the use of force as a means of resolving disputes.

Although only the Security Council can order the use of force by the UN itself, yesterday's resolution on armed struggle gives a strong element of legitimacy to the use of force by non-UN instances.

Swapo, and whatever groups or countries support it, will now be able to claim that they are acting within the specifications of a UN resolution by taking part in an armed struggle in South West Africa.

It also has great meaning for South Africa since several attempts have been made in past years to endorse the use of armed struggle to change the South African Govern-

Men who humbled

America may help Swapo

Sunday Tribune 12/12/76.

Tribune Africa
News Service

LUSAKA: Swapo is out to beat South Africa with the help of the men who humbled America — the deadly guerilla warfare experts of Vietnam.

Two top Swapo men, Moses Garoeb and John Otto, said Vietnamese officials were already in Africa at Swapo's request, investigating ways to help.

Swapo had also asked for, and was receiving, help from Cuba, which has an estimated 15 000 to 20 000 men propping up the MPLA regime of President Neto in Angola.

Mr Garoeb and Mr Otto did not say where the Vietnamese are but the probability is that they are in Angola.

The two said the Turnhalle constitutional talks in Windhoek, and the planned interim government to lead South West Africa to independence by December 31, 1978, would make no difference to their plans.

Swapo intended to intensify its struggle.

Stocks of weaponry

There has been no other confirmation that Vietnam is willing to go ahead. Vietnam has huge stocks of highly sophisticated weaponry left behind by the Americans when they withdrew from the Vietnam war.

The supplies are so large that on paper they make the Vietnamese forces stronger than those of many European states.

Other observers doubt that either Vietnamese or Cuban aid can greatly sharpen the teeth of Swapo, led by Mr Sam Nujoma, because the Swapo recruits are not trained to more than basic guerilla warfare using mainly small arms, mortars, landmines and grenades.

There is still considerable division within Swapo over whether the movement should fight or join the Turnhalle talks.

Mr Otto said he recently chaired a Swapo commission of inquiry into alleged attempts by South Africa's Bureau of State Security to split Swapo leadership with bribes for supporting the Turnhalle.

He claimed that the inquiry's report, which would be published later, revealed deep and effective Boss penetration.

He said fifty "defectors" were detained on Mr Nujoma's orders and were still being held in Zambia and Tanzania.

Denying any had been killed, he said they were still awaiting a military tribunal. Swapo had decided to send some on a "rehabilitation" course.

Those held included two "ingleaders" — former information and publicity secretary, Andreas Shipanga and former labour affairs secretary, Solomon Mifuma.

Mr Otto said he had found that if Shipanga had been paid R500 a month by Boss, he had also received large supplies of drink for entertaining.

He also alleged that other Swapo members had quit the party to join the Turnhalle, and that some had since been expelled from Swapo, or never joined.

Two other names mentioned were Professor Theodor Heine, who was expelled in 1962, and Paul Helmuth, who was expelled in 1971 after working in Kambove.

He also mentioned as a defector, Emile Appolous, who was expelled last year, and Panuel Kozon, who Mr Otto alleges was never a Swapo member.

Mr Garoeb said that last August or September, Boss arranged for Appolous to visit Hermanja Toivo on Robben Island to persuade him to back the Turnhalle.

Prison

He alleged the deal put to Toivo, a Swapo founder member, arrested in 1966, was that, in return for his support of the Turnhalle, South Africa would transfer him to Windhoek Prison, from which he would be released by the coming interim government.

Toivo rejected the offer, Mr Garoeb said. Mr Garoeb alleged that Boss tactics included sending girls and other persuasive talkers to Robben Island.

But, like Mr Otto, Mr Garoeb declined to produce firm evidence to back his allegations.

But in Windhoek, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo representative there, said Swapo had no problem that the former Swapo members were in the pay of the South African government.

VIET CONG BORDER THREAT

Three months to go

Swm - Tmp. 12/12/72
Tribune Reporter.

PROFESSOR Mburumba Kerina, the man who fought White South Africa from exile for 24 years, believes the Turnhalle conference in Windhoek will break through within three months.

Professor Kerina was a founder of Swapo but returned to South West because he believed the Turnhalle talks deserved a chance.

In an exclusive interview in Cape Town he said, "I think in the next three months Turnhalle is going to break through considerably, both in Africa, and outside Africa. It has a case to sell... it has a tremendous story to tell."

Projecting an independent Namibia as "the Switzerland of Africa" and a future "brokerage-house" between South Africa and the rest of Africa, Professor Kerina said.

- There is no cause for panic by anyone in South West Africa.
- Namibia will be independent.
- It will become independent "in peace and tranquility, with great possibilities of economic development."
- It has an able team of men and

That's all it will take for

Turnhalle success, says professor

women who are willing to make it successful.

But he says Swapo's militant terrorist wing, operating from outside the territory, has already lost the war for the hearts of the people of South West.

"The moment Swapo started shooting the hell out of those people in the countryside and their children and their uncles and their own mothers and fathers, they lost the game."

Propaganda

Inside South West Swapo was very negligible — and outside the territory the terrorist wing survived on propaganda, Professor Kerina said.

Even its propagandists, he says, will not be around for long "I wouldn't be surprised to see them deserting Swapo because probably in the next three

months they will have little to tell that is authentically Namibian, against what the Turnhalle will be able to tell the world."

Professor Kerina left as a student 24 years ago, and played a significant part in generating political pressure against South Africa.

"I think I have been one of the most outstanding critics of the South African government since I left the country in 1953," he said.

In 1972, he says, he began discerning "some kind of movement on the part of Pretoria" in South West.

The 15-month-old Turnhalle constitutional conference, although it started "a little bit weaker, has today become a force to be reckoned with inside the territory and outside."

"I think the Turnhalle has tremendous possibilities for the future, and I

have no doubt that if its story is properly placed before the African states in particular, and the international community, a second look will be taken at the territory, not just at the Turnhalle alone."

Great Love

Professor Kerina says his approach to the Turnhalle is "totally non-partisan."

Professor Kerina said he had come to Cape Town "for one of my great loves."

"I have had a very rough time since I arrived in this part of the world after 24 years; and honest to God, when I heard there was an opera here that I love very much — that is Carmen — I decided just to pack my bags and tell everybody that I am splitting for Cape Town because I just want to take the time off."

4,000 refugees
The Star's Africa
News Service
WINDHOEK — The most recent Angolan refugees have been resettled in Owambo. "All but 25 of the 300 refugees have been resettled," said Mr. Janme de Wet, Commissioner General of the Indigenous People. This brings to nearly 4,000 the number of Angolan refugees assimilated in Owambo during the past few months.

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Apr 12 12 76
**MacBride's
SA secret
revealed**

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — Sean MacBride, UN Commissioner for Namibia and implacable enemy of South Africa, stepped

ped out of African politics at the weekend.

He flew to Geneva to take up a new post as president of the International Peace Bureau on disarmament and abolition of Nuclear Weapons.

At a state luncheon given in his honour by President Kaunda on Saturday Mr. MacBride took a parting kick at South Africa when he said the Namibian people had run out of patience and had decided that the only way to achieve independence was through armed struggle.

Throughout his three terms as UN Commissioner for Namibia during which he made repeated vicious and sensational allegations about South Africa's policies he kept a closely guarded secret.

His father, like himself an Irish revolutionary, hated the British so much that he sailed to South Africa to fight against them in the Anglo-Boer war.

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Swapo not involved'

Mail Africa Bureau
 WINDHOEK — Mr Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's publicity secretary, denied in London at the weekend that Swapo was involved in a R22-million arms smuggling racket uncovered in Germany earlier this year.

In a telephone interview Mr Katjavivi said he was aware Swapo had been implicated by outside sources in the arms deal.

"We are definitely not involved. We simply haven't got that sort of money. It is completely out of character," he said.

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 speakers opp
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 his affair, see Koss:

da to confuse the issue: an
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 Afrikaners that English-
 of a national flag and were
 This was not true, it
 Cape Times, on the same day
 could hardly have been
 barefaced lie',
 For the Manchester

~~a false assumption, a lying accusation, were some of the~~
 terms used by politicians, such as Malan and van der Merwe, with their 'helot-paper', Die Burger, were labouring night and day to persuade the backveld that opposition to the Government's flag design was opposition to a national flag for South Africa. They continue repeating their lie, knowing that it will have a fair run through the country districts of South Africa and will never be caught up. All the same the lie is deliberate and reiterated. As for the statement that the opponents of the flag wished to keep South Africa dependent on Great Britain, their Dominion status had been won on the battlefields of the Great War by Afrikaans- and English-speaking South Africans, by soldiers who in their lifetime were slandered, vilified and traduced by the very men who now claim to be the only South Africans with lofty ideals. For their love of South Africa they fought and died. How can Dr Malan, a Party politician, set his patriotism up in comparison with theirs? They died to vindicate the unity of the two white races of South Africa. He lives to brandish a sword of division between them. They died for the Union Jack as a symbol of that freedom which South Africa has under the British

12/12/76 RDM

Swapo gets help from Vietnam

By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN
NORTH Vietnamese officers have apparently joined Swapo units in southern Angola during the past two months.

The Vietnamese are veterans of the long and successful guerilla campaign against American forces in South East Asia.

It is known that Swapo terrorist patrols on the Angolan side of the South West African border have been accompanied in recent weeks by non-Black officers.

I understand that these "technical advisers" were apparently North Vietnamese officers, and not

Cubans, as was believed. According to a Press report yesterday, two top Swapo men, Mr Moses Garoeb, the General Secretary, and Mr Johnny Otto, an executive member, confirmed that Vietnamese officials were already in Africa at Swapo's request. They had been sent to see what help they could give.

The Vietnamese involvement confirms information given to me in Lusaka six weeks ago that the next step in Swapo's strategy would be to get the direct help of "those countries with experience in guerilla wars."

According to informa-

tion from African sources, Swapo is planning a dramatic escalation of the conflict soon.

Recent casualties reflect the intensification of the conflict. Since June this year more than 150 terrorists have been killed, about 30 wounded and several captured.

Some of the terrorists are believed to have changed into civilian clothes after infiltrating from Angola. They have hidden their weapons, are mixing freely with the local population, are spreading political propaganda and are collecting information.

Some of the terrorists are believed to have been

sent deep into South West Africa. Their instructions were to avoid conflict with South African troops, to obtain information and to report back by the end of October this year.

Swapo's forces are believed to be no more than 3 500 men. A large number are still under training in Russia and elsewhere while more than 100 have been trained as political commissars who will move into areas as propagandists before and during proposed terrorist attacks.

It is obvious that foreign military assistance is vital to Swapo because they have so few men.

336

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No fears on urban terror -police

Pretoria Bureau

Police did not fear a second Carlton Centre-type bomb explosion or the general outbreak of urban terrorism, the Commissioner of Police, General Prinsloo, said in Pretoria today.

He was commenting on reports that the detention of two co-workers of Mr Isaac Sighe, the man being held for the Carlton blast, was a police attempt to thwart a second sabotage attempt planned for the Day of the Covenant holiday on Thursday.

General Prinsloo confirmed the death in detention on Friday night of Mr Wellington Tshazibane, who worked at the De Beers diamond laboratories with Mr Sighe until Mr Sighe's dismissal earlier this year.

HANGED

Mr Tshazibane was found hanging from a blanket strand in his cell at John Vorster Square. He had been detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

General Prinsloo could not confirm reports that Mr Tshazibane was a member of Poqo, the military wing of the banned Pan Africanist Congress.

The other former fellow worker of Mr Sighe to be detained at Rivier Chiefs' soccer stadium, Mr Johannes Mofokeng.

ARRIVES

General Prinsloo said he could not comment on reports that both Mr Tshazibane and Mr Mofokeng had been detained in connection with the Carlton Centre incident.

No plans had been made for the remaining two men to appear in court, he said.

A spokesman for the Anglo American Corporation said today Mr Tshazibane enjoyed "a good reputation" and showed

To Page 3, Col 1

No fear on urban terror

From Page 1

"high performance" in his work.

After graduation at Oxford University with an engineering degree on an Anglo American bursary in 1972, Tshazibane worked at the corporation's diamond research laboratories in Bodysens, Johannesburg.

To give him more experience, he was posted in February to the De Beers mine in Lesotho, where he was very popular and finished his work at a high standard, the spokesman said.

He would have travelled frequently between Lesotho and South Africa on the corporation's air transport for his officials.

Earlier reports said Mr Tshazibane was detained when he left the aircraft on his arrival on the Rand.

He is the eighth man to die in prison or detention this year.

A spokesman for De Beers Consolidated Mines said in Johannesburg both Mr Singh and Mr Mofokeng worked at the De Beers diamond laboratories in Bodysens. Mr Sighe was dismissed October 5.

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R41000 increase in UN expenditure on South West Africa next year following the adoption last week of eight-draft resolutions on the territory in the decolonisation committee

In an assessment of the financial implications of the draft resolutions, the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, said that R74 000 would be spent next year subsidising the salary of one Swapo representative, a deputy representative and a secretary in New York

This would represent a rise of R13 300 over the present approved UN appropriation for 1977

"MISSIONS"

Dr Waldheim estimated that R154 600 would be needed next year to finance proposed "missions" of the UN Council for Namibia (South West Africa) to various parts of the world.

Of this amount, R37 000 would have to be spent on financing the travel of 20 representatives of Swapo and of petitioners who wish to attend meetings on South West Africa at UN Headquarters

An amount of R63 200 would be spent on sending all 25 members of the

DR KURT WALDHEIM

Council for Namibia to Africa next year, Dr Waldheim disclosed.

He added that the UN would have to spend R92 800 to set up a representative of the UN Commissioner for Namibia in Botswana next year.

Of this, R57 500 would be spent on salaries, R14 000 on office furniture and equipment, R10 400 on general operating expenses but only R870 on travel expenses inside Botswana.

A FILM

Other items of the enlarged South West African budget revealed by Dr Waldheim include an amount of R43 500 to be spent on "preparing a contemporary film on the situation inside Namibia" in collaboration with Swapo

The UN would also spend R13 000 on "giving publicity to the UN Council for Namibia and Swapo on television in the United States and other major western countries"

It was not stated whether the UN intended buying advertising time on television — the amount involved would suggest a minimum of purchased time — or whether the money is to be spent in other ways.

FOOTNOTE: In addition to UN assistance, Swapo receives substantial amounts each year from various governments — mainly from Eastern Europe — to subsidise the operating of its various offices around the world.

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'Invasion plans' are dismissed

Mercury Correspondent

DN 14/12/76

JOHANNESBURG—Threats of a conventional invasion of Owambo and South West Africa by communist-backed Swapo terrorists were yesterday dismissed by Lieut.-General Bob Rogers, Acting Chief of the South African Defence Force.

In a no-nonsense statement from SADF headquarters in Pretoria, Gen. Rogers said that although the coming rainy season in northern South West Africa would inevitably bring about an increase in terrorism, the indications were that it would be nothing more than the prevailing type of activity.

"The terrorist actions during the past months were of the hit-and-run type against South African soldiers, while they also concentrated on looting, murder and abduction of headmen and inhabitants."

"The South African Defence Force is in the operational area at the request of the local governments and is capable of countering any action of any nature," Gen. Rogers said.

He accused Swapo leaders and the former United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa, Mr. Sean MacBride, of trying to achieve their objectives by making far-fetched allegations.

"I have to point out that the terrorist campaign against South West Africa consists of terror action and, more specifically, of propaganda."

Allegations

"It would not be far-fetched to say that the propaganda part of the action consists of three-quarters of the whole action."

"Mr. MacBride even made the allegation that South Africa is contemplating an invasion of Angola. I can assure the public that we have no such intentions."

"It is, therefore, clear that the success of the Turnhalle conference is so upsetting the terrorist plans that they are now trying to create alarm among the public by means of propaganda," General Rogers said.

Former SWA exile now roving envoy

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Mr Emil Appolus, who recently returned to South West Africa after 16 years in political exile, is to become the Turnhalle's unofficial roving ambassador.

Before leaving for London today, Mr Appolus said that he hoped to convince the West that it was in its interest to find a peaceful solution in South West Africa.

He was optimistic about the Turnhalle's chances and said he intended promoting the conference in Britain, America and Germany.

Mr Appolus, a founder member of the South West Africa People's Organisation, dispelled rumours that he was soon to be appointed the Turnhalle's official ambassador.

FINANCE

Asked who would be financing his venture to promote the Turnhalle, Mr Appolus said "I have my own resources."

However, it was learnt that independent sources might be prepared to put up money for Mr Appolus's crusade.

Mr Appolus, a London publisher, will be returning to Windhoek early next year. He intends

opening a public relations agency.

His family will initially remain in London, but his

wife, a black British subject, is keen to visit South West Africa, he said.

Inside Mail

Superverkrampte who says he's the most verlig

● You are known as the Turnhalle's superverkrampte?

I CANNOT be called a ver-krampte. I regard myself as one of the most ver-ligste politicians in the country. I recognise the various interests, cultures, philosophies and needs of the different population groups and want to make provision for this in the government. Once this has been established, things can take their course by normal evolution.

● Do you see any future for the Turnhalle in view of the lack of progress during the last three months?

IF I FORESEE the Turnhalle has a good future in view of the recent progress we have made. We will find a constitutional solution for all problems and the people of South West Africa will accept that it is the best solution.

● Do you support the multiracial interim government proposals — and will such an interim government be truly multiracial? (Turnhalle delegates say Mr Van Zyl fought to the

last to avoid an interim government.)

OF COURSE I support it. I handed in the proposal myself. And it will be a multinational interim government, not multiracial. We have decided there will be representatives from each of the 11 ethnic groups.

● Why aren't the Whites divided into three ethnic groups, Afrikaners, Germans and English?

THIS IS a very good example of the confusion of the ethnic story. On a social, economic and political level, the Whites have exercised their rights jointly for at least 56 years. They did this out of their own free will and are from the same cultural background.

● You have often been accused of deliberate delaying tactics to avoid the

KDM 14/12/76

The man who speaks for Whites

Turnhalle delegate, Mr Eben van Zyl, is the undisputed leader of South West Africa's White right. He also has everything most ordinary men want: Power, smooth looks, a luxurious office in a modern complex and a secretary who brings the tea. But he also has something else: The power to wreck the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference. He nearly did this earlier this year when he told Black delegates the Whites had lifted them from the mud and clothed them... causing a three-delegation walkout.

Many delegates believe he may yet cause the talks to collapse if he continues to veto open group areas and majority power being entrenched in a strong Central Government. Does Mr Van Zyl want the talks to succeed or fail? What motivates this man? In an interview with HELEN ZILLE, Mr Eben van Zyl explains himself...

interim government. Other delegates say you insist that all the constitutional details be worked out before the interim government starts.

THIS IS the biggest rubbish in the world. In my interim government proposal I made it quite clear we only needed a basis. This need not be longer than five pages. As long as we have the realities of our situation, on that basis we can work out the other details later on.

● What is your opinion of a possible triangular conference between the Turnhalle, South Africa and Swapo?

SWAPO has locked itself out of the Turnhalle. After apparent attempts by Dr Kissinger to persuade them to take part, they only went more communist and hardened their attitude. Swapo say they have nothing to say to the people of South West Africa because they represent them. They are demanding the withdrawal of South African forces before they will talk at all. Must we then suppose the Russians will look after the defence of South West? The onus to talk is on Swapo, but talking to Swapo would be a senseless exercise in futility.

● Swapo rejects the Turnhalle because it is structured along ethnic lines. Otherwise they might agree to take part. SWAPO rejects the ethnic basis because Swapo rejects everything. If you turned the Turnhalle delegates into angels, Swapo would reject them because they came from heaven.

● How do you view the

CMT

possibility of elections to test support for Swapo?

I CAN only talk on behalf of the Whites. I would like to hold a referendum amongst the Whites to test their support of Swapo. But we cannot prescribe what other ethnic groups should do. The Ovambos can say they held an election to test support for the Turnhalle and got the support of their people. The Hereros can say they never held a democratic election in their lives so why should they do so now?

● What about UN-supervised elections?

I REJECT this idea entirely because the United Nations has shown it is not impartial. The United Nations has recognised Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the inhabitants of South West Africa without consulting anyone inside the territory. If the UN held elections the result would be a foregone conclusion. But I have no objection to observers from neutral countries like Britain and America.

● It is often said the ethnic basis of the Turnhalle is an attempt to impose apartheid in disguise on South West Africa.

IN THE United Kingdom, Scotland and Wales want independence and the British government is busy hurrying legislation through parliament. We are trying to do exactly the same thing here, but are being accused of apartheid in disguise.

● How do the Turnhalle resolutions to scrap discriminatory measures fit in with National Party policy? NATIONAL PARTY policy has never been one of discrimination. Many apartheid measures were created to avoid friction between the races. These are now causing friction so

they are being dropped. This sort of thing began even before the Turnhalle and we just carried on the process.

● Do you agree with the opening of hotels and other facilities to all races?

IF I didn't agree, my delegation would have vetoed the resolution in the Turnhalle. In fact, I even say we should go a lot further. But of course, this has to be done in a gradual and decent manner, otherwise we might miss the goal altogether. I know what my people are prepared to accept and what they are not prepared to accept.

● You have criticised the Press heavily lately and threatened action. What is your opinion of the Press and what action do you envisage?

THERE is much negative reporting going on both in South Africa and South West Africa. The Press constantly tries to set peo-

ple against each other and sow suspicion between delegates of the conference. If this sort of thing continues, we will have to take steps against the Press and certain journalists. I have called on the Press to stop their negative practices, but they don't want to listen.

● It has been said that you and Mr Du Plessis sometimes take important decisions without consulting Mr Mudge.

I AM surprised to hear such a thing and I will now think back to see if I can remember such a case. Mr Mudge is the chairman and Mr Du Plessis and I sit far away from him. We sometimes have to adopt a viewpoint without being able to consult him. But when it comes to real policy statement, we talk from time to time.

● Do you regard it necessary for a possible Turnhalle solution to be acceptable internationally? IT ISN'T necessary, al-

though it would make things a lot easier. If the world can recognise Angola when the MPLA only represent about 25 per cent of the population, I don't see how they can fail to recognise South West Africa, whatever the constitution will be.

● Why have you never appeared at one of the Turnhalle's many multiracial report-back meetings?

MULTIRACIAL meetings are taking place at the moment, but the important thing for me is the White man. I and the White delegation have accepted responsibility for the Whites of this territory and so I have spoken to many Whites, which is my prime duty. Maybe you could say I am not capable or qualified enough to speak before a multiracial audience. I can speak to Whites because I can anticipate what they will be thinking, but I cannot be so presumptuous as to do that for other groups.

Mr Eben van Zyl. Swapo has locked itself out.

RDm
6/12/76
Swapo

denies use of foreign troops

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Mr. Peter Katjavivi, publicity and information secretary of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation, said in a telephone call from Brussels yesterday that no foreign troops were involved in the movement's fighting wing in Angola.

He said he was concerned at reports that former Vietcong instructors and advisers were with Swapo guerrillas in southern Angola. "There are no foreign soldiers among Swapo fighting units," he said.

But, Mr Katjavivi added, the movement reserved the right to call in foreign military assistance if it was ever needed. "A request for foreign troops depends entirely on what South Africa's action is going to be."

Swapo guerrillas use southern Angola as a jump-off area to infiltrate South West Africa. The long, bush-covered border which stretches 1300 km from the Atlantic to the Zambian border at the Caprivi Strip, is patrolled by South African security forces.

A South African strategist said in Pretoria yesterday that Swapo's involvement with the MPLA was proved from accounts provided to newsmen by thousands of refugees who had streamed across the border to Owambo to escape the fighting.

225.

225

ADN 6/2/78
**Bid to kill
councillor**

SWAPO terrorists from Angola had made a second unsuccessful attempt to kill a member of the Owambo Legislative Council, the SABC reported yesterday.

Mr Oswil Mukulu, a member of the directorate of the Owambo Development Corporation, was not at home when the terrorists ransacked his house, according to the report.

Unable to find him, the terrorists set fire to the house. — Sapa.

225
258

Soldier

ARGUS 17/12/76

dies in

border

'sneak

attack'

The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA — A member of the South African security forces was killed by terrorist fire in the operational area on Wednesday, it was announced by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today.

Corporal T. G. Conway of Kildale Road, Ferguson Township, Port Elizabeth, was on patrol near the border when he was shot.

It was not known whether the terrorist fire, in what was described as a 'sneak attack', came from across the border or whether the terrorists had actually crossed the border.

The other members of the patrol returned the fire but did not appear to have inflicted any casualties on the terrorists.

OTHER INCIDENTS

Corporal Conway was married and his wife Mrs E. Conway has been informed of his death. Defence Headquarters were today unable to give his age or to say whether he had any children.

In other incidents this week an Ovambo headman's kraal was razed, 252 more refugees crossed the border seeking safety and an unmarked aircraft flew over the operational area.

Although it had been expected that there would be a significant increase in terrorist activity with the arrival of the rainy season, which makes tracking and vehicle movement more difficult, there has been no big effort after a month.

1 800 REFUGEES

The 252 people who crossed the border in the past week or 10 days increased the number of refugees in the operational area to 1 858, mainly women and children.

The refugees reported that MPIA forces had tried to obstruct their flight from Angola and had fired on them.

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Violence threats: De Wet hits out

Memo. 2
November 1976

CONFERENCE

Arising from a meeting
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Mary Potts and Barry I

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6. Paper on Trauma,
7. Proposal to institute medical students disease and to do in prevalence, make facilities available for treatment and prevention, effects of the disease, costs of its occurrence, costs of curing or preventing the complaint and the benefits of doing so.
8. Need to write up the project on measles done by Dr. Dick and study the results in terms of legislation and reduced incidence of measles.
9. Proposal for an action committee to provide information and stimulate interest in team project work and liaise with Saldru. Suggestion that initial research on a number of diseases i.e. the literature available, previous research, would be most helpful. In March Saldru and the action committee should meet again to research official sources of statistics in more detail and to organise the research teams. The teams should work towards a report which may or may not count towards their course, which should be ready by June or July. In July or August a workshop might be held (later would interfere with exams) at which the reports could be presented and discussed, and fieldwork planned to fill in important gaps in the data available. The fieldwork could then be done in some cases as project work for electives or courses, during the long vac' in summer 1977/78.

SWAKOPMUND — South West Africans would not allow threats of escalating terrorism to intimidate them; Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said here yesterday

Delivering a Day of the Covenant address, Mr De Wet said threats of increased violence, against the territory from the north and terrorism were real. But South West Africa would hit back with violence, should this be necessary to maintain law and order.

Leaders in South West Africa should tell the world in no uncertain terms that they wished to solve their problems without interference from outside

"These terrorists have as their main target to force South West Africa back into barbarism and chaos. But like our ancestors, we will not run away from threats," he said.

South West Africans were prepared to apply in practice constitutional guidelines now being evolved by leaders of all population groups as well as guidelines still to be established by them.

He said the time had come for the people of South West Africa — the whites as well — to get their priorities right. Most important of these was that everybody who stood for peace, progress and

happiness should get together and attempt to "find one another."

"It had to be accepted that there would have to be eventual power-sharing in mutual affairs, but individual groups would have to retain control over affairs affecting them only," he said — SAPA

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prevention, effects of the disease, costs

Saldru is willing to help with any current or proposed research as far as limited medical knowledge allows, e.g. planning, drawing up questionnaires etc. Contact Saldru, Division of Research - School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700. Telephone: 69-8531 Ext. 453.

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Corporal killed in sneak attack

Pretoria Bureau

A member of the South African Security Forces was killed by terrorist fire in the operational area on Wednesday, Defence headquarters said in Pretoria today.

He was Corporal T. G. Conway of 20 Kildare Road, Ferguson Township, Port Elizabeth, who was on patrol near the border when he was shot.

It was not known

whether the terrorist fire in what was described as a "sneak attack" came from across the border or whether the terrorists had crossed it.

Other members of the patrol returned the fire but did not appear to have inflicted any casualties on the terrorists.

Corporal Conway was married and his wife, Mrs E Conway, has been told of his death. Defence headquarters were unable

To Page 3, Col 10

225

Swapo in new feud

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK. — A rift between the South West Africa People's Organisation and one of the other major independence movements is threatening the future of the Namibia National Convention

The NNC is one of three umbrella bodies under which nearly all political parties in the territory are grouped.

At an extraordinary meeting of the NNC in Windhoek at the weekend, Swapo terminated its membership

The two remaining members are the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) and the Damara Tribal Executive. The other members of the NNC were recently swallowed up by Swapo

The feud between Swapo and Swanu emanates from the United Nations recognition of Swapo as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people" and alleged irregularities in Swapo leadership

ACCUSED

At a Press conference last night Swapo alleged that the NNC had become "a platform for hijacking the Namibian revolution"

Swanu was accused of trying to subvert Swapo and discredit the movement.

The acting national chairman of Swapo, Mr. K. A. J. Katamila, said the controversy had almost brought the NNC's work to a standstill.

Swapo stressed, however, that it was still prepared to co-operate with Swanu on matters of national interest.

Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signet pr
Gardner, H. The Metaphysical Poet

Donne, Complete Poetry and Select
Spenser, Poetical Works ed. J.C

Prescribed Books:

The course will be divided into three stages from Spenser - Donne, some Jacob from Spenser - Donne, some Jacob will be on the relation of genre. The second section will be on the relation of genre. The second section will be on the relation of genre. The second section will be on the relation of genre.

Course Description:

Mr G. Beiner; Mr P.H.

Lecturers: Mr G. Beiner; Mr P.H.

LITERATURE OF THE

(Oxford paperback).

English Verse and Prose (2nd edition).

Ed. K. Sisam, Fourteenth Century

Eds. J.A.W. Bennett & G.V. Smith

Ed. F.N. Robinson, The Works

Prescribed Books: BAROQUE PERIOD

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Lecturers: Professor A. Lennox

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1) MIDDLE

Lecturers: Professor A. Lennox

Professor A. Lennox

Course Description:

A literary, textual and dial

Prescribed Books: BAROQUE PERIOD

Ed. F.N. Robinson, The Works

Eds. J.A.W. Bennett & G.V. Smith

Ed. K. Sisam, Fourteenth Century

English Verse and Prose

(Oxford paperback).

LITERATURE OF THE

Lecturers: Mr G. Beiner; Mr P.H.

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Prescribed Books:

Spenser, Poetical Works ed. J.C

Donne, Complete Poetry and Select

Gardner, H. The Metaphysical Poet

Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signet pr

Swapo withdraws from alliance

20/12/76

WINDHOEK.— The South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) announced here last night that it had severed its ties with the Namibia National Convention (NNC), an umbrella organisation for black nationalist movements in South West Africa.

Swapo said it would now reorganise itself within South West Africa at grass-roots level.

The Swapo executive committee gave the reason for the split as political differences with another influential member-organisation, the South West African National Union (Swanu)

Swapo alleged Swanu had joined the NNC to subvert Swapo activities, but Swapo said it would still be prepared to deliberate with Swanu and the Damara Tribal Executive on matters of national interest. These are now the only two movements left in the NNC — SAPA

SWA 21/12/75

to get puppet head—MacBride

LONDON—The South African Government was planning to set up a mainly black government probably under the leadership of Herero Chief Clemens Kapuuo in South West Africa next month, the outgoing United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, Mr Sean MacBride, told a meeting at Westminster last night.

In what was probably his final official task in the position for which he won a Nobel Peace Prize during his first year of office in 1974 Mr MacBride called on the British and US governments to state categorically that they would not support such a government in the territory.

Mr MacBride said there was anxiety in African and UN circles and in Swaziland "the authentic representative of the

Namibian people" behind the scenes about the territory talks about the territory between the South African and US governments.

South West Africa remained under UN jurisdiction, he said, UN pollution on the territory was

clearly set out in Security Council resolutions. Nothing less than this policy, which included UN-supervised and controlled elections in the territory and the complete withdrawal of South African forces, would be ac-

ceptable to the world organisation, the people of the territory or the OAU.

Implementation of this policy was the only way of getting a peaceful transition to self-rule for South West Africa, he said. The alternative was

a full-scale war of "liberation."

If South Africa defied international opinion and created a "puppet government" in the territory, he could see a situation arising where Swaziland would request and receive OAU,

Angolan and possibly Nigerian military support.

This would involve Cuban advisers and technicians with the Angolans. Swaziland would also, in this event, welcome whatever arms it could get from the Soviet Union.

He was concerned, he said, at the "massive South African military build-up" in the territory, particularly over the past two months.

It was possible that this build-up, coupled with the Rhodesian Government's construction of three aerial bases in the southern part of that country, and the intensification of Unita's military activity in southern Angola, was part of a joint strategy between the Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Smith and the South African Premier Mr Vorster to create a "mini-war in southern Africa" and appeal for international aid against the Cubans.

Sapa

225

229

Corporal killed on border

Defence Correspondent

A 28-year-old Citizen
Force man, Corporal Ben-
jamin Johannes Schoe-
man, was killed on Sun-
day afternoon in a skir-
mish in the operational
area. Defence Headquar-
ters announced today.

A terrorist was also
killed in the border area
this week.

Corporal Schoeman, of
Koedoe Street, Potgieters-
rus, leaves his wife, Lene,
and their two-year-old
daughter, Wanda.

Mrs Schoeman was un-
der sedation today. Her
father, Mr J J van der
Westhuizen, said the fami-
ly had received the news
at noon yesterday.

NEW YORK. — The UN General Assembly yesterday gave its seal of approval to Black revolt in Southern Africa, in one case, Rhodesia, without any dissenting vote.

By 107 votes to six with 12 members abstaining, the world body formally declared support for armed struggle of the indigenous people of South West Africa, to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united country. It also strongly condemned South Africa for persistently refusing to withdraw from the former German colony, and de-

RDM 21 12 76
UN supports violent revolution in SWA

clared the illegal occupation" to be an act of aggression against the people and against the UN.

The Security Council was urged to meet to consider urgently the imposition of an arms embargo against South Africa, reports Sapa-Reuter. This was vetoed by the United States, France and Britain

in October.

RICHARD WALKER writes that the demand for a blanket arms embargo will be put to the Security Council when it is felt the maximum pressure can be exerted on the new American administration and its Black ambassador Mr Andrew Young. Late February is the most likely

time.

In a surge of warlike words, Swapo was hailed as the sole authentic representative of South West Africans.

But Pretoria's lobby was ready and hit back with full page advertisements in such prestige papers as the New York Times and the Washington Post.

They were placed by the London-based Club of Ten group aimed also at the next stage in the onslaught — today when Transkei comes under attack in the Security Council through a Lesotho charge about border closure.

Only seven nations — Britain, America, France, Belgium, West Germany, Luxembourg and Canada voted against the "armed struggle" resolution. There were also 12 abstentions.

None voted against Rhodesia's isolation. The United States protested at the committee stage at being specifically attacked for its chrome shipments.

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Old 'allies'

back UN

on SWA

violence

* 21/12/76

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — Some of South Africa's oldest international associates, including countries which have diplomatic relations with the Republic, have backed a United Nations resolution which supports armed struggle in South West Africa.

The resolution, endorsed earlier by the UN Decolonisation Committee, is the first in the world organisation's 31-year history to support armed struggle and violence.

It was adopted yesterday by the General Assembly with 107 votes in favour, six against and 12 abstentions. Opposing the resolution were the United States and the countries of Western Europe.

Those in favour included Argentina, Brazil, Australia, Iran, Swaziland, the Ivory Coast, Botswana, Lesotho, the Central African Republic, Liberia, Senegal, Portugal, Zambia and Gabon.

Paraguay, Mozambique and Angola were absent for the vote. Among countries which abstained were Canada and Malawi which have — up to now — consistently opposed violence as a means of resolving the SWA dispute.

REFLECTION

The vote was a surprising blow to South Africa and a reflection of the country's beleaguered international position.

Not only does the resolution give an element of legitimacy to Swapo's terrorist war in SWA, but it is a basis on which later action by the international community could be taken.

Countries in Africa which previously supported detente and which opposed violence in SWA until a few weeks ago — Botswana, the Central African Republic, Zambia, the Ivory Coast and Liberia among them — have now apparently abandoned hope of a peaceful solution to the dispute.

Only a fortnight ago the Ivory Coast proposed sending an "exploratory mission" to South Africa to discuss peaceful ways of resolving the SWA dispute. It appears that the suggestion was not followed up by Pretoria, or was rejected.

REASONING

Countries which have diplomatic relations with South Africa at ambassadorial level — Portugal, Argentina and Australia — voted unexpectedly for the resolution, although they expressed reservations about the "armed struggle" aspects.

Countries maintaining legations in South Africa and currently under intense international pressure to loosen their bonds with the Republic — Brazil and Iran — followed suit.

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Swanu

—moves

* 21/12/76

to fight

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—Another liberation movement, the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), has made tentative moves to join the armed struggle in the territory.

This came to light at a meeting of the Namibia National Convention (NNC), of which Swanu is a member.

Up to now the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), which terminated its membership of the NNC at the weekend, was the only movement involved in the armed struggle.

However, the Swanu initiative was frustrated by Swapo's refusal to absorb members of another movement in its "liberation army," according to the NNC.

This indicates the extent of the rift between Swapo and Swanu. Swapo's withdrawal from the NNC was the result of irreconcilable differences with Swanu.

At last night's meeting of the NNC, the acting chairman, Mr K. A. Kanguochi, said that the movement was determined to find a solution to the problems facing South West Africa.

ABSORBED

"Whether it be by peaceful or violent means will be determined by circumstances."

But Mr Kanguochi did not exclude the possibility of the NNC establishing its own "liberation army."

Failure to convince Swanu and the Damara tribal executive to disband and join Swapo, was one of the main reasons the organisation terminated its membership of the NNC.

Swanu and the DTE are the only remaining members of the NNC. The others were recently absorbed by Swapo.

However, the NNC is optimistic about gaining new members.

South West Africans studying at universities in

the Republic have rejected the proposed Turnhalle interim government.

At a multi-racial rally under the auspices of the Namibian Students' Organisation (Namsos) in Okahandja, the students:

- Demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners,
- Called for the opening of schools to all races,
- Demanded the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from the territory,
- Called for Walvis Bay to be handed over to South West Africa; and
- Expressed themselves in favour of the immediate abolition of migrant labour.

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Africa

RDM 22/12/76

OAU split over SWA, says prof

WINDHOEK—The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was in two minds about the recognition of the Turnhalle constitutional conference as a solution to the problems of South West Africa, Prof Mburumba Kerina said yesterday.

One group of African states within the OAU was in favour of a constitutional solution and another opposed the constitutional talks because the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) had made the tactical error of keeping itself outside the Turnhalle talks he said.

Prof Kerina issued a

statement before he left the J G Strijdom Airport near Windhoek for a short overseas visit to try and "sell" the constitutional conference.

A founder member of Swapo, he recently returned to South West Africa, declaring himself in favour of the Turnhalle talks, after living in exile for 24 years.

"It is clear that the racial policies of South Africa in Namibia and the primacy of European interests in the distribution of political power and wealth are the gravest challenge we face in the territory", he said—Sapa

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OAU SPLIT ON TURNHALLE SAYS SWAPO FOUNDER

N.M. 22/12/76

WINDHOEK — The Organisation of African Unity was in two minds about recognising the Turnhalle constitutional conference as a solution to the problems of South West Africa, Professor Mburumba Kerina said here yesterday.

One group of African States within the OAU was in favour of a constitutional solution and another opposed the talks because the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) had made the tactical error of keeping itself outside the Turnhalle talks, he said.

Prof. Kerina, a founder member of Swapo, issued a statement before he left J. G. Strydom Airport near here for a short overseas visit. He is due to return early in the new year. He recently returned to South West declaring himself in favour of the Turnhalle talks, after living in exile for 24 years.

He had said earlier he would return overseas for a number of weeks before resumption of the conference to "sell" it and South West Africa in general.

"The issue which seems to create cleavage within the OAU is a fine distinction some members are making between two major points of view," Prof. Kerina said.

"Some are opposed to the Turnhalle conference because their stepchild, Swapo, has kept itself out of the conference due to its own tactical mistakes and lack of objective and subjective historical facts about the current political developments in the territory.

"Other States are in favour of a constitutional solution of the Namibian problem in view of the successful application of this procedure in many African countries."

He hoped the OAU would avoid mistakes made elsewhere in Africa and move in the direction of complimenting efforts within South West to solve the territory's problems.

"In the Rhodesian case, the OAU recognises internal and external groups, he said. "The same policy must be applied to Namibia."

Behind a facade of distorted history and false propaganda lurked the spectre of the OAU and the United Nations recognising only a single faction in SWA as the authentic representative of all citizens, Professor Kerina said.

"The United Nations is a party to this abominable policy in violation of its own international responsibilities towards Namibians."

He added: "It is clear that the racial policies of South Africa in Namibia and the primacy of European interests in the distribution of political power and wealth are the gravest challenge we face in the territory.

"We in Namibia believe as all other African leaders did prior to their independence that a constitutional conference is a sine qua non to the pursuit of the fundamental right to self-determination.

"The Namibian leaders at home are not responsible for the political and tactical blunders of those who have decided to remain outside the constitutional conference." — (Sapa.)

PETIT
Pierre André
né le 7 décembre 1944 à Bordeaux

ETUDES ET DIPLOMES:

- Baccalauréat (Philosophie)
- Préparation à l'Ecole Normale Supérieure (Lycée Michel-Montaigne)
- Certificat d'Etudes Littéraires Françaises, Latin et Grec
- Licence ès Lettres classiques de Bordeaux, 1968
- Maîtrise ès Lettres modernes sur André Gide - Université de Bordeaux
- Master's Degree (M.A.) en Littérature U.S.A., 1972
- Doctorat ès Lettres (3ème cycle) contemporaine (Université de Bordeaux)
- en préparation: Doctorat ès Lettres critique des écrivains français

ENSEIGNEMENT:

- 1968-1969: West Chester State University (Instructor)
- 1968-1969: Villanova University, Villanova, Pa., U.S.A. (Lecturer)
- été 1969: Université de Pau (Faculté des Lettres): Centre d'Etudes Françaises des Pyrénées, Etudiants Californiens, University of California (Teaching Assistant)
- 1969-1970: Université de Bordeaux (Faculté des Lettres): Centre des Etudiants Californiens, University of California (Teaching Assistant)
- 1970-1971: Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., U.S.A. (Visiting Lecturer)
- 1971-1973: West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa., U.S.A. (au titre de la Coopération pour le Ministère des Affaires étrangères) (Assistant-Professor)
- depuis 1974: University of Cape Town, Afrique du Sud (Lecturer)
- fonctions actuelles: Maître-Assistant (système français)
Assistant-Professor (système américain)
Lecturer (système anglais)

COURS ENSEIGNES:

- Elementary and Intermediate French
- Français élémentaire et intermédiaire par méthodes individualisées
- Français I, II, III (langue et grammaire)
- Conversation française
- Civilisation française (traditionnelle et contemporaine, niveaux "undergraduate" et "graduate")
- Stylistique: exercices de style (séminaire "graduate")
- Le roman français au XXème siècle
- Panorama de la littérature française des XIXème et XXème siècles
- Théâtre français contemporain (Anouilh, Sartre, Beckett, Tournier, Genet)
- Roman et cinéma français (séminaire)
- André Gide: autobiographie et roman (séminaire)

UN names
Finn to
SWA post

UNITED NATIONS
The General Assembly yesterday appointed Mr Martti Ahtisaari of Finland as United Nations commissioner for "Namibia" (South West Africa) for a one-year term beginning on January 1.

He succeeds Mr Sean MacBride of Ireland.

Mr Ahtisaari, ambassador to Tanzania, was nominated by Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim on the advice of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), recognised by the UN as the sole authentic representative of the South West African people.

Mr MacBride, former head of Amnesty International and former Foreign Minister of Ireland, fell from favour with both America and Russia and decided to retire despite strong support from African Members. — Sapa-
Reuter

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en Hypô-Khâgne et

L.G. classique:
aux, 1965)
et Grec - Université

et de Recherches
of Pennsylvania,

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hèse: André Gide

ster, Pa., U.S.A.

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2. (b)

M = Stock of quantity of money in circulation at any point of time. This is determined by the monetary authorities, the activities of commercial banks, state and public. We can assume that it is changed autonomously by m.a. from time to time.

V = Velocity of circulation of existing money stock i.e. number of times that each unit of money on average changes hands (or turns over) in the course of say a year. This would mean the same thing as the length of time between receiving money and spending it. eg. If there was a R1 note and in a year it changed hands in the course of trade 100 times, $M = 1$, $V = 100$ and MV would be total amount of money

23/12/76 STAR
**Exiles ask
to return
to SWA**

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo exiles in Kenya have asked the constitutional conference for permission to come home

Their request will be discussed at the Turnhalle's next session in January

This was revealed by the leader of the Baster delegation, Dr Ben Africa, on his return from the Pan African Christian Leadership Assembly in Nairobi

It is a further boost for the Turnhalle, which recently succeeded in luring back several former Swapo leaders, including the organisation's one-time chairman, Professor Nburumba Kerina

DESIRE

Dr Africa said that the exiles' desire to come home was the result of several informal discussions with them in Nairobi

"I found them ill-informed about developments here and disillusioned with their sponsors

"I did a lot of straight talking — with the result that many of them are interested in coming back"

Found after 24 years

COLLEEN HENDRIKS of The Star's Africa News Service reports on an unexpected encounter.

A car pulled up outside Windhoek's Grand Hotel — it was Mburumba Kerina home after 24 years in exile.

She need not have worried. He had eyes only for her — his daughter, Bella. "That's my child," he said bounding over to embrace her.

CHANGE

His return had significant political implications in South West Africa. But it meant even more to the sense of a woman who had been pacing up and down in front of the hotel.

"I was only two years old when he left to find his studies overseas. Like every other child, I missed him."

I did a double take. I was not aware that Professor Kerina had brought his daughter with him from New York. And she spoke Afrikaans, at that.

Up to now her life had been no different from that of any young woman in the townships.

With her father abroad, and her mother dead by the time she was 13, Bella was forced to go out to work after standard six.

Her first job was here in Windhoek. Then she moved to Walvis Bay, where she lived with her maternal grandmother, a 70-year-old woman of German descent.

She recognised him — from the picture in her photograph album. But could he recognise her?

to meet Professor Kerina, who had long campaigned from abroad for political change in South West. The receptionist rang his room.

"She's in room 416." The receptionist had, meanwhile, established that the professor was out.

My knock was answered by an attractive young woman in a pink lace dressing gown.

Yes, she nodded, Professor Kerina was her father. But she was not from New York.

New York City University. He kept in touch the years and phoned from Johannesburg or way back from the first independence elections.

"Isabella, hier's jemaand om jou pa te sien," she said.

Yes, she nodded, Professor Kerina was her father. But she was not from New York.

With her father abroad, and her mother dead by the time she was 13, Bella was forced to go out to work after standard six.

Her first job was here in Windhoek. Then she moved to Walvis Bay, where she lived with her maternal grandmother, a 70-year-old woman of German descent.

She recognised him — from the picture in her photograph album. But could he recognise her?

Bella Kerina — looking forward to a shiny future. Kerina in one of those bookable hours on the outskirts of Windhoek. Bella, the daughter of her father, the African mother of African notes at

DD 24/12/76 Swapo plans to step up war next year

WINDHOEK — Military and police authorities in South West Africa said yesterday there were no indications of any planned guerilla attacks on the border or civil unrest in the territory over the festive season.

But in London, Swapo's publicity secretary, Mr P Katjavivi, said South West Africans could expect an escalation of Swapo's armed struggle in the territory with outside help next year.

He said Swapo would be compelled to call on an "assembly" of countries to assist in repelling South Africa from the territory. The movement would

have to rely on alliances with its "friends" — whom he did not specify — because of South Africa's ever increasing military power in the territory.

He regretted that there were blacks in the territory who "existed through the mercy of South Africa" and he made a sharp attack on Prof Mburumba Kerinan, a founder member of Swapo who recently returned from exile to support the Turnhalle constitutional talks.

Mr Katjavivi rejected Prof Kerinan's assertion that the OAU was divided on the Turnhalle issue.

Whites in the territory were "putting their

money on the wrong horse by making alliances with certain expatriates, he claimed.

Meanwhile, Mr A Kloppers, leader of the Coloured delegation to the Turnhalle, said yesterday that when the interim government was set up next year, the past must be forgotten when whites were the only people with a say in the territory.

He said the interim government would have its weaknesses, but at least it would be a point of departure for whites, Coloureds and blacks to have an equal say in the future government and independence of the territory — DDC

JOHN WITHEROE portrays Swapo leader Sam Nujoma 24/12/76 DD

Vorster's SWA enemy

For a man who has spent 16 years in exile constructing an African liberation movement Sam Nujoma shows remarkable patience. This composure stems from a growing conviction within his South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) that victory is within its grasp.

Swapo has several good reasons for feeling confident. Its previous diplomatic efforts have meant that the proposal put forward by the Windhoek constitutional conference for independence for South West Africa in 1978 has met with only lukewarm approval by the Western powers. The exclusion of Swapo from the talks and the intransigence of South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and Mr Nujoma himself in failing to agree on satisfactory conditions for direct discussions has posed several problems.

None the less, it is widely predicted that some kind of compromise will be worked out and that eventually Swapo and South Africa, will confront one another across the negotiating table and hammer out a more widely acceptable form of independence.

If this diplomatic initiative fails, Swapo will step up the guerilla war it has been fighting for the last ten years along SWA's northern borders.

South Africa, and the Americans, are very conscious of the presence of large numbers of Cuban troops just across the border in Angola. Cuban leader Fidel Castro has pledged his support for the struggle in SWA.

The likelihood of some form of settlement with Swapo will mean that many of its present prominent members will become the future leaders of an independent Namibia. The co-ordinator of these diplomatic and military efforts is Sam Nujoma, Swapo's president, a big, bearded, relaxed man with a reputation for survival in the harsh jungle of liberation politics. Over the decade and a half he has built

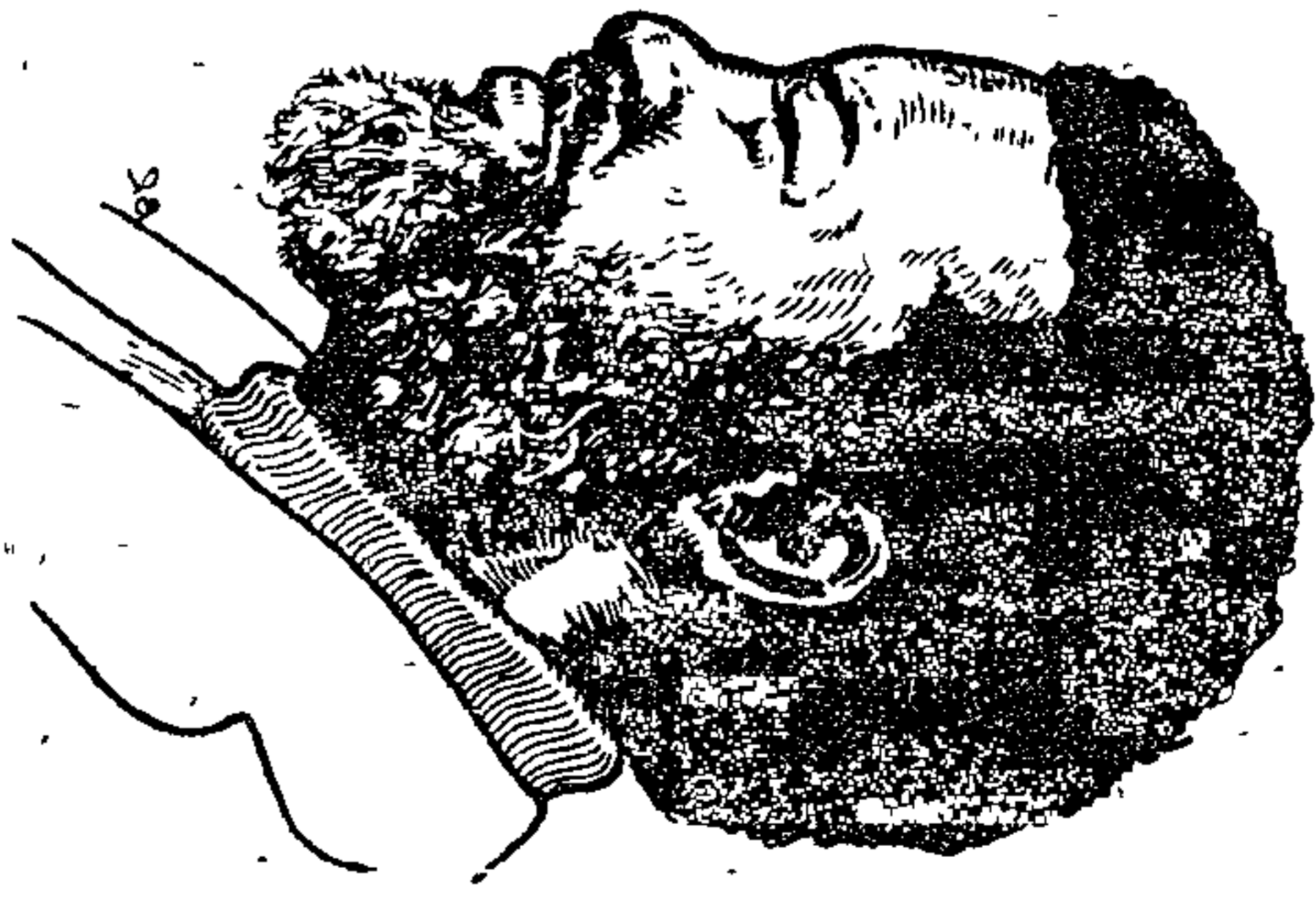
up Swapo from a spasmodic protest movement against contract labour to an internationally-based liberation organisation, Mr Nujoma has managed to survive all challenges to his leadership. Only this year he squashed a growing dispute within Swapo in Zambia by having 60 dissident members arrested, including two members of the Central Executive.

Mr Nujoma fled from SWA in 1960 after organising resistance to labour conditions. He appeared before the United Nations and challenged South African occupation of the mandated territory. However, in 1966 Swapo received a severe setback when the World Court refused to condemn South African rule. Swapo launched the guerilla war more as proof of its determination than with any great hope of achieving military victory.

Mr Nujoma is denounced by South Africa, and especially by Mr Vorster, who nurses a particular antipathy against him, as being an out-and-out communist. However, though Mr Nujoma may well apply Marxist interpretation and rhetoric to events in Southern Africa, the provisional constitution that Swapo has drawn up for an independent Namibia incorporates full democratic freedoms.

While Mr Nujoma provides the effective leadership of the moment, the founder of Swapo is idling away his time on Robben Island. Herman Toivo was imprisoned in 1968 for 29 years for assisting guerillas in Ovamboland.

The vice-president of Swapo, Mishkek



MR NUJOMA

Myungo, founded the Caprivi African National Union, which merged with Swapo in 1964. He has been described as a "tall, lean, studious nationalist leader with ruthless determination" and is considered to be more militantly left-wing than the other Swapo leaders.

Trained in South Africa as a teacher he returned to his native Caprivi and took part in a protest march that ended with two blacks being shot by the police. Myungo escaped into Zambia and joined Swapo. His energy and growing influence was recognised in 1970 when he was promoted to vice-president at the age of 30.

Peter Katjavivi is Swapo's Western European representative and as such has considerable influence on relations with European powers. Some people tip him for high office in independent Namibia as a government successor or rival to Nujoma. However, Katjavivi is essentially a backroom operator, more of an organiser than demagogue. He appears more at ease dealing with small groups than haranguing larger crowds.

The South African Government frequently alleges that Swapo is in effect two organisations — the internal and external wings. Both branches reiterate that they are one organisation. Danie Tjongarero, the Windhoek spokesman for Swapo, says that "what difference there is between two wings is merely that they means are different, the ends are exactly the same." — OFNS.

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Swapo try to spark incident

Mercury Correspondent 24/12/76

JOHANNESBURG — Swapo terrorists have committed several border violations in the past week, with the suspected aim of trying to create an international incident between South Africa and Angola.

According to details put out by South African Defence headquarters in Pretoria last night, terrorists have several

times fired on South African security forces from across the Angolan border.

According to acting Colonel Hannes Botha, chief of Army Operations, the shooting was not effective and the pilot continued his mission.

This week, Corporal Benjamin Johannes Schoeman (28), of Potgietersrus, was killed when terrorists fired on a temporary camp near the border.

According to a military strategist in Pretoria, the terrorists appear to be trying to tempt security forces to adopt a policy of hot pursuit into Angola, thereby causing an international incident which could have widespread repercussions.

The terrorists fired from inside Angola

According to Col. Botha, the Owambo people are helping security forces to find landmines planted by Swapo terrorists

Two days ago, terrorists fired on a SAAF Cessna light aircraft patrolling the border to check the newly erected border fence

Again the gunfire came from within Angolan territory.

"It often happens that the local population points out the landmines planted by terrorists or even warns the security forces against using certain roads," he said.

The acting Chief of the Defence Force, Lt. Gen. Bob Rogers, this week visited security forces in the operational area.

"Your presence here is a reflection of South Africa's determination to protect that which is ours, no matter what the cost may be," he told the men on the border.

ADM 24.12.76

Swapo violated border, says Defence Force

Staff Reporter
SWAPO terrorists have committed several border violations during the past week.

The South African Defence Force last night described how terrorists have on several occasions fired from across the Angolan border on South African security forces in the Operational Area.

Earlier this week Corporal Benjamin Johannes Schoeman, 28, of Potgietersrus, was killed when terrorists fired on a temporary camp.

Two days ago terrorists fired on a light aircraft patrolling the newly

erected border fence. The fire was not effective.

Military and police authorities in South West Africa do not expect any planned terrorist attacks on the border or civil unrest in the territory over the festive period.

But Swapo's publicity officer, Mr Peter Katjavivi, warned South West Africans to expect an escalation of Swapo aggression next year — with outside help.

He said Swapo would be compelled to call on an "assembly" of countries — which he did not name — to repel South Africa from the territory.

Cape Times 24/12/76

Swapo violating border—SADF

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Swapo terrorists have committed several border violations during the past week with the suspected aim of trying to create an international incident between South Africa and Angola.

According to details released by South African Defence Force Headquarters in Pretoria last night, terrorists have on several occasions fired on South African security forces in the operational area from across the

Angolan border. Earlier this week Corporal Benjamin Johannes Schoeman, 28, of Potgietersrus, was killed when terrorists opened fire on a temporary camp close to the Angolan border. The terrorists fired from positions inside Angola.

Two days ago, terrorists fired on a SAAF Cessna light aircraft which was patrolling the border to check the newly erected border fence. Once again the gunfire came from within

Angolan territory. According to Colonel Hannes Botha, Chief of Army Operations, the fire was not effective and the plot continued his mission.

Colonel Botha said the Ovambo people were helping security forces to locate landmines planted in the territory by Swapo terrorists.

According to a military strategist in Pretoria, the terrorists appear to be trying to tempt security forces to adopt a policy of hot pursuit across the border into Angola, thereby causing an international incident which would have widespread repercussions.

Meanwhile, the Air Force has been working overtime to distribute mail in the operational area to ensure that the men receive it before Christmas Day. Between December 11 and 18, more than 57 190 items were received at Grooifontein, of which 1 471 were parcels.

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24/12/76, DD
Terrorists' rude note

PRETORIA — The South African Security Forces in the operational area in South West Africa have received a Christmas message from the terrorists on the border.
Col H Botha, Acting Director of Army Operations, said here yesterday the message was found at a point where the border fence had been cut.
A notice, pinned to a pole and written half in

English and half Afrikaans, read: "Vorster verkoop julle Ons moer julle van nou af tot julle regkom Swapo will win. Namibia will be free."
On the ground under the pole was written in large letters: "Boer jou moer."
The security force patrol who found the message left an appropriate but unprintable reply. — SAPA

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24/12/76 DD
**Swapo shoot at
security forces**

JOHANNESBURG — Swapo terrorists have committed several border violations during the past week with the suspected aim of trying to create an international incident between South Africa and Angola

According to details released by South African Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria last night, terrorists have on several occasions fired on South African security forces from across the Angolan border

Earlier this week, Cpl Benjamin Schoeman, 28 of Potgietersrus was killed when terrorists opened fire on a temporary camp located close to the Angolan border. The terrorists fired from positions inside Angola

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continued with the mission

According to a military strategist in Pretoria, the terrorists appear to be trying to tempt security forces to adopt a policy of hot pursuit across the border into Angola, thereby causing an international incident which would have widespread repercussions

According to Col Botha, the Owambo people are assisting security forces to locate landmines planted in the territory by Swapo terrorists

"It often happens that the local population point out the landmines planted by terrorists or even warn the security forces against using certain roads," he said

The acting Chief of the Defence Force, Lt Genl R Rogers, this week visited security forces in the operational area

"Your presence here is a reflection of South Africa's determination to protect that which is ours, no matter what the cost may be," he told the men on the border — DDC

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Germany

marks time on

Turnhalle talks

By DAVID PINCUS *2011/1/26*

THERE WILL be a revival of German investment interest in South Africa next year, Dr Gerd Fischer, director of the South Africa-German Chamber of Trade and Industry believes

"Tens of millions of Deutsche marks have been earmarked for investment in this country, if the Turnhalle talks on South West Africa and the Geneva conference on Rhodesia reach a quick and satisfactory conclusion," according to Dr Fischer.

There is still a lot of German interest in South Africa, but it all depends on the outcome of those talks

The flow of funds from Germany to South Africa has not dried up completely. German parent companies are still channelling funds to their South African subsidiaries.

This is obviously from large German companies, such as Siemens and Volkswagen. The only hesitancy being shown is by what I call middle-class German companies.

I am also optimistic about German trade with South Africa. Although there will be a small decrease in imports from Germany, I don't believe it will be all that much, because most of South African imports are vitally necessary capital goods.

Working on the theory that Germans traditionally stop spending and save their money when they foresee any form of economic recession, the views of Ulrich Kotzenberg, South Africa's trade consul in Munich, support Dr Fischer's contention.

He says capital investment in Germany is drying up because of the lack of orders from abroad and fears of the effects of the latest oil price hike.

Fears that German workers may be given an even bigger pay in industry than they already have may also be affecting the confidence of German industrialists to increase their already heavy investment.

Mr Kotzenberg says that the only noticeable capital investment in Germany now is in rationalisation.

He says too that a number of large German industrialists foresee a poor first half of 1977 for Germany, followed by a massive recession.

This feeling has rippled through to the man in the street. He has seen little evidence of the massive consumer buying that hallmarked Christmas last year.

You can even get parking space outside the large supermarkets and discount stores," he said.

What this means is that a lot of money is being saved in Germany at present, ready to be either spent or invested when the time and the place is right.

December 25, 1976.

Security now better in SWA

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12/25/76

WINDHOEK—The internal security position in South West Africa had improved to such an extent in the past year that the atmosphere in the territory was now more relaxed than it had been for a long time, the Administrator, Mr. Ben van der Walt, said here yesterday.

In his annual Christmas message, Mr. van der Walt said South West was unequivocally on the road to independence. There was no longer need for doubt that an interim government would be established in the territory during the coming year.

"The internal security position which caused great concern at the beginning of the year, has gradually improved and the internal atmosphere is more relaxed than it has been for a long time," he said.

"But the dangers have not diminished. The threats against southern Africa continue to increase and it will be wrong not to prepare ourselves to repulse even greater onslaughts in the new year."

The South West Africa constitutional conference had so far been able to deliberate in peace, Mr. van der Walt said.

"But we can expect that Swapo will do everything in its power to undermine the success so far made by the conference."

The constitutional conference had progressed to such an extent in recent times that there need no longer be any doubt that the proposed interim government would be established in South West Africa in the coming year.

"On the contrary, this is the only means by which decisions of the constitutional conference can be effectively implemented in practice."

Future

The talks had reached consensus on most aspects of the future constitution for South West Africa. There were still a number of important problems to be overcome, but there was general agreement among delegates to find a peaceful solution.

This was a guarantee that solutions would also be found for problems still outstanding, he said.

The Turnhalle leaders were aware that the success of the constitutional conference guaranteed peace, stability and progress for all the population groups.

"I wish to thank the South African Government and its defence force and police for the protection they have afforded South West Africa," he added. (Sapa.)

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Officer (23)

Killed

27/1/76
Pretoria Bureau

A Citizen Force officer, Second Lieutenant Christiaan John Swart (23), of Potchefstroom, was killed in a landmine explosion in the operational area last week.

Lieut. Swart, who completed his third year of legal studies at the University of Potchefstroom this year, volunteered for border duty for the duration of the university holidays. Colonel R. F. Brown, his stepfather, said in Pretoria today.

He completed his national service four years ago and was studying for a B Proc. degree.

Lieutenant Swart was active in student affairs in Potchefstroom and last year was chairman of the Thalia Theatre touring group at the university.

He was unmarried but had a girlfriend living in Phalaborwa who was also student at Potchefstroom University.

Defence headquarters announced his death yesterday.

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SWA body has plans for army

A 29/12/76
**The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK** — The Namibia National Council plans to build its own army "to maintain the balance of power in the territory," according to the national chairman, Mr K H Conradie.

In a statement issued here today, the council announced that the United States and Sweden had offered to put instructors at its disposal.

This announcement comes shortly after the Namibia National Convention revealed that it was thinking a long similar lines.

Nearly all political parties in the territory, excluding the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), are grouped under the two NNC's and the Turnhalle.

ALLIANCE

The council also announced plans to negotiate an alliance with the Federal Party, the official white opposition in the territory.

This would bring the Federal Party, not represented on any decision-making bodies in South West Africa, in from the cold.

● A defence force spokesman said "We are in South West Africa only at the request of the local authorities.

"We cannot comment on political developments there."

New SWA militant group

WINDHOEK — The Namibian National Council had no alternative but to establish another militant group in South West Africa to preserve the balance of power in the territory, Mr M. Conradie, national chairman of the council, said here yesterday

United States and Sweden to provide military instructors for the council.

The council wished to establish a military presence in SWA because of the armed power of Swapo on the one hand, and the proposed establishment of black and brown commandos in the territory on the other hand

black and brown commandos be established in SWA.

The council would attempt to affiliate with the South West Africa National Union (SWANU) or come to an agreement with the organisation, Mr Conradie said. The council was also studying the manifesto of the Federal Party and it had found common ground with aspects of the Federal Party policy.

Mr Conradie alleged the Turnhalle conference had proposed to the South African Government that

He foresaw a meeting between the party and the council in the new year.

The council would continue to apply itself to work for a peaceful solution — SAPA.

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A literary, textual and dialectal study of selected Mi

Prescribed Books:

- Ed. F.N. Robinson, The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer (Oxford paperback).
- Eds. J.A.W. Bennett & G.V. Smithers, Early Middle English Verse and Prose (Oxford, second edition).
- Ed. K. Sisam, Fourteenth Century Verse and Prose (Oxford)

2) At least LITERATURE OF THE RENAISSANCE AND BAROQUE PERIODS

Lecturers:

GROUP Mr G. Beiner; Mr P.H. Knox-Shaw

Course Description:

The course will be divided into two sections: the first half of the course will concentrate on three stages of style: Renaissance, Mannerism, Baroque, from Spenser — Donne, some Jacobean drama, Crashaw — Milton. The focus will be on the relationship between content and form, and on a consideration of genre. The second section will be a chronological survey of major figures of the period, centring on the non-dramatic verse and prose of the English Renaissance and the 17th century.

Prescribed Books:

- Spenser, Poetical Works ed. J.C. Smith & E. de Selincourt (Oxford paperback)
- Donne, Complete Poetry and Selected Prose ed. J. Hayward (Nonesuch)
- Gardner, H., The Metaphysical Poets (Penguin)
- Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signet preferred)

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5 terror men die in border clash

Defence Correspondent

Security Forces killed five terrorists and wounded two during the Christmas period in the operational area, for the loss of one officer and six soldiers wounded.

Another soldier, Rifleman P V Phipson of Underberg, Natal, died in Voortrekkerhoogte Military Hospital yesterday of wounds suffered in a landmine explosion on November 22.

On Monday a group of 15 terrorists staged their heaviest attack in some weeks, on a temporary base in the operational area, wounding two soldiers.

During the follow-up action two terrorists were killed, two wounded and a number of weapons and ammunition captured.

On December 23 two vehicles set off land mines. In one explosion 2nd Lieutenant Swart was killed — news of his death was released earlier — and two others wounded. The other mine wounded one man.

On December 24 three terrorists were killed and nine Swapo suspects were arrested after a skirmish.

On Christmas Day Zambian troops fired across the border into the Caprivi Strip. A similar incident occurred across the Angolan border on December 28. The South Africans did not reply.

Armed by terrorists on Boxing Day.

**Nat sees
trouble
for SWA**

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Peace could not be expected on the country's northern borders in the new year, Mr. A. H. du Plessis, leader of the white legation to the Turnhalle conference, said today.

He blamed this on the international community's glorification of violence as a means of settling disputes.

In a New Year's message, Mr. du Plessis hit at critics who had expressed their dissatisfaction with the progress made by the Turnhalle conference.

"Progress for progress's sake is not the answer to the problem," he said.

The Turnhalle conference was striving to achieve a lasting and peaceful solution, he said.

Mr. du Plessis appealed to the white community to stand firm.

Army faces heavier arms

Big Swapo

311/78

drive soon

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Defence Correspondent

The Defence Force expects Swapo to launch an offensive at several points along South West Africa's northern border in the next two months.

Major General Wally Black, SADF Director General of Operations, said Swapo was expected to launch attacks in Kavango and the Caprivi as well as Owambo to compel South Africa to spread her forces more thinly. The offensive had been due to start soon after the rainy season began in October, he said, but had been held up by a number of factors.

These included internal dissension in Swapo, continuing harassment by UNITA in southern Angola, ineffectiveness of the security forces, and loss of support among the Owambo population. In the coming year, said General Black, Swapo could be expected to use heavier weapons, such as rocket launchers, mortars up to 82 mm and possibly hand-held anti-aircraft missiles like the SAM-7, which the MPLA possessed in quantity. Renewed attempts to penetrate south of Owambo into the white areas of South West Africa were also possible, although such incursions earlier this year had been crushed.

Desperate

But General Black emphasised that there was no possibility in the short term of a conventional invasion of South West Africa, as Swapo threatened.

During 1976 the Defence Force had lost 52 men in the operational area. Twenty-one died in action, the rest in accidents.

General Black refused to give a figure for terrorists killed, saying the Defence Force would not become involved in "body counts" or "kill rates".

There had been a marked increase in Swapo activity after the MPLA takeover in Angola, he said, reaching its highest level in April and May.

At this time Swapo's support among the Owambo population had been high, but effective security force counter-measures in the latter half of the year sharply reduced Swapo's effectiveness and prestige.

"They are desperate to regain that prestige, and conditions during January and February — the period of heaviest rain — favour terrorist activity," said General Black.

PASTOR WARNS TERROR GANGS

WINDHOEK — Terrorists who cross the Angolan border to kill innocent people face certain death, Pastor K. Ndjaba, the Chief Minister of Owambo, said yesterday.

Speaking in the homeland, he said the killing of Mr. Dawid Amandila, who died in a hail of terrorist bullets on Christmas night, had been cowardly.

Mr. Amandila was killed at Okankola about 150km from Oshakati while he and three other men were travelling to see a headman in the vicinity. The three passengers in the car escaped unharmed, but Mr. Amandila was shot dead behind the wheel.

The car caught fire and his charred body was later removed from the wreck.

In a speech prepared for Mr. Amandila's funeral yesterday, Pastor Ndjaba said it was a pity that there were still clergymen in South West Africa who had not expressed themselves against the deeds of the South West Africa People's Organisation.

He did not elaborate.

The Government of Owambo abhorred the methods used by Swapo and their communist friends. That was why he could not turn his back on refugees.

That was also why Owambo had chosen the peaceful way of the conference table at the Turnhalle constitutional conference — (Sapa).

SA forces in Christmas

FIVE TERRORISTS

ARGUS 31/12/76

15/15

DIED IN

CLASH

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Security forces killed five terrorists and wounded two during the Christmas period in the operational area for the loss of one officer and six soldiers wounded.

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During the follow-up action, two terrorists were killed, two wounded and a number of weapons and ammunition captured.

On December 23 two vehicles set off landmines. In one explosion Second Lieutenant Christiaan John Swart of Potchefstroom was killed — news of his death was released earlier — and two others were wounded. The other mine wounded one man.

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Zambian

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Zambian

On Christmas Day Zambian troops fired across the border into the Caprivi Strip. There was a similar incident across the Angolan border on December 28. The South African forces did not reply.

An official was murdered by terrorists on Boxing Day and the following day a soldier was wounded in a mine explosion.

Meanwhile, the Defence Force expects Swapo to launch an offensive at several points along South West Africa's northern border in the next two months.

Attacks

Major General Wally Black, Defence Force Director General of Operations, said Swapo was expected to launch attacks in Kavango and the Caprivi as well as Ovamboland to compel South Africa to spread its forces more thinly.

He said the offensive was due to start soon after the rainy season began in October but had been held up by a number of factors.

These included internal dissension in Swapo, continuing harassment by Unita in southern Angola, the effectiveness of the security forces and loss of support among the Ovambo population.

General Black said in the coming year Swapo could be expected to use heavier weapons, such as rocket launchers, mortars up to 82 mm and possibly hand-held anti-aircraft missiles like the Sam-7, which the MPLA possessed.

Crushed

He said renewed attempts to penetrate South of Ovamboland into the White areas of South West Africa were also possible although such incursions earlier this year had been crushed.

But General Black emphasised that there was no possibility in the short-term of a conventional invasion of South West Africa, as Swapo threatened.