

Namibia - General

1977

May - June

School closed after kidnap

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NAT Mercury Correspondent

2/5/77 2/5/77

CAPE TOWN — The Commissioner-General for Ovambo, Mr. Jannie de Wet, said yesterday that the high school at the Ombalantu Mission Station, scene of a mass Swapo kidnapping two weeks ago, had been closed.

In a telephone interview from his home in Oshikati, Mr. de Wet said that apart from 18 pupils who had escaped the raid, none of the 103 children abducted had returned.

Without children the high school could not continue and it has been shut down. The teachers will be transferred elsewhere, he said.

He added that he understood that the Catholic Church was not proposing to close the mission down entirely.

It would still continue to do missionary work in the region and the primary school would be open as usual.

Mr. de Wet said that there had been wide reaction to the kidnapping since the night that 30 armed Swapo soldiers told the children to accompany them to the Angolan border.

He added that the majority of Ovambos were repelled by the actions of Swapo.

TABLE 1:

2 tell of Swapo prison camp

CAPE TIMES 2/5/77

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NAIROBI. — Two young men from South West Africa say they escaped from a concentration camp in Zambia where more than 1 000 black South West Africans were being held on a starvation diet on orders of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo).

A statement issued here yesterday for South West Africans living in Kenya said the camp was located at Boroma, north of Lusaka.

The two escapers were identified as Mr Hizipo Shikondombolo and Mr Sakarias Elago who said the South West Africans had been detained since last July on orders of the leaders of Swapo.

They said the detainees were being held incommunicado for criticizing Swapo leadership and that anyone caught trying to

escape was shot. Fifteen were known to have been shot dead.

Detainees were not even allowed to have their families visit them, the statement said.

Food was always short and when Mr Hizipo and Mr Sakarias escaped in March 31, Detainees were in an advanced state of starvation, the statement said.

The two escapees, the statement said, fled the camp on March 11 and made their way to Tanzania where they were arrested and taken to the Swapo office in Dar es Salaam.

On hearing that they were to be sent back to Zambia they escaped again only to be re-arrested at the Tanzania border.

They subsequently managed to get to Kenya where they linked up with the South West African refugees here, the statement said.

The document called on the United Nations to intervene on behalf of South West Africans being held without trial by Swapo and urged the organization of African Unity to send a commission of inquiry to visit the Boroma camp. — Sapa-Reuter

Source:

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Interim rule even sooner!

3/5/77
Star

SWA: big

255

STAR 3/5/77

changes

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Drastic changes are to be made in plans to institute an interim government in SWA/Namibia.

It was learnt from reliable sources in Windhoek that the constitution drafted in the Turnhalle would no longer pass into law through the South African Parliament.

Instead, the State President would establish legislative and executive authorities through proclamation.

The change in approach stems from the Cape Town talks between South Africa and Western countries represented in the UN Security Council.

The interim government could be established even sooner than the provisional date of July 1.

Uncertain

The framework for the legislative and executive authorities is still uncertain.

Some sources claimed that it would depart from the Turnhalle model for a three-tier system of government with representation for all ethnic groups.

As the draft constitution for interim government unacceptable to the UN, they said, government on such lines would wreck the chances of a settlement on SWA/Namibia.

Adamant

Nonetheless, sources close to the Turnhalle re-

maintained adamant that, in effect, the interim government would be based on the Turnhalle proposals.

They said few changes were immediately contemplated as a final constitution would be devised before independence.

A president would no longer be appointed as head of the interim government. Instead, the Pretoria Government would appoint an official

To Page 3, Col. 10

U.K.'S view on SWA unchanged

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NAT. MERCURY 3/5/77

LONDON — The British Government had not changed its view that South Africa's continued occupation of South West Africa was unlawful, a Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman confirmed here yesterday.

The spokesman also confirmed reports that the Deputy Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ted Rowlands, would attend the international conference in support of the "peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia" to be held in Maputo this month.

The spokesman said Mr. Rowlands' presence at the conference, which is being organised jointly by the UN decolonisation Committee and the UN Council for Namibia, would indicate the importance Britain attached to the problems of southern Africa.

The conference would be attended by representatives of about 40 countries. The Security Council members, southern African "liberation" movements and bodies like the OAU would also participate, the spokesman said.

Attending

The U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Andrew Young, the Jamaican Prime Minister, Mr. Michael Manley, and Sweden's former premier, Mr. Olaf Palme, are among those who have indicated they would attend, according to the UN Information Service.

The FCO spokesman said Britain would use the forum to put forward its views on support for the "liberation" movements.

British Government policy was to provide these movements with humanitarian and educational assistance "for peaceful purposes" and "in appropriate cases."

In the past this had been confined to Swapo, the spokesman said.

Britain had not so far made any contribution towards the R209,000 estimated cost of the Maputo conference.

US Turnhalle critic waits ^{4/15/77 RDM}

By GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON. — Mrs Goler Butcher, a Washington lawyer, has moved into the State Department as she awaits Senate confirmation of her appointment as Assistant Administrator for Africa, in the Agency for International Development

Development is the key word in the Carter Administration's African policy. This was stressed in the talks on South West Africa in Cape Town last week,

when South Africa and five Western nations discussed its future

The apparent willingness by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to consider Swapo as eligible to take part in free elections in SWA is looked on as a major move to reduce tensions there.

A plan put forward by Mrs Butcher in testimony before a House of Representatives subcommittee in Washington last year called for withdrawal of South Africa from the territory

in accordance with Security Council Resolution No 385. She pointed out the inadequacies of the Turnhalle Conference, and quoted Lutheran Bishop Ovambokavango's letter to Dr Henry Kissinger stating that "the vast majority of the Black population" of SWA had no confidence in the Turnhalle talks

Mrs Butcher at that time pushed for the denial of tax credits to US companies in SWA that paid tax to the South African Government.

It was not that the US wished to hinder development in the area, but that

it saw any evidence of American support of South African "oppressors" as contributing only to violence. She therefore urged the US Congress to press South Africa to change its stand on SWA/Namibia

The only official statement to come out of the conference in Cape Town was a referral to "frank and useful conversations", but a spokesman at the US mission of the United Nations said a second round of talks was expected

Ambassador Don McHenry, who represented the US at the talks last week, arrives back today to report to top officials in Washington

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RDM
4/15/77

SWA churchman warns against interim govt

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RJM
4/5/77

By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN

THE head of South West Africa's most powerful church, representing 60 per cent of the population, has urgently warned against the establishment of a Turnhalle interim government in the territory.

Dr Lucas de Vries, president of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, said in an interview the interim government would make it impossible for the church to fulfil its role as the conciliator in South West Africa.

And he warned the church could even be forced to accept that violence was the only alternative for a solution to the territory's problems.

His warning comes as the South African Government and the Turnhalle appear ready to defy Western demands and establish their planned ethnic-based interim government.

At their meeting with the Government in Cape Town last week, Western envoys are said to have urged that the Turnhalle should view itself as merely a political party and fight internationally-supervised elections against the militant Swapo movement.

Dr De Vries said he was opposed to an interim Turnhalle government for three reasons. First, it would lead to civil unrest.

South West Africa would also become merely a second Transkei, rejected by the world.

And finally, the territory would de facto simply remain a fifth province of South Africa.

The Turnhalle, he said,



DR DE VRIES
... three reasons

represented no more than 20 per cent of the Black population.

Even on a conservative estimate, Swapo had at least 50 per cent of Black support—and it was winning support daily, he believed.

"The church must be prepared to choose at the right moment the right side, even if it is forced to abandon the road of non-violence and to accept violence as the only solution," Dr De Vries warned.

"If an interim government is established, the church must decide whether it is for or against violence."

And he added: "For many nights I have been wrestling with questions such as these I have asked myself whether it is not my Christian duty to write to Mr Vorster and inform him of the dangerous position."

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4/5/77

Bantu Investment Corporation in South West Africa

841. Mr R M CADMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) (a) How many loans did the Bantu Investment Corporation grant to Native businessmen or light industrialists in South West Africa during the year ended 31 March 1976 and (b) what was the total amount of such loans,
- (2) (a) how many (i) trading concerns and (ii) industrial concerns have been established in the territory by the Corporation itself since its inception, (b) what is the nature of each concern and (c) which of these concerns have been transferred to Native ownership,
- (3) how many Whites and Natives, respectively, are employed (a) in the (i) trading and (ii) industrial concerns owned by the Corporation and (b) in the Corporation's building operations,
- (4) how many business premises have been erected by the Corporation for letting to Natives.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) 29.
- (b) R207 817

- (2) (a) (i) 41
- (ii) 16
- (b) and (c)

Nature of Concern	Number of Concerns Transferred to Native Ownership
Wholesale General	6
Liquor	1
Retail:	
Hardware	—
Bottlestores	4
General	3
Garages and workshops	—
Butcheries	—
Tourist Camps	—
Industrial	—
Building Sections	—
Furniture factory	—
Bakeries	—
Mineral Water factories	—
Engineering Works	—
Saw mills	—
Meat Canning factory	—
Dry Cleaning	—

- (3) (a) (i) Whites 68 Natives 414
- (ii) Whites 35: Natives 447
- (b) Whites 8.
Natives 342
- (4) 71

Exchange control could also be gradually disbanded given a balance of payments dependent monetary policy. Actual or expected political instability that would influence the expected real rate of return to capital in South Africa would of course independently affect the supply of savings available to South African borrowers. Exchange control provide more time for real adjustment be recognized that exchange control the costs of acquiring foreign exchange actors more than others. It is trade from finance. If trade remain of savings to South Africa and the goods here will remain dependent on return to

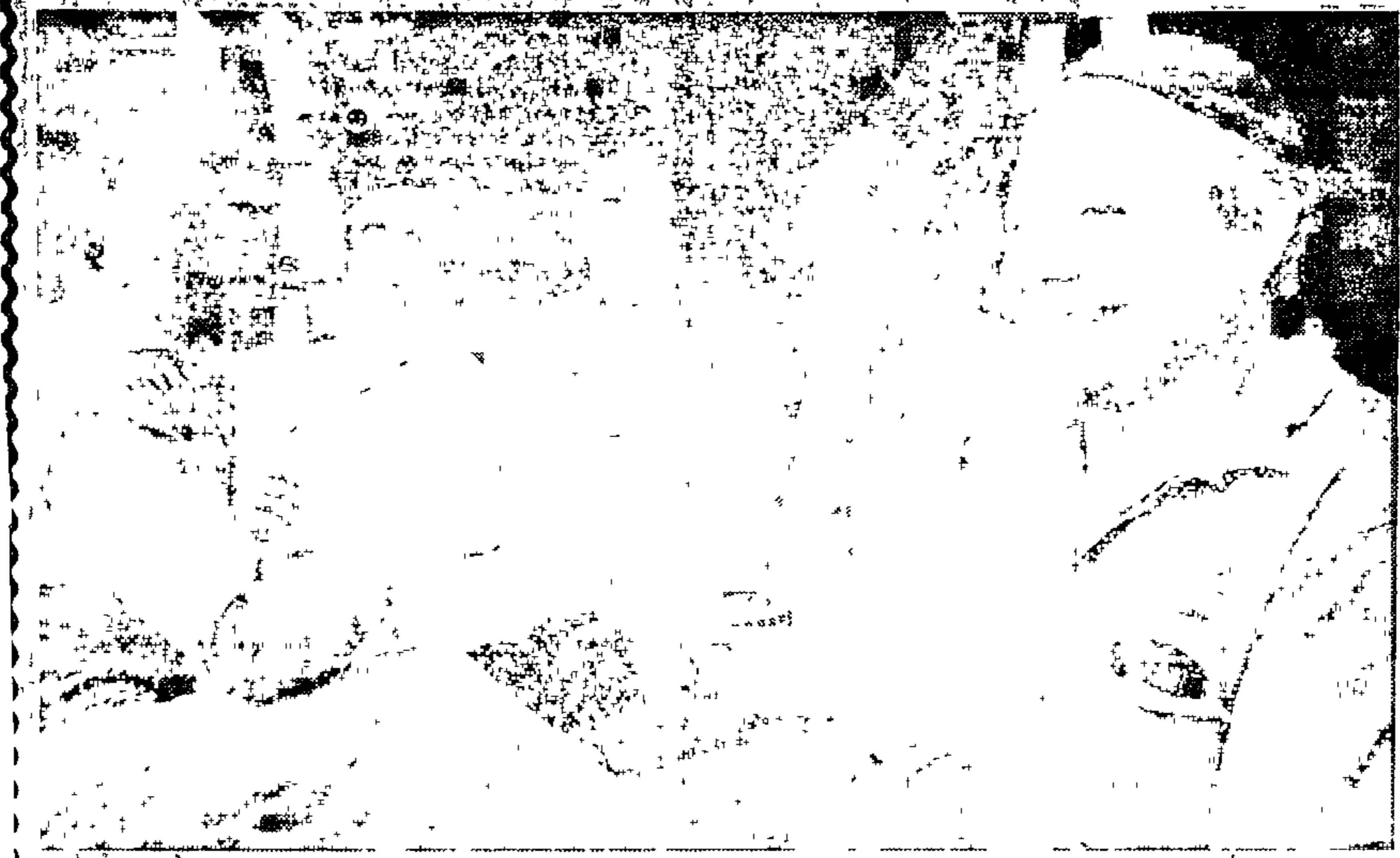
PALENTON FOR SAVA

NO TELLING

5/5/77



IN THE TRADITIONAL GARB born of early German colonial or Victorian influence, a Herero woman brings grace and colour to a tea and beer garden at a central Windhoek hotel



AT A WINDHOEK industrial plant, workers take their tea-break together.

Social change

touches

nearly 900 000

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — South Africa and the West are wheeling and dealing over it. Black militants are screaming against it, the East will fight it and lawyers and politicians will argue interminably about it.

But the one thing nobody can do about the Turnhalle constitutional conference in South West Africa is turn it back to square one.

Already the gusts of social change it has laun-

Pictures by David Paynter

ched are beginning to touch the lives of the nearly 900 000 people of 11 races in this huge, dramatic land which has been for decades a bone of international contention.

Soon they should be blowing a gale to sweep away the last shreds of racial discrimination and clean the road to full independence about the end of next year.

Now the problem is to prevent the gale turning into a hurricane of hate which will flatten all in its path.

Like Rhodesians, the South Westers want the benefits of democratic independence, but they desperately want to avoid the terrible warfare which is steadily tearing Rhodesia to pieces.

Extremism

The Turnhalle has been an extraordinary experiment to achieve this, to find a peaceful path somewhere between the courses of Black and White extremism, of apartheid and Black Power.

Their idea is for a kind of democracy by consensus, a Government by mutual agreement, each placed in a little constitutional box for its own protection.

The idea might be almost certain to be modified in a number of

ways to broaden its scope, make it more acceptable to the West and introduce party politics. The Turnhalle as such may vanish altogether.

But it has served its prime purpose. It has triggered the change and pushed it so far that nobody can stop it.

Already it is having visible effect. Some of the cobwebs of racial discrimination have been wiped away, although no cleansing legislation has been passed yet either in South Africa or here

Mixing

Unobtrusively, with only a little initial fuss, Black and Brown people have begun using former Whites-only hotels, even dancing with Whites in a couple of nightspots, mixing in the post office queues.

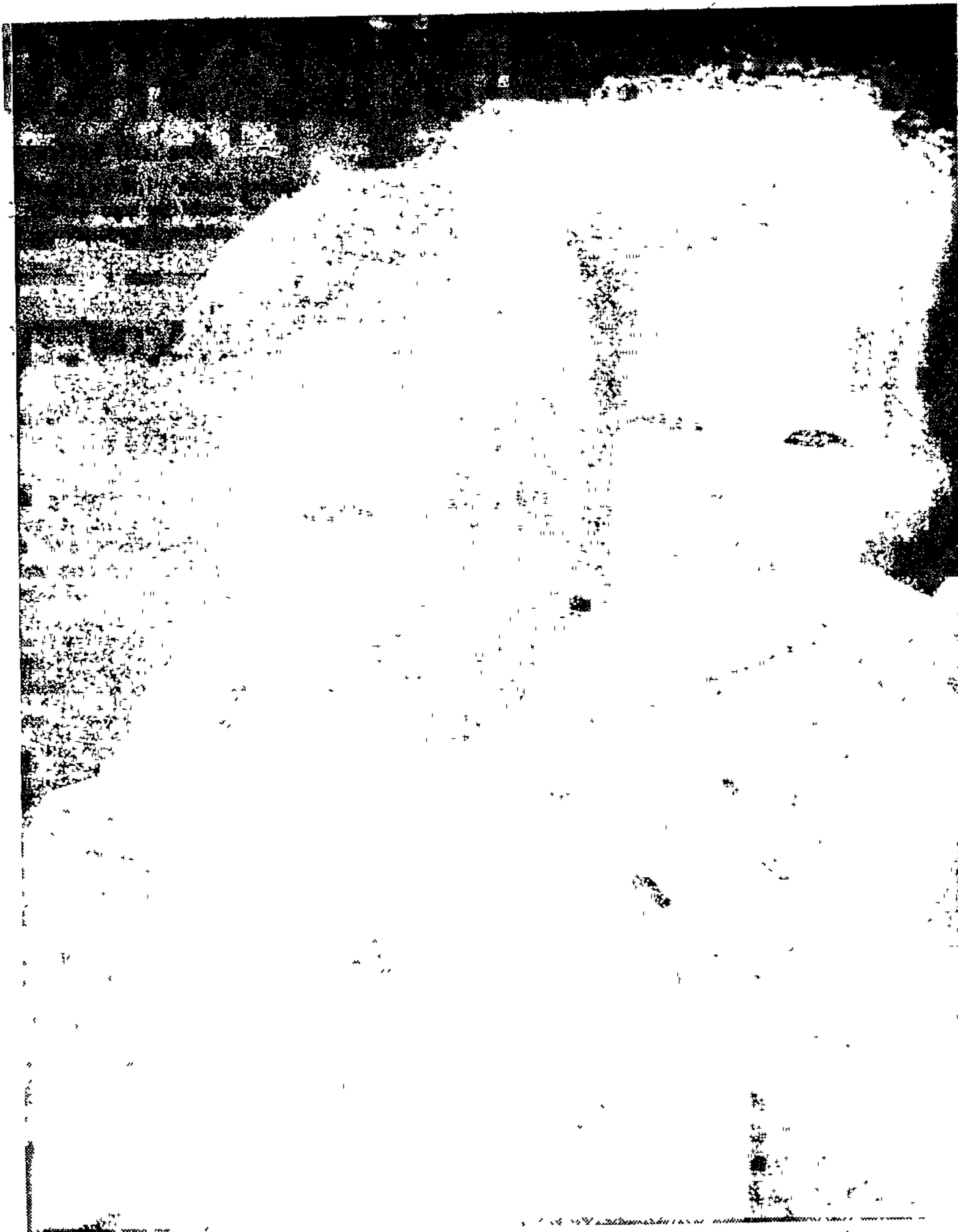
It is still on a fairly small scale in Windhoek and other bigger centres and limited more by Black and Brown spending power than by White resistance. But it is accelerating gently and will do so sharply once Parliament in Cape Town gives the green light for interim government.

Much more significant is the invisible impact of the Turnhalle.

It has become the No 1 topic of conversation in the territory, even in inland and Damaraland. Far out at Tsumkwe in Bushmanland they are such remote parts as Nampitently explaining it to the little Brown wizards of desert life. Down in Swakopmund Black and Brown discuss it across their beers in the same pub.

5/5/77

5/5/77



Some Whites reject it outright — the hardliners of neo-nazi or of Herstigte Nasionale Party inclination. So do some hard-core Blacks — the militants who demand that the whole country be handed over to Swapo as Mozambique was put on a plate for Frelimo, without elections or any other test of public opinion.

But most people seem to accept, if not the Turnhalle in its present form, then certainly the change the Turnhalle has wrought

It is the only way to avoid bloody conflict and live peacefully together, says a German World War I veteran and National Party supporter.

So do several Black and Brown former exiles

who have been lured back by the Turnhalle's promise. So do many Coloured people and Damaras and Ovambos and Hereros, and Basters, Kavangos and others...

All have felt the change already. All know that it is unstoppable. All they pray for now is that the forces which have been unleashed will be for peace, not destruction.

LIKE point and counterpoint, two SWA children romp during school playtime — a hopeful pointer to the future.

... ON THE TURNHALLE

51572/M

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa and the West are wheeling and dealing over it, black militants are screaming against it, the East will fight it and lawyers and politicians will argue interminably about it

But the one thing nobody can do about the Turnhalle constitutional conference in SWA/Namibia is turn it back to Square One.

Already the gusts of social change it has launched are beginning to touch the lives of the nearly 200 000 people of 11 races in this huge, dramatic and which has been for decades a bone of international contention

Photographs by David Paynter

Soon they should be blowing a gale to sweep away the last shreds of race discrimination and clear the road to full independence about the end of next year

Now the problem is to prevent the gale turning into a hurricane of hate which will flatten all in its path.

Like Rhodesians the "South Westers" want the benefits of democratic independence, but they desperately want to avoid the terrible warfare which is steadily tearing Rhodesia to pieces

The Turnhalle has been an extraordinary experiment to achieve this, to find a peaceful path somewhere between the courses of black and white extremism, of apartheid and black power

Their idea is for a kind of "democracy by consensus", a government by mutual agreement between all the country's ethnic groups, each placed in a little constitutional box for its own protection



Like point and counterpoint, two SWA/Namibia children romp during school playtime — a hopeful pointer to the future.

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STAR.

5/5/77

Public opinion

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Some whites reject it outright — the hardliners of neo-nazi or of Herstigte Nasionale Party inclination. So do some hard-core blacks, the militants who demand that the whole country be handed over to Swapo, as Mozambique was put on a plate for Frelimo, without elections or any other test of public opinion.

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which have been un-
shed will be for peace,
not destruction.

(c) The Argus Co. 1977



The forces for change in
SWA/Namibia are now unstoppable.
The only question is whether the
change will be peaceful or violent.

NO SWA/NA
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CHANGE
in
SWA/NAMIBIA



At a Windhoek industrial plant, workers take their tea break together.

...ions of two Windhoek advocates reflect a common difference among SWA/Namibia non-whites whether or not to resort to violence to achieve full independence, writes GERALD LANGE of The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek.



Pickering — believes violence may be justified.

They made history by becoming the first non-whites to practise as advocates in SWA/Namibia.

Their desks stand side by side in the one-roomed office they share in a building near the Supreme Court in Windhoek. They have much else in common, including a sceptical view of the Turnhalle agreement. Yet they are poles apart politically.

Arthur Pickering, for instance is a member of Swapo and believes violence may be justified if no alternative is open to obtain equal rights for all. "It is a basic concept of Roman Dutch law," he says, "that you are allowed to use violence in the protection of your property." Pio Teek, on the

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Violence or no? men in

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other hand, belongs to no political organisation and is totally opposed to the use of violence.

Mr Pickering and Mr Teek mirror the political views of many young, sophisticated non-whites in South West Africa as the Turnhalle constitutional conference attempts to steer it to an ethnically structured independence.

Little promise

And their backgrounds illustrate the dependence the country may continue to have on South Africa for higher education, among many other things.

With no university in South West Africa, both had to study in

Paris — France is taking its new hard-line African policy further by arming and training Mauritanian forces battling left-wing guerrillas

Mauritania

Own Correspondent

PARIS — France is taking its new hard-line African policy further by arming and training Mauritanian forces battling left-wing guerrillas. The guerrillas struck at the Mauritanian iron-mining centre of Zouerate last week killing two French people and kidnapping another six. Several hundred French women and children were evacuated. The attackers belong to the Polisario Front which contests the partition of former Spanish Sahara between Mauritania and Morocco.

South Africa. Mr P Sahara between Mauritania and Morocco. The Front's years ago in Luder. To stem the attacks, studied at Roma Mauritania Lesotho and at Mokhtar Ould Daddah has University of the W quadrupled the small country's forces to around 14,000 men and under-armed and un-

Mr Teek, born in 1941, graduated from the University of the W French co-operation term Cape after swimmer Robert Galley changing to law from winds up a four day visit to Mauritania today. Mr Daddah has asked him for weapons and ammunition.

Both Mr Teek and Mr Pickering plan further their legal studies overseas but cognising the need their country have for qualified people, both plan return.

Their views on the kind of society the country differ, though, neither see much promise in Turnhalle approach. Mr Pickering re-

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Labour Reporter

South Africa's leading spokesmen for organised labour have called on their affiliates and unaligned trade unions to "act responsibly when formulating and pressing wage demands."

The call—by Mr Arthur

Ethiopia to mal

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Ethiopia's military regime is said to be ready to yield up two pieces of contested territory in the hope that these concessions would enable it to remain in power.

The deals would be backed by Russia, which wants to settle the conflicts between the left-wing regimes in the strategic Horn of Africa.

The London Sunday Times says Colonel Mengistu, leader of the marxist Dergue, has offered to concede to Somalia the Ogaden region of eastern Ethiopia.

It is wasteland inhabited by Somali-speaking nomads.

(225)
9/15/77

Swapo leader may be freed

UNITED NATIONS — South Africa is ready to release Herman Toivo to lead Swapo for talks with Western negotiators, sources here claim

The condition — Swapo

president Sam Nujoma would have to step aside

Word of such an offer circulated at the United Nations as the five Western powers readied for the next steps in their efforts to negotiate a new South West Africa solution

Today their representatives will meet with Namibia commissioner Martti Ahtisaari — the man who took over from fiery Sean MacBride — and discuss their strategy with him. They are also expected to see Swapo. Swapo is insisting strongly that the United Nations must maintain an overlord role in any developments

The Big Five — the

United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — team will brief the Turnhalle delegations and outside political groups today in Windhoek

Swapo officials reacted with suspicion to the talk of a Toivo offer, and suggested it was an attempt to foster division.

Toivo is by far the most illustrious among those held in prison. He is still believed to be on Robben Island, although there are rumours of him being moved

Offers have been made to him in the past, it is generally believed. He was offered his freedom to join the Turnhalle talks,

but declined

Mr Vorster's special dislike of Sam Nujoma is well known and has contributed to his standing. Recently Nujoma commented to colleagues "And I don't even know the man"

On Friday, Swapo gave its formal reaction to the Western initiatives. It was for free elections — "We know we will win" — but not under existing "garrison State" conditions

It attacked "scenarios" and "game playing" which played into South Africa's hand and charged that there were discrepancies between Western word and deed. — DDC

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Campaigning Bishop says the Turnhalle is "exercise in futility"

RDM 9/5/77

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9/5/77
RDM

EIGHT years ago Richard Wood hitchhiked to Windhoek with a haversack on his back, R5 in his pocket, and a life as a South African Defence Force chaplain and parish priest behind him. He was nearly 50. His wife had died, his two children were grown up and his future was uncertain.

"When my wife died I sold my little empire, which wasn't very much, and divided it between the children. I was alone and felt my responsibilities were over," he said.

But soon after his arrival in Windhoek he accepted the challenge of taking the Gospel to the arid, inhospitable desert regions the Church had long neglected. He set up a mobile ministry, roaming his vast sandy parish, preaching and selling bibles from a converted kombi, affectionately nicknamed "Father Wood's Rectory".

His reputation as an unconventional priest spread, fuelled as much by his reluctance to wear traditional clerical garb as by his nomadic John the Baptist existence.

He once said "If you wear a clerical collar people don't swear at you. They say good things which are completely untrue. When you dress as they do, though, they treat you as a human being."

In 1973 he suddenly found himself in the limelight and the Anglican Church's hot seat, with his appointment as the Suffragan Bishop of Damaraland, to act on behalf of exiled Bishop Colin Winter, expelled the previous year.

He continued to favour shorts and an open-necked shirt, but in the meantime his life had changed dramatically. He had fallen in love with Cathy, an American girl 30 years his junior.

"We married and I started changing nappies again," he said with obvious delight.

Then in June 1975, he and his wife were served with expulsion orders after claims in the all-White National Assembly that he had written most of Swapo's speeches.

"Earlier, I had been called to Cape Town by the Archbishop and told that I

Bishop Richard Wood, the unconventional 57-year-old priest who recently resigned as Suffragan Bishop-in-exile of Damaraland, is campaigning from London to have the Turnhalle independence plans scrapped. During a recent visit to Lesotho he spoke to **GEOFF DALGLISH** of the "Mail" Africa Bureau.



On the outside looking in . . . Bishop Richard Wood on the Caledon River Bridge between Lesotho and South Africa. **Picture GEOFF DALGLISH**

had accused me of being an agent of Swapo, in an international intrigue aimed at overthrowing the Government, with violence if necessary.

"It was quite a mouthful," he said.

He left South West Africa in a Land-Rover bound for Angola, but the outbreak of the civil war thwarted his plans and he went into exile in London instead.

Now the 57-year-old cleric, who has just resigned as Suffragan Bishop, is campaigning from London for a "free and just Namibia".

"The Turnhalle is an exercise in futility," he said. "It is not going to bring a peaceful solution and can only aggravate the situation."

What he advocates is that South Africa relinquish control to the United Nations to "enable the people to have sufficient freedom to form their own political parties, carry out election campaigns and decide their own future."

And with unrestricted political activity he is convinced that Swapo will emerge as the dominant political party. "But I don't think that this would be a fearful thing," he said. "The picture painted of them being a bunch of bloodthirsty revolutionaries who just want to look down the sights of a gun is totally false."

He is convinced that Swapo is gaining support in spite of "South Africa's powerful propaganda machine, which is trying to force the Turnhalle solution upon the world and as many Namibians as it can."

South Africa's withdrawal would heighten the chances of peace, he said.

"There is no chance of peace now," Bishop Wood said. "The Blacks are simply not going to accept the solution that South Africa is proposing, which means guerilla warfare will be stepped up and international pressure will continue."

He fears that peace hopes will be even more remote if the Turnhalle pushes ahead with the proposed interim government.

"A number of Black opportunists have climbed onto the South African bandwagon and are going to be even more opposed to a solution that isn't in line with their own particular ascendancy, as they see it at the moment."

"If the interim government is proclaimed you will go even further to polarise the situation and create an Angola-type result, in which you will get Black factions fight one another and civil war inside the country."

He appealed to White South Westeners to work towards a "United Namibia in which all people have equal opportunity."

"What they have to decide is whether the question of colour is most important, or whether they love their country so much that they are prepared to work for a just solution."

His own ambition is to dedicate himself to creating a "free and just Namibia" for as long as he feels he can be useful.

"Exile has been an extremely traumatic experience," he said. "My whole commitment is to Namibia and yet I have

Would a poll favour the Turnhalle?

225

9/5/77
Klopp

Who will rule SWA/Namibia after independence? With elections in prospect, as an outcome of the Cape Town talks between South Africa and Western countries represented in the UN Security Council, the question is pertinent.

Will it be the moderates in the Turnhalle, or the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation, or a political and tribal coalition like the Namibia National Front?

Swapo alone is recognised in the Organisation of African Unity and the UN General Assembly. It is an open question whether its exalted status outside the country reflects its strength inside.

Dr Lukas de Vries, leader of the indigenous, 350 000-member United Evangelical Lutheran Church, thinks so. He estimates its support — among blacks — to be at least 50 percent, against only 20 percent for the Turnhalle.

Swapo itself is sure it will win free elections. It regards the Turnhalle, rather than the NNF, as its principal challenger.

Returned exiles like Professor Mburumoa Kerina, advocate Jarihetundu Kozonguza and Mr Emil Appinlus, ex-secretary for information and publicity in Swapo, assess the situation differently. They back the Turnhalle.

In the Turnhalle itself, delegation leaders like Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Mr Andrew Kloppers, Dr Ben Africa and Chief Clemens Kapuuo speak of interest and enthusiasm, detected at public meetings.

They claim that Swapo is losing ground because of empty promises and its terrorist activities.

On the other hand a stigma is attached to the

Elections in an ethnic context held in SWA/Namibia would — it is believed — favour the Turnhalle. Even so, a stigma is attached to the Turnhalle because it is associated with the Pretoria Government in the public mind, writes CLIVE COWLEY of The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek.

Turnhalle. Particularly in the towns. It is widely identified, in the public mind, with the Pretoria Government, racial discrimination and political repression.

In the days of separate development, Turnhalle delegations won ethnic elections among the whites, coloured people, Basters, Kavangos, Caprivians and Ovambos, who collectively constitute 74 percent of the population.

Elections were never held among the Damaras, Hereros, Namas, Bushmen and Tswanas.

As a party opposed to ethnicism, Swapo did not contest any elections. Furthermore it alleged dirty tricks — officially denied — to force people to vote in the Ovambo elections, which it actively boycotted.

It is in populous Owambo, with 46.5 percent of the population, that Swapo has its grassroots. Not that it is, nowadays, a tribally based party.

In the wake of the revolutions in Angola and Mozambique, party and tribal leaders with support among the Basters, Namas, Damaras and Hereros switched allegiance to Swapo.

Elections in an ethnic context, even if simultaneous and country-wide, would favour the Turnhalle.

Nonetheless it is doubtful if Swapo would accept such elections. Its best chance of power would lie in a referendum-type election, with the proportion of the total vote taken as the decisive factor.

The release of political prisoners and the return of political exiles, preconditions for acceptance of elections under international supervision or observation, would also exert a strong influence on the outcome.

Would the warlike president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, be acceptable to a peace-loving leader like Mr Toivo Ya Toivo, when the latter is released from Robben Island?

Would the internal leadership, with its idealistic and relatively mild pitch, swallow the revolutionary rhetoric of the external leadership?

What damage would be done to Swapo when its own political prisoners return from confinement in Zambia and Tanzania to tell the people of their sufferings?

In a referendum-type election the Turnhalle would need to reconstitute itself, if it wants victory, from a loose alliance into a political front with a uniform policy and co-ordinated tactics.

It would need to soft-pedal ethnicism. It would also need to make common cause, perhaps, with the NNF and the political prisoners released from Zambian and Tanzanian jails.

The result of elections is impossible to predict at this stage with any degree of certainty. With so much still in the melting pot, it is not even certain — whichever party wins — that the present leaders will still be in the saddle.

Prestige of Swapo 'is waning'

Defence Correspondent

SERIOUS internal rivalries have developed in the ranks of Swapo leadership over divergent political ambitions and the misuse of funds, according to Lieut-Gen. Jack Dutton, Chief of the Army Staff (Operations).

To counter the adverse publicity its internal problems have received Swapo would do everything possible to restore its waning prestige inside and outside Africa.

The general said Swapo was no military match for the South African Defence Force elements deployed in the northern SWA border area.

Dramatic

"They will have to resort to other tactics in order to produce the dramatic results they so desperately need — especially in view of the Prime Minister's visit to Austria for talks with American Vice-President Mr. Walter Mondale," he said.

Swapo might try to "internationalise" the military confrontation by involving Cuban or MPLA forces in southern Angola.

It might also try to shift the emphasis from military operations to the intimidation of the local population in the SWA border areas.

Such tactics, however, were proving counter-productive as they tended rather to harden the attitudes of the locals against Swapo.

Trainees

Another problem facing the organisation was the revolt of Swapo trainees in Zambian camps. Corrective camps had been established to re-indoctrinate trainees who questioned leadership or Swapo's political principles.

Last month more than 700 youths were being "brainwashed" first and then given refresher military training before being sent to Angola. But even this harsh corrective action did not stop about 100 recycled Swapo soldiers refusing to leave the camp in Zambia for service on the SWA border.

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Divided on violent solution for SWA

Argus 10/5/77

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — They made history by becoming the first Blacks to practice as advocates in South West Africa.

Their desks stand side by side in the one-roomed office they share in a building near the Supreme Court in Windhoek. They have much else in common, including a sceptical view of the Turnhalle agreement.

Yet they are poles apart politically. Mr Arthur Pickering, for instance, is a member of Swapo and believes violence may be justified if no alternative is open to obtain equal rights for all.

It is a basic concept of Roman Dutch law that you are allowed to use violence in the protection of your property, he says.

Mr Pio Teek, on the other hand, belongs to no political organisation and is totally opposed to the use of violence.

SOPHISTICATED

Mr Pickering and Mr Teek mirror the political views of many young, sophisticated Blacks in South West Africa as the Turnhalle constitutional conference attempts to steer it to an ethnically structured independence.

And their backgrounds illustrate the dependence the country may continue

THE opinions of two Windhoek advocates reflect a common difference among South West Africa's Blacks about whether or not to resort to violence to achieve full rights.



Mr Arthur Pickering

to have on South Africa for higher education, among many other things.

With no university in South West Africa, both had to study in the Re-



Mr Pio Teek

Mr Teek, born in Mariental in 1947, graduated from the University of the Western Cape after switching to law from medicine.

Both Mr Teek and Mr Pickering plan to further their legal studies overseas. But, recognising the pressing need their country will have for qualified people, both plan to return.

Their views on what kind of society they would like to see in the country differ, although neither sees much promise in the Turnhalle approach.

Mr Pickering rejects the Turnhalle because of its ethnic base. He supports Swapo because it has broad nationalistic aims and socialist economic policies that harmonise with his own views.

Mr Pickering, who lives in the section of Windhoek's Khomasdal Coloured township known as Spookiesdorp because of the nearby cemetery, favours nationalisation of all big business.

He would like to see a redistribution of land that would break what he sees as a White monopoly on the best agricultural land.

PROBLEMS

'I see a strong central government as the best solution to the problems of a plural society,' he says.

Mr Teek's views are more moderate, in spite of a family and personal background that some might think justifies bitterness.

His grandfather, a Londero who married a Herero woman in

Luderitz, was given so much trouble by the Immorality Act that he moved to Cape Town. His father farmed in the Matlahobe district until he was forced out by Oendaal plan rezoning and had to move to Gobabis.

After graduating, Mr Teek found it impossible to get articles as an attorney in Windhoek, although he is not certain how big a part race discrimination might have played in this.

DIFFICULT

So he became an advocate after pupillage was arranged for him with the help of the chairman of the Bar Council.

For a long time he found it difficult to get briefs and had to take a lot of pro deo defences, mostly murder cases.

Mr Teek would like to see majority rule in South West Africa in a Western-style democracy.

'I don't think much of the Turnhalle without participation by political parties,' he says. 'There must be an opposition. Even God has opposition in the devil.'

He is against violence because 'it doesn't help — you just go back to square one.'

Mr Teek is convinced internal Swapo is a different political animal from external Swapo and thinks a peaceful solution could be worked out with it and other parties in the country.

Tough stand by Nats in SWA

225

By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN

WINDHOEK. — The National Party in South West Africa appeared last night to be taking a hard line against Western demands for major changes in the Turnhalle's independence plans for the territory

However, the ambassadors representing the five major Western powers were still convinced the Turnhalle would agree soon to abandon its controversial ethnic-based interim government plan, and be ready to face Swapo in free elections.

The ambassadors are to continue talks today in the belief that the NP delegation in the Turnhalle will change course after the White referendum on its proposals on May 17.

This emerged after a series of talks in Windhoek yesterday lasting more than 10 hours.

The ambassadors — representing the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany — met a 37-man Turnhalle delegation, the executive of Swapo's internal wing; the White opposition Federal Party; the Society for German Speakers, and the Namibia National Front, which is an alliance of seven parties

After the talks, indications were that the NP Turnhalle delegation had taken a hard-line and would continue with the May 17 White referendum

It appeared, however, that the Western powers are not insisting on an absolutely rigid alternative, and are prepared to explore several compromise possibilities

Their basic demands are:

- That the Turnhalle constitution and the subsequent interim government be scrapped or changed drastically.
- That there should be a non-political "caretaker-administration" to run the day-to-day affairs of the country until independence
- That there should be free elections under international supervision, on a non-ethnic basis, to elect representatives to a constituent assembly to work out a new constitution for an independent Namibia

IT'S A SLOW CHANGE IN LAND OF THE NAMAS

GIBEON.—About a decade ago Gibeon, in the desolate southern reaches of South West Africa, was a white town where the Hot-tent people called Namas took second place in society.

Now it is the seat of the Witboois Nama clan and Whites have to get a permit to enter. Kaptein Hendrik Samuel Witbooi patriarchal head of the clan, opposed the removal of the Whites from the town. He also opposed the expropriation of the White farms in the district under the Odendaal plan for the consolidation of ethnic homelands. The Whites gave prosperity to the area, explained the Kaptein. They brought in money and provided employment for the Namas. If Gibeon once was prosperous, it certainly is

not now. Around the store and a couple of churches ramshackle houses stagger up the rocky hillside beside rutted strips of veld that serve as streets.

HILLTOP HOME

One of these leads to the house of Kaptein Witbooi on the hilltop near the tanks, from which the townspeople draw their water. The 70-year-old Kaptein receives visitors in the broad-brimmed hat covered with white cloth knotted at the top been has traditionally worn by the clan chiefs since Kido Witbooi settled his people here on the banks of the Fish River around 1850. He says he still thinks the removal of the

Whites was a bad idea. He favours a multiracial society with no discrimination

This attitude was one of the reasons why the Witboois rejected the Turnhalle constitutional conference in Windhoek and declined to be represented on the Nama delegation, says the Kaptein's son, Kleinhendrik Witbooi.

The Witboois, he says, are opposed to the Turnhalle's ethnic structure.

IN A DREAM

Kleinhendrik, a school teacher, has by consent of the clan council taken over most of his aged father's official responsibilities.

It was Kleinhendrik who reportedly per-

aded the council to support Swapo after he was visited in a dream by his great-grandfather, the legendary Nama guerrilla leader Hendrik Witbooi.

According to Kleinhendrik, almost everyone in Gibeon, as in the rest of Namaland, depends directly or indirectly on farming.

If Gibeon is any criterion, the farming is not going well.

Yet in Keetmanshoop, the White town 170 km to the south from where Namaland is administered, the concept of general poverty in the homeland is rejected.

There is real wealth in Namaland, it is claimed, but much of it remains on the hoof in the form

of goats and karakul sheep. A skin dealer in Keetmanshoop says Nama farmers are making up to R6 000 a year each from the fine, fashionable pelts of lambs slaughtered at birth.

TICKLISH

But as long as all the land remains communally owned, there seems little incentive for farmers to invest in developing the land allocated to them.

Official efforts are being made to open some of the land to private ownership, but it is a ticklish business, cutting across tribal and individual sensitivities.

Out in the thorn scrub surrounding Gibeon there are former White farms that look today

**By Gerald L'Ange
Pictures by David Paynter
The Argus
Africa News Service**

much as they must have looked when run by Whites.

The only differences, perhaps, are the donkey cart parked outside the house to supplement the farm truck, and the telephone poles now standing bare of wires.

But there are also former White farms that clearly known better days.

At Hatstium farm, an hour's drive on sprinting tracks from Gibeon, the old farmhouse stands empty and decaying. The floors inside are littered with farm junk and goat droppings.



TODAY'S kaptein (captain, or chief), is a direct descendant of the legendary Nama guerrilla leader Hendrik Witbooi, who appeared in one clansman's dreams to reconmend Swapo. This picture is from the South West African Archives.



KAPTEIN Hendrik Samuel Witbooi, patriarch of the Witboois clan of the Nama people living in the arid south of South West Africa, wears the traditional cloth-wrapped hat of the clan leaders.

Another ethnic council for SWA

11/5/77
pan

By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN

THE Government is pressing ahead with the establishment of another Bantustan-type tribal authority in South West Africa despite international negotiations on the territory's future

A meeting to discuss an Herero legislative assembly with an executive council for the "Herero-speaking nation" was called in Windhoek yesterday by the Chief Native Com-

missioner in SWA.

The move was in line with the internationally-rejected Turnhalle proposals to establish a government based on ethnic regional councils.

It came as ambassadors representing the Big Five Western powers wound up their Windhoek talks aimed at persuading a 37-man Turnhalle delegation to change radically their pre-independence interim government plans and to en-

ter free elections against the militant Swapo.

But the move also came as the Turnhalle itself began adopting a more conciliatory approach towards the Western demands.

In line with major concessions the South African Government recently made to the West on South West Africa, the conservative White Turnhalle delegate, Mr Eben van Zijl, has indicated a considerable change of attitude.

He said in a speech at Keetmanshoop that agreement was possible on certain points of view expressed by the Western powers and the Turnhalle, Sapa reported yesterday.

These included free elections — already agreed to by the South African Government — under international observation.

Mr Van Zijl also said there could be agreement on another form of interim administration leading the territory to independence by December next year.

The White referendum on the Turnhalle constitutional proposals is going ahead on May 17 — although the Turnhalle is meeting that day to consider changes in its plans.

Meanwhile Geoff Dalglis, of the "Mail" Africa Bureau, reports that Swapo's Secretary for Information, Mr Peter Katjavivi, warned last night that while some agreement appeared to have been reached in the settlement initiatives by the five Western powers, Swapo was continuing the armed struggle in South West Africa.

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SWAPO WON'T LAY DOWN ARMS

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG—It was unlikely that Swapo would lay down its arms even if it was willing to be challenged at the polls, Dr Ben Afrika, leader of the Rehoboth delegation to the Turnhalle conference, said last night

Dr Afrika, who was speaking at a public meeting at the University of Natal, said unfortunately there was a myth in Africa that so-called liberation movements would be the eventual victors

Therefore even if Swapo was willing to be challenged at the polls "one cannot see that it would stop the struggle

"But we hope that the responsible Western countries would use their influence to take a more definite stand if this happens"

He said there were two requirements for international recognition of the Turnhalle talks. The first was the abolition of apartheid and the second the involvement of Swapo.

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Defence force may train SWA Blacks

RAM 12/5/77

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The South African Defence Force may soon start training Black troops and officers for a multiracial South West African army to defend the territory's northern border with Angola.

Thousands of SA troops are stationed in the northern sector of SWA to contain a low-intensity guerilla war mounted from Angola by the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo).

The military authorities are planning a SWA defence force as well as short-term schemes to train recruits of all races.

They are expected to come forward with their plans early next month, Mr Jannie de Wet, chairman of the Turnhalle Defence Committee and Commissioner General of the Indigenous Peoples of SWA, said yesterday.

He said that the question of a South West African police force — independent of the SAP — would also be discussed in the near future.

These major developments on the thorny issue of South Africa's military and police presence in SWA follow a meeting in Windhoek between the Turnhalle Defence Committee — made up of leaders of the territory's ethnic

groups — and high-ranking South African officers led by Lieutenant General Viljoen, Chief of the Army.

Mr De Wet said it would take "quite a long time" for South West Africa to build up its own defence force which could facilitate South African withdrawal from the territory.

South Africa's presence in the territory is one of the hottest issues in the constitutional problems facing SWA. Swapo and the United Nations have demanded a complete withdrawal of SA military and police forces.

Mr De Wet said his committee had asked the South African Defence Force to

train leaders and officers from all race groups to form "a nucleus of a future SWA army".

"One thing is clear. We have got to start training these soldiers right away," he said. "This does not apply only to the defence force, but to the police as well."

Mr De Wet said he expected the question of a South West African police force to be discussed at the next meeting of the Turnhalle Defence Committee on June 2.

"At least for the interim, government period South West Africa can't do without the South African Security Force," he said.

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STAR 13/5/77 (225)

Troops on border kill eight

Defence Correspondent

Security forces killed at least eight guerillas in the operational area in what the Defence Force today described as the quietest two weeks in the last few months

On May 5, infantry supported by armoured cars attacked a group of guerillas after they had fired on two men manning an observation post in a tree. About 30 guerillas used mortars and machine guns before fleeing over the border into Angola.

A security force communique said fairly heavy enemy losses were suspected

On April 26, four guerillas were killed in a clash near the border. The rest of the group, including a few possibly wounded, fled into Angola.

On May 4, the security force patrol clashed with about 20 guerillas. Two were killed and the rest fled.

In another incident on May 5, two guerillas were killed in an ambush, but a third managed to flee to Angola.

During the 15 month period between January 1976 and April, Swapo had been responsible for numerous actions against the local population in border areas, apart from the abduction of children.

TODAY'S WEATHER

TRANSVAAL—Till 6 pm, but cold overnight — See Page 5

Handwritten scribbles and numbers, including "225" and "225" circled, and "2/1/77".

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Turnhalle men see a hitch in SWA army plan

RDM 13/5/77 RDM 13/5/77

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The racial composition of the proposed South West African army could be a major issue when the South African Defence Force puts forward its plans to the Turnhalle constitutional conference early next month.

This became clear yesterday in discussions with leading Turnhalle delegates, who were still in the dark about how the fledgling army would be created.

They all welcomed the idea of an army in which members of all race groups could participate — but it was rejected totally by Swapo, whose external wing is mounting a low-intensity guerilla war from Angola.

Dr Ben Afrika, leader of the Rehoboth Basters,

said he would like every ethnic group in the territory to have equal representation in the new army.

He warned that there would be a danger if the new defence force fell into the hands of only one ethnic group.

"Until we think of an alternative to the South African presence, we must face the accusations of having them here," Dr Afrika said.

South African soldiers defend SWA's northern border against infiltrators. This presence is one of the major objections of Swapo and the UN.

Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's top official inside the territory, said the new army would be aimed at the perpetuation of South African control in SWA.

He said the move would create a civil war situation

in the territory

Mr Jannie de Wet, chairman of the Turnhalle Defence Committee and Commissioner-General of the Indigenous Peoples of SWA, said yesterday that it was premature to discuss the issue at this stage.

He could understand why some delegates would like to see the Turnhalle's equal representation basis built into the new defence force.

"They are afraid of being over-ruled or over-run by any one group."

Mr A H. du Plessis, Turnhalle delegate and leader of the National Party in SWA, said he was not in a position to talk about the proposed army because he knew nothing about it.

"But it's correct that we should build up an army in SWA and train the various population groups to defend the country," he said.

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Referendum mooted

13/5/77
JLW

Research Unit

Clive Cowley
of The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Commissioner General for Indigenous Peoples in South West Africa/Namibia, Mr J. M. de Wet, dropped a bombshell yesterday when he suggested a referendum to decide the political future.

He proposed that the population should be given a straight choice between the moderate Turnhalle and the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation.

In an interview published in the German-language Allgemeine Zeitung, he said he would

have no objection to the presence of international observers.

His proposal came at a time when Western countries are engaged in a delicate initiative, with free elections as a cornerstone, to secure a peaceful settlement of the SWA/Namibia dispute between Pretoria and the United Nations.

It represented a sharp departure from moderate opinion in the territory, which generally favours ethnic elections, even if they are held simultaneously throughout the nation.

The proposal was doubly surprising as Mr de Wet is conservative and was known before the Turnhalle as a strong supporter of separate development.

"The population must show the world where it stands," he said. "It must choose between the Turnhalle and Swapo."

"The policies of the Turnhalle and Swapo are well known. It is a simple question of which would be comprehensible to the population and acceptable to the international community."

AFRICAN

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Nujoma rejects West

WINDHOEK — Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, has rejected the Western initiative aimed at involving his militant movement in free national elections in South West Africa.

Mr Nujoma, who shunned two key Western diplomats waiting for him in Dar-es-Salaam, said Swapo did not approve of the West's initiative, according to reports.

This rejection is a major setback for the five Western powers who have reportedly gained concessions from the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, which could pave the way for Swapo participation in free elections.

Mr Nujoma said only Swapo was entitled to have negotiations with the South African Prime Minister because his movement was recognised by the United Nations as the legitimate liberation movement of SWA.

The International Court of Justice had decided that no member State of the UN should have contacts with South Africa about SWA.

Mr Nujoma disapproved of this week's Windhoek meeting between the five Western diplomats and Turnhalle delegates.

He said the Turnhalle had no political or military power and the negotiations between the Western nations and the Turnhalle delegates were a 'cynical attempt to grant international recognition' — DDC

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Turnhalle: 'n ander Tolam

Van BUKS PIETERSEN

WINDHOEK

n OWERHEID in ander gedaante", ingestel deur die Suid-Afrikaanse regering, word nou as plaasvervanger vir die voorgestelde tussentydse regering in Suidwes voorsien rwyf die Turnhalleplan, op grondslag van die grondwetlike beraad, in die weegskaal is.

Sé gè mnr. A. H. du Plessis, leier van die Nasionale Party in Suidwes en ook leier van die blanke afvaardiging / die Turnhalleberaad, ster aan RAPPORT.

Mnr Du Plessis het beregeer op beweringe r verwaring onder die anke kiesers van Suidwes in die voorraad van die elangrike referendum insdag In die referendum ord 'n mandaat gevra om oort te gaan met die urnhalle-konsep Die verwaring word glo eroorstaak deur die on- erhandeldinge op hoër vlak at op die oomblik tussen ie Suid-Afrikaanse reger- ige en die vyf Westerse

moondhede aan die gang is oor die toekoms van Suidwes Aan RAPPORT het mnr. Du Plessis gesê hy voorsien nie die ontwerp van die Turnhalle van die tafel gegee sal word nie Al wat kan gebeur, is dat die werkm metode vir die toekoms as gevolg van die beraadslaginge verander kan word.

„Ek voorsien dat 'n owerheid in ander gedaante as wat nou beoog is, ingestel kan word om die tussentydse periode te oorbrug Dit beteken nie dat die konsep waaroor konsensus bereik is, gewysig gaan word nie," het mnr. Du Plessis gesê Oor hoe so 'n nuwe tus-

sentydse owerheid sal ly, will mnr. Du Plessis nie besprek nie Hy sê dis 'n saak waaroor die Suid-Afrikaanse regering uit- sluisel sal moet gee.

Hierdie nuwe stappe, soos deur mnr. Du Plessis voorsien, word in politieke kringe vertolk as 'n logiese skuif terwyl die onderhan- delinge op hoër vlak nog tussen die Republiek en die vyf Westerse lande aan die gang is Daar word gesê dat die Turnhalle op aan- drang van Suid-Afrika be- sluit het om voorlopig terug te staan Oor die hou van vrye verkiesings vóór onafhank- likhed in Suidwes, het mnr. Du Plessis gesê dat so 'n toets die een of ander tyd

Du Plessis voorsien owerheid in nuwe gedaante vir SWA

wel gedoen sal moet word Dit sal al manier wees om Swapo se mag te toets en aan die wêreld te wys hoe sterk die Turnhalle-beraad staan.

Sulke verkiesings kan op twee maniere plaasvind, sê mnr. Du Plessis Die logiese manier sal wees dat mense in die verskillende etniese gebiede na die stembus gaan en die tweede-vlak- regerings van die onder- skere bevolkingsgroepe aanwys Nog 'n manier is vrye verkiesings met die Turnhalle-beraad as 'n politieke party aan die een kant en Swapo aan die ander kant In albei geval- le, egter, sal so 'n verkies- ing nie absoluut van et- nistiteit losgemaak kan

word nie, sê mnr Du Plessis Te oordeel na Swapo se optrede in die verlede, is dit te betwyfel of die or- ganisasie op dié wyse by 'n verkiesing betrek sal word

Die beraadslaginge van- deeswek in Windhoek tus- sen afgevaardigdes van die vyf Westerse lande en lede van die Turnhalle-beraad word vertolk as 'n voorset- ting van die Kaapstadse beraad Bronne na aan die Turn- halle het aan RAPPORT gesê dat menings gewissel is en dat die byeenkoms hoofsaaklik daarop gemik was om die verskillende partye/in te lig Dit word beskou as niks minder as reg nie dat die Weste ook

met die Turnhalle praat nadat hy wel met Swapo beraadslag het. Dat die Turnhalle- afgevaardigdes tevrede was oor wat daar in die raadsaal van die spog- gerige hotel plaasgevind het, was duidelik 'n Mens kan dit op hul gesigte sien met die uitstap

Dit is te betwyfel of 'n soortgelyke beraad in die toekoms sal plaasvind Die Westerse afgevaardigdes het aan hul onderskeie re- gerings gerapporteer en die Turnhalle-beraad sal waarskynlik in die toekoms deur net die Suid- Afrikaanse regering van verdere ontwikkelinge op die hoogte gehou word Die grondwetkomitee van die Turnhalle-beraad ver-

gader Dinsdag om hoof- saaklik die verslag van die finanskomitee te bespreek. Daar kan aangeneem word dat die ontmoeting met die Westerse afgevaardigdes ook weer te sprake sal kom. Mnr Du Plessis sê dat die grondwetkomitee magtig- ing het om oor die verslag van die finanskomitee te besluit Maar daar sal geen sprake nie met die Weste geneem word nie

Dinsdag is ook die dag waarop 52 000 geregi- streerde blanke kiesers in Suidwes na die stembus sal gaan om in 'n referendum hul steun aan die Turnhalle-beraad toe te sé of te weerhou Die verwagt- ing is dat daar 'n massiewe ja-stem sal wees.

Van die geregistreerde kiesers is bykans 70 persent Afrikaansprekend van wie die meeste die Nasionale Party steun Omtrent 7 per- sent van die kiesers is Engelsprekend en die res Duits

Behalwe die Nasionale Party is die enigste ander party wat aan die referen- dum deelneem Boerswa- 'n bloedbroer van dr. Al- bert Hertzog se Herstigte Nasionale Party Hierdie party is gekant teen onafhanklikheid vir Suidwes en beywer hom vir die inlywing van die gebied in Suid-Afrika Sy aanhang is minimaal en na verwagting gaan hy 'n verpleterende neerlaag toegedien word.



MNR A H DU PLESSIS nuwe stappe

Many black children in SWA/Namibia are not able to attend schools and universities available to them. To help these people church organisations are providing "after hours" education. GERALD L'ANGE of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek

Churches run crash course for scholars

Moonlight schools run by a church organisation are providing tuition for SWA/Namibian blacks who have spurned South African-style Bantu Education

Several hundred of the children are studying for the British General Certificate of Education examinations, according to church officials

With material from a correspondence school in South Africa, they are being tutored after hours by high school teachers and graduates.

This is one of several unorthodox educational projects being run outside the State system by churches in SWA/Namibia.

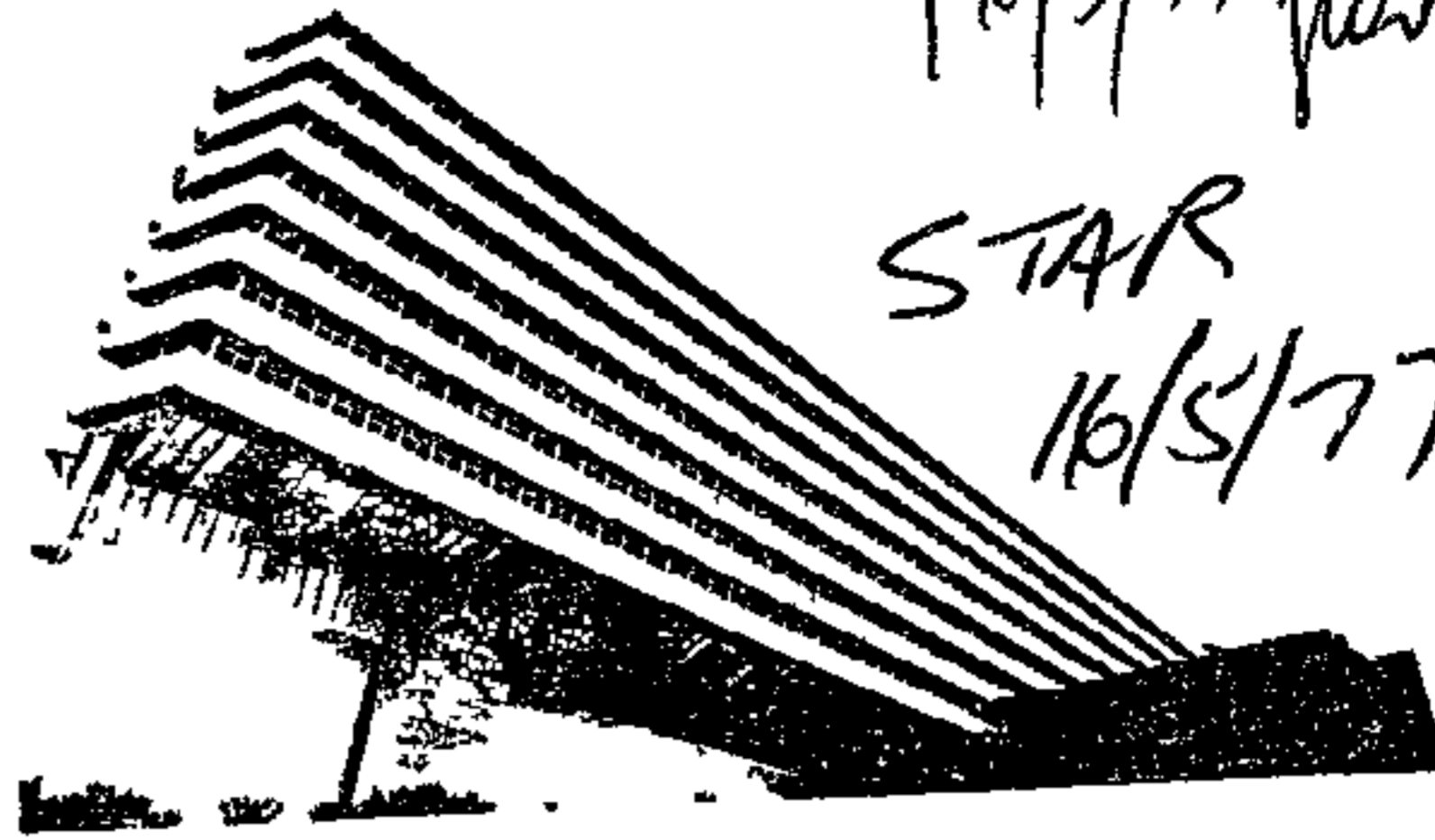
Others are a university-level programme for students who either had

to drop out of South African universities or could not afford to go there, and a "crash course in public administration" aimed at providing administrators for the country after independence.

The moonlight classes for the Bantu Education dropouts are being run by the Christian Centre Educational Trust, which is jointly sponsored by the Lutheran, Roman Catholic and Anglican churches

Officials of the trust say those attending the classes include pupils who took part in a class boycott staged at some high schools last year

They claim that as many as 900 pupils are attending the classes in about a dozen urban centres in various parts of the country.



The University of South Africa — SWA/Namibian students make use of its services.

Education Department officials doubt this figure is accurate and say there has been no widespread school boycott. On the contrary, they say, schools are "struggling to accommodate" all the children seeking places

The Christian Centre Educational Trust is also organising a project involving 30 students studying part-time through the University of South Africa

It plans to establish a centre at which the students can do their studies, take part in group discussions and listen to visiting lecturers. It is also arranging for study facilities, such as laboratories for science students

This project was started for two reasons, says the official running it, Mr Milner Thlabanello, who is also Swapo's chief publicity officer in the terri-

tory. One reason, he says, is that political protests and disturbances at South African universities made it impossible for some students from SWA/Namibia to complete their studies at these universities. The other reason is that even when students are able to study in the Republic they tend to become isolated from the issues and needs of their own country, says Mr Thlabanello.

Started experimentally this year, the project has been described by some as the possible nucleus of the territory's first university. But Mr Thlabanello feels it is too early to speak in those terms

Yet another project is being run by the Evangelical Lutheran Church's Institute for Social Advancement, under the direction of Mr Daniel Tjongarero.

He describes it as "a basic, crash course in public administration," involving lectures on political science, history, law and economics. The aim is to train people for public service.

About 30 people are taking the first six-month course, says Mr Tjongarero, a graduate of the University of the North who is also vice chairman of Swapo and the organisation's top official in SWA/Namibia.

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SA may replace Turnhalle — Du Plessis

6/15/77
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By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau
MR. A. H. DU PLESSIS,
leader of the white dele-
gation to the Turnhalle,
said last night that South
Africa might replace the
Turnhalle's interim gov-
ernment with a "govern-
ment in another form".

He said this was a mat-
ter on which only the
South African Government
could give a final answer.

Mr. Du Plessis' state-
ment is the first official
indication that a "care-
taker administration" with
a South African governor-
general is being planned
for the territory.

This is said to be one
of the major concessions
made by the Prime Minis-
ter, Mr. Vorster, during his
recent meeting with en-
voys of the five Western
powers — United States,

Britain, France, West
Germany and Canada.

The "Big Five" demand-
ed the scrapping of the
Turnhalle interim govern-
ment to pave the way for
national elections involv-
ing Swapo.

On the question of elec-
tions before independence
Mr Du Plessis said that a
"test of strength" between
Swapo and the Turnhalle
would have to be held in
the future.

He said the logical way
to hold such an election
would be for the various
ethnic groups to elect re-
presentatives for the se-
cond-tier government.

Another way could be
for Swapo to fight Turn-
halle supporters in free
elections. But ethnicity
would not be done away
with, he said.

Mr Du Plessis said that
a "government in another
form" would not mean
that the Turnhalle draft
would be scrapped. All
that could happen is that
the working methods
would be changed as a re-
sult of negotiations with
the West.

He said he did not re-
gard it as a possibility that
the Turnhalle would be-
come a multiracial political
party to fight Swapo at
the polls.

"There are various poli-
tical parties supporting
the Turnhalle and I don't
foresee them dissolving to
form one party," he said.

Turnhalle to outbid Swapo

16/5/77 Star

Research Unit

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The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Turnhalle leaders meet here tomorrow to plan a cliffhanger strategy intended to outbid the South West Africa People's Organisation for power in the territory.

Their constitution committee is to formulate a response to the Western initiative for a political settlement within the framework of UN Security Council demands.

AFRI

ATION

On the outcome depends international recognition, from the West at least, of steps to lead S W A / N a m i b i a to sovereign independence.

The committee is expected to

- Agree in principle to free elections, to take place before independence with Swapo participation, under United Nations supervision or observation.

Sal

- Modify its proposals to establish an interim government based on representation for all 11 ethnic groups

- Tentatively discuss a multiracial alliance or party, based on the Turnhalle, to fight Swapo in the proposed elections

In Cape Town South West African MPs said today they had high hopes that tomorrow's referendum in the territory would produce an overwhelming white vote of confidence in the Turnhalle.

STRENGTHEN

Dr J W Brandt, MP for Etosha, said a strong "yes" vote would strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Turnhalle constitutional committee.

It would at the same time create confidence among investors and give a lead to the other races on the direction which was being opened by the Turnhalle

The crucial issue under discussion in the committee will be modifications to its proposals to establish an interim government under its control. It had considered the move essential to give it a power base as a counterweight to Swapo with its armed forces and international recognition.

Sources close to the Turnhalle predict that the committee will, instead, agree to a central administrative authority with lesser powers.

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Referendum voting

The Star's Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — Voting got off to a brisk start today in the referendum to test white opinion on the Turnhalle proposals for interim government and independence for SWA/Namibia.

In Windhoek, many stopped off at polling booths on their way to work.

In the 12 rural constituencies, voting is reported to be steady.

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Landmine kills two

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Two brothers died in a landmine explosion near Ruacana, northern Owambo, yesterday.

They were Mr Festus Kanime (50) and Mr Salatil Kanime (55), passengers in a five-ton truck.

The driver, Mr Abel Ashumbanga, was shaken but unhurt.

The incident happened on a dirt track, about 2 km from the main road linking the homeland with the south.

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Nat MP calls for poll to include Swapo

CAPE TOWN — On the eve of today's referendum in South West Africa to test white opinion on the Turnhalle independence proposals, a senior Nationalist MP from SWA, Dr P van der Merwe, has called for a nation-wide election, including Swapo, within 12 months.

Dr Van Der Merwe, who is Deputy Speaker, said yesterday the referendum would have no effect on world opinion, and that only a proper election involving all races could demonstrate effectively the extent of the Turnhalle's acceptance in the territory.

However, the election should be held only after the Turnhalle-devised interim government was installed. The legislation to set up the interim govern-

ment should still be pushed through this parliamentary session.

He hoped that Mr Vorster's Vienna talks with Vice-President Walter Mondale could lead to a repeat of the Western veto in the Security Council debate on SWA scheduled to start on June 6. This would give the interim government time to organise a full-scale election in the territory.

However, as the vast majority of these voters will be registering their approval today, the moves to make the Turnhalle proposals more acceptable to the West will be continuing. In effect, they will be voting for a set of proposals that could be changed even before the interim government is installed.

The chairman of the Turnhalle committee, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday the current talks with the five Western powers were an attempt to find common ground which

would be to the advantage of the West and Southern Africa.

He did not regard the Turnhalle draft constitution as useless because of talks with the West, as had been suggested in the past.

It would, however, be foolish not to talk to the Western countries on certain matters of procedure.

"Looking for solutions we must consider where we and the West have common grounds," Mr Mudge said.

"South West Africans must not expect the West to act for sentimental reasons in favour of Southern Africa."

All delegations at the Turnhalle would in future have to form a front to beat Swapo at the polls.

South West Africans would have to prove to the world at large that the Turnhalle members were true representatives of the people of South West Africa — PC-SAPA

Singing schoolgirl Anne Watson of East London puts her heart into her song in a Border television talent-hunting competition.

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Swanu puts terms for elections

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The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The socialist South West Africa National Union (Swanu) urged today that a constitution should be finalised before free elections in the territory.

Its secretary general, Mr Vekui Rukoro, said that a provisional government of national unity should be established as a first step.

In such a government all interested parties should be represented equally through a democratic process. The Government should appoint a representative constituent assembly to devise a constitution.

Swanu listed two further preconditions for its participation in elections.

• The choice of a mutually acceptable, independent and international supervisor for elections should be left to the contesting parties.

• United Nations resolutions on "the sole legitimate representative" — a reference to the South West Africa People's Organisation — should be scrapped.

Subject to the preconditions, Mr Rukoro said, Swanu was ready to contest elections.

It welcomed Western moves to persuade South Africa to discard the Turnhalle proposals and to seek an acceptable solution in conformity with UN demands.

The initiative was a golden opportunity to throw off South African rule and to subject Swapo's claims of sole representation to the will of the nation.

BIG DAY FOR THE LONELY VOTERS

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK—Some voters will have to travel hundreds of kilometres along South West Africa's roughest gravel roads today and tomorrow to ensure that a few voices from the wilderness would be heard in today's White referendum.

With one of the lowest population densities in the world — one person to a square kilometre — this territory presented problems for people wanting to exercise democratic rights.

Many of the Whites working in the predominantly Black areas in the remote northern areas, such as Bushmanland, Hereroland, Owambo and Kaokoland, would have to travel up to 350km to cast their votes.

But this would not deter them, according to Mr. C. A. J. Nortje, the magistrate and returning officer at Grootfontein.

"Ag, no," he said. "South Westerns don't worry much about distances. An election is a big occasion."

Confident

White politicians were confident that an overwhelming majority of the 52 000 voters would endorse the blueprint worked out by the Turnhalle constitutional conference.

Probably the longest distance to be tackled would be done by the electoral officer assigned to the polling booth at the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme straddling the Angola border.

He would have to travel about 965km to take the handful of ballot papers from Ruacana to his Omaruru headquarters, possibly under military escort.

It was understood that he had been forbidden to travel at night in the tense border area.

Ruacana was one of three polling booths in the vast Owambo area, while the border settlement of Rundu would serve as the election base for Kavango in the Grootfontein electoral

division 300km away.

In contrast, the few voters at the Goabib Research Centre in the Namib Desert near Walvis Bay and the men living in single quarters in the restricted diamond area 80km from Oranjemund have to travel only around the corner to vote.

Results from the far-flung regions were expected at least 12 hours later than Windhoek's, expected shortly before midnight tonight.

A special case has been made for the 40 or more civil servants stationed in Caprivi, near the Angolan border.

Like the South West soldiers in the area, they have been allowed to cast special and postal votes because of their remote situation.

Early figures yesterday showed that more than 5 100 people had already cast special and postal votes.

Flaw

One major flaw in the referendum was that about a third of the 22 000 Germans, many of whom have lived in South West Africa most of their lives, have been excluded from the official voting because they were not South African citizens.

But Walvis Bay residents were eligible to vote even though they would not be part of a new South West Africa order.

People off the voters roll, but who were born in South West Africa, who had been resident in the territory for five years or who owned fixed property worth R15 000 or more and were staying here, were allowed to take part in an opinion poll.

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Yes, yes vote in SWA

WINDHOEK — A resounding Yes vote for the Turnhalle constitutional plan is almost certain when the results of the all-white South West African referendum are announced today.

An overwhelming majority of the 51 975 white voters are expected to have opted for power sharing and independence for the territory — the exact opposite of what they voted for in the general election three years ago.

Early results last night were:

Walvis Bay
Yes votes 1 257
No votes 67
Spoilt papers 3
Yes majority 1 190
Percentage poll 48

Pioneers Park
Yes votes 2 150
No votes 78
Spoilt papers 6
Yes majority 2 083
Percentage Poll 65.79
—DDC-SAPA.

Landmine kills 2

WINDHOEK — Defence headquarters here confirmed yesterday that two brothers had been killed in Owambo when their vehicle hit a landmine on Monday — SAPA

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WINDHOEK—The Turnhalle constitution committee yesterday declared itself willing to accommodate the "Big Five" Western powers by considering adaptations to proposed Turnhalle procedure and programming.

The committee adjourned here yesterday afternoon to June 6, when it will again meet in Windhoek.

In a brief communique handed to newsmen after the adjournment, the committee said it wished to emphasise that adaptations would be considered, but with the express precondition that the Turnhalle would not deviate from principles accepted by the constitutional conference.

"The constitution com-

Turnhalle hint for 'Big Five'

mittee is prepared to consider making certain adaptations regarding its envisaged procedure and programming to accommodate Western nations," it said.

"But the committee wants to emphasise that will be done without deviation in any way from the principles accepted by the constitutional conference."

Turnhalle delegates declined to provide details of what the committee was prepared to alter and exactly what matters of procedure and programming the communique referred to.

Observers saw the communique as having obvious reference to talks between the constitution committee and Western diplomats here

recently.

Turnhalle sources said the committee was prepared to be pliable to accommodate the West but that no major concessions would be considered on the basic principles of the Turnhalle.

They said the committee's declaration should be seen against the background of major negotiations on the future of South West Africa, such as the meeting in Vienna between the South African Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster and the United States Vice-President, Mr. Walter Mondale.

"The Turnhalle regards developments about the territory as rather fluid at the moment and they will not jeopardise the delicate talks by expressing views or divulging exactly how far they are prepared to bend," an observer said.

Meanwhile, more than 95 percent of the White South West Africans who voted in yesterday's referendum supported the Turnhalle and its proposals for interim government and final independence for the territory, results showed yesterday.

With the final result from only one of the 18 constituencies still outstanding, the average poll was 62 percent.

The outstanding result is from the large and remote Erongo constituency.

White Turnhalle leaders said they were satisfied they had won a strong mandate to go ahead with the implementation of constitutional change.

The leader of the White delegation, Mr. A. H. du Plessis, said the result came as close to unanimous backing for the Turnhalle as was possible in a democratic referendum. — (Sapa.)

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SWA will be top item on Vienna agenda

19/5/77
RDM

By STANLEY UYS
Mail Man on the Spot

VIENNA. — The early independence of South West Africa under majority rule is emerging as the specific issue to be discussed by the United States Vice-President, Mr Walter Mondale, and the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, at their talks in Vienna today.

The overriding general issue, however, is still the US determination to convince Mr Vorster it means business when it says apartheid in South Africa itself must be liberalised

Mr Mondale will tell Mr Vorster that if apartheid is not relaxed the US will be entitled to react in ways that could have serious consequences for South Africa.

President Carter's speech in Los Angeles yesterday, in which he said that unless South Africa withdrew "white domination" from South West Africa, the US, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany would move against South Africa at the UN, in a sense sets the tone for today's meeting.

Mr Mondale has told the

Press he will raise the SWA issue with Mr Vorster.

The South African delegation is rumoured to be working on a new approach — to counter-attack with a proposition that the US should not only present demands, but should be prepared to undertake obligations themselves.

These would include recognition of the danger of Soviet "expansionism" in Southern Africa and the right of South Africa's whites to protection as far as their basic identity and rights are concerned.

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Namibia warning: PM seeks clarity

John Patten

VIENNA — President Jimmy Carter has sharpened tensions at today's Vienna Summit with threats yesterday of "strong action" over SWA/Namibia

The South African Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, is calling for the exact text of President Carter's television interview in Los Angeles in which he is reported to have said Mr. Mondale would tell Mr. Vorster "If you don't do something about Namibia, we'll take strong action against you in the United Nations." He was also reported to

have said that, short of war, there was little the United States could do to force the South African Government to act.

When this report was put to Mr. Vorster by South African pressmen in Vienna last night, Mr. Vorster said "I don't choose to comment or react to rumours and reports considering the delicacy of the position."

"I will give comment if and when I have the full interview available to me."

Mr. Vorster continued: "I am prepared to say that, taking into account that the five Western nations are at present engaged in negotiations with us over SWA, I cannot accept that President Carter did say what he is reported to have said."

The Carter interview could have a sequel at the summit talks under way here today, if Mr. Vorster — armed with the text of Mr. Carter's remarks — confronts Mr. Mondale on the issue.

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Handwritten signature or scribble at the bottom right of the page.

Swapo man for Austrian talks

VIENNA — Swapo's London-based information secretary, Mr Peter Katjavivi, arrived here yesterday and placed himself at the disposal of the United States delegation to inform them on South West Africa during the talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, today.

Mr Katjavivi, who also plans to talk to Austrian Government and political representatives and address meetings, told journalists an accord between Swapo and the Turnhalle conference was out of the question.

The talks between Mr Vorster and the United States Vice-President, Mr Mondale, concerned South West Africa. The only peaceful solution would be one based on the United Nations and Organisation of African Unity line, with Swapo as the major participant in any independent government, he said.

Asked about meetings with South African officials, he said the South African Government knew where Swapo offices were and could have made contact if they wished.

He would, however, be seeking discussions with Austrian Foreign Office officials to brief them on the Swapo view of the recent talks in Cape Town between the South African Government and representatives of five Western Security Council members.

"We think it is important our views be expressed here on this occasion."

"After all, the two gentlemen are going to talk about Namibia and it is only fair that the views of the people of Namibia as represented by Swapo be represented here."

Mr Katjavivi is to address Austrian students at a meeting at Vienna University here on Friday evening. — SAPA

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An excellent and perceptive summary, showing grasp of facts and theory and a most commendable awareness of the implications and possible pitfalls. A pity he had "no time".

Y. 782

Turnhalle change after West's demands

Cape Times

19/5/77

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Members of the Turnhalle constitution committee yesterday agreed to make changes to their constitutional plans for South West Africa to accommodate Western demands.

They are now waiting anxiously for the outcome of the Vorster-Mondale talks in Vienna, and are expected to meet the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in Cape Town next week.

Mr Billy Marais, the Turnhalle secretary, said yesterday that the constitution committee had agreed to make "adjustments" to the procedure and programming that would affect the future. He added, however, that the committee was not prepared to deviate from the principles laid down in the Turnhalle constitution.

It is understood that no specific changes have been made to the political blueprint. Of prime concern to the delegates was how to keep negotiations open with the five Western powers.

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According to informed sources, their discussions yesterday were dominated by the Vienna talks, particularly in the light of this week's warning to South Africa concerning SWA by the US President, Mr Jimmy Carter.

Mr A J F Kloppers, the coloured leader, said last night: "It will be a tactical fault if an interim government is installed now."

Meanwhile, the final result were announced in SWA's all white referendum last night. Of the 32 029 voters — about 61 percent of the total electorate — 30 329 endorsed the Turnhalle's plans for a multiracial interim government and independence for the territory. Only 1 700 people voted "No."

The results were no sooner known than black Turnhalle delegates met for "exploratory" talks aimed at forming one political party.

ARGUS
19/5/77 T

Swapo spells out stand on SWA

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The Argus Bureau
VIENNA — Swapo has
come out with a firm 'no
compromise' stand on
solving the problems of
South West Africa as the
Vorster-Mondale summit
on Southern Africa began
here today, writes Tos
Wentzel.

Mr Peter Katjavivi,
Swapo's information secre-
tary, flew in to Vienna
from Frankfurt yesterday
afternoon with a full
statement answering in
detail for the first time
on behalf of Swapo all the
points of agreement under
discussion between South
Africa and the five West-
ern powers on the South
West question.

NO INTERVIEW

He told a Press con-
ference he was in Vienna
to participate in various
meetings organised by the
Southern African
Students' Union and other
bodies during the stay of
Mr Vorster and Mr Mon-
dale in the city. He was
not seeking interviews
with either Mr Vorster or
Mr Mondale, but was
available if they should
wish to see him.

Vice President Mondale
would be well-advised to
remind Mr Vorster that
Namibia's independence is
not negotiable, he said.

If the five Western
powers were serious in
their wish to see genuine
independence, they should
base their initiatives
squarely on the combined
UN, OAU and Swapo posi-
tion.

PATH OF WAR

'Anything not within
this framework will be fu-
tile. Mr Vorster and his
army must remove them-
selves from Namibian soil
or continue to tread the
path of war which they
have chosen,' Mr Katjavivi
said.

'Swapo stands by its de-
mand for free elections
based on universal suf-
frage and on a common
roll. We will never accept
elections based on race,
colour, ethnicity or any
other division of the Nam-
ibian people by South
Africa,' he said.

In its concessions to the
Western nations, South
Africa has made no com-
mitment to hold free elec-
tions under UN super-
vision and control.

'Swapo is adamant that
control should be in the
hands of the UN. We do
not envisage that one UN
representative should ob-
serve the proceedings
while the South African
army and police force con-
tinue to control the situa-
tion,' Mr Katjavivi said.

The Star's team in Vienna Swapo has come out with a firm "no compromise" stand on solving the problems of South West Africa as the Vorster-Mondale summit on Southern Africa began here today

Mr Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's information secretary, flew in to Vienna from Frankfurt yesterday afternoon, with a full statement answering in detail for the first time on behalf of Swapo all the points of agreement under discussion between South Africa and the five Western powers on the SWA/Namibia question

INITIATIVES

He told a Press conference he was in Vienna to participate in various meetings organised by the Southern African Students' Union and other bodies during the stay of Mr Vorster and Mr Mondale in the city

He was not seeking interviews with either Mr Vorster or Mr Mondale, but was available if they should wish to see him

"Vice President Mondale would be well advised to remind Mr Vorster that Namibia's independence is not negotiable," he said.

"If the five Western

Swapo in Vienna: 'no compromise'

powers were serious in their wish to see genuine independence, they should base their initiatives squarely on the combined UN, OAU and SWAPO position.

"Anything not within this framework will be futile.

"Mr Vorster and his army must remove themselves from Namibian soil or continue to treat the path of war which they have chosen," Mr Katjavivi said

"Swapo stands by its demand for free elections based on universal suffrage and on a common roll. We will never accept elections based on race, colour, ethnicity or any other division of the Namibian people by South Africa," he said

In its concessions to the Western nations, South Africa has made no commitment to hold free elections "under UN supervision and control"

An election was the end result of a process. It would not be free if South Africa was in control of the process which led up to it

"Swapo is adamant that control should be in the hands of the UN"

Swapo had produced well-documented evidence of widespread police intimidation of voters and the break-up of political meetings called in opposition to previous elections

Katjavivi said Swapo also stood for the unconditional release of all SWA political prisoners

By The Star Team in Vienna

VIENNA — Demonstrations against Mr Vorster's visit to Vienna and his meeting with Vice President Walter Mondale today are attracting little attention in the Austrian capital.

A demonstration staged by the Austrian Anti-Apartheid Movement yesterday afternoon in a square in central Vienna drew only about 120 supporters in this city of 1.6-million people

It followed the presentation of open letters to the US and South African embassies calling for the release of political prisoners, the scrapping of apartheid and the recognition of the "liberation movements" in South Africa and SWA/Namibia as the legitimate representatives of the black people

Mr Mondale was asked to use his influence with the South African regime to achieve this.

Swapo's information secretary, Mr Peter Katjavivi, was expected to address yesterday's demonstration, but failed to turn up

SWA voters back Turnhalle

WINDHOEK — Nearly 95 per cent of the white South West Africans who voted in Tuesday's referendum supported the Turnhalle constitutional conference and its proposals for interim government and final independence for the territory, final results showed yesterday.

When the result in the last constituency, Erongo, was announced last night, the referendum showed a 85 per cent poll.

A total of 30 329 people registered Yes votes, to 1 700 No votes, with 120 spoilt papers.

This reflected 94.4 per cent approval.

Turnhalle leaders said yesterday they were satisfied South West Africa's white voters had given them a mandate to proceed with the implementation of constitutional change in the territory.

The chairman of the constitutional committee, Mr Dirk Mudge, said he had often reiterated in public he did not even consider the possibility that the No votes would be victorious in the referendum.

The leader of the white delegation to the Turnhalle, Mr A. du Plessis, said he was

satisfied with the average percentage poll.

"As far as the Yes and No polling ratio is concerned, the referendum was as close to being unanimous as one can possibly get in a democratic poll," Mr Du Plessis said.

"No doubt should remain in the minds of black and brown South West Africans or overseas investors that the whites in South West Africa trust in the future of the territory," Mr Du Plessis said.

The permanent representative in the white Turnhalle delegation, Mr Eben van Zijl, said there was no doubt the referendum had shown resoundingly that the white delegation at the Turnhalle must continue on its chosen way.

He said the percentage poll had to some extent been forced down by voters who had left South West Africa, who had not registered elsewhere and who had been "lost" to the referendum.

He estimated about 10 per cent had been lost in this way.

Another factor which had lowered percentages was that the referendum had not been fought on a party political basis —
SAPA

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20/11/77 M AID TO SWAPO' CHARGE DENIED

Mercury Reporter

NO AID had been given to Swapo or enemies of South Africa through the South African Red Cross, its national president, Mr. K. W. Stuart, said this week.

Mr. Stuart said this should be made clear in view of a recent misunderstanding to the effect that the International Committee of the Red Cross was giving aid to Swapo.

In South Africa, he said, the Red Cross Society fulfilled an undertaking to the Surgeon General of the South African Defence Force to maintain a reserve of personnel available to him for call-up.

In times of peace the national Red Cross Societies pursued activities devoted to the health, safety and well-being of the people, he said.

The regional branch of the Red Cross in South West Africa had supplied Angolan refugees with food, clothing and medical aid, a Red Cross spokesman in Natal said.

It was pointed out, however, that the ICRC was an impartial body of 25 Swiss citizens prepared to assist any individual equally and without any form of discrimination in all countries.

It acted as a neutral intermediary between opposing parties to aid victims of conflict.

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Mercury Africa
Bureau

WINDHOEK — Black Turnhalle delegates have moved towards the formation of a non-racial political party to fight Swapo in free national elections envisaged by the Western Powers.

The major move was announced here yesterday by Dr. Ben Afrika, leader of the Basters, after exploratory talks between representatives of five Turnhalle delegations: The Basters, Tswanas, Damaras, Ovambos, and Hereros. The other six Turnhalle delegations, including the Whites, were invited to the talks but did not attend.

This is the first strong indication that Turnhalle delegates are prepared to relegate the importance of ethnicity and participate in elections on a non-ethnic basis.

Dr. Afrika, who was elected chairman of a steering committee to propogate a "broadly based non-racial political party," conceded that such a party would not

Swing on race in SWA move

be necessary if elections were held on a non-ethnic basis.

So far Turnhalle has stood firmly on its demands for ethnic-based elections and this has been one of the major differences with Swapo.

Dr. Afrika said the 16-man steering committee would contact all interested parties within and outside the Turnhalle to join the envisaged party.

White delegates were very guarded on the issue when approached for comment.

Mr. A. H. du Plessis, leader of the National Party in SWA, and Mr. Eben van Zijl, both favoured an alliance be-

tween the turnhalle delegations rather than the formation of a political party.

Some Black delegates are opposed to their White Turnhalle colleagues joining the initiative until the National Party in SWA breaks its ties with South Africa.

"The idea for a non-racial political party has been given impetus with the Western initiative," Dr. Afrika said.

"Unfortunately, the West has put us into a dilemma by jumping in at this psychological moment and messing up our programme."

These developments come only hours after White South Westers overwhelmingly endorsed the Turnhalle's constitutional plans for an interim government, which effectively made a multi-racial Turnhalle party superfluous because of the second-tier representative authorities.

Meanwhile the Turnhalle Constitution Committee agreed on Wednesday to make certain adjustments to their plans to accommodate Western demands.

Black Turnhalle men want non-racial party

20/5/77 RDM

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Black Turnhalle delegates have taken a vital step towards forming a non-racial political party to fight Swapo in free national elections proposed by the Western powers.

This major move was announced in Windhoek yesterday by Dr Ben Africa, leader of the Baster delegation, after "exploratory talks" between representatives of five Turnhalle delegations — the Basters, Tswanas, Damaras, Ovambos and Hereros.

The other six Turnhalle delegations, including the whites, were invited to the talks but did not attend.

This is the first strong indication that

some Turnhalle delegates are prepared to drop their ethnic differences and participate in elections on a multiracial basis.

Until now the Turnhalle has been firmly in favour of ethnic-based elections. This has been a major difference with Swapo.

White delegates were very guarded on the issue.

Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party in SWA, and Mr Eben van Zijl both favoured a Turnhalle alliance rather than a political party.

These developments come only hours after whites in SWA overwhelmingly endorsed the Turnhalle's ethnic-based plans for an interim government.

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Swapo fears for UDI move

Mercury Africa Bureau 21/5/77

WINDHOEK — Swapo warned yesterday that the Turnhalle constitutional conference could be planning a unilateral declaration of independence for South West Africa.

Mr. Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's top-ranking official in the territory, said the continuation of the Turnhalle's plans as well as a UDI would erupt into civil war.

"It has now become clear that the whole Turnhalle adventure has had a miscarriage," he said.

In spite of this, he added, there were still confusing reports that the Western initiative had not changed anything about the Turnhalle and that the conference delegates would continue with their plans.

"This sounds like an imminent UDI, especially seen in the light of the all-White referendum in Namibia this week.

"We want to reiterate that the only alternative acceptable to the Namibian people, Swapo and the international community, is a full-scale involvement of the United Nations in an open and national election.

"Swapo doesn't see elections as an end-goal, but rather as the end-result of a process which includes the total withdrawal of the whole South African presence," he said.

Mr. Tjongarero said that as long as these basic points — including the release of all political prisoners and the return of exiles — were not dealt with, Swapo could only conclude that the Western initiative would only continue the status quo.

Meanwhile, Mr. Tjongarero has told Mr. Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's European representative, of certain points on which Mr. Vorster and the five Western powers have reached agreement.

They are that:

- Free national elections will be held on the basis of universal adult suffrage to elect a constitutional assembly for SWA.

- There will be direct UN involvement in the whole electoral process;

- The UN representative will ensure the full participation of the people in the electoral process with freedom of speech, Press and assembly;

Transfer

- All people born in or recognised as inhabitants of SWA will be free to return to participate in the peaceful solution;

- S.A. will develop a plan for the gradual transfer of power, to be accepted by the UN Secretary-General and the international community.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bryan O'Linn, leader of the Federal Party — the former United Party of SWA — said yesterday that unless the territory's moderate political forces were blended into a non-racial political party or alliance of non-racial political parties, radicals would sweep the floor in the future elections.

Mr. O'Linn warned that it would be dangerous if this week's referendum results were regarded as a mandate to retain and entrench compulsory ethnic divisions.

"This would become an obstacle to a peaceful solution," he said.

United

Dr. Ben Africa, leader of the Baster delegation to the Turnhalle constitutional conference, said yesterday that a steering committee had been formed to investigate the possibility of forming a Turnhalle political party or coalition of parties to present a united front against Swapo.

The committee had been appointed at a meeting in Windhoek on Thursday of the Baster, Owambo, Damarara, Tswana and Herero Turnhalle delegations and he had been appointed chairman, Dr. Africa said.

He told Sapa that although it had not been decided whether the committee would work towards a political party or a coalition, the five population groups represented at the meeting had agreed that a united front should be created to oppose Swapo in any national elections.

cheap Black labour. This paper seeks to make a contribution

'Basic disagreement' over SA and SWA

Cape Times
21/5/77

VIENNA — The US Vice President, Mr Walter Mondale, warned South Africa yesterday not to expect US intervention to save the country from the effects of its racial policies

Failure to make progress on the problems of Southern Africa "will lead to a tragedy of human history," Mr Mondale told a press conference immediately after talks with the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster

The Vice President said Mr Vorster had promised to support Anglo-American efforts to achieve a new constitution for Rhodesia and elections in which all citizens would be able to take part

Mr Mondale spoke after a final two-hour meeting with Mr Vorster in Vienna's Hofburg Palace, ending two days of talks regarded as crucial for future peace in Southern Africa

He said agreement was reached for a five-nation Western contact group to meet the South African Government in Cape Town at the end of May to hear South Africa's views on a broadly-based interim administration in South West Africa

The contact group will consist of representatives from the United

States, West Germany, Britain, France and Canada

Mr Mondale said South Africa's position on Namibia had evolved in a positive direction

Prisoners

But free elections in the territory, which is due for independence, would be difficult if not impossible to achieve without agreement on an interim administration

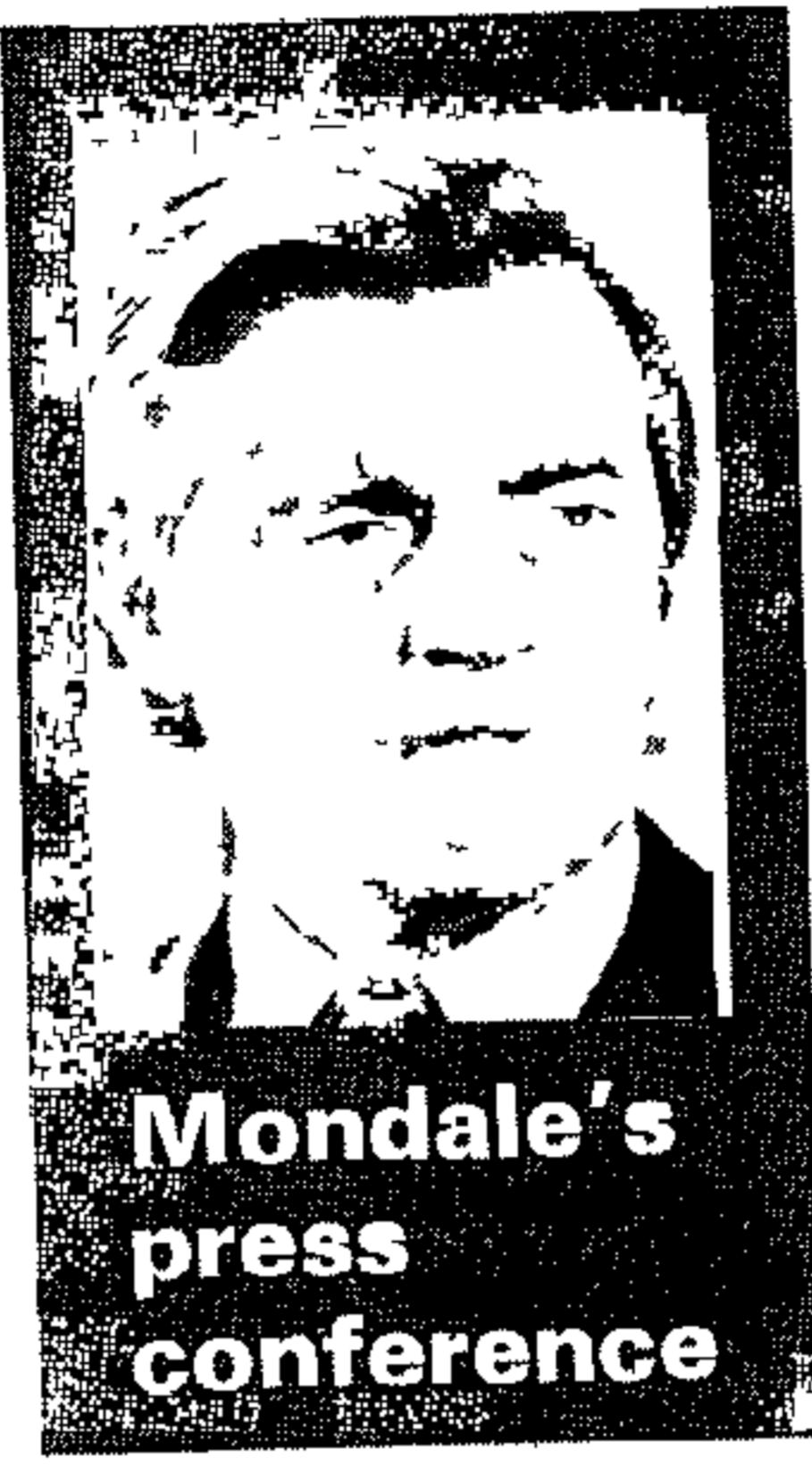
Mr Vorster had agreed that Namibian political prisoners should be released and this would also be examined by the contact group

International jurists would decide whether prisoners were being held for political or criminal actions

Mr Mondale, who is supervising US African policies for President Carter, said prospects for change in South Africa's segregation policies were "much less bright"

South Africa should "not rely on any illusion that the United States will intervene to save the country from the effects of its policies. We will not do so," the Vice President said

Mr Mondale said he did not know after eight hours of discussions with Mr Vorster



Mondale's press conference

There had been some useful progress on Rhodesia and Namibia during the discussions

Without progress concerning South Africa's internal system, "the press of international events" would require the US to take action

Mr Mondale said the talks had touched on some of South Africa's present policies which were repugnant to the United States, such as the pass laws restricting the freedom of movement of non-white groups and the detention of political prisoners

The Vice President said that in spite of the wide disparity between the two sides, there was civility between them at all times and at no point did he think they might break down

On Rhodesia, he said Mr Vorster had agreed to support the Anglo-American plan for an independent constitution for the country and free elections with a view towards majority rule next year

The Vice President said he told Mr Vorster that progress on one of the three issues, Rhodesia, Namibia and social change in South Africa, would not excuse lack of progress on the others

He pointed to the increasing violence and instability in Southern Africa as directly stemming from the policy of discrimination and absence of political rights for millions of citizens in the white-ruled territory

He added that the United States favoured the system of "one man, one vote"

Contact

Within minutes of Mr Mondale ending his press conference in the ballroom of the Hilton Hotel, where he has been staying, Mr Vorster arrived to hold a separate news conference

The ambassadorial level "contact" group on Namibia that will meet again in Cape Town before the end of May, met there earlier this month

Mr Mondale said that at that meeting South Africa had agreed to United Nations supervision of elections and participation in the political process of Swapo, the black nationalist group with which South Africa has so far refused to deal

whether South Africa would change its policies

The United States hoped for change, but it was possible South Africa would not change, and that the policies of the two nations would diverge and come into conflict

"In that event, we will take steps in line with our beliefs and values," Mr Mondale declared

The US hoped to see progress on South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia, and the "alternatives are real," he said

Mr Mondale spoke at a crowded press conference at the Hilton Hotel, where he stayed in Vienna, before flying to Yugoslavia for the next stage in a five-nation, 10-day European tour

He said his discussions with Mr Vorster were very frank and candid, and both sides were aware of fundamental differences

The USA wanted majority black rule in Rhodesia and Namibia, Mr Mondale said

Rejected

US interest reflected the transformation which had taken place in American life, affecting both domestic and foreign policies

Mr Mondale said Mr Vorster had flatly rejected US suggestions that South Africa dismantle its apartheid system of racial segregation and move towards full political participation for all citizens

of settler agriculture who saw the and farming on the halves as essential

I have to be very candid on the issue of apartheid and on the issue of full political participation they were very direct in their rejection," he said "They do not intend to do so," he added

The Vice President said the two sides were very far apart on the issue of South Africa and also on the form of government for an independent Namibia

"There's a basic and fundamental disagreement," he told a questioner

The United States believed in fully equal rights, and economic opportunity for all people regardless of race

South Africa was now well aware of US thinking, Mr Mondale said.

"In some respects the position of the South African Government as reflected at that meeting was encouraging," he said But he added that in his talks here, "potentially important differences over the constitutional authority that would run Namibia became much clearer"

South Africa has proposed a government based on ethnic/tribal lines that was unacceptable to the United States, he said

"In my view the South African position in Namibia has evolved in a satisfactory direction but unless this last issue is resolved free elections might become almost impossible," he said — Sapa-Reuter

NO MERIT IN multiracial SWA party

STAR 23/5/77 (2) 23/5/77

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — SWA/Namibia's Nationalist MPs see no merit in forming a multiracial Turnhalle party to counter Swapo in a nationwide election.

They appear to believe that the National Party should continue as a separate political party in SWA/Namibia, and not be merged into a multiracial unit based on the Turnhalle.

Their stand has come in the face of indications from the Prime Minister's meeting with American Vice President, Mr Walter Mondale, in Vienna that developments with regard to the territory could be expected to start moving more rapidly, perhaps towards free elections under United Nations supervision.

NO HELP

Commenting today on the reported formation of a steering committee by black representatives to the Turnhalle to form a nonracial political party, Dr Paul van der Merwe, MP for Middelland and one of the NP's constitutional experts, said today it would not help to form a Turnhalle party.

He said the whites had shown in their referendum where they stood with regard to the proposals formulated by the Turnhalle.

It was now up to each of the black groups to show that Swapo had no support by endorsing the decisions taken by the Turnhalle.

Elections should be held to elect members to the second level of government—that of each of the groups' representative authorities—in terms of the constitution policy for-

On this basis, it would be decided how each would be represented in the National Assembly.

The proposal to form a united front appeared to

come from people who have decided that the next round in SWA/Namibia would be to measure the strength of Swapo.

It was on this basis that they appeared to have decided that white and black should form such a united front. But this was not a question of forming a united political party, as every race group had to hold its own elections.

Meanwhile, Dr van der Merwe indicated that there was no clarity with regard to the legislation which mulated by the Turnhalle might still have to be passed by Parliament this session to provide for its

movement towards self-government.

He pointed out that there still were the discussions to be held with the representatives of the five Western Security Council members and that any indications of what was being planned would have to come from Mr Vorster after his talks with Mr Mondale.

Another SWA MP, Mr S. F. Coetzee (Karas), commenting today on the moves towards establishing a multiracial party said he could see the purpose of such moves, but did not know whether it would work.

CALL FOR EXTRA R1m ¹⁵⁷ MM

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Executive Committee of the all-White SWA Legislative Assembly, yesterday asked members for a further R1-million this year to cover various costs and expenses of delegates to the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference.

The R1-million for this financial year is for subsistence, travelling, entertainment and other expenditure arising from the conference on the constitutional future of SWA.

This is an increase of R800 000 on the amount originally set aside for the same purpose for the last financial year, which ended in March. However, another R625 000 was later made available in additional estimates to cover all the expenses for last year.

In his Budget speech yesterday, Mr. Dirk Mudge, the Acting Administrator, said: "We now stand on the threshold of a new form of government in SWA."

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agreement with the Western powers over the future of South-West Africa.

Details of the agreement were given to Swapo by the five Western envoys and were released to the Sunday Tribune by Swapo information secretary, Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, one of the Swapo representatives who met the Western envoys.

According to what the envoys, led by French Ambassador Mr Jacques Schricke, told Swapo, Mr Vorster has agreed to the following principles:

- South Africa agrees to free elections on the basis of one-man, one-vote without literacy qualifications.
- Concedes to the principle of United Nations involvement in the elections.
- All persons would be free to participate in the elections and freedom of speech and assembly would be guaranteed
- A Central Administrative Authority (CAA), acceptable to the parties involved, would be set up to administer the territory on an interim basis.

• South Africa agrees to refrain from seeking parliamentary approval for the Turnhalle constitutional legislation, scheduled to be tabled next month.

Confirmed

Mr Tlhabanello said that according to the envoys, the two main Swapo demands, the release of political prisoners and the withdrawal of South African security forces, had been discussed informally with Mr Vorster, but no agreement had been reached.

Further discussion was to be held on these issues, the envoys told Swapo.

Sources in Windhoek and Cape Town confirmed the Swapo version of the "deal" between Mr Vorster and the West.

The Government has refused to disclose details of any understandings

VORSTER DUES DEAL WITH WEST

SUN. TRIB 22/5/77

SWAPO CLAIMS FIVE POINT PLAN AGREED

POLICE were very much in evidence during the Vorster-Mondale meeting this week. Here two policemen guard the door to the meeting room where the two met.

reached in its talks with the envoys.

"This is hardly surprising," said Mr Tlhabanello

"After all, on Tuesday, the white voters were asked to vote in a referendum on the Turnhalle — which effectively the Government had already agreed to scrap."

Mr Tlhabanello said Swapo was sceptical about the Western initiative.

"Swapo espouses a policy of non-alignment, and we feel that the West is looking after its own interests. We prefer to deal through the world body."

Mr Tlhabanello said the envoys had described

themselves as "explorers" and had briefed Swapo but received no undertakings from the party.

"They indicated they would appreciate a low profile on all sides, but we gave no assurances on this"

Unpleasant

Mr Tlhabanello also said the envoys told Swapo they had told "unpleasant things to the Turnhalle.

"It does appear South Africa has made some agreement with the western powers," he said. "But we are worried that this may be just another delaying tactic. The two

crucial points of the release of political prisoners and the withdrawal of South African forces have not yet been resolved"

Mr Tlhabanello said Swapo is dissatisfied with the concept of a "Central Administrative Authority" "We are worried that this will just be a Turnhalle in disguise," he said.

In the first Swapo statement concerning the Western initiative, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, the vice-chairman said "Swapo welcomed the initiative of the five western representatives this month. We want to state categorical that Swapo welcomes a

initiative which seems genuinely concerned with true independence for Namibia.

It had now become clear, he said, that the whole "Turnhalle adventure" had miscarried

"Swapo of Namibia cannot fail to warn that the continuation of the Turnhalle plan as well as a unilateral declaration of independence would erupt into a civil war.

"As long as South Africa's presence is maintained in Namibia it is clear that supervision and control will rest with South Africa which wants to install a new colonial regime in Namibia"

CAMPAIGN TO LURE WHITES TO SWAPO

SWAPO is about to launch a propaganda initiative among whites in South West Africa.

This was announced this week by the Information Secretary of the party, Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello.

"We want to see whites they need us as much as we need them," he said in Windhoek.

"We intend mobilise a campaign of meetings and pamphlets among whites to tell them what Swapo is all about

It is essential that people know Swapo. We are convinced that if whites know us, they would change their minds about us.

"We want to be judged by what we do and say, not by the propaganda that is used against us. White people need to understand what blacks want in this country," he added.

Mr Tlhabanello said Swapo would conduct its campaign in a "tactical manner" and if necessary would hold house meetings to prevent conflict.

Swapo membership had always been available to whites.

Swapo in plea for man's life

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WINDHOEK — Swapo has appealed to the international community to persuade South Africa not to execute Nduvula Filemon Nangolo, who has lost an appeal against the death sentence imposed on him last September for contravention of the Terrorism Act.

The appeal was made in a telegram from Swapo here to the United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, in New York.

COPIES

Copies were sent to the governments of the five permanent Western members of the Security Council — the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, and Canada — which are engaged in talks with South Africa on South West Africa's future, and also to the independent human rights organisation, Amnesty International, and to the International Commission of Jurists, a Swapo spokesman said.

“Swapo believes that if the international community allows SA to continue with these acts of barbarity and inhumanity in Namibia, prospects of solving the Namibian issue will be completely endangered,” said the Swapo telegram. — Sapa

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Anti-apartheid group aims at SWA mining

RSM 24/5/75

Own Correspondent
LONDON. — A new anti-apartheid pressure group, aimed at stopping Rio Tinto Zinc mining uranium in South West Africa, will be formally constituted minutes before the company's annual meeting in London today.
The group, "Campaign against the Namibian uranium contract," (Canuc), will be an umbrella organisation for various anti-apartheid groups opposed to the Rio

Tinto zinc mining operations because they believe that it is "stealing" the mineral wealth of Namibia.

Mr Martin Bailey, one of the prime movers behind the group, said yesterday, "Many of our members will go straight from the inaugural meeting to the RTZ meeting to put questions to the chairman, Sir Mark Turner."

Canuc will include members from several British trade unions.

'Turnhalle points a way for S Africa

2/21/77

The Soweto riots and outside pressures did shock us and the potential danger of our situation is being driven home with increasing urgency.

The necessity for change, or adaption as I prefer to call it, is becoming more imperative, but the what, when and how remains extremely nebulous

There are the small minds who press for petty changes to cancel out petty apartheid, thinking that, by merely doing this, the problem will be solved.

Then there is the anti-change group, unable to realise that we have suddenly moved into an entirely new world, still hanging on to outmoded white/non-white relationships, motivated by fear of losing the luxuries of our gracious living

They resemble the baboon, unable to withdraw his fistful of seeds through the small opening in the pumpkin, but also unwilling to drop a few pips We will have to drop a few

However, in spite of all this, there seems to be a promising turn towards the more fundamental

issues. Examples are the persis

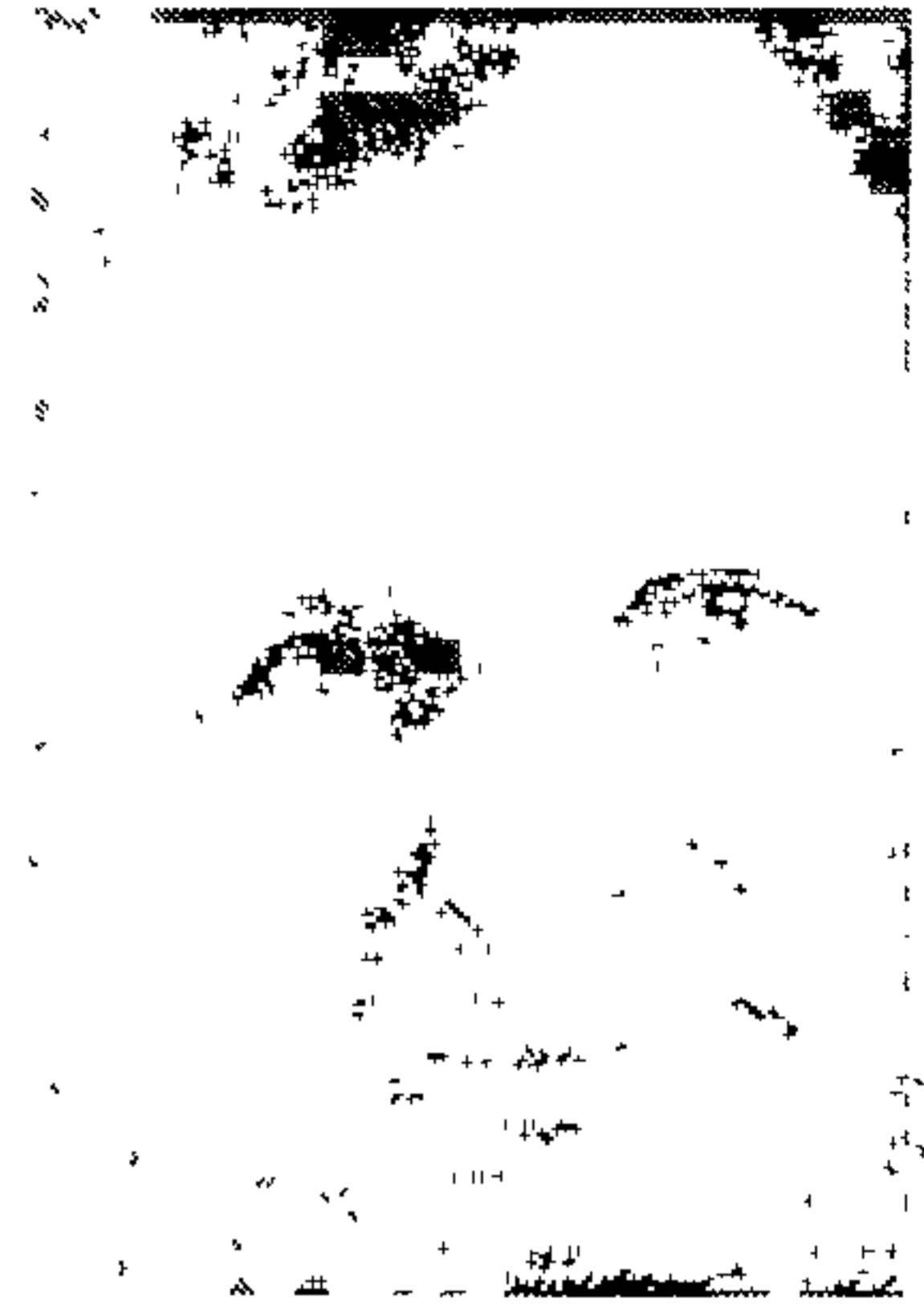
Dr J H Moolman, director of the Africa Institute, Pretoria, says the Turnhalle has proved to be an outstanding success as an instrument for change and adaptation. Whites in SWA/Namibia have changed far more rapidly than whites in South Africa.

CHANGE '77

tent dialogue particularly among Afrikaner intellectuals and businessmen, the groping of the opposition for more light, the Prime Minister's new international detente, Pik Botha's bold new approach, Fanie Botha's probe into labour relations, Koornhof's enlightened sports policy and even M C Botha's (reluctant?) concessions to urban blacks

I even seem to sense a shift in fundamental philosophy from "full independence" for homelands to "autonomy"

The Turnhalle has proved to be an outstanding success as an instrument for change and adaptation The whites in



SWA/Namibia have changed far more rapidly than we in the Republic

The Turnhalle spirit, toning down the overriding importance of ethnicity without denying its fundamental importance, and illustrating the practicability of consensus, is making a real impact on South Africa and even a little abroad

But the Turnhalle itself has landed in a potential-

ly tragic situation of foundering on its one basic weakness its constitution. Is it really representing all the peoples of SWA/Namibia?

If what the Turnhalle stands for can clear this hurdle and gain international recognition, the future is bright and the impact upon the Republic will be vast If it founders, darkness will fall on us

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Rio Tinto 'a benefit to SWA'

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Rio Tinto Zinc would welcome talks with the South West Africa People's Organisation over the British min-

ing group's operations in SWA/Namibia. Sir Mark Turner, chairman of RTZ, told the exiled Bishop of Damara-land, the Rt Rev Colin Winter, at the annual meeting of shareholders

yesterday. "We have not had an approach from Swapo but we are prepared to talk to them"

Bishop Winter, who said RTZ's involvement in SWA/Namibia was "illegal and immoral," led this year's battery of shareholders from the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Haslemere Group and pro-Swapo supporters at the annual meeting

Asked if RTZ was aware it would be "harshly judged" by any independent government which included Swapo for its present operation in SWA/Namibia, Sir Mark said: "Our job is not political. We are miners and what we are doing is in the long-term interests of the country."

TALK

"I have no doubt whatsoever that a new Namibian Government will want to talk us."

Asked whether Palabora in South Africa was being used as a "front for exports of Rhodesian copper" he said "As far as I know it is not. But I don't know. I don't know every detail about what goes on at Palabora. I'll look into it."

Row over hanging

WINDHOEK — One of the murderers of three young people and a child will become the first Swapo terrorist to be hanged at the gallows next week — and an international storm is brewing over it.

Mr Nguvuu Nangolo, 25, who was for months one of South West Africa's most wanted men, will go to the gallows in a wheelchair.

He was wounded and paralysed shortly before his arrest in a shootout with police in Windhoek's Katutura Township in April last year.

Mr Nangolo was sentenced to death in September for the killings of Mrs Shirley Louw, 37, and her son Bertus, 12, near Grootfontein in December 1975 as well as the murder of Mr and Mrs Gerd Walther at their Okahandja homestead a couple of months later.

Swapo yesterday sent an urgent telegram to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim.

The telegram, which was also sent to Amnesty International and the five Western nations currently negotiating with Mr Vorster on the South West Africa issue, said that it would be an act of "unpardonable cruelty" to execute the paralysed man.

DDC

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Diplomatic isolation of SWA now complete

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's diplomatic isolation is complete with the West German Government's decision in principle to close its Windhoek Consulate

The move comes at a crucial time in negotiations between the five Western UN Security Council members, including West Germany, and South Africa

It was welcomed by Swapo's information secretary, Mr Mokganehl Thlabanello, who said "It shows they are serious in

their rejection of the Turnhalle and South Africa's presence in Namibia."

The West German Vice-Consul in Windhoek, Mr Uwe Hansen said no date was fixed for the closure

It will leave 25 000 SWA Germans in the lurch, but Mr Hansen said "ways and means" would be found to secure consular protection for them

The announcement follows recent visits to SWA by Bonn Government officials

Aschmus, you persuade him.
MICRO: I marry?
DEBRA: You.

you to do is to marry her.

ave children, and

and every other way
berish and support it
is her. Are these your
agree.
now, to start with,

ASCHMUS: Come on, I've promised them.
MICRO: Promised them? Kindly restrict your generosity to your own person, my dear child.
DEBRA: But he might be asking more of you....
MICRO: There couldn't be anything more.
DEBRA: Do it for him -
ASCHMUS: Don't be difficult -
DEBRA: Come, promise.
MICRO: Leave me alone, can't you!
ASCHMUS: Not until you'll give in.
MICRO: It's an insult!
DEBRA: Now be generous, Micio.
MICRO: This is monstrous, crazy, ludicrous, entirely unsuitable to my whole way of life... but if you are both so set on it... all right.
ASCHMUS: Well done! You deserve all my love now
DEBRA: But - [aside] I must think up something else now I've won that point.

180

THE BROTHERS

1917

1916

THE BROTHERS

101

DEBRA: Knock down the wall, Getz, you go and fetch them.

GETZ: Heaven bless you, Sir, for your kindness to us all.

DEBRA: It's no more than you deserve. [GETZ and SYRUS go]

[What do you say?

ASCHMUS [somewhat bewildered]: I agree.

DEBRA: She's scarcely up yet after having the baby - much better bring her that way than through the street [hanging and hammering are heard].

ASCHMUS: Nothing could be better, father.

DEBRA [smugly]: Ah, it's just my way. . . . But look, here's Micio.

MICRO: Did you say I should marry her?

DEBRA: I did.

MICRO: You're joking.

DEBRA [to ASCHMUS]: Talk to him as man to man and he'll do it.

ASCHMUS: Father -

MICRO: You silly ass, must you listen to him?

DEBRA: It's no good, Micio, you'll have to give in.

MICRO: You're crazy.

ASCHMUS: Do it for my sake, father.

MICRO: You're mad, leave me alone.

DEBRA: Come, do as your son asks.

MICRO: You're off your head. I'm sixty-five: do you propose that I should embark on matrimony with this decrepit old hag for a wife?

ASCHMUS: Come on: I've promised them.

MICRO: Promised them? Kindly restrict your generosity to your own person, my dear child.

DEBRA: But he might be asking more of you....

MICRO: There couldn't be anything more.

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MICRO: This is monstrous, crazy, ludicrous, entirely unsuitable to my whole way of life... but if you are both so set on it... all right.

ASCHMUS: Well done! You deserve all my love now

DEBRA: But - [aside] I must think up something else now I've won that point.

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Terrorist to hang; Swapo protests ^{25/5/77}

Africa Bureau

Cape Times
later.

WINDHOEK — One of the murderers of three young people and a child will next week become the first Swapo terrorist to be hanged — and an international storm is brewing over the proposed hanging.

His efforts to gain a reprieve have failed.

But Swapo yesterday sent an urgent telegram to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in a last-minute effort to save his life.

Nguvuu Nangolo, 25, who was for months one of the most wanted men in South West Africa, will go to the gallows in a wheelchair.

The telegram, which was also sent to Amnesty International and the five Western nations currently negotiating with Mr Vorster on the SWA issue, said that it would be an act of "unpardonable cruelty" to execute the paralysed man.

He was wounded and paralysed before his arrest in a shootout with police in Katutura township, Windhoek, in April last year.

"If the international community allows South Africa to continue with these acts of barbarity and inhuman atrocities in Namibia, the prospects of solving the Namibian issue peacefully will be completely endangered," the telegram said.

Nangolo was sentenced to death in September for the killing of Mrs Shirley Louw, 37, and her son, Bertus, 12, near Grootfontein, in December, 1975, as well as the murder of Mr and Mrs Gerd Walther at their Okahandja home, a couple of months

ARGUS 25/5/77

SWA hotels play host to all races

The Argus Africa News Service

SWAKOPMUND. — In the elegant, dining room of the Hansa Hotel the evening-suited auctioneer is selling diamonds in three languages on a Saturday night.

There is an air of affluence about the few dozen people scattered among the tables. The bidding is brisk and in three figures

This is no panic rush to put assets into portable form for flight from South West Africa. It is just another of the auctions held regularly by a Windhoek jeweller to catch the holiday business.

THIS quaint, popular South West African resort is turning multiracial, but few Blacks are using the opportunity yet.

Swakopmund is South West Africa's leading holiday resort and the Hansa is its best hotel, so it makes sense.

A little incongruous, perhaps, but then Swakopmund itself is incongruous — a bit of the Black Forest squeezed between a blazing desert and a cold grey sea.

DUSTY INTERIOR

For decades White South-Westerners have been coming from the dusty interior to Swakopmund to swim off its beaches, fish

from its pier and escape for a while from Africa.

When the fog rolls in from the sea, which is often, it seems to bring Europe with it.

The social centre of it all is the Hansa Hotel, built in 1905 and modernised in 1970, the first hotel in South West Africa to get three stars.

The Hansa has long epitomised White affluence and exclusivity on holiday.

DISMANTLING

Now the dismantling of racial barriers that was initiated by the Turnhalle constitutional conference in Windhoek presents the Hansa and other hotels throughout White South West Africa with the prospect of a growing flow of Black patrons.

They appear to be reasonably confident that the town will continue its placid role as the country's leading seaside resort. In fact, employees of one hotel owned by a leading brewery say it is going ahead with plans for a new, multimillion rand hotel on the seashore.

© Argus Co, 1977.

The Hansa's proprietor, Mr H. J. Scheithauer, faces this with equanimity. Even before the Turnhalle the Hansa was admitting non-Whites

It started several years ago when the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, made his statement about there being no laws keeping non-Whites out of restaurants and bars in South West Africa.

They took him at his word and went to the Hansa and were let in.

PUBLIC BAR

Particularly since the Turnhalle-inspired relaxations, the Hansa had admitted non-Whites to its public bar, dining room and bedrooms

But few have sought accommodation or meals. Those who have stayed at the hotel have been visiting dignitaries or entertainment world celebrities.

But it is not uncommon these days to see Blacks perched at the counter of the public bar, alongside businessmen from Windhoek and engineers from the Rossing uranium mine out in the Namib.

NO FEARS

Mr Scheithauer has no fears about the tone of his hotel being lowered. The Hansa, he says, admits anyone who is orderly and decently dressed and he believes non-Whites who do not conform to these standards will tend to go elsewhere by choice.

In general, relatively few non-Whites drink at the Hansa or the town's other leading hotels

Likewise, no Blacks use the beach, according to locals.

Neither the dismantling of the social barriers nor the prospect of a multiracial government in Windhoek appears to perturb the hoteliers of Swakopmund.

Stone Age lives on in new SWA

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Bushmanland capital of Tsumkwe is less of a place than a state of mind

It has little besides a government office and stores, a few houses, clinic, school, guesthouse and shop. No post office. No police station.

Its links with the rest of South West Africa are a radio telephone and rutted road.

The establishment in this homeland — all 2 393 671 ha of it — consists of a commissioner, a clerk/interpreter or two, a nature conservator, two teachers, a nursing sister and an artificer.

Bushmanland does not even have many Bushmen. It may have more chickens, cattle, goats, donkeys and dogs. The estimate in 1974 was 529 domesticated animals and 525 Bushmen.

LABOURERS

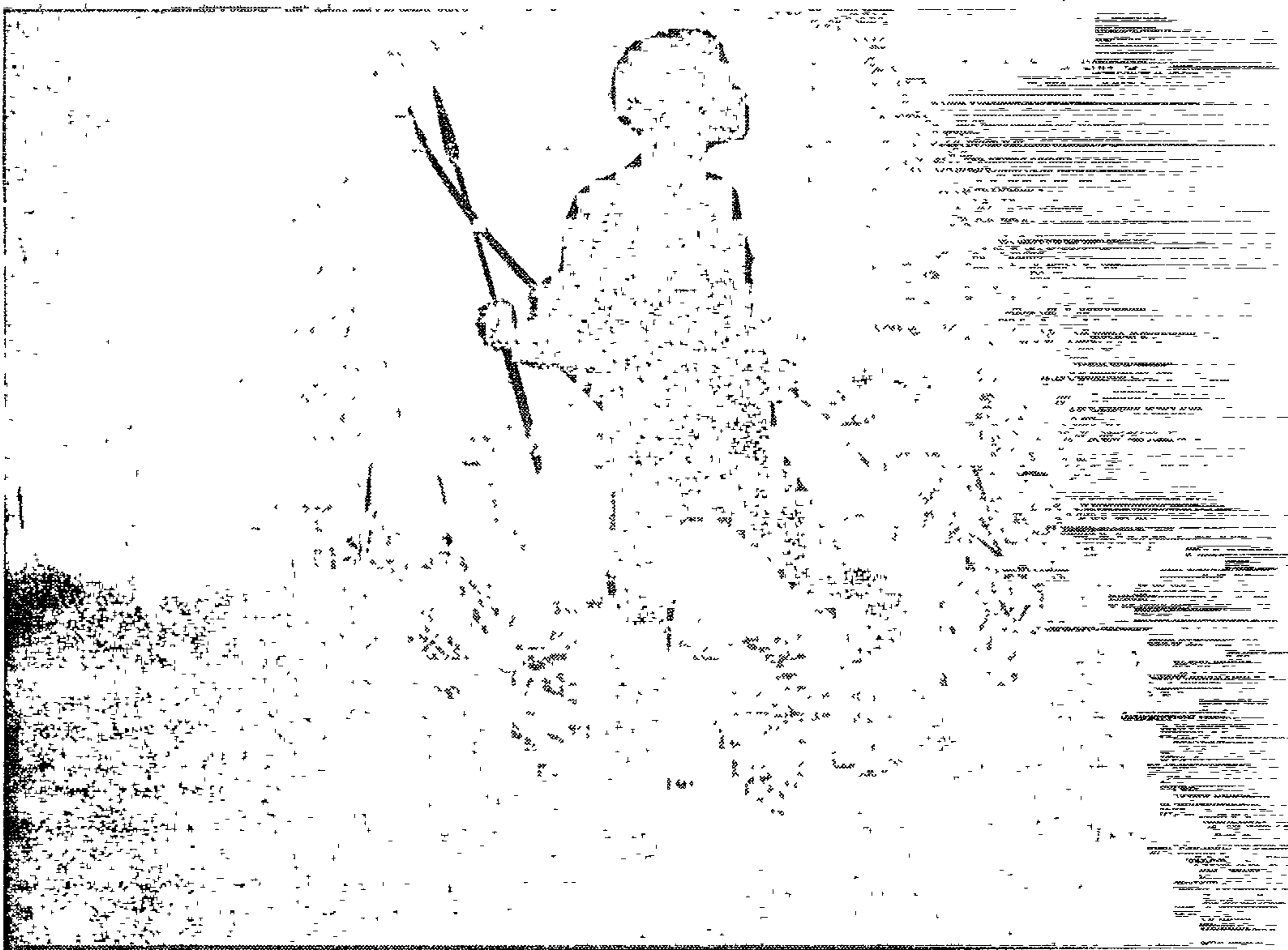
They are labourers on White-owned farms elsewhere in the territory, or serfs in Black homelands such as Kavango, Caprivi and Ovambo. A few are still 'wild' — hunters and gatherers out in the blue, near the border with Botswana.

They have no social cohesion as a people. Clearly the never-never dream of separate development never got off the ground for the 26 000 Bushmen scattered all over the country.

Although they constitute only three percent of the population, their voice will be equal to all others in the new South West Africa — provided that a government is eventually established, as the Turnhalle proposes, with representation for all the 11 ethnic groups.

They would be entitled to four deputies in the National Assembly and one member — the same as other groups — in the Council of Ministers.

In the absence of a qualified Bushman, they would probably choose a



OUT of a Stone-Age past the Bushman has come in one giant leap into the twentieth century. But much of its culture has passed him by and so might the changes taking place in South West Africa.

RIGHT: Round or not, the rest of the world is a long way away for most Bushmen. But Mr Felix Sndimba, a teacher at the Tsumkwe Primary School, is bringing it closer for these two Standard five pupils, Daniel Nleni, 19 (left) and Josef Gxham, 17.

● Pictures by David Paynter

Minister from another group and appoint, from their own ranks, a Deputy-Minister as understudy.

Already they have an advisory council, a representative authority in embryo, which would serve as their electoral college.

What else to prepare them for change? Pitifully little, at least in Tsumkwe. The school goes up to Standard 5. With a high dropout rate, only 20 of the 100 desks are filled.

LIMITED

Bushmen have begun to keep cattle, goats and chickens on a small scale. They drive tractors, plant and reap — mainly maize, beans and pumpkins — in an agricultural scheme of limited scope.

Up north in the Black homeland of Kavango, where about 8 000 Bushmen live among about 62 000 Blacks, they are

denied a vote in elections.

Their children are allowed to go to school, though, where teachers describe them as exceptionally bright.

Nonetheless a Bushman child is likely to get a hiding on the playground if he is presumptuous enough to put his hand up before the Black pupils when teacher asks a question.

In the villages clustered around Tsumkwe — tin shanties and grass huts — it is hard, nowadays, to find a Bushman dressed in traditional skins.

Their bows, arrows and digging sticks are still genuine, though, even if they use cast-iron pots for cooking and plastic buckets for water.

But meaningful change appears to be as distant as the horizon the Bushmen scan when they disappear into the bush after the rains to hunt as their ancestors did in the Stone Age.

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Bushmen being bypassed

They would be entitled to four deputies in the National Assembly and one member — the same as other groups — in the Council of Ministers

What else to prepare them for change? Pitifully little, in Tsumkwe anyhow. The school goes up to Standard 5. With a high dropout rate, only 20 of the 100 desks are filled.

Bushmen have begun to keep cattle, goats and chickens on a small scale. They drive tractors, plant and reap — mainly maize, beans and pumpkins — in an agricultural scheme of limited scope.

In a situation where — legally — racial discrimination is on the way out, Bushmen are both its victims and agents.

Up north in the black homeland of Kavango, where about 8 000 Bushmen live among about 62 000 blacks, they are denied a vote in elections.

Their children are allowed to go to school, though,

where teachers describe them as exceptionally bright.

On the other hand 500 or so people — all Kung Bushmen — hog all of Bushmanland for themselves.

In the villages clustered around Tsumkwe — tin shanties and grass huts — it is hard, nowadays, to find a Bushman dressed in traditional skins.

Their bows, arrows and digging sticks are still genuine though, even if they use cast-iron pots for cooking and plastic buckets for water.

Here and there a Bushman, back from work on a white man's farm, plays a transistor radio or record-player.

But meaningful change appears to be as distant as the horizon the Bushmen scan when they disappear into the bush after the rains to hunt as their ancestors did in the stone age.

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Round or not, the rest of the world is a long way away for most Bushmen. But Mr Felix Sindimba, teacher at the Tsumkwe primary school, is bringing it closer for these two Standard 5 pupils: Daniel Nleni (19), at left, and Josef Gxham (17).



Out of a stone-age past the Bushman has come in one giant leap into the 20th century. But much of its culture has passed him by and so might the changes taking place in SWA/Namibia.

**Clive Cowley
The Star's Africa
News Service**

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Where are the rest? They are labourers on white-owned farms elsewhere in the territory. Serfs in black homelands such as Kavango, Caprivi and Owambo.

A few are still "wild," hunters and gatherers out in the blue, near the border with Botswana.

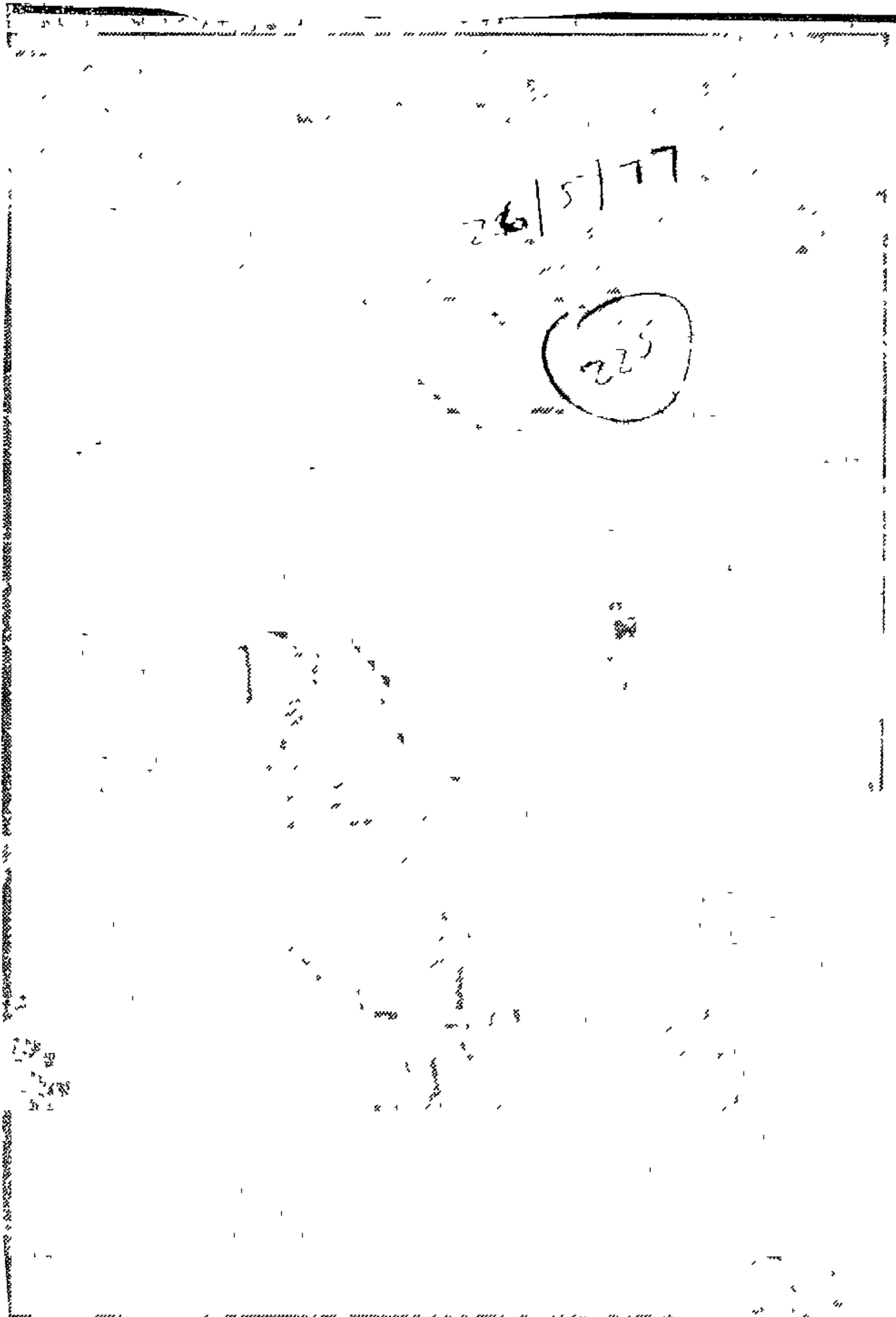
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Provided that a Government is eventually established, as the Turnhalle proposes with representation for all the 11 ethnic groups.



Prayer, like European clothes, is a fairly recent addition to Bushmen ways of life. And only about 200 Bushmen have been converted to Christianity in their homeland, according to the Ned Geref Kerk. This mother and child are taking part in an open-air service at Tsumkwe, where there is no church.

Turnhalle not bound by Vorster deals

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ARGUS
26/5/77

— PROFESSOR KERINA

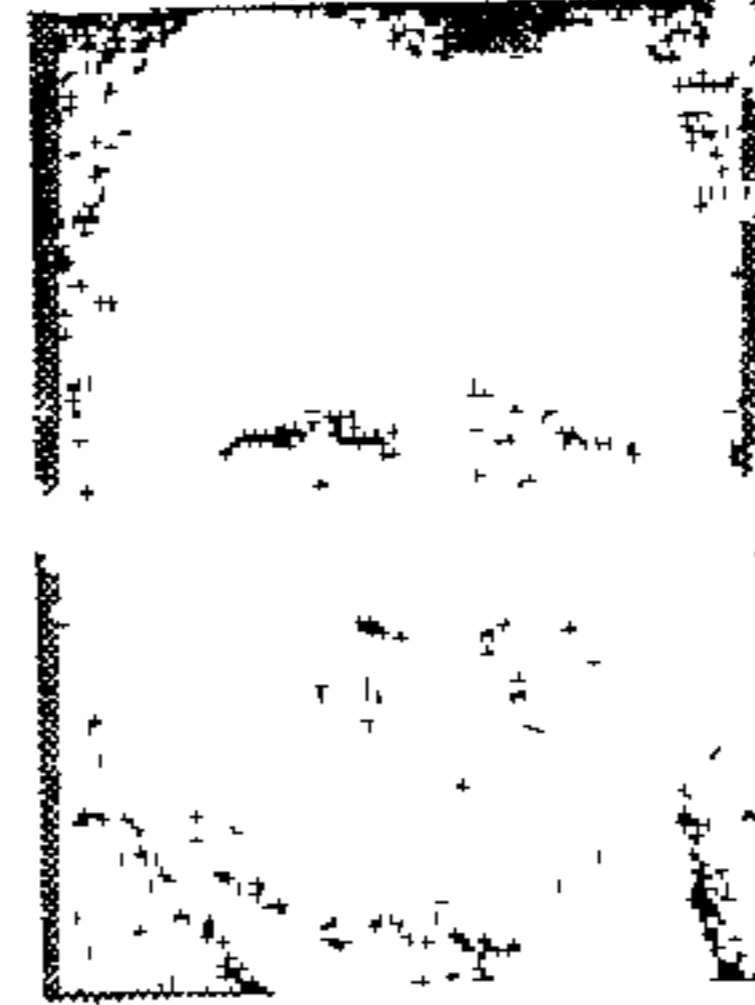
The Argus Political Staff

THE Turnhalle would not of necessity accept any deal which the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, might have made with the American Vice President, Mr Walter Mondale, in Vienna, Professor M. Kerina said last night.

He added, however, that he did not believe Mr Vorster would have come to such an agreement, as he had made it clear in the past that it would be left to the people of South West Africa themselves to decide their future.

Professor Kerina, a founder member of Swapo who had recently given his support to the Turnhalle and now heads the information and communication section of the 'Proswa/Namibia Foundation,' was answering questions after delivering a paper at the international conference on plural societies.

He said he had been encouraged by the progress of negotiations with representatives of the five Western Security Council members who recently visited South West Africa and who are soon to resume discussions with the South African Govern-



Professor M. Kerina

ment on the future of the territory.

He said they showed realism and a significant measure of understanding. He also made it clear he saw no alternatives to the formulas devised by the Turnhalle.

In his paper Professor Kerina said he regarded prejudice as the biggest

single cause of group conflict in plural societies and believed it to be the one element which had to be eradicated totally in the search for harmony in a complex society.

He believed that the 11 groups of 'Namibia' (the name he devised) were actively and voluntarily engaged in the process of informal accommodation, which he described as probably unique in Africa as well as in most plural societies of the Third World.

Emphasising the need to recognise ethnicity — a major issue with regard to South West Africa's progress towards independence, Professor Kerina said sufficient experience of events in Africa and the world had by now been gathered to take serious cognisance of the 'volcanic nature of ethnicity' in a newly independent African state.

REALISM

Namibia was part of Africa and its problems were infinitely linked to the larger problems of African history, culture and politics.

'Realism dictates, however, that though we are all Namibians, we must recognise the diversity of our people with a view to blending it into our new legal institutions, national character, and image.'

It would be tragic for the people of Namibia simply to ignore the existence of various national groups in the country and to label their recognition as mere 'Bantustan' design.

The questions that confronted the people in this regard, were of tremendous importance to their future as an independent nation.

Ovambo headman killed by terrorists

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Mr. Simon Mbulu, an Ovambo headman strongly opposed to Swapo, was bayoneted to death by terrorists at his Onanjena home, 20 km from Ondangua, on Monday.

The terrorists, some of whom wore uniforms, rounded up tribesmen in the vicinity to watch the killing.

Four people, including a 14-year-old herdboyc who stepped on a landmine, have been killed in Ovambo in a week, bringing the civilian death toll to 88 during the past year.

CRUELTY

Accusing Swapo of murdering headman Mbulu, Mr. Jannie de Wet, Commissioner-General of the indigenous peoples of SWA, said yesterday: "This shows that Swapo will not stop their acts of cruelty."

"They are determined to press ahead with terror, despite the Western initiative for a peaceful settlement in the territory."

He said headman Mbulu had been a loyal supporter of the Ovambo Government.

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Chief stabbed to death by Swapo terrorists

WINDHOEK — Mr Simon Mbulu, an Ovambo headman strongly opposed to Swapo, has been bayoneted to death by a group of terrorists at his home about 20 km from Ondangwa

The terrorists rounded up tribesmen in the vicinity to watch the gruesome murder.

Four people — including a 14-year-old herdboys who detonated a landmine — have been killed in Owambo in the past

week. This brings the total number of civilian deaths to 88 during the past year.

Accusing Swapo members of murdering headman Mbulu, Mr Janie de Wet, Commissioner General of the indigenous peoples of South West Africa, said yesterday. "This shows that Swapo will not stop their acts of cruelty. They are determined to press ahead with terror despite the Western initiative for a peaceful settlement in the territory." — DDC

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*This is a very helpful
under what conditions
a country follows a
policy of assassination
or political strategy?*

Turnhalle a 'way' for SA

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Turnhalle constitutional conference was today held up as an example by which Africa could resolve its factional strife and suppression of minorities

Dr W. J. Breytenbach, of the Africa Institute, told the conference on plural societies today that it could only be hoped that "this novel exercise" would not be abandoned in principle by the powers

deciding the future of SWA/Namibia.

He said Africa had many minorities, yet these were not protected by constitutions and politicians while, at the same time secession was discouraged.

A pragmatic approach seemed the restructuring of states into federal systems which guaranteed minority rights

Unfortunately, this was incompatible with the tendencies towards greater centralisation of power and authority in the hands

of the executive, the party and the military which tended to overrule the rule of law and thereby nullify the potential role of declarations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The most promising approach was the "consociational" one at the national level, as in SWA/Namibia, where group leaders were recruited according to the relative proportions of their respective groups and which should also be afforded desired levels of local autonomy

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Big 5 talks in doubt

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COWLES

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Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — The second round of talks between the South African Government and the "Big Five" Western nations on the future of SWA/Namibia is unlikely to take place this month as planned.

United States Vice President Walter Mondale said after his talks with Mr Vorster in Vienna last week that they had agreed to propose that the five-nation contact group meet the South African Government in Cape Town "before the end of the month".

The contact group representing the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, is believed to have met in New York yesterday to discuss the proposal, but diplomatic sources here say they know of no plans for another meeting in Cape Town at this stage.

However, they believe a meeting may take place before June 6 when the Security Council is due to debate South Africa's policies, unless the debate is postponed.

Mr Mondale said in Vienna that the position taken by South Africa at the first meeting with the five nations last month was in some respects encouraging.

ELECTIONS

South Africa had agreed to free elections to be held on a nation-wide basis for a constituent assembly which would develop a national constitution for an independent "Namibia."

It had also agreed that all Namibians inside and outside the country — including Swapo — could participate and that the UN could be involved in the electoral process to ensure it was fair and internationally acceptable.

Mr Mondale said however, there were potentially important differences over the structure and character of the interim administrative authority that would run the territory while this process was taking place. — South Africa wanted it based on the Turnhalle group while the US believed the interim administration must be impartial.

Leij. Riepma
case for
relevance

Not done
prop. - p...

How does development
enter the system?

Policy

The role of
expectations —

What expectations
might any stage

Mr Mondale said the contact group would look at details of the proposed interim administrative authority to see if an impartial, broadly based and internationally acceptable structure could be found.

man.

Star

Swapo's leader on the inside

27/5/77

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The man who directs Swapo's opposition to the Turnhalle inside the country is loyal to a leader he has never met, reports GERALD L'ANGE of The Star's Africa News Service.

WINDHOEK — The bitterness that made Daniel Tjongarero join Swapo began, he says, in his second year in high school when he saw a black man with a crushed leg left unattended for two hours by white doctors in a hospital casualty ward.

It increased with other incidents that he saw as examples of anti-black discrimination and victimisation.

"I was coming across the hard reality of the position in which blacks found themselves in South West Africa," he says.

He joined Swapo a year after graduating from the University of the North at Turfloop in 1973. Now he is Swapo's vice chairman

and its top official in SWA/Namibia.

As such, he directs Swapo's opposition inside the country to the Turnhalle constitutional plan.

He would also direct Swapo's campaign in any election or referendum in which it decided to participate.

Until recently Mr Tjongarero was Swapo's publicity director, a job he carried out with a vigour and enthusiasm that saw him addressing students at white universities in South Africa, among other things.

According to some sources there was some unhappiness among the Swapo leadership over the young Tjongarero's rapid rise to prominence.

But he remains Swapo's top man in South West and at the age of only 30 is fifth in line behind the president, Sam Nujoma, in the overall Swapo hierarchy.

He rejects the view widely held inside and outside the territory that Swapo has split into external and internal wings that do not always share the same views and aims.

There is only one Swapo, he says, and Sam Nujoma is its leader.

And yet he has never met Mr Nujoma. Such is the strange dichotomy in Swapo that the internal leader has never seen the external leader to whom he pledges allegiance.

Mr Tjongarero supports Mr Nujoma's action in getting the Zambian Government to detain and then deport Andreas Shipanga, the former secretary for information of external Swapo.

Shipanga and others who accused the Nujoma leadership of corruption and inefficiency were sent to detention in Tanzania. They have never been put on trial.

"After independence they will be brought back to Namibia and tried," says Mr Tjongarero, who joins the accusations that Shipanga was stirring up trouble in a bid to take over the Swapo leadership.

Mr Tjongarero appears to see a fairly broad ideological base in Swapo.

ONLY FORCE

"We don't say we are the only political force," he says, "but we are the only political force that can bring change."

A Herero himself, he discounts the common fear of Owambo domination under a Swapo government.

Though he is an avowed Christian, he supports the use of violence by Swapo "if necessary."

Until last June he was the editor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church magazine Immanuel. Now he runs the church's Institute for Social Advancement, which conducts courses which Mr Tjongarero says are aimed in part at training administrators to help run the country after independence.

In that independence, he says, there should be no racial discrimination of any kind.

New hope from Turnhalle

225 DD 27PP

country's huge mineral assets.

territory's great resources in uranium make it a key area in a world turning increasingly to nuclear power to meet future needs. In the not too distant future it is thought that the national income there could reach R1800 million. With a population not yet a million, this could put South West in a Kuwait or Abu Dhabi class of prosperity.

History, it seems to me, would quite conceivably ally plain little building the Turnhalle as the omb - or possibly, cruci- e of all South Africa's kure. Its rapid conver- on inside from an old- ill hall into rooms, et al, as in itself a triumph of .chitectural im- sation. But it is the institutional improvisa- on that has gone on- ound the big oval of 'sks, with delegates ated behind such unke- titles as Basters, ushmen, Owambo, hites, that may have ough both new ex- rrences and new ideas to the rather ossified dy of South African itical concepts.

The value of the rhalle delegates' ex- nence of 18 months of er-racial negotiation n-impressed itself. I un-

stand, sceptical Western representatives who came to visit them. No doubt the Western representatives did go on to persuade the delegates, as they persuaded the Government of certain international and ethnic imprac- ticalities in the Turnhalle proposals. These could even turn into a local hand- dicap if a Turnhalle alliance went into an elec- tion seeming to depend on ethnic checks as a dodge to preserve white advan- tage against an opposing appeal to black power.

probable, has the whole thing seemed, that many dismiss it out of hand as a typical bit of Pretoria deception, an elaborate charade with most of the delegates as either dupes or stooges or even both. It may have started out like that, but some curious political chemistry seems to have been at work in the conference.

It's hard to imagine that either SWAPO's or the UN Namibia Council's crash courses have produced even a fraction of the manpower needed to staff an independent territory. Even the administration institute created by the energetic Lutheran leader Dr Lukas de Vries, would hardly make a dent in the replacement of the thousands of South African civil servants in under ten years. If South Africa remained involved to some extent, she would certainly be of great service in producing the initial thousand million rands estimated as re- quired to develop the country's water resources and a new transport system.

Certainly if the essen- tial part of the Turnhalle concept (inter-racial negotiation) manages to survive international bigotry to the extent of becoming a working reality, it will be something of a political miracle in terms of South African bigotry, what has already happened in the Turnhalle seems a miracle. That a group of delegates representing so many ethnic differences should sit down together for 18 months and not finally break up in dis- order but come to some sort of agreement, seems so new in modern South African politics as to be practically revolutionary.

Men who may have been meant to be rubber stamps grew in stature and became too big to be handled as such. Other personalities, cramped in the racially restrictive apartheid atmosphere, ex- panded into their fuller possibilities and made their characters felt in the conference. They tell a story of a Bushman delegate, who had prac- tically to be captured to get him to the Turnhalle and who would try to sneak back to his beloved desert if he found nobody looking. Now he is said to be turning into a minor constitutional expert.

Why South West Africa, or Namibia, or whatever it may come to be called, has advanced further along the road than the Republic could be for very simple, practical, political reasons SWA has, in fact, always been far more ex- posed to international opi- nion and criticism than the Republic for a much longer time. It is in this much challenged mandate that South Africa has had to exercise the greatest in- ternational care and prac- tice diplomatic give and- take much more realistically. Thus the world opinion in line with so much more con- cessionary.

Granted a certain stability and developmen- tal drive, the money problem could eventually begin to solve itself. Big companies from all over the West — and maybe from parts of the East as well — are anxious to move into a SWA or Namibia that seems to have any chance of an ordered future. The

In stepmother South Africa itself there has been much talk of

Today, however, South Africa, with the loss of

No doubt a great deal will turn on whether SWAPO will accept the sort of international surveillance of any pre-

Of course, the number of "ifs" surrounding the possibility of a much modified Turnhalle solu- tion are almost as abun- dant as its prospects. The biggest "if" concerns the distribution of the country's eventual prosperity — if the money were to be more evenly spread through the pop- ulation and not be con- centrated in the hands of the whites as today, the glimmer of hope in the South West could become a glittering beacon. It might even be bright enough for South Africa itself to see it as the light at the end of the long tunnel.

the Act of extensive stock theft by African squatters. The blame for this was ascribed to the failure of the government to prosecute land companies maintaining African squatters on their land in contravention of the 1913 Act:

It is our belief that the situation results from the neglect of the Honourable Government to carry out the Natives Land Act because the Kaffirs have come to think that the land companies are the government of the land and possess special capabilities to evade the law.

This state of affairs, the farmers argued, led to a situation where they were being seriously threatened by African competition: On the one side we are becoming bankrupt through theft and on the other hand there is so much grain reaped by the natives on the companies grounds under new contracts that have been concluded since the Natives Land Act came into force that we can get no price for our grain so there is no native force that we can get no price for our grain so there

is no native force that we can get no price for our grain so there

there is a spirit of the last refer

since it indicates of 1914 which had a area (84). In add to appease rural agri part the success of H when it won 27 seats precedent of Rhodesi farmers to pay taxes in this period after produced, for example "The Farmers Weekly" (87), but this polit by the Nationalists. the alliance with mi the thrust behind whit help in the acquisition power by the Nationalists, in alliance with the Labour Party,

Cape Times 28/5/77

Sergeant killed in grenade accident on border



Sergeant Gildenhuys

THE Defence Force yesterday announced that Sergeant W H B Gildenhuys of Cape Town was killed in a grenade accident while on border duty.

Sergeant Gildenhuys was married and had an 11-month old son. His body will be flown from the operational area and he will be given a full military funeral on Monday from St Andrews Presbyterian Church, Green Point.

Yesterday his wife, Annamarie, said her husband, who was 27 years old, was a keen sportsman. He played baseball and soccer, and in former years played for Peninsula AFC. Recently he had taken up refereeing.

"The army was Berme's life" she said at the home of her in-laws, Mr and Mrs H B Gildenhuys. "I didn't want him to go to this camp but he insisted. He was very keen. Last year he had some problem with his eyesight and almost didn't make it to the border. But this year he fought to get there."

Rhodesian-born Mrs Gildenhuys said that she had met her husband in Rhodesia while he was on holiday four years ago. He was outgoing and very popular.

Sergeant Gildenhuys came from a family with a military tradition. His elder brother served in the same regiment and his father and mother had served in the navy and the air force.

A spokesman for the regiment said Sergeant Gildenhuys had been posted in 1968 and became a sergeant in 1972. He had done several camps and was a weapons instructor.

"He was regarded by his colleagues and those that served with him as a fine soldier and a good comrade."

Sergeant Gildenhuys was employed by the Cape Divisional Council.

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TURNHALLE MOVES ARE TO GO ON

ORMANDE
POLLOK
Political
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government is going ahead with the initial stages of Turnhalle independence for South West Africa and legislation is to be introduced to establish a "central administrative authority."

This was revealed by the Prime Minister only days before negotiations were expected to be resumed with the five Western representatives of the Security Council.

Mr. Vorster during yesterday's special debate on his Vienna visit reaffirmed his total rejection of American demands for one man, one vote, said he did not seek confrontation with America, ruled out pressure on Rhodesia through boycotts and border closures and bluntly dismissed the possibility of handing South West Africa over to Swapo and a Marxist government under Mr. Sam Nujoma.

He did not believe that confrontation with America was necessary even if a fundamental difference existed on majority rule and said he would be willing to hold more talks. There had not been enough time in Vienna.

Policy

"I hope and would like to believe that the U.S. Government will understand that one government cannot lay down to another what its policy should be and no self-respecting government

Legislation would be introduced this session to empower the State President to institute it.

He said he had also warned that he was committed at the request of the Damaras and Hereros to give them local self-government.

The legislation would deal also with Walvis Bay.

He had hoped that Mr. Mondale would accept the Turnhalle but this, unfortunately, had not been the case. Mr. Mondale's attitude had been that it was not truly representative.

Mr. Vorster regretted that he did not discern the same concern in America about Russian imperialism and colonialism in Africa as was felt in South Africa and many other African countries, which would be attracted to one another to take a collective stand against a common threat.

New spirit

After his European visit, Mr. Vorster said he had been left with the strong impression that a new spirit was developing in the world, particularly among young people.

"It can best be described as realistic conservative idealism," he said.

"It is going to get stronger and eventually it will dominate world opinion."

On Rhodesia he said it had always been this country's policy to support moves towards an independence constitu-

tion obvious from reports of the meeting and from the message that Mr. Andrew Young, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, had thought that its future was a long vista of worsening foreign relations.

South Africa had three choices — to fight it out on the borders and internally if urban terrorism gained a hold; to negotiate with the West and to make the internal changes necessary to attract foreign capital, terminate arms boycotts and re-establish South Africa as a respected member of the community of nations; or to conduct its affairs in such a way that would engender not only a common loyalty among all its peoples, but would also establish a political, economic and social system that all its people would be prepared to defend.

The third was the only choice, he said. The other two would be disastrous.

"Seen against the background of a world canvas, this means the tackling of discrimination on a national scale, providing adequate constitutional solutions for the common area of South Africa, and taking active steps to recognise the Coloured people as full citizens."

Coloureds

He singled out the Coloured people because he believed that they, and not the Blacks, were the counterpart of the American Negro.

and economic affairs. That was the message Mr. Young brought to South Africa."

Mr. Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, making his maiden speech in Parliament said there was a need to speak directly and honestly to the United States.

Honestly

"I do not think that we are necessarily on a road to confrontation with the United States, but we must speak directly and honestly."

South Africa was an African State with its own problems, and this he readily admitted. However, South Africa was well on the way towards solving these problems in consultation and communication with all its peoples.

"We will neither be intimidated, nor will we be provoked. We have a right to exist as a nation. We won't forfeit this right," he said.

Responding to remarks by Mr. Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Reform Party, on his behaviour as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Botha said if someone, anyone, demanded that he do anything which could destroy his own nation, he would strike back.

Mr. Eglin said South Africa had been unable to convince the United States that it was willing to remove discrimination and create equal opportunities.

Mr. Eglin said Mr. Vorster had an unsaleable article.

28/5/77

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allow itself to be dic-
ated to," said Mr.
Vorster.

"I don't seek confronta-
tion with the U.S. and
will go out of my way to
avoid it."

Although he said he
did not know when the
Western representatives
would arrive in Cape
Town, they may arrive
by the end of next week.

Mr. Vorster said he
had told the U.S. Vice
President Mr. Mondale
that he was committed
to introduce what at this
stage was called a cen-
tral administrative auth-
ority in South West
Africa.

He said it had been at
his insistence that agree-
ment had been reached
with America, that
efforts should be made
by the United States and
the United Kingdom to
de-escalate violence in
and around Rhodesia.

He had also expressed
concern that the form of
the Kissinger trust fund
for Rhodesia was to be
altered.

About the release of
detainees, Mr. Vorster
said the onus was now
squarely on America's
shoulders to secure the
release of those held in
Swaziland and Zambia
before South West Africa
detainees, if there were
any, could be released.

Mr. de Villiers Graeff,
Leader of the Opposition,
said the only future for
the country was to estab-
lish a political, economic
and social system which
all its peoples would
be prepared to fight for.

Introducing a motion
to discuss the Vienna
meeting, Mr. de Villiers
said it had become

"If an acceptable solu-
tion could be found to
their position, it would
do much to blunt world
criticism."

The result of the
Vienna talks might be to
give South Africa some
time to make up for its
lost initiative, Mr. de
Villiers said.

The Government's first
target should be the dis-
mantling of discrimina-
tion, acting on the advice
of an all race council
that would identify areas
where discrimination
was most resented.

Simultaneously there
should be the establish-
ment of a new constitu-
tional dispensation to
deal with the common
area of South Africa —
the area occupied by
Whites, Coloureds,
Indians and the urban
Blacks.

Third, and most
urgent, was the granting
of full citizenship for the
Coloured people.
"If, as I believe, time
has been gained by the
talks, it must be put to
good use.
"If it is not, I see
nothing ahead but a long
vista of worsening
foreign relations that
will react on our internal

It was unfortunate
that there was such an
obvious inequality in
opportunities and wages
between Whites and
Blacks in South Africa.

Plane returns

STOCKHOLM (A. Rus-
sian) — A hijacked
jetliner, hijacked
by an unarmed man with
a newspaper as a
"weapon", returned to
the Soviet Union with 10
passengers and five crew
members yesterday while the
jacker remained in
custody. The
Swedish 37-year old
hijacker, a Riga, Latvia,
engineer of Riga, Latvia,
who is seeking political
asylum, was under inter-
rogation at Stockholm
police headquarters.
(Sapa-AP.)

Benson signs

JOHANNESBURG —
George Benson, the re-
cording artist who won
three Grammy awards
this year, has been
signed by producer John
Marshall to perform the
original songs composed
by Michael Masser for
The Greatest, the screen
biography of Muhammad
Ali, according to Ste-
Kinekor. — (Sapa.)

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Cape Times 28/5/77

Police deny churches' claims of SWA torture

Paul
Unve
August

WINDHOEK. — Four Church leaders here said in statements yesterday that they had been given to understand that torture seemed to be standard practice in the interrogation of detainees in South West Africa, but their allegations were later denied by the Divisional Commissioner of Police for SWA, Brigadier, H V Verster

people in our country who have given their approval to the use of torture. They say that such methods are necessary if we are to save our society from being overrun by lawless people.

fear of your life". They advised people who had allegedly suffered from malpractices to consult a doctor as soon as possible afterwards and request him to compile a report on their physical condition.

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The statement was signed by Bishop Leonard Auala, of the Evangelical Lutheran Owambo/Kavango Church, Dr J L de Vries of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in SWA, Bishop R Koppman of the Roman Catholic Diocese in Windhoek, and the Rev E Morrow of the Anglican Diocese of Damaraland

"To this we answer that when a society consents to the use of torture, no matter how tacitly, it has condoned the most horrible form of brutality"

Such a report should be handed to an attorney with the request that appropriate action be taken. Church leaders could also be contacted in this regard

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The statement alleged that such malpractices had occurred "particularly in the north of Namibia".

Such a society would have adopted values and practices "at least as evil as those it claims to be combatting," the church leaders said

Such matters should also be raised when detainees were brought to court and, while in prison, they should notify the authorities that they were feeling unwell and should demand to see a physician.

The church leaders said they could not give an account of numerous methods of torture but alleged that the following methods had occurred. Beatings, uncomfortable positions for long periods, deprivation of sleep, electric shock, solitary confinement and burning with cigarettes.

"Once condoned, torture starts a chain reaction of brutality and inhumanity — poisoning the whole of society"

The allegations were denied yesterday by the Divisional Commissioner of Police for SWA, Brigadier H V Verster. He said should such malpractices occur, the police and other authorities would not hesitate to act against those committing them.

"We would certainly be failing in our public duty if we were to remain silent about this deplorable state of affairs," the statement said

The laws of the country should be such that it would be impossible for torture to take place. Solitary confinement could only be described as a sophisticated form of torture.

"As far as I am concerned, I wish to state that these allegations are altogether unfounded

"It seems there are many

Clinical tests, they alleged, had shown that such deprivation was destructive of the personality and as cruel as physical assault.

"Should malpractices occur, the police will be quick to act against any members of the police force who may indulge in them.

"For similar reasons we abhor all the provisions which make it possible for a person to be held in detention for an indefinite period of time."

"I wish to point out, however, that it is an old tactic of leftist organizations to accuse the authorities and the police of inhuman acts," Brigadier Verster said — Sapa

Every citizen should "know with certainty that no person, whoever he may be, has the right to assault you or torture you, or make you suffer for

turning point in black-white relations on the land as many is that the 1913 Natives Land Act was not nearly such a crucial The conclusion that is reached, therefore, from this analysis evasion of the laws on squatting (92). of Race Relations by Leo Marquard found that there was widespread for even as late as 1939 a survey carried out by the Institute These conditions seem to persist in the Orange Free State

Keen
29/5/77
soldier
killed on
29/5/77 St. S.
border

Sunday Times Reporter

A MAN who because of eyesight problems had to fight to be allowed to do military service, was killed in a hand grenade accident at the border this week.

Sergeant W. H. B. Gildenhuys, 27, a weapons instructor, was employed by the Cape Divisional Council.

Sergeant Gildenhuys was married and had an 11-month-old son. His body will be flown from the operational area and he will be given a full military funeral from St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Green Point, tomorrow.

"The army was Bernie's life," his wife, Anhamarie, said at the home of her in-laws, Mr and Mrs H. B. Gildenhuys.

"I didn't want him to go to this camp, but he insisted. He was very keen.

"Last year he had a problem with his eyesight and almost didn't make it to the border. But this year he fought to get there."

She said her husband was a keen football player. Recently he had taken up refereeing.

Sergeant Gildenhuys came from a family with a military tradition. His elder brother served in the same regiment and his father and mother served in the navy and the air force.

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Big Five in crucial talks soon

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The crucial round of talks between the five western UN Security Council members and the South African Government on the future of SWA/Namibia are expected to begin here early next week.

The British Ambassador, Sir David Scott said a message from the five-nation "contact group" aimed at arranging the meeting would be conveyed to the South African Government today.

Plans for a preliminary meeting today to arrange the talks have apparently been dropped because the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, are out of town.

It is not clear at this stage how the delay in resuming the talks — which the US Vice President, Mr Mondale, said would be held before the end of May — could affect the stance of the five western nations in the Security Council debate on South Africa's policies, beginning on June 6.

But the debate could be adjourned until after the talks are completed.

PRESSURE

At the talks Mr Vorster is likely to come under strong pressure to abandon his insistence of a Turnhalle-based interim government for SWA/Namibia.

Mr Vorster said on Friday that legislation to establish this "central administrative authority" would be introduced during the current parliamentary session.

Mr Mondale indicated in Vienna that the five were insistent that the interim government must be broadly representative and acceptable to all Namibians and the international community.

He also said that if the South African government could not resolve this issue satisfactorily, free and fair elections in the territory would be "difficult if not impossible".

Other points at issue are likely to be the question of the withdrawal of South African troops from SWA/Namibia and the form that UN participation

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British 'regret' over execution

The Argus Bureau

ARGUS 31/5/77

LONDON. — Britain is at the centre of a row over the execution of convicted murderer Filemon Nangolo by the South African authorities in South West Africa.

The Foreign Office has issued a statement expressing 'deep regret' over the hanging of Nangolo after British pleas for a stay of execution were ignored.

But, according to John Dickie of the London Daily Mail, there was surprise at Britain's diplomatic intervention since Nangolo was convicted on four counts of murder.

Whitehall has given two reasons for its action — the risk of a serious polit-

ical setback to the South West Africa settlement, and humanitarian grounds.

Nangolo, 26, who was hanged at dawn in Windhoek yesterday for the murder of four Whites, had been paralysed and unable to walk to the gallows, according to Windhoek sources.

Sapa reports that Nangolo, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs Shirley Louw and her son at Grootfontein

and the Walther couple at Okahandja, appeared at his trial in the Supreme Court last year sitting in a wheelchair.

An associate of another terrorist killer, Kanisius Keneleshi (later found dead), Nangolo was paralysed when wounded in a shoot-out with the police in the Katatura township near Windhoek.

TERRORISTS

Evidence during Nangolo's hearing had indicated that he and Hencleshi had entered South West Africa originally as terrorists but that they had later turned to crime.

The British Ambassador in Cape Town, Sir David Scott, called on the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brand Fourie, on Friday and urged a stay of execution and commutation of Nangolo's sentence, according to a Foreign Office statement in London.

Meanwhile Swapo last night condemned what it called the 'brutal execution' of Nangolo.

● In Government circles, the reaction to the representations and protests on Nangolo has been that he was convicted of common law murder and that politics was not involved.

It is understood that the relevant facts and the circumstances of the crimes committed by Nangolo were brought to the attention of the British and other governments who made representations.

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Patel Mercury

31/5/77

Mercury
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — In spite of last-minute international efforts to save terrorist Filomon Nangolo was hanged early yesterday for his part in the murders of four people on SWA farms.

There is likely to be an international storm over the execution, which comes at a delicate time in crucial negotiations between the five Western powers and the South African Government in an effort to involve Swapo in free national

TERRORIST EXECUTED

elections in South West Africa.

Nangolo, who was wounded and paralysed shortly before his arrest in April last year during a shoot-out with police, is the first Swapo terrorist ever to be hanged.

The was sentenced to death for the killings at Grootfontein of Mrs. Shirley Louw (37), her son Bertus (12) and those of Mr. and Mrs. Gerd Walther at Oka-

handja.

In a desperate last-minute effort to have Nangolo's sentence commuted Mr. Peter Kattavi, Swapo's representative in Europe, sent off several urgent telegrams from Geneva.

He appealed to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, of France to intervene with the South African authorities. He also sent cables to Kurt Waldheim, the

United Nations Secretary-General, and the International Commission of Jurists.

The militant movement has already warned that Nangolo's execution could "completely endanger" the prospects of peacefully solving Africa's problems.

Mr. Mokgamedi Tlhabanello, Swapo's information secretary in Windhoek, said yesterday: "It

is clear now that the struggle will continue because the South African Government is continuing with its struggle."

Nangolo was an accomplice of the notorious Kanesius Heneleshi who escaped during the April Katutura raid after fatally shooting Black Detective Sergeant Ogarib. Nangolo was gunned down as he tried to get away.

Heneleshi, who once more eluded police in a shoot out last August, was found dead near Brakwater during Nangolo's trial. He died from a police bullet inflicted in his last fight.

Regret

Sapa-Reuter reports from London that the British Government expressed great regret over the execution.

A Foreign Office statement said the British Ambassador in Cape Town, Sir David Scott had called on the South African Secretary for External Affairs, Mr. ... on Friday

cution and commutation of sentence. It added that in reply to a message from Swapo the British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, had told them of the representations made and expressed his personal concern about the fate of Nangolo.

British officials later indicated that the Labour Government's representations were not made on the grounds that there had been a miscarriage of justice in the case.

Britain's attitude covered humanitarian grounds and the Government was concerned about the serious political damage which might be caused by the execution. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Statistics for 50 years.
Irral and Pastoral
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RDM

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esday, June 1, 1977. 3

Katjavivi condemns Nangolo hanging

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Mr. Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's European representative, has condemned the "brutal execution" in Windhoek on Monday of Nuvuu Nangolo, the first Swapo fighter to die at the gallows.

At the same time Western diplomats are concerned about the serious political damage which might be caused by Nangolo's hanging at a time of negotiations for a peaceful solution in South West Africa.

Nangolo, who was paralysed in a shootout with police, was sentenced to death for the murder of four South West African whites.

It is understood that all five Western countries negotiating with the South African Government to involve Swapo in SWA elections made representations to stop the hanging.

Dismissing claims that the execution was not a political case, Mr Katjavivi said: "A regime that bases its control on terror cannot expect the people it oppresses to remain passive."

He said Nangolo's execution must be regarded as murder because South Africa had no right to judge, try or execute Namibians.

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Bill (49) views of the Landowners Association in connection with the I do hope therefore you will all seriously consider the avoid this for you know it would make a very bad impression. this to force them to labour. I would sincerely like to and get no other land, you will be blamed with having done the Natives cult on private farms are ejected all earnestness farm much smaller landowners by ma lation pending be allowed to s I fully see the accompanying th two Native Bill (Bills), I have Richard Solomon, fo in any significant any important legis policy" for a Union However, there was government's decis Undoubtedly, of £1 per annum" against natives squatting on Crown lands and annual rent

Swapo condemns 'brutal execution'

Cape Times 1/6/77

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. - Mr Peter Katjavivi, the European representative of Swapo, has condemned the "brutal execution" of Nguvuu Nangolo, who became the first Swapo terrorist to die at the gallows. He was hanged in Windhoek on Monday.

Western diplomats are concerned about the serious political damage which might be caused by Nangolo's hanging, particularly at a time of crucial negotiations for a peaceful solution in SWA.

It is understood that all five Western countries currently negotiating with the South African Government to involve Swapo in SWA elections, made representations to stop the hanging

In a statement issued from

London, Mr Katjavivi said it was significant that Mr Vorster "had chosen to execute a paralysed man as a demonstration of his strength" at a time of maximum pressure on South Africa.

Mr Sam Nujoma, the leader of Swapo, said yesterday in Lusaka his organization would intensify guerilla warfare against South African troops and the white administration in SWA.

In an interview, he said the stepping up of armed struggle was in response to the hanging.

"Swapo will now adopt a new strategy of tooth for tooth and bullet for bullet." He said the question of seeking a peaceful settlement on "the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa is now out".

"The only alternative is to compel the Natives to reside permanently on the High Veldt", but this, however, "is, from the motives of humanity, not desirable" (46). In addition, it is clear that the Bill not only failed to appease the landowning interests but also did not satisfy white farmers either. "I am quite convinced", wrote one correspondent from Nylistroom to the Minister of Native Affairs "... that the general dissatisfaction at present existing amongst our people will in no way be abated or diminished by it (the Bill) as there is no provision made

Basters up in arms again

EHOBOTI — The Basters have taken up arms again, but in the fiercest possible spirit.

Not since these meretricious people — the 'Irish' South West Africa — shed their own UDI in 24 have they borne arms in defence of their loved Rehoboth Baster bier in lush bushveld 1 km south of Wind-ek.

That brief episode in our colourful history ended without a shot being fired when Prime Minister Pitzog sent a strong force of troops and police, supported by three aircraft, to put down the flag Baster army.

On April 7, the Basters reched again, only this time it was on the Rehoboth High School football field in the passing-out parade of the first commando unit to be formed outside a White area in South West Africa.

The salute was taken by legatier L. E. Oosthuizen, officer-commanding South West Africa Command, and Dr. van Afrika, chairman of the Baster Council and leader of the Baster delegation to the Turnhalle institutional talks.

By Gerald L'Ange (Argus Africa News Service)
Pictures by David Paynter

Marching proudly in the immaculate ranks was another Turnhalle delegate, Mr Piet Julius.

Under the Turnhalle formula the Rehoboth Gebiet is planned as an integral part of an independent South West Africa which is expected to be protected at least initially by the South African armed forces. Eventually the country may have its own army and the Rehoboth Commando would then become part of it.

But for the present the commando, like those in the White areas, will presumably remain under the South African Army. Whether it will set a pattern for the formation of similar units among other ethnic groups in South West Africa is still impossible to determine.

The Baster Commando was born in Rehoboth, not Pretoria. The idea of founding it was conceived in the Baster Council, the elected body representing the Rehoboth Basters. When the South African Defence Force was asked,

to give shape to the idea, approval was given readily.

According to Dr Afrika, the concept of a Baster commando was linked directly to the move to independence through the Turnhalle Dr Afrika, for one, sees it as a logical development that similar units should be formed elsewhere to create the nucleus of the defence force he believes the country will have to establish ultimately.

Unlike the regiment and home guard in Ovambo-land, the 'homeland' on the Angola border, the Rehoboth Commando is purely a part-time force. And unlike the commando units in South Africa, service in it is purely voluntary.

There were some doubts among the Basters about joining it at first. But after a while the selection committee set up to screen volunteers found itself with more applicants than were needed. Among the 117 selected were

teachers, businessmen, even a church minister.

Some were turned down on medical grounds, others because they were too old — older even than the man of 54 who is the most venerable of the commando members.

Under the leadership of Lieutenant A Harmse, a commando officer who farms near the Rehoboth Gebiet, the unit went through the same three-week basic training course as the White commandos in South West Africa.

South African Army men are said to have been impressed with the efficiency the unit acquired in its brief basic course.

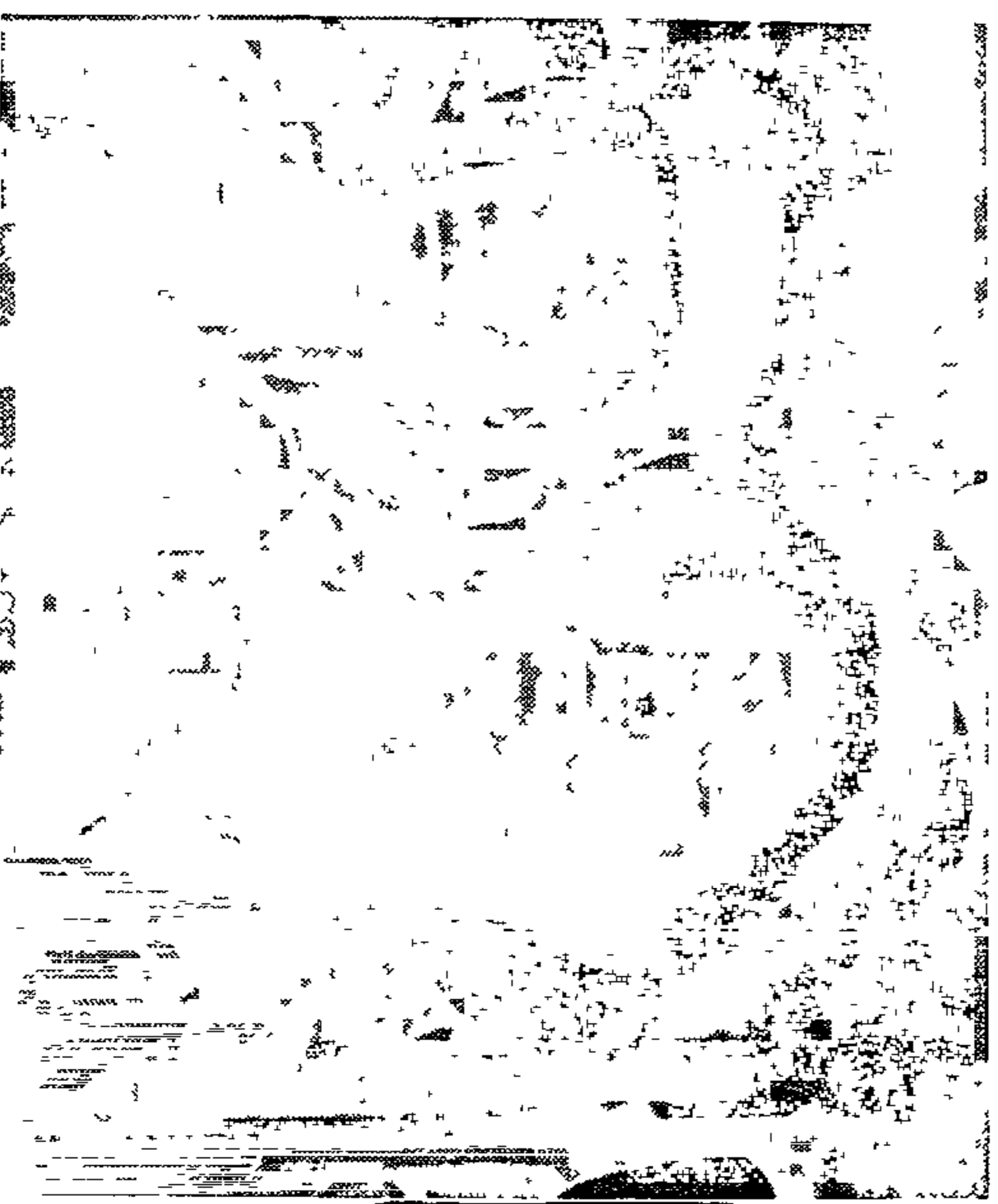
But then the Rehoboth Basters are not strangers to military service. These descendants of Whites and Hottentots handled their own defence when they trekked up from the Cape in 1869 and settled themselves amid feuding Damaras and Hereros.

After Imperial Germany imposed its might on them, Basters served in the colonial Schutztruppe, and later it was largely Schutztruppe veterans who staged the 1924 uprising. In World War 2 Basters served with the Cape Corps in North Africa and Italy.



ABOVE: The Baster commando boasts a grizzled warrior of 54.

RIGHT: It's a bit tricky watching your platoon commander and doing an eyes right at the same time.



The Star

Wednesday June 1 1977

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

Tel 836-5161 to place your Ad

CHANGE

in
SWA/NAMIBIA



The harshness of the land itself — burning sands, bruising rocks and ripping thorns — pales beside the political hazards.

In a sense all the talk in Cape Town, Vienna, New York and Maputo is a shadow play. Back in South West Africa/Namibia, real people are preparing for a moment of truth.

- Will a central administrative authority, if it is established, necessarily preclude an interim government?

- Will the elections, to be held before independence, be open or ethnic?

- Will the United Nations supervise or observe elections?

- Will the elections be for a national legislature or a constitutional convention?

Advantage

Such are the last and fundamental issues, as the Western five and the South African Government seek a basis for settlement, but the holy grail inside: the territory is political power. Tribal groups and

political parties alike are out to shape an outcome which would give them an advantage over their rivals.

The ethnic leaders in the Turnhalle are still pinning their hopes on an interim government with an equal voice for all population groups. Only their strategy is nowadays subtler.

As a first step they appear to be prepared to accept, if necessary, a transitional authority far removed from their original concept. It would demonstrate, in terms of Western proposals, South African disengagement.

Nonetheless the Turnhalle is pushing for a referendum, before the end of the year if possible, to test the acceptability of its draft constitution for interim government.

Referendum

The population would, it believes rightly or wrongly, give it a mandate. It would thus acquire a power base as counterweight to the South West Africa People's Organisation with its international recognition and armed forces.

In effect the Turnhalle is telling Pretoria and the West that it was not for nothing that it deliberated for nearly 19 months.

The interim government would prepare a constitution for SWA/Namibia, in terms of which elections would be held before independence.

The Turnhalle is prepared to accept UN involvement in both the referendum and elections. It stresses observation, though, rather than supervision.

Furthermore it wants the Western five to establish a presence, in addition to the UN, with a prior

undertaking that they will accept the referendum result.

Clearly the purpose of the gamble is to gain diplomatic recognition, from the West at least, for an independent SWA/Namibia under a government based on the Turnhalle.

All parties would be allowed to participate in the referendum and elections, Swapo included, with a prior return of political exiles and release of political prisoners.

Turnhalle leaders are adamant that Swapo will need to disabuse itself of the argument that the only political prisoners are on Robben Island or in the mandated territory.

Swapo would be expected to release nearly 1 000 dissidents held in Zambia and Tanzania, who are likely to do much damage to its cause in elections.

A further condition is that participants in elections should not, at the same time, further the armed struggle on the northern border. It could develop into a straight demand for a ceasefire.

The Turnhalle would prefer ethnic elections, albeit simultaneous and country-wide, with uniform regulations for all the groups.

Nonetheless it could concede an open poll in its proposed referendum, at least, in order to tempt the West and Swapo to accept its scenario.

Finally, the Turnhalle is opposed to a precipitate withdrawal of South Africa. It insists on a phased and orderly transfer of power to a legal authority in the territory.

On the other hand, Swapo demands total withdrawal of the South African administration and forces prior to elections, which it says must be non-ethnic

11/6/77

The West — for practical reasons — does not seem to be insisting on a total withdrawal of South Africa prior to independence in SWA/Namibia as it would create a dangerous vacuum. This will make it hard for Swapo to accept a settlement formula, unless control and supervision of elections clearly rests with the United Nations, writes CLIVE COWLEY of The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek.

The moment of truth

and under UN supervision and control.

The nature of a transitional authority, to take over from South Africa, would be subject to negotiation between interested parties.

In terms of this scenario, the strongest possibilities would be that Swapo itself, or the UN Council for Namibia, would run the administration. A transitional authority based on the Turnhalle would be out of the question.

Swapo similarly rejects ethnic elections. It demands open elections for constituent assembly, as distinct from a legislature, which would draft an independence constitution for the territory.

Further elections would be held, under the constitution, for a national government.

For practical reasons the West does not appear to be insisting on a total withdrawal of South Africa prior to elections as it would create a dangerous vacuum.

Which will make it hard for Swapo to accept a settlement formula, unless control and supervision of the elections clearly rests with the UN.

If the latter conditions were met, it could be that Swapo would be satisfied, in a spirit of compromise, with South African commitment to withdrawal.

Swapo is clearly banking on the recognition it enjoys in the UN and the Organisation of African Unity to push the West and South Africa into acceptance of a formula which would give it an edge.

As if the distance between Swapo and the Turnhalle is not obstacle enough to a solution, the socialist South West Africa National Union puts forward a third scenario with cardinal differences.

Swanu is a leading member of the Namibia National Front, a political coalition of seven parties and tribal groups.

It demands a "provisional government of national unity" as a first step, with all interested parties represented equally "through a democratic process."

The provisional government would appoint a representative constituent assembly to draft a constitution. Elections would only be held after the constitution is finalised.

Swanu and the NNF argue that the choice of a

mutually acceptable, independent and international supervisor for elections should be left to the contesting parties.

At a pinch they could agree to UN supervision, but they consider the world body to be biased. It created "a terrible monster," they allege, through its exclusive recognition of Swapo.

Tribalism

They are demanding that the UN should scrap resolutions which recognise Swapo as the "sole legitimate representative of the people."

Subject to their preconditions, Swanu and the NNF say, they would contest the elections.

In all the circumstances, it is not going to be easy for the Western five and South Africa, when they resume their talks, to find the golden mean.

Even if they do succeed, the configuration of politics could change drastically in SWA/Namibia, long before elections are held.

• Will the Turnhalle split?

The ruling, whites-only, National Party is unhappy

about a move, with support from five other delegations, to unite moderate forces, inside and outside the Turnhalle, in a broadly based, non-racial party.

The five delegations were not prepared to let the whites, who would prefer ethnic groups to conduct their politics separately, to take the initiative in the formation of a moderate alliance.

• Will the Turnhalle and the NNF make common cause?

Both of them fear and dislike Swapo, but they are fundamentally opposed, with the Turnhalle for ethnicism and the NNF against tribalism.

• What if Swapo splits when and if its dissidents return from Zambia and Tanzania?

Surrender

The external leadership under Mr Sam Nujoma could be left high and dry, still committed to armed struggle, while the internal leadership and dissidents hive off into a radical nationalist alliance with the NNF.

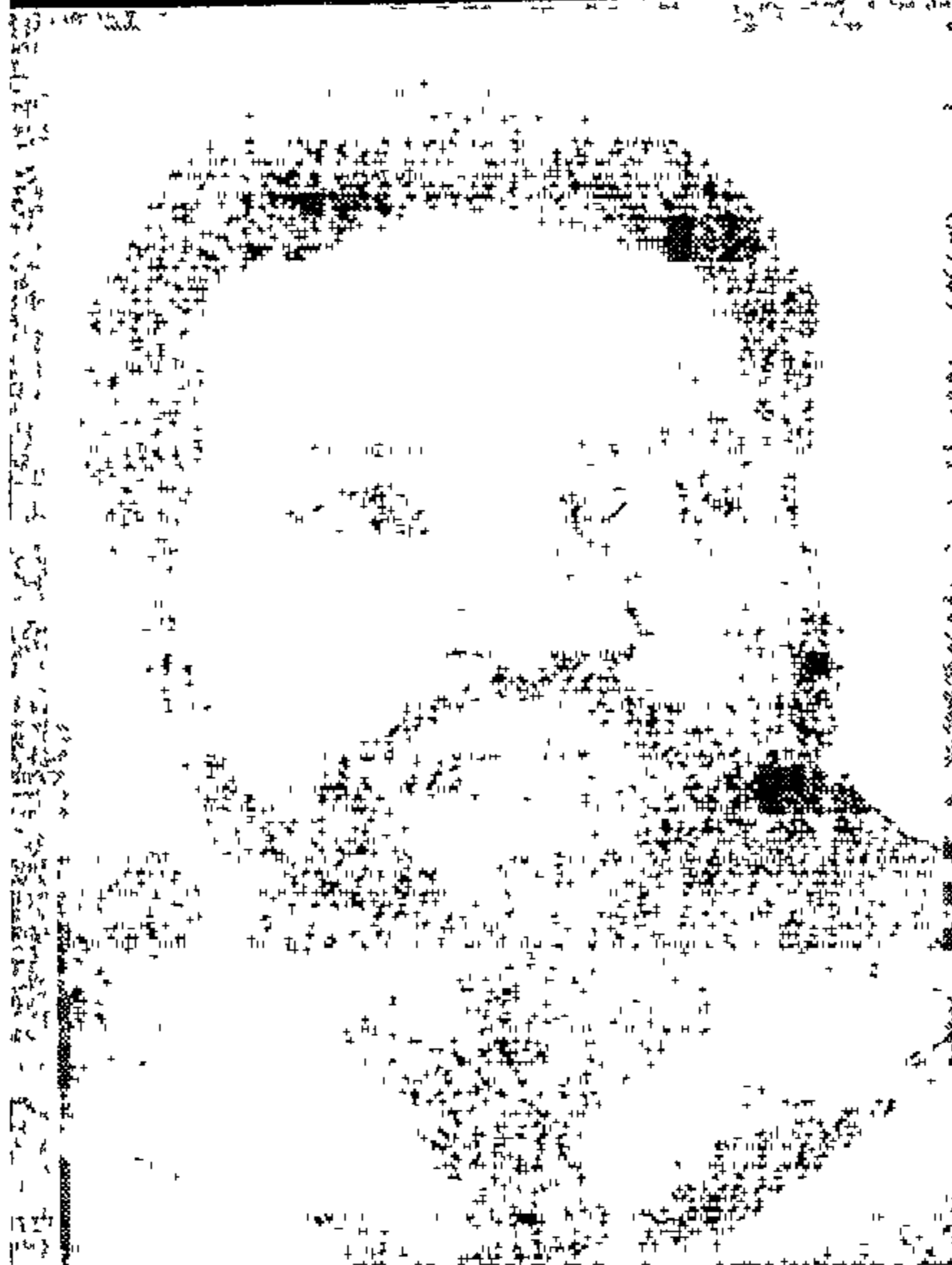
Politics being politics, any of the computations is possible. Or perhaps nothing will basically change, not overnight anyway, in the pattern of alternating conflict and conciliation

For all the desperate players in the game, the trick is to prevent conciliation from drifting into abject surrender, conflict from bursting into a fire which would destroy everyone and everything.

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1/6/77

BRIEFING



Swapo's Sam Nujoma, the external leadership could be left high and dry.

Before I started on this great project, I just could not figure out about this fete business. I've been reading and had some idea about it. I'm not sure about the details, but I think it's a very interesting project. I hope to hear more about it soon.

Swapo sing by Nangolo

Die Burger 2/6/77
se graf

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Van Ons Korrespondent

WINDHOEK

SWAPO-ONDERSTEUNERS het eergister hier by die graf van die tereggestelde moordenaar Filemon Nangolo 'n diens gehou Sowat 150 ondersteuners het Swapo-liedere gesing en kranse op die graf gelê.

Nangolo is Maandagoggend vroeg hier in die Sentrale Gevangenis tereggestel nadat hy verlede jaar in die Hooggeregshof ter dood veroordeel was op vier aanklagte van moord.

Hy en 'n ander swartman, Kanisus Heneleshi, het mev. Shirley Louw van Grootfontein en haar seun Bertus en mn en mev. Gerd Walther van Okahandja vermoor.

Die twee is verlede jaar op Katutura in 'n huis deur die polisie vasgekeer. In 'n skietery is Nangolo en Heneleshi getref en 'n polisiesman, sers. Cedekias Ogamb, dood-geskiet.

Nangolo is in die onderlyf verlam Heneleshi het ont-snap, maar is later in die veld dood aangetref.

Nangolo is in dieselfde begrafplaas as Heneleshi begrawe, slegs enkele tree van sers. Ogamb se graf.

Die teregstelling het heel-wat oorsese reaksie uitgelok.

Oh! I almost forgot - I made a mistake in the date of the fete. It's on SATURDAY NOVEMBER 12th IN THE CHURCH OF THE MOUNTAINS. I have anything you would like to donate, please let me know. My address is 200 Albert Woodstock. My telephone is 200 75515. I will then collect on the day and try to work as a family and make this fete a tremendous success. May God bless you for your wonderful work you are doing for his Church.

Micky Palmer.

Attend because of the late arrangements, I felt happy to feel that I was representing St. Mary's at the Service. The climax of an ordinary Service is when the Bishop lays his hands on the head of the Deacon and the priest and the priest says, 'The Lord is with you and the Lord is with you'. It was a very happy and successful service. The climax of an ordinary Service is when the Bishop lays his hands on the head of the Deacon and the priest and the priest says, 'The Lord is with you and the Lord is with you'. It was a very happy and successful service.

The service was very successful and the climax was when the Bishop laid his hands on the head of the Deacon and the priest. The service was very happy and successful. The climax was when the Bishop laid his hands on the head of the Deacon and the priest. The service was very happy and successful. The climax was when the Bishop laid his hands on the head of the Deacon and the priest.

The service was very successful and the climax was when the Bishop laid his hands on the head of the Deacon and the priest. The service was very happy and successful. The climax was when the Bishop laid his hands on the head of the Deacon and the priest. The service was very happy and successful. The climax was when the Bishop laid his hands on the head of the Deacon and the priest.

New ban on Swapo man

WINDHOEK — Swapo's top official inside South West Africa, Mr Nathanael Maxuulih, the acting president, has had his five-year banning order renewed for a further five years.

Security police confirmed that a new order had been served on him, but they refused to divulge details of the terms of his new restriction — DDC

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For any given price of labour, less labour is now supplied, which means that since the whole supply schedule has moved to the left, the quantity of labour now employed is less than originally. The fall in the demand schedule during the drought to D_D price to S_2 where employees moved to a lower wage level and quantity of D_D and S_1 . Of course when the curves were S_2 and D_1 .

The past 2-3 years have seen the expected stabilisation of droughts as a result of the price to the area has altered the price. A certain aberration in market substitution limitations. Use of farming for that matter, citrus can employ factor substitution. Citrus is a manual task. To place, it is now a matter of H seen to that. The price of t and where in fact substitution could have had its greatest labour saving effect, i.e. in employing chemical herbicides, in terms of relative cost the need for that substitution is now questionable because, since chemical herbicides are a petrolchemical product, their price has risen commensurately. Thus, since the long term outlook has improved and recognising the limitations with respect to substitution, the whole pattern of demand for labour has again changed. Not only must the D-schedule return to D_1 (rise) but in order to employ the same amount of labour as formerly (Q_1) it must move to D_2 and it will most probably rise even more ($Q_3 W_4$) in order to cater for the increased future production. So we are now saddled with a higher and increasing wage structure. We must not forget what is happening with the demand for labour a mere 50 km. away, on the outskirts of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage complex. Industrial growth is not only taking place but is scheduled for greater expansion, and this will cause the supply schedule of labour to the farms to shift even further left. (We must realise that it is a shift of and not a movement along the supply curve because for the same wage level, an employee would rather live in the city. It is in fact characterised by a kink in

Kerina to quit new SWA party

The Argus Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — Professor Kerina, South West Africa's most prominent returned exile, is to disassociate himself from the newly formed Turnhalle political party.

He will do so in order to retain his job at the South West Africa Foundation, which he is director of information and communications.

According to Professor Kerina's conditions of appointment he may not take part in politics.

At a committee meeting last night he decided it would be in the best interest of the foundation and South West Africa as a whole to disassociate himself from politics.

shift in the S - schedule as they did because of a resulting from the interception returned to normal the relevant

ed with high incomes, and e to the elimination of Project's supply of water

now occurred, due to factor or certain types of in the extent to which it labour, as harvesting of or substitution can take so-called fuel crisis has doubled in three years

greatest labour saving effect,

Master 2/16/77

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West gets ready for SWA talks

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Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Members of the five-nation "contact group" are expected to start arriving in Cape Town on Monday for the second round of talks

with the South African Government on the future of SWA/Namibia.

Although there has been no official confirmation at this stage, the talks are expected to be-

gin on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The ambassadors of the five nations — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — met in Cape Town

tails of the talks.

The Western representatives at the second round are expected to be basically the same as those who took part in the three-day first round at the end of April

It is understood that representatives of the Turnhalle have been put on standby to fly to Cape Town early next week.

GO-BETWEEN

The delay in getting the second round of talks going — US Vice-President Walter Mondale said in Vienna they would take place before the end of last month — will apparently not mean they will be pre-empted by the debate in the UN Security Council on South Africa's policies which was scheduled to begin on Monday

According to reports from New York, the African group is not pressing for the session to begin on schedule and the debate will probably be postponed until after the talks are completed

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Technical Note: In the discussion of the possibilities of capital-labour substitution reference was made to 'mechanical and chemical aids'. In the process of cultivation between the rows of trees and the removal of weeds, the relevant alternative aids are:

- 1) the tractor-drawn disc harrow and
- 2) herbicides (or weed killers). These latter may be applied from tractor-drawn sprays fitted either with a boom-spray (no labour) or a spray-lance (held and directed by a labourer). The chemical method is less labour-using because it does not break down the irrigation-banks - which discing does - and so does not require the labour-using process of reconstructing the banks (flood irrigation is employed). If one adopted herbicides one might well do so for 70% of the orchard-area leaving the remaining 30% entirely...

The Star
 New 5-year ban
 on Swapo chief
 2/6/77

The Star's Africa Service
 WINDHOEK — Swapo's chief executive in South West Africa/Namibia, acting president Immanuel Nathaniel Maxutli, has been restricted to the magisterial district of Walvis Bay for a further five years.
 This follows the expiry of a five-year banning order under the Suppression of Communism Act.
 The new order, signed by the Minister of Justice, Kruger expires on May 31, 1982.

- In terms of that order he may not:
- ⊗ Absent himself from the magisterial district of Walvis Bay.
 - ⊗ Travel in the area except Kunenebom...
 - ⊗ Attend any social gathering;
 - ⊗ Attend any political meeting;
 - ⊗ Address or attend any student gatherings;
 - ⊗ Prepare, print, publish or distribute any publications defined in the Internal Security Act.

SA to meet Big 5 again next week

Cape Times 3/6/77

TALKS between the South African Government and representatives of the five Western United Nations Security Council members on South West Africa will resume in Cape Town on June 8, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed yesterday. Representatives from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada met the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, on April 27 and 28.

A further meeting to try to decide on an internationally acceptable interim authority in South West Africa was intended by the end of May, but this could not be arranged.

A diplomatic note from the five countries dealing with the date and subject for the next round of discussions was handed to the Government this week.

Turnhalle

Asked about reports that the talks were expected early this month, the spokesman confirmed they would be held next week.

"The discussions between the South African Government and the five Western countries will resume on June 8 in Cape Town," he said.

The spokesman also confirmed that a delegation from the Turnhalle constitutional conference would visit Cape Town on June 7 for talks with Mr Vorster and Mr Botha. It is assumed that the Turnhalle delegates will remain here while the discussions with the Big Five are in progress.

interim pre-independence government in South West Africa based on the Turnhalle conference was unacceptable as it would be founded on ethnic and tribal lines

Mr Vorster announced in his report to Parliament on the Vienna talks that legislation providing for the establishment of an interim authority for the territory would be introduced during the current parliamentary session.

During their first meeting with the Government in April, the Western delegates are also understood to have pressed for a role for Swapo in plans for the territory's independence, due by December next year, and for South African compliance with United Nations resolutions.

It is not known whether the same Western diplomats will return to Cape Town for next week's meeting. The Western delegation in April comprised the five ambassadors to South Africa plus senior diplomats, including representatives from the various United Nations missions. - Sapa

A similar 12-man delegation was on hand during the last discussions and, although not directly consulted by the Western diplomats, was consulted by the South African Government which informed it of the Western position and conveyed its views to representatives of the Big Five.

The US vice-President, Mr Walter Mondale, said after his meeting with Mr Vorster in Vienna last month that an

... the session to be done ected that you in on a the legis- if I may Association. um n of Lands about the Africa. Influence of all "native" in the made ment abated satisfaction cm to the r. "I am downing n, it is s, from the

views of the I do hope they avoid this for this to force t and get no ot the Natives c all earnestne farm much sma landowners by lation pending be allowed to I fully see t accompanying (BILLS), I hav two Native B WILL you tell Richard Solomon, in any significant any important leg policy" for a Uni However, there wa government's deci Undoubtedly, of £1 per annum against natives ; or diminished by it (the BILL) as ther at present existing Minister of Native quite convinced", w interests but also clear that the BILL motives of humanit permanently on the

"The only alternative is to compel the Natives to reside

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Leape Times
3/6/77

3 terrorists killed in SWA

PRETORIA — Security forces in the operational area yesterday killed three terrorists and critically wounded another, according to a Defence Force spokesman.

The action took place after a patrol had located and attacked a temporary enemy base occupied by six men

During the past few weeks, according to the spokesman, an exceptionally quiet period reigned over the operational area.

The following incidents were reported during this period.

● May 12: Security forces answered fire from Angola.

● May 15: Enemy fired on the security forces with mortars. Security forces returned and silenced the fire.

● May 18: Security forces followed tracks and made contact with between 12 and 15 enemy. No losses on either side.

● May 19: Security forces followed tracks and made contact with an enemy delaying force of about 15 men. No losses on either side. Security forces found an enemy base.

● May 25: Zambian soldiers fired across the border without provocation on a civilian vehicle near Katima Mulilo and on the security forces.

FIN. MAIL 3/6/77

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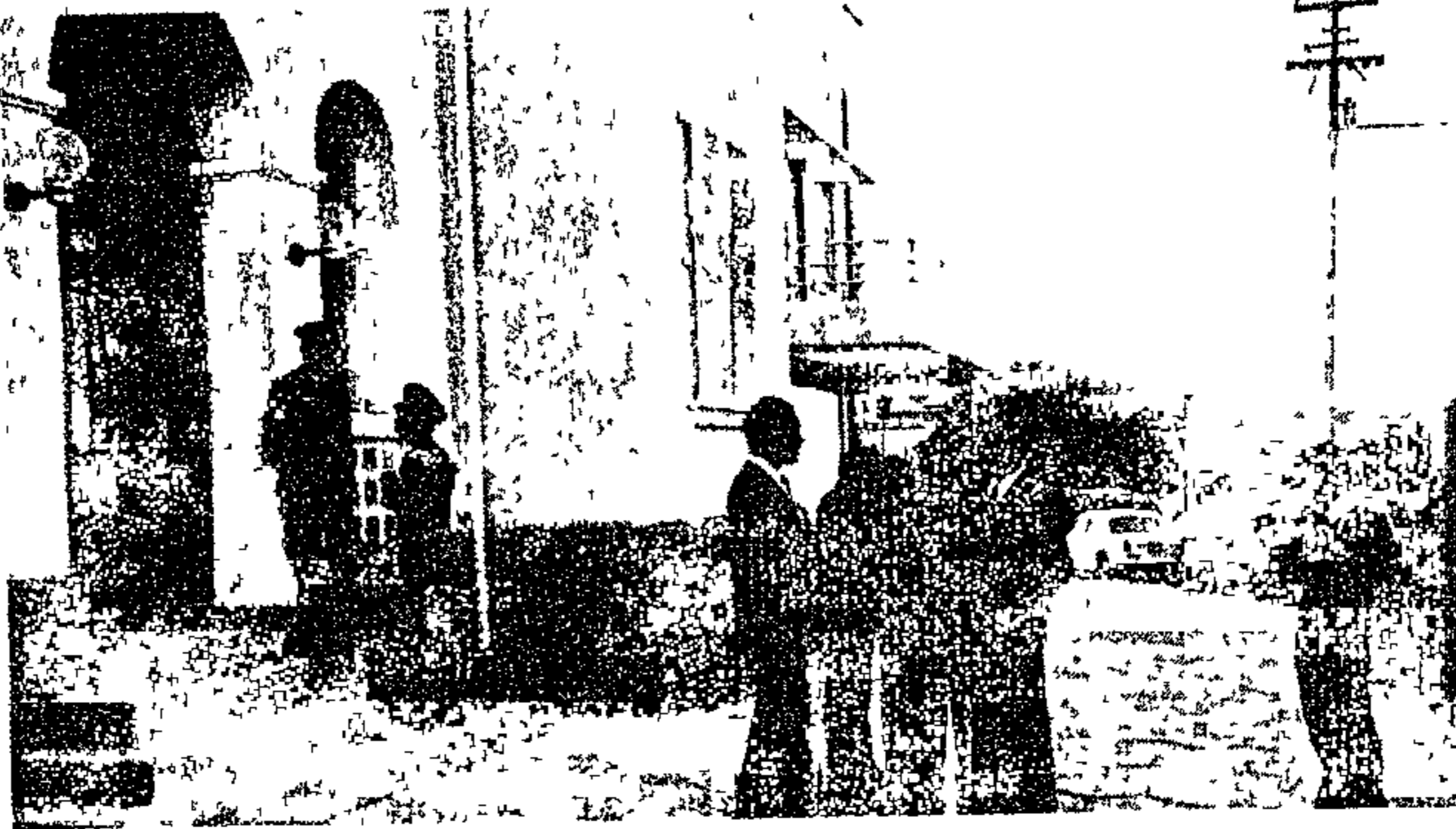
Crucial days for SWA

Talks between SA and the "contact group" of the five permanent Western members of the UN Security Council — the so-called "gang of five" — will be resumed in Cape Town next Tuesday

After two rounds of talks, the group is satisfied that encouraging progress has been made in certain respects. However, a good deal of patient negotiation remains to be done to eliminate remaining obstacles to the laying down of an

Vorster had effectively agreed to drop the Turnhalle proposals in a "secret understanding" with the contact group. The sources added that SA had also agreed "to refrain from seeking Parliamentary approval for the Turnhalle constitutional proposals, as part of its general understanding that it will avoid taking steps which might foreclose an internationally acceptable solution"

PM Vorster's announcement in Parlia



Turnhalle . . . an "ethnic" formula unacceptable to the West

agreed *modus operandi* leading to independence.

The SA position has changed in a number of important respects since the first contact on April 7. It has agreed to free national elections for a constituent assembly which would develop a constitution for an independence government. It has also agreed that all Namibians inside and outside the territory can take part, including Swapo, and that the UN can be involved in the electoral process. Indeed, according to the London paper *The Observer*, SA has agreed to hold the elections under universal suffrage without literacy qualifications.

It is understood, however, that efforts by the contact group to bring Swapo closer to the negotiation table have, in the meantime, yielded less encouraging results.

One of the most intractable obstacles to progress is the question of an interim administration. SA wants this to be based on the "ethnic" constitutional structure developed by the Turnhalle conference. Western governments say this is unacceptable.

The *Observer* recently quoted "authoritative sources" as saying that

ment last Friday that he intends to introduce legislation before the end of the month to give effect to his commitment to set up an interim authority in SWA thus took observers by surprise. It conveyed the impression that Vorster no longer regards this question as being negotiable. However, it has been reliably established that this would merely be enabling legislation and that the structure and form of an interim administration would not be mentioned in the Bill.

Western diplomats say the question of the interim administration is crucial to the contact group's exercise. Unless it is acceptable to all parties involved in the SWA settlement there can be no prospect of a peaceful settlement.

The total number of farm employees was 48 687 of which 90% were Blacks. This contrasts with 8 % Coloureds. Cape Province where Coloureds are table gives an indication of Cape prospects.

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FEDERALS

WINDHOEK — The Big Five Western Powers were not asking South West Africa to choose between Swapo and the Turnhalle, "but they expect a normal, democratic choice from among all available alternatives put forward by political parties," the leader of the SWA Federal Party, Mr. Bryan O'Linn, said here yesterday.

In a statement issued on behalf of the Federal Party executive Mr. O'Linn made a strong plea to the moderate people of the territory to unite for the sake of peace, "according to Sapa.

"We must indeed be a country without hope if our only choice is between the present Turnhalle blueprint and that of Swapo," he said.

Mr. O'Linn said his party would be prepared to hold discussions and negotiate with all interested parties and groups to assist in the establishment of a non-racial allegiance of all parties and groups.

South West Africa was, he said, faced with the reality of an escalation of violent confrontation and increased pressure from within and without. There was growing concern and the possibility of economic collapse.

The Federal Party welcomed moves by some

WARN ON SWA

Turnhalle leaders in the direction of a non-racial alliance of political parties and groups.

"We must warn, however, that a so-called Turnhalle party, limited to its present personalities and its defective constitutional blueprint, has no prospect of success," Mr. O'Linn added. "Similarly an envisaged Turnhalle-Swapo confrontation provides no solution."

He thought a broadly-based, moderate political force in which some Turnhalle personalities could join with others outside the Turnhalle and including some "positive elements" of the Turnhalle blueprint was more feasible.

"We particularly reject the view that compulsory ethnic division is and should remain the primary principle and golden rule of government," he said.

The teams

From New York, Sapa AP reports that diplomats of five Western nations will meet the Prime Minister in Cape Town next Wednesday for new talks on the future of South West Africa, according to U.S. officials.

The Western members of the UN Security Council involved are the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. Each has assigned its ambassador in South Africa, one foreign ministry official and one UN diplomat to the talks.

Statistical Survey
Speech 1976-77. W.P. B-176.

Warning

One source said that in connection with the "transitional authority," the West had warned Mr. Vorster that the type of multi-racial government proposed at the Turnhalle conference in Windhoek would be unacceptable to the United Nations.

The same source said "Mr. Vorster agreed to the proposition that the United Nations must be satisfied at all stages of the political process."

He stressed that the Western nations were not negotiating with South Africa but simply serving as brokers for those concerned, including Swapo and nearby African countries.

He said he expected the new round of talks to run through Thursday and Friday and added: "We're not looking forward to returning to Cape Town."

He said it would be better to hold future talks at a more central location "where you can talk to all the parties together." He said: "Obviously New York would be a better place for that."

The Western nations will seek to build on any progress they made in talks with Mr. Vorster and the Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha on April 8 and 27.

U.S. and other Western sources noted that Mr. Vorster had agreed to "UN involvement" in South West African elections and had spoken of introducing a "transitional authority" or interim government for the territory.

They said they expected his callers would want to know what he meant by those terms and would also press him to release South West African political prisoners and permit the return of political exiles to take part in any election.

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We won't turn back on 'Turnhalle'

MECS STAND FIRM AND SEEK TALKS WITH NATAL BLACK LEADERS

By BILL KRIGE

App 77 Statham

NATAL will press ahead with its plan for a Turnhalle conference as a way out of the racial logjam — irrespective of the Government's attitude, Mr. Dering Stainbank, MEC, said yesterday.

Refused

In the next few days, senior members of the United Party will meet leaders of other race groups to put the plan to them, he told a meeting in Pietermaritzburg held to help formulate policies for a new political party.

Chief Buthelezi is one of the leaders with whom the UP hierarchy will meet this week.

The plan for a Natal Turnhalle was launched a month ago by the UP-dominated Provincial Council. A motion calling on the prime minister to meet Exco members and discuss the devolution of power to the Province was passed at the Council's last session.

As yet there has been no response from the Prime Minister's office but the Minister of Finance and Natal leader of the Nationalist Party, Senator Owen Horwood, has dismissed out of hand the

possibility of Natal being granted autonomous powers.

Yesterday Mr. Stainbank said that Exco was determined to press on with the Turnhalle plan — "irrespective of what the Government says. Even if the Government turns us down we will go ahead," he said.

'Rotten'

Afterwards he emphasised he did not wish to prejudice any possible response from the Prime Minister to Natal's request. He and other members

of EXCO had been encouraged by the "very favourable response — particularly from whites" to the idea of a Turnhalle type solution to the country's racial problems.

Earlier the leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, urged people not to flock to the ruling party in the belief that it was not doing a bad job of governing South Africa.

"The Government has done a rotten job and is doing a worse job now," he said. Sir de Villiers believed it was necessary for a new middle of the road party to be formed in order to take over from the Government whose policies were leading "inevitably to violence."

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HALT SWA aparttheid, West urges

Sunday Times 5/16/77

THE WEST will call for the abolition of apartheid in South West Africa in next week's make-or-break negotiations with South Africa on the future of the territory.

A key to the success of the talks is whether South Africa will agree to a neutral transitional administration in South West Africa with the power to end all discrimination.

The talks, between South Africa and the US, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany, begin in Cape Town on Wednesday. During the opening

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

round in April, Mr Vorster agreed to free elections in the territory with Swapo participation. At the Vorster-Mondale meeting in Vienna last month, however, the US is said to have detected a hardening of South Africa's position over the transitional administration to replace the projected Turnhalle-based interim government, which is un-

acceptable to the Western powers and Swapo. This led the five Western ambassadors to hand a diplomatic "note" to the South African Government in Cape Town on Monday. The note was a detailed memorandum formally requesting further talks and setting out Western demands. These demands — worked out by the contract

group at the United Nations — include: ● A transitional administration with the power to repeal discriminatory legislation and to set up the machinery for elections. ● A re-statement of the West's position on the phased withdrawal of South Africa from the territory. ● The release of political prisoners. ● A crucial issue at the talks will be whether the interim administration devised by South Africa in consultation with the Turnhalle will be "neutral" enough to satisfy Western demands.

A Turnhalle administration based on ethnic representation will be totally unacceptable. On the other hand it is unlikely that either Mr Vorster or the Turnhalle will agree to one Western view that, to ensure its neutrality, the interim authority should in-

clude representatives of Swapo and other dissident groups such as the Namibian National Front and the churches. Turnhalle representatives will be on hand in Cape Town next week for consultations with the South African Government during the course of the talks.

The possibility of raising a United Nations "police force" to oversee South West Africa's independence elections is also being seriously discussed, writes David Martin from Lusaka. Sudan proposed the force at the UN conference on Rhodesia and South West Africa in Maputo last month. According to authoritative sources, the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, discussed it there with the UN Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim.

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Troops
It is believed that neither would oppose UN troops, drawn from African countries, acting as a police force during elections and after a South African military withdrawal. Swapo are also concerned with the timing of South Africa's military withdrawal. They ask: "Which comes first, the withdrawal of South African troops or elections?" If the answer were to be elections, then there would be little possibility of further progress in the talks.

Turnhalle heads to see Vorster

6/6/77
glow

The Star's Africa News Service

INDHOEK — Turnhalle leaders will meet the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Cape Town tomorrow to discuss a transitional administrative authority for SWA/Namibia. The discussions will be preparatory to talks between the South African government and Western countries represented in the United Nations Security Council.

The leaders of 11 delegations and the Turnhalle chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, are to fly to Cape Town this afternoon. They will be excluded from the main talks which start on Wednesday, but will be available for consultations.

In the first round of talks, it was agreed in principle that elections would be held in the territory before independence with UN involvement and that the South West Africa People's Organisation would be allowed to participate.

The modality of a transitional administrative authority, which Mr Vorster has already undertaken to establish, will dominate the talks on this occasion.

The West is pushing for a neutral or broadly based authority while Turnhalle leaders believe they should be allowed to control it.

An authority in terms of Western demands would depart drastically from Turnhalle proposals for an interim government based on representation for all ethnic groups.

Turnhalle sources revealed that they had urged South Africa to try to persuade Western countries to agree to a referendum as part of the deal.

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Mercury,
6/6/77

the former is a long way from
pronounce at length on more
requirements.

Chief on 'Europe view of Swapo'

A TENTATIVE NOTE ON THE PROPORTION ACTUALLY AT SCHOOL.

In this section I am dealing with
African and Coloured children in
the white areas of the Republic.
It is very difficult to find a way to
afford a desirable degree of

I have relied on the 1970 population
the population, by official statistics.
The census breaks the population into
10-14, 15-19, etc. The Department
the numbers of children over 15
school would be an insignificant
indicate that in 1972 roughly
15-19, some 386 156, were attributed
formed to an age cluster of 15-19.
my calculations.

Furthermore, since the latest statistics
to me were 1972 for African children
employed 1970 census numbers for
for the respective groups, a 20%
increases. Between 1970 and 1972
14,2%, while between 1970 and 1975
(I have used the rates for 1970 for
the 5-14 age group which were
a possibly significant distortion.

20/ Sources: (a) Department of Education
December 1975
(b) Department of Education
December 1975
(The census report on school children
was being written. The figures for
single ages between 7 and 15 for more accurate results).

WINDHOEK — Chief Clemens Kapuuo, Chief of the Herero, said here yesterday he had gained the impression that, unlike African States, countries in Europe had come to recognise the Turnhalle constitutional conference as "a force which could no longer be ignored"

Chief Kapuuo, who was the Herero leader at the Turnhalle talks, was speaking to newsmen at the J. G. Strijdom Airport near here on his return from a visit to Britain, France and Holland.

Chief Kapuuo said he had had talks with the British Foreign Office, with members of the House of Lords and representatives of the United States Embassy in London.

He had also had talks with businessmen in France and Britain.

The purpose of his visit had been, he said, to explain to politicians, diplomats and potential investors in South West Africa what had been decided at the Turnhalle and to spell out the current political climate in the territory.

He said: "Europe these days seems to regard Swapo as just another political party in South West Africa."

He declined to divulge details of what had been discussed in Europe, saying it would be "premature" in view of the next round of discussions in Cape Town this week between South Africa and the Big Five Western powers

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school attendance available

Chief Kapuuo said he had not yet been officially notified to prepare for Cape Town as he had been away, but that he was certain he would be among the Constitution Committee leaders. — (Sapa.)

Big welcome

HONG KONG — China is preparing a warm welcome for President Jaafar Mohamed Nimeiri of Sudan who is due to arrive in Peking today, the New China News Agency reported. — (Sapa-Reuters.)

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Expert and Govt clash on SWA sugar scheme

STAR 7/6/77

UTIONS.

utive Committee is empowered to contributions laid down in the to introduce additional fees considers this necessary in the the Order in this Province.

in advance before investiture

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A projected 5 000 ha sugar scheme at Tsumeb, estimated to cost R100 000 in initial development, is rapidly becoming a bone of contention between the originator of the scheme and the Government — which has turned the scheme down.

Major A J Brinton, a sugar expert with experience in Malawi and Rhodesia, approached the Department of Water Affairs two years ago about a scheme which would have the backing of private interests.

The department firmly opposed the scheme on grounds that Major Brinton's calculations were incorrect, that far more water would be needed than was available, and that the cost of providing water for even a limited scheme was prohibitively high.

Instead, an investigation is being made into establishing a sugar scheme on the banks of the Okavango River.

The department became involved when the possibilities of establishing a sugar scheme with an export potential of 50 000 tons a year was put to it.

Major Brinton is alleging irregularities in the handling of the matter, and that he was led to believe he would be officially stopped from proceeding with the scheme and would be expelled from SWA if he

tried to take action against the Government.

The Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Raubenheimer, said in an interview that he knew of no such indications being given to Major Brinton. The involvement of his department and himself in the scheme was restricted to putting the facts of the situation to Major Brinton.

The Department had found that the underground water at Tsumeb available for sugar cane would be enough for only 750 ha, not for 5 000 ha. The cost of pumping the water would range between R300 and R1 600 per ha, excluding capital and maintenance costs.

These facts made the scheme totally unviable, Mr Raubenheimer said. Major Brinton's alternative suggestion of drawing water from an Okavango River pipeline could also not be considered. The pipeline, which would cost hundreds of millions of rands, had not yet been built and in any case this pipeline water would be needed for a large section of eastern SWA/Namibia.

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Art. 9 - AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Provincial Grand Chapter shall be audited and certified prior to the Annual Convocation, and an abstract thereof shall be sent to every subordinate Chapter in the Province or read out and reported on by the Provincial Grand Treasurer at the Annual Convocation.

Top issue for 'Big 5' may be interim rule

Political Staff

THE QUESTION of a transitional administrative authority for South West Africa is likely to be the most important issue in the next round of the "Big Five" talks which start in Cape Town tomorrow.

Mr John Vorster, the Prime Minister, gave notice last week that the Government will introduce legislation this session enabling the State President to take certain steps towards independence for the disputed territory

It appears now that the problem will be to see how far the Turnhalle members — who have already been briefed about the talks — will be prepared to adjust their own constitution in order to make it acceptable to the five Western Security Council members

Other important matters will be the release of political prisoners, and critics of Swapo in other African countries, the presence of the United Nations during elections in South West Africa, the final independence date — which has been tentatively set as December 31, 1978 — and the repeal of discriminatory laws

The discussions

Yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, said in a statement that the representatives of the Turnhalle constitutional committee had been informed of the discussions between the Prime Minister and the United States Vice-President, Mr Mondale, insofar as they related to South West Africa. "They were also informed

of the views of the five Western countries represented on the Security Council at the United Nations. We will meet again (this afternoon) on which occasion the Prime Minister will also be present," he said.

The views of the five Western nations — the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, were recently made known in an "aide memoire" delivered to the South African Government.

The Turnhalle committee members will be on standby in Cape Town throughout the duration of the talks, which are expected to last the rest of the week. It is not known if the Western representatives will agree to see them alone.

Did not meet

Although the Western delegations did not meet the Turnhalle delegates during the last round of talks, representatives of the five powers did fly to Windhoek later to meet them as well as members of Swapo. It seems unlikely, however, they will agree to negotiate with the Turnhalle delegates unless Swapo is represented.

Since the first round of talks the Western powers have consulted with other governments, both at the United Nations and elsewhere. They have also briefed the five

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front-line presidents, from whom they apparently received qualified approval for the initiative.

However, officially the external wing of Swapo has continued to reject the initiative. The United States Deputy Ambassador at the UN, Mr Don McHenry, who arrived in Cape Town yesterday to head the American delegation at the talks, failed in his attempt to meet the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, in Dar es Salaam last month.

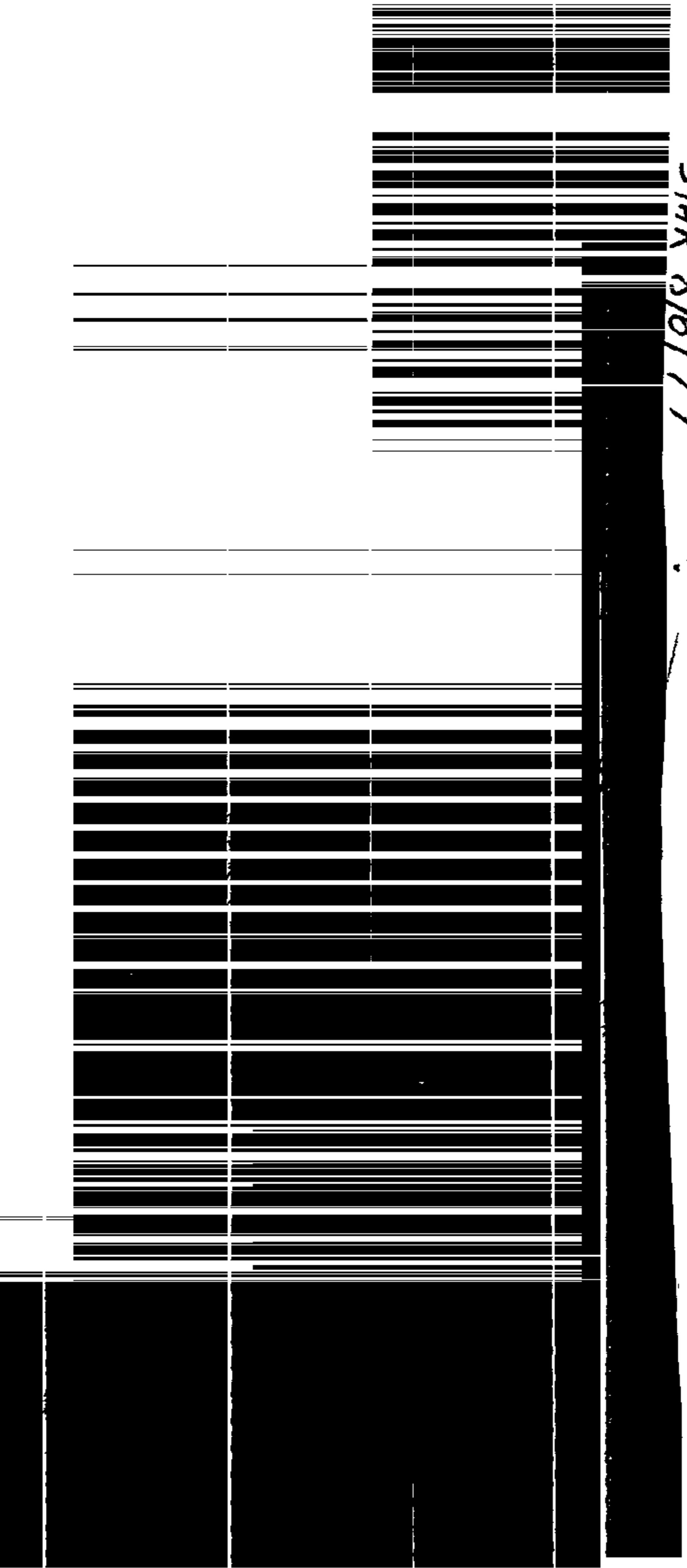
But diplomatic sources are hopeful that if a satisfactory formula for settlement can be arranged between the South African Government and the five Western powers, the front-line presidents will be able to persuade the external wing of Swapo to agree to participate in elections with a UN presence.

Separate talks with West and Turnhalle

8/19/77
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STAR 8/6/77



CAPE TOWN — Government held separate discussions today with Western delegations and representatives of the Turnhalle on the political future of SWA/Namibia

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The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, first spent 1½ hours with representatives from Canada, France, West Germany, Britain and the United States. After a 15-minute adjournment, he went into consultations with the Turnhalle delegates led by Mr Dirk Mudge, till lunch. He resumed negotiations with the Western delegations this afternoon.

The alternate sessions — similar to the previous round of talks at the end of April — were necessitated by the continued refusal of the Western delegations to engage in direct negotiations with Turnhalle delegates.

This week's round of exploratory talks is understood to centre on two key issues — the nature of the proposed transitional authority, and how planned elections will be run in SWA/Namibia.

SWAPO ROLE

The conditional agreement by Mr Vorster to release political prisoners if the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) releases prisoners is almost certain to be followed up.

The Turnhalle and the Government have already opened the way for Swapo to participate in the elections and for the UN to have some monitoring role.

But exactly what role the UN would have is regarded as crucial to whether Swapo would agree to take part in the elections.

Swapo has always claimed the elections must be supervised and controlled by the UN.

Mr Vorster has made it clear he is proceeding with legislation this session to set up an interim authority in SWA/Namibia.

8/2/77

STAR

CAPE TIMES 8/6/77

225

Crucial SWA talks begin today

Political Staff

DIPLOMATIC talks that could have a profound effect on South Africa's links with the West begin in Cape Town this morning.

The Big Five delegates will meet the Government to thrash out the constitutional future of South West Africa at 9am. The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, completed preliminary briefing talks with the Turnhalle delegates yesterday evening.

While no precise details have emerged as to the nature of these discussions, it is widely accepted that the Turnhalle delegates were asked to make known their views on a recent "aide memoire" setting out the West's position, and to indicate what constitutional amendments they are prepared to make to accommodate the Western position.

Diplomatic sources this week suggested that the main points of discussion in the talks will be

- The role of the UN in pre-independence elections;
- The date of

independence for a future Namibia (SWA),

• The question of political detainees held by both Swapo and South Africa, and their early release,

• The nature of the interim administrative authority to be set up in SWA

The talks on the disputed territory are entering their most crucial phase yet, with the prospect of some form of collective UN action against South Africa virtually a certainty if they break down

Western powers have signalled their intention to withdraw their veto support against the Republic if significant progress towards implementing UN Resolution 358 is not made.

Indications are that the Security Council debate on Southern Africa was postponed to allow the West to assess what progress had been made in this regard and most observers now regard the time element as crucial

However, Government is

determined not to pressurize the Turnhalle delegates into accepting a solution they do not want, Mr Vorster is also unlikely to agree to a phased withdrawal of South African troops from the operational area at this stage and he will probably draw the line at allowing the UN anything more than observer status in elections

Diplomatic sources have indicated, however, that at the heart of this week's discussions could be a proposal by Mr Vorster that legislation be passed giving the State President certain powers of proclamation with regard to SWA.

Legislative detail

If the West accepts this proposal and manages to gain Third World approval for the idea, SWA's future can be negotiated at future talks within a wide frame of reference without being hampered by legislative detail

The five Western countries will be represented by the Canadian Ambassador, Mr George Grande, the French Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr Albert Thabault, the German Ambassador, Mr Hans-Joachim Eick, the British Ambassador, Sir David Scott and the US Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Mr Donald McHenry, who will be accompanied by the US Ambassador to South Africa, Mr William G Bowdler

ultimately to a sense of fellowship, of comradeship in you, and yours in me.

It is not necessary here to describe in detail activities which I have in mind. Suffice it to say that a number of experiential "workshops" have been and are being conducted to meet the needs of various individuals and groups. For example:-

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Vorster in day-long talks on SWA

ARGUS 8/6/77

The Argus Political Staff

THE South African Government held separate discussions throughout today with Western delegations and representatives of the Turnhalle in hard bargaining sessions on the political future of South West Africa.

Starting at 9 am, the Prime Minister, Mr B J. Vorster, first spent 1 1/2 hours in talks with representatives from Canada, France, West Germany, Britain and the United States.

After a 15-minute adjournment, he went into consultation with the Turnhalle delegates, led by Mr Dirk Mudge. These talks lasted till lunch.

At 2 20 pm Mr Vorster resumed negotiations with the Western delegations. The alternate sessions — similar to the previous round of talks at the end of April — were necessitated by the continued refusal of the Western delegations to engage in direct negotiations with the Turnhalle.

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KEY ISSUES
This week's round of exploratory talks is understood to centre on two key issues — the nature of the proposed transitional authority and how planned elections will be run in South West Africa. No formal Press statements are expected from the talks until they are completed — possibly on Friday.

It was learnt reliably today that the Western delegates were planning to push for some agreement on the type of transitional government to be set up to see the territory to independence. There have been strong hints that they would seek some international or neutral involvement in such a government.

CHURCHES
Suggestions in the Press that the South West African churches might be involved in the transitional authority have been discounted from reliable quarters.

It was said that it was unlikely that the churches would even seek such a role, even though their influence among the people is widely recognised.

The Turnhalle and the Government have already opened the way for Swapo to take part in the elections and for the United Nations to have some monitoring role, but exactly what role the United Nations would have is regarded as crucial to whether Swapo would agree to take part in the elections.

Swapo has always claimed that the elections must be supervised and controlled by the United Nations.

(220)

Western five to be told of Swapo prisoners' plight

ARGUS - 8/16/77

DETAILS of killings by Zambian and Tanzanian soldiers and starvation among Swapo followers held in prison camps there are being given to the five Western Diplomatic teams meeting the South African Government on the South West Africa issue today.

A record of atrocities, coupled with a plea to the United Nations and to 'all people of conscience and goodwill' for the release of 1000 Swapo prisoners, was smuggled from Bo-

* Preliminary.

roma prison camp by two South West African youths who say they survived an escape attempt in which 15 others were shot dead.

Their accounts of 'gross violations of human rights' against 'Namibians' held in the two front-line states are contained in an 'information kit' compiled by Professor Mburumba Kerina, a founder-member of Swapo who has thrown his weight behind the Turnhalle effort.

KENYA CONTACTS

He said today the details smuggled from Zambia had been sent to him by contacts in Kenya, which the two surviving escapees reached after fleeing the camp.

He said: 'People are talking so much of human rights... it should be mutual

'I am in the process of passing on an information kit to each of the delegates'

After a 24-year exile from South West Africa, Professor Kerina is now full-time director of information and communication of the Namibia Found-

dation in Windhoek.

He has recounted the atrocities in the Times of Namibia newsletter, which he established after returning to the territory late last year.

HAND IN HAND

In a covering letter he says: 'The human rights issue and the crusade for the immediate release of political prisoners must go hand in hand with the immediate release of all of our youth from detention camps in Tanzania and Zambia.'

Professor Kerina says detainees held in the two states should be transferred under protection of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to a neutral African state like Kenya, Liberia or Zaire.

He names the two men who escaped from the Boroma 'concentration camp' in Zambia's Kabwe district as Hizipo, Shikondombolo and Sakaria Elago.

It is claimed the Swapo members are being held for criticising exiled Swapo leadership.

Copies of the smuggled document recounting the allegations have been sent to the United Nations Council for Namibia in New York, and the All-Africa Conference of Churches in Nairobi.

South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster has said he will release Swapo members held in South Africa only on condition Zambia and Tanzania release the people they hold.

In a statement in Cape Town today, Professor Kerina said in view of the concern for human rights 'expressed by certain governments' he appealed to the five Western powers to call on Tanzania and Zambia to release the people detained.

He added: 'It must be remembered, that none of our Western powers operate in an ecclesiastical universe or by angelic standards, and the presumption and self-righteousness to act the role of deacons in the problem of Namibia should be avoided if constructive results are to be achieved.'

Thursday,
June 9, 1977

DAILY

Split looms on tough SWA stand

225

CAPE TOWN — There are indications that a section of the Turnhalle delegation does not agree with the South African Government on its hard-line stand to present Western initiative on the future of South West Africa.

HOMELANDS - Basotho Qwaqwa - General

HOMELANDS - Basotho Qwaqwa - Labour

situation

Two separate meetings were held yesterday between the Government and the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council.

The present talks, which will continue today follow the meeting in Vienna last month between the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the US Vice-President, Mr Mondale

A moot point at yester-

Mr Vorster, who attended most of the talks yesterday — which included separate briefing sessions with members of the Turnhalle constitution committee — will attend today as well

However, there is no sign yet that the Western delegations are prepared to see the Turnhalle members who, as in the previous talks, have had to rely on the South Africans for briefings and for relaying their attitudes back to the Big Five — PC-DDC

While South Africa does not seem to be prepared to make any meaningful concessions, I understand that influential Turnhalle delegates believe the Turnhalle should take a much more independent line, especially if it wants to have any hope of winning the long-term domestic political battle against Swapo

Some of them are prepared to reconsider the Turnhalle constitution being the basis for an interim administration or government

They are quite willing that the churches be given a vital role in such an interim authority, as they realise it would be the only compromise acceptable to Swapo.

These Turnhalle delegates are concerned because of the growing uncertainty among their own supporters caused by the lack of international recognition for the Turnhalle, the pressure of the West which came as a psychological shock and the degenerating economic

day's meeting is believed to have been the release of Swapo critics detained in black African countries

Diplomatic sources said yesterday their release in exchange for the release of South West African political detainees was raised during the first series of talks, but there was no indication of what progress had been made

Another important issue which emerged was the form which the interim administrative authority should take in the pre-independence period

The five Western powers are opposed to an exclusively Turnhalle interim administration. In the past they have insisted on drawing Swapo into the independence process.

The Government is also said to have informed the Western delegates that it is prepared to discuss any of the South West issues — including elections — with a representative of the UN Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim

see

Housewives League

See

Interim govt now, says Kerina

225

10/6/77
R. Smith

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — An interim government should be set up in South West Africa immediately, a prominent former Swapo member, Professor Mburumba Kerina, said in Cape Town this week.

Mr Kerina, director of information and communication of the Namibia Foundation, said the people of South West Africa should not be pressured into accepting an ambiguous "central administrative authority" which was tantamount to asking them to remain under colonialism.

"We prefer interim government now, to manage and mismanage our own affairs, to servitude in administrative ambiguity and political suffocation," he said in a prepared statement.

Mr Kerina also appealed to the five Western powers to ask Tanzania and Zambia to release Swapo dissidents, and released a

detailed list of people being held in these countries.

He said that the leaders and representatives of South West Africa were flexible on the issue of open elections and an international presence during the electoral process.

The people of South West Africa would not compromise, however, on the question of the immediate institution of the interim government.

Mr Kerina is also critical of foreign intervention in the affairs of his country and says "It must be remembered that none of our Western powers operate in an ecclesiastical universe or by angelic standards, and the presumption and self-righteousness to act the role of deacons in the problem of Namibia should be avoided if constructive results are to be achieved."

HEART

The opposition to a central administrative authority by Mr Kerina and the timing of his statement is seen as important. The interim government problem was at the heart of this week's talks between the South African Government and representatives of the five Western powers.

It is not known how many of the Turnhalle delegates share Mr Kerina's views on this issue, but by making his statement now he may be reflecting the feelings of a segment of South West African opinion which is opposed to being governed by a neutral high commissioner heading an interim administration.

Should this view also be shared by a majority of the Turnhalle delegates, however, it could complicate the Government's attempts to meet Western requests on the issue, since the creation of a "neutral" interim administration for South West Africa is seen as one way in which the pre-election problem could be resolved.

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Report on torture of Swapo critics released

Kerina calls for interim govt

Political Staff

A REPORT containing details of the torture and oppression of dissident Swapo members held in Zambia and Tanzania has been released by Professor Mburumba Kerina.

The report was apparently prepared by two Swapo youth members, Mr H Shikondombolo and Mr S Elago. Both men escaped from the Boroma concentration camp in the Kabwe district of Zambia.

The document appealed to the UN Commission on Human Rights to "dispatch without delay" a deputation to investigate the circumstances of jailed critics of Swapo. The appeal is made on behalf of a number of South West Africans in Kenya.

According to the document 1 000 Swapo members are being detained at Boroma concentration camp, 11 are being held at the Dodoma prison in Tanzania, 35 are in

the Keko prison in Dar es Salaam, nine in the Lusaka Central Prison and one in Zambia's Mongu prison.

On August 5, 1976, four detainees at the Boroma camp who had been denied food for several days were shot dead after they were given permission to walk to Angola to look for food. Another 11 were wounded and died later. The murder squad was headed by a Zambian army captain.

Detainees at the Boroma camp are held incommunicado and relatives in Zambia are not allowed to visit them. There is no soap in the camp and food is sometimes withheld for several days. The detainees are then forced to eat grass. After an eight day period of starvation in February 1977, a further six people died. Many others were on the verge of death and were exhibiting classic starvation symptoms — swollen faces, sunken eyes and pale skin.

"Tiny creatures"

At the Boroma camp the two men witnessed six premature births or miscarriages. Babies who are still alive are "tiny creatures" with disproportionately large heads. The report said they need immediate help if their lives are to be saved. The dispensary is so poorly equipped that many detainees have stopped making use of it.

Swapo dissidents are all named, including those who have been "blacklisted" in the Boroma camp because they had been gathering information about corruption, incompetence and tribalism in the party leadership.

The report said that "Swapo top leaders expect that out of fatigue the detainees would renounce their demand for changes in the party leadership." Earlier this year attempts were made to remove "the ladies" and committee members from the Boroma camp but they refused to go.

SA troops

People who "surrender", however, are obliged to go through a "process of rehabilitation" which includes signing "confessions" implicating themselves. One such confession, according to the report, required dissidents to admit to having collaborated with South African troops in an alleged attack on the Shatotwa Camp on July 11, 1976.

The report claimed that more than 200 "defenceless Namibians" were killed in this raid, though the Swapo leadership "gave the figures as 24 killed and 45 wounded".

The report said that detentions were not the answer to solving conflicts within a political movement and that the solution lay in democratic methods.

It is not known how many of the Turnhalle delegates share Professor Kerina's views on this issue, but by making his statement at this stage he may be reflecting the feelings of a segment of SWA opinion which is opposed to a neutral High Commissioner heading an interim administration.

Should this view be shared by most of the Turnhalle delegates, however, it could complicate the Government's attempts to meet Western requests on the issue, since the creation of a "neutral" interim administration for SWA is seen as one way in which the pre-election problem could be resolved.

Political Staff

AN interim government should be set up in South West Africa immediately, a prominent former Swapo member, Professor Mburumba Kerina said in Cape Town this week.

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"We prefer interim government now to manage and mismanage our own affairs, to servitude in administrative ambiguity and political suffocation."

Professor Kerina also appealed to the five Western powers to request Tanzania and Zambia to release Swapo dissidents, and issued a detailed list of people held in these countries.

He said the leaders and representatives of the SWA people were flexible on the issue of open elections and an international presence during the electoral process. The people would not compromise, however, on the question of the immediate institution of the interim government.

Professor Kerina was also critical of foreign intervention in the affairs of his country and said: "It must be remembered that none of our Western powers operate in an ecclesiastical universe and/or by angelic standards, and the presumption and self-righteousness to act the role of deacons in the problem of Namibia should be avoided if constructive results are to be achieved."

The opposition to a central administrative authority by Professor Kerina, and the timing of his statement, is seen as important. The interim government problem was at the heart of this week's talks between the South African Government and representatives of the five Western powers.

THE CAPE TOWN talks with the Big Five Western United Nations Security Council members ended yesterday with a major step forward in the search for a peaceful settlement of the South West Africa problem.

Members of the Turnhalle have called on the South African Government and the five Western nations for free elections in the territory as the only way of solving the constitutional impasse.

They have also dropped the formation of an interim administration based on the Turnhalle — a major departure — and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has said he is going ahead with legislation to enable the State President to administer the territory by proclamation through an administrator-general.

The Turnhalle's request for free elections and the appointment of an administrator-general releases Mr Vorster from his commitment to the Turnhalle's involvement in the interim administration.

The ball is now entirely in the hands of the Western "contact" group to sell the idea to their governments and to the United Nations, who will be involved in any free elections which are held.

As soon as possible

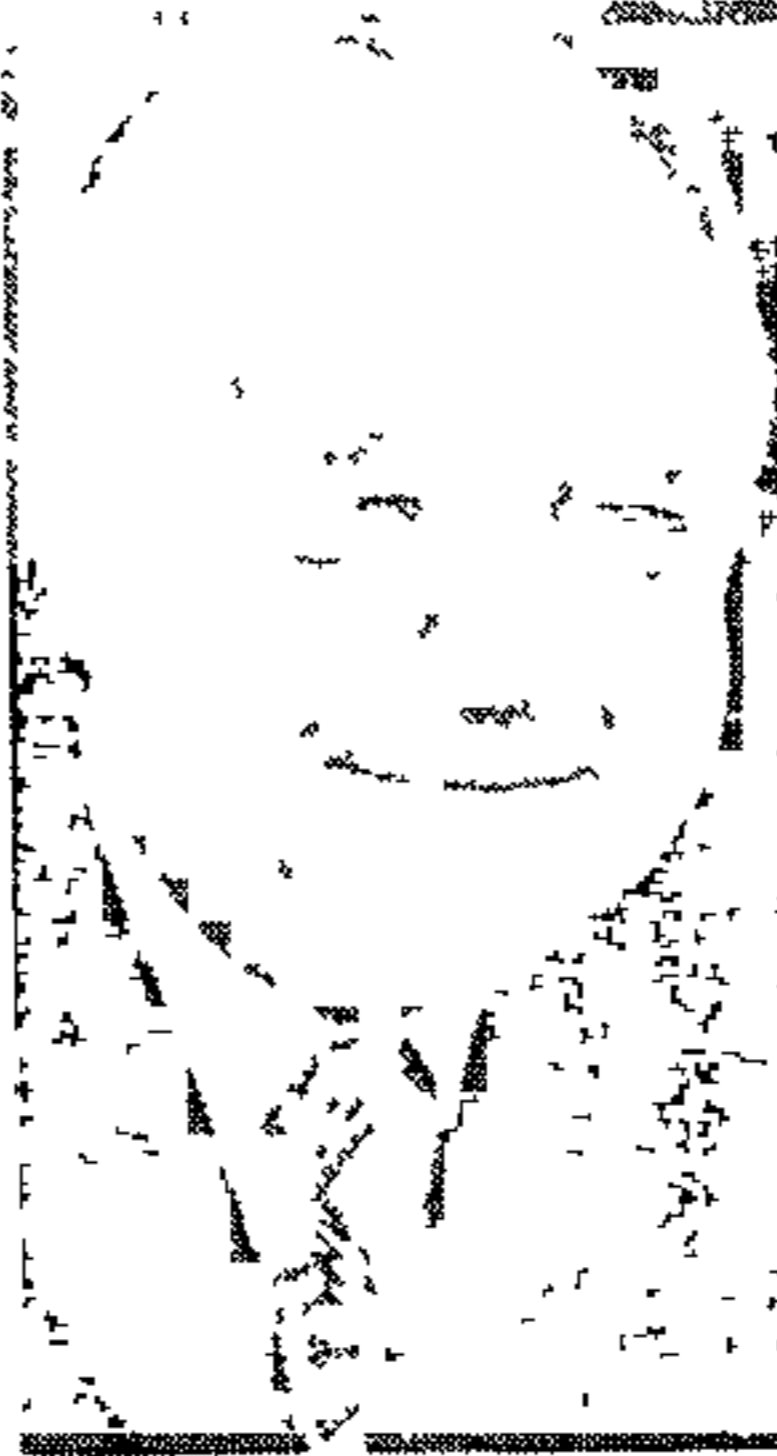
Diplomatic observers here, however, suggest that the Prime Minister's decision to go ahead with the legislation concerning an administrator-general is an indication that the Government wants to move towards independence in the territory as soon as possible.

The observers suggest, too, that if fully free elections without intimidation can be arranged with the involvement of the United Nations, the West will have obtained virtually everything it has asked for.

This ranges from the acceptance of the international character of the territory to the scrapping of apartheid and free elections.

It is suggested that this week's talks in Cape Town have paved the way to independence — with Swapo participation.

Significantly, Mr Don McHenry, Deputy US Ambassador to the UN, acting as a spokesman for the five delegations, said they regarded the appointment of the administrator-general "to be helpful to the extent that it contributes to our aim to achieve an internationally acceptable solution to the Namibia question".



Mr Vorster

At the conclusion of the talks yesterday afternoon both the South African delegation, headed by Mr Vorster, and Mr McHenry on behalf of the "contact" group, read almost identical statements describing the discussions as "useful and constructive".

This was the first time that the term "constructive" had been used in evaluative statements.

The only variation in the statements was the South African reference to SWA and the "contact" group's reference to Namibia. Mr Vorster reiterated that he was going ahead with legislation concerning the administrator-general.

In a further statement — this time on the Government's discussions with the Turnhalle — Mr Vorster said it had become clear that the Big Five had certain objections to an interim central administration "in a form that might be interpreted as government by the Turnhalle in another guise".

Central administrative authority

The Turnhalle had come to the conclusion, however, that the SWA issue could be resolved only by the holding of free elections for a constituent assembly.

It had requested Mr Vorster not to proceed with his undertaking to institute a central administrative authority as requested.

Later Mr McHenry said the Turnhalle members had issued a statement which gave the impression that the initiative on the administrator-general had come from them.

This, however, had been only one of the subjects discussed at the previous talks in Cape Town.

He said that the "contact" group had made no specific proposals regarding a transitional administration.

"We did state that a proposal submitted to us was unacceptable because it was predominantly ethnic, lacked neutrality and appeared to prejudice the outcome of free elections in the territory," said Mr McHenry.

"Although the Turnhalle group gave the impression that they originated the idea of an administrator-general for Namibia, this was only one of a number of possibilities aired in our April talks with the South African Government.

"As to the announcement by the South African Government that it will appoint an administrator-general we would judge that move to be helpful to the extent that it contributes to our aim to achieve an internationally acceptable solution to the Namibia question."

Further discussions

In their statement at the end of the talks, the "contact" group said that their governments and other "interested parties" would be informed. Asked later at a press conference whether the other "interested parties" might include Swapo, Mr McHenry emphasized that he had been referring to "Namibians" in and out of the country.

The situation as it stands now is that the five delegations will report back to their governments, and it may be necessary to hold further discussions with the South African Government. It is generally felt, however, that good progress has been made at this week's talks.

Mr Japie Basson, chief foreign affairs spokesman for the United Party, said "The request for free elections is a major development. It goes right to the heart of the matter and it is a

(225)
CAPE TIMES 11/6/77

Swapo men sent to refugee camp

LUSAKA — About 200 dissident members of Swapo have been transported to a refugee camp in north-western Zambia amid indications of continuing disaffection in the organization's ranks, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

They were part of an estimated 800 sent to a Swapo rehabilitation camp at Mboroma, northern Zambia, last year, following a split within the party that challenged President Sam Nujoma's leadership. The group had apparently resisted ideological rehabilitation.

Continued dissent within the organization may now be posing a threat to the delicate international diplomacy being conducted to establish Swapo as a government-in-exile, the sources said.

They have de facto refugee status and were being treated

as refugees. But they were still making the same complaint that caused last year's split.

These included allegations of corruption in the Swapo leadership and claims that Swapo leaders deprived active guerillas of food, weapons and medical supplies.

Because of the dissent, former Swapo information secretary Mr Andreas Shipanga and about 10 others were moved to detention in Tanzania after a spell of "protective custody" in Zambia.

President Kenneth Kaunda has cause to be wary of splits in liberation movements, since division in the Rhodesian nationalist group, Zanu (Zimbabwe African National Union) led to widespread killings and the assassination of a top Zanu leader, Mr Herbert Chitepo, in 1975 — Sapa-Reuters

SWA POLL WITH OR WITHOUT SWAPO

W/E ARGUS

11/6/77

Argus Africa News Service

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WINDHOEK. — Elections will be held for a constituent assembly to draft an independence constitution for South West Africa even if the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation refuses to participate.

While every effort will be made to persuade the United Nations to play a role in order to resolve the dispute between it and South Africa, the self-determination process will be set in motion whatever its reaction.

It was learnt from sources close to the Turnhalle today that an attempt would be made to involve Western and other countries in the elections if the UN rejected the settlement proposals.

In terms of the formula devised in the Cape Town talks between the Government and the five Western nations, the UN Secretariat and South Africa would appoint an electoral commission jointly.

TWO JURISTS

They would be entitled to appoint two jurists each to approve electoral regulations and to supervise the campaign and the polls.

Open elections, without ethnic divisions, are envisaged.

The constitution committee will meet in the Turnhalle from Monday to discuss the outcome of the Cape Town talks and to begin to prepare a collective strategy for elections.

Although the Turnhalle agreed to scrap its plans

to establish an interim government, its platform in elections will still be its proposed constitution for a government with representation for all ethnic groups.

The principal opponents of the Turnhalle — Swapo and the seven-group Namibia National Front (declined to comment today on the settlement proposals).

It was reported from New York that the Swapo leadership-in-exile had rejected the proposals on the grounds that they did not involve a withdrawal of the South African administration prior to elections.

Western envoys are expected to visit Windhoek soon, possibly as early as next week, to brief all interested parties on the outcome of the Cape Town talks.

REPORT BACK

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F (Pik) Botha, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, are to visit New York for discussions with the UN.

Meanwhile, the Western envoys represented in Cape Town are expected to report back to their governments and to make a concerted effort to obtain international approval of the settlement formula.

val of the settlement formula.

It was learnt from sources close to the Turnhalle that discriminatory laws and regulations would be rescinded in the territory once Parliament empowered the State President to rule by decree.

Freedom of movement, assembly and speech would be guaranteed during the election campaign, the sources said, with aspects of the security proclamation — which restricts political activity in the northern territories — to be suspended temporarily.

In terms of the new formula, the Administrator-General will have an administrative staff, but basically the present civil service — South African and South West African — will continue to function.

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Sluier gelig oor Suidwes-plan

Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

DIE wetgewende magte van die tuislandregerings van Suidwes gaan uitgebrei word om hulle op gelyke vlak met die huidige blanke Wetgewende Vergadering te plaas.

* *Alle wette wat deur die onderskeie bevolkingsgroepe gemaak word, sal aan die Administrateur-generaal voorgelê word. Hy neem die plek in van 'n tussen-tydse ministersraad of sentrale regering.*

* *Die Administrateur-generaal se funksie sal wees om die wetgewing aan die Staatspresident-in-rade voor te lê*

Hierdie inligting oor die plan om Suidwes tot 'n vrye verkiesing en onafhanklikheid te lei, is gister deur twee lede van die Turnhalle-afvaardiging aan RAPPORT verskaf.

Oor wie die Administrateur-generaal gaan wees, word druk bespiegel. Die aanstelling is die Eerste Minister se prerogatief.

In sekere kringe word die naam van mnr Jannie de Wet, Kommissaris-generaal

van Suidwes se Inboorlingvolke, genoem Mnr de Wet kon gister nie vir kommentaar opgespoor word nie.

Twyfel

In ander kringe word so 'n keuse betwyfel. Mnr. De Wet is eintlik die verpersoonliking van afsonderlike ontwikkeling in Suidwes, en daarom sal hy nie vir die buitewêreld aanvaarbaar wees nie, word gesê. In dié kringe is die verwagting dat mnr

Vorster 'n regter in die pos sal aanstel.

Duidelikhed oor Suidwes se onmiddellike toekoms sal dié week in die Volksraad verkry word wanneer die Wysigingswetsontwerp op die Grondwet van Suidwes-Afrika deur mnr Vorster ingedien word. Hy het Vrydag daarvan kennis gegee.

Die Herero's, Damaras en Tswanas, die drie bevolkingsgroepe wat nog nie die status van selfregering het nie, sal dit verkry deur wetgewing wat dié week by die parlement ingedien sal word.

Hulle en die agt ander bevolkingsgroepe word op gelyke voet gebring.

Intussen kan daar feitlik

al van die Turnhalle as veelrassige politieke party gepraat word. Onder die lede heers daar nou groot opgewondenheid oor die moontlikheid om Swapo so gou moontlik in 'n vrye verkiesing te pak, waarskynlik nog vanjaar.

Maar, en nie sonder rede nie, bestaan daar twyfel of Swapo hom ooit bereid sal verklaar tot deelname aan 'n vrye verkiesing. In so 'n geval sal die Weste tot 'n finale punt van besluit gebring word.

Swapo sê nee

Swapo het gister te kenne gegee dat hy teen die voorgenome aanstelling van 'n Ad-

225

12/8/77

Administrateur-generaal gekant
is

Daar is na verneem word, nog geen formule uitgewerk oor watter vorm toesig by n vrye verkiesing sal aanneem nie. Die Veiligheidsraad en Swapo dring aan op beheer deur die VVO, en Suid-Afrika en die Turnhalle vra om toesig deur die vyf Westerse lande. n Kompromis dat die vyf Westerse lande saam met die VVO betrek sal word, is glo nie uitgesluit nie. In so n geval het die Weste dus feitlik alles bereik waarop hy aangedring het.

Wetgewing wat hierdie week oor Suidwes in die SA Parlement ingedien gaan word, sal na verwagting die Staatspresident se magte uitgebrei om wette vir Suidweste maak wat hom na onafhanklikheid sal lei. Dit is betekenisvol dat die SA Parlement dus voortaan onthef sal wees van sy wetgewende magte oor Suidwes.

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Reppent 12.6.77

SKOOLHOOF VEG VIR die kindderhelde

BERTUS LOUW, die jong skoolseun wat agtien maande gelede in die noorde van Suidwes gesterf het toe hy sy moeder teen twee moordenaars wou beskerm, word nou in 'n boek vereer 'n Poging word ook aangewend om 'n medalje vir dapperheid aan hom toegeken te kry

'n Transvaalse skoolhoof, mnr Piet van Zyl, is besig om die onderwysdepartemente van die vier provinsies en Suidwes te ooreed om sulke medaljes toe te ken aan skoolkinders wat heldedade verrig.

Mnr. Van Zyl, hoof van die Laerskool Japie Greyling op Daleside, het hom reeds onderskei as 'n man wat vir kindderhelde

Ná die busramp in 1970 naby Daleside het hy hom beywer dat die held van die treurspel, Johan le Roux, 17, die hoogste toekenning vir dapperheid postuum ontvang.

Nou het die verhaal van Bertus Louw hom so aangegryp dat hy besig is met 'n boek oor Bertus en ander jong Suid-Afrikaanse helde

Hy sê dit is 'n groot leemte dat geeneen van die verskillende onderwysdepartemente voorsiening daarvoor maak om skoolkinders te vereer nie. Hy gaan aan die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding, dr Piet Koorhof, skryf

Die Departement van Verdediging het sy verskillende dekorasies vir sy manne

op die grens, waarom nie ook die onderwysdepartemente wat deesdae so baie aan 'n jeugweerbaarheid doen nie, vra hy. Naks kan 'n kind so motu veer soos 'n ander kind se optrede nie

Mnr Van Zyl het reeds met die leemte te doen gekry toe hy ná die busramp die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement gevra het om Johan le Roux, 'n voormalige onderhoofseun van sy skool, te vereer

Johan het terwyl die bus met kinders voor die aanstormende trein op die spooroorweg gestaan het, twee kinders deur die venster van die bus gegooi om hul lewens te red. Hy het self gesterf.

Die onderwysdepartement kon hom egter nie vereer nie omdat daar nie vir so

iets begroot is nie.

Mnr. Van Zyl het hom toe beywer dat die Woltemade-dekorasie vir dapperheid aan Johan toegeken is. Dié hoogste toekenning vir 'n burgerlike in Suid-Afrika is deur die Staatspresident aan Johan se ouers oorhandig

Die Noodhulpiga se toekenning is ook later postuum aan hom toegeken

Só sterk voel mnr. Van Zyl oor die kindderheid dat hy nie net daaroor skryf nie, maar dat hy ook sy skool ná 'n kinderheld, Japie Greyling, genoem het Die Japie Greyling-monument is ook by sy skool opgerig

Hy het ook later geld ingesamel vir die Busramp-monument waarop Johan le Roux vereer word

since they were boys, cared for them, taught them, & then, always given them the best advice I could. . .

DBMBA [drily]: So I see. And there are other things besides -- bargain hunting, procuring a girl, putting on a dinner-party

hum a little something in hand to live on. He'll soon pay you back.

MICRO [snapping his fingers]: That's all he'll get.

SWA political forces seek realignments

CAPE TIMES
13/6/77
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Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Political jockeying in South West Africa has started in earnest following the crucial Cape Town talks between the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the five Western powers.

Moves are afoot inside and outside the Turnhalle for possible political realignments to form moderate political forces to fight in elections involving Swapo.

A national election involving the militant movement could be held as soon as early next year, according to Turnhalle sources

Dr Ben Africa, leader of the Baster delegation to the Turnhalle, said he would press ahead this week with his plans to form a broadly based non-racial political party in the territory

In a separate move at the same time, tentative arrangements have been made for secret talks this week between Mr Bryan O'Linn's Federal Party and other opposition parties in South West Africa, including the strong Namibian National Front and the National Independence Party

form the proposed elections take. Dr Africa said: "Nobody knows how the elections are going to be held — on an ethnic basis or otherwise. Perhaps it will even be a combination of the two"

The Turnhalle constitution committee meets today to discuss its strategy following the Cape Town talks

There is a rift between some black and white delegates about the National Party's ties with the "apartheid party" in South Africa, and the white delegation's cool reception to Dr Africa's initiative to form a party transcending ethnic barriers.

Details

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Turnhalle constitution committee, refused to comment on these contentious issues at the weekend. He also refused to be drawn on the Cape Town talks, saying he would reveal these details in the South West Africa Legislative Assembly tomorrow.

According to Turnhalle sources, the proposed administrator-general to run the country before elections will probably be a white judge

Meanwhile, Mr O'Linn has warned that unless moderate political forces were blended into a progressive single party or alliance, the radicals would sweep the floor at the polls.

He said that a moderate political force could include Turnhalle delegates and positive elements of the Turnhalle formula

of this defect, and
MICRO [drily]: I'm glad it when Aeschinus
AESCHINUS: Thank
DEMEA: Now you [aside] And I've got
[SYRUS comes on]
SYRUS: Your order
DEMEA: Good man
this very day Syrus should receive his freedom

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THE BROTHERS

981

at all hours. It needs no ordinary man to perform services like these.
SYRUS: Sir, you're really splendid!
DEMEA: To crown all, it was he who helped us to buy the music-girl; in fact, he arranged it all. He ought to get

1947

THE BROTHERS

MICRO: Now what is it?
DEMEA: There's Hegio, their closest relative, who'll be a connexion of ours. He's a poor man, and we ought to do something for him.
MICRO: Well, what?

Not invited

Dr Africa, who is chairman of a steering committee recently set up by five Turnhalle delegations to try to form a single party, said he had not been invited to the meeting

Claiming that the Turnhalle could win an election against Swapo, he added, however: "But we can't go into elections in our present disjointed form"

He said he would approach people inside and outside the Turnhalle to form a single political party or an alliance of moderate forces in the territory.

"The ball is now in the field," he said. "We are interested in talking to all moderates in the country."

Dr Africa also conceded that the Turnhalle political blueprint could be changed in a constitution for a new party

Response

The crucial question is how to respond to the politicization of the Turnhalle, a body of 11 ethnic groups. This could depend on the

DEMEA: Why not? I'll pay you her value to settle it.

SYRUS: Oh, Sir, heaven always grant you all your wishes!

MICRO: Well, Syrus, you've done pretty well for yourself today.

DEMEA: He has, if you'll carry on with your duty and give him a little something in hand to live on. He'll soon pay you back.

MICRO [snapping his fingers]: That's all he'll get.

MICRO: His freedom? Him? Whatever for?

DEMEA: For lots of reasons.

SYRUS [eagerly]: Oh, master, you're a fine gentleman, Sir, indeed you are. I've looked after both the young masters since they were boys, cared for them, taught them, guided them, always given them the best advice I could. . . .

DEMEA [drily]: So I see. And there are other things besides — bargain hunting, procuring a girl, putting on a dinner-party

THE BROTHERS 181

MICIO: Now what is it?
DEMEA: There's Hegio, their closest relative, who'll be a connexion of ours. He's a poor man, and we ought to do something for him.

SYRUS: Sir, you're really splendid!
DEMEA: To crown all, it was he who helped us to buy the

THE BROTHERS 197

DEMEA: Thank you, father.
DEMEA: Now you are my true brother, body and soul!
[aside] And I've got his own knife at his throat!

SYRUS: Your orders have been carried out, Sir.
DEMEA: Good man. And now I should like to propose that this very day Syrus should receive his freedom.

DEMEA: May congratulations.
AESCHINUS: And mine.
SYRUS: Thank you, father.
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DEMEA: For lots of reasons.
SYRUS [eagerly]: Oh, master, you're a fine gentleman, Sir, indeed you are. I've looked after both the young masters since they were boys, cared for them, taught them, guided them, always given them the best advice I could. . . .
DEMEA [drily]: So I see. And there are other things besides - bargain hunting, procuring a girl, putting on a dinner-party

Botha: S.W.A CAPE TIMES 13/6/77 must decide

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, has denied a report in a Sunday newspaper saying that South African troops would quit South West Africa

In a statement issued to Sapa yesterday, the minister said "My attention has been drawn to a front-page report in a South African Sunday newspaper today on the subject of the discussions concerning South West Africa held in Cape Town this week between the South African Government and delegates of the five Western nations represented in the Security Council of the United Nations

"The report is prominently headlined 'Troops will quit South West Africa'

"This statement is untrue, unwarranted and harmful to the process of endeavouring to find an internationally acceptable solution to the issue of South West Africa

"It is for the people of South West Africa to decide on their own internal arrangements and external relations

"They will elect a constituent assembly and that assembly will decide on a constitution which in turn will form the basis for elections to constitute a government for the territory

"It will be the responsibility of this government in advance of independence, to conduct negotiations with the South African Government on a large number of complicated issues such as the South African Railways the use of the port of Walvis Bay, debts incurred in respect of developmental plans and projects, communications, trade, finance, social,

Continued on page 2

Botha on SWA

Continued from page 1

technical, health and security services. The entity or authority most directly affected by these matters, namely, the envisaged government for the territory, is not yet in existence. "It certainly is not the task nor the responsibility of individual commentators to

take these decisions or to imply that decisions have already been taken on them. I earnestly appeal to media representatives to assist us in this most difficult task of finding a peaceful solution to the 31-year-old dispute over South West Africa and not to throw a spanner in the works" - Sapa

money'. Wise words and well put! We must rid ourselves of this defect, and put the truth in this saying into practice.
MICIO [drily]: I'm glad to hear it. Very well. Hegio shall have it when Aeschinus likes.
AESCHINUS: Thank you, father.
DEMEA: Now you are my true brother, body and soul!
[aside] And I've got his own knife at his throat!
[SYRUS comes out of the house, dusting himself down.]
SYRUS: Your orders have been carried out, Sir.
DEMEA: Good man. And now I should like to propose that this very day Syrus should receive his freedom.
MICIO: His freedom? Him? Whatever for?
DEMEA: For lots of reasons.
SYRUS [eagerly]: Oh, master, you're a fine gentleman, Sir, indeed you are. I've looked after both the young masters since they were boys, cared for them, taught them, guided them, always given them the best advice I could. . . .
DEMEA [drily]: So I see. And there are other things besides - bargain hunting, procuring a girl, putting on a dinner-party

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Observers see basis for SWA solution

CAPE TIMES
13/6/77

By DAVID WILLERS

SOUTH AFRICA last week proposed an interim authority for South West Africa that would have consisted of 17 members — 11 of whom were Turnhalle delegates.

But this was rejected outright by representatives of the Western countries at the talks on the future of the territory, informed sources said at the weekend.

The South African Government then proposed instead the thing they had rejected in the April talks — an administrator.

The sources said that in April the Government announced to the West their intention of implementing interim rule in South West Africa by May 20 on a Turnhalle basis. This was unacceptable to the Western representatives, who said that such an action would not provide the basis for a just settlement.

Response

The Government's response was to propose an interim authority. The West took the position that they were unable to comment as to whether this authority would be sufficiently neutral. They wanted to know the composition first. Last week's talks were arranged in part to appraise them of what the Government had in mind.

When the Western representatives rejected the new proposal the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, was placed in a quandary. The sources said Committed as he was to the Turnhalle as a basis for a democratic solution in the territory, he could not be seen to pressurize them towards accommodating Western demands. Instead the Turnhalle itself got the South African Government off the hook by requesting the appointment of an administrator-general.

Unacceptable

In a statement released on Friday the Turnhalle delegates claimed that Western proposals relating to an

the fact that the administrator-general would probably be precluded from accepting advice from any advisory group that may merely be the Turnhalle in a different guise. Instead an appropriately staffed United Nations office headed by a representative of the United Nations secretary-general would be on hand to assess whether the administrator-general was developing election procedures which the United Nations secretary-general would be able to approve.

Involvement

On the question of United Nations involvement in the elections, it was generally agreed that precedents of United Nations action elsewhere in the world would serve as a guide in this respect. This could range from the actual organizing of the elections to a "neutralizing" presence in respect of the South African armed forces if they are not withdrawn before the end of next year.

South African fears of a communist takeover in South West Africa would probably be stilled if the troops were to remain during the electoral period but much would depend on the views of the "other side". It is not excluded that an independent South West Africa would invite the South Africans to remain.

Elections in the territory will not, as has been suggested, be organized on an ethnic basis. However, the Western representatives have noted the Government's intention to continue with new legislative instruments for the Hereros and the Damaras, but have discounted this as an inhibiting factor.

"Administration still has to proceed," the sources say.

Homelands

to eliminate discriminatory measures in the territory. He will also have to create a free climate for the elections — which will include such things as freer political expression by the press.

The sources said the new administrator-general would be walking a minefield, and would tread an uneasy legal path between the South African and United Nations positions.

He would have to create a climate of free association for returning exiles. It was said there was little point in announcing that exiles could return on a certain date and then announce elections a day later. The exiles would have difficulty re-establishing themselves, and must be given time to do so. Independence was still possible by December next year but the tendency for haste would have to be resisted, the sources said.

Personnel

One of the things that still had to be agreed upon was the withdrawal of South African administrative personnel and the South African police. It was expected that South West Africans would replace these personnel as they were phased out, but details had yet to be discussed.

Negotiations had reached the stage, however, where it was possible to start detailed planning of the United Nations staff contingent and this would be done as soon as possible.

The question of political prisoners had reached the stage where the basis for an agreement was possible, but the Western position is to firmly reject any proposals for a quid pro quo release by Swapo and South Africa. The position of Swapo detainees is seen as ambiguous and "political" by some observers. What the West will, however,

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Cape Times
13/6/77

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interim authority had been found to be unacceptable in the form envisaged. The West, in a statement on the same day, challenged this claim and said that they had made no specific proposals at all. It was suggested by observers that the Turnhalle claim was merely a stratagem designed to camouflage the real nature of the issues which had led to their about-face. It was primarily a statement made for local consumption and the Western representatives had noted this contradiction.

The sources also mentioned

The source also says that the various homeland governments and other ethnically-based administrative authorities in South West Africa may either fall away or become a part of local authority once the constitutional assembly has finished its deliberations.

The approach of the West to the South West Africa problem is to attempt to reduce the "legitimate" grievances of the population. In this way they hope to prevent exploitative intervention. One of the prime tasks of the administrator-general will be

insist on is the return to South West Africa of all those who left, except those convicted of purely criminal acts.

There can be little doubt say observers that last week's talks may have provided the basis for a solution. The West will now be putting together a package comprising eight or nine elements which will be interrelatory. Patience will be required when dealing with the other parties and too much haste will almost certainly jeopardize the possibility of getting a solution that is widely accepted. The five Western nations have been playing the role of middlemen and a great deal of time is still required to implement the peace package.

Speculation that the South Africans will attempt to force elections in a bid to get the best side elected was discounted by foreign affairs sources. It is being said that to risk a collapse of the South West African negotiations by pressing for elections in six months time would only make South Africa's own position untenable.

South West's valuable 'dump'

WHERE the rolling sand dunes of the Namib Desert and the cold depths of the Atlantic meet in a memorable bleakness, lies Walvis Bay, a town without a soul.

The grey industrial centre is dubbed by most visitors as a dump, but its unattractive and barren appearance belies the fact that Walvis Bay could cause a cold war between South Africa and South West Africa.

The truth is that Walvis Bay is a very well situated "dump" with invaluable facilities.

It is SWA's only real harbour and the Republic's fifth biggest port.

The overpowering smell of fish that pollutes the air is also a reminder that it is the industrial centre of the lucrative fishing in SWA's territorial waters — one of the richest in the world.

But of even more interest to South Africa is the harbour's strategic importance in the defence of the Cape sea route which could be developed as a defence bastion for naval, air and land forces if the political situation deteriorates.

"SWA is in a precarious position and I think people would feel safer if South Africa kept a watch on things from here," says Mr Jan Wilken, Walvis Bay's Town Clerk.

The political situation in SWA is extremely delicate as South Westers move towards their belated independence scheduled for

the end of next year. It is precisely because of independence that Walvis Bay's future is once more in the balance.

For the past 55 years the desert enclave has been administered as part of the mandated territory, although it is South Africa's legal inheritance from a long gone colonial era.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has made it clear that Walvis Bay will remain South African property and he intends to repeal the 1922 legislation which allows the enclave to be administered from Windhoek. He will deal with the issue during the current parliamentary session.

This is bitterly opposed by blacks in SWA — inside and outside the South African-sponsored Turnhalle Constitutional Conference.

Mr Daniel Tjongarero, deputy chairman of the militant movement, says: "Nambians cannot be bound by colonial treaties from the 1880's of which they had no part. SA's claim for the Bay is an expansionist venture and it could be used as a base for possible aggression against Namibia under Swapo leadership."

Even the 10 000 whites in Walvis Bay — many of whom regard themselves as South Westers — are generally indifferent to SA's plans. They are more concerned with the town's ailing economy, which has been caused by the political un-

The South West Africa Constitution Amendment Bill was read for the first time on Monday. The future of the territory is still in the melting pot — but one thing is certain: South Africa intends to keep the strategically important Walvis Bay. DAVID FORRETT, of the "Mail" Africa Bureau, reports from Windhoek.

certainty, bad fishing catches recently and the general recession. "It's difficult to tell what the whites favour," according to Mr Wilken. "I have not discerned any strong views about the repeal of the 1922 Act."

A hardened coloured fisherman showed his discoloured teeth in a wry grin: "I dunno what's going to happen now. All we can do is laugh and say 'dja my, baas'."

The 4 200 coloureds living at Narraville township nestled in the sand dunes will stay in Walvis Bay's backyard as far as politics is concerned. Their hopes to share in a new political dispensation in SWA have disappeared like a mirage. "They and the 13 000 blacks — most migrant workers and as such regarded as only temporary sojourners in a white urban area — made representations to the Town Council for Walvis Bay to remain part of SWA."

In an effort to settle the conflicting economic interests regarding SA's continued ownership of the port, the Town Council has agreed

tains control over the export of fish products.

Mr Frans Conradie, Chairman of the Bay's Fishing Factories Executive Committee, pointed out that there were "deep rooted problems" that would have to be sorted out regarding the control of the fishing resources.

The main advantage of a free port area is that merchants will be able to import, store and process goods for re-export free of customs duties and import controls.

Not only will this be a boon for industrial development, but the prospect has already been mooted that it could also promote exports with countries officially opposed to trading relations with SA.

With a free port and a stable SWA government in power, it would be an attractive proposition to extend rail links to Botswana, Rhodesia, Zambia and Zaire, according to Professor D Floor, who headed the university investigation.

Community leaders are aware of the problems of being administered again by remote control from Cape Town. They also warn of the dangers of being economically overlooked by an SA Government that is preoccupied with the port's strategic importance.

However, the destiny of Walvis Bay inevitably depends on SWA, whose claim for the port is very strong. Mr Wilken said that

Walvis Bay must not be allowed to drift too far apart from the SWA political mainstream, because the enclave might eventually be returned to the territory. This has certainly not been ruled out by South Westers and a new SWA government is not going to give up the Bay without a fight.

The future of SA's "stepchild" is still as hazy now as it was in the days of Queen Victoria.

15/1/77
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By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent
THE ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister and the Progressive Reform Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, clashed yesterday over the SWA independence legislation — but the second reading was passed unanimously.

Mr Vorster ended his debate reply by telling Mr Eglin he did not want his support, and that he would be sorry if Mr Eglin did not do what his heart said — to wreck the legislation. Mr Vorster was angered when Mr Eglin came out in support of the legislation — after reminding the Premier that most nationalist political policies and practices had had to be thrown overboard.

Mr Eglin said the measure marked a day when the Nationalist Govern-

ment had come to face the harsh reality of the Namibian issue

"It has come to realise how deeply ingrained is international rejection of apartheid, and how this policy was jeopardising a peaceful settlement of the South West African independence issue," said Mr Eglin

"It has come to realise how, on the one hand, it was prejudicing possible Western support, and on the other enabling others to exploit the situation for their own purposes."

At one stage Mr Vorster interjected "Order, order."

Mr Eglin snapped back that the Prime Minister could not bring him to order, and he thought Mr Vorster was impertinent. Mr Eglin said it was now

clear how senseless the Government had been in insisting that the inhabitants of Namibia should be considered separate peoples for the purposes of self-determination and independence

The Turnhalle had started with handicaps—it had Africa was declared an illegal authority by the United Nations, and after Swapo had been declared the territory's authentic

representative
The Government's resistance to the independence issue from 1948 to 1967, its inertia from then till 1973, and its failure to face harsh reality had made it paint itself into a corner, said Mr Eglin

In his reply, Mr Vorster said that if there was any reality left in the world, and if the UN wanted the South West Africa dispute solved, the time was now

Constitution Amendment Bill is the first formal legislative step towards independence

The legislation gives the State President powers to repeal laws and regulations, or amend laws by proclamation

Mr Vorster emphasised that the Government regarded the Turnhalle members as representative of all the people of South West
But he repeated the in-

invitation to "those who have the right to be there to return in peace."

Mr Vorster said that South Africa had never regarded South West Africa as part of its territory — it had no interest in even an inch of the country.

South Africa had only administered the territory There had been demands that it should be handed over to Swapo, and to Sam Nujoma — "an ad-

venturer representing a communist front."

Mr Vorster repeated that South Africa was determined to retain control of Walvis Bay and certain islands off the South West African coast

Walvis Bay had been annexed by Britain in 1878 and administered as part of the Cape Colony from 1884 In 1922, for administrative purposes only, it was treated as part of South West

Eglin gives Nats a reminder on SWA — and clashes head-on with Vorster

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cials

The leaders of the white parties had decided to open talks with other groups, but at first there had been mistrust and misunderstanding. These talks later became known as the Turnhalle. Few gave them a chance

The Turnhalle had, however, reached consensus about independence

"One would have thought they would have been applauded on all sides. One would have thought they would have been applauded by the Western powers. But at the highest they received a very lukewarm reception."

The South African Government had accepted the decision to implement, as requested, an interim government.

The five Western powers

on the Security Council — Britain, West Germany the United States, Canada and France — had asked for talks These had taken place.

"During these talks we made our commitment clear to the Five We also made it clear to the UK Vice-President, Mr. Mondale We made it clear that it was necessary for the government to pass legislation this session to install an interim government as requested, and to take other measures to lead the territory to independence"

The Turnhalle had been consulted throughout

The Prime Minister appealed to the news media and politicians to be careful what they wrote and said because of the delicate nature of the South West African problem

Mr Vorster said it had always been South Africa's attitude not to force any of the people of South West Africa to enter into something they did not accept.

Sketching the constitutional background to the dispute, he said there has been allegations from certain quarters of oppression, which could never be proved

There had been visits by United Nations offi-

SOCIOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT. Ch. by Foster-Carter, A. (see also review by D. Cooper in Review of African Political Economy, 5: 111-5

O'Connor, J.: 'The Meaning of Economic Imperialism' in Rhodes, R., ed, IMPERIALISM AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT

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THE ARGUS, WEDNESDAY JUNE 15, 1977

Mobile shop for Damara farmer

The Argus Africa News Service

KHORIXAS. — In a good year, 59-year-old Mr Kleofas Heigan makes a R2 000 profit from his cattle, goats and sheep.

He pays no rent for the parched, 1 000 ha spread in Damaraland, but nor does he get stock loans and subsidies as White farmers do in South West Africa.

Mr Heigan is a Black farmer on a formerly White-owned farm.

He lives in a scrub-and-stone homeland which was earmarked for sovereign independence until the Turnhalle rejected separate development.

BETTER DEAL

He hopes Black farmers will get a better deal when the territory gets its own government with representation for all population groups.

In spite of the lack of subsidies, though, Mr Heigan makes do.

A farmer makes a plan, as the Afrikaners say.

His plan is, a mobile shop which makes more money than the farm. He



MR Heigan handles one of the karakul sheep that help him make ends meet on his 1 000-hectare farm.

sells groceries, shoes, clothes, trinkets, toiletries and patent medicines from a reconstructed, 2½-ton lorry.

Mr Heigan visits outlying farms and villages. As

he puts it: 'It saves the people a day's visit to town.'

His farm is called Vaalhoek, which indeed it is, but it is home to him. It is one of 230 farms

bought from Whites and allocated to Blacks on an individual or communal basis.

Before he came to Damaraland, Mr Heigan lived in Grootfontein, a White town, where he was a shopkeeper and weekend farmer. The roles are now more or less reversed.

He has about 500 cattle, 1 000 goats and 300 karakul sheep.

The father of seven children — two help on the farm and the others are still at school — he also supports his mother-in-law and an aunt.

'I hope to buy the farm one day,' he says, 'But I don't expect it to happen soon.'

POOR GRAZING

The grazing is poor — worse still in the frequent droughts — while underground water is scarce. The authorities help with boreholes.

But he is fortunate. Many others in Damaraland leave their wives on the farm while they take jobs in the towns.

Mr Heigan and his family live in the original homestead, which has a lounge, dining room, two stoeps, four bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom and toilet.

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Walvis, islands are ours — Vorster

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — South Africa had no intention of relinquishing Walvis Bay harbour after South West African independence, in spite of indications that this might be contested, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said yesterday

The same was true of the penguin islands off the SWA coast, he said in introducing the second reading of the South West Africa Constitution Amendment Bill

"I want to state clearly that Walvis Bay belongs to South Africa and there must be no doubt about that whatsoever."

Walvis Bay had been taken by the British in 1878 and had been administered as part of the Cape from 1884 until 1922, when for administration purposes alone it was regarded as part of South West Africa.

The same went for the penguin islands, which included Mercury Island, Long Island, Seal Island, Penguin Island and Plum Pudding and Roast Beef

"I want to state clearly that Plum Pudding and Roast Beef and all, they are South African territory," Mr Vorster said.

"I mention this specifically because there are signs — I put it no higher than that at this stage — that certain circles intend disputing South Africa's ownership of Walvis Bay and the islands

"I want to make it clear that South Africa cannot and will not accept this in any circumstances".

● In Lusaka American diplomat Mr Donald McHenry said yesterday "a basis for an agreement" on a peaceful solution for SWA had been found. Speaking on behalf of delegates from Canada, France, Britain and West Germany, all involved in last week's talks, he said "We have the basis of ingredients for an agreement on the Namibian problem." — Sapa-Reuter

LECTURE OUTLINE

Below is a brief
supplemented by

I. Supply and Demand

We examine
demand. A market
in communication
information

1) Demand

Note:

2) Supply

Both supply and demand
assumption. (case price) when

This is a partial
analysis of the

3) Supply and Demand

Note

and supply curves when price only
whole curve when one of the other factors changes.

Note that in equilibrium,

price x quantity = total expenditure
= total revenue

Parliament

SA will not drag its feet over SWA - PM

12/1/77
R.D.M.
(225)

By **BERNARDI WESSELS**
Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— South Africa would not
drag its feet over South
West African independ-
ence, the Prime Minister,
Mr John Vorster, said yes-
terday.

Piloting the SWA Con-
stitution Amendment Bill
— which will give full
powers to the State Presi-
dent to administer the ter-
ritory by proclamation —
through its final stages he
agreed with Sir De Vil-
liers Graaff that there
should be a quick transi-
tion to independence.

"I stressed this in fact
in discussions with the re-
presentatives of the five
Western nations," said Mr
Vorster

"I can give you the as-
surance that if there is
any dragging of feet it
will not be by South Afri-
ca. We will insist that mat-
ters are proceeded with as
speedily as possible"

The Bill was supported
by all three opposition par-
ties after Mr Vorster ac-
cepted two Amendments,
one by Sir De Villiers of
a technical nature concern-
ing Walvis Bay, and an-
other by Mr Harry
Schwarz, PRP Yeoville,
concerning administrative
powers.

During the debate Mr
Colin Eglin, Leader of the
PRP, replied to Mr Vors-
ter's earlier references to
an article in the PRP ma-

gazine, Deurbraak, con-
cerning South West Africa
and written by Mr J H P
Serfontein

Mr Eglin said that the
article expressed the au-
thor's opinions and not
those of the PRP. The
magazine, he said, used
articles by various people
who were not necessarily
PRP supporters. The ar-
ticle in question had been
critical of the PRP in
parts

Mr Vorster replied that
the magazine was open to
all people who opposed
South Africa and there was
a responsibility on the
editor not to make it a
platform for "traitors".

Earlier Mr Eglin had
said that the legislation
would end Parliament's
long links with the terri-
tory and that by the end
of next year the six South
West African MPs would
have left.

"We want to see the
people of the territory in-
dependent, living in peace
with one another and liv-
ing in peace with their
neighbours," he said.

Mr John Wiley, SAP
Simonstown, said his party
would have preferred to
see other legislation and
regretted that the propo-
sals of the Turnhalle for
an interim government
had not been accepted.

He hoped that the final
constitution for the terri-
tory would be submitted
to Parliament for approval.

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RDM 17/6/77 (225)

'De Wet ambushers executed own man'

17/6/77 RDM
'Mail' Africa Bureau WINDHOEK — About 30 terrorists who took part in the vain ambush of the Commissioner-General for Owambo, Mr Jannie de Wet at 4 am yesterday, apparently executed one of their wounded comrades on the spot

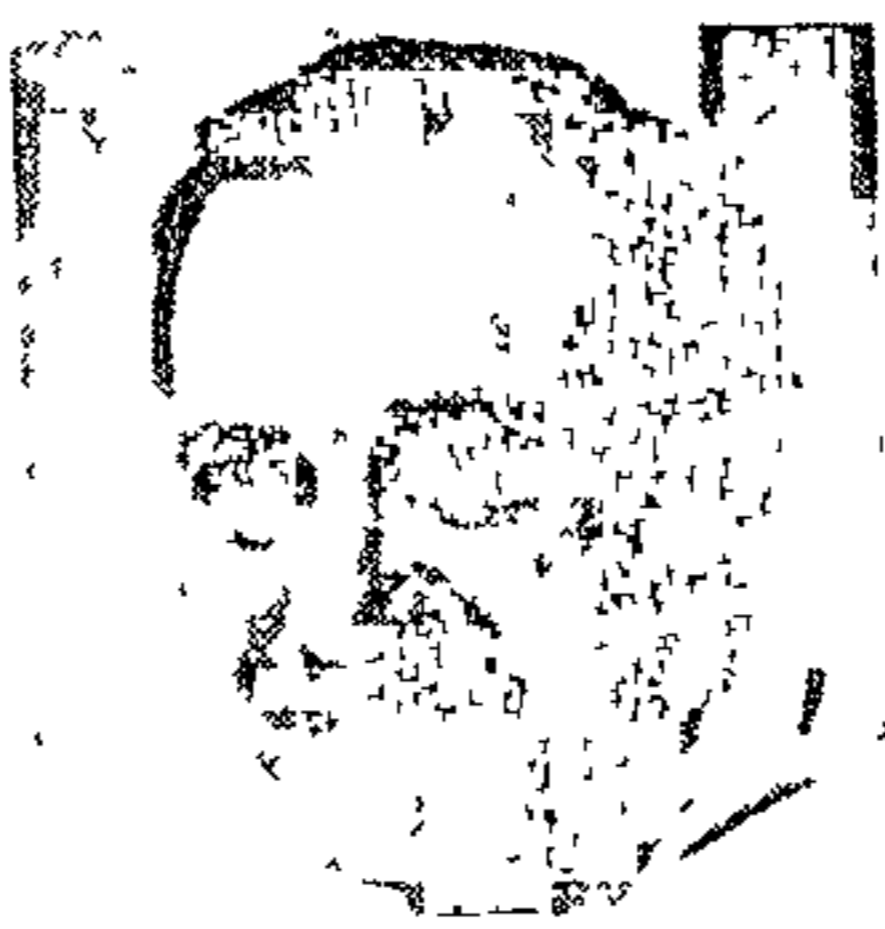
Speaking from Oshikati, Mr De Wet said the dead man was found to have bullet wounds in the back of his legs and a fatal shot between the eyes

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said the terrorists may have shot the man to prevent him from being interrogated. He had been stripped of all his clothes except his underpants. Boots of Cuban manufacture were found next to him.

Mr De Wet and four companions narrowly escaped death as they sped through the ambush on the gravel road about 10 kilometres from Ombalantu.

Seven bullets from Russian-made automatic rifles hit their van, puncturing a tyre as they raced out of firing range.

The terrorists, hiding in thick Mopani bush about 20 metres from the road,



MR DE WET
... ambushed

fled for the Angolan border 15 kilometres away

More than 500 spent shells — many from AK-47 rifles — and a dead terrorist were found by Security Forces at the scene of the ambush.

Explaining why he was on the road so early he said "We had a bit of trouble with the vans and were delayed. I had to be back at Oshakati early on Wednesday morning so we drove through the night."

Mr De Wet, who has already received more than 50 written death threats from Swapo, said he did not believe the ambush

was laid for him.

"Nobody knew I was on the road at that time," he said "I was driving in the dark when suddenly the sky was lit up by tracer bullets. I just put my foot down."

The shooting lasted for about 600 metres and his van swerved back and forth because of the punctured tyre.

He stopped after two kilometres. He and Major Herman Grobler stood guard while the other occupants — Mr Piet Wiese and two Ovambos — changed the tyre.

Meanwhile, another van with Colonel Willem Schoon, head of the Security Police in Owambo, Captain Martin Pool, District Commandant of Police, and Captain Gert Strydom were about five kilometres behind. It was not shot at.

The two groups were driving in convoy from Sesfontein in Kaokoveld after making a "routine inspection" of the area.

When the second van reached Mr De Wet's cripple vehicle, the group rushed to Ombalantu to report the attack.

SWA FISHING

Pelagic pessimism

FIM. MAIL

17/6/77

225

The words of chairman Neels Human to the agm of **Marine Products** this week were sobering the SWA contribution to group profits, he warned, would fall from more than 50% last year to about 33% this year

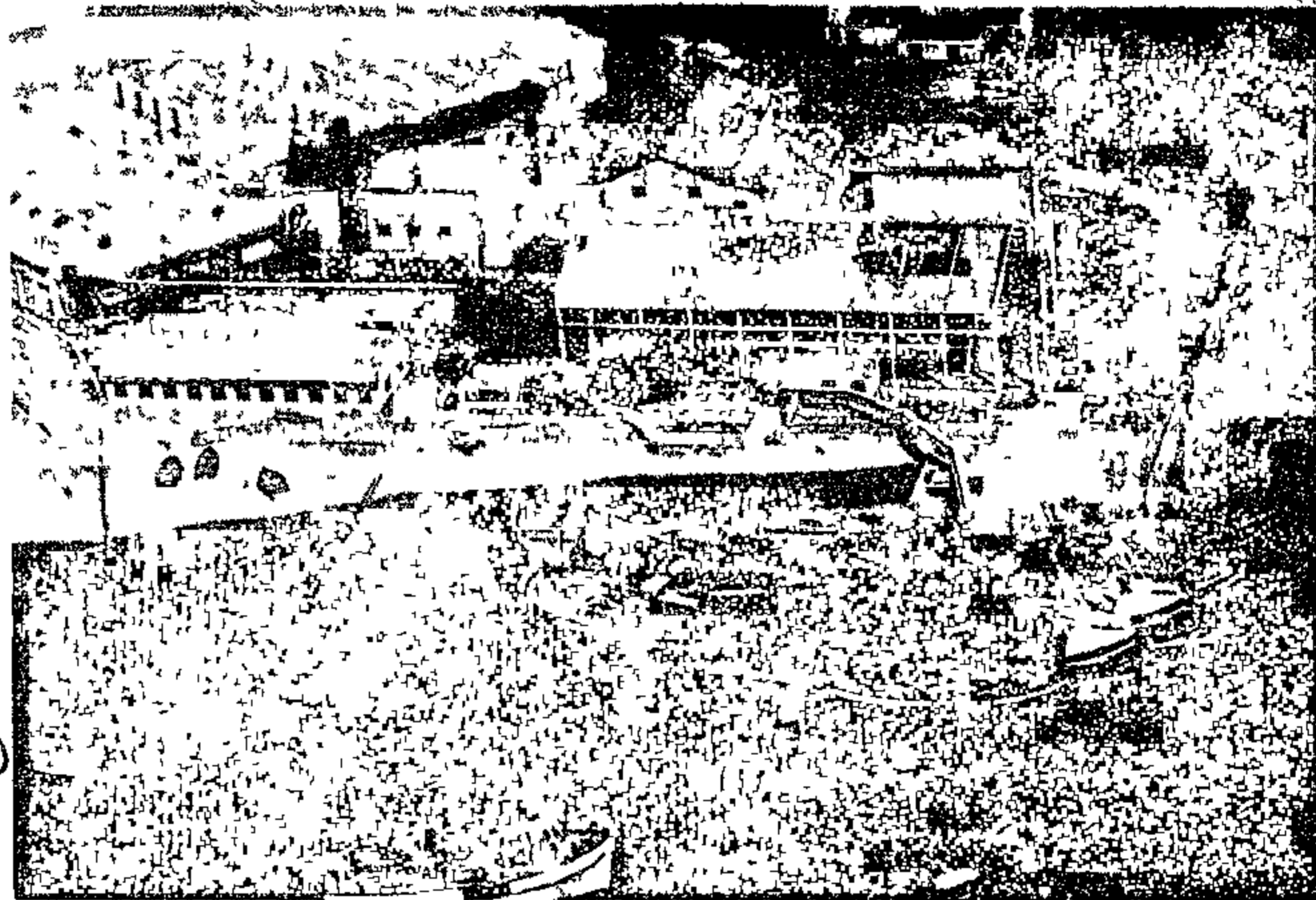
This means a 35% drop in SWA earnings but, though not bright, prospects are not that bad for Marine as a whole. The recent acquisition of Bechmalt will reduce reliance on inshore fishing as a profit source from 69% to 63% and boost the contribution of grain and oil seeds from 18% to 25%.

So the effect of a 35% fall in SWA fishing earnings will be to reduce Marine's total earnings by about 22%, before allowing for any improvement elsewhere.

Human adds that the fish being caught this season are far from port. They are small and deteriorate fast in quality, and are often not useable for canning — their most profitable use — when beached eight hours or longer after catching. The best he can hope for is a rise in the domestic price of fishmeal, now R226 a ton against the international price of about R400 a ton.

Human's pessimism is not unique. John Newman, head of fishing operations at Ovenstone, says: "The fish are there, but far away to the north. Our quotas have been slashed in half while overheads have kept rising. Our earnings depend on production and there'll be no profits until the break-even catch" — an obvious enough point, but implying some doubt perhaps as to whether breakeven will be reached

All of which bodes ill for the rest of the fishing sector. **Willem Barendsz** derives 91% of its income from SWA. **SWAFish**, and **Seaswa** are about as deeply involved in that territory, while **KaapKunene's** interests there are sizeable. Of the listed fishing shares, only **Lamberts Bay** does not depend on SWA for the major part of its earnings, although even here, the 36%



Walvis Bay . . . gearing up for far-out fish

stake in Seaswa will make itself felt in this year's earnings picture.

Marine Products' diversification away from fishing and out of SWA will diminish the effects of poor fishing prospects in SWA but **OIL's** diversification holds no such promise as it has been achieved largely at the expense of higher gearing and largely into the depressed property sector. **KaapKunene** is also into property, timber and ranching and none of these alternative income sources looks promising.

None of the holding companies from **United Oceana** to **Federale Volksbeleggings** and **Tiger** will benefit from the situation. Retention of Walvis Bay, where the industry is based in SA, could moderate the political risks. But with fishing prospects so cloudy, it's no wonder the sector rates an average dividend yield of 17,3% at the moment

David Carte

After Turnhalle, Namibia?

As one route to SWA's independence closes, another opens.
At least the direction is right this time

The Turnhalle constitutional plan for SWA has failed. Why? In essence, because its much-vaunted "consensus principle" would still have left the white



Nujoma . . . he's looking up

minority effectively in control, both politically and economically

This is the real lesson of last week's Cape Town meetings between the government and representatives of the "Big Five" Western Security Council members — Britain, the US, France, West Germany and Canada

Even conservative Western diplomats, who started out sympathetic to Turnhalle, turned away from it as they began to suspect the verkrampes of trying to bulldoze through their own ideas. Among the chief issues that antagonised them was the express exclusion in the national level of government of party politics in favour of "ethnicity"

Swapo for its part feared that a Turnhalle interim government would have set the stage for civil strife on an increasingly large scale. Just as SA acted against those it perceived as enemies, it was feared that Turnhalle would act against its political opponents in SWA — for the first time setting black against black, and thereby introducing an ugly new element.

Another important outcome of the deliberations was the withdrawal by the Big Five of their own compromise proposal — the "central administrative authority". They could not accept Pre-

tona's proposals for the composition of the authority, finding it "predominantly ethnic, lacking neutrality and appearing to prejudice the outcome of free elections," as Don McHenry, the senior US delegate, put it

In its stead, an "administrator-general" is to be appointed to govern the territory in the run-up to independence. During this period elections are to be held for a "constituent assembly" which will draw up a constitution

Finality over SWA is still a long way off, however, and the next meeting between SA and the Five (in August) will have important items on its agenda. The secrecy surrounding last week's talks shows that real problems still exist.

Several key issues have still to be resolved. Among them the identity of the administrator-general, the question of the release of political prisoners, the timing of the proposed withdrawal of the SA army; and the role of the UN in the elections. The manner in which these issues are resolved will determine whether the UN and Swapo agree to the latest formula. If they don't, it could go the way of the Pearce Commission in Rhodesia, and the guerrilla war will continue

When Swapo president Sam Nujoma

FIN. MAIL 17/6/77

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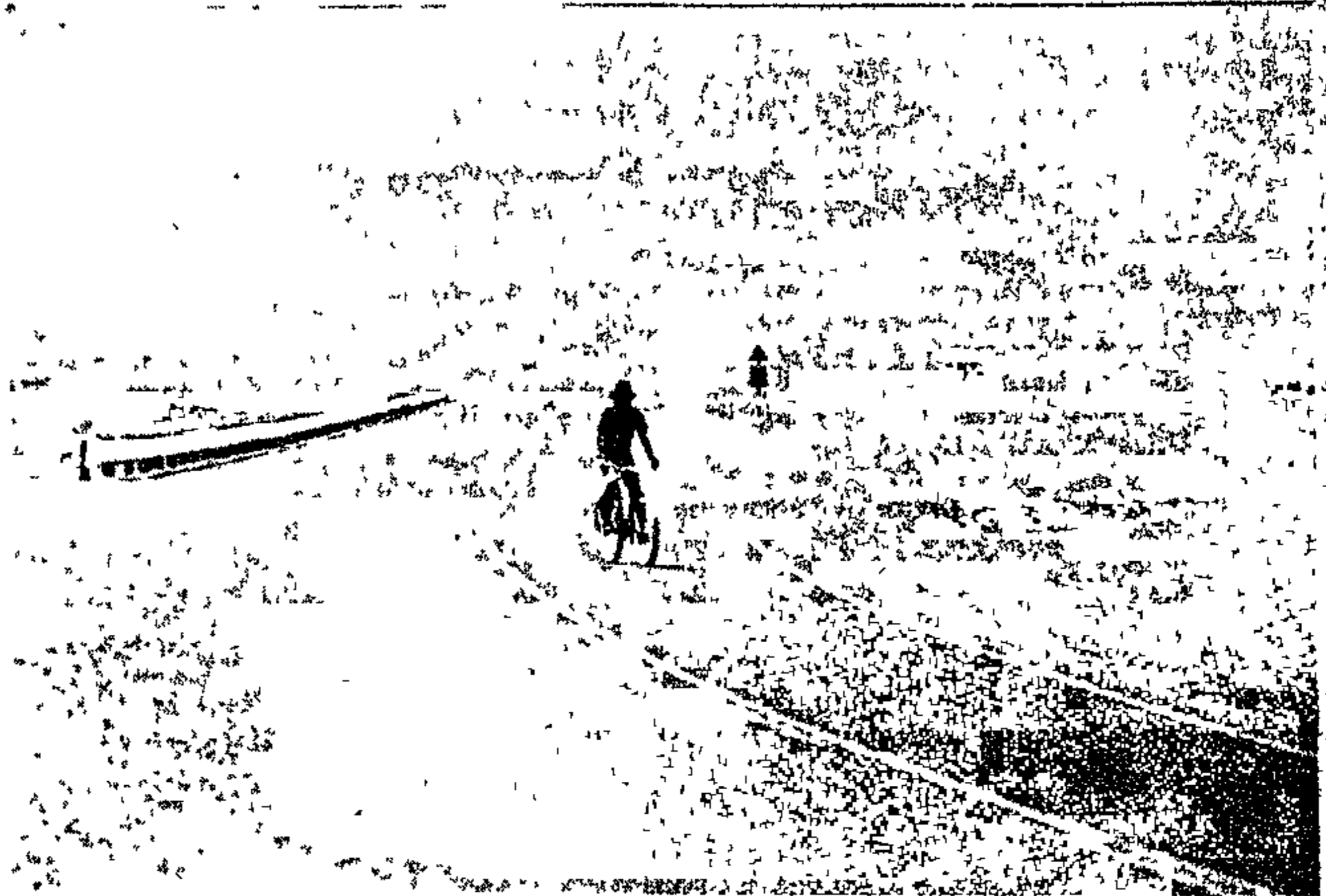
met Andrew Young in Maputo last month he told the American that Swapo could make no decision without meeting in full central committee, including both internal and external members. This would necessitate the SA government's granting the passports it has so far refused to Swapo internal leaders, so they can attend a meeting outside the domain of the SA security forces. That is a fairly critical point.

Swapo's explicit approval for the agreements has so far been neither sought nor given. According to spokesmen for the movement, when representatives of the Western powers met Swapo, they said they were doing so merely to inform it of the latest developments. However, since Swapo is fighting the guerrilla war, its support is essential for a peaceful solution.

The fact that Turnhalle is dead as a long-term constitutional solution does not, however, mean it is dead as a possible political party competing against Swapo. In fact, the shell of a multiracial, Turnhalle-based party has already been formed, though the whites have rejected it. It could probably pull in support around the country but it is very unlikely to beat Swapo. There is contact with and even some support by some Turnhalle delegates for Swapo, so it is not a foregone conclusion that they would all back Turnhalle as a political party against Swapo in a free election.

Fears that splits could develop in a Turnhalle party are probably one of the reasons both it and SA would like an election sooner rather than later.

Looking at Swapo support and the large groups in central and southern SWA — said to be Swapo's weakest areas — which have disbanded to join it, it is hard to imagine it losing a fair election. The key question now, however, is how freely Swapo would be able to fight



Whether pedalling towards an uncertain future (top) or thinking things over in a bar (right) SWA's blacks will have to determine whether things really go better with big, big Swapo

such an election?

Swapo wants SA acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 385 before agreeing to lay down arms to fight at the ballot box.

Resolution 385 requires SA and its army to withdraw from SWA. It also requires free elections under UN control.

Is the prospect of an agreement acceptable to Swapo yet real? Hannes Smith, the irrepressible editor of the *Windhoek Advertiser* and increasingly staunch government critic, thinks not



SWAPO'S ECONOMIC PLANS

The movement favours a mixed economy, says publicity secretary Mokgani Tshabanello, and would renegotiate agreements with the multinationals operating in SWA if it came to power.

It has already met with some big companies operating in the territory to discuss working conditions, but has declined to discuss the details of economic policy.

However, a Swapo government would want a share of profits, and would restrict the amount of money leaving the territory, the *FM* learns. Zambia and Botswana are cited as examples of this profit-sharing policy, which Swapo says would not apply to small businesses.

Spokesmen in Windhoek do not

appear to have thought such programmes through very thoroughly, though if they have some reticence is not surprising.

Of the territory's estimated 100 000 whites, Swapo expects nearly half will leave on independence. Many of these are members of the SA public service who would return to the Republic in any case.

Swapo is open to white members, though none is on its books. "Thirty to 50 whites are full supporters, though they do not carry cards because they think they will be harassed," says Daniel Tjongarero, deputy chairman of Swapo internal.

"Genuine supporters are willing to make the sacrifices of a drop in their standard of living," he says.

"It looks as if SA has decided to fight its war here in South West," he said shortly before last week's talks. "Caprivi is the aircraft carrier which holds the key to southern and central Africa. I can understand that, but then we should have looked at our fellow citizens as brothers, not aligned them as enemies..."

Certainly, some recent actions by Pretoria look like those of a government planning to stay: denial earlier this week of Sunday press reports that the army is contemplating withdrawal before elections; recent attempts to Bantustanise the Hereros and the Damaras; and the failure to prepare citizens for the large-scale social changes which would follow free elections.

Having come this far, SA should now act as an honest broker, giving control of the elections to truly neutral people so that truly free elections are possible.

'No SA part in elections'

War talk

18/6/77 (225)

by Swapo



MR SAM NUJOMA

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Western moves to find a peaceful solution in SWA/Namibia ran into serious trouble in Windhoek last night when the South West Africa People's Organisation rejected settlement proposals out of hand.

West sees Waldheim

The Star Bureau NEW YORK — The five Western powers on United Nations Security Council have briefed UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on proposals for the independence of SWA/Namibia.

It is understood the Western countries will now begin a lengthy process of discussion with key African governments to secure their support for the new proposals.

Once African support has been assured, objections to the independence plan by countries like the Soviet Union would be largely overcome.

seven parties and tribal groups, rejected the proposal to hold elections for a constituent assembly.

It told the Western envoys that interested parties should be given equal representation in the constituent assembly. Only after a constitution had been finalised should elections take place for a government.

The NNF also objected to the "sole right" given to South Africa to appoint an administrator-general to govern the territory until independence.

The NNF demanded instead the establishment of a central administrative authority with equal representation for all interested parties.

"SA alliance"

The vice-chairman of Swapo, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, condemned the Western initiative as an "alliance with South Africa," calculated to thwart Swapo in its attempts to bring about genuine change.

"In its own interests the West is trying to save the racists before they are crushed," he said. "Swapo has no alternative but to intensify the freedom struggle at all levels."

"Swapo condemns the Western countries for their attempts to reach a settlement outside the UN," he said. "It is a clear endorsement of South Africa's illegal presence."

At the same time Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, was saying at a news conference in Luanda that there can only be free and honest elections in SWA/Namibia when South Africa withdraws from the territory.

Swapo told Western envoys in talks in Windhoek that a state of war would exist if South Africa did not pull out before elections for a constituent assembly.

It said no solution was possible unless the United Nations Council for Namibia replaced South Africa as the administrative authority.

Furthermore, it would refuse to contest any elections not directly under UN supervision and control.

Swapo did not close the door to further talks with the West, but its internal leaders made it clear that, in future, they would only attend jointly with the external leaders.

Earlier blow

The peace initiative suffered an earlier blow when the Namibia National

Swapo rejects plan for South West

20/6/77
225

WINDHOEK — Swapo has completely rejected and condemned the Western initiative for a solution in South West Africa.

Any agreement outside the UN Security Council resolution 385 would mean a "declaration of war on Swapo."

This was said by Mr Daniel Tjongarero, deputy chairman of the militant movement, minutes after leaving talks with envoys from the five Western powers in Windhoek last night.

However, Western diplomats made it clear after the talks that their Governments would press on with negotiations for a peaceful settlement.

Mr Tjongarero said Swapo would have no further talks unless these were held in compliance with the UN resolution.

The resolution demands among other things South Africa's complete

withdrawal from the territory, the release of all political prisoners, return of exiles and the holding of free elections under UN supervision and control.

There could be no peaceful solution without compliance of the UN resolution, he said, and the South African appointment of an administrator-general to rule the country before elections directly contravened this resolution.

He added that the UN Council for Namibia was the legitimate administration to lead SWA to independence.

However, Western diplomats said: "The decision on how we proceed depends entirely on the UN Secretary-General and proceedings in other parts of the world and Africa."

"What happens in New York is more important at this stage than what happens in Windhoek,"

one diplomat said

Western sources said their countries were also working within the UN resolution, "but not in one immediate stage."

Meanwhile, South Africa's refusal to withdraw militarily from SWA by next year is slowing international efforts to win independence for the long-disputed territory.

And official South African claims to an enclave around Walvis Bay — the biggest and best Atlantic seaboard port in the region — could also threaten prospects for a peaceful transfer of power.

These were among several difficulties cited in Washington as diplomats of five Western nations reported progress on other aspects of their talks with the South African Government. — DDC-SAPA-AP.

The speed of change in South West Africa, soon to be Namibia, is phenomenal and a positive example of what could — and should — happen in South Africa.

For sure, there are still major problems in Namibia which may jeopardise a lasting settlement there but at the very least, they are on a path where those difficulties can be resolved.

Clearly the participation of Swapo in free elections with United Nations observers appears to be a minimum condition for relative stability and international recognition.

Although the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, still refers to the president of the external wing of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, as a communist adventurer, and although Mr Nujoma has equally nasty things to say about Mr Vorster, the fact of the matter is that the potential for settlement is very much there.

One can certainly expect that over the next

few weeks there will be numerous newspaper stories speculating whether Swapo can actually be persuaded to accept the bona fides of the South Africa Government and whether the settlement negotiated by the five Western Security Council powers is acceptable to black Africa and the UN.

There will also be the public utterances of politicians; there may even be more meetings with the five Western powers, and indeed, it may well be that at this stage, Swapo will refuse to participate in the elections.

But, whatever does happen, the pace with which white Southwesterners have changed is remarkable and the degree to which a settlement has actually become a realistic possibility is encouraging. It gives us hope in South Africa.

About two years ago, in 1975, I went to South West for the first time to the Owambo and Kavango homelands on the Angolan

border. Some months later, I attended the annual Congress of the South West Africa Nationalist party. I will never forget the overwhelming impression of pessimism that I was left with after those two visits.

It seemed as if violence and confrontation were inevitable. On the one hand, one found a verkramppte white supremacist Nationalist party which had no opposition of any significance among the white people, and on the other, one found increasingly frustrated blacks turning to violence.

At that Nationalist Congress there were resolutions about the misuse of liquor by blacks, protests about the fees farmers who left their land in control by blacks, demands for stronger en-

From SWA comes hope

taking place just two years ago. Now, the same people have a pride in being Namibians, are muttering about the exploitation of the territory by South Africa, and are talking about forming a multi-racial political alliance to contest free elections with UN observers present.

In fact, it now seems quite clear that the Turnhalle delegates are itching to prove that they have more support than Swapo in the territory at those elections. The fear that South West Africa would become a Russian-dominated satellite if Swapo took over has diminished.

Indeed, it now seems whatever ties the external wing of Swapo has with Russia and Cuba, it is being appreciated that it was primarily a Nationalist

movement trying to articulate black frustrations and aspirations.

At the territory's capital, Windhoek, petty apartheid, formerly administered with vigour by a verkramppte, insensitive administration has virtually disappeared — although there were some problems last year when some off-duty policemen or soldiers tried to disrupt multi-racial dancing. But that Klu Klux Klan-type of vigilante pressure seems to be dying.

A settlement still has not been reached, but the fact that a different path to Mr Smith's silly confrontation tactics in Rhodesia is encouraging and an object lesson to us in South Africa.

The South African Government has to appoint an administrator-general in the disputed territory soon. This person will have a super-human task administering the transition to elections, supervising elections and negotiating with the UN, the Government and the Western powers. He will

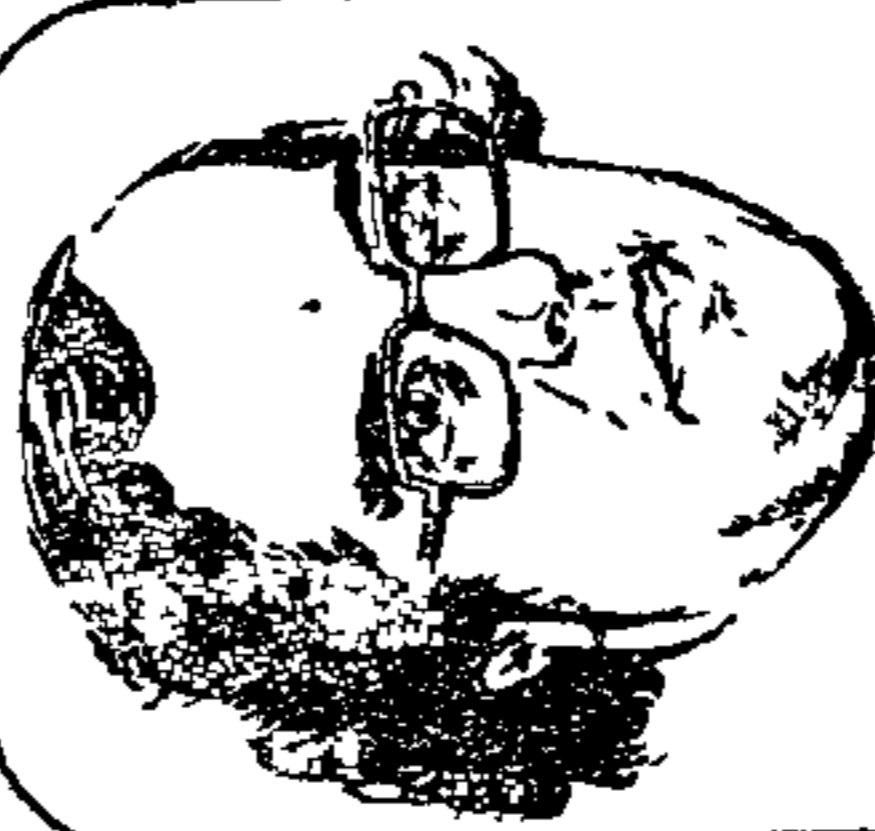
have to be a super-politician and a top class manager.

The name of the Principal of the University of Cape Town, Sir Richard Luyt, has been mentioned in some circles. A personal friend of Kenneth Kaunda's who has been involved in the steps to independence in Zambia, Kenya and Guinea, Sir Richard would, in my view, be the ideal person for the post.

He would not have the problem of being regarded as pro-apartheid or pro-government — which he certainly is not — he has international standing and experience, and has the administrative and political qualities for the job.

Mr Vorster has been pretty bold and imaginative in his negotiations over Namibia.

Even if there is some surprise in his own part, the appointment of Sir Richard could just be the sort of masterstroke which is needed now.



Political Correspondent **BARRY STREEK** reports

enforcement of pass laws and so on.

It was all so frighteningly similar to South Africa

Over one thing, Mr Du Plessis was absolutely convinced the population groups, he called them "volkere", that is nations, would not hand over the area to Swapo.

All this sort of talk was

Troubles mount in a divided SWA/Namibia

2231
24/6/77
plan

It could be that frontline states in Africa will lean heavily on Swapo to bend a little: otherwise little room will be left for manoeuvre in SWA/Namibia. CLIVE COWLEY, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Windhoek.

The dream of a peaceful solution for SWA/Namibia, which took tenuous shape against the face of political futility, is suddenly as distorted as a mirage in the Namib Desert.

While the West is pledged to continue its initiative, its desperate attempts to reconcile deep-seated antagonisms and to avert potential disaster, the problem could turn out to be insurmountable.

For the truth is that the Pretoria Government probably went as far as it could, in its basic concessions, to Western countries, to comply with UN demands as embodied in Security Council Resolution 385.

A conciliatory gesture was required from the South West Africa People's Organisation to give settlement proposals the necessary impetus for international acceptance.

Widely recognised as the "sole authentic representative of the people," however unrealistic that might be, Swapo instead rejected compromise out of hand.

Adjustments could still be made to the settlement proposals in a bid to satisfy the UN and Swapo, but fundamental changes appear to be out of the question.

In particular South Africa is determined to keep its administration and armed forces in the territory until an independent government requests it to withdraw. Which is where the Western initiative turned sour.

Swapo refused to relax its demand that South Africa should get out boots and all before elections for a constituent assembly to draft a constitution. War was the only alternative it offered.

It could be that frontline states in Africa will lean heavily on Swapo to bend a little. Unless they do, precious little room will be left for further manoeuvre.

South Africa could at most concede an extended countdown to elections and closer co-operation between its administration and the UN secretariat in transitional arrangements.

Part of the peace package accepted in the Cape Town talks between Pretoria and the West is an act of the South African Parliament which will empower the State President to make and repeal laws. An administrator-general was to be appointed to govern the territory.

The idea was that the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, would send a representative to the territory, with all the staff he needs, to monitor administrative actions and preparations for free elections.

What if the UN rejects the proposal?

Anxious to secure international recognition the Turnhalle had hoped that Western countries would assume the role offered to the UN, but their faith appears to be misplaced.

Uproar would be inevitable in Africa. It is highly doubtful if the West

Popular support is divided between Swapo, the Turnhalle and the Namibia National Front, with smaller parties picking up the crumbs.

A fairly educated guess is that, in free elections, Swapo would get about 40 percent of the vote, the Turnhalle about 40

percent and the NNF and others 20 percent.

Interim government on the original model would only satisfy the Turnhalle. South Africa would be unwise to risk it with a border war on its hands and a dangerous mood in the UN Security Council.

It would do better to seek a formula acceptable

South Africa would be compelled to go it alone, even at the risk of mandatory sanctions, if Swapo were to stonewall to the bitter end.

South Africa could implement the settlement proposals without UN and Swapo participation, or it could revert to its original plans and establish an interim government with representation for all ethnic groups.

Whichever course it were to take, the war on the border would continue.

Nonetheless it could not indefinitely leave the territory in limbo. For a majority of the population appears to be impatient to exercise its right to self-determination in a context which allows little latitude for Swapo ambitions.

Dr Kurt Waldheim... a proposal that he send a UN representative to SWA/Namibia, to prepare for free elections.

to both the Turnhalle and the NNF.

The NNF would prefer a constituent assembly to be appointed, without elections, on the basis of equal representation for all parties.

Furthermore, it proposes that the assembly should appoint a central administrative authority to run the country in place of an administrator-general.

Free elections would take place, in terms of constitution devised by the constituent assembly for a government to divide the territory into independence.

The NNF is flexible, it appears to be prepared to negotiate a compromise.

Swapo and the UN as unacceptable to the NNF as they are to the Pretoria Government. The Turnhalle. Whatever the differences, the common ground is important.

A consensus could still be developed between the Turnhalle and the NNF, particularly if the former forsakes its official status and tones down requests for the establishment of ethnic authorities in the transitional period to elections.

It is a political reality which could in the end disprove, albeit after a long and lonely struggle, the simplistic notion that power grows out of the barrel of a gun.

NUJOMA, TALKING TOUGH...

There'll be no trials for traitors
while Swapo struggles for power

It is up to the Namibian people
to decide if it will be a Marxist state

We'll keep shooting South Africans
but we won't use foreign troops

national has tried to intervene and the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has become involved. He said at his recent meeting with American Vice-President Walter Mondale that South Africa would not release South West African political prisoners until Swapo released its own detainees.

Mr Nujoma said recently that Mr Shipanga would be tried by a military tribunal and shot if found guilty.

But in the interview this week he made it clear that Mr Shipanga would have no trial — he would remain in detention until South West Africa had been "liberated".

Mr Nujoma at first parried questions about Mr Shipanga's fate by asking

why Mr Vorster was interested in the case — "The answer, of course, is that Mr Shipanga was in the service of Vorster," he said.

"But Vorster is now regretting that the traitor of his creation has been arrested and detained."

Angry

When the question was pressed, Mr Nujoma demanded angrily "Why are you personally interested in Shipanga? Are you an agent of Vorster, too?"

Told that the English-language Press in South Africa had a tradition of fighting detention without trial, Mr Nujoma said "There is no question of trying traitors," and recalled that Mr Vorster had been detained without

trial during World War II.

He said Swapo "traitors" would be released "when the country is liberated, so that they don't sabotage the course of the struggle".

On the question of foreign troop involvement in South West Africa, Mr Nujoma said the Cubans had gone into Angola only at the invitation of "an Angolan sovereign state".

"A sovereign state has a right to have a diplomatic relationship with any country — to have contact with any country in any manner she deems necessary to protect her interests."

Swapo was not a sovereign state, so it could not sign any such military pact. "I want you to rule out the suggestion that

Swapo has the intention of one day calling foreign troops into Namibia," he said.

I asked Nujoma where he and his movement stood ideologically as there was a belief in South Africa that Swapo was drifting towards Marxism.

He said "Well, we are a progressive movement. We don't necessarily want to be Marxist. It is up to the Namibian people to decide if they will be Marxist. It is not for someone else to suggest that we are to become Marxist. If a Marxist is a progressive, that is okay. If a Marxist is reactionary, then that is something else."

Referring to Swapo's rejection of the five-power initiative over South West Africa, I put it to Mr Nujoma that Swapo could not win a military victory against South Africa and that in the long run he would have to accept a diplomatic settlement.

Violence

He replied: "All along we have wanted a negotiated settlement for the Namibian issue." But Swapo's "peaceful efforts" had only been met with violence and repression, he said.

"What do you people expect us to do? To kneel down to the Boer illegal administration and say 'Here we are kneeling down, give us our independence'?"

On the question of his demand that South African troops withdraw from South West Africa before elections aimed at a peace settlement are held, I asked Mr Nujoma whether Swapo would also be prepared to withdraw its military presence.

He replied that Swapo was a liberation movement and that there was no question of it manipulating elections. He reiterated that there must be peace in South West Africa before elections could be held and said "a ceasefire can only be achieved if South African troops are withdrawn."

"If they are there, you cannot expect Swapo to lay down its arms. We will continue to fire on the South African troops wherever we encounter them," he said.

- ... demand for a good is influenced by whether
-) it is a necessity or a luxury good
 -) it accounts for a small or large proportion of householders' budgets
 -) its output is easily altered
 -) it has close substitutes

- (1) (a), (b) and (d) only
- (2) (b), (c) and (d) only
- (3) (a) and (b) only
- (4) (b) and (c) only
- (5) (b) and (d) only

26/6/77

225

By DAVID BERESFORD
in Lisbon

MR SAM NUJOMA, the president of Swapo, told me emphatically in a stormy interview this week that he would not use foreign troops in the South West African struggle.

He then demanded to know whether I was a South African Government agent

It was the most categorical statement to come out of Swapo so far on the possibility of Cuban troops in Angola being drawn into the South West African bush war

I interviewed Mr Nujoma this week outside a Lisbon conference hall in which more than 300 chanting anti-apartheid militants were roaring their approval of efforts to topple the South African and Rhodesian governments.

Concern

The interview became tense as I questioned the Swapo leader about the fate of one of his colleagues, former Swapo executive member Mr Andreas Shipanga, who vanished into Tanzania after making allegations of corruption within the organisation.

There is considerable concern among Swapo supporters overseas about the implications of the Shipanga case. Amnesty Inter-



OUTSIDERS in terms of Turnhalle politics, Swapo's executive meets openly and regularly in Katatura township in spite of the organisation's admitted terrorist activities in the north. In the foreground in this picture is Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo vice chairman.

Prejudice turned him to Swapo

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The bitterness that made Daniel Tjongarero join Swapo began, he says, in his second year in high school when he saw a Black man with a crushed leg left unattended for two hours by White doctors in a hospital casualty ward.

It increased with other incidents that he saw as examples of anti-Black discrimination and victimisation.

'I was coming across the hard reality of the position in which Blacks found themselves in South West Africa,' he says.

He joined Swapo a year after graduating from the University of the North, Turfloop, in 1973. Now he is Swapo's vice-chairman and its top official in South West Africa.

He directs Swapo's opposition inside the country to the Turnhalle constitutional plan.

He would also direct Swapo's campaign in any election or referendum in which it decided to participate.

Until recently Mr Tjongarero was Swapo's publicity director, a job he carried out with a vigour and enthusiasm that saw him addressing students at White universities in South Africa, among other things.

ONE SWAPO

According to some sources there was some unhappiness among the Swapo leadership over Mr Tjongarero's rapid rise to prominence.

But he remains Swapo's top man in South West Africa and, at 30, is fifth in line behind the president, Sam Nujoma, in the overall Swapo hierarchy.

He rejects the view widely held inside and outside the territory that Swapo has split into external and internal wings that do not always share the same views and aims.

There is only one Swapo, he says, and Sam Nujoma is its leader.

Yet he has never met Mr Nujoma. Such is the strange dichotomy in Swapo that the internal leader has never seen the external leader to whom he owes allegiance.

Tjongarero supports Nujoma's action in

getting the Zambian Government to detain and then deport Andreas Shipanga, the former secretary for information of external Swapo.

Shipanga and others who accused the Nujoma leadership of corruption and inefficiency were sent to detention in Tanzania. They have never been put on trial.

'After independence they will be brought back and tried,' says Mr Tjongarero, who joins the accusations that Shipanga was stirring up trouble in a bid to take over the Swapo leadership.

Mr Tjongarero appears to see a fairly broad ideological base in Swapo.

'Swapo basically is a socialist organisation,' he says, 'but in its real essence it is nothing less than a nationalist movement harbouring a number of ideologies within its rank and file.'

'We don't say we are the only political force,' he says, 'but we are the only political force that can bring change.'

AVOWED CHRISTIAN

A Herero himself, he discounts the common fear of Ovambo domination under a Swapo government.

Though he is an avowed Christian, he supports the use of violence by Swapo if necessary.

Until last June he was the editor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church Magazine Immanuel. Now he runs the church's Institute for Social Advancement, which conducts courses, which Mr Tjongarero says, are aimed in part at training administrators to help run the country after independence.

In that independence, he says, there should be no racial discrimination of any kind.

- 2 -

Cape Times 28/6/77

4. **SWA Federals reject election fund** (225)

WINDHOEK. — The South West African Federal Party yesterday dissociated itself from the Turnhalle election fund (Tufek) established here for Turnhalle leaders and politicians subscribing to the Turnhalle to contest the proposed general elections in SWA/Namibia.

The leader of the Federal Party, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said the fund would be appropriated against all those who stood for "a more realistic alternative than that provided either by Swapo or the Turnhalle".

He said Tufek had been restricted to the Turnhalle and those who supported the present Turnhalle constitutional blueprint in its entirety.

"The money will therefore also be used against our party. In fact, the fund seems to be a mere front of the National Party who wants to provide funds for itself and for those who are willing to limit themselves to the present Turnhalle formula."

Mr O'Linn said the Turnhalle blueprint, in its present form had proved unacceptable internationally. — Sapa

rm based in Cape Town. for a job in Parow is allowing January. But in Bellville instead on payment of an agreed

require the services m at R3 000 p.a., and

s, each earning R2 000,

es bought for R5 000 each R400 p.a. plus 10c per

estimated that the Bellville job will require the lorries to travel an extra 1 000 miles each.

Materials The Company has already bought all the materials for the Parow job:

- 1 000 units of Type A at R1 per unit
- 500 units of Type B at 50c each

Type A would not be used for the Bellville job, but could be sold for 50c each.

Type B has no alternative uses and zero scrap value, but 200 units can be used for the Bellville job. In addition it will be necessary to buy 3000 units of Type C at R10 each for the Bellville contract.

Both jobs will take exactly one year.

The Managing Director asks you to consider which of the two alternatives is most profitable.

Draw up a table showing the opportunity costs involved in each.

What advice would you give?

(50%)

NAMIBIA GENERAL

July to Dec

1977



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

225

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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CAPE TOWN, 1 JULY 1977

[No. 5625

DEPARTMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No 1174

1 Julie 1977

No 1174

1 July 1977.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word --

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information --

No 95 van 1977 Wysigingswet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1977

No 95 of 1977 South West Africa Constitution Amendment Act, 1977

MODERATE AFRICAN COUNTRIES GIVE NOD

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — Moderate African countries claimed a victory at the United Nations yesterday in their battle to win support for the latest Western proposals on SWA/Namibia.

The proposals were endorsed on Tuesday by the political committee of the Organisation of African Unity, now meeting in Libreville, Gabon, against the earlier expectations of even some of the Western countries themselves.

Swapo, which is recognised by the OAU and the UN as the "sole authentic representative" of the people of SWA/Namibia, has vigorously opposed the West's proposals, claiming that they contained no acceptable solution to the dispute over the territory.

And UN bodies like the Council for Namibia, and a sizeable number of radical African governments whose opinions normally sway the African group at the UN, had also opposed the Western plan, albeit behind closed doors.

The endorsement of the Western proposals came about as a result of a campaign by countries such as Sudan, Egypt, Zaire, Togo, Morocco, the Ivory Coast, Gabon and Senegal and by energetic bilateral approaches from Western countries, especially the United States.

It is the first time in several years that moderate opinion in the African group at the UN has emerged triumphant on an issue of major importance.

While observers were wary of reading too much into the moderate victory, they believe it could prove to be a significant factor at the UN in the future.

Losing faith

It seems that Africa is at last losing faith in the doctrinaire radicals, the "staring" marxists, and what the Americans might call the knee-jerk militants, an African diplomat remarked.

For Swapo the OAU endorsement of the Western initiative has come as a dreadful shock. It means a substantial reduction in Swapo's status as an infallible liberation movement whose every whim was indulged by the African group.

Swapo

And it probably means that Swapo will be forced by majority pressure in the African group and by international public opinion to take part in a process of independence for SWA/Namibia which it can only resent deeply.

Among other things, the Western proposals would oblige Swapo to take part in free, democratic elections — elections which a wide body of opinion both inside SWA/Namibia and at the UN believe Swapo would lose overwhelmingly.

Ambiguity

While there still appears to be some ambiguity on the issue, Swapo looks as if it is going to have to agree to the release of some of the 1,000 Swapo dissidents

Victory

STAR 30/6/77

for

225

'Big 5'

SWA plan

now being held without trial in Zambia and Tanzania in exchange for the release of prisoners by South Africa.

The influence of these dissidents, among them some of the most eloquent men in Swapo, on the outcome of an election in SWA/Namibia, could be profound.

There was no comment today from the UN Council for Namibia on the endorsement of the Western proposals by the OAU.

Oligopoly analysis lacks the precision of a theory of pure competition or theory of monopoly since oligopoly covers a wide range of different market cases so that of oligopoly mode shared in the same really is absurd necessitate a high concentration, dilution of the profit maximum, the long-run considerations (price, product, here, the degree of itself in different

27/77 NIMERCURY (225)
Owambo will have its own force

WINDHOEK — Owambo in South West Africa would develop its own fully-fledged defence force that would comprise at least 1000 well trained soldiers, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, the Owambo Chief Minister, said at a flag-raising ceremony at Oluno, near Ondangwa, on Thursday.

Addressing the first 85 professional soldiers who had been trained by the South African forces in Owambo, he said the people of Owambo were prepared to fight to the last man against communism perpetrated by Swapo.

There was already excellent co-operation between Owambo soldiers and the South African security forces, he said.

These troops should, if at all possible, be trained in all aspects of warfare.

"The people of Sam Nujoma in Luanda say he is helping us. But our

help comes from nowhere except from God.

"That is why we are prepared to fight to the last man against communism, brought into the country by Swapo," he said.

He accepted the good intentions of the South African forces in training his men.

"They would not be training our soldiers if they did not regard us as their friends and if they did not want to help us against the communist onslaught on our border," he said.

He had also been told that the Owambo troops had seen action together with the South African forces and that the South Africans had developed a great deal of respect for the Ovambos.

"Your action with the South African forces is the first line of defence of civilisation and the Christian society in this part of Africa," he said. —(Sapa.)

construct a variety of feature, not persons. It imply. It would decisions which degree of try, strength short-run vs of considerations tion, and even all manifest

bitrary. There

built-into them. important in oligopoly cial case of (1883) y defined rival

of the oligopolists'

Perfect mobility.

Any classification is no clear-cut

The following section For a closer look theory, students oligopoly - 2 see Edgeworth (1897) reaction (see Ma

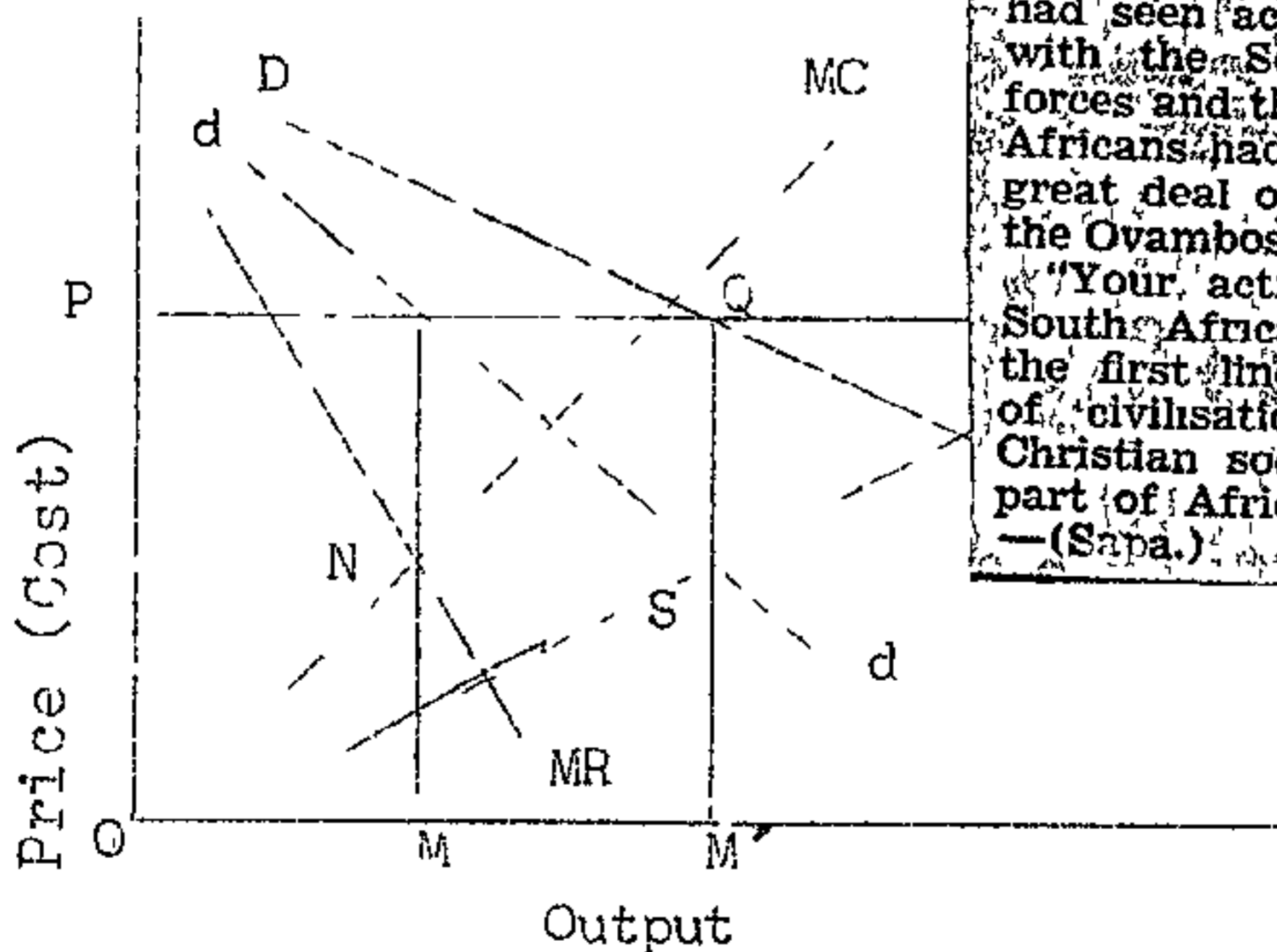
1. PURE (UNDIFFERENTIATED)

Assume 2 sellers ... Prices must

Price will cost and de

(a) ASSUME - Identical

" - Market Divided Equally



The total demand for the product is shown by the demand schedule DD. The line dd shows the demand curve for each of the two firms and is halfway between the DD curve and the vertical axis (i.e. it bisects any line such as PQ). MC is the marginal cost curve of each firm, and it cuts each firm's marginal revenue curve (based on dd) at N. Each firm will, therefore, produce the amount OM and sell it at price OP. It can be shown that the total output of the two firms together, and the price of their product, will in this situation be the same as if there were only one firm in the industry with a monopoly. M'C' is the marginal cost curve of a single firm twice as big as each of the two firms in the duopoly. It is drawn on the assumption that no

4.

18. We define an inferior good as one with

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

RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, July 2, 1977.

Four terrorists die in border skirmishes

STAFF REPORTER

SOUTH AFRICAN security forces killed four terrorists in skirmishes in the operational area last month, a SADF spokesman said in Pretoria.

Three other terrorists were wounded, including one by the Owambo Home Guard.

The spokesman said activity in the operational area was presently of low intensity and was characterised by the continued efforts of Swapo to mount a smear campaign — a typical propaganda technique of terrorism — to avoid security forces, and to intimidate local inhabitants.

A continuous propaganda offensive was in progress against security forces.

Renewed terrorist activity was apparent in the eastern Caprivi and there were also periodic provocations from over the international border, the spokesman said.

The following incidents were reported in June:

June 2: Sporadic enemy fire on security forces

which attacked an enemy base, killing three terrorists, wounding one and seizing weapons and ammunition. The Owambo Home Guard routed 15 terrorists, wounding one.

June 3: Security forces clashed with 19 terrorists. One terrorist was wounded and captured. The others fled.

June 4: Security forces killed one terrorist in an ambush.

June 6: A local resident was seriously injured by a terrorist handgrenade.

June 7: Terrorists tried to ambush security force logistic vehicles in the border area, but fled when fire was returned.

June 8: An Owambo Home Guard patrol wounded one terrorist and captured another.

June 15: Terrorists abducted three men, four women and three children. The women and children were released later.

June 16: Four local residents were wounded in a mine incident.

3. Cause farmers' incomes to rise.
4. Lead to a reduction in the supply of wheat.
5. None of the above.

22. Consider the following statements :

- (A) The cobweb model is based on the assumption that price in year t determines quantity supplied in year $t+1$.
- (B) The supply curve of agricultural products is likely to be elastic in the short run.

1. A is correct because B is correct.
2. B is correct because A is correct.
3. Both A and B are correct but there is no casual relationship.
4. Neither A nor B is correct.
5. A is correct but B is incorrect.

23. One reason why the quantity demanded of a good tends to fall as its price rises is

1. The increase in price shifts the supply curve upwards.
2. The increase in price shifts the demand curve downwards.
3. At higher prices suppliers are willing to supply less.
4. People feel poorer and cut down on their use of the good.
5. Demand has to fall to restore equilibrium after a price rise.

TABLE 8: EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY RACE AND PROVINCE: 1965, 1969 AND 1973

(A) REGULAR EMPLOYEES

RACE	PROVINCE	EMPLOYMENT		AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS
		August 1965	August 1969	
AFRICAN	CAPE	113 574	106 963	
	NATAL	164 963	169 917	
	TRANSVAAL	287 434	289 071	
	O.F.S.	144 382	142 524	
	R.S.A.	710 353	708 470	
ASIAN	CAPE	84	106	
	NATAL	5 223	4 356	
	TRANSVAAL	47	40	
	O.F.S.	-	-	
	R.S.A.	5 354	4 502	
COLOURED	CAPE	101 960	99 456	
	NATAL	419	242	
	TRANSVAAL	927	925	
	O.F.S.	2 165	1 850	
	R.S.A.	105 471	102 473	
WHITE	CAPE	6 865	7 356	
	NATAL	1 839	2 202	
	TRANSVAAL	3 206	4 008	
	O.F.S.	796	1 057	
	R.S.A.	12 706	14 623	
ALL RACES	CAPE	222 483	213 881	
	NATAL	172 444	176 712	
	TRANSVAAL	291 614	294 044	
	O.F.S.	147 343	145 431	
	R.S.A.	833 884	830 068	

Swapo leader backs West's bid on SWA

CAPE TIMES
4/7/77
225

LIBREVILLE. — Western efforts to achieve peaceful settlements to conflict in Southern Africa yesterday received the support of Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma as far as SWA (Namibia) is concerned, but were again rebuffed by a Rhodesian nationalist leader.

Mr Nujoma told the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit that the efforts of five members of the United Nations Security Council — Britain, the United States, Canada, West Germany and France — were "appreciated"

He did warn them mildly not to try to bypass the United Nations position on the question, which is for South Africa to withdraw from the territory, and insisted that until the UN Council on Namibia controlled the process of decolonization there, he would "never issue any order for Swapo freedom fighters to lay down their arms"

Climate

But he said that "in order to bring a negotiated settlement for Namibia, a peaceful climate must be created first and foremost, because there is hostility, there is racial hatred, deliberately caused by South Africa"

His encouragement for the initiative of the "contact" group, which has been echoed by the OAU at its ministerial council meeting here last week, was in marked contrast to the attitude of the Rhodesian nationalist Mr Robert Mugabe towards the

Anglo-American settlement plans for his country.

Mr Mugabe, joint leader of the Patriotic Front with Mr Joshua Nkomo, told a press conference here that he was due to meet the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, again in about a week's time

But he said he did not expect anything new on the Anglo-American plan for a peaceful transfer to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

"However differently presented this Anglo-American scheme may be at this time, the British have in the past failed to offer anything that attempts to satisfy the one cardinal demand of the Patriotic Front — the immediate and effective transfer of real power to the people of Zimbabwe," he said.

Mr Mugabe said he was here "to give exclusive emphasis to the armed struggle as the primary method for attaining liberation and real independence", adding that it was "very, very important for us" that the OAU should recognize the Front as "the only liberation movement in Rhodesia"

Conference sources said, however, that with this year's summit showing signs of being

dominated by so-called moderate states, sole recognition along the lines already taken by the frontline countries — Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Tanzania — must be doubtful

None of the front-line states is so far represented by their heads of state at the summit. — Sapa-Reuter

				8,68	15,85			
				98,77	148,99			
				140,36	122,90			
				118,04				
				-14,2	-9,4			
				-24,0	-2,9			
				-19,7	-19,0			
				-19,3				
				-10,7	-13,9			
				-10,5	-17,2			
				-12,4				
				-14,6	-2,8			
				7,2	19,7			
				25,0	32,8			
				15,1				
				-3,9	2,5			
				0,8	-1,3			
				-0,5				
				1 588	92 850			
				5 587	2 139			
				3 217	56			
				11 799				
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				263 100	120 448			
				726 768				

general

the problem that an a something last of uth f some tal ly at Europe ly good

a are. are on ntry, major h ere the e ere nt

Zambia won't free Swapo rebels

The Star's Africa News Service

President Kaunda has stated.

former information secretary, Mr. Andreas Shipanga, accused the Swapo leadership under Mr. Sam Nujoma of tribalism, inefficiency and withholding arms from guerrillas in the field.

LUSAKA — Zambia was not prepared to release Swapo dissidents in exchange for the freeing of SWA/Namibia political prisoners held by South Africa because there was "no comparison" between detentions here and those in South Africa, Zambian

He was commenting in an exclusive interview on South Africa and the Turnhalle's position that Swapo prisoners would only be released in SWA/Namibia if Swapo dissidents in Tanzania and Zambia were released.

"We have about 900 Swapo dissidents," President Kaunda said. "Some have decided to go to Angola (about 100), about 400 have decided to rejoin Swapo, and about 300 have decided to become refugees."

The group which elected for refugee status are understood to have rejected their Swapo membership. About 200 of them were moved from the Swapo camp at Mboroma in northern Zambia to Mehebe, a United Nations-funded refugee

Mr. Shipanga and 10 companions, including labour secretary Mr. Solomon Mfima and two officials of the party's militant youth wing, were detained here.

Mr. Shipanga secured a writ of habeas corpus but the group was moved to Tanzania before it could be served. Court orders to the Zambian Government to try to bring him back were unsuccessful.

that the student and perhaps the student ad collection of research procedures and res... The next problem has I think been raised el... problem of research and its application. of the basis on which projects were to be e... the best method would be concentra... dispersion of funds for lots of di... to be said for concentrating on pe... and rather vague topic was the sug... crisis in the social sciences or t... Africa in the last 20 years, that... kind. We talked about the proble... applied research, the validity of... the undergraduate level, the psych... and intellectuals who have left Sou... decided anything at the end of this... for us.

Group 3: Nic van der Merwe

We of course came to some momentous few themes starting with our instru... We identified some of the gaps by s... who are not here. We noted, for... medics but there is only one scient... biologists/zoologists and people of... pected to be here, are not. This... our part and perhaps self-selection... about the problems of research topi... we noted that probably the biggest... with bricks, but rather with legal a... problems are of those people who are... and common law research and those pe... any psychologists. From this we mo... only neuro-psychiatrist attending th... is only one Coloured psychiatrist in... are in fact many Black psychiatrists... name, witch doctors. There was a g...

'blended medicine' - community mental health - which incorporates the traditional structures by incorporating some of the traditional practitioners.



After years in exile, having a drink in a Windhoek bar are Emil Appolus (left) and Jariretundu Kozonguizi.

The sons come home to a new challenge

STAR 6/7/77 225

WINDHOEK — He is tall and thin. In an informal country, he always dresses smartly, although money is tight. He struggles to pay the bills, but he is a happy man. He is home at long last.

"I feel I belong," says 42-year-old Mr Emil Appolus. "I revel in the familiar sights and sounds. It gives me great joy to meet my relatives, just country folk, down on the farm near Vaalgras."

He returned to SWA/Namibia in January after 17 years as a political exile.

A-founder of the South

● The political thaw in SWA/Namibia is bringing back exiles who have spent years out in the cold. CLIVE COWLEY of The Star's Africa News Service reports. . . .

anyhow He is disillusioned with politics

"We've grown cynical," he says "We've seen the ugly side of politics in Africa."

Instead, he founded and edits a political and economic review called the "Times of Namibia". He lives in a hotel with his wife, Zainab, a British citizen who is half Egyptian and half Sudanese.

His children from a previous marriage are in foreign schools with UN scholarships.

"I hope we will be able to buy or build a house in a pleasant suburb by the time we have saved the money," he says. For the suburbs are still racially

partly after he was reminded that his job in the pro-SWA/Namibia Foundation precluded party politics.

Mr Jariretundu Kozonguizi, back in Windhoek after 17 years in exile, says frankly that he is hard up. He had to abandon his practice as a barrister in London when he became legal adviser to the Herero delegation at the Turnhalle.

He left behind his estranged wife and his eight-year-old daughter.

"I live as a boarder in the black township of Katutura," he says "I have no choice, as I have little money. It is crowded and inconvenient. In a certain sense, though, it is a good thing. I am in contact with ordinary people."

When he lived in London, he rented a flat in Swiss Cottage, practised law in the Inner Temple.



STAR

6/7/77

(225)

West Africa People's Organisation, he was its first Secretary for Information and Publicity, a job he held for five years in Dar es Salaam while he travelled the world.

Quit

He quit to become Associate Political Affairs Officer on the staff of the United Nations Commission for Namibia in New York.

Mr Appolus was living in London, where he had gone into business as a publisher and public relations consultant, when Swapo expelled him last August. It objected to his contacts with Turnhalle leaders.

After the daily pain and frustration of exile, he returned home with alacrity when he was given the chance, indemnified against prosecution for his illegal departure

"It was not that I thought the Turnhalle had all the answers," he says. "Nor that I had turned against the original, laudable policies formulated in Swapo I simply wanted to go home."

"Cynical"

He felt the Turnhalle with all its imperfections was part of a peaceful progression towards independence. Swapo had gone badly astray, on the other hand, under its external leadership.

It was intolerant and violent. Its President, Sam Nujoma, was "a buffoon."

Like all the returned exiles, Mr Appolus feels little inclination to involve himself in politics, not in a prominent role

segregated.

Experience

With his experience as a publisher and journalist, he thinks he will eventually be able to make a contribution as a civil servant or diplomat, once the territory becomes an independent state

His partner in the "Times of Namibia" is Dr Mburumba Kerina, also a returned exile, who is Director of Information and Communications in the pro-SWA/Namibia foundation.

Dr Kerina recently also established a secretarial school for black and brown girls in downtown Windhoek.

He was the first exile, the first petitioner to appear personally at the UN, the first student to go abroad, the first to obtain a doctorate and the first to become a university professor.

He was also the first Namibian diplomat in, curiously enough, the Liberian mission to the UN

Furthermore, he claims it was he who persuaded Liberia and Ethiopia to haul South Africa before the world court to account for its continued presence in the territory.

"Grateful"

The 45-year-old Dr Kerina says "After 23 difficult years in exile, I was grateful to be able to return home before my mother died, to show her the son she had produced."

His mother died this year at 74. She was a strong woman who influenced him profoundly. He was a 16-year-old schoolboy when she sent him a biography of Kwame Nkrumah

With it she sent a note: "Don't you want to follow his example?"

In fact, he eventually went to Lincoln University in the United States, where Nkrumah had studied, for his BA degree

with political science and sociology as majors. He obtained his doctorate in Indonesia.

Back home he had been prominent in early moves to establish a movement for national liberation. In exile he kept in touch. A founder of Swapo in 1961, like Mr Appolus, he was its first chairman.

He parted company with Swapo in 1973 after differences with Sam Nujoma and his associates

Afterwards he tried to unify the liberation movement in various shapes and forms, but parties like the South West Africa National United Front never got off the ground.

He eventually became professor of African-American studies at the City University of New York.

Dr Kerina came home when he sensed that South Africa was launching, however haltingly, "a movement of major importance which would lead to independence for my country."

Return

His wife Jane is still in New York, a university lecturer and black American, she recently visited Windhoek for three weeks. She will soon return to stay

Their four children — two boys and two girls — will continue their education, at school and university, in the United States

Dr Kerina is meanwhile living in a three-star hotel in Windhoek.

As he sits in his city office, behind a desk with three telephones, he smiles when he is asked about the future.

Says the man who claims credit for coining the name Namibia "I am ready to serve my people in whatever capacity they feel I can be useful"

He recently resigned as vice-chairman of a steering committee which had been formed to unite moderates in a non-racial

The founder president of the South West Africa National Union, the 45-year-old Mr Kozongulzi was active in exile politics for seven years, during which time he visited countries in the east and west.

Afterwards he concentrated on his legal career. As recently as last year, just before he returned home, Swapo made use of his services

Mr Kozongulzi came home as he believed he could play a part in "the changes to come" As an exile he had seen the situation as a threat to world peace, but he returned to "a relaxed situation where people are treated as human beings."

Back room

His future role? It will only be in politics if he is "pushed into it." He would rather take a back-room job in the civil service. He believes people like himself, with professional qualifications, will give the State stability

Mr Lucky Shoopala lives in Oshakati. He is in the Owambo Department of Finance, using qualifications — office administration and accountancy — obtained at universities in Moscow and Cairo.

"When I went into exile," he says, "blacks couldn't even shake hands with whites, or sit at the same table. We do this now"

The founder Secretary-General of Swapo, Mr Jacob Kuhanewa, works as a clerk at Oshakati state hospital. He was crippled during his exile.

Mr Silas Shikongo (36) is a clerk in the Owambo Government, after 14 years in exile, during which he was trained in Egypt as a guerilla. He was a military quartermaster for Swapo

Not the only exiles to return, they will not be the last either. Inevitably the day must dawn, they believe, when all the "brothers" are home again

Behind-the-scenes negotiations by Church

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Prospects for a peaceful settlement in SWA / Namibia improved greatly here today as church leaders prepared to submit a compromise formula.

The move could break the deadlock between the South African Government and the militant South West Africa People's Organisation.

It came after Swapo had rejected the settlement proposals formulated in talks between Pretoria and Western countries represented in the United Nations Security Council.

The compromise proposals would carry considerable weight with all parties in the dispute as the churches claim a combined membership of about 600 000 people or 71 percent of the population.

Contacts

The church leaders had behind-the-scenes contacts in O'wambo with the Commissioner-General for Indigenous Peoples, Mr Jan de Wet, and in Taramba with the Swapo vice-president, Mr Meshak Muyonzo, before they decided to make their move.

HOPEES

STAR 5/7/77

225

IN NEW

SWA bid

itself to short-term works up to the year

The compromise contains elements of the proposals worked out between Pretoria and the West.

It was learnt that the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Rik Botha, would visit Windhoek shortly, possibly as early as Friday, for talks with the churches.

The United Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Anglican Church and the Roman Catholic Church will propose that:

- A 12-man council should be appointed with equal representation for the UN and Pretoria, to control the self-determination process.

- The council should appoint co-administrators, one from each side, to organise and supervise elections for a Constituent Assembly.

Practical

- The co-administrators should re-organise the administration, although civil servants at present in the territory would stay for practical reasons.

- On the advice of the Joint Council, the South African State President should repeal repressive and discriminatory laws to ensure freedom of movement, assembly and speech in the elections.

- Political prisoners should be released and political exiles allowed to return prior to elections.

- A phased withdrawal of South African forces should begin, with the UN or neutral powers allowed to station a peace-keeping force in the territory.

- The Constituent Assembly should draft a constitution for the territory, with further elections to follow, in terms of the constitution, for a government to lead the territory into independence.

The compromise formula will probably satisfy Swapo, political observers believe, in its demands for South African withdrawal prior to elections.

SA appoints judge to run SWA

CAPE TIMES
7/7/77

225

PRETORIA. — Mr Justice M T Steyn has been appointed Administrator-General of South West Africa, the Department of the Prime Minister announced here last night.

The announcement said:

“With a view to the eventual attainment of independence by the territory of South West Africa, the State President has decided to appoint an administrator-general to administer the territory during the transitional period

“The Honourable Mr Justice M T Steyn of the Free State Division of the Supreme

Justice M T Steyn is Administrator-General

Court in being appointed as Administrator-General and his powers and functions will be set out by proclamation”

Mr Justice Steyn was born in the Free State in 1920 and obtained his LL B degree at the University of Cape Town in 1944

He saw military service during World War II as a lieutenant in the Sixth South African Division which formed part of the Fifth United States Army under the overall command of General

Mark Clarke of the United States.

After the war he remained in Italy as “military law officer to assist with the repatriation of war material from the central Mediterranean theatre of war to South Africa”

He returned to South Africa in 1947, was admitted as an advocate to the Free State bar in 1948 and became senior advocate in 1965. He has been judge of the Free State division of the

Supreme Court since 1974

Mr Justice Steyn married Miss Yvonne Maartens in 1949 and they have four children, the eldest of whom, was admitted to the side bar in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Justice Steyn, who is in Cape Town, told the Cape Times last night that he would approach his new appointment without any preconceptions.

“I’ll be like a sheet of blank paper I’ve never been to South West Africa or had anything to do with it. I’ve only been aware of it as an item in the news,” he said.

His only experience of politics has been a vicarious one — his father, Dr Colin Steyn, was Minister of Justice in the Smuts government during World War II.

Mr Justice Steyn said the appointment came as a great surprise. He had considered the offer deeply for about a week before accepting it.

idea of appointing an administrator-general to run the territory during the election process leading up to independence.

Sources close to the government claimed he had been appointed to the key position because he was regarded as a neutral figure in the dispute

Reacting to the appointment, Swapo’s European representative, said from London. “We will regard this appointment as that of an illegal regime”

He said that although Swapo had welcomed Western initiatives to resolve the dispute over South West Africa, little progress could be made until South Africa committed itself to a withdrawal of its troops from the territory. — Sapa and Own Correspondent



Mr Justice Steyn

The Western powers are believed to have backed the

Hunter

SA educ system reinforces the privileged position of Whites and blinds young people to political & economic developments
↳ per cap head

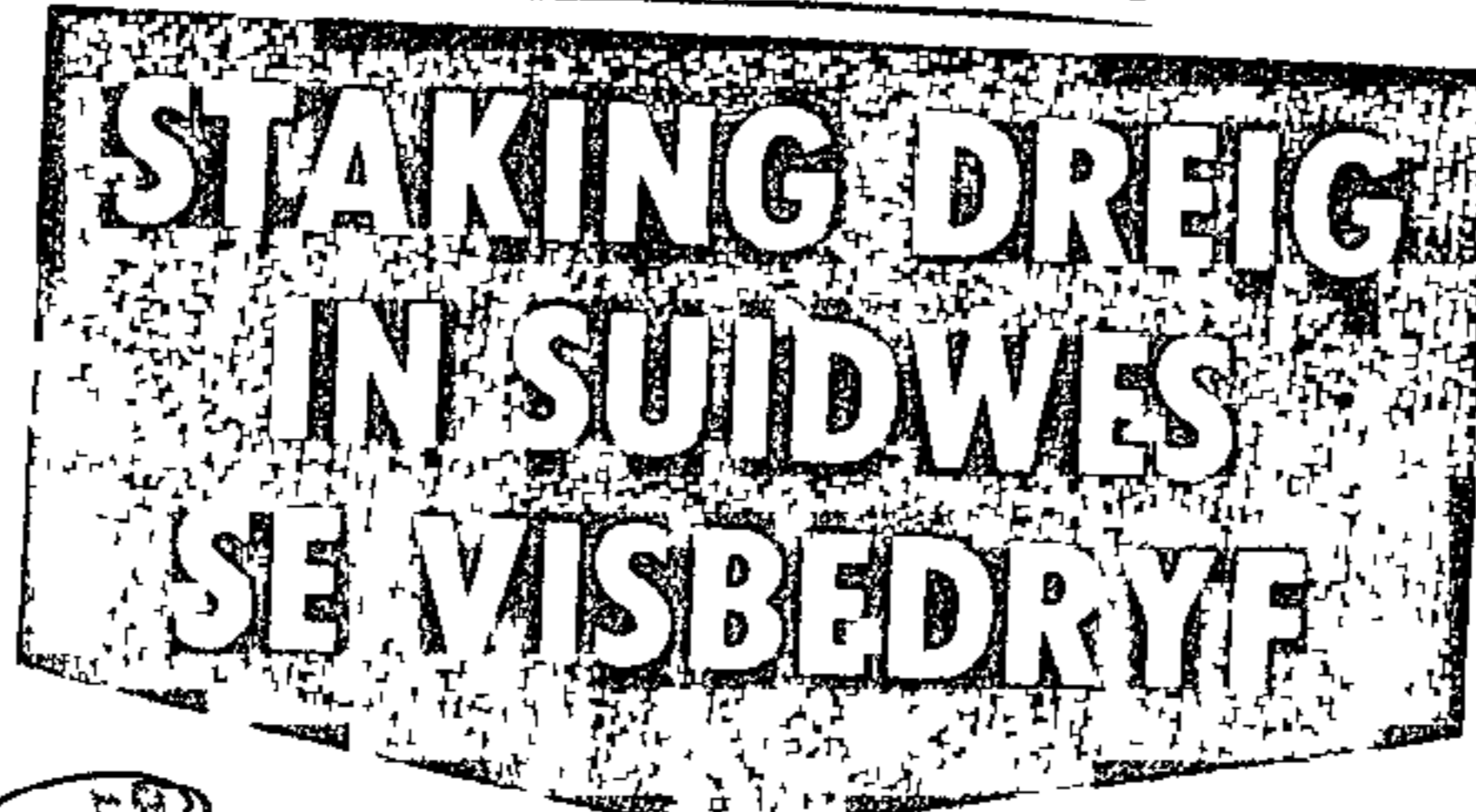
"School syllabuses & textbooks in the social subjects (hist, geog, civics etc.) make it easier for young people to be blind to the forces which operate in the economic & political development of our population to put the white pop at an advantage & others at a disadvantage"

Shs 6.7.77

INTRODUCTION

The Research Workshop was held under the auspices of the Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town, in 1977, and was organised by the Centre.

Participants from UCT, University of the Western Cape, and other institutions from which research staff and students were invited were divided into small groups, each of which was given a task.



Much of the report was impossible to read because of the poor quality of the original documents and the summary description.

In an effort to bridge the gap between the two lists of names, a list of names was taken from the Allergy Clinic, University of Cape Town, and from the list of names of those who were ill.

The Workshop was designed as a series of seminars in the context of a wider discussion of the role of the University should and could be playing in the development of the country.

The Centre for African Studies is grateful to the Harry Oppenheimer Institute for a grant which covered part of the costs of the Workshop.

Report edited by Alide Kooy
Drawings by Robin Palmer
Typed by Valerie Firth

225

Deur BUKS PIETERSEN

WINDHOEK

SUIDWES se belangrike visbedryf staan voor 'n groot krisis. Die rede hiervoor is die onversoenlike houding van die sewe groot visfabrieke in Walvisbaai teenoor meer as agthonderd vissermanne se loon-eise.

Die vissermanne beweer dat hulle nie eens R200 per maand verdien nie. Hulle dreig om te staak as hulle nie meer geld kry nie. As 'n staking nie help nie, gaan hulle die bedryf verlaat en elders werk soek. Mnr Ben van Vuuren, sekretaris van die Vissermansvereniging in Suidwes, sê sy vereniging kan weinig doen om die dreigende uitstappery af te weer.

Die vissermanne het sy vereniging tot Saterdag tyd gegee om met die visfabrieke tot 'n vergelyk te kom, maar om 'n versoeningsraad tussen die vissermanne en die sewentig booteienaars, onder wie die fabriek se ressorteer, saam te stel, sal minstens vier maande duur, sê mnr Van Vuuren.

Die grootste enkele faktor agter die vissermanne se ontevredenheid is die meer as veertig Kommunistiese vissersbote in die vanggebied. Die bote maai dag en nag onder die vis.

Plaaslike vissersbote se maksimum-vangs is sowat 70 ton. Die fabriek betaal die eienaars van die bote R24,28 per ton, en hiervan gaan net R9,13 aan die agt bemanningslede. Dit beteken dat elke man net 96 sent per ton kry.

Volgens mnr Van Vuuren was daar sedert 1974 'n afname van 54 persent in die inkomste van die vissermanne, en in dieselfde tyd was hulle geregtig op 'n verhoging van 120 persent.

Mnr Nico Retief, die burgemeester van Walvisbaai, het vandeeweek aangebied dat die stadsraad as bemiddelaar optree om die vissermanne se griewe onder die aandag van die owerheid te bring.

tea and meals. It contains transcribed the research as well as a brief own written

held at the Workshop in the proximity of the various departments and doctors from the various departments working on malaria with doctors to obtain a whole bundle

some of these connections, research members of the

Step to have jailed journalist freed

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Supreme Court is to be petitioned to order the release of a journalist who was jailed for six months with hard labour for refusing to disclose news sources to the police.

A 35-year-old investigative reporter of the Windhoek Advertiser, Mr Gene Travers, began to serve his sentence yesterday after he had appeared before a magistrate.

The police had demanded that he identify his informants, to assist them in a criminal investigation, after he wrote a story that Government officials were allegedly shooting game indiscriminately in Owambo.

HELICOPTER

The story in The Windhoek Advertiser alleged that Owambo had become a hunting farm for certain officials. It was alleged the culprits included highly placed officials.

The story alleged a prominent personality in Owambo had shot two elephants from a military helicopter, but added that he

had permits to shoot the elephants. The use of military transport for hunting was alleged to be common place.

The story also alleged that 15 dead gemsbok had been found in an unnamed official's camp and that members of a military commando had shot dead four lions without a permit.

ADVOCATE

The Supreme Court is to be petitioned to order that Mr Travers, the reporter who wrote the story and has refused to name his confidential informants, should be released, or that his sentence should be reduced.

The editor of the Windhoek Advertiser, Mr J M Smith, said today that lawyers had been instructed to brief an advocate for a review application to the Supreme Court, which would be heard within three days.

Mr Smith said the prison authorities had refused him permission to supply Mr Travers with clean linen for his bed. Only money was allowed, with which the prison authorities were prepared to buy food, cold drinks and other items.

Mr Travers was doing hard labour. He was entitled to only two visitors a month for a total of 30 minutes.

Natal Mercury 2/7/77

Talks on action in Angola

225

WINDHOEK — The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba had talks yesterday with Security Force officials here on follow-up operations across the Angolan border, but no statement was issued last night.

Pastor Ndjoba said he might be able to issue a statement today.

Earlier he had requested the South African Security Forces to eliminate Swapo terrorist gangs in their bases across the border in Angola.

The latest incident in a series of Swapo acts was an attempt to blow up a power pylon near Ruacana on Saturday.

The pylon, severely damaged, is part of a power line to water pumps at Calueque in southern Angola from where the greater part of Owambo receives its water.

Pastor Ndjoba said a Swapo gang had in the past few weeks terrorised the north-western part of Owambo.

He also mentioned terrorist incidents during the past few months such as the abduction of 121 pupils from a school, the abduction of other citizens and the death of Owambos in landmine explosions. — (Sapa.)

113/7/71

ALL POINTS ON SWA 'CAN BE MET NOW'

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Mercury Africa Bureau

WENDHOEK — The Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, said yesterday that it was now possible to meet all the basic outstanding points which had been the object of the South West African dispute for the past 30 years.

This could be done provided reason and fairness prevailed, he told newsmen after a two and a half-hour meeting with the Turnhalle constitution committee.

Mr. Botha said he had briefed the Turnhalle delegates on the latest position regarding the possibility of an internationally acceptable solution for South West Africa.

"Now we have to wait for developments before we meet the Turnhalle again to continue our discussions"

Asked about further negotiations between the South African Government and the Western Powers, Mr. Botha said this was a continuing process but no date had yet been set for more talks

On the question of a possible meeting with SWA church leaders Mr. Botha said: "Naturally we are always willing to inform those who are interested fully and honestly about what is happening"

"But when it comes to negotiations I negotiate with the Turnhalle," he said

The constitution committee continued with its meeting after Mr. Botha flew back to Pretoria yesterday. Speaking after the meeting last night, the chairman, Mr. Dirk Pludge said the committee would discuss the proposed free elections for the territory this week.

"We will discuss the basis on which the elections should take place and our decisions will be forwarded to the Administrator-General as recommendations," he said

that he was using the word housing as a verb in is tied up very nicely with the whole emic. Certain stresses or certain situations But once the stress for that particular sample the influenza epidemic passed, the rules remain of context with the condition which created ew problems. He discussed the work they were er the level for home ownership schemes, s really valid to impose White middle-class using. UPRU is also looking at facili- trying to make models for projections and of several very general problems which I am erms of actually getting something done about tion' that we talk so much about but which et under way. He spoke of the problems of finding solutions and the need to concen-

poloogy we heard about the work that they e and function of social groups, rather Department ranges from social organisations structure in the Holiday Inn in Woodstock. at group identity formation in terms of ally for the Cape Malay community here

For example he has been looking at different backgrounds and different sub- ne area in terms of the Group Areas Act, your community'. Dr. Whisson has been at arise there and the sort of needs. e: they have managed to get a creche pro- managed to do something about female nt in the area.

Death call in Swapo trials

D. D. 157/222

WINDHOEK — The State yesterday asked for the death sentence to be imposed on four Swapo members convicted in two separate trials of participating in terrorist activities in South West Africa.

The convicted men are Mr Ruben Itengula, Mr Michael Shikongo and Mr Lazarus Guiteb in the one case, and Mr Benjamin Uulenga in the other.

Armed police stood by and checked scores of Swapo supporters as they filed into the court after a brief placard demonstration outside.

Mr Itengula was convicted of infiltrating South West Africa from Angola between May and July last year, armed with a Russian-made rifle, handgrenades and bullets.

Mr Shikongo and Mr Guiteb aided Mr Itengula and another insurgent, Mr Johnny Angula.

In the other case, the court found that Mr Uulenga — a Russian trained fighter — wounded a policeman in an ambush last year and fired at an Air Force helicopter. He crossed the border into South West Africa armed with an AK-47 and two rocket-launchers.

Leading evidence to compound the seriousness of the charges, Capt G. Strydom of the Security Police said that during the past 18 months Swapo terrorists were responsible for 62 murders and 101 attempts to murder and mutilate people in the northern part of the territory; 101 landmine explosions; robberies which netted goods to the value of R117 000 in 21 raids, the abduction of 216 people, and five cases of sabotage that caused about R78 000 damage.

Sentence will be passed today. — DDC

Swapo man missing

15/7/77

225

WINDHOEK — Swapo's secretary-general, Mr Othniel Ali Kaakunga, has gone missing and may have fled from South West Africa.

He has not been seen for about two weeks, and it is understood he may have crossed the border into Botswana with three other students.

Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, Swapo's publicity secretary, said he had no confirmation that Mr Kaakunga had fled the country.

"We never suspected he wanted to leave the country, and we still doubt whether the rumours are true," he added. — DDC.

D.D. 16/7/77

Walk-out crisis at Turnhalle (225)

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle constitution committee faces a major crisis this weekend following the shock walk-out from the conference by the Baster delegation led by Dr Ben Africa.

Dr Africa walked out after the committee declined to discuss the proposed ethnic elections for Rehoboth ordered by Pretoria.

In a hard-hitting statement, Dr Africa condemned the announcement of the ethnic election and said it was a blatant violation of the assurance that the people of SWA would decide their own future in free national elections.

The committee decided the election was an internal affair for the Basters to decide and declined to discuss the Baster motion that the elections be postponed.

Dr Africa said the Government's action con-

firmed the suspicions that the Turnhalle was a futile exercise.

He said it also confirmed that South Africa was still interfering in SWA and was indifferent about the future of an internationally acceptable solution for the territory.

Accusing the Government of divide-and-rule tactics and a dictatorial manner, Dr Africa said the Basters had no choice but to mobilise the people against the agents of South Africa.

He warned the proposed ethnic elections could affect the initiative of the five Western powers.

In Pretoria, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, denied the accusations.

The Rehoboth elections had nothing to do with the proposed elections for a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution for the territory, and Dr Africa knew it, Mr Botha said.

Basters walk out of the Turnhalle

Political Staff

THE Baster delegation to the Turnhalle constitution committee has suspended its participation in the talks and made a blistering attack on fundamental points in Government policy for South West Africa/Namibia

The delegation walked out after the committee refused to discuss the proposed Baster elections

"We have been led to believe that the South African Government is in agreement with the Western powers that ethnic elections are out, especially if they take place before the election of a constituent assembly for the territory," a statement issued by the delegation leader, Dr Ben Africa, said

Sapa reports that the Baster delegation introduced a motion in the committee requesting the Turnhalle to ask the South African Government to postpone the elections for a new chief and legislative assembly for the Baster territory.

The committee decided that this was an internal matter for the Basters to

decide and declined to discuss the motion

The Baster delegation walked out of the conference chamber.

Dr Africa said afterwards he had seen no further purpose in remaining.

His delegation would not return to the committee until the committee agreed to discuss the proposed elections

WALKED OUT

"We regard this as a suspension of our participation until the committee decided to talk about our problems," he said

The committee adjourned early for the day after the Baster delegation had walked out. No statement was issued

Dr Africa and the chairman of the conference, Mr Dirk Mudge, were later reported to be in private consultation.

The South African Government was already diluting the authority of the appointed administrator-general for SWA/Namibia by announcing Baster elections before a constituent assembly had been elected

for the territory, Dr Africa said in his statement.

Dr Africa, also leader of the ruling Bastervereniging in the Baster Council, said he deplored the announcement by the Government that there would be elections.

He said the Secretary for the Department of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations, Mr J H T Mills, had informed the Baster Council on Thursday that the Government had decided to proceed with elections for a new chief and a legislative assembly for the Basters.

The statement, signed by Mr A L Strauss, Mr C F Junius and Mr P J Mouton together with Dr Africa, said the details of the proposed Baster election had been worked out with a minority faction within the Baster Council — the Bevrydingsparty (Freedom Party).

"We also find it strange and misleading that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha — as a member of the Cabinet — did not mention a word about elections for Reho-

both during his talks with the Turnhalle on July 12," the statement said

"On the contrary, we have been led to believe that the South African Government is in agreement with the Western powers that ethnic elections are out, especially if they take place before the election for a constituent assembly for the territory"

The Government's actions had confirmed the suspicion that "the Turnhalle meant nothing to the Government which regarded it as a futile exercise"

INTERFERING

South Africa was still interfering in the affairs of South West Africa/Namibia. The Government did not care about the future international recognition of South West Africa/Namibia

"We have no alternative but to mobilise the Basters of Rehoboth against the agents of the South African Government who have no loyalty towards South West Africa," the statement said

Walk-out crisis at Turnhalle

16/7/77

225

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In Pretoria, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, denied the accusations.

The Rehoboth elections had nothing to do with the proposed elections for a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution for the territory, and Dr Africa knew it, Mr. Botha said.

MR MUDGE . . . before
end of the year.

D. D. 18/7/77

225

Election in SWA soon?

CAPE TOWN — In a statement that may have a significant bearing on the SWA dispute, the chairman of the Turnhalle constitutional conference, Mr Dirk Mudge, said at Omaruru at the weekend that a general election could be held in SWA before the end of the year.

Speaking at the Turnhalle meeting, Mr Mudge said it was essential for SWA-Namibians to demonstrate their support for the Turnhalle in the elections as it was their only hope for peace in the territory. Mr Mudge's speech is seen as a stiffening of the Turnhalle to the position of the West which wants the elections delayed until at least the end of 1978 so as to give Swapo time to establish itself in the territory.

Observers felt yesterday that the Turnhalle which has accepted — through the offices of the South African Government, the main demands of the West — now wishes to set the pace of the forthcoming election itself and so take the initiative. Mr Mudge's statement may raise new problems for the South African Government which has already agreed in principle on an electoral dispensation for the territory with the Western intermediaries in the dispute.

The electoral timetable is seen as critical to an acceptable solution, and if the Turnhalle insists on an election too soon, it was said, the success of the present round of negotiations may be undermined. — DDC.

N. Mercury 19/5/77

Turnhalle

plans for

elections

225

WINDHOEK—Plans for Turnhalle strategy and policy in free elections for a constituent assembly for South West Africa were published here yesterday.

The plans provide for individual political parties among Turnhalle delegations to be maintained and respected

A central committee consisting of leaders of the 11 delegations or their appointed deputies, as well as the chairman of the constitutional conference, would establish policy and strategy.

It would pass resolutions on policy and executive matters by consensus.

Among matters within its jurisdiction would be recommendations concerning the Turnhalle election fund; financial aid to Turnhalle delegations; the appointment of temporary officials to help with the registration of voters; compilation of an election manifesto, and appointment of speakers during the election campaign.

Turnhalle candidates and representatives to the constituent assembly would be appointed in the manner approved in the Turnhalle constitution for members of the national assembly.

Steps could be taken against candidates who did not abide by a mutual agreement among Turnhalle delegations. -- (Sapa)



725

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
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VOL. 145]

PRETORIA 22 JULIE 1977
22 JULY 1977

[No. 5682

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
No R 150, 1977

**DAMARA- VERTEENWOORDIGENDE
OWERHEID**

Nademaal die Damaravolk in die gebied Suidwes-Afrika versoek het dat 'n Verteenwoordigende Owerheid vir die Damaravolk ingestel word en dat voorsiening gemaak word vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan,

En nademaal dit wenslik geag word om aan sodanige versoek te voldoen;

So is dit dat ek kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), hierby soos volg verklaar

DEEL I

DIE VERTEENWOORDIGENDE OWERHEID

Instelling van Verteenwoordigende Owerheid

1. 'n Verteenwoordigende Owerheid vir die Damaravolk vir die gebied omskryf in Bylae B by Goewermentskennisgewing 2428 van 1972, wat bekend sal staan as die Damara- Verteenwoordigende Owerheid (hierna die Verteenwoordigende Owerheid genoem), word hierby ingestel

Samestelling van die Verteenwoordigende Owerheid

2. Die Verteenwoordigende Owerheid bestaan uit hoogstens 46 lede as volg aangewys,

- (a) Negentien lede ten opsigte van Damaraland,
- (b) vyf lede ten opsigte van die landdrostdistrik Grootfontein,
- (c) vyf lede ten opsigte van die landdrostdistrik Windhoek,
- (d) vier lede ten opsigte van die landdrostdistrik Gobabis,
- (e) twee lede ten opsigte van die landdrostdistrik Otjiwarongo;
- (f) twee lede ten opsigte van die landdrostdistrik Keetmanshoop,
- (g) twee lede ten opsigte van die landdrostdistrik Tsumeb;
- (h) twee lede ten opsigte van die landdrostdistrik Walvisbaai,
- (i) een lid ten opsigte van die landdrostdistrik Swakopmund,
- (j) een lid ten opsigte van die landdrostdistrik Karibib;
- (k) een lid ten opsigte van die landdrostdistrik Outjo,

61799—A

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa
No. R. 150, 1977

DAMARA REPRESENTATIVE AUTHORITY

Whereas the Damara Nation in the Territory of South-West Africa has requested that a Representative Authority be established for the Damara Nation and that provision be made for matters incidental thereto;

And whereas it is deemed desirable to comply with such request;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby declare as follows:

PART 1

THE REPRESENTATIVE AUTHORITY

Establishment of Representative Authority

1. A Representative Authority for the Damara Nation is hereby established for the area defined in Schedule B to Government Notice 2428 of 1972, to be known as the Damara Representative Authority (hereinafter referred to as the Representative Authority)

Constitution of Representative Authority

2. The Representative Authority shall consist of not more than 46 members designated in the following manner:

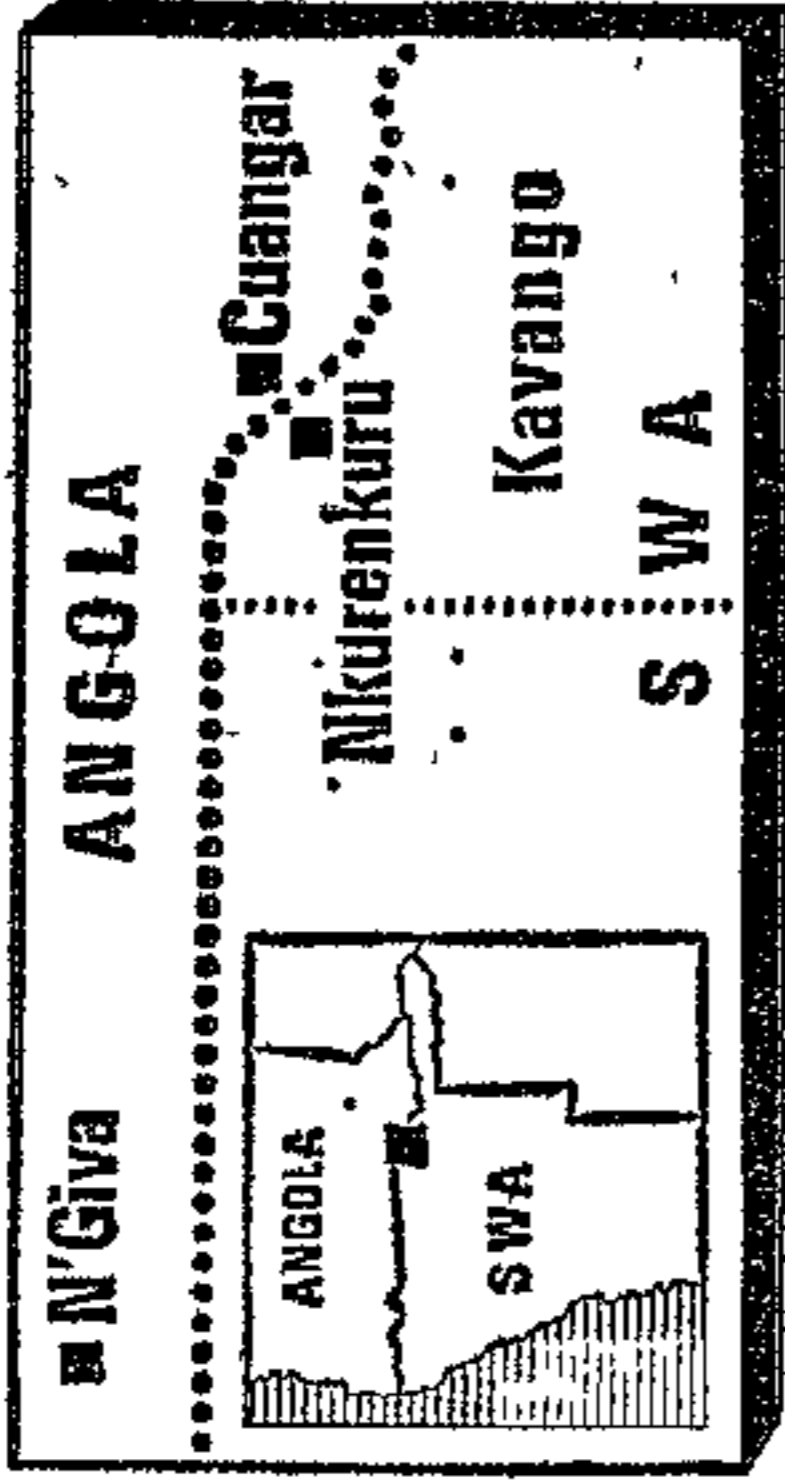
- (a) Nineteen members in respect of Damaraland;
- (b) five members in respect of the Magisterial District of Grootfontein,
- (c) five members in respect of the Magisterial District of Windhoek;
- (d) four members in respect of the Magisterial District of Gobabis,
- (e) two members in respect of the Magisterial District of Otjiwarongo;
- (f) two members in respect of the Magisterial District of Keetmanshoop;
- (g) two members in respect of the Magisterial District of Tsumeb;
- (h) two members in respect of the Magisterial District of Walvis Bay;
- (i) one member in respect of the Magisterial District of Swakopmund;
- (j) one member in respect of the Magisterial District of Karibib;
- (k) one member in respect of the Magisterial District of Outjo;

5682—1

Unita drives enemy into SWA

MPLA SEEKS REFUGE

STAR 21/7/77



The map shows where MPLA troops crossed the border as fugitives after Unita troops took Cuangar.

Clive Cowley,
The Star's Africa News Service
Windhoek

A ragtag crowd of about 400 MPLA soldiers and supporters fled into SWA/Namibia yesterday when Unita rebels attacked and captured the southern Angola town of Cuangar.

Reliable sources estimated that about 100 of the fugitives were soldiers, while 100 were male civilians and 200 were women and children. They are under guard at Nkurenkuru in the black homeland of Kavango. MPLA forces were routed when Unita attacked Cuangar with mortars, rockets and machine-guns.

STAR

21/7/77

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The sound of the fierce battle could be heard across the Okayango River, which forms the border between Angola and Kavango.

On rampage

Sources in Kavango said Unita troops went on a rampage after they took the town, attacking kraals and indiscriminately killing civilians.

The fugitives, now under guard in Mbuenkuru, were reported to be in a pitiful condition.

One has the impression that even the soldiers were badly neglected by the Luanda Government, said a source. They did not even have uniforms. Many of them were without firearms and they were short of ammunition.

Cuangar fell to Unita forces about six weeks ago, but was subsequently recaptured by the MPLA.

Commissars

Among the fugitives are the military and political leaders of the MPLA in Cuangar. Some of the fugitives are wounded.

South African security forces are providing them with food and medical care.

The Star's Bureau in Pretoria said Defence headquarters confirmed that South African security forces in Kavango had given refuge to people who fled southern Angola after heavy fighting there.

Defence put the number of refugees at about 250.

The refugees included women and children, a number of MPLA sympathisers, MPLA soldiers, militiamen and political commissars.

According to the refugees, hostilities broke out at Cuangar after a 200-strong Unita force attacked the MPLA-held town about 7:15 am yesterday.

The refugees said a large number of MPLA soldiers had been killed by Unita in an ambush as they fled from the town.

N. Mercury 21/2/77

Zambia keeps clerics from detainees

WINDHOEK — The Roman Catholic Bishop of South West Africa, Bishop Rudolf Koppmann, had only limited success in Zambia to negotiate the release of 110 Ovambo pupils abducted from Ovambo this year and to see to the needs of hundreds of

Ovambo detainees held in camps in Zambia.

On his return from Zambia Bishop Koppmann told Sapa yesterday there was still a glimmer of hope that

some of the pupils would return

Bishop Koppmann and Father Heinrich Henning flew to Lusaka last week in an effort to find children abducted from the

Anamulenga Roman Catholic mission school, near the Angolan border, by armed terrorists on April 20.

But no one was allowed to see the people in Zambian camps, Bishop Koppmann said. Nor were the two clerics able to see Zambian Government officials in this connection.

"But we did secure assurances that a priest would be allowed to care for the spiritual needs of the people in the camps," he said. — (Sapa.)

MPLA refugees seek shelter in South West

225

D.D.
22/7/77

JOHANNESBURG — South African security forces in South West Africa are providing protection to refugees from both the MPLA and Unita factions as the war in southern Angola heats up.

Thousands of refugees streamed across the border into Owambo and Kavango after a combined MPLA-Cuban-Swapo force launched a massive purge against anti-government elements in southern Angola last year.

Most of these refugees were Unita supporters.

The MPLA's drive against Unita appears to have failed in the south and the forces of Dr Jonas Savimbi have been harassing the pro-government forces in recent months, cutting off supply lines and forcing the MPLA troops to garrison

themselves in the towns.

In recent weeks it has been MPLA refugees who have crossed into South West Africa to seek shelter and the 250 who crossed the Kavango River at Kuringkuru after Unita troops had captured the town of Cuangar on the Angolan side is proof of this.

The refugees said Unita forces attacked Cuangar with mortars and automatic weapons on Wednesday morning.

Security force observers who have a lookout post near the border said 100 MPLA troops were shot dead after being ambushed.

Sporadic small arms and artillery fire was still heard yesterday afternoon.

According to reports from Oshakati, Cuban reinforcements have arrived in southern Angola.

The Director General of operations of the Defence Force, Maj-Gen W. Black, said yesterday there was no doubt that South Africa would be accused of attacking Cuangar. Last week South Africa was accused of shooting down an Angolan aircraft at Cuangar.

He said the latest batch

of refugees would be cared for and a decision would be taken on their future after they had been questioned. — DDC-SAPA.

D.D. 23/7/77

Terrorists abduct three in Owambo

WINDHOEK — A senior Owambo headman, Mr Petrus Negumbo, and two young Owambo girls have been abducted by armed terrorists

The abduction took place near the spot where an attempt on the life of Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, was made recently — SAPA

(225)

SWA poll may ^{D.D.} be like Germans' ^{27/7/77}

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle yesterday announced its proposals for free national elections in South West Africa based on proportional representation for political parties in the constituent assembly.

The chairman of the constitution committee, Mr Dirk Mudge, said according to the proposals elections would not be held on an ethnic basis.

He said the proposals were adapted from the West German list voting system and the electorate would vote for political parties and not individual candidates.

The parties would draw up lists of candidates before the election, but the country would not be divided into different constituencies.

The names of the candidates would be made public before the election, but would not appear on the ballot papers.

Mr Mudge said each party would have to gain a predetermined percentage of the vote — perhaps five per cent — before it

could become eligible for representation in the assembly to draw up an independence constitution.

225

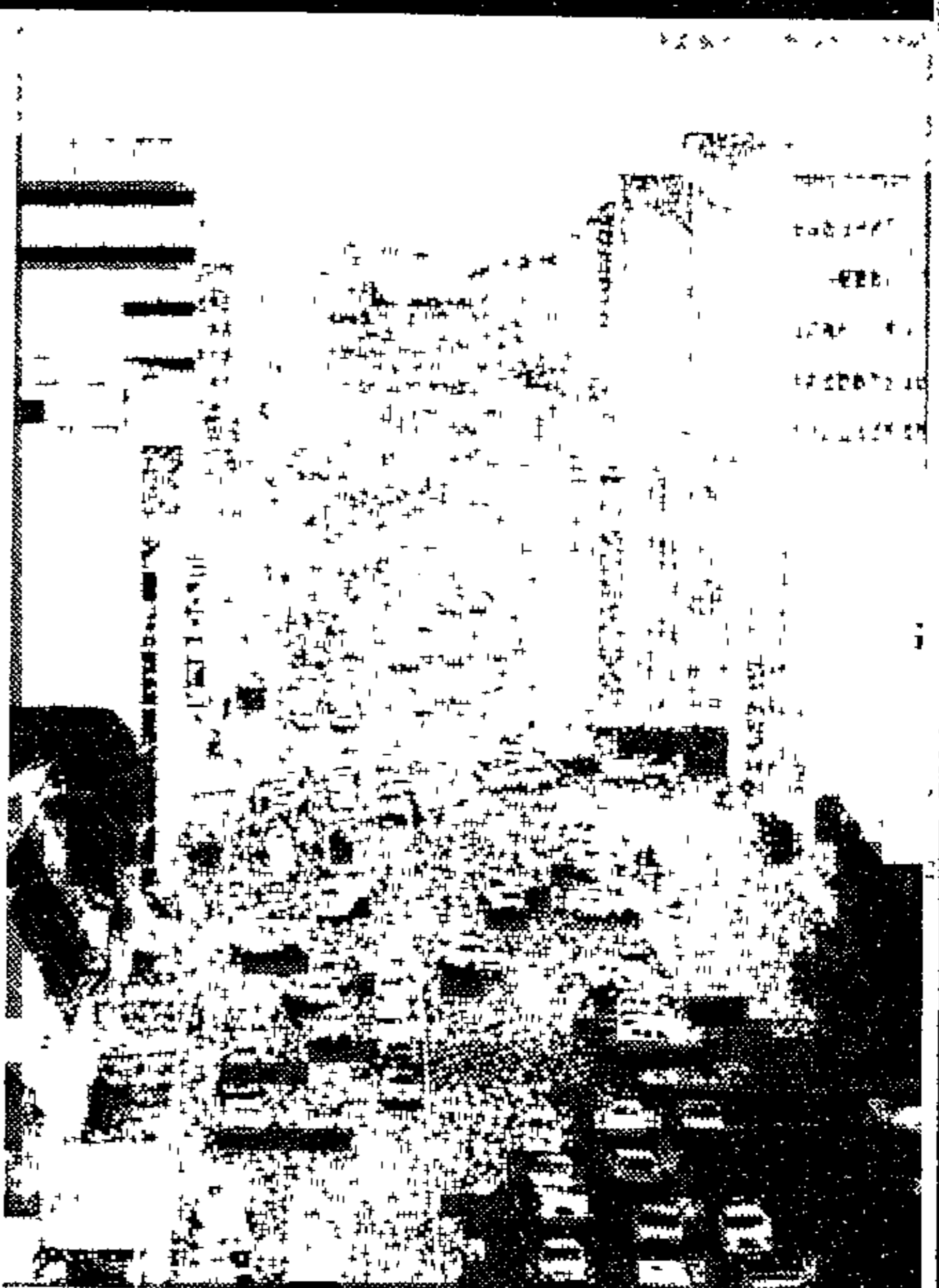
The Turnhalle election proposals will be submitted to the Administrator - General, Mr Justice Steyn, when he takes office in the territory, possibly next month.

Many black delegates are opposed to joining a Turnhalle front, until changes are made to end discrimination and the National Party in South West severs its ties with the apartheid party in South Africa.

The three aspects of the draft that have been referred to the working committee for reconsideration are: the powers and functions of the ethnic representative authorities for a second-tier government; the areas of jurisdiction for the proposed 11 representative authorities, and the third-tier Government of local authorities.

What's in store for South West? Nigel Bruce reports

SWA is all set up to go it alone



The bustling Kaiser Wilhelm Street, Windhoek.

IN THE many years that the Government has defended its mandate on South West Africa, much emphasis has been placed on this vast and rugged territory being economically dependent upon South Africa.

Ironically, once SWA has achieved its independence, it could be crucial to South Africa's own continued material wellbeing that precisely the opposite is seen to be the case.

For any suggestion that South Africa be able to exercise economic coercion over this new country, as it is able to do with the former protectorates and independent homelands, will undermine Western confidence in whatever political arrangement is eventually forthcoming.

On the other hand, continued prosperity after in-

dependence in SWA will be the single most important yardstick foreign investors will use to gauge the ability of our Government to lead this country towards a more equitable political dispensation for blacks without seriously undermining economic growth.

After all, for the past eight years SWA has been effectively a fifth province of this country and, therefore, is largely a microcosm of its guardian.

To be sure, if an independent SWA should falter economically, foreign investors will be tempted to the view that the future for whites in the whole of Southern Africa is limited and that the sub-continent is on the verge of a new dark age, despite the scarcity of some of its minerals.

To assess SWA's ability to stand economically on its own feet is particularly difficult at present as no separate economic statistics have been kept for the territory since 1969.

Some images of the economy can be glimpsed from SA's submissions to the World Court earlier this decade and from information subsequently made available to the United Nations. Naturally, much of this is biased towards bolstering SA's case for continuing its mandate. But where certain trends emerge, they have most likely continued to the present.

The gross domestic product* (GDP), predominantly accounted for by mining, fishing and farming activities, was at R615,6-million in 1973, more than four times as high as in 1960, when it amounted to R142,2-million, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs. That is a growth rate of about 11 per cent a year.

What is not disclosed, however, is the extent to which the gap between GDP and gross national product* (GNP) has increased since 1962, when the latter at R104-million was about 30 per cent of the former.

Nevertheless, it is reasonable to assume that this trend (ie a third of GDP being attributable to foreign capital and labour) has continued and that if anything the gap has increased considerably since then.

The significance of this gap is that it suggests that more of the returns that have flowed out of the territory could have been retained as public revenue.

225

24/7/77

Moreover, the territory has an export record even with its beef more or less tied to South African markets — where on occasions prices are lower than elsewhere — that suggests it is capable on its own of generating substantial trade surpluses.

Exports

Exports in 1973 were worth more than R220-million a year which accounts for about 10 per cent of the Southern African customs area export earnings — a fair slice indeed.

The country's economy is geared to exports. And with a sparse population to support (852 000 in 1974), and with little demand for industrial diversification, its propensity to import must be relatively low.

Full realisation of economic potential, particularly insofar as the mining industry is concerned, relies heavily on an adequate infrastructure, which SWA has in abundance.

In submissions to the International Court of Justice, South Africa emphasised that few countries in Africa have a more extensive communications network per head of population or that the problems of water and power have been tackled with such resourcefulness and expenditure.

Take, for example, the provision of railway services. SWA had earlier this decade 46,9 km of railway per 10 000 inhabitants, against 14,2 km in South Africa, 0,8 km in Nigeria and 0,4 km in Ethiopia.

Whatever the cost of this infrastructure, which was partly borne by the South African tax-payer, the fact remains it exists, it is in excess of present requirements and can probably be maintained at an outlay which will not be burdensome to whatever administration takes over on independence.

It is perfectly true that SWA's internal revenue has progressively in recent years been less able to finance the volume of governmental activities in the territory according to the Department of Foreign Affairs. The balance is magnanimously met by South Africa.

For example, by March 1970 the SAR's accumulated losses in SWA had reached R63-million and would have been greater had the rail system not been integrated with that of SA.

However, even although the infrastructural requirements of the mining and beef industries are heavy, and there has been a certain strategic requirement, whether such an advanced infrastructure would have been provided had it not been for SA's desire to justify its mandate or in fact is necessary are matters of conjecture.

Once the need to prove that the South African Government is doing a great deal in material terms for SWA blacks has been removed, as it will be at independence, infrastructural running and maintenance costs should fall as demand and supply reach greater equilibrium and the enormous cost burden of homeland establishment will largely fall away.

While SWA's fishing industry is fast reaching capacity, interest in mining in recent years has intensified. The number of mining concessions granted, for example, jumped from 36 in 1969 to 104 in 1974.

Of course, there is the danger of fluctuating prices for primary exports, particularly minerals. But then unlike Zambia, SWA is not dependent on the export earnings of one mineral. In fact it exports significant quantities of about a dozen, although diamonds are the most important.

Other difficulties could arise over the disparity of incomes between whites and blacks, which was at a ratio of 21:1 in 1962 and has grown wider (more so than in South Africa); the predominant white ownership of land in areas well served by the infrastructure, and lingering indignation over the hated contract labour system.

Collectively, at their least disruptive, these factors must lead to higher wage demands.

On balance, however, provided political stability is maintained and the related inflow of foreign capital continues, it would be a fair assumption that an independent SWA stands a better chance of continued economic prosperity than almost any other emergent African territory in the last 20 years and, indeed, might have been more prosperous had the links with SA been severed earlier.

* Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of the total output of goods and services produced by a country's economy.
* Gross National Product (GNP) is GDP less payments of wages, interest, rent, profits and other income paid abroad.

O. METCALE
Arts Faculty Officer
for REGISTRAR

26/7/77
Turnhalle proposals welcomed by Swapo

225

WINDHOEK — Swapo yesterday cautiously welcomed Turnhalle proposals for non-ethnic one-man-one-vote elections for a constituent assembly in South West Africa.

Mr M Tlhabanello, Swapo's publicity secretary in Windhoek, said the proposals appeared to be "quite attractive".

"We will have to study the proposals further, but we are looking at them with an interested eye," he said.

His conditional approval represents a major breakthrough for efforts to secure a peaceful political solution in South West Africa. It is the first time a Swapo spokesman has reacted favourably

towards a proposal from the Turnhalle since its inception almost two years ago.

"We have always wanted a one-man-one-vote system of election on a non-ethnic basis," Mr Tlhabanello said.

Swapo would also submit proposals for the basis of an election, but only when the atmosphere for free elections was created.

He said free elections could not be held until South African troops were withdrawn and there was clarification on the United Nations role during the interim period leading to elections.

The election proposals have been adapted from the West German list voting system. — DDC.

Yours sincerely,

In August 1978.

- 1. Non-white and alien legislation, they are coming to register
- 2. Although you have been at this University, official matriculation in August 1978.

Notes:

Your student number, as given in all communications in the Registrar's office, and the letter, as addressed to the Registrar, "Admissions-1978".

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The University offers a mandatory "Pre-University" course of study to all first year Arts Faculty students. This course is run during the two weeks prior to the commencement of this course and will be of course will be forwarded to you.

The University's academic year commences on 27 February and registration of new students will take place during the preceding week. The Principal and Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Luyt, will welcome and address new students in the Jameson Hall at 8.45 a.m. on Monday 20th February, 1978. Details of Registration will be announced on this occasion.

Thank you for your application for admission to the University of Cape Town in 1978 to study for the above course (see Ref.). The Faculty of Arts is pleased to accept you for this course of study and if you wish to accept this offer you must return the attached slip immediately accompanied by a R50 deposit, which will be deducted from your first fee account. The deposit which is not refundable except in very special circumstances, should be submitted in the form of a crossed cheque made payable to the University of Cape Town.

Dear

Ref. 3/Student No. /Course

Politics

225 ADM 27/7/72

Turnhalle plan does include ethnicity — Nat

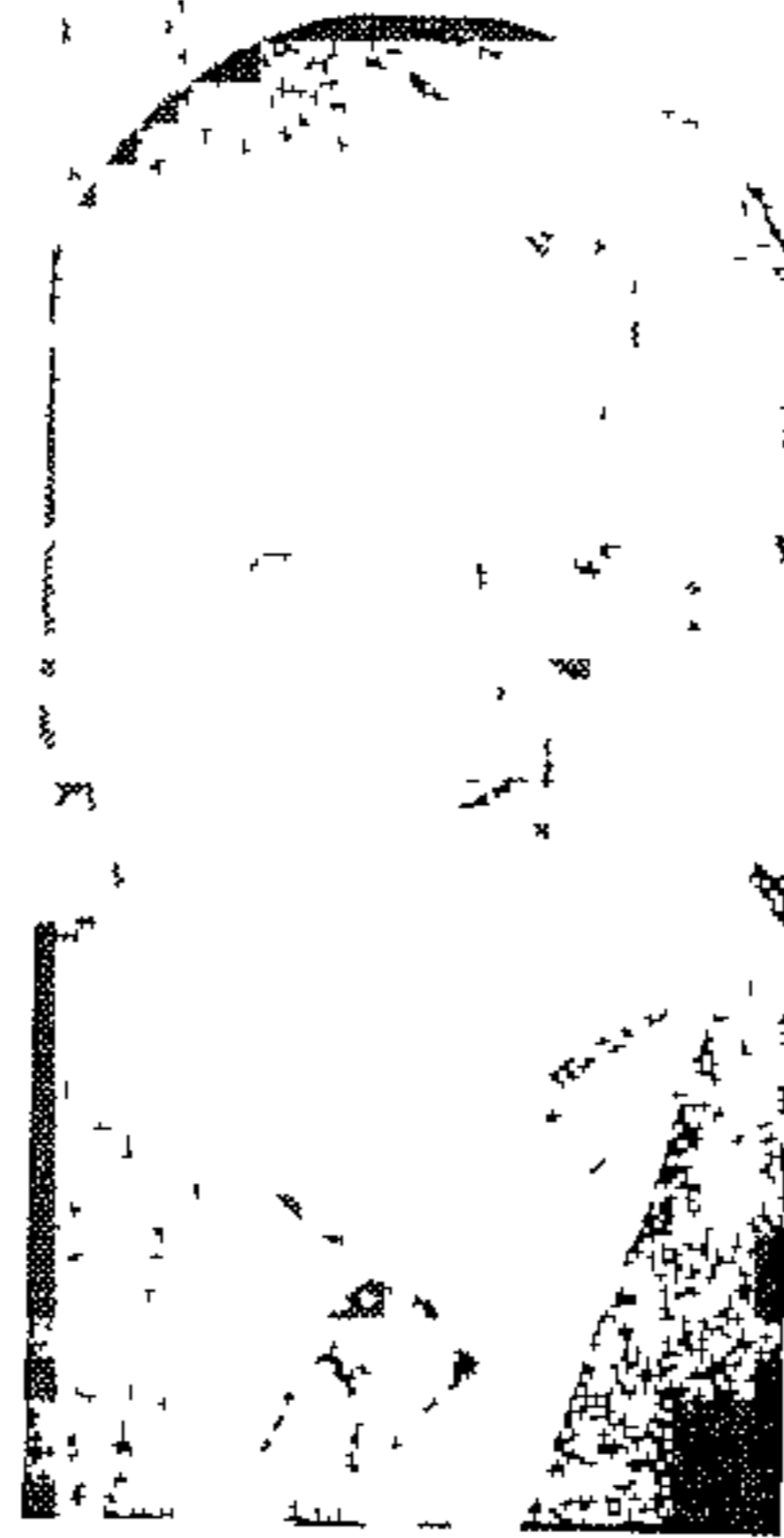
WINDHOEK — The method of voting which the Turnhalle would propose to the administrator-general for South West Africa/Namibia for the forthcoming elections would not destroy the principle of ethnicity, Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the white delegation to the Turnhalle, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Du Plessis, the leader of the National Party in the territory, said the proposed method of voting was, on the contrary, specifically designed to embody the principle of ethnicity.

The elections themselves would be non-ethnic and there would be no predetermined constituencies.

The electorate would vote at the nearest convenient polling booth for parties or groups of parties.

Candidates to the constituent assembly would be allotted according to the overall percentage polled by any given party. Lists of candidates would be compiled by the parties before the start of the elections, according to the



MR DU PLESSIS
... "still ethnic"

Turnhalle proposals

It was only logical, Mr Du Plessis said, that in free elections it would have to be ensured that all the population groups in the territory were re-

presented in the constituent assembly. Should this not be ensured serious problems might result.

The Turnhalle constitution committee had attempted to find a method of voting to propose to the administrator-general which would ensure that all population groups were represented should the Turnhalle win the election.

There would have been practical problems with elections on a purely ethnic basis. It had been decided that the Turnhalle would opt for the West German "listing system" of voting, with certain adaptations.

Should a Turnhalle front win the elections, most of its representatives to the constituent assembly would be appointed on an ethnic basis.

Any population group would also be entitled to appoint members of other population groups, but they would have the right to decide about their own representatives to the constituent assembly.

A Turnhalle alliance of political parties would not be a practical proposition, Mr Du Plessis said. — Sapa.

500 protest against investiture

23/7/77
Clive Cowley
The Star's Africa Service

WINDHOEK — A crowd of about 500 blacks demonstrated in Outjo today against the investiture of a legislative council for the Damaras.

They marched down the main street with placards as 46 members of the council took the oath of office in the Magistrate's Court.

The demonstrators were from the Damara Council, a political movement which rejects the ethnic self-government requested by the Damara delegation to the Turnhalle.

The protest march was peaceful and silent except for a few shouts of "Power."

A handful of policemen in camouflage dress watched the marchers pass.

The venue of the investiture had been changed from the Damaraland capital of Khorixas to Outjo amid calls for demonstrations in Khorixas by the Namibia National Front.

The NNF, a coalition of seven parties and tribal factions, then urged all Damaras in the territory to converge on Outjo to demonstrate their rejection of the legislative council.

Police set up roadblocks on roads into Outjo last night and this morning stopped vehicles, searching some.

Police were standing by for the possibility of further demonstrations this afternoon at the official opening of the legislative council by Mr J. de Wet, commissioner general for the indigenous people, at the local sportsground.

225

Swapo to heighten campaign

225

28/1/77
Pretoria Bureau
Swapo and its backers are expected to launch an intensified propaganda campaign to compensate for their lack of military success, a Defence spokesman said today.

It is likely to be directed against Government institutions, as well as the SA Security Forces, and to include allegations such as atrocities against the local population, malicious damage to property, corruption, destruction of livestock and maladministration.

A statement by the South African Defence Force in Pretoria today said that it expected the enemy to make a hostile propaganda onslaught, an attempt to drive a wedge between the Government and the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia.

The statement was made on behalf of the SADF by its Director General Operations, Major General Wally Black, who defined the enemy as Swapo and whoever is backing Swapo.

It said that although military activity was at present of a low intensity, the enemy's propaganda and intimidation campaign had become more intense, and added:

"The struggle in which we find ourselves is not a territorial one, but rather concerns the hearts and minds of men."

TARGETS

It was probable that where previously only the SADF was the target for smear tactics, other Government institutions playing an important role in the maintenance of order and the peaceful development of SWA/Namibia would also become propaganda targets.

The reason for this was obvious. The political development of SWA/Namibia which was dependent on the favourable attitude

territory, was at present moving rapidly forward and the time factor, usually stated to be in favour of the terrorists, was losing its value. "And therefore the revolutionary climate must be stimulated by smear tactics," said the statement.

We'd win election — Swapo man

— D.D.
28/7/77

225

WINDHOEK — Swapo would win at least 60 per cent of the seats in a constituent assembly if fair elections were held in South West Africa, Mr M. Tlhabanello, Swapo's publicity secretary, said yesterday.

“The Turnhalle and its misled hangers-on have nothing to be excited about,” he said when commenting on the Turnhalle's proposals for non-ethnic, one-man, one-vote elections.

Mr Tlhabanello said the withdrawal of South African troops and police from the territory was essential for Swapo participation in an election.

He said the Turnhalle's proposals for a West German type of electoral system did not represent a changed attitude towards its emphasis on ethnicity.

Mr Tlhabanello said Swapo regarded these ostensibly attractive and interesting Turnhalle proposals, like many others, as mere lip-service.

“However, Swapo is quite confident that in fair elections it will command no less than 60 per cent of the seats in the constituent assembly, whether the electoral system is adapted from the West German or American one.”

And in Hammanskraal, another Swapo man said human rights violations in Uganda, Russia and “so-called democratic states” did not justify violations in Southern Africa.

Mr D. Tjongarero, Deputy-Chairman and head of the organisation within South West, and a member of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, was speaking at the national conference of the South African Council of Churches.

He said a Swapo Government would protect human rights in a Bill of Rights containing an “anti-discrimination provision” and forming part of the constitution.

In Nairobi, a spokesman for the external wing of Swapo said Swapo would never accept elections under South African control.

— DDC-SAPA.

DiD, 29/7/77

Damara council demo

(225)

OUTJO — The opening ceremony of the Damara Legislative Council here yesterday was marred by a massive demonstration against the implementation of the Turnhalle's ethnic plans for South West Africa

The District Commandant of police for Otjivarongo, Maj P. W. Wiese, defused a volatile situation when almost 600 demonstrators arrived at the sports ground for the opening of the first session of the council

The demonstrators — members of the Damara Council which is affiliated to the Namibian National Front — and rows of Turnhalle supporters squared up to each other before the opening

Maj Wiese maintained order by sending the Turnhalle supporters back to their seats and allowing the peaceful demonstration to continue. Police in camouflage uniforms and dogs stood by. — DDC.

By HELEN ZILLE

THE Namibian National Front yesterday threatened to abandon its conditional support of elections in South West Africa and spearhead a massive opposition campaign if South Africa continued to press on with the ethnic Turnhalle formula

The threat was made by Mr K Conradie, secretary-general of the NNF, in protest at the opening yesterday of the Damara group's ethnic representative authority part of the Turnhalle plan for a second-tier ethnic level of government.

If the NNF — a broadly based moderate alliance of nine political parties — withdraws its support from the elections, the only black participants will be Turnhalle supporters, who experts believe would be less than 20% of the black population

Mr Conradie said the NNF could be forced into a position of spearheading an opposition campaign if

Moderates threaten SWA elections

225
29/7/77

South Africa did not abide by its commitment to the Western contact group to shelve the ethnic-based Turnhalle plan

Mr Conradie's statement followed a meeting between a four-man NNF delegation, and a United States Embassy representative, Mr Harvey Nelson, in Pretoria yesterday

Mr Justus Garoeb, acting Paramount Chief of the Damaras, was a member of the NNF delegation

Describing the meeting as "tense and explosive", Mr Conradie said "We protested in the strongest terms at the failure of the Western contact group to take any effective steps to stop South Africa imple-

menting a plan that has been rejected by the world and most Namibians

"We only agreed to participate in the election on condition that South Africa kept her side of the bargain. Either South Africa has gone back on its commitment or the contact group misled us on South Africa's intentions."

Mr Conradie said the matter could only be clarified if Foreign Affairs Ministers of the five Western powers, including Mr Cyrus Vance of the US, met internal Namibian leaders to discuss the territory's future

Mr Conradie also called on the contact group to re-

lease the full text of the agreement with South Africa, something they have refused to do up till now.

Chief Garoeb said the Damara regional authority consisted solely of Damara Turnhalle delegations, none of whom were traditional or elected leaders of the Damara people

"All the Damara leaders boycotted the ethnically-based Turnhalle and the representatives had to be appointed "By instituting an artificial representative body, they are undercutting the true leaders of the people and causing widespread hostility," he said

See Page 4

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TERTIUS
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N. Mercury
29/7/77

Protest as SWA body is installed

225

OUTJO. — A Damara representative authority was sworn in here yesterday by Mr Justice J. J. Strydom, of the South West Africa division of the Supreme Court.

During the ceremony about 500 young Damaras marched down the town's main street, demonstrating against the installation.

The demonstrators were supporters of the defunct Damara Council. Posters displayed by the demonstrators objected to the authority and the Damara leader in the Turnhalle, Mr E. Christy.

The Damara representative authority consists of 46 members, seven of whom will form an executive.

The inaugural sitting of the authority was to have been officially opened by Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, yesterday afternoon.

The decision to install the representative authority in Damaraland was taken by the South African Government after representations by Mr Christy and members of his delegation to the Turnhalle.

No reasons have so far been given why the venue for the installation of the authority has been changed from Khorixas to Outjo. Khorixas is the capital of Damaraland.

The old Damara Council was not reinstated when its term of office lapsed in June last year. The council had consistently refused to partake in the Turnhalle talks. — (Sapa)

Help Natal Turnhalle, pleads MIP

Political Reporter

MINISTER of Sport and Recreation Dr. Piet Koornhof was called upon last night to influence his Cabinet colleagues to support the Natal Turnhalle move.

"After his talk at Queensburgh yesterday Dr. Koornhof must support our Provincial Council's call for Natal Turnhalle type negotiations," Mr Warwick Webber, MP for Pietermaritzburg South, told a Westville meeting.

"The National Party seems to have two policies: One spoken about by people like Mr John Vorster — six months to move away from race discrimination and so on—and by Mr Pik Botha, who won't give up his life for a sign in a hit

"Dr Piet Koornhof broadcasts his policy with verligte sports policy speeches

"The other policy is the one implemented by Mr. M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, and his three blind mice, deputy ministers Treurnicht, Cruywagen and Hartzenberg.

"Think of their refusal to allow the Blacks of Soweto to gain town council status, the refusal to allow Black managers in White areas"

Squatters are being evicted, said Mr. Webber, mixed ballet classes were prohibited, detainees held without trial.

"Even John Vorster himself is unable to shake off the shackles of Dr Andries Treurnicht and his own verkramppte background."

Mr. Webber called on Dr. Koornhof to use his influence in the Cabinet to allow the New Republic Party government of Natal to enter into Turnhalle - type negotiations with the other race groups "to ensure a more equitable sharing of amenities."

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Mercury Africa Bureau

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Mercury Africa Bureau 30/7/77

OUTJO — A Turnhalle report-back meeting in the Damara capital of Khorixas became a shambles yesterday when speeches of four leading Turnhalle delegates were drowned by interjecting demonstrators.

Placard-waving demonstrators belonging to the Damara Council, which is affiliated to the Namibian National Front and opposed to the Turnhalle, outnumbered Turnhalle supporters by, at least two to one in the 1500 crowd.

It was a crushing setback for the Turnhalle Damara delegation's claims for popular support among their population group — the third largest in SWA.

'Power'

The Turnhalle speakers were hardly heard as the "power" chants of the demonstrators were countered by shouts for "peace" by Turnhalle supporters giving the two-fingered victory sign.

The speakers were Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Turnhalle constitutional committee, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero leader, Mr Andrew Kloppers, the Coloured leader and Mr Daniel Luperd of the Namas.

The 500-odd Turnhalle supporters huddled around the platform on the sports field while the demonstrators lined up close by with a megaphone. There were no violent incidents and Mr Simson Gops, a NNE executive member who led the demonstration, kept his followers under strict control.

The demonstrators also disrupted Thursday's opening ceremony of the new Damara Representative Authority which was installed according to the Turnhalle draft constitution for ethnic second-tier governments.

They protested the appointment of the 46-member Damara Legislative Council by the Turnhalle Damara delegation. They claimed the Turnhalle delegates were not their real leaders.

N. Mercury
2/8/73
225

Talks on SWA to continue

PRETORIA — Further talks on South West Africa between the South African Government and representatives of the five Western United Nations Security Council countries are expected following more than five hours of discussion here yesterday.

No indications were given of the substance of talks with ambassadors from the five States: the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany.

The meetings, first with the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, and then with Mr. Botha and the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, followed talks earlier this year in Cape Town.

The ambassadors will report back to their Governments who in turn will consult with other interested parties, including the UN Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, on developments.—(Sapa.)

NAT TIES ARE MAJOR ISSUE

Mercury Africa Bureau 2/5/77

WINDHOEK — The breaking of ties between the National Party in South West Africa and South Africa will be a major issue at next month's annual party congress here

Far-reaching proposals on the agenda could change the face—and the name—of the SWA NP in preparation for the formation of a multi-racial Turnhalle alliance to fight in

the forthcoming national elections

About 300 delegates are expected to attend the congress on September 27.

Many Black Turnhalle delegates are opposed to joining a Turnhalle election front with the Whites as long as they maintain ties with the NP in South Africa.

Mr. Eben van Zijl, a conservative NP delegate to the Turnhalle, has already said that the NP's ties could possibly be severed in the near future.

225

n. Mercury 2/8/77
TWO DIE IN FIRE

225

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A South West African security policeman and his wife were burned to death at their home in Keetmanshoop's Black township at the weekend.

Police said yesterday that Detective-Sergeant J. Tjungoro (50) and his wife, Marta, were killed when their house was engulfed in flames on Saturday.

Witnesses told police that Sergeant Tjungoro was seen entering his house carrying a container of petrol shortly before the fire broke out.

It is believed that the fatal explosion was caused accidentally

Top SWA official in hunting row

D.D.
4/8/77

225

CAPE TOWN — The Commissioner-General of South West Africa, Mr Jannie de Wet, was a member of a party which hunted black-faced impala — a rare and protected antelope.

According to eye-witnesses, a South African Defence Force helicopter was used during the expedition.

Four field geologists — Mr Lee Harrison, Mr Colin Brits, Mr Chris Boshoff and Mr Noel Eason — were camped near the Epupa Falls in the Kaokoveld when the hunting party, including Mr De Wet and Mr Ben van Zyl, chief commissioner for the area, arrived in an SADF helicopter.

One of the geologists told me the story.

"One day some Defence Force personnel arrived at the Epupa Falls and began to set up camp about 700 m from where we were camped," he said.

"Later that afternoon we saw an SADF helicopter arrive at the camp, hover for a few minutes and set off in a westerly direction over the Baynes Mountains.

"The helicopter reappeared about 20 minutes later on a reciprocal course, and we could see two buck dangling from ropes below the helicopter. As it got nearer I could see the buck were black-faced impala. These are the only kind of impala which occur in this region. There is no mistaking them.

"We were all pretty upset because the black-faced impala is an endangered species. Two of

our party jumped into a Landrover and raced down to the camp where the helicopter was landing to get a better look at the buck and the people in the helicopter," the geologist said.

Another of the geologists took up the story.

"When we arrived the helicopter was on the ground. There were people next to it and just getting out. The people whom I recognised were Mr Jannie de Wet and Mr Ben van Zyl whom I have met before. I asked Mr Van Zyl about the hunting and he said, 'It's all right, we've got permits'."

The geologist said the

camp consisted of four or five sleeping tents and a big central living tent. In the living tent was a deep freeze.

When the geologists awoke the next morning there was no sign of the camp.

The head of the Department of Nature Conservation in South West Africa, Mr Bennie de la Bat, said a senior Windhoek attorney, Mr John Kirkpatrick, had told him of the incident at the time.

"There was nothing I could do about it. I passed the whole thing on to a higher authority. The area is out of my jurisdiction, my hands are tied," Mr De la Bat said.

In a phone call to Mr De Wet, he told me that he had a permit from the Administrator of South West Africa to shoot any kind of game for use by his camp or for headmen in the various areas.

Speaking from his headquarters in Oshikati, far in the north of Owamboland, Mr De Wet said permits were handled by the Department of Bantu Affairs in Pretoria and that he personally never issued permits.

Asked who had issued the permits for the shooting of impala at Epupa, he said it happened a long time ago and could not remember details. He did not deny the incident.

TURNHALLE 'MEASURE' OF SUCCESS

11/8/77

225

Mercury Correspondent

OSWAKATI — The Turnhalle campaign in the troubled border area of Ovambo, SWAPO's home ground, met with a measure of success yesterday.

In the second meeting of their ten-day tour the Turnhalle speakers were fairly well received by a 1 000-strong crowd packed into an open air hall.

The town of Omungwelumbe, where the meeting was held has recently been used as a relief centre for the thousands of refugees who fled from fighting in nearby southern Angola.

About 2 000 Ovambos, almost 40 percent of them children, in the Kwanyana area have attended the first two meetings of the Turnhalle safari.

With the promise of one-man one-vote elections in South West Africa Ovambos are the key to victory because they represent about 46 percent of the total population.

Strict security has surrounded the gathering, particularly at Changwens only eight kilometres from the tense Angolan border.

The response from the audience there was lukewarm.

The Turnhalle speakers — Mr. Duk Mudge, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, Mr. Andrew Klopers and Mr. Barney Barnes — made attacks on SWAPO.

They accused SWAPO of murder, abducting young and older Ovambos and of locking them up in Zambia and Tanzania when they no longer had any use for them.

In contrast to SWAPO's violent methods they claimed the Turnhalle was working for independence through peaceful means.

Mr. Mudge accused SWAPO of using children to wage war.

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SWA elections: UN to help?

DA 11/77
225

NEW YORK — South Africa is ready to accept a United Nations squad several hundred strong to help prepare and observe Namibian elections, it is claimed here.

As Western envoys worked through a second day of closed door talks with Swapo leaders, this was cited as a sign of good, ill and compromise that offered hope for a breakthrough.

So far, Mr Vorster has invited the UN to name a special representative to prepare for elections along with the territory's new Administrator General.

But a South African official has explained here that 'nobody cares whether the UN representative actually means 200 or 300 people according to a confidential report circulating among diplomats.

Swapo has insisted that

any election process must be under tight UN control. The other key sticking point is the presence of South African forces in the territory — Swapo wants them out first.

But some diplomats argue that Mr Vorster has left room for manoeuvre here also through his ambiguous reference to the withdrawal of instruments of South African authority as elections are held and independence achieved.

Swapo is known to be under great pressure to compromise on its hard-line position.

Meanwhile, at a Windhoek meeting between the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Turnhalle constitutional committee yesterday, it was decided that there would be no withdrawal of South African troops prior to the election and that

the man — appointed by the UN to supervise the elections with the Administrator General — was unsuitable for the post.

It also transpired that a breaking point in the negotiations between the South African Government and the five Western powers could be reached unless certain concessions were made in regard to the holding of elections in the territory, according to Turnhalle sources.

The United Nations man is Mr Marti Ahtissari, a Finn who took over from Mr Sean MacBride as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

The Turnhalle, as well as the South African Government, has condemned this choice because it feels he would be advantageous to both Swapo and the churches in an election — DDC.

August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean, Faculty of Arts

Deadlock

STAR 12/8/77

225

Over SA

troops

The presence of South African troops in SWA/Namibia has become the make-or-break issue in the international moves to gain peaceful independence there with the cooperation of both the Turnhalle and Swapo.

In their electioneering tour of Owambo, Turnhalle members insisted yesterday that South African forces had to remain in the country during elections or a revolutionary Swapo would step into the vacuum.

But in New York last night Swapo, while accepting much of the transition plan proposed by five Western nations and South Africa, demanded all South African troops be withdrawn within 30 months of the beginning of the transition to independence.

A combined statement issued by Swapo, the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany at the end of four days of talks in New York reported agreement that "there exist possibilities for a negotiated settlement."

Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, a UN observer for Swapo, said a phased withdrawal of SA troops had been agreed on. "But we want the troops out before the political process starts."

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asia. She said s

Endorse

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think much of old

He said this meant South Africa should have two weeks to prepare for the withdrawal and three months to carry it out, so as to conclude it before the start of campaigning for election to a constitution-drafting assembly

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Mr Gurirab said Swapo's idea was that once South Africa, Swapo and the United Nations had agreed on a settlement, the Security Council should endorse the agreement and establish a UN force for SWA/Namibia

ts?' Winterbourne inquired,

don't care much

There should follow, he said, the signing of an "act of settlement"—a decree of ceasefire binding on both South African and Swapo troops and the introduction of the UN force of 4 000 or 5 000 to keep order in the transition

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Mr Gurirab said Swapo also objected to the relationship proposed in the plan, between a South African administrator general and a UN special representative, who are to prepare for the elections

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Turnhalle call to end racism

D.D. 12/8/77

For the information of the Faculty Of

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OSHAKATI — The Turnhalle will ask the Administrator General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, to put an immediate end to racial discrimination in South West Africa when he takes office at Windhoek later this month

Discriminatory legislation that could be scrapped are the Immorality Act, Mixed Marriages Act and the pass laws, said Mr Andrew Kloppers yesterday, leader of the Turnhalle Coloured delegation

In a strong speech to about 500 people in the Ovambo border area of Ombalantu Mr Kloppers said that other discriminatory practices could be tackled when money was available

These included equal pay for equal work, equal pensions and wage scales for people of all races

He was one of five Turnhalle speakers including Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the constitution committee, who addressed the Ovambos.

He said the Turnhalle was dragging Swapo to the election polls and if the militant movement was not prepared to accept the challenge the world would

know that Mr Sam Nujoma was a coward "We are going to go forward even if it is without international recognition"

Mr Kloppers warned that negotiations with the Western powers would be broken if the five countries wanted the Turnhalle to commit national suicide

He said the Turnhalle had lent over backwards to accommodate the standpoint of the West, but Swapo had continued to make unreasonable demands

"We have already decided to keep South African security forces in the country as long as the people of SWA want them here"

Mr Mudge made a scathing attack on "certain circles" who were criticising the Turnhalle for undertaking its 10-day speaking tour of Ovambo — which is under emergency rule

Mr Mudge said these people objected to the Turnhalle's peaceful meetings, but did not criticise the improper actions of militants who terrorised, abducted and murdered innocent people

TOTAL VOTES FOR EACH OPTION	POINTS
27	99
9	106
5	87
5	163
4	88
0	143

A full minute of due course.

5 August 1977

1 members in

A.H.R.E. PAAP Faculty of Arts

Talk of veto powers

Star 19/8/77.

UN man for SWA

225

Encouraging

But the Organisation of African Unity summit in Libreville, Gabon, last week adopted what has been interpreted at the UN as an encouraging stance on the issue.

It is now thought possible that once the detailed proposed terms of reference of Dr Waldheim's representative have been agreed on, African countries could take the initiative and press for a Security Council meeting to get the necessary mandate for an appointment.

Denis Sargent reports from London that Britain and America still believe agreement by all parties in SWA/Namibia is possible. Dr David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, told newsmen as he left Lancaster House with the US Ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, yesterday. The two men had had a working lunch with other Ministers and officials from both countries.

Both Dr Owen and Mr Young were unusually discreet. They were concerting policy with an eye to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly.

Mr Young has already visited Geneva, where a number of UN organisations are based, and goes on from London to Bonn and Paris.

Hugh Robertson,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, may soon be asked to appoint a representative in SWA/Namibia who would have wide powers during the territory's transition to independence.

African diplomats at the UN say the appointment of such a representative was envisaged in the agreement reached earlier this year between the South African Government and the five Western powers on the Security Council.

He would monitor decisions taken by the South African-appointed Administrator General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, and would have to satisfy himself that the conditions of a settlement agreement were being met by the South African Government.

According to African diplomats, some governments, and Dr Waldheim himself, have asked for clarification of the UN representative's proposed status, powers, functions and responsibilities.

But it has been accepted by many countries that if the representative were to satisfy himself on the implementation of an agreement, he would have considerable power — perhaps including something akin to the power of veto.

There is still much scepticism among African countries about South Africa's sincerity in seeking a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia.



225

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PRETORIA, 19 AUGUSTUS 1977
19 AUGUST

[No. 5719]

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 180, 1977

INSTELLING VAN AMP VAN ADMINISTRATEUR-GENERAAL VIR DIE GEBIED SUIDWES-AFRIKA

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

- (1) stel ek 'n amp van Administrateur-generaal vir die gebied Suidwes-Afrika in;
- (2) verklaar ek dat genoemde amp beklee word deur iemand wat deur my daarin aangestel word en wel op die voorwaardes waarop daar ooreengekom word;
- (3) bepaal ek dat die Administrateur-generaal die werksaamhede verrig wat by wet aan hom opgedra word; en
- (4) bepaal ek dat in 'n wet wat in die gebied Suidwes-Afrika van krag is, "Administrateur-generaal" die bekleder van die amp bedoel in paragraaf (1) beteken.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtiende dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
B. J. VORSTER.

No. 181, 1977

VERLENING VAN WETGEWENDE BEVOEGDHEID AAN DIE ADMINISTRATEUR-GENERAAL VIR DIE GEBIED SUIDWES-AFRIKA

Kragtens artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), verleen ek hierby aan die Administrateur-generaal die bevoegdheid, behoudens die bepalinge van subartikel (2) van genoemde artikel 38—

- (1) om by proklamasie in die *Offisiële Koerant* van die gebied Suidwes-Afrika wette vir dié gebied te maak; en
- (2) om in so 'n wet enige regsreël, met inbegrip van enige Wet van die Parlement vir sover dit op dié gebied betrekking het of daarin geld of met die administrasie

63852—A

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 180, 1977

ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL FOR THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

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

- (1) I establish an office of Administrator-General for the territory of South-West Africa;
- (2) I declare that the said office shall be occupied by a person appointed thereto by me on such conditions as may be agreed upon.
- (3) I determine that the Administrator-General shall perform such functions as may be assigned to him by law; and
- (4) I determine that in any law applying in the territory of South-West Africa, "Administrator-General" means the occupier of the office referred to in paragraph (1).

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eighteenth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Council:
B. J. VORSTER.

No 181, 1977

EMPOWERING OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL FOR THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA TO MAKE LAWS

Under section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby empower the Administrator-General, subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of the said section 38—

- (1) to make laws, by proclamation in the *Official Gazette* of the Territory of South-West Africa, for that territory, and
- (2) in any such law to repeal or amend any legal provision, including any Act of Parliament in so far as it relates to or applies in that territory or is connected

5719—1

Riots as Hereros clash with Swapo

D.D. 29/8/77

WINDHOEK — Rioting and arson broke out in Katutura Township here yesterday when Swapo supporters clashed with opponents who broke up their Namibia Day celebrations.

At least one person was feared dead last night and many others were injured in a 20-minute stone-throwing battle between the two groups.

One car was set alight and scores of others damaged as the mobs went on the rampage. A number of houses in the vicinity were also damaged as the running battle continued in the streets.

This was the second political meeting within two days to be marred by fights between Swapo sup-

porters and Herero groups. Three people were injured and a house was set alight when violence erupted after a Turnhalle meeting in Tsumeb on Saturday.

The trouble at Katutura began when almost 100 Hereros armed with sticks and clubs arrived at the sportsground where about 500 Swapo supporters had gathered to celebrate Namibia Day.

The gathering broke up shortly before Mr N Taaipopi, a former Robben Island prisoner and chairman of Swapo's Youth League, was to address the crowd on the celebration, which commemorates the date in 1966 when Swapo started its armed struggle.

DDC



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Vol. 146]

PRETORIA, 31 AUGUSTUS 1977
 31 AUGUST

[No 5731

PROKLAMASIES

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

No. R. 202, 1977

**NUWE VOORSIENING VIR DIE ADMINISTRASIE
 VAN WALVISBAAI**

Nademaal die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai vanaf 7 Augustus 1884 'n deel uitgemaak het van die Kolonie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop en as sodanig geadministreer en daar daarvoor as sodanig wette gemaak is tot 30 Mei 1910;

En nademaal genoemde hawe en nedersetting vanaf 31 Mei 1910 'n deel uitgemaak het van die Provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop en as sodanig geadministreer en daar daarvoor as sodanig wette gemaak is tot 30 September 1922;

En nademaal vanaf 1 Oktober 1922 en ingevolge die Wet betreffende Aangelegenheden van Zuidwest-Afrika, 1922 (Wet 24 van 1922), genoemde hawe en nedersetting om doelmatigheidsredes geadministreer en daarom daardie rede daarvoor wette gemaak is asof dit 'n deel van die gebied Suidwes-Afrika uitgemaak het en asof inwoners daarvan inwoners van genoemde gebied was;

En nademaal dit dienstig en wenslik is om genoemde hawe en nedersetting weer as 'n deel van die Provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop te administreer en om weer daarvoor as so 'n deel wette te maak.

Maak ek derhalwe kragtens artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), die wette in die Bylae uiteengesit

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Dertigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

B. J. VORSTER.

BYLAE*Woordomskrywing*

1. Tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken in hierdie Proklamasie—

(i) "Administrateur" die Administrateur van die provinsie; (i)

64366—A

PROCLAMATIONS

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

No R 202, 1977

**NEW PROVISION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION
 OF WALVIS BAY**

Whereas from 7 August 1884 the port and settlement of Walvis Bay formed part of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and was administered and legislated for as such until 30 May 1910,

And whereas from 31 May 1910 the said port and settlement has formed part of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope and was administered and legislated for as such until 30 September 1922,

And whereas from 1 October 1922 and in terms of the South-West Africa Affairs Act, 1922 (Act 24 of 1922), the said port and settlement was for reasons of expediency administered and legislated for as if it were part of the Territory of South-West Africa and as if inhabitants thereof were inhabitants of the said Territory;

And whereas it is expedient and desirable again to administer and legislate for the said port and settlement as part of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope;

Now, therefore, under section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I make the laws set out in the Annexure

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Thirtieth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

B. J. VORSTER.

ANNEXURE*Definitions*

1 In this Proclamation, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(i) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the province; (i)

5731—1

(ii) "gebied" die gebied Suidwes-Afrika, (v)

(iii) "Minister" 'n Minister van die Republiek bedoel in artikel 20 van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1961 (Wet 32 van 1961); (ii)

(iv) "provinsiale raad" die provinsiale raad van die provinsie; (iv)

(v) "provinsie" die Provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop; (iii)

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

Administrasie van Walvisbaai, en gelding daarin van wette van krag daarin en in die provinsie

2. (1) Walvisbaai hou op om geadmistreer te word asof dit 'n deel van die gebied was en asof inwoners daarvan inwoners van die gebied was, en word weer as 'n deel van die provinsie geadmistreer

(2) Behoudens die bepalinge van paragraaf 4, bly 'n wet wat op die datum onmiddellik voor die datum van inwerkingtreding van hierdie subparagraaf in genoemde Walvisbaai van krag was, van krag daarin totdat dit herroep word of behalwe vir sover dit gewysig of verander word ingevolge hierdie Proklamasie of 'n ander wet

(3) 'n Wet wat in die provinsie van krag is en nie reeds in Walvisbaai in werking is nie, of wat in die provinsie van krag word, is, behoudens die bepalinge van paragraaf 3, ook in genoemde Walvisbaai van toepassing

Bevoegdheid van Administrateur betreffende sekere wette wat in Walvisbaai geld

3 (1) Die Administrateur kan by proklamasie in die *Offisiele Koerant* van die provinsie—

(a) verklaar dat 'n bepaling van 'n wet in paragraaf 2 (3) beoog wat betrekking het op 'n aangeleentheid wat aan die provinsiale raad toevertrou is, in Walvisbaai in werking tree op 'n datum, en onderworpe aan die wysigings, byvoegings, veranderings, uitsonderings of voorwaardes, in die proklamasie vermeld,

(b) 'n bepaling van 'n wet wat in Walvisbaai van krag is en betrekking het op 'n aangeleentheid wat aan die provinsiale raad toevertrou is, herroep, wysig of verander

(2) 'n Proklamasie wat kragtens subparagraaf (1) uitgevaardig word, kan die oorgangsbepalinge bevat wat die Administrateur goedvind

(3) Die Administrateur kan by proklamasie in die *Offisiele Koerant* van die provinsie 'n proklamasie wat hy kragtens hierdie paragraaf uitgevaardig het, wysig of herroep en, indien hy dit nodig ag, verklaar dat 'n proklamasie kragtens hierdie paragraaf uitgevaardig terugwerkende krag het

(4) 'n Proklamasie wat die Administrateur kragtens hierdie paragraaf uitgevaardig het, moet in die provinsiale raad ter Tafel gelê word binne 14 dae vanaf die afkondiging daarvan, indien die provinsiale raad in gewone sessie is of, indien dit nie in gewone sessie is nie, binne 14 dae na die aanvang van sy cersvolgende gewone sessie

(5) Subparagrafe (1) tot (4) van hierdie paragraaf hou op 30 Junie 1978 op om van krag te wees, maar 'n Proklamasie wat kragtens hierdie paragraaf uitgevaardig is en onmiddellik voor bedoelde datum van krag is, bly van krag asof genoemde subparagrafe nie opgehou het om van krag te wees nie.

(ii) "Minister" means a Minister of the Republic referred to in section 20 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1961 (Act 32 of 1961); (ii)

(iii) "province" means the Province of the Cape of Good Hope; (v)

(iv) "provincial council" means the provincial council of the province; (iv)

(v) "territory" means the Territory of South-West Africa; (ii)

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

Administration of Walvis Bay, and application therein of laws in force therein and in the province

2 (1) Walvis Bay shall cease to be administered as if it were part of the territory and as if inhabitants thereof were inhabitants of the Territory and shall again be administered as part of the province.

(2) Any law in force in the said Walvis Bay on the date immediately prior to the date of coming into operation of this subparagraph shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, continue to apply therein until repealed, or except in so far as it may be amended or modified, in terms of this Proclamation or any other law.

(3) Any law in force in the province and not already in operation in Walvis Bay or any law coming into force in the province shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, also apply in the said Walvis Bay.

Powers of Administrator in regard to certain laws applicable in Walvis Bay

3 (1) The Administrator may by proclamation in the *Official Gazette* of the province—

(a) declare that any provision of any law contemplated in paragraph 2 (3) and relating to any matter entrusted to the provincial council shall come into operation in Walvis Bay on a date and subject to such amendments, additions, modifications, exceptions or conditions, as may be specified in the proclamation;

(b) repeal, amend or modify any provision of any law in force in Walvis Bay and relating to any matter entrusted to the provincial council

(2) Any proclamation issued under subparagraph (1) may contain such transitory provisions as the Administrator may deem fit.

(3) The Administrator may by proclamation in the *Official Gazette* of the province amend or repeal any proclamation issued by him under this paragraph and, if he considers it to be necessary, declare any proclamation issued under this paragraph to be of retrospective effect.

(4) Any proclamation issued under this paragraph by the Administrator shall be laid on the Table of the provincial council within 14 days of promulgation thereof if the provincial council is in ordinary session or, if not in ordinary session, within 14 days after the commencement of its next ensuing ordinary session

(5) Subparagraphs (1) to (4) of this paragraph shall cease to be of force and effect on 30 June 1978, but any proclamation issued under this paragraph and in force immediately prior to that date shall remain in force as if the said subsections had not so ceased to be of force and effect.

Uitleg van sekere uitdrukkings

4. Tensy dit in 'n bepaalde geval klaarblyklik onvanpas sou wees, word 'n verwysing in 'n wet in paragraaf 2 (2) bedoel—

(a) na die Wetgewende Vergadering van die gebied uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Parlement of die provinsiale raad, na gelang die samehang vereis,

(b) na die Administrateur van die gebied uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die gepaste Minister of die Administrateur van die provinsie, na gelang die samehang vereis,

(c) na die Administrasie van die gebied uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die gepaste Staatsdepartement van die Republiek of die Provinsiale Administrasie van die provinsie, na gelang die samehang vereis,

(d) na 'n beampte of gesag van die Administrasie van die gebied uitgelê as 'n verwysing na 'n beampte of gesag wat 'n ooreenstemmende betrekking beklee, of 'n ooreenstemmende werksaamheid verrig, in genoemde Departement of in genoemde Provinsiale Administrasie, na gelang die samehang vereis of, indien daar nie so 'n beampte of gesag is nie, 'n beampte of gesag van daardie Departement aangewys deur die Minister wat dit administreer, of 'n beampte of gesag van laasgenoemde Administrasie deur die Administrateur aangewys, na gelang die samehang vereis;

(e) na die *Offisiële Koerant* van die gebied uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die *Staatskoerant* of die *Offisiële Koerant* van die provinsie, na gelang die samehang vereis;

(f) na die Inkomstefonds van die gebied uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Staatsinkomste fonds of die provinsiale inkomstefonds van die provinsie, na gelang die samehang vereis;

(g) na die Suidwes-Afrika-afdeling van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika of 'n beampte daarvan uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Provinsiale Afdeling Kaap die Goë Hoop van die Hooggeregshof van die Suid-Afrika of na die beampte wat 'n ooreenstemmende betrekking in laasgenoemde Afdeling beklee, na gelang van die geval.

Verkiesingsaangeleenthede

5. Walvisbaai hou op om 'n deel van die kiesafdeling Omaruru vir die verkiesing van Volksraadslede te wees en word geag te alle tersaaklike tye nie 'n deel daarvan te gewees het nie, en word 'n deel van die kiesafdeling Namakwaland en word geag te alle tersaaklike tye 'n deel daarvan te gewees het

Beskikbaarstelling van dienste, fasiliteite of goed, en oordrag van goed, vir die doeleindes van die administrasie van Walvisbaai

6. (1) Vir die doeleindes van die administrasie van Walvisbaai—

(a) kan die Staat, met inbegrip van die Provinsiale Administrasie van die provinsie, op die voorwaardes waarop ooreengekom word, dienste, fasiliteite of goed ter beskikking van die Administrasie van die gebied stel, en

(b) kan die Administrasie van die gebied, op die voorwaardes waarop ooreengekom word, dienste, fasiliteite of goed ter beskikking stel van die Staat, met inbegrip van die Provinsiale Administrasie van die provinsie

(2) Die Administrasie van die gebied kan op die voorwaardes waarop ooreengekom word, roerende goed, en onroerende goed gelee in Walvisbaai, wat deur hom vir die doeleindes van die administrasie van Walvisbaai gebruik is, aan die Staat, met inbegrip van die Provinsiale Administrasie van die provinsie, oordra

Interpretation of certain expressions

4 Unless in any particular case it would obviously be inappropriate, any reference in any law referred to in paragraph 2 (2)—

(a) to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory shall be construed as a reference to Parliament or to the provincial council, as the context may require;

(b) to the Administrator of the Territory shall be construed as a reference to the appropriate Minister or to the Administrator of the province, as the context may require;

(c) to the Administration of the Territory shall be construed as a reference to the appropriate Department of State of the Republic or to the Provincial Administration of the province, as the context may require;

(d) to an officer or authority of the Administration of the Territory shall be construed as a reference to an officer or authority holding a corresponding office or performing a corresponding function in the said Department or in the said Provincial Administration, as the context may require or, if there is no such officer or authority, any officer or authority of that Department designated by the Minister administering it, or any officer or authority of the last-mentioned Administration designated by the Administrator, as the context may require;

(e) to the *Official Gazette* of the Territory shall be construed as a reference to the *Gazette* or to the *Official Gazette* of the province, as the context may require,

(f) to the Revenue Fund of the Territory shall be construed as a reference to the State Revenue Fund or to the provincial revenue fund of the province, as the context may require,

(g) to the South-West Africa Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa or to any officer thereof shall be construed as a reference to the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa or to the officer holding a corresponding office in the last-mentioned Division, as the case may be.

Electoral matters

5 Walvis Bay shall cease to be part of the Electoral Division of Omaruru for the election of members of the House of Assembly and be deemed not to have been part thereof at all relevant times, and shall become part of the Electoral Division of Namakwaland and be deemed to have been part thereof at all relevant times

Rendering available of services, facilities or property, and transfer of property, for purposes of the administration of Walvis Bay

6 (1) For the purposes of the administration of Walvis Bay—

(a) the State, including the Provincial Administration of the province, may, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, place services, facilities or property at the disposal of the Administration of the territory; and

(b) the Administration of the territory may, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, place services, facilities or property at the disposal of the State, including the Provincial Administration of the province

(2) The Administration of the territory may, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, transfer movable property, and immovable property situated in Walvis Bay, used by it for the purposes of the Administration of Walvis Bay, to the State, including the Provincial Administration of the province

Herroeping en wysiging van wette

7 Die wette in die Tabel vermeld word hierby herroep of gewysig in die mate uiteengesit in die derde kolom daarvan

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

8. Hierdie Proklamasie heet die Proklamasie op die Administrasie van Walvisbaai en tree op 1 September 1977 in werking.

TABEL
WETTE HERROEP OF GEWYSIG

No. en jaar van Wet	Titel	Omvang van herroeping of wysiging
Wet 24 van 1922	Wet betreffende Aangelegenheden van Zuidwest-Afrika, 1922	Die herroeping van die geheel.
Wet 39 van 1968	Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968	Die herroeping van artikel 36

No R. 203, 1977

WYSIGING VAN DIE WET OP DIE HOOGGEREGSHOF, 1959 (WET 59 VAN 1959) MET BETREKKING TOT DIE HAWE EN NEDERSETTING WALVISBAAI

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), wysig ek hierby met ingang van 1 September 1977 die Eerste Bylae by die Wet op die Hooggeregshof, 1959, deur in die derde kolom in die omskrywing van die regsgebied van die Suidwes-Afrika-afdeling van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika die woorde "en die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai" te skrap.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Dertigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehoonderd Sewe-en-sewentig

N DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

J. T. KRUGER

No. R. 204, 1977

DIE HAWE EN NEDERSETTING WALVISBAAI — VERSKAFFING VAN STERK DRANK

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), bepaal ek hierby dat die bepalings van die Drankwet, 1928 (Wet 30 van 1928), met ingang van 1 September 1977 nie op die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai, vermeld in die Walfish Bay and St John's River Territories Annexation Act, 1884 (Wet 35 van 1884 van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop), en ook die gebied wat dit omring en begrens, soos in genoemde Wet beskryf, van toepassing is nie, en dat die bevoegdhede, werksaamhede en pligte van die Dranklisensieraad, ingestel by artikel 12 van die Drankordonnansie, 1969 (Ordonnansie 2 van 1969 van die gebied Suidwes-Afrika), vir sover hulle van toepassing is op genoemde hawe en nedersetting en die gebied wat dit omring en begrens soos voormeld, aan die Nasionale Drankraad, ingestel kragtens artikel 118*bis* van die Drankwet, 1928, opgedra en toegewys word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Dertigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehoonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade.

J. T. KRUGER.

Repeal and amendment of laws

7. The laws specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed or amended to the extent set out in the third column thereof.

Short title and commencement

8. This Proclamation shall be called the Walvis Bay Administration Proclamation and shall come into operation on 1 September 1977.

SCHEDULE
LAWS REPEALED OR AMENDED

No. and year of Law	Title	Extent of repeal or amendment
Act 24 of 1922	South-West Africa Affairs Act, 1922	The repeal of the whole
Act 39 of 1968	South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968	The repeal of section 36

No R. 203, 1977

AMENDMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT ACT, 1959 (ACT 59 OF 1959) RELATING TO THE PORT AND SETTLEMENT OF WALVIS BAY

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby amend with effect from 1 September 1977 the First Schedule to the Supreme Court Act, 1959, by the deletion in the third column in the description of the area of jurisdiction of the South-West Africa Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa of the words "and the port and settlement of Walvis Bay".

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Thirtieth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven

N. DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

J. T. KRUGER.

No R. 204, 1977

THE PORT AND SETTLEMENT OF WALVIS BAY.— SUPPLY OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby declare that the provisions of the Liquor Act, 1928 (Act 30 of 1928), shall with effect from 1 September 1977 not be applicable to the port and settlement of Walvis Bay, mentioned in the Walfish Bay and St John's River Territories Annexation Act, 1884 (Act 35 of 1884 of the Cape of Good Hope), and the territory surrounding it and bounded as described in the said Act, and that the powers, functions and duties of the Liquor Licensing Board established by section 12 of the Liquor Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance 2 of 1969 of the territory of South-West Africa), in as far as they are applicable to the mentioned port and settlement and the territory surrounding it and bounded as aforesaid, are conferred and assigned to the National Liquor Board established in terms of section 118*bis* of the Liquor Act, 1928

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Thirtieth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven

N DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

J. T. KRUGER

No. R. 205, 1977

WALVISBAAI EN NEDERSETTING.—HERROEPING EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE WETTE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), verklaar ek hierby—

(a) dat in hierdie Proklamasie, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

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

(ii) "wette" in paragraaf (c), ook enige regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens 'n wet daarin bedoel;

(b) dat die Naturelle-administrasie-Proklamasie, 1928 (Proklamasie 15 van 1928 van Suidwes-Afrika), en die regulasies daarkragtens uitgevaardig, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1977 ophou om in Walvisbaai van toepassing te wees;

(c) dat die wette vermeld in die eerste kolom van die Bylae, slegs met ingang van die onderskeie datums in die tweede kolom van die Bylae teenoor daardie wette vermeld, in Walvisbaai van toepassing is;

(d) dat 'n verwysing na "naturel" in enige wet van toepassing in Walvisbaai, uitgelê word as 'n verwysing na "Bantoe"

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Dertigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

BYLAE

Wette wat van toepassing gemaak word	Datum
(a) Die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet No. 38 van 1927)	(a) 1 Oktober 1977
(b) Die Bantoe-administrasiewet, 1927 Wysigingswet, 1929 (Wet No. 9 van 1929)	(b) 1 Oktober 1977
(c) Bantoes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinerings van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet No. 67 van 1952)	(c) 1 Januarie 1978
(d) Die Wet op Bantoebelasting, 1969 (Wet No. 92 van 1969)	(d) 1 Januarie 1978.

No R. 205, 1977

WALVIS BAY AND SETTLEMENT.—REPEAL AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby declare—

(a) that in this Proclamation, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(i) "Walvis Bay" means the port and settlement of Walvis Bay referred to in the Walfish Bay and St John's River Territories Annexation Act, 1884 (Act 35 of 1884 of the Cape of Good Hope), and includes the territory surrounding it and bounded as described in the said Act;

(ii) "laws" in paragraph (c) shall include any regulations made under any law contemplated therein,

(b) that the Native Administration Proclamation, 1928 (Proclamation 15 of 1928 of South-West Africa) and the regulations made thereunder, shall cease to apply in Walvis Bay with effect from 1 October 1977;

(c) that the laws mentioned in the first column of the Schedule shall apply in Walvis Bay only with effect from the various dates mentioned opposite the said laws in the second column of the Schedule,

(d) that any reference to "native" in any law applicable in Walvis Bay shall be construed as a reference to "Bantu".

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Thirtieth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council

M. C. BOTHA.

SCHEDULE

Laws made applicable	Date
(a) The Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act No. 38 of 1927)	(a) 1 October 1977
(b) The Bantu Administration Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1929 (Act No. 9 of 1929)	(b) 1 October 1977.
(c) The Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act No. 67 of 1952)	(c) 1 January 1978.
(d) The Bantu Taxation Act, 1969 (Act No. 92 of 1969)	(d) 1 January 1978.

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INHOUD

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Swapo govt-in-exile possible — Totemeyer

Political Staff
 SWAPO may soon decide to form a government-in-exile overseas, which will demand full membership of the UN and other international bodies. This is the view of Stellenbosch academic, Dr Gerhard Totemeyer, in a new book on the territory.

Dr Totemeyer says that if an interim government is formed in SWA without

taking into account the existence of Swapo and its proposals then it would receive no international recognition and such a development would increase the international tension concerning SWA. Swapo would probably then go ahead and form a government-in-exile.

Dr Totemeyer says that time is getting short to prevent

this alternative

Even in the event that such a scenario can be averted, he says that through compromise the eventual state of Namibia will probably be democratic socialist in form, with the People's Liberation Army of Namibia providing a military presence

Swapo, says Dr Totemeyer, has more support than any other group in the territory

and a solution to the territory's dispute needs Swapo participation

The book, entitled "SWA/Namibia", was originally commissioned by the Foreign Affairs Association, which later declined to publish it because the book was thought to be "academically unbalanced" — a charge rejected by Mr John Barratt, head of the Institute

of International Affairs. The book, now published by Fokus Suid, was also to have been unpublished because of its criticism of government policy in SWA. In an interview yesterday however, Dr Totemeyer, was expelled from the National Party recently because of his views on actions concerning SWA, that he had written the book as objectively as possible.

In Nyasaland 'duopsonistic competition' between the two bureaux worked largely in favour of W.N.L.A., the higher wages stipulated on the latter's contracts being the all important determinant of the distribution of labour supplies between them. Only Nyasaland government limitations on permissible W.N.L.A. recruitment levels enabled the R.N.L.S.C. to secure a growing level of supplies as its permit maximum was periodically re-negotiated upwards. In northern Bechuanaland a similar pattern of W.N.L.A. superiority prevailed, the supply of R.N.L.S.C. recruits from this country being very small. South of latitude 22° S. the N.R.C. operated for the Chamber of Mines.

Even after the establishment of the Federation in 1953, whereby Nyasaland became more firmly under the political power of Southern Rhodesian employers, W.N.L.A. continued to dominate the Nyasaland foreign contract labour market. However, Southern Rhodesia continued to place most of its reliance on the 'free-flow' system though the R.N.L.S.C. did build up annual recruitment to a relatively high level. The peak was reached in 1956 with a total recruitment of 16 234 workers. After 1958, with the onset of economic recession in the Federation, the growth of a substantial labour surplus in Southern Rhodesia and the adoption of a new foreign labour policy by the Southern Rhodesian government, the R.N.L.S.C. contract system faced steadily increasing supply constraints. Its annual throughput began systematically to be run down. This occurred as W.N.L.A. hegemony in Nyasaland became more easily asserted and as farm wages fell seriously in real terms in Rhodesia after 1963. By 1960 the Chamber of Mines (S.A.) had recruited 83 000 'Tropicals' (20,9 per cent of all their African mine-workers in South Africa). By 1973, as may be seen in the table below, the figure for Malawian workers alone had reached 106 638 or 27,7 per cent of the total complement.

/Table 1

HEERL NAAMBRIE

KOM LUSTER

225

van JOHAN VOSLOO

OSHAKATI.

14/9/77

DIE dorp en die skool is omring met doringdraad. By die uitgange van ons soldate wag. Die wit stof hang fyn in die lug en jy hoor tlykdeur die gedreum van swaar militêre voertuie.

Op die speelterrein speel die wit kinders terrors-terrors. Met die houtge-wertjie soek die ene sy maters tussen die gras. Oor die kamma-radio sê hy „Zero Zero Charlie, hier. Roep Zero Zero Zulu”

Uit die uitkyktoring vlak die draad hou twee jong date die kinderspel voor lle dop.

Dit is hierdie wêreld waar le van die Turnhalle nou sig is om die boodskap van sde aan die bevolking van ramboland te bring.

Dag vir dag, tot in die thoekle van hierdie veraf-nd spreek mnr. Dirk udge, pastoor Cornelius djoba van die Ovambo's, nre Clemens Kapuuo van e Hereros en Andrew Klop-ers en Barney Barnes van le Kleurlinge, die inboor-ge toe

Rustig

Tussen die Mopantes en die akkalsbessieboom lyk alles

rustig. Maar die gevaar is onmiddellik. Dit is die gebied waar 126 kinders vanjaar deur Swapo oor die grens gedryf is, en dis hier waar vlugtelinge in hul duisendtalte beskerming teen MPLA-sol-date en die Kubane kom opsoek.

Wit en swart soldate bewaak die verskillende ver-gaderings onder die afdakke van die stamkantore.

Die opkomste is feitlik deur die bank ho die verwagting, maar almal weet en erken — tussen die see van amperse eenderse swart gesigte sit daar alle Swapo-mense.

'n Verkeersingsveldtog is dit nog nie — eerder verslagver-gaderings. Maar die moeite is om die harte van die Ovambo's vir die saak te wen, om kra te monster



MNR DIRK MUDDGE



MNR ANDREW KLOPPERS

daar tussen wit, swart en bruin in die Turnhalle heers. Telkens word die gehoor deur sprekers daarop gewys dat dit die Turnhalle was wat dit moontlik gemaak het dat mure. Mudge en Kapuuo en Klopers saam voor hulle op dieselfde verhoog sit.

Die eerste vergadering was by Ohangwena, slegs agt kilometer van die ou beheerpos Oshana o a a i d

en op die hardekoelvuur ge-braal. Vergaderingdag is ook 'n kans vir markdag. Soos op Omungwelumbe, oos van Oshakati, wat bereik word deur kortpadpaale deur die droe panne Onder die bome is daar van vleis aan boom-takke tot buustelyfies verkwansel. As jy 'n warm bier wou hê, was dit tot jou beskikking. Ook was daar die dag 'n rekordgetal honde teen-woordig.

Sels ná toesprake van meer as twee uur gesamentlik, was daar ook tyd vir vrae uit die gehoor. Eenkeer staan 'n ou grysse met 'n snor op: „Dankie”, sê hy. „Ons kan nie op ons eie wees nie. Ons moet altyd iemand hê wat ons oppas. Ons is soos beeste in 'n kraal.”

„Kopkaart”

'n Ander een, 'n onderwyser, terwyl sy kinders aan die gaggel is, dat hy lanklaas lekker geslaap het en dat hy darem vanaand lekker gaan slaap ná wat hy gehoor het. Al wat hom egter vandag

Boodskap

Soos dit lyk, is daar wat die hede betref, veral drie



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14/8/77

moontlike verkiesingsryd. As dit uitgeskakel kan word, sal dit 'n belangrike hupstoot tje vir die saak van die Turnhalle wees. Daar is die beheerpos by Oshvelo-hek op die grens na die suide waar permiite, ge-foon en motors deurgesoek word, daar is die Ovambo-kampong in Windhoek wat snags gesluit word en dertens is daar die paswette. 'n Komitee van die Turnhalle is besig om na 'n bevestigende oplossing te soek en in die toesprake die afgelope week is versekerings gegee dat die grewe simpatieke aandag geniet. 'n Belangrike boodskap wat die Turnhalle-afgevaardigdes aan die mense tuis bring, is die saamstaan wat

sen Ovamboland en Angola. Die vergadering is vir tien uur gereel, maar dit was net om seker te maak dat die mense betyds is vir twaalf uur. Voor die tyd het 'n mesie in 'n min-rok op die bak van 'n Landrover die vergadering op 'n groot konka aangekondig.

Uit bosse

En net wanneer 'n mens dink die vergadering is 'n mislukking, kom hulle op fiese en bakkies en te voet uit die bosse. Moeilik om so 'n see gesigte te tel, maar die skatting was geteeld net bo of onder die duisend. 'n Veiligheidsman vertel dat die getalle ook nie altyd

die tyd word hulle gewaar sku om stil te bly en hulle te gedra. Op Ombalantu het die predikant met 'n geweer op die verhoog geklim. Dit het aan hom en die vergadering meer as die gewone respek verseker.

Afrikaans

Elke sin van die sprekers is deur 'n bekwame tolk in of Ovambo of Afrikaans ver- taal. So moes mnr. Clemens Kapuuo van die Herero's by voorbeeld sy toesprake almal in Afrikaans lewer omdat nie mand Herero verstaan nie. Ná die bare praat, was dit groot eet, 'n Seremoniële bees word geslag en sonder begrip van snitte, sommer opgekap gekies het nie.

hinder, is dat hy al drie jaar wag vir sy identiteitskaart of kopkaart soos die Ovambo dit noem. 'n Jongman, ietwat aggr- sief en sekerlik 'n Swapo- ondersteuner, wil weet of hy maar van Namibie kan praat. Hy sê dat van sy vriende landuit moes vlug, omdat hulle die naam gebruik het. Hy kry die gerusstelling dat tot tyd en wyl daar maar nou van Namibie en van Suid- wes gepraat kan word. Dit verstaan 'n groot deel van die gehoor nie, dié dag nie. Hierdie week word die ver- gaderings in die gebied voor- gesit en sal die sprekers weer vra: Ombili — Turnhalle — vrede. Dis 'n vraag of Ovambo nie dalk reeds kant gekies het nie.

M. Meraway 16/8/77
Journalist appeals

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WINDHOEK — A Windhoek Advertiser reporter, Mr. Hendrik Johannes van den Berg, who wrote under the name Gene Travers, appealed in the Supreme Court here yesterday against a sentence of 180 days' imprisonment imposed by a magistrate last month because he had declined to divulge his news sources.

The appeal is being heard by the Judge President of South West Africa, Mr. Justice F. J. Badenhorst, sitting with Mr. Justice M. J. Hart.

Mr. Travers was not present in court when his counsel, Mr. Bryan O'Linn, and Mr. F. H. van Zyl, for the State, presented argument.

Mr. Travers had been granted R200 bail in the Magistrate's Court pending the outcome of the appeal.

The court action was a sequel to reports which had appeared in the Wind-

hoek Advertiser alleging irregularities concerning the hunting of game in northern South West Africa.

It was alleged that a helicopter had been used to hunt elephant, that parts of Owambo had been turned into a private hunting ground by certain officials and that lion had been shot with automatic weapons.

Mr. O'Linn said Mr. Travers had declined to divulge his sources on the grounds of his promise and his professional ethics as a journalist not to do so.

He said the sentence on Mr. Travers was excessive.

Mr. van Zyl said the front page of a newspaper had been used to render all officials in the north suspect.

The hearing continues.

Swapo cut throats of own wounded

Star 19/8/77

ganisation (Swapo) was holding prisoner "those members inside their divided ranks who would like to return to SWA/Namibia"

SHIPANGA HELD

Andreas Shipanga and his followers were among Swapo prisoners.

The Shipanga group last year demanded a democratic election to choose their leaders.

The following diary shows activities over the last three weeks

JULY 30 — The Owambo home guard clashed with terrorists and killed one after pursuing them

AUGUST 3 — Terrorists tried to abduct 60 Owambo youths but were intercepted by security forces. The terrorists took shelter behind the youths and killed five of them. Three terrorists were killed.

AUGUST 4 — Security forces killed four terrorists in two clashes. An unknown number of terrorists was wounded.

AUGUST 13 — Terrorists tried to abduct a group of civilians. They were intercepted by the security forces. Three terrorists were killed and two civilians were wounded by the terrorists.

AUGUST 14 — Security forces attacked a group of terrorists, killing one and wounding two.

AUGUST 15 — Security forces killed five terrorists in an ambush. A terrorist, wounded only in the legs, had had his throat cut by his colleagues.

Activity in the operational area was still of low intensity with the enemy concentrating on trying to intimidate the local population, especially through abductions, the Defence spokesman said.

Pretoria Bureau

South African security forces have discovered a new horror in SWA/Namibia: Swapo terrorists are cutting the throats of their own wounded rather than leave them to be captured.

It was also disclosed that on two occasions terrorists in the operational area killed wounded comrades to prevent capture.

The Swapo killings were disclosed by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria when it was announced today that South African forces killed 17 terrorists in the first 17 days of the month.

An unknown number of terrorists were wounded over the same period.

Security forces killed five terrorists in an ambush on Monday and found that another, who had been wounded in the leg, had had his throat cut.

Dealing with the practice of killing wounded comrades, the spokesman referred to an incident on June 15, when the Commissioner General of the Indigenous Peoples of SWA/Namibia, Mr Jannie de Wet, was ambushed in convoy.

"The terrorists killed one of their wounded colleagues when he was unable to flee with them," the spokesman said.

MORALE WORSE

These incidents showed that the security forces, with the co-operation of the local population, were limiting terrorist activities aimed at creating a climate of fear and enforced recruitment.

They also showed that morale was worsening among the terrorists.

There were strong indications that the South West Africa People's

Voorwaarts! vir SWA se eie leër

Deur JOHAN VOSLOO KAPPEL

DIE verskillende bevolkingsgroepe in Suidwes is besig om 'n weermag op die been te bring met die doel om die Suid-Afrikaanse troepe aan die grens te vervang. Die ideaal is dat dit moet geskied net voor of ná die voorgestelde onafhankheidsdatum van die gebied aan die einde van aanstaande jaar.

In militêre kringe word die oordrag van die Weermag reeds as 'n noodsaaklike gevolg aanvaar, maar in sekere politieke kringe is daar twyfel of daar nie van die buiteland se kant en veral van Swapo af ingryping gaan kom nie.

Die huidige inisiatief om 'n leër op die been te bring, gaan via Suid-Afrika veral uit van die Turnhalle-leërs. Die leërs word op etniese grondslag opgelei en dit sal moeilik die goedkeuring van die VVO wegdra.

Daarby is dit feitlik seker dat die Turnhalle, wat as 'n party aan die komende verkiesing deelneem, daarvan beskuldig gaan word dat hy besig is om sy eie gestapo op te lei.

In Owambo, waar die Turnhalle-afgevaardigdes die afgelope tien dae met verslagvergaderings besig was, het mnr. Dirk Mudge aan RAP-PORT gesê dat daar van al die mense van Suidwes, afgesien van velkleur, verwag sal word om met die beskerming van die land te help. Die ideaal en plig van Suidwes se inwoners is om die SA soldate so gou moontlik deur 'n plaaslike weermag te vervang.

Dankbaar

Adv. Jarretundu Kozonguizi, regsadviseur van die Herero's, het gesê dat sy mense ook besluit het om met die opleiding van 'n volksleër te begin. Hy het bygevoeg dat daar dankbaarheid teenoor die rol van die Suid-Afrikaanse weermag is, maar dat die mense van Suidwes glad nie daaraan hou

dat daar vreemde troepe in die land is nie.

Die Ovambo's, Kavango's, Namas en Damaras is reeds besig met die opleiding van soldate. Dit geskied met die hulp van Suid-Afrika. Eersgenoemde twee groepe veg op die oomblik saam met ons troepe aan die grens.

Delikaat

Mnr. Andrew Kloppers, leier van die Kleurling-afvaardiging, het ook dié week aangekondig dat sy bevolkingsgroep met die opleiding van soldate gaan begin. Meer as tweehonderd het hulle al vir opleiding aangemeld.

Soos die blankes, is die Basters in kommando-eenhede ingedeel. Die blankes ontvang nog hul basiese opleiding in die Republiek maar ook dit sal binnekort verander word.

Dat die nuwe militêre bevelvoerder van Suidwes, genl-maj Jannie Geldenhuys, in die besondere rang aangestel is, word van militêre hoofkwartier gesien as 'n duidelike stap tot die onafhanklikheid van die Suidwesweermag.

Die teenwoordigheid van SA troepe in Suidwes is besig om 'n baie delikate internasionale aangeleentheid te word en dit dreig om die samesprekinge tussen Suid-Afrika en die vyf westerse lande op die rotse te stuur. Die eis word gestel dat die SA troepe onttrek moet word voor 'n vrye verkiesing gehou word.

Van Suid-Afrika se kant word daar nie eens daaraan gedink nie. Is 'n Suidwesweermag 'n moontlike oplossing nie, word nou gevra.

SWA complaints lead to probe

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N. Mercury 23/8/77

WINDHOEK — A special four-man Turnhalle committee is to investigate complaints by members of the Owambo population.

Ovambos have complained about conditions in the compound at Katutura near here; about the carrying around of identity documents by Black women and about the procedure carried out at the Oshivelo Gate border post.

The investigation plan followed discussions between the Owambo-Turnhalle delegation and members of the Turnhalle Constitutional Committee in July.

At the time, Mr Peter Kalangula, a member of the Owambo delegation and the committee which has been formed to investigate the complaints, said problems were being experienced with the movement of Ovambos through the border post at Oshivelo.

Residents of the compound at Katutura were being locked in at night.

He said nobody but Ovambos were searched at the border post and this could create considerable problems, especially during the forthcoming election campaign. (Sapa)

'Significant concessions' on SWA Swapo yes to elections

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STAR 26/8/77

Lagos

After "significant concessions" by the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, is making contingency plans for SWA/Namibia.

In spite of Swapo's concessions, major differences remain, not least whether final responsibility for election procedures should be vested in the administrator general or the UN representative.

Swapo reportedly insists that the UN man "approve" all decisions while in South Africa, it is understood, requires no more than UN satisfaction with the administrator general's proposals.

Swapo wants all South African troops out of the territory in three to four months.

The timing of the elections is another problem.

Swapo wants the longest possible transition period, because many of its members are abroad and would need time to establish themselves.

South Africa has proposed December next year for elections.

● Swapo sincerity in doubt. — Page 5.

The next step in the indirect negotiations is expected to be made known soon within the framework of the new Anglo-American initiative on southern Africa.

Peace keeping?

The question of a UN peace-keeping force in SWA/Namibia is seen as a separate issue that has not yet been resolved.

Apparently there has so far also been no agreement on the form that the election machinery will take, the Washington Post News Service adds from Lagos.

The present compromise calls for overlapping responsibilities between the South African administrator general, who will take office on September with Swapo approval, and the UN special representative.

Swapo has agreed to the principle of elections for a parliament and UN officials working with a South Africa-appointed administrator general during the transition to full independence.

The new position emerged here during the UN-sponsored anti-apartheid conference, reports the Washington Post News Service.

Previously, Swapo has insisted that the interim administrator general should be appointed by the UN, not by South Africa.

Until now it has insisted that it should take over power directly from South Africa since the UN has recognised it as the only legitimate representative of SWA/Namibia's inhabitants.

The Swapo concessions were made known to the South African Government on Friday of last week, it is understood here.

PM could save Owen mission

STAR 26/8/77

The Star's
Africa News Service

SALISBURY — When Britain's Dr David Owen and America's Mr Andrew Young arrive in southern Africa tonight they will be greeted by widespread scepticism from both sides in the Rhodesian dispute that their journey is really necessary.

Sources close to the Rhodesian Government say the idea of a Nigerian peacekeeping force, leaked at the Lagos anti-apartheid conference yesterday, is being treated with scorn.

LITTLE HOPE

From what little they know of the plan from the leaks to newsmen, Government sources say both the proposal for the Nigerian force and for Mr Ian Smith to step down to make way for a British administrator will be unacceptable.

African nationalist leaders also see little hope in the plan. The Patriotic Front, whose leaders Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe are, due in Lusaka today, has

repeatedly ruled out the idea of an "outside force," maintaining Rhodesia already has an army in the PF's own forces.

The Owen-Young initiative is now meeting strong competition in Rhodesia from the moves there for an internal settlement which will exclude hard-line nationalists, specifically Mr Mugabe.

Mr Smith last night told a meeting in Bulawayo during his final run-up for Wednesday's election that he did not believe Rhodesians would vote for the British and American package as it was offered last month.

The new plan was ex-

plained to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at talks in London earlier this month. He has since explained it to Mr Smith and Mr Vorster.

The Star's Political Correspondent reports that Prime Minister Vorster is again emerging with a key intermediary role as the one man possibly capable of saving the initiative from failure.

When he meets Mr Ian Smith tomorrow at 10 am the talks may last no longer than two hours, but will be critical to the success or failure of the initiative.

On Monday Mr Vorster meets Dr Owen and Mr

Young at 9 am for talks expected to last about three hours.

These successive summit meetings will set the scene for the showdown next Thursday when direct talks involving Mr Smith, Dr Owen and Mr Young are expected to be held in Salisbury.

Dr Owen and Mr Young are expected to arrive together at Jan Smuts Airport at about 6 pm on Sunday and will stay with their respective ambassadors in Pretoria.

They will leave for Nairobi on Tuesday morning.

● Neither side ready for disarmament—Page 19.

No Australian farm, says Smith

Own Correspondent

BULAWAYO—The Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, told more than 1200 people in the Bulawayo City Hall last night that he had not bought a farm in Australia and did not intend to leave Rhodesia.

Also he had not made a pact with a black leader to resign immediately after the election and hand over to "one of them."

Mr Smith said: "I have information that I am satisfied is accurate that during the next week or two weeks or so as we run into the final stages of the election, one of the parties has made up its mind to escalate the campaign by spreading more distortions."

Some people asked whether South Africa was playing fair with Rhodesia. "I do not have to tell you the pressures put on South Africa by the rest of the world because they are the only nation trading with us in violation of the United Nations resolutions."

"They very correctly tell us the problems and the pressure on them if we did

"We will continue to fight for our rights, and there will be no sellout. But there will be no stupid policy of trying to follow a line which is an anachronism in these days."

"If we embarked on that course it would be suicide and we will not be party to putting Rhodesia

on a suicide course."

● The Star's Africa News Service reports from Salisbury that the Rhodesian Front gets 56.9 percent of a poll on how people will vote in the general election. The poll gives the conservative Rhodesian Action Party 3.1 percent and the Liberal National Unifying Force only 1.3 percent.

which prejudiced the position of South Africa and cut off their supply lines—never mind our own—I do not need to tell you what that would mean to Rhodesia, this small, land-locked country

The Star

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Swapo moves to middle road

EXACTLY a year ago the Whites in SWA/Namibia decided to share power. This represented the middle road between the extremes of white domination and black one-party authoritarianism. Now at last it seems that Swapo is seeking the middle road as well. There are reports that Swapo is prepared to accept (admittedly with some reservations) a South African Administrator-General and the principle of pre-independence elections to determine who will govern an independent SWA/Namibia. If these reports are confirmed, the territory will be that much closer to a peaceful solution.

This leaves the presence of South African troops as the only major remaining obstacle. Swapo wants them out because it says it fears they will intimidate voters and interfere with legitimate election activity. Both the Turnhalle and South Africa want them to remain to prevent a massive influx of passive guerillas who would be activated the moment something happened which Swapo objected to. And there is the fear that Swapo itself may indulge in the intimidation of voters. Both sides have a point. Fortunately, however, their differences are not irreconcilable and it should be possible to reach an agreement which would satisfy both sides. So much has already been achieved in SWA/Namibia by way of compromise and negotiation that it would be tragic to wipe the slate clean because of disagreement on this one point.

Turnhalle

STAR 30/8/77

accuses Swapo of stalling

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The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Western countries were warned today that the Turnhalle conference was not prepared to wait indefinitely for the South West Africa People's Organisation to accept settlement proposals for the territory

The chairman of the Turnhalle, Mr. Dirk Mudge, said Swapo was "playing for time". The uncertainty was causing political turbulence and doing economic damage

He said he expected it would be clear before the end of next month where the territory stood in relation to international demands

He described his remarks as "a warning rather than an ultimatum" but it was clear that time was running out for Swapo to accept a peaceful solution

Political observers interpreted the warning to mean that the Turnhalle could reconsider its attitude towards the settlement proposals if Swapo continued to make unacceptable demands

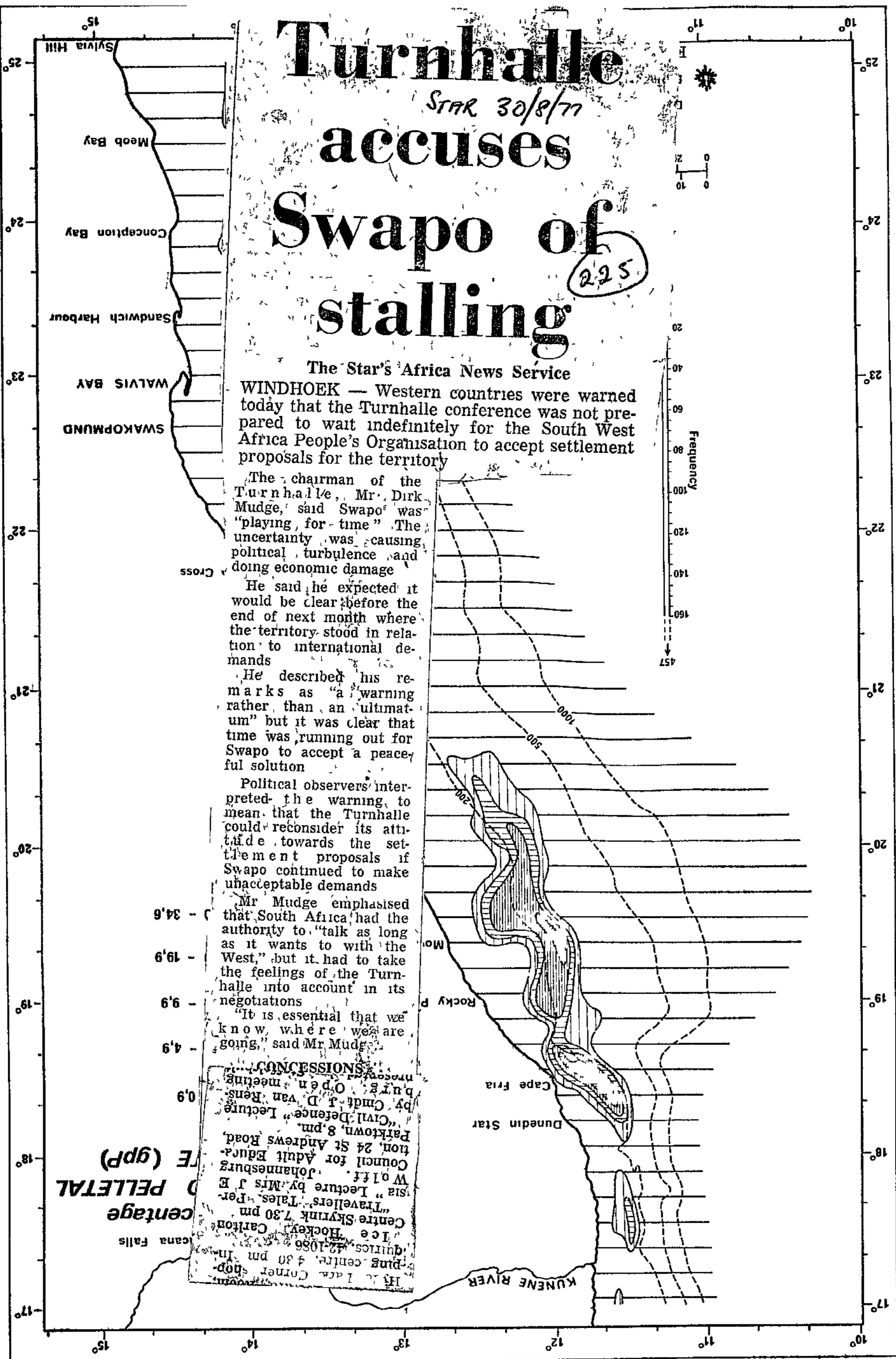
Mr Mudge emphasised that South Africa had the authority to "talk as long as it wants to with the West," but it had to take the feelings of the Turnhalle into account in its negotiations

"It is essential that we know where we are going," said Mr Mudge

CONCESSIONS
by Cmdr J. D. van Rens
"Civil Defence" Lecture
Parktown, 8 pm
Council for Adult Education, Johannesburg
W. O. L. F.
Lecture by Mrs J. E. "Travellers' Tales" Per Centre Skylink 7.30 pm
Ice Hockey, Carlton
quizzes, 42-1086
ping centre, 4.30 pm in
H. L. L. Corner shop

centage
PELLETAL
E (gpf)

cana Falls



Fate of Walvis Bay hampers peace bid

STAR 2/9/77 225

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK—South Africa's continued possession of Walvis Bay has emerged as a major obstacle to an independence settlement in SWA/Namibia at a time when general agreement was thought to be imminent.

It sprang from relative obscurity to the forefront of discussions on the territory yesterday after South Africa had placed the tiny west coast enclave under the jurisdiction of the Cape Province.

While it is tacitly accepted that Walvis Bay does

not constitutionally form part of SWA/Namibia, it was ceded to the Cape Colony in 1884 — there is general condemnation of the Government's move at the United Nations.

ESSENTIAL

Walvis Bay is the only deep water port along the SWA/Namibian coast and it is regarded as an essential element in the future economic and political life of an independent Namibia.

Swapo has always insisted that the enclave be incorporated into an independent Namibia.

But the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, while he was ambassador to the UN, made it clear that Walvis Bay would remain South-African territory in perpetuity.

Western diplomats suggest that the enclave might, as a compromise, be given a special international status under a joint South African-Namibian administering authority.

South Africa, however, is thought to oppose such an arrangement and is believed to favour a long-term treaty with a future Namibian Government on the use of the enclave. But Swapo opposes both these proposals.

New administrator warns on election

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Political parties were warned here last night that elections would be held in SWA/Namibia, whether they liked it or not.

The Administrator-General of the territory, Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn, said. "The preparation for the conduct of the elections will be initiated and carried through with deliberate speed and unperturbed pace."

It would avail no party or group to try to retard the process or postpone elections by threats of non-participation, by actual withdrawal or by calling in outside aid and interference.

Judge Steyn said the

movement towards elections for a constituent assembly could not be allowed to lose momentum.

If it were allowed to happen, the self-determination process could "bog down for an indefinite period."

Judge Steyn said: "The dangers inherent in such a state of affairs are too fraught with disaster as not to be countenanced."

Opening the Windhoek Agricultural Show, he said all parties would be given reasonable opportunity for organising and electioneering.

Certain laws would have to be altered "so as not only to conform with the new political and social dispensation, but to assist in the creation and development thereof."

WINDHOEK — Hopes for the Western initiative to bring about an internationally recognised settlement in South West Africa have plummeted in the territory.

Both supporters and opponents of the Turnhalle believe the major stumbling block to the Western initiative — which is expected to reach a critical phase soon — will be the future of South African security forces in South West Africa.

Though there is some optimism that other problems in the settlement initiative — particularly over the conduct of nation-wide elections and the release of political prisoners — can be resolved, neither side sees any possibility of resolving South Africa's military presence.

Another crucial issue is the role of the United Nations in the period leading to elections. Swapo is demanding that a UN representative should have equal powers to the South African-appointed Administrator General, Mr Justice Steyn, and a veto right.

There is growing impatience among the Turnhalle delegations over delays in the independence process caused by the complex negotiations by the five Western Security Council powers.

Turnhalle delegates have warned they might have to go it alone without recognition unless the question of South Africa's military presence is resolved to their satisfaction soon.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Turnhalle Constitution Committee, has called for a speeding-up of Western negotiations and, in his first speech since taking office, Mr Justice Steyn also significantly emphasised the need for increased speed towards

elections

These calls have been seen by observers as an indication that the Turnhalle is preparing to go ahead with its plans if there is no early conclusion to the Western initiative

Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's vice-chairman, has warned that the Turnhalle is planning an imminent Rhodesian-type unilateral declaration of independence

If the Turnhalle does go it alone, the chances of international recognition for an independent Namibia are minimal, at least in the foreseeable future.

Turnhalle delegates believe the South African security forces are vital for the maintenance of law and order and the protection of the territory's northern borders.

Mr Andrew Kloppers, the Coloured leader, said: "We will never ever accept or support the withdrawal of the South African army. The moment you do that you create a vacuum which the Russians and Cubans will fill, and if they get a foothold here they will eventually get a foothold in Cape Town."

But Mr Tjongarero said it was totally unacceptable to Swapo that the security forces could play a non-political role. He added that he did not believe there was any realistic possibility of South Africa withdrawing her troops.

"They are here to protect South Africa's interests," he said. "If they are here merely to protect the borders, a UN force could quite easily do the job." — PC-DDC

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D.D. 6/9/77
Turnhalle may go it alone

Manage—Martingale

Manage, v., ho tseba hoetsa, baballa, tsamaisa ka bohale; ho etsa hantle; he cannot manage his horse, pèrè ea hae e no hlōtse; I will manage it all right, ketla ho etsahantle. Mandate, n., taelo, taeliso. Mane, n., moetsè. Manes, n., plur., balimo. Manfully, adv., ka senna. Manger, n., sejelo. Mangle, v., to tear to pieces, ho hahōla, rusōlla. Manhood, n., bonna, senna, bothō Mania, n., mokhoa o tšileng o kang oa bohlaya. Maniac, n., lehlaya. Manifest, adj., e bonahalang, e bonoang; v., ho bonahatsa, hahusa; to be manifest, ho pepencha. Manifestation, n., ponahatso. Manifold, adj., e mekhoha e mengata, e mofuta e mengata. Manipulate, v., ho tsoara, ho sebetisa ka matsōho. Mankind, n., sethō, bathō Manliness, n., senna, bonna. Manner, n., mokhoa, 'mōpo, tso-botsi, in a manner it is true, ka 'ng'e 'ngoe ke 'nete; in what manner? ka mokhoa o joang? Manners, n., plur., mekhoha, me-tsamao, lika; this man has bad manners, mothō eo ke sefenyane. Man-of-war, n., sekèpè sa ntoa.

Many, adj., e ngata; many times, hangata; in many ways, ka mekhoha e mengata; n., ba bangata, tse ngata, etc. Map, n., 'mapa. Mar, v., ho senya, senya ka matheba. Maraud, v., ho ea bonōkoane, ho utsoa. Marble, n., marmore. March, n., motsamao kapa leto la masole; puna ea masole; v., ho tsamaisa ka mokhoa oa masole ka lenaneo le ka hloko. March, n., the month, Hlakubèlè. Mare, n., pèrè e tšehali, 'meri. Margin, n., moeli, moeli oa buka, oa pampiri e ngoloang. Marine, n., lesole la sekèpè sa ntoa; likèpè tsa sechaba se seng; adj., eo e leng ea leotale. Mariner, n., mothō oa likèpè. Maritime, adj., ea leotale, e bapileng le leotale. Mark, n., letšoao, pontšo, tsebetso; v., ho tsoaea, lebeleletsa, lemōha; he is a man of mark, ke monna ea khabane, ea tumileng; he has made his mark, o iponahalitse ka liketso tse khōlō. Market, n., lepatlelo la thekiso, pepatso. Markaman, n., monna ea nepang hantle ka sethumo.

Marvel, n., makatso; v., ho makatso, tsota. Masculine, adj., e tōna, ea monna. Mash, n., tsokano ea lintho jeoang kapa tse nooang. Mask, n., semonkoane; v., ikhakanya. Mason, n., sehahi, 'metli oa majō. Masonry, n., mosebetsi oa sehahi, tsebo ea bobedi. Mass, n., mokete oa Salallo sa Marena Kerekeng ea Roma. Mass, n., a quantity, bongata bohōlō, kolua. Massacre, n., pōlao e khōlō. Massive, adj., e kholo, e boima. Mass-meeting, n., pitso e kholo ho bua litaba tsa sechaba. Mast, n., sefate sa masela sekaping. Master, n., mong, monghali, n. tsamaisi, moruti; v., ho hlōkōna, thapusa; to be master, onerisi, ho ipusa, ho itsoara, ho busuc ke likatso. Masterpiece, n., mosebetsi o fe sinang ka botle. Mastery, n., borēna, hloho. Masticate, v., ho hlafuna, tšohla. Mastiff, n., nja ea mofuta. Mat, n., mostēnē; v., ho loba. Match, n., an equal, e mong ea likanang le e mong; v., to combi tarabes, ho hōa hammoho t

Marvel—Measure

Matter, n., seo lintho li entsoeng ka sona; taba, lebaka la taba; v., ho ba le taba; it does not. Measure, n., tekano, tekano, mokhoa; v., ho lekanya. Measurement, n., tekanyo. Meat, n., nama. Medal, n., khabiso e roaloang sefubeng, e ncoang ba entseng liketso tsa bonatia nboeng.

Nujoma will be allowed back to SWA

Star 8/9/77

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The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, would be allowed to return to SWA/Namibia if Swapo chose to take part in the coming elections here and if he asked to come, the new Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said today.

The judge said he had already had appeals to come back here from two of the most controversial figures in the territory's recent history, Anglican Bishop Colin Winter and Bishop Richard Wood, who were both deported after furious opposition to the South African policies here.

When he is considering these applications sympathetically, Mr Justice Steyn said. They are to be considered objectively.

The judge reiterated what he said in an interview with The Star's Africa News Service published yesterday, that he was sitting through the constitution applicable here to see if there was anything that could hinder free elections for a Constituent Assembly.

Referring to Mr Nujoma, the judge said: "If I have a request for his return and if he wants to see me I would offer safe conduct."

"If Swapo is participating in the election and if Sam Nujoma wants to come back into the territory, I certainly would let him in."

The judge recently received a petition from the Reverend Ed Morrow, Anglican Vicar-General here, to allow Bishop Winter's return and also a letter of personal appeal from Bishop Wood.

"I have asked for certain information, but it is uncertain when I will be placed in possession of that information. Then I will make up my mind," the judge said.

Measure, n., tekano, tekano, mokhoa; v., ho lekanya. Measurement, n., tekanyo. Meat, n., nama. Medal, n., khabiso e roaloang sefubeng, e ncoang ba entseng liketso tsa bonatia nboeng.

Mathematics, n., plur., thuto tsohle tsa lipalo. Matrices, and matrix n., pōpelo, a mould, foromo. Matrimony, n., lenyalo. Matron, n., mosali e moholo, mosali oa motsamaisi.

Martyr, n., mothō ea pakang tumelo ea hae ka ho mamella lihlotiso le lefu; v., ho bolaea e tšitsang tumelang ea hae. Marshmallow, n., sethiba-pitsa. Martingale, n., mathenkhā.

Manufacture, n., mokhoa oa ho etsa mesebetsi eohle. Manure, n., moteli o bōang masimong hore a bēe hantle. Manuscript, n., lengolo le ngolileng ka letsoho.

Walvis is issue hot up to

D.D. 10/9/77 225

WINDHOEK — The issue over who Walvis Bay is going to belong to hotted up yesterday.

Swapo said its guerrillas would fight to the bitter end to prevent "annexation" of the territory to South Africa.

And a source close to the French Government said France felt Pretoria's claim that Walvis Bay was not part of South West Africa was unjust.

"Pretoria is simply stirring up trouble for itself by trying to hang on to an enclave of a new Republic of Namibia. It will just be another Djibouti or Cabinda. Africa today does not favour enclaves," the source said.

In Lusaka yesterday Swapo's administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, said South Africa's claims to Walvis Bay were "wild and baseless."

Mr Garoeb said Swapo was not aware of any colonial arrangements involving the British, South Africans and Germans over Walvis Bay.

He said "We shall not compromise with anybody on Walvis Bay. We are engaged in an intensified armed struggle for the liberation of South West Africa. Walvis Bay is part of our country."

The Swapo official said not a single part of South West Africa would be surrendered to the South Africans, whether or not South Africa threatened to abandon settlement plans initiated by Britain, the US, Canada, West Germany and France.

Swapo has also turned down an invitation extended to its leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, and other Swapo officials in exile to return to South West Africa to discuss participation in the proposed free elections.

Mr Garoeb said "Swapo does not trust the so-called South African Administrator General who is in Windhoek illegally to continue perpetuating South African racial policies. He has no right to call us and we reject such an invitation."

Britain said yesterday the dispute should not impede the Western, in a situation on the territory. But a Foreign Office spokesman in London said Swapo officials were not to be invited to discuss the territory's future.

He described as "absolutely untrue" a report that the initiative to call the UN body on this matter had been taken with the knowledge and approval of the five Western powers.

He reiterated that Britain was not a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia and had not known in advance about that body's plan to summon the UN Security Council about South Africa's resumption of administrative control over Walvis Bay.

Earlier this week, the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, threatened to break off talks with the Big Five powers about the territory's future if the UN disputed the Republic's ownership of Walvis Bay — DDCSAPA/AP

predicted it was likely to become a fairly "hot" political issue in the sense that the South African-owned harbour was a vital sea link for South West, especially after it became independent.

This was underlined on Thursday by the Turnhalle conference chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, who was reported as saying that he hoped South Africa would ultimately see its way clear to pass on Walvis Bay to South West Africa.

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND DRAMA

The way out in SWA/Namibia 225

IT is a pity that the presence of South African troops in SWA/Namibia has developed into a major obstacle to a negotiated settlement in the territory. It distorts the entire self-determination issue and begins to give the impression that the "Big Five" Western nations are more interested in handing SWA/Namibia over to Swapo than in determining the real will of the people of the territory.

Despite occasional swings into moderation, Swapo still insists (as Mr Sam Nujoma, its president, did in Belgrade yesterday) that control of SWA/Namibia should be transferred to the black majority whose only authentic voice, it says, is Swapo. This is not self-determination but the exchange of one hegemony for another. And the major obstacle to Swapo imposing its rule on SWA/Namibia is the presence of South African troops. This is why Swapo is fighting so hard to have them removed before "independence."

The major argument in favour of keeping the troops in the territory is the knowledge that Swapo has a trained guerilla army at its command. If the

troops were removed, Swapo would almost certainly organise a massive influx of "passive" guerillas who would be activated the moment something happened in SWA/Namibia to which Swapo objected. This is a very real danger and Swapo's current rhetoric encourages the fear that the removal of South African troops would lead to a Swapo coup. On the other hand, there is the fear that South African troops will interfere with the projected elections, that they will intimidate voters and thus distort self-determination in the territory.

Quite obviously, the "Big Five" cannot find a formula that will guarantee SWA/Namibia's security and will keep Swapo to a total commitment to democracy. However, a strong force of international observers could guarantee that the South African Defence Force confines itself to a legitimate security role and that the elections are as accurate a reflection of the will of the territory's people as possible.

The solution is there. But, will the "Big Five" have the courage to accept it—and the will to stand firm?

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Decision soon on exiled bishops

JOHANNESBURG. — A five-man delegation of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) has returned from a visit to South West Africa with an assurance from the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M.T. Steyn, that he will soon decide on applications by two exiled Anglican bishops to return to the territory.

The Rev. John Thorne, the general secretary of the SACC and leader of the delegation, said in a statement yesterday that Mr Justice Steyn was considering applications by Bishop Colin Winter and Bishop Richard Wood.

In an interview with the delegation, Mr Justice Steyn indicated that he would decide "very soon" on whether the two churchmen could return to the territory.

Mr Thorne said the delegation had protested to Mr Justice Steyn against the refusal by the authorities to grant permission for the Vicar-General of the Anglican Church in SWA, Father Edward Morrow, to accompany them on their visit to Ovambo.

As a result of the appeal, a permit was granted to Father Morrow to accompany the delegation.

The statement said the delegation expressed "amazement both at the suffering which the people of Namibia are facing, and at the strength and courage they are exhibiting in response to the pressures that are on them."

It added: "A special concern arose among the delegates as they became aware of the degree to which many church people have been in conflict with authorities, and especially the restrictions faced by the leadership of the Anglican Church."

Mr Thorne said a report on the delegation's visit would be made to the executive committee of the SACC on September 26-27. — Sapa

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TABLE 6.

YEAR	FOREIGN A	
	Male	Female
1972	203 658	18 130
1973	201 987	18 461
1974	199 333	18 418
1975	195 725	18 296

RODESIA	
rs	Total
	801 840
	852 984
	889 428
	928 640

TABLE 7.

FOREIGN A	
Year	
1956	
1961	
1969	
1972	
1975	

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Source: Rhodesia, Final C.S.O., Salisbury C.S.O., Salisbury C.S.O., African Salisbury, (mim

...1961 Census of Employees, ...s of Employees, ...f Origin, DL/978/15,

WINDHOEK. — Full and free elections between any parties whether Marxist or fascist, the return of exiles, the elimination of apartheid restrictions, Government departments and officials bound firmly to new and open policies — these are some of the massive changes in store for the people of South West Africa/Namibia on their way to independence.

Such radical change from the old apartheid system is not merely possible but very probable in terms of the policy outlined in a further interview with Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, who as Administrator General will clear the way for open elections to bring in independence.

The judge outlined the wide powers he has, making him responsible only to the State President in council, and some of the ways in which he intends using them:

- The first election, for a constituent assembly to produce a constitution, and the second, for independent government would be open to all parties. When I asked in the applied whatever their ideologies, whether communists or not, I said: 'I am not entirely independent'.

He reiterated that his offer still stood for Swapo in spite of its rejection of him and his plans.

- On files, policy was that any who wanted to come home for legal purposes could do so. This applied to those who had left voluntarily. People who had been expelled could apply for re entry, as Bishop Colin Winter and Bishop Richard Wood of the Anglican Church had applied.

- On political prisoners, the judge said it would be unpolitic for him to comment on this subject because it was still under negotiation. So was the issue of the political prisoners, believed to number up to 2,000, held by Swapo in Namibia and Tanzania.

This is the first indication that the fate of the Swapo prisoners is also under negotiation.

Free to alter rules

(221) 16/9/77

By WILF NUSSEY, Editor of The Argus Africa News Service

conducted with the big five powers.

- On control of his own activities by South Africa, the judge said:

'I am clothed with a very great amount of personal discretion although I am not entirely independent'.

'I certainly do have the freedom in proper instances to differ in certain aspects from the views Pretoria has.'

'We are continually being accused of being an

extension of Pretoria with no independence of mind or action. That is not so.'

As an example, he pointed out that the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had refused to have any dealings with Swapo leader Sam Nujoma. But he, the judge, had already offered Mr Nujoma safe conduct back here.

- On Bantu Administration and other laws and regulations restricting movement 'I can cer-

tainly alter laws relating to movement of people in the territory in a way which might differ from the views of particular authorities in Pretoria.'

But in doing so he had to avoid causing disruption and chaos, he said.

'Our primary objective is to amend or alter laws we feel definitely impede the holding of free elections.'

He said he wanted to remove certain laws, like parts of the Immorality Act.

- On the legislative assembly, he had ultimate power over it but intended to let it continue to cause as little disruption, as possible.

- On the South African Government departments functioning here: 'It is contemplated that we assume authority over these.'

- On the South African Broadcasting Corporation and Department of Information, both accused by politicians of favouring the Turnhalle. 'All political parties participating will be given equal time. There will have to be impartiality.'

- On justice: He becomes, effectively, the territory's Minister of Justice and is studying the mechanics of the new situation.

- On law and order: While there must be full freedom for people to go anywhere to hold or attend political meetings, he had to ensure that there was no violence at these.

believed that the negotiation is being conducted through the big five Western powers dealing with South Africa on SWA/Namibia independence.

- On the future role of the South African Defence Forces here, the judge said he was not a party to the negotiations being

Weste is haastig

met Swidwes

SAKE-RAPPORT

18/1/77

Van HENNIE PRETORIUS

WASHINGTON.

VEERTIENWOORDIGERS van die vyf Westerse maondhede se die oomblik van waarheid in die Suidwes-geskil het aangebreek. Hulle wil dié week oor 'n finale skikkingsplan met Suid-Afrika ooreenkom, en binne die volgende maand na die Veiligheidsraad gaan om sake te belink — anders is dit te laat.

Amerika se nommer twee by die VVO (onder mnr. Andrew Young), mnr. Dom McHenry, het gister aan RAPPORT gesê dié week se samesprekinge met mnr John Vorster en sy manne is van volstrekte beslisende belang. Hulle hoop om die oorblywende kwesies agterna te oorbryg.

Hy is leier van die span verteenwoordigers — buitelandse sakemanne, VVO-verteenvoordigers en plaaslike ambassadeurs — van Arnerika, Brittanje, Wes-Duitsland, Frankryk en Kanada wat Dinsdag in Suid-Afrika begin aankom vir hierdie ronde samesprekinge.

Laaste ronde

„Die volgende ronde met Suid-Afrika, wat gevolg sal word deur samesprekinge met Swapo en VVO-manne en staathoofde van sommige Afrika-lande, sal die oorblywende probleem punte behandel,” sê mnr McHenry

„Ons hoop dat dit die laaste ronde besprekings gaan wees. As sake reg verloop, sou ons aan die einde net die plan moet inkle. Ek wil waarsku dat ons nie die taaiheid van die oorblywende kwesies onderskat nie.”

Die grootste struikelblok bly die teenwoordigheid van Suid-Afrika se militêre mag in Suidwes. Die Westerse manne sê sonder 'n oplossing in dié verband is daar hoegenaam geen skikking nie.

Hoopvol

Na verwagting sal mnr Vorster en sy manne met spesifieke voorstelle kom. Op hul beurt kan die vyf Westerse lande druk uitoefen vir 'n VVO-vrede staakmag in die oorgangstydperk tot die nuwe bewind van Suidwes gevestig is.

Daar word gemeen dit sal beter gaan met die anderstrydpunte — Swapo se deelname, Walvisbaai en politieke gevangenes.

Die Westerse lande is hoopvol na die woorde van mnr Dirk Mudje en mnr. Pik



MNR DIRK MUDDJE
hy gee Westerse lande hoop

MNR VORSTER
samesprekinge
dié week

Botha dat daar uiteindelik oor Walvisbaai onderhandel kan word.

Die Westerse lande wil binne die volgende maand met die skikkingsplan na die Veiligheidsraad gaan. Hulle moet dit binne die volgende ses weke doen, want Duitsland is vandeesdaand voorster van die Veiligheidsraad en volgende maand is dit Indië.

Te laat

Van begin November af is Libie voorsitter en dan is dit te laat. Onder Libie is daar

geen kans nie, het ingeligte manne aan my gesê.

Die vyf Westerse lande moet na die Veiligheidsraad om magtiging te kry vir die eerste stap nadat tot die skikking ooreengekom is. 'n Formele mandaat vir die toepassing van die plan en magtiging vir 'n spesiale VVO-verteenvoordiger vir Suidwes.

Die Westerse lande se groot kopseer is dat die tyd vinnig verbygaan en dat die yster geslaan moet word terwyl dit nog warm is. Daarom is dié week se samesprekinge so belangrik.

Wednesday,
September 28, 1977

DAILY

"There are many white people in South West Africa who do not feel at home in the National Party." — Dirk Mudge.

Nats split as Mudge walks out

D.D. 28/9/77
225

WINDHOEK — Mr Dirk Mudge broke away from the National Party yesterday after failing to wrest the leadership from Mr A. H. du Plessis at the opening of the party congress here.

Mr Mudge, one of the party's vice-chairmen and chairman of the Turnhalle, walked out after losing by six votes. He was followed by 75 delegates.

The breakaway group held brief discussions after the walkout and Mr Mudge emerged to talk to reporters.

"What happened today was not meant to divide people but to unite them," he said. "I feel there are many people who are outside the National Party today who back the Turnhalle — who want to see fulfilment of the solution that we propose."

"These people must be gathered up and brought into the fold."

"My primary purpose is not to fight any political party, but to unite (white) people and form a team in South West Africa that will work with other peoples, brown and black."

"There are many white people in South West Africa who do not feel at home in the National Party and who are considering forming other political groups."

"Seeing that most of these people have voted for the Turnhalle, I think we must prevent them from forming splinter

groups and alliances which may in fact jeopardise the Turnhalle effort."

Mr Mudge said he would announce his future plans today.

While he would not confirm he was leaving the party, he said developments at the congress had made it impossible for him to remain in the party.

He also spoke about forming a political front of black, brown and white supporters of the Turnhalle constitutional conference.

He denied that the walkout had been planned. "But the way things developed at the congress made it quite impossible for me to carry on within the party."

He did not elaborate.

The Mudge "rebels" met behind closed doors last night to consider further moves and will issue a press statement today.

At a news conference after the Du Plessis "loyalists" had completed congress proceedings for the day, Mr Du Plessis adopted a conciliatory approach.

"I think you can understand that I do not feel happy," he said. "The doors

will remain open on my side. I would like to believe they will be used."

Mr Du Plessis said the group had acted impulsively but might change their minds after reflecting on their actions.

But, in spite of his conciliatory approach, the loyalists wasted little time in replacing Mr Mudge as one of the vice-chairmen. Mr Koos Pretorius was elected to replace him within minutes of the walkout.

None of the six former National Party MPs from the territory appeared to have followed Mr Mudge.

The National Party in South West Africa controls all 18 seats in the white Legislative Assembly and contributed six MPs to the South African Parliament after the 1974 general election.

Mr Du Plessis said "I believe and hope, as far as the party is concerned, to act without bitterness and to carry on with party matters, and that the break will in time be healed."

He denied having adopted an irreconcilable attitude at the congress, but claimed there had been a sustained two-year campaign against him.

Mr Du Plessis said he was not aware of any differences of principle which could have caused the walkout.

"I asked the congress why there was this conflict in the party and why this campaign had been waged against me practically interrupted for the past two years."

"It is clear that differences of principle did not come to the fore in these discussions."

He could not say how Mr Mudge's move would affect the white delegation to the Turnhalle. It would depend on Mr Mudge's future attitude.

"It will depend on the attitude of the non-whites, and especially on the attitude of non-white delegations to the Turnhalle."

Mr Du Plessis denied reports that there had been pressure on him from South Africa to resign his leadership.

There was no pressure at all, I am not aware of any idea from the side of the Republic that I should have stood back this time," he said.

He was 63 and if he had not felt fit for the job, he would have retired voluntarily — DDC-SAPA.

225

Swapo refugees to get R270 000 in food

The Argus Bureau
NEW YORK—The United Nations is to give Swapo refugees from South West Africa who are now living in Angola

had been made by the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma
The request had been endorsed by the Angolan Government which had indicated that in spite of its efforts to assist the refugees, they were threatened by malnutrition
According to an FAO announcement, the refu-

gess, consist mainly of old people, women and children and they have been settled in the districts of Jamba, Cassinga and Lubango.

NUMBERS GROW

Swapo has claimed that refugees are entering Angola from South West in ever-increasing numbers,

but not even a rough estimate has been publicly disclosed at the UN of the numbers involved.

The food which Swapo is to receive will consist of 360 tons of maize meal or maize, 90 tons of pulses, 54 tons of vegetable oil and 54 tons of dried fish or canned meat.

A UN source estimated that the food would probably be sufficient to feed about 10 000 people for six months, or 5 000 people for a year.

The UN has previously given food assistance to Rhodesian refugees in Zambia by way of the Patriotic Front.

Local populace helping to fight terrorists SADF

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia had killed 50 percent more terrorists in the operational area in the past six weeks than over the past eight months, a Defence Force spokesman at SWA Command said here yesterday.

The reason for the increase, he said, could be that the local populace gave more information about terrorist movements, which had helped security forces to act professionally and more effectively.

The communique said in the past two weeks, three terrorists were killed and two wounded. Various incidents of border violation, intimidation and contact had taken place between September 21 and October 5.

On September 26, terrorists shot at the security forces from Angola with machineguns. The fire was returned by the security forces with small arms and mortar. There were no casualties among the security forces.

On September 28 terrorists opened fire with machineguns, small arms and mortar from Angola on the security forces. The fire was returned with similar weaponry.

On September 30 terrorists again fired across the Angolan border and the fire was returned.

As far as intimidation was concerned, a group of 10 to 15 terrorists attempted to blow up a water pump at a village. Only one of the explosive charges went off and little damage was done. The terrorists fled and the water supply was restored.

The Defence Force spokesman said the terrorists had little experience of explosives.

"Deeds such as these — robbing the people of their water — make the local populace inform on the terrorists," the communique said.

Terrorists fled

There were several encounters between terrorists and security forces between September 24 and September 27.

At 2.50pm on September 24, a security force patrol saw two terrorists in the operational area. The terrorists fled and a follow-up operation was launched. The terrorist tracks were followed to the border.

At 5.45pm on the same day terrorists in civilian clothes fired on the security forces. The fire was returned and two terrorists were believed wounded. There were no casualties among the security forces.

On September 27, a security force patrol found the fresh tracks of five terrorists and followed them. The terrorists fired at the patrol with automatic weapons. In the ensuing exchange three terrorists were killed. Two of the group, one of whom was believed to be slightly wounded, escaped to Angola. There were no casualties among the security forces.

Avoided contact

Generally, the terrorists maintained a low profile as far as military activity was concerned, the communique said. Terrorists avoided contact with the security forces as far as possible. Their main activities were concentrated on the local populace.

The communique said this kind of intimidation had had the opposite effect — the local populace increasingly supplied information to the security forces about the movements of terrorists.

A new tendency had developed among the terrorists. They were making efforts to intimidate the local populace into not using state and mission hospital facilities in the territory.

Terrorists were carrying first-aid bags which were apparently intended as substitutes for existing facilities. — Sapa

Offering a middle course in SWA/Namibia

STAR 19/9/77

225

THE emergence of a centrist multiracial political party in SWA/Namibia is a natural consequence of the polarisation which has been taking place between the territory's two extremes — the Pretoria-tainted Turnhalle and the socialist-dominated Swapo.

For many in SWA/Namibia, neither has offered a comfortable political home. A lingering suggestion of ethnicity pervades the Turnhalle and has "switched-off" a substantial body of moderate blacks and some whites. At the same time, Swapo's strength is often over-estimated. There are divisions within the organisation, partly ideological and partly arising from dislike and distrust of leader Sam Nujoma. For the Swapo dissenters, the waverers, a new non-racial centrist party will definitely have its attractions.

It will fill another vacuum,

too. Just as the only whites consulted by the National Party in South Africa on vital constitutional change have been the party faithful, so have whites in Opposition been cold-shouldered at the Turnhalle.

The Federal Party, which grew out of the old UP in the territory, now plans to move back towards the mainstream of SWA/Namibia politics hoping to link up with the several tribal and other splinter groups brought together by Gerson Vei. There is logic, an admittedly limited rationale, behind this central alliance, but whether it will succeed or even survive is another matter. It lacks charismatic leadership, the establishment "muscle" of the Turnhalle or the popular "liberation" image of Swapo. But it does offer a moderate non-ethnic alternative for those who may fancy neither extreme as a long-term prospect for peace.

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Incurables. Vous y verriez un baromètre à capucin qui sort quand il pleut, des
proscrits partout, mais placés la comme le sont les débris de la civilisation aux
ou vineuses, de chaque pensionnaire. Il s'y rencontre de ces meubles indestructibles,
placée une boîte à cases numérotées qui sert à garder les serviettes, ou taches
en porcelaine épaisse, à bords bleus, fabriquées à Tournai. Dans un angle est
carafes échangées, ternies, des ronds de moire métallique, des piles d'assiettes
des figures bizares. Elle est placée de buffet glissants sur lesquels sont des
forme un fond sur lequel la crasse a imprimé ses couches de matière à y dessiner
entièrement botee, fut jadis peinte en une couleur indistincte aujourd'hui, qui
trouveriez ce salon élégant et parfumé comme doit l'être un boudoir. Cette salle,
horreurs, si vous le comparez à la salle à manger, qui fut est contiguë, vous
générés de chaque pensionnaire, jeune ou vieux. Eh bien! malgré ces plates
élémentaires et nauseabondes qu'y jettent les atmosphères catarrhales et su
pourrait-elle se décrire si l'on inventait un procédé pour évaluer les quantités
d'une salle où l'on a dîné; elle pue le service, l'office, l'hospice. Peut-être
donne froid, elle est humide au nez, elle pénètre les vêtements; elle a le goût
appeler l'odeur de pension. Elle sent le renferme, le moisi, le rance; elle

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BALZAC - LE PERE GORIOT

XIXe SIECLE

FRANCAIS I

Secret plan for SWA breakthrough

STAR 2/9/77

225

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

Establishment of a peace-keeping force including the South African Defence Force, under United Nations command, is being secretly mooted as the only compromise solution to the latest snag in the SWA/Namibia independence negotiations.

The plan is being whispered along the diplomatic grapevine as fears grow that a bitter confrontation between the "Big Five" Western nations and the South African Government on withdrawal of troops is almost unavoidable at the crucial third round of talks, starting in Pretoria tomorrow.

Up to now, it is be-

lieved, the Western powers have been firmly committed to trying to push the South African Government into withdrawing all South African security forces before elections are held for a constituent assembly to arrange an independence constitution.

There have already been indications that South Africa has strenuously opposed any such move and has reacted indignantly to the West setting further conditions for a settlement. A final compromise was reached at the second round of talks in Cape Town earlier this year.

At that stage, there was no insistence on troop withdrawals before an

election, and the South African Government was even prepared to allow international surveillance to see South African security forces did not intimidate anyone during the election campaign.

The western contact group is understood to be pressing now for troop withdrawals because it has been made clear that Swapo refuses to participate in elections while the territory is under the control of South African troops.

So tricky is the issue that there is now a real danger of failure just because of the troops issue.

It is in this climate that

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TO CHRIS SCREEPER

help to me in interpreting for assisting with the more about remote ser topic, I thank Marinus Okkie Bosch, Rog Ell staff of the B.R.I.

particular mention for Struwig and Crofts and Pretoria always gave

Thanks also to E typing tables 8 and 9 work, Gerda Thomas

for advice on making Technical Assistant, kept records, helped

and drew the original

The hospitality boundless. In parti Sam, Shirley and M

Prynnsburg; the She officer in Ficksburg.

Troop plan to break deadlock

▶▶ From page 1

a fresh plan is being born. It involves the following components:

- South African troops guarding the SWA/Namibia borders against terrorist incursions stay where they are.

- More troops from acceptable foreign countries being commissioned by the United Nations to form a strengthened international peace-keeping force.

- The UN appointing a commander for the international peace-keeping force from an acceptable country.

UN SUPPORT

The proposal is understood to have been favourably received in influential UN quarters and there have also been very firm indications that leading African states would support such an arrangement.

There has been no indications so far, however, that the South African Government intends to bargain on the point

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N. Meran

23/9/77

225

SWA TALKS BOMBSHELL CAUSES IMPASSE

ORMANDE
POLLOK

Political
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN —
South Africa is on the brink of a major confrontation with the Western Big Five over demands for troops withdrawal from South West Africa.

Senior diplomatic sources revealed last night that yesterday's top-level discussions between the Government and representatives of America, Britain, France, Germany and Canada, broke down at lunch-time because of a package deal delivered by the Big Five which surprised the South Africans.

Western delegates were

taken aback at South Africa's strong rejection of the plan and there were fears that the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, might break off negotiations altogether and proceed with his own plans for an independent South West Africa.

It is understood that the Western plan calls for the rapid withdrawal of South African troops from the territory, except for a small token force, to allay Swapo's fears of intimidation in the proposed independence elections.

Terrorists

However, Swapo's front camps on the Angolan side of the border were to be left intact under UN supervision.

Diplomatic sources have hinted that this drew sharp reaction from the South

African delegation and caused the postponement of yesterday afternoon's talks while the Western team of 16 explored possible alternatives.

There were strong suspicions earlier this week that the West might propose a terrorist-based army in South West Africa in place of the South African troops — a deal similar to the Anglo-American proposals for Rhodesia.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday that while the current proposals did not go that far it was clear that the South African Government regarded the new proposals as just as unacceptable.

It is understood that a previous "understanding" with the West had been that South African troops would remain in the territory until a new independence govern-

ment made a decision on their continued presence.

Swapo leaders have, however, flatly refused to participate in independence elections while South African troops are in the territory, and the Western powers, in trying to meet Swapo's demands, have now reached deadlock with the South African Government.

An official statement issued yesterday said that the talks would "probably" continue this morning, but there appears to be a degree of uncertainty.

It is reliably understood that the withdrawal issue had not been a major aspect of earlier negotiations until the last meeting with Foreign Minister Mr. P. Botha.

Yesterday morning's talks lasted just over two hours and were followed by a lunch hosted by Mr. Botha.

NICK OF TIME RESCUE FOR SWA TALKS

ORMANDE POLLOK

Political Correspondent

M. Mercury
24/5/77 (225)

PRETORIA — The South West African settlement talks in Pretoria were saved from total collapse yesterday by counter proposals by South Africa. They will continue today.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, and the chief representative of the five Western Powers agreed firmly after two hours of informal discussions last night that they would meet again today between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

Il y a 2 ans | Dimanche 10

It was considered highly significant yesterday that South Africa's own internal discussions were characterised by the involvement of its top-level defence chiefs

Prime Minister Mr. John Vorster did not attend any of yesterday's meetings, the last of which started at 6 p.m. and lasted about 40 minutes.

The talks broke down on Thursday when South Africa totally rejected a surprise Western package deal which called for a quick withdrawal of all South African troops except for a small token force in Grootfontein

Swapo's forces in Angola would have been allowed to remain intact while being monitored through a UN representative.

There were fears then that the talks could collapse completely.

Diplomatic sources revealed too that there is a possibility of a further meeting later in the day probably involving all the diplomats

There was no clear indication from either side whether a compromise on the Western demands for South African troop withdrawals could be reached which would satisfy both South Africa and Swapo

However it is clear from the outcome of last night's informal discussions that the Western nations need more time to consider South Africa's proposals and to refer back to their own governments

Guarantees

Diplomatic sources said last night that it was clear that South Africa was demanding more than theoretical guarantees for the counter proposals it has made concerning the withdrawal of its troops.

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Suidwes-drama: hoe beraad summier gestaak is

Maakfont 25/9/77

225

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30

HAALTIË SE VORSSTER

to become regular and
t's Church.

Beraad is so gestaak

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

Vir Swapo was die voorstel nie aanvaarbaar nie. Hy het daarop aangedring dat die Suid-Afrikaanse troepe heeltemal onttrek word. Voor dié eis het die Weste nou blykbaar geswig.

Gistermiddag se samesprekinge tussen die kontakgroep het om 2.50 geeindig. Toe is aangekondig dat die samesprekings Maandag hervat sal word. Dit lyk waarskynlik dat die Eerste Minister dan weer by sal wees.

Die feit dat die samesprekinge tog voortgaan, het die hoop laat opvlam dat nog tot 'n vergelyk gekom sal kan word.

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Maytents... and those ministering to
Our neighbouring Parishes
Chapter
Greyladies 7.
Order of the Holy Paraclete

FR

,Hieroor praat ek nie'

25/9/77
225

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

MNR. JOHN VORSTER self het die week die Suidwes-samesprekinge met die Weste summier afgebreek. Dit was nadat totaal onaanneemlike voorstelle gedoen is in verband met die onttrekking van die SA Weermag aan die operasionele gebied.

RAPPORT verneem dat die Eerste Minister onomwonde te kenne gee het dat hy nie bereid is om te onderhandel oor iets wat die veiligheid van die inwoners van Suidwes in gevaar stel nie.

Die drama het hom Donderdag afgespeel, by die begin van die nuwe ronde samesprekinge tussen die Westerse afvaardiging — van Amerika, Brittanje, Frankryk, Kanada en Wes-Duitsland — en Suid-Afrika oor die onafhanklikheid van Suidwes.

Die beraad het net sowat twee uur geduur toe die Suid-Afrikaanse Premier te kenne gee dat hy nie bereid is om oor sulke voorstelle te onderhandel nie.

Mnr. Vorster se optrede het 'n geskarrel onder die Westerse afgevaardigdes veroorsaak, wat blykbaar nie verwag dat die Eerste Minister so ver sou gaan nie.

Die nuwe Westerse voorstelle is klaarblyklik onder druk van Swapo en militante Afrika-state gedoen. Na verloop van tyd sal dit radikaal word.

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Prisoners awaiting execution
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Justice and Peace for all South
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Bowers and Fr. Sonn
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Our Council
Sunday School teachers
Site men and servers
Who take responsibility at
Mrs. Mary's
... for Our Lady

INTENTIONS

25/9/77

225

Generaals

Die voorstelle wat hulle geleë het ten opsigte van die wet en orde en veiligheid in Suidwes was vir mnr. Vorster heeltemal onaanneemlik. Sy standpunt is dat niks vir hom aanvaarbaar is as dit nie deur die militêre beskou word as voldoende om die lewe en erendom van die mense van Suidwes te beskerm nie.

Daar is 'n sprake van 'n ooreenkoms-met-was aanvaarbare voorstelle in daardie verband gedoen word is die houding van die Suid-Afrikaanse premier.

Hy was nie bereid om op enige ander grondslag verdel te onderhandel nie.

Dit is ook die rede waarom die generaals van die SA Weermag Vrydag ook dringend deur die Suid-Afrikaanse afvaardiging bygeroep is vir raadpleging.

Daar word berig dat Suid-Afrika Vrydag aand nuwe voorstelle aan die Weste voorgelê het.

Koorsagtig

Van Donderdag tot gistermiddag het mnr. Vorster nog nie weer die samesprekings bygevoon nie. Informele samesprekings is nietemin voortgesit en koorsagtige pogings is aangewend om die beraad te red.

Gistermiddag, die vierde dag van die samesprekings, is aangekondig dat dit Maandag voortgesit sal word.

Die nuwe Westerse voorstelle het ook ingeligte waarnemers in Suid-Afrika totaal verras. Nadat hulle dit daar die keer ook sprake van 'n VVO-taakmag wat die orde in die gebied sal moét handhaaf. Ook daarvoor is Suid-Afrika waarskynlik nie te vinde nie.

Ná die vorige samespreking in Mei maand is bespiegel dat die Weste voorgestel het dat 'n klein VVO-eenheid vir kontroledoelendes saam met die SA Weermag diensmoes doen tot ná die verkiesing. Suid-Afrika was glo bereid om oor die punt te onderhandel.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 23 *

Talks on SWA end without agreement

225

C. Times 27/9/77

PRETORIA. — Four days of difficult talks between South Africa and Western governments ended here yesterday, apparently without agreement on the continued presence of South African troops in South West Africa/Namibia.

they will inform us at a later stage of their reaction."

Replying to a question on whether South Africa had agreed to withdraw its troops from the territory, he said, "South Africa has agreed to nothing which will jeopardize the maintenance of law and order and the safety and security of the territory."

Neither he nor the leader of the Western delegation, Mr Don McHenry of the United States, would comment further

"We had a thorough exchange of views on the Namibian question. Now we will have to report to our governments on these discussions.

"Beyond that, there is nothing more to say," Mr McHenry told newsmen.

Asked if further talks were envisaged, he replied, "The process continues." — Sapa

Representatives of the five Western United Nations Security Council countries are to report back to their governments, and further talks seem likely.

Neither would comment on whether progress had been made, on whether agreement could be reached, or whether further talks would be held.

The Foreign Minister, Mr R F. Botha, told a questioner, however, that South Africa had not agreed to anything that would jeopardize the maintenance of law and order or the safety and security of the territory.

Yesterday's final hour-long meeting was attended by Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, was the first time he had been present since differences about South Africa's security forces arose at the initial meeting last Thursday.

"We conducted numerous and very thorough discussions on the question of South West Africa," Mr Botha said.

Troops

Representatives of the five Western countries are now returning and will report to their governments. I assume

The Star

Wednesday September 28 1977

Real SWA/Namibia unity at last? 225

MR DIRK MUDGE'S split with the National Party of South West Africa could be one of the best things that has happened in SWA/Namibia this year. Mr Mudge may now become the focal point for the formation of a truly representative, multi-racial "Turnhalle" political party which could provide the territory's moderates with their best chance of beating Swapo in an election. It means that there is now no way that Mr Mudge can be accused of being a "Pretoria puppet." And it means, in Mr Mudge's own words, that SWA/Namibia has "finally been weaned of the South African National Party."

Reality for SWA/Namibia means a completely new dispensation and the most rapid evolutionary change ever seen in southern Africa. This was underlined by Mr Mudge after he left the NP congress in Windhoek and said that, no matter how painful it proved to be, the people of the territory would have to rid themselves of sentiments, customs and traditions

which hampered progress. Despite the considerable concessions which the NP of SWA has made over the past two years, its history, its links with Pretoria and its traditional conservatism have put a brake on real change in the territory. From the moment the Turnhalle started making real progress, the NP of SWA was doomed to irrelevancy — because there is no room in SWA/Namibia for a whites-only political party. The Nationalists of the territory should understand this and accept that their only hope for a secure, prosperous future lies with Mr Mudge and a moderate, multiracial political alliance which can beat Swapo at the polls.

What SWA/Namibia needs right now is an effective demonstration of national unity behind a moderate and verligte leader. This would be the best possible counter to Swapo's claims that it is the only "authentic" voice of the people of SWA/Namibia. Mr Mudge can provide that leadership—it is up to the territory's different groups to give him their fullest support.

- (1) Public Relations project re menaces on the mountain.
- (2) Jaycee diary for Ways and Means.
- (3) Suitable project to carry on Nathan Martin Trust.
- (4) Training for Trainers.
- (5) for Schools.
- (6)
- (7)
- 10.3.1. Proposal re Vice President Programmes within the Region to circulate reports to each other. Being put on the floor at Subcom.
- 10.3.2. Members' interests forms have been drawn up and will be circulated at next G.B.M.
- 10.3.3. Graphs showing involvement in projects shown to Council.
- 10.3.4. Brainstorming session arranged for 18-10-77.
- 10.3.5. Request booklet "How to run projects" from National Secretariat.
- 10.3.6. Suggested projects:

10.3. General:

- 11.1. No headcount
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- 12.3. Member
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Shattering blow to Nats as Mudge storms out

February 6 and 13 :
 March 13 :
 April 1 - 3 :
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 May 27-30 :
 June 20-21 :
 June/July Vac :
 July 29-31 :
 August :
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 October 1 :

29/9/77 (225)
WINDHOEK - A major split in the National Party in South West Africa appears certain after a walkout yesterday by Mr. Dirk Mudge and his supporters after he had narrowly lost a leadership battle at the party's annual congress here.

Mr. Mudge said he would announce his future plans today, but he appears to have broken irrevocably with the party of which he has been vice-chairman for the past nine years.

The present NP leader in the territory, Mr. A. H. du Plessis, retained his position by 141 votes to 135 after a lengthy debate on the opening day of the congress.

Mr. Mudge then said he was leaving the congress and walked out, followed by a large number of supporters.

After addressing his supporters in a separate conference room he said no formal decision would be announced until today. He said, however, that developments at the congress had made it impossible for him to remain in the NP.

He spoke of forming a political front of Black, Brown and White supporters of the Turnhalle constitutional conference.

While Mr. du Plessis, a 63-year-old former South African Cabinet minister, was leader of the White delegation to the Turnhalle Mr Mudge was chairman of the constitution committee and had strong support from the 12 Black delegations

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Th "All I want to say at this stage is that what happened here today was not intended to divide the Whites of this country, but rather to bring them together," he told newsmen.

"I feel there are many people outside the NP who support the Turnhalle idea, who wish to see the solution we are striving for become a reality, and those people must also be brought together in the fold."

Last night Mr du Plessis said the door remained open for members who had walked out

He told journalists he would do all he could to undo yesterday's development

An estimated 74 of the 279 delegates had followed Mr Mudge, he said

Leaving

No disciplinary measures would be considered against Mr. Mudge and his followers until it became clear they were leaving the party

He believed the walkout had been planned and that the move could be exploited by Black groups in the territory

He denied having adopted an irreconcilable attitude at the congress, but claimed there had been a sustained two-year campaign against him

Mr. du Plessis said the NP congress would carry on as normal today after routine party matters had been discussed behind closed doors and he denied there had been pressure on him from South Africa to resign (Sapa.)

(Report by Con Crous, 49 Continental Building, Kaiser Street Windhoek and Michael Acott, Barclays Bank Building, Church Square Pretoria)

up at Ceres -

Asked if the walkout had been planned Mr. Mudge said it was not possible as he and his supporters had not known what to expect.

The Mudge break ^{30/9/77} 225

Dirk Mudge's break with National Party traditionalists in SWA is probably good news for those South-Westerners who believe that the best chance non-Swapo supporters have of securing a dominant position in the proposed constituent assembly is by an alliance of moderate ethnics.

His failure to gain the Nationalist leadership is a bitter blow to his ego and, to a lesser extent, his plans for a pragmatic independence dispensation which would bristle with the trappings of non-racialism, yet be based on the sanctity of group differences and "the maintenance of identity".

But, having lost the big one, he wasted no time this week in announcing that he would draw backing for his new "white" party from the territory's largely non-aligned 20 000 German-speakers. These

range in political persuasion from Kaiser Wilhelm nostalgics to Rudi Dutschke-type radicals.

As a bonus he may pick up elements — if not the whole — of the Federal Party, a neo-Progl white group comprising 6 000 odd Young Turk rebels.

At a more abstruse level, Mudge's break may possibly have thrown Pretoria's long-term plans out of orbit. It is interesting that he went out of his way at his Wednesday press conference not to make noises inconsistent with his earnest, verligte image. Explaining the circumstances that led to his break with Du Plessis, he noted "as my first reason" Abraham du Plessis's "intolerance" — such as the NP leader's reluctance to remove residual official petty apartheid. There are at least 10 public-financed amenities/resorts in SWA which still practise racial exclusion.

At the same time, however, he stressed "I believe that if we want to be successful in this country to bring about unity and win the election there will have to be co-operation among political parties which have, in most cases, an ethnic basis. I cannot imagine at this stage that a multi-racial party will be practical politics. Attempts at such parties have not been successful."



225

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 2538
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Vol. 147]

PRETORIA, 30 SEPTEMBER 1977

[No. 5759

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No R. 264, 1977

WYSIGING VAN DIE WET OP DIE KONSTITUSIE VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA, 1968 (WET 39 VAN 1968)

Kragtens artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), maak ek hierby die wette in die Bylae vervat

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agt-en-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade
B. J. VORSTER.

BYLAE

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Wet 39 van 1968, soos gewysig deur artikel 7 van Wet 25 van 1969

1. Artikel 1 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (hieronder die Wet genoem), word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die omskrywing van "Administrateur" te skrap;

(b) deur na die omskrywing van "inkomstefonds" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg

"'lid van die Uitvoerende Komitee' ook die Voorsitter van die Uitvoerende Komitee,";

(c) deur na die omskrywing van "Vergadering" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg

"'Voorsitter van die Uitvoerende Komitee' die Voorsitter van die Uitvoerende Komitee ingevolge artikel 4 verkies en ook 'n Waarnemende Voorsitter van die Uitvoerende Komitee,"; en

(d) deur die omskrywing van "waarnemende administrateur" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang

"'Waarnemende Voorsitter van die Uitvoerende Komitee' 'n Waarnemende Voorsitter van die Uitvoerende Komitee ingevolge artikel 4 verkies"

Herroeping van artikel 2 van Wet 39 van 1968

2. Artikel 2 van die Wet word hierby herroep.

65267—A

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 264, 1977

AMENDMENT OF THE SOUTH-WEST AFRICA CONSTITUTION ACT, 1968 (ACT 39 OF 1968)

Under section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby make the laws set out in the Schedule

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-eighth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Council
B. J. VORSTER.

SCHEDULE

Amendment of section 1 of Act 39 of 1968, as amended by section 7 of Act 25 of 1969

1. Section 1 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion of the definition of "Administrator";

(b) by the insertion after the definition of "Assembly" of the following definition:

"'Chairman of the Executive Committee' means the Chairman of the Executive Committee elected in terms of section 4 and includes a Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee,";

(c) by the substitution for the definition of "deputy administrator" of the following definition:

"'Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee' means a Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee elected in terms of section 4,"; and

(d) by the insertion after the definition of "Executive Committee" of the following definition:

"'member of the Executive Committee' includes the Chairman of the Executive Committee,".

Repeal of section 2 of Act 39 of 1968

2. Section 2 of the Act is hereby repealed.

5759—1

Dick Mudge was never top of the pops in Die Suidwester, the Pravda of the National Party in SWA/Namibia; even when he held high office in the party and legislature

It hardly comes as a surprise, after his walk-out, that he is suddenly Public Enemy No 1. The headlines refer with monotonous regularity to "Mudge and his pals". As if they were the Baader-Meinhof gang

Mudge and his pals must go to the polls. Mudge and his pals remain silent

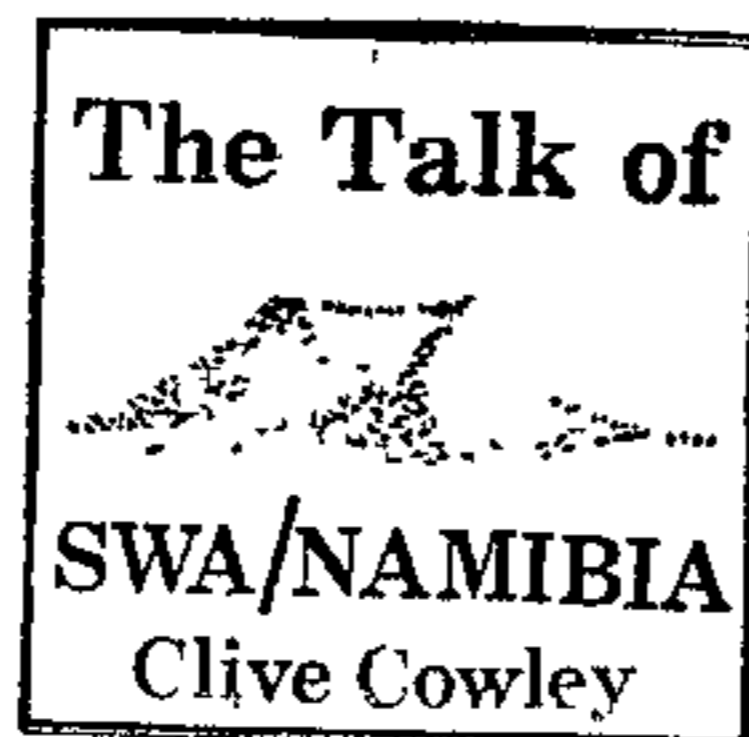
In the eyes of Die Suidwester, it neither ends with a bang nor a whimper, but with an implied sneer. The newspaper is an old hand at that kind of game

Time was when Clemens Kapuuo was designated as "a shopkeeper of Katutura," never mind that he was chief of the Herero people and leader of the National Unity Democratic Organisation

The fact was that the white baas in Pretoria, angry with Kapuuo for his

A sneer for Mudge and his kind

6/10/77
225



opposition to apartheid. He refused to recognise his accession to the chieftainship

So he was "a shopkeeper of Katutura" whenever he was unfortunate enough to make news in Die Suidwester

When he eventually agreed to participate in the Turnhalle conference, though, he was elevated overnight to hoofleier or supreme leader of the Hereros

His metamorphosis is probably not yet complete

He could easily become a shopkeeper of Katutura again

For he is certain to join Mr Mudge in a political alliance, along with all or most of the other black and brown leaders in the Turnhalle

With the leaders of the NP left high and dry, separate as they like it, Die Suidwester would need to discover another hoofleier for the Hereros

Not only for the Hereros, but in all likelihood for the Ovambos, Kavangos, Caprivians, Tswanas, Coloureds, Bushmen, Basetsis, Damaras and Namas as well

It would be ironic if Die Suidwester were to imply, in the end, that Turnhalle leaders are stooges without support

Mr Mudge and his sextuplets, as Die Suidwester calls the six members of the Legislative Assembly who walked out with him, should not worry unduly

Mr Mudge is a firm favourite with black and brown delegates to the Turnhalle. He shares political platforms with them, travels with them, eats and drinks with them.

In an attempt to downgrade his popularity NP leader Abraham du Plessis recently revealed the earth-shattering fact that he, too, had once been invited to share a platform with black and brown speakers

He declined the invitation. Naturally. Ostensibly on the grounds that a common platform would become possible only when a common policy had been devised

Black and brown leaders could hardly be blamed if they suspect that he had other motives. As the oracular Suidwester put it in the context of the Mudge walkout "It will not change the NP or its character"

Quite so

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here are many sides to the bu

SOLDIERS IN A FRONTLINE 'CIVIC ACTION' PROGRAMME

225



CANDIDATE officer Zagrys Smit, from Balfour, Transvaal, teaches standard nine pupils at the Ongwediva training centre, near Ondangwa

● *FIGHTING is only one aspect of the bush war on South West Africa's northern border. Of even more importance is the South African soldiers' task as good Samaritans in extending a helping hand to the people.*

DAVID FORRET, of the Mercury Africa Bureau, reports on the military's civic action programme after visiting the operational area.

THE young black man stranded next to his broken down car in Owambo's hot midday sun took a few uncertain steps towards the army Landrover that had stopped nearby. Hesitantly, he greeted the army officer who had beckoned him, and explained that he had no tools.

Standing there, he became visibly relieved as the young South African officer directed him to a group of soldiers in the vicinity with the instruction for them to help him get his car started. As he set off, he smiled broadly and cheerfully waved goodbye.

This was one of the smallest practical manifestations of the Defence Force's civic action programme

The military authorities realise that they are fighting a battle that is radically different to conventional warfare. It is a war that cannot be won only on the battlefield.

A major aspect of the overall military strategy in the bush war is to foster goodwill and help develop the country's infrastructure so that — in a counter-revolutionary way — the right climate can be created for a political solution

Apart from the minor, and yet important, signs of helping the border inhabitants, some national servicemen are employed in almost every facet of government service in Owambo, Kavango, Caprivi and Kaokoland

Though primarily soldiers and always in uniform with their weapons at hand, they are used in key civil service positions that could otherwise not be filled.

Suitably qualified soldiers have become essential for the

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running of the northern parts of the country. Uniformed servicemen can be seen at hospitals, schools, agricultural projects and colleges, and even in the administrative headquarters of the Owambo government at Ondangwa.

Mr T. P. Bezuidenhout, a senior Owambo government official, said it was almost impossible to recruit suitable civil servants on the border.

He pointed out that Ovambos were not sufficiently trained to fill essential jobs in the civil service — only five people matriculated in Owambo in 1975 — and White civilians were afraid to come north to work.

“Though there is a certain risk in coming to work up here, this has been grossly exaggerated,” he said.

Mr Bezuidenhout said the Owambo government had accepted a S.A. Defence Force offer to provide them with manpower and there were now 36 national servicemen in the eight state departments.

They get normal army pay and their work ranges from a one-man computer programming operation to training African farmers and teaching carpentry to deaf mutes.

There are six military doctors and two dentists working at the under-staffed Oshakati state hospital — the second largest in SWA treating between 40 000 and 50 000 outpatients a year — which has only 12 of its 22 medical posts filled.

Apart from the hospital doctors serving nine clinics in the area the medical men at the different army bush camps also treat African civilians at clinics on a regular basis.

At the Eluwa School for the Deaf and Blind, near Ondangwa, a soldier is used to teach and help the unfortunate children to use their hands creatively. He teaches them woodwork and also serves as a handyman for the school, which houses 31 blind children and 62 deaf-mutes.

Mr Johannes Smit, the acting principal, said that twice a year the children are taken back to their homes by air force helicopters or on special anti-mine vehicles if they live in remote areas.

The Defence Force does a great deal of work for the

A War against Terrorism in SWA



school and I don't know how we would have got on without their help," he said

Uniformed soldiers with agricultural degrees and diplomas also work in the fields at the Mahanene Agricultural Project, near Ruacana, which provides vegetables for hospitals, schools and shops as far as Oshakati, about 120 km away

They are also helping to train 45 Africans who might eventually be able to start cultivating 3 000 ha of land if the water problem can be overcome.

Probably the toughest task for any of those involved in the civic action programme faces the five teachers and two physical training instructors at the Ongwediva Training Centre

The centre — which has 640 students has been hard hit by the revolutionary activities in Owambo. More than 80 students left the school three years ago and crossed the border into Angola. As a result, there are only 13 matriculant students this year.

Mr Piet Wiese, head of the centre, said that although some of the students sympathised with Swapo, there was a reasonably good spirit between them and the teachers.

"The military teachers are quite popular with the pupils and they have been accepted," he said. "They realise the necessity of having them here because they know how we struggle for teachers."

The only military teacher explained "When we first came here they saw us as soldiers and were slightly antagonistic towards us. But they realised later that we could teach and help them.

"They suddenly stopped seeing us as soldiers and started accepting us as people," he said.

And that is the first small step in a soldier's battle to win the hearts of the people.

LIEUTENANT Leo Jacobs, a qualified doctor doing his national service, shares a joke with one of his patients outside the Oshakati State Hospital

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PRIVATE Johan van der Watt, a national serviceman from Port Elizabeth, enjoys the fruits of his labour after a hard day in the field at Owambo's Mahanene Agricultural Project

8/10/10/77

TRIA, p. 341. (7) TRIA, p.

(6)

Whites not allowed at Swapo meeting

Clive Cowley of The Star's Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — The Owambo Government took firm action here yesterday to prevent a public confrontation between white officials and the South West Africa People's Organisation

It made the move after it learnt that secret attempts were being made to persuade white officials to attend a Swapo meeting as an organised group

The Owambo Government forbade them to attend. It also decided that no members of the Owambo homeguard and the Owambo battalion of the South African Defence Force should attend

JAN DE WET

The commissioner general for indigenous peoples, Mr Jan de Wet, also stayed away although he had announced publicly that he would attend to put questions to the speakers.

It was learnt on reliable authority that the ban followed urgent contacts between the office of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, and the Owambo Government

The chief secretary of the Owambo Government, Mr Timmo Bezurdenhout, said the Cabinet had acted in order to ensure that nothing would be done to interfere with the meeting.

ATTENDED

A crowd of 1,000 blacks attended the meeting yesterday — the first Swapo had been allowed to hold in five years in Owambo, which is ruled under emergency regulations

A large contingent of police was on standby, but stayed far from the meeting, which was held on a soccer field. The meeting was orderly. There were nine speakers.

The Swapo secretary for information and publicity, Mr Mokganedi Thlabanelo, alleged that the South African Defence Force was training and arming Unita guerillas in their war in Angola

He alleged that South Africa was helping Unita in its military campaign to establish a Republic in southern and central Angola as a buffer between SWA/Namibia and revolutionary forces

Western countries were allegedly party to the plot, which was the reason they were dragging their feet in the settlement initiative

Swapo secretary for foreign affairs, Pastor Festus Naholo, said the administrator-general was illegally in the territory, and he would be jailed if he is still here when we become independent

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Churches' role in SWA

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27. 12/10/77

South West Africa/Namibia
By Gerhard Totemeyer (Fokus
Suid Publishers)

FOLLOWING hard on the heels of Henne Serfontem's "Namibia", this analysis of events in SWA/Namibia is a valuable addition to any library dealing with the territory.

Such is the speed of change there at present that it almost goes without saying that any book on South West tends to become dated the moment the ink is dry, and Dr Totemeyer's work is no exception. But it is no less valid for that, for what makes this an important contribution is the immense thoroughness with which the author has analysed the role of the

church, and its significance for the dynamic unfolding of events in South West

It is probably not widely realized, but the Marxist parties in Africa have always maintained an ambiguous relationship with the church, and so it is with Swapo. Dr Totemeyer's contention that the role of the churches in SWA has been down-played is probably correct, and the coming months may well see at least some churchmen in SWA assume a political hue. Dr Totemeyer's work goes much beyond Mr Serfontem's book in exploring this aspect of the territory's political strata.

The same cannot, however, be said of his research into the

political parties and groupings, where his findings serve only to confirm some of Mr Serfontem's. Nonetheless this portion makes interesting reading and is a sound historical record.

The author is a controversial figure in Nationalist circles (he is a senior lecturer at Stellenbosch University) because of his widely publicized view that Swapo enjoys the support of a majority of the populace. In this book he reiterates that view, and does so convincingly. However, the final *dénouement* in SWA is yet to come and we shall see whether he is proved right when the country goes to the polls next year.

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SDAY OCTOBER 13 1977

All-race scheme to beat Swapo

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12/10/77
argus

The Argus Africa News
Service

OTJIWARONGO—The chairman of the Turnhalle conference and leader of the Republican Party, Mr Dirk Mudge, said here last night that he planned to reach across all race barriers to keep Swapo out of power.

He said in an interview that his proposed alliance of Turnhalle parties would exclude the National Party, which he quit last month.

Influential figures in the National Party had failed to identify the real enemies of the whites. The moderates in the Turnhalle had been seen as enemies.

"I would not blame a black man if he were to consider the National Party a poor ally," he said. Mr Mudge had told a crowd of about 1,000

people that he would reach beyond ethnically based parties for political allies.

His permanent alliance of Turnhalle parties would initiate election agreements with outsiders.

He gave in the interview the outline of a three-stage strategy designed to put moderates into power and keep out the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation.

● A congress would be held in Windhoek next week to formally constitute the Republican Party as a political home for whites of all language groups.

● It would join with parties from the 10 other ethnic groups in a permanent alliance based on Turnhalle principles. Where a group had various parties, attempts would be made to unite them.

● The alliance would enter into election agreements with other parties

— not necessarily ethnic — which were opposed to radical and violent solutions.

Mr Mudge left the door open for such an agreement with the National Party, but ruled out its joint participation with his Republican Party in a permanent alliance.

The debate continued in the constitution committee amid signs that deadlock would give impetus to a move among delegates to form a political alliance without the National Party.

Black and brown delegates had insisted that power should lie mainly with a national government rather than with second-tier ethnic authorities.

The leader of the white delegation and the Nationalists, Mr A. H. du Plessis, replied bluntly that other groups were free to transfer their powers to the national government, but the whites would not.

I don't make ²²⁸ excuses, says Mudge

WINDHOEK. — The rebel Nationalist, Mr. Dirk Mudge, said yesterday he did not make any excuses for having talks with the "black caucus" of the Turnhalle, nor was he ashamed to be associated with them.

If anybody wanted to construe his actions as forsaking the whites of SWA, it would be a great pity, he added.

Mr. Mudge, who is chairman of the Turnhalle Constitution Committee and leader of South West Africa's all-white Republican Party, was commenting on newspaper reports which he said had seen his talks with the black and brown caucus of the Turnhalle on Thursday as taking sides with the blacks against the whites.

"I have always regarded it as my duty to act in the interest of the black people. Their future is as much at stake as ours," he said.

His function in the Turnhalle was not merely to ensure the future of one group, but that of everybody in South West Africa.

Whenever a crisis or a misunderstanding arose, he made it his business to resolve the problem, he said. He had, every time, negotiated with black and brown leaders to overcome the difficulties.

"That is exactly what I did again on Thursday. The delegates were, quite naturally, excited and they were acting emotionally," he said.

The chances that serious tension might have developed were great, so he went

visaged by the Turnhalle draft constitution.

The black and brown delegates had felt strongly about "sensitive" matters such as education and health services, he said.

"I tried to convince them that these matters should remain on the second tier, in spite of strong objections."

"I think we were able to return to the committee today (Friday) with proposals which, in any event, do not mean that our draft constitution has been thrown out of the window."

This had been possible because of the reasonableness and understanding of the black and brown delegates. "I have always found them to be reasonable if one shows oneself to be reasonable."

"For that reason I do not apologise for what I have done and I am not ashamed to be seen in their presence," he said.

The sitting of the constitution committee adjourned late yesterday and will continue on Monday.

— Sapa

had differed with white delegates.

The differences concerned the division of powers between the first and second tier governments.

Star 18/10/77

WILF NUSSEY,
Editor of The Star's
Africa News Service

The National Party Government is now creating in SWA/Namibia the diametric opposite of everything it has fought and schemed for 29 years to create in South Africa, a totally non-racial democracy

Even out of an Africa which has produced such extreme novelties as Uganda, Emperor Bokassa and "humanism," this is a mind-blowing anomaly — a ruling party blandly going in two ideological directions at the same time.

And the real irony is that while its South African ideology is still light years from success after 29 years, its SWA policy is showing powerful signs of success after only two years.

Success by misadventure, certainly, but still success.

When Pretoria launched the now famed Turnhalle conference in September 1975, it tried to build into it a matrix for an independence which would emerge as a microcosm of its grand South African plan for separate development, a euphemism for territorial apartheid.

But far from toeing the Pretoria line, the Turnhalle delegates used this unique opportunity to exercise their own wills, under both internal and external pressure, and in an astonishingly short time they have swung right across from the race-based independence concept to what they really want — a non-racial, free enterprise, pro-West democracy

It is the only viable political alternative to the challenge by the militants of the South West Africa People's Organisation — the guerilla-backed movement recognised by the United Nations as the territory's true inheritor — that SWA should be handed direct to them, as Mozambique was to Frelimo.

It is also the only possible platform from which the Turnhalle and other Swapo opponents have any hope of beating Swapo in a straight fight at the polls

The crunch for the National Party — and the big breakthrough for moderate South Westers of all races — came at the recent Windhoek congress of the SWA branch of the party when Mudge was beaten in a leadership poll by his old verkrampste rival, A H du Plessis, and then walked out followed by nearly half the congress delegates, to form his new Republican Party

By losing the leadership Mudge has in fact won. It has relieved him of the diehard deadwood he would have had to carry as party leader, and he can now move much faster towards a multiracial policy to challenge Swapo — which more and more looks like a black racist movement.

In SWA the National Party is already a dodo, although it will refuse to disappear for a while yet. So extinct is the thinking of some of its members they honestly believe they can retain party links with the South African National Party after independence

This has been one of three major developments bringing greater promise of peaceful transition into genuine democracy

When the realists moved in

It has cleared most of the obstacles to an at least election alliance between, on one hand, Mudge and his white and Turnhalle supporters and, on the other, the only other party of any significance in SWA: The Namibia National Front

The Front is itself a coalition between the SWA National Union, generally regarded as a party of black and brown intelligentsia, the mainly white Federal Party and a string of lesser groups which had no hope of survival on their own

While the Turnhalle was stuck with its race-based constitutional ideas, the Front would have nothing to do with it. Now there is much common ground and Mudge has stated loud and clear that he is going to exploit it.

The second of the important developments was

This is only the beginning. Whether they like it or not, Judge Steyn is firmly taking South Westers by their political nose and leading them into a totally multiracial arena where they will have to fight it out politically on any ideologies they like

And all this with the now obvious, albeit perhaps unhappy, approval of Pretoria and thereby the National Party

In less than two months his positive impartial actions are proving to be also an effective antidote to the poison campaign by Swapo and its international backers against independence with free elections

The third important development is the considerable agreement achieved in their negotiations over SWA between Mr Vorster and the representatives of the Western Big Five — America, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany

There have been differences between them, serious ones. But these have been far outweighed by the points of agreement and such progress has been made that neither side is now going to let the negotiations fail for want of a bit of give and take.

Diplomats from some of the Big Five nations reveal privately that the last thing their governments want in SWA is a repetition of Angola or Mozambique — where the Portuguese forces simply gave up any semblance of control leaving the two countries up for grabs and thereby into two kinds of chaos

But they have to find a formula which will not permit Swapo to avoid challenge of free elections; on the excuse that South African forces are interfering

Certainly the problem is not insoluble, and the pressure is now heavier on Swapo than on Pretoria

By the end of next year, hopefully, all this change will lead to free elections in which the Swapo militants and their hardline socialism will be blown out by democrats intent on preserving fundamental rights and sharing fairly the country's enormous wealth

The hope is based not on desperation but on the knowledge that SWA's 900 000 people have for generations lived amicably together, barring a few minor confrontations, in a land so vast they hardly rub shoulders and so arid they are too busy surviving to afford the luxuries of way-out ideologies

The Frelimo-style socialism Sam Nujoma offers them is totally out of their character, as foreign as tropical rains in the Namib Desert

So, by offering genuine rights and freedoms in a democracy, Mudge and his allies have an outstanding chance of drawing over sufficient Swapo supporters to beat the Nujoma militants soundly

Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn . . . proved he is no Pretoria lackey.

the appointment by Pretoria, with the agreement of the Big Five Western powers wheeling and dealing on SWA independence, of Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn as the Administrator-General responsible for paving the path to that independence.

For Judge Steyn — grandson of President Steyn, son of Colin Steyn and a man of obviously impeccable integrity — has abundantly proved since he took office on September 1 that he is NOT the Pretoria lackey which Swapo and many South Westers believed him to be.

He has shaken locals by offering to let Swapo's militantly ambitious leader, Sam Nujoma, come back to talk things over and fight elections. Again by starting to dismantle any and everything which inhibits free electioneering or causes race friction (including laws barring sexual intercourse between races)

Again by taking charge locally of the much-d disliked Department of Bantu Administration, thereby bewildering many South African officials geared for years to applying apartheid

And again, most recently, by whipping out from under the Turnhalle all the official finance and other props it got as a Government-launched body, and forcing it to become a straight political movement like any other.

Turnhalle deadlock isolates Nat pair

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The two National Party delegates to the Turnhalle were isolated yesterday when they reached a deadlock with the ten black and brown delegations at the last sitting of the constitutional conference.

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Mr Dirk Mudge, a former Nationalist who is leader of the newly-formed all-white Republican Party, joined the Turnhalle's black delegations for a caucus meeting when the sitting adjourned shortly before lunch.

As he was leaving the Turnhalle building, Mr Mudge said that he would be meeting with the black delegates because he was in broad agreement with them.

The other two white delegates, Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party in SWA, and Mr Eben van Zijl, were excluded.

There are strong indications that the Nationalist Party is in the process of falling out with the Turnhalle and they will probably be excluded from the proposed multiracial political alliance to fight in the forthcoming one-man one-vote elections.

Mr Mudge and members of the black caucus refused to comment last night after meeting for almost five hours — first at a nearby hotel and then at the Turnhalle.

The deadlock has come over amendments to the Turnhalle's draft constitution.

With the support of Mr Mudge, black and brown delegates want more powers to be vested in the Turnhalle's proposed central government instead of the 11 second-tier ethnic representative authorities.

The Nationalists are in favour of a strong emphasis on ethnicity.

Commenting on yesterday's event, Mr Van Zijl said the black and brown delegates faced a grave decision — to accept the point of view of the whites or walk out on the constitution committee.

He said 95 percent of the white population had accepted the principles laid down in the Turnhalle draft constitution in the referendum in SWA.

If their black and brown delegates wanted to "make the mistake of their lives", they should try to isolate the

Continued on page 2

14/10/77
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15. 10. 77

SWA lifts ban on mixed sex and marriage

WINDHOEK. — Legislation prohibiting mixed marriages and sexual relations between members of different races in SWA/Namibia was repealed by the Administrator-General for the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn, in an extraordinary Government Gazette published here yesterday.

The legislation repealed is: The Immorality Proclamation, 1934 (proclamation 19 of 1934) of the Territory of South West Africa, the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Ordinance 1953 (ordinance 19 of 1953), the Immorality Amendment Ordinance, 1953 (ordinance 19 of 1953), the Immorality Amendment Ordinance of 1954 (ordinance 13 of 1954) and section two of the General Law Amendment Ordinance, 1956 (ordinance 12 of 1956)

The Immorality Proclamation and its amendments in SWA/Namibia prohibited males from having intercourse with females of another race or females allowing intercourse by a man of another race

The prohibition of Mixed Marriages Ordinance declared that a marriage between people of different races would be null and void and, in effect, parties concerned were also

subject to the provisions of the proclamation prohibiting sexual intercourse between members of different races.

The legislation was one of the most hated here among members of all races, but especially among blacks, the Basters and coloured people

Black leaders branded it as insulting to all members of black and brown groups

The number of prosecutions in terms of the immorality legislation in the courts of the territory dropped dramatically and for at least the past year there had been no prosecutions at all. Police seemed to have turned a "blind eye"

Shortly after his arrival in SWA/Namibia, the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, made it clear that no undue discrimination would be tolerated in the territory if the forthcoming election for a constituent assembly was to be "totally untrammelled"

Yesterday's announcement has been generally welcomed

The coloured leader, Mr Andrew Kloppers, said he had fought for two years in the SWA elected Coloured Council to have these laws abolished and described yesterday as "a day of joy"

Mr L J Barnes, coloured leader from Walvis Bay, said he welcomed the move but deplored that it had happened only as a result of pressure

The chairman of the Constitution Committee at the Turnhalle and leader of the South West African Republican Party, Mr Dirk Mudge, said these laws should have been repealed long ago.

The Herero leader, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, said he was pleased and hoped that this decision might influence the talks at the Turnhalle.

The leader of the National Party, Mr A H du Plessis, also approved, saying this was in accordance with a decision taken at the recent National Party Congress — Sapa

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- q. Public International Law should not be taken in the first year.
- r. Roman Law I can only be taken after the completion of Matric Latin or equivalent⁺
- s. Roman Law II can only be taken after the completion of Latin I, and either after the completion of, or at the same time as, Roman-Dutch Law I.
- t. Roman-Dutch Law I can only be taken after the completion of Matric Latin or equivalent,⁺ and either after the completion of, or simultaneously with, Roman Law I.

+ An elementary Latin course is offered at the University for this purpose.

u&v. Law: If you are proceeding to the LL.B. degree you are strongly advised to take Latin I and II. A working knowledge of Afrikaans is desirable.

If you intend practising as an ADVOCATE, or, after having obtained the LL.B. degree, as an ATTORNEY, in the Republic or in South West Africa, you must include in your curriculum ENGLISH I AND AFRIKAANS or AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I.

w. Zoology II can only be taken after the completion of Chemistry I.

South West... Success by Misadventure

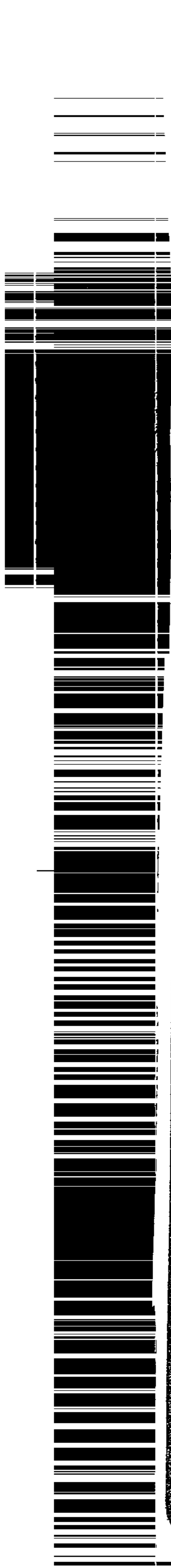
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Mr Justice Steyn

Dirk Mudge

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South Africa

Kowie Marais:
Restore trust

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE

SOUTH AFRICA could be saved from its predicament by a national leader of the calibre of Mr Dirk Mudge, who led a breakaway from the National Party in South West Africa, says former judge "Kowie" Marais.

He suggested a similar breakaway from the National Party in South Africa could mean a turn of the tide. Confidence in South Africa could be restored almost immediately by a key man who, like Mr Mudge, had the courage to lead a breakaway from the National Party and would call for a national convention for South Africa on the lines of the Turnhalle conference.

The aim would also be to restore the trust of the black and coloured people in the way Mr Mudge was doing in South West.

Such a leader, who would probably have to come from the Nationalist Cabinet, would receive enormous support from all races.

He would be able to break the National Party in the same way Mr Mudge has done. "I hope there will be somebody with the courage to do this," Mr Marais said.

If the Government had the courage to call a national convention instead of pushing through its constitutional plan, international and internal tension would be relieved overnight.

South Africa could then enter an era of unprecedented prosperity. South Africa could establish a parliament on a geographic federal basis in a way that would safeguard minority rights.

Events in South West Africa had refuted the Government's arguments against extending the franchise. The Government claimed it would amount to national suicide, but such an extension was what was happening in South West with the apparent approval of the Nationalist hierarchy in South Africa.

The only difference was the unfavourable military factor in South West Africa, which South Africa did not have. But South Africa would have to come to grips with the problems soon before a military factor could make it more difficult.

THE Government is now creating in South West Africa the opposite of everything it has fought and schemed for 29 years to create in South Africa: a non-racial democracy.

Even out of an Africa that has produced such extreme novelties as Uganda, Emperor Bokassa and "humanism", this is a mind-blowing anomaly ruling party blandly going in two ideological directions at the same time.

And the real irony is that while its South African ideology is still light years from success after 29 years, its South West policy is showing signs of success after only two years: success by misadventure, certainly, but still success.

When Pretoria launched the Turnhalle conference in September, 1975, it tried to build into it a matrix for an independence that would emerge as a microcosm of its grand South African plan for separate development, a euphemism for territorial apartheid.

It appointed as members of the conference only the Government-approved representatives of the country's 11 disparate ethnic groups, those whose jobs in theory depended on their toeing the government line and who did not necessarily represent most of their peoples.

But the molehill heaved and gave forth a monster. Far from toeing the Pretoria line, the Turnhalle delegates used this

BY WILF NUSSEY
Editor of the Tribune
Africa News Service

unique opportunity to exercise their own wills, under both internal and external pressure, and in an astonishingly short time they have swung right across from the race-based independence concept to what they really want — a non-racial, free-enterprise, pro-West democracy.

It is the only viable political alternative to the challenge by the militants of the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation — the guerrilla-backed movement recognised by the United Nations as the territory's true inheritor — that South West should be handed direct to them, as Mozambique was to Frelimo.

It is also the only possible platform from which the Turnhalle and other Swapo opponents have any hope of beating Swapo in a straight fight at the polls.

Diehards

And the indications are growing that a large section of Swapo followers, perhaps a majority, now realises that unless Swapo fights in the two pre-independence elections planned for next year it will lose its credibility locally and internationally, except in the eastern bloc.

To the horror of the National Party, the Government's careful plans for a tame Turnhalle went awry

not only among the black and brown delegates

Good Nationalists also started going astray. The realists under Dirk Mudge began to move with the blacks and browns. The white separatist diehards tried hard and unsuccessfully to bolster a race-based constitution not dissimilar in principle to the new constitutional structure the Government now plans to impose in South Africa.

The crunch for the National Party — and the big breakthrough for moderate South Westers of all races — came at the recent Windhoek congress of the South West branch of the party when Mudge was beaten in a leadership poll by his old verkrampste rival, A. H. du Plessis, and then walked out followed by nearly half the congress delegates, to form his Republican Party.

By losing the leadership Mudge has in fact won. It has relieved him of the diehard deadwood he would have had to carry as party leader and enabled him to move much faster towards a multiracial policy to challenge Swapo, which more and more looks like a black racist movement.

In South West the National Party is already a dodo, although it will refuse to disappear for a while yet. So extinct is it thinking of some of its

leader, Sam Nujoma, come back to talk things over and fight elections.

Again by starting to dismantle any and everything that inhibits free electioneering or causes race friction, including laws barring sexual intercourse between races.

Again by taking charge locally of the much-disked Department of Bantu Administration, thereby bewildering many South African officials geared for years to applying apartheid.

And again, most recently, by whipping out from under the Turnhalle all the official finance and other props it got as a Government-launched body and forcing it to become a straight political movement like any other.

Antidote

This is only the beginning. Whether they like it or not, Judge Steyn is firmly taking South Westers by their political nose and leading them into a multiracial arena where they will have to fight it out politically on any ideologicals they like. And all this with the now obvious albeit perhaps unhappy approval of Pretoria and thereby the National Party.

It is less than two months has positive, impartial actions are proving to be also an effective antidote for the poison cure of

gave up any semblance of control, leaving the two countries up for grabs and thereby two kinds of chaos

But they have to find a formula that will not permit Swapo to avoid the challenge of free elections on the excuse that South African forces are interfering

Socialism

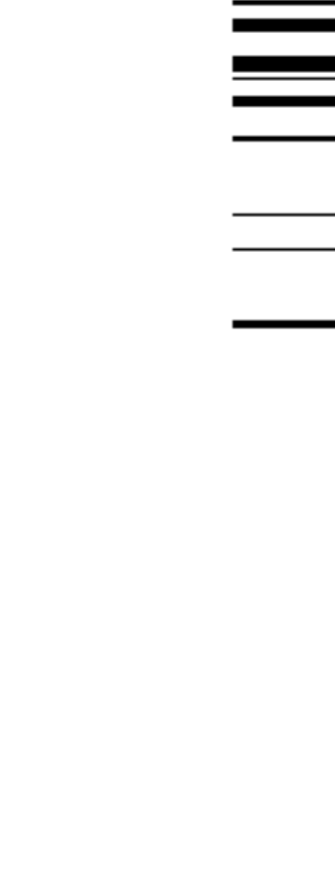
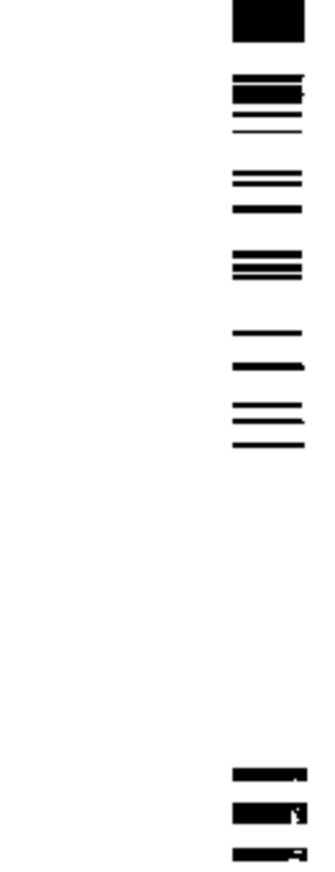
Maybe this can be done by bringing in some big five forces under a United Nations banner, or putting in UN supervisors, or by other means that will still maintain the security Pretoria insists upon.

The problem is not insoluble and the pressure is now heavier on Swapo than on Pretoria.

By the end of the next year, one hopes, all this change will lead to free elections in which the Swapo militants and their hardline socialism will be blown out by democrats intent on preserving fundamental rights and sharing fairly the country's enormous wealth.

The hope is based not on desperation but on the knowledge that South West's 900 000 people have for generations lived amicably together, barring a few minor confrontations, in a land so vast they hardly rub shoulders and so arid most are too busy surviving to afford the luxuries of way-out ideologies.

The Frelimo-style socialism Sam Nujoma offers them is out of their character.



believe they can retain party links with the South African National Party after independence

This has been one of three major developments bringing greater promise of peaceful transition into genuine democracy

It has cleared most of the obstacles to an at least election alliance between Mudge and his white and Turnhalle supporters and the only other party of any significance in South West: the Namibia National Front.

Steyn

The front is a coalition of the South West Africa National Union, generally regarded as a party of black and brown intelligentsia, the mainly white Federal Party and a string of lesser groups that had no hope of survival on their own

While the Turnhalle was stuck with its race-based constitutional ideas, the front would have nothing to do with it. Now there is much common ground and Mudge has stated loud and clear that he is going to exploit it.

The second of the important developments was the appointment by Pretoria, with the agreement of the big five Western powers of Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn as the administrator-general responsible for paving the path to independence.

However it might have grieved over the demise of its puppet Turnhalle, Pretoria appears to have accepted the new deal as a fait accompli, with a shrug of expediency.

For Judge Steyn — grandson of President Steyn, son of Colin Steyn and a man of obvious integrity — has proved, since he took office on September 1 that he is not the Pretoria lackey that Swapo and many South Westers believed him to be.

He has shaken locals by offering to let Swapo's militantly ambitious

Swapo and its international backers against independence with free elections.

The third important development is the considerable agreement achieved by Mr Vorster and the representatives of the western big five — America, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany.

In recent weeks the doom-and-gloomers have had a field day over the Vorster-Big Five talks Deadlock . . . Brink of collapse . . . Walkout . . . the lot.

There have been differences between them, serious ones, but these have been far outweighed by the points of agreement and such progress has been made that neither side is now going to let the negotiations fail for want of a bit of give and take.

In their latest talks in Pretoria, for instance, there was sharp disagreement over the question of whether South African troops should stay in South West during transition.

Chaos

But what the gloomsayers overlooked was the significance of a sudden break in the negotiations for the representatives to talk to top brass in the South African Defence Force.

What this meant, in fact, is that M. Vorster and the big five team had progressed so far that they were able to get down to the nuts and bolts of the security issue, to working out details of how it will be done.

This is hardly deadlock, brinkmanship, walkout.

Diplomats from some of the big five nations disclose privately that the last thing their governments want in South West is a repetition of Angola or Mozambique, where the Portuguese forces simply

tropical rains in the Namib Desert.

So by offering genuine rights and freedoms in a democracy Mudge and his allies have an outstanding chance of drawing over sufficient Swapo supporters to soundly beat the Nujoma militants.

Dictatorships

If that kind of democracy is gained, the new Namibia will be a phenomenon in independent Africa: a state of 11 ethnic groups, not one of which commands a majority, a state in which all may preserve their ethnic cultures and traditions while backing parties that stretch right across ethnic divisions.

With two exceptions, independence in the rest of black Africa has led to brutal or benevolent dictatorships or oligarchies in which the rights of individuals are low on the scale of priorities, coming long after the party party machine, armies and plain graft

That South West has an excellent chance of avoiding this fate lies in the curious circumstance that its progress is being balanced by the extremes of Western liberalism on the one hand and South Africa conservatism on the other. It is simultaneously being saved from being abandoned to anarchy or forced into segregation.

Some observers see in this a foretaste of what could well happen in South Africa itself. But it is unfair to compare the South African giant with its enormous power and multitude of internal pressures to tiny South West with its simple, uncomplicated and easygoing way of life

A rowing boat can be stopped and turned about in seconds and yards, but a battleship takes miles and many long minutes.

But who knows; even a battleship is turned, eventually.

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16/10/77

die debat oor hoe mag gedeel kan word

Die proses is ver van klaar. Maar daar is ten minste baie beweging. En al hoe meer aanvaarding dat die swart meerderheid Namibië uiteindelik sal regeer.

En, tot baie witmense se verbasing, hoe nader hulle aan dié punt beweeg, hoe minder skrik dit hulle af. 'n Paar jaar gelede was dit nog 'n lot erger as die dood.

Wat 'n kontras met ons eie situasie, waar dieselfde soort mense, onderhewig aan dieselfde druk, te kortsigtig en bang vir wit reaksie was om iets anders te doen as om 'n nuwe grondwet uit te dink wat slegs voorgee dat Kleurlinge en Indiers 'n aandeel in gesamentlike besluitneming kry, en nie eens dié skyn wat swartmense betref nie.

Namibië se toekoms lyk gespanne, maar daar is lig aan die einde van die tunnel.

Kon ons maar dieselfde van Suid-Afrika sê.
Weekend World, 9/10/77.

Daar is lig

DIT lyk of daar uiteindelik waarlik iets in Namibië aan die gebeur is.

En die ondenkbare het werklikheid geword.

Die witmense in dié gebied verklaar nie meer vergeefs dat geen swartman ooit enige reg sal hê om oor iets te besluit wat witmense raak nie.

Nou, daarenteen, gaan

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RAPPORT 16/10/77

**Police Troops
Take Control**

THE ARGUS MONDAY OCTOBER 17 1977

Bid to break SWA stalemate

The Argus Correspondent

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12/10/77
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PRETORIA. — A new effort to break the stalemate on the presence of South African troops in South West Africa was made today in another round of talks between the Government and the Big Five Western powers.

The meeting began at the Union Buildings at 11 and lasted for an hour.

Although no plans have been made at this stage for another full meeting — with Western representatives attending — there have been indications that today's meeting could lead to such a meeting before the end of the month.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. William Bowdler, said today's meeting was a continuation of the dialogue.

Asked if he could say what particular issues would be discussed, he answered: "It's the whole of Namibia. The talks don't fix on any particular aspect."

PROPOSALS

The meeting coincides with a continuation of the talks in New York between the Western powers and Swapo on proposals for a deal for South West Africa to obtain internationally recognised independence.

The United Nations is also due to hold a debate on South West Africa this week.

It was regarded as certain that much attention was again focused at today's talks on the issue of troops in the territory.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, indicated in a speech at Brits that South Africa was not dogmatically keeping its troops in South West Africa.

If the threat of Swapo terrorist incursions were reduced, the troops could be reduced.

DILEMMA

The Argus New York Bureau reports that the Western powers are in an unexpected dilemma over South West African independence.

How they resolve it could not only decide the fate of the current initia-

tive on the territory, but would certainly pervade future relations between South Africa and the West.

The dilemma has been caused by a reversal of the usual roles played by the South African Government and Swapo.

According to United Nations sources, the South African Government is at long last prepared to comply with all the elements set out by the international community for South West African independence in Security Council resolution No 385.

But, on the other hand, Swapo has introduced entirely new elements.

These new elements are that Walvis Bay should be included as part of an independent South West Africa and that there should be a complete South African troop withdrawal before elections.

More talks with Big 5

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PRETORIA — Western diplomats yesterday met the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, here for resumed discussions on the presence of South African troops in South West Africa.

Yesterday's talks follow intensive four-day discussions last month with representatives of the five Western United Nations Security Council countries.

No agreement was

reached then but Western delegates said they would be reporting back to their governments

Representatives of the Big Five — the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — have also begun talks in New York with the Swapo leader, Mr. Sam Nujoma.

While Swapo is demanding a total withdrawal of South African forces from the territory before elections are held, South Africa is reported to favour a phased withdrawal conditional on a reduction in violence

Observers believe another likely subject for discussion will be United Nations observers to monitor military and election activity.

Three ambassadors — Mr. William Bowdler (the United States), Mr. Jacques Schricke (France) and Mr. Jans-Joachim Eick (West

Germany) — attended yesterday's talks. Britain was represented by its deputy ambassador, Mr. David Summerhayes and Canada was represented by Miss M C Gillies

Mr. Botha was accompanied by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brand Fourie.

Mr. Botha later confirmed that the discussion was a further meeting on the South West African issue and said there would be no further comment at this stage. — (Sapa.)

SWA talks focus on troops

R 18/10/77

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Pretoria Bureau

THE SWA/Namibia troop withdrawal issue was still fluid yesterday after an hour's discussion between the West's Big Five Security Council members and the South African Government.

Yesterday's meeting was a continuation of the dialogue on SWA/Namibia started earlier this year. It is understood the issue of the phased withdrawal of South African troops dominated the discussions.

The representatives of the five countries came to give the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, an interim report on their negotiations with Swapo, the front-line presidents and the UN Secretary-General.

Some of the issues understood to have been raised included the speed of the proposed withdrawal of South African troops, the size of the contingent to remain behind during the course of the elections, and the size of the UN observer force.

Foreign sources mentioned the figure of 4 000 South African troops. But this could not be confirmed.

According to Die Vaderland yesterday, Swapo was demanding all South African troops be withdrawn one month before an election.

Mr Botha has previously indicated that South Africa's preparedness to withdraw troops could be linked to Swapo's preparedness to end terrorist activities and incursions.

Officer killed in clash with terrorists

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'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Defence headquarters announced yesterday that Lieutenant Philippus Lodewyk le Roux, of Delmas, was killed in a border clash with terrorists at the weekend.

One insurgent was also killed and four others were probably wounded when a group of between 20 and 30 terrorists walked into a security force ambush in the operational area on Friday night.

Lieutenant Le Roux, 48, is survived by his wife, Mrs J H le Roux who was under sedation yesterday, and two children, Herman, 19, who is doing his army training, and Karen, 16, who is at Delmas High School.

Lieut Le Roux left for the border on September 1 for a 60-day stint as part of his army training. He was a member of the Delmas Commando, which he joined a year ago.

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C.T. 19/10/77

Nujoma appeals to UN

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NEW YORK — Swapo asked the United Nations yesterday to clamp a mandatory economic and military embargo on South Africa if it sought an internal settlement in SWA/Namibia

The black nationalist group's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, made the call to the General Assembly here when he made Swapo's debut before the world body

Mr Nujoma asked the Assembly, which is treating the South West African question as a priority item this session, to authorize a special session should

South Africa press ahead on an internal solution

He also asked the Third World-dominated body to declare South Africa liable to pay reparations to SWA for alleged damages caused by its "illegal occupation and acts of aggression" since the 1966 revocation of its mandate over the territory

He appealed to members not to recognize or co-operate with "any regime South Africa might impose on Namibia" in disregard of UN demands

The South African delegation was absent from the 149-nation Assembly, as it has been since the rejection of its credentials three years ago

In spite of the initiative by the five Western members of the Security Council — Britain, France, the US, West Germany and Canada — aimed at a negotiated settlement, the situation in the territory had not improved, Mr Nujoma said

From afar there seemed to be movement. But on closer examination one saw that "Pretoria is not prepared to relinquish its occupation of our country", he said

Domination

Contrary to its pronouncements, the South African Government had taken political and military action which "proves that Pretoria is still bound to entrench its colonial domination of Namibia"

He cited the May 17 white referendum on Turnhalle and the establishment of tribal parliaments in continuation of "the Turnhalle plan for a confederation of 11 Bantustans in the territory" South Africa had

reluctantly abandoned Turnhalle. But "covert Turnhalle" remained very much alive, he said

He appealed to the world community to denounce and condemn South Africa's "crash programme" for training "tribal armies" in the territory

These forces were being trained to fight Swapo, he said. They were setting the stage for civil war to provide South Africa with a pretext for re-occupying the territory after independence

Mr Nujoma further asked the Assembly to reject and denounce South Africa's "illegal annexation" of Walvis Bay. This enclave was an integral part of SWA/Namibia. The people of the territory would not be bound by the "arbitrary, ideological and unjust colonial agreement" under which South Africa claimed it

Nuclear tests

Reports that South Africa was using the Kalahari Desert for nuclear tests should arouse world condemnation, Swapo demanded "an immediate end to this criminal violation of our territory". Swapo further denounced and condemned South Africa's use of the territory as "a springboard for aggressive acts" against neighbouring states and as a "training ground for counter-revolutionary Unita" to undermine the Angolan Government

All these things clearly indicated South Africa's imperialistic designs and intention to further entrench her occupation of SWA/Namibia, Mr Nujoma said

While they were talking with the Western contact group, the Pretoria government continued harassing and intimidating Swapo

members, he said. South Africa was committed to preventing Swapo's victory in the territory — even through the ballot box. Pretoria hoped to limit Swapo's full and free participation in a proposed electoral process

He reiterated Swapo's demand for the complete withdrawal of South African forces from the territory, and their replacement by a UN peace-keeping force, before the start of any election campaign in SWA/Namibia

Suicide

Swapo's detractors and even some friends had said Swapo was afraid of elections because his organization would not talk about elections without discussing the withdrawal of all South African troops

"Those who make such insinuations are in fact asking us to commit national suicide"

South African forces were a psychological and physical barrier to the free expression of SWA/Namibian political aspirations

Most people in the territory believed they would be detained or tortured or dismissed from their jobs if they voted for Swapo while South African troops were still there. This was exactly what Pretoria wanted

Failures

Mr Nujoma said Swapo had told the Western contact group it welcomed their efforts to implement all outstanding UN resolutions on SWA/Namibia

But it had pointed out that previous, similar attempts had failed because of South African Government intransigence

Committee to sort out disputes among Turnhalle delegates

ET. 20/10/77
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WINDHOEK. — The Turnhalle constitutional committee yesterday agreed that a negotiating committee would be established to sort out disputes between the Turnhalle black caucus and members of the white delegation, sources here said.

The black caucus and Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the constitutional committee, went into private consultations to appoint its members on the committee.

Sources said Mr Eben van Zijl and Mr A H du Plessis of the white delegation would consult the National Party executive at its meeting tomorrow about appointing members to the negotiating committee of the Turnhalle.

The decision to form the committee was taken at the sitting of the full constitution committee yesterday after Mr Du Plessis and Mr Van Zijl had tabled a written proposal for its establishment.

Mr Van Zijl and Mr Du Plessis said the Turnhalle had reached consensus on an interim government, but the interim government had to be shelved because of the Western initiative on South West Africa.

General wish

The negotiating committee should be established because a dispute had developed within the constitution committee about certain aspects of a permanent constitution for the formation of an election front.

They said there was a general wish among the delegations to the Turnhalle that the differences of opinion within the constitution committee should be eliminated to form a Turnhalle front in the forthcoming elections in SWA.

The black and brown caucus in the constitution committee yesterday issued copies to the press of constitutional proposals for the final draft constitution as envisaged by the Turnhalle.

As far as the local authorities were concerned, the caucus wanted every existing town and every town which might still be established in future, to be controlled by a village management board or a peri-urban council, which would fall under the first level of government.

Land ownership

Business, industrial and residential sites in these towns should be available to all people, through acquisition of property or right of possession.

Ownership of property in such towns should be controlled by the authoritative body, subject to the principle of free ownership of property.

These arrangements should not apply to authoritative institutions on the local level which were managed according to traditional customary laws.

The caucus proposal suggested a large number of functions which should be vested in the central government.

These included Passport control, information, control of financial institutions, sport and recreation, national and territory education, but excluding pre-primary and primary teacher training.

Mudge party in permanent black alliance

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Mr Dirk Mudge has committed his new Republican Party to a permanent alliance with black and brown groups in the Turnhalle.

Speaking at the party's inaugural congress here today, he said the black vote would determine the outcome of the forthcoming elections.

It was not sufficient, to reach consensus with black and brown leaders. They had to take their people with them.

He described the election as the most important decision in the history of SWA/Namibia.

He said voters would have to choose between an ethnic democracy and a "foreign ideology".

In an apparent reference to attacks by the National Party newspaper, Die Suidwester, he said "We cannot afford to fight each other when there is a bigger enemy at large."

"If we differ, let us do so in a civilised way," said Mr Mudge, former deputy chairman of the National Party in the territory.

Referring to the deadlock in the Turnhalle over proposed changes to the draft constitution by black and brown delegates, he said "As far as I am concerned, it has to be amended. It was never intended as a final constitution."

The National Party leaders in the white delegation are opposing the amendments.

Mudge 'forcing SWA division'

N.M. 20/10/77 (225)

WINDHEOK — Mr. Eben van Zijl MEC said at a meeting at Koes that Black and Brown people now wanted the right to be able to buy land anywhere in South West Africa and he was aware that Mr. Dirk Mudge, leader of the Republican Party, identified himself with this standpoint.

These demands did not only concern farms but also the residential areas in the towns and Windhoek, he said.

Mr. van Zijl said that after the adjournment of the

Turnhalle Constitutional Committee during its last sitting there were only few small matters which still had to be discussed.

After Mr. Mudge had broken away from the National Party, he understood that Mr. Mudge was busy conducting discussions with the Black and Brown people.

"When the constitutional committee came together for its last sitting we walked into a wall of demands," Mr. van Zijl said.

The changes that Mr. Mudge had wanted to effect were, among others, to shift local government, road traffic control, the administration of lower courts and hospitals from the second-tier level of government to the first level.

"Not only did the implication of the changes conflict with the principles of the constitution but they would also not listen to reason. All they wanted to hear, was just a 'yes' or a 'no.'"

He said it was Mr. Mudge

who was forcing the Whites into isolation.

Since the constitutional committee had met again, Mr. Mudge had not once spoken to the rest of the White delegation, of which he was still a member.

Mr. van Zijl reminded the Black and Brown people that no election could be won without the support of the Whites.

Otherwise officials would leave the territory.

This would lead to a second Angola. — (Sapa.)

SWA scraps pass laws

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Argus 21/10/77

The Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — The Administrator General, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, has abolished the pass laws in South West Africa.

All people can now move freely in the territory except in the diamond area, the no-go zone on Ovambo's northern border and areas in which military operations are being conducted.

Mr Justice M. T. Steyn

The no-go zone was proclaimed a prohibited area under the R17 emergency regulation.

The areas in which military operations are being conducted must still be defined by the Department of Defence, according to a spokesman for the Administrator General's office.

The purpose of today's proclamation is to remove all laws which impede freedom of movement and in view of free elections scheduled for next year, to enable free campaigning and the free holding of election meetings.

Free movement

Today's step comes one week after the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act and is part of a continuing process of the dismantling of all legislation which inhibits free movement and free association between all races.

Other restrictions lifted today are:

- Blacks no longer have to obtain and produce on demand permits enabling them to remain in urban areas for longer than 72 hours;

- The authorities no longer have the power to remove them from urban areas;

Measle
 Bacter
 KIPPS, A.
 Research
 KING, B.

● Legislation has been cancelled which formerly barred blacks from obtaining financial credit.

Job hunting

It is still necessary, however, for blacks to obtain permission to seek work and to be employed in urban areas.

They must also continue to have work contracts registered, and employers who fail to have their black employees registered will henceforth be fined R300 instead of R100.

The purpose of this is to prevent widespread vagrancy.

The full implications of today's moves are not yet apparent because of the numerous laws and regulations involved.

But hitherto access to homelands like Kavango, Kaokoland, Namaland, Damaraland, Hereroland, Bushmanland and others was not possible without permits from the Department of Bantu Administration or the Department of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations.

Now it will be possible for anyone to come and go to these areas except where military or diamond restrictions still apply.

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Star 22/10/77 225

Swapo plans for 'stolen land'

NEW YORK — Swapo planned to expropriate land, without compensation, from big property owners in SWA/Namibia, the organisation president, Mr Sam Nujoma, indicated in an interview yesterday

Speaking to the West German news agency DPA, Mr Nujoma said Swapo envisaged a land reform programme if it gained power in the territory

The plan would provide for some private land ownership.

"One individual would

not be allowed to have huge land holdings," Mr Nujoma said. Large properties should be held collectively by the State or by co-operatives.

He did not dispute that this meant expropriation

Asked about compensation to the owners, Mr Nujoma said

"Are you kidding? Why should there be? We will just be taking back the land they stole from us"

Mr Nujoma said it was high time the whites in the territory identified with the "liberation strug-

gle" instead of with the South African Government

Whites would be welcome to stay in the territory after independence. They would be protected "individually and collectively if they obey our laws"

Mr Nujoma is due to return to Luanda this weekend after leading Swapo's team to the second round of talks with the five nation Western contact group who are acting as the UN go-between with South Africa — Sapa

Swapo man charged with Elifas killing

WINDHOEK. — An active member of Swapo, Mr Victor Nkandi, appeared before the Judge President of SWA, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, at a summary trial in the Supreme Court, Windhoek yesterday charged with the murder of Chief Filemon Elifas, the former Chief Minister of Owambo.

Mr Nkandi also faces charges under the Terrorism Act

He pleaded not guilty to all charges.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Nkandi was an active member of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo)

The murder charge against him is that on or about August 16, 1975, Mr Nkandi had cooperated with Mr Nicodemus Mwahi and others to murder Chief Elifas in Owambo.

Among other charges against Mr Nkandi are that on or about August 16, 1975, he endangered the maintenance of law and order in South West Africa or aided and abetted others to do so and that he had assisted Mr Nicodemus

Mwahi and others while he had had reason to believe they were terrorists.

On August 12, 1975, Mr Nkandi allegedly accompanied Mr Aaron Mushimba to a car dealer to take possession of a Land-Rover to deliver to people intent on the violent overthrow of the Administration of SWA

In terms of the new Criminal Procedure Act, the prosecutor, Mr H F van Zyl, briefly outlined the State's case against Mr Nkandi

He said Chief Elifas had been shot dead on August 16, 1975, while he was having drinks with friends at a bottle store in Owambo

Terrorists had attacked him as he left the bottle store to go to a nearby lounge.

Ten days later the South African Security Forces were involved in a skirmish with people in Owambo who had been using a blue Land-Rover

The State would allege that the people in the blue Landrover had been Swapo terrorists, Mr Van Zyl said.

The State would allege

that the blue Land-Rover had been bought by Mr Nkandi at a car dealer in Windhoek for the use of terrorists.

A blue Land-Rover and a yellow Ford were later used by Mr Nkandi and Mr Mwahi to fetch six terrorists from the Angolan border. On the night of Chief Elifas's death, the Land-Rover was used to flee from the scene of the shooting

Mr David Soggot, counsel for the defence, said Mr Nkandi would deny he had been involved in the murder, assault or abduction of the Chief Minister

He would also deny aiding anyone who had been believed to be a terrorist.

The first State witness was a car salesman, Mr Jan Hendrik Senekal. Mr Senekal said he had sold a blue Land-Rover to two black men in Windhoek on August 12, 1975.

The one man gave his name as Tshomboyo. Asked whether the man was in court, Mr Senekal pointed out Mr Nkandi.

Mr Senekal said he had inspected the blue Land-Rover at a previous trial at Swakopmund and again yesterday.

Defence Counsel, Mr Soggot said it was common cause that the man with Mr Nkandi had been Mr Aaron Mushimba.

Under cross-examination, Mr Senekal said Mr Mushimba had done most of the talking on the day the Land-Rover was sold.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa

Swapo protest at trial

WINDHOEK — About 50 Swapo supporters demonstrated outside the Supreme Court, Windhoek yesterday afternoon when Mr Victor Nkandi appeared on a murder charge and also charges under the Terrorism Act

Shortly before the court resumed after the lunch adjournment, the demonstrators started singing Swapo songs and displayed placards relating to the court case and political arrests in general.

The crowd dispersed peacefully after the court resumed. — Sapa

NATAL MERCURY
26/10/77
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A 'corporal's war' in SWA says general

JOHANNESBURG — South African security forces on the South West African border with Angola were involved in about 100 clashes a month with terrorists in a "corporal's war," Major-General W. Black, Director-General, Operations, of the SADF, said at a lunch-time meeting here yesterday.

Speaking to about 150 members of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa, General Black said there were at present about 300 terrorists in Owambo.

"We estimate there are about 2 000 in Angola and about 1 400 in Zambia on the Caprivi border," he said.

"The border war in South West Africa is only a small part of the total war being waged against South Africa. The war of insurgency is nothing new in these days of undeclared war."

General Black added: "South Africa is now in phase 3 of the classic insurgency war," and listed the phases as:

1. Establishment of a revolutionary party within the country being attacked;
2. Clandestine subversion of the local population;
3. Open revolt, internal unrest, terrorism, sabotage — as was being experienced in South West and South Africa;
4. Classic guerrilla warfare; and
5. Spreading of the security forces to such an extent that a certain area could be taken, and from there, further movement made.

General Black described the war in the operational area as "the corporal's war," explaining: "The corporal with his section of 10 men makes contact with the terrorist. He has to make the on-the-spot decisions and take the action." — (Sapa.)

Normal ^{Natal}
warrant ^{Menting} 26/10/77
for top (225)
Swapo
official

WINDHOEK — Mr. H. F. van Zyl, prosecutor in the summary Elifas murder trial said yesterday he would apply through the normal channels for a warrant of arrest for Mr. Axel Johannes, a Swapo executive.

Evidence was that Mr. Johannes had been summonsed to give evidence in the trial, but he had not arrived at the court by yesterday.

Mr. Justice F. H. Badenhorst, the Judge President of SWA and two assessors yesterday heard further evidence in the summary trial of Mr. Victor Nkand who is charged with the murder of former Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas, and in terms of the Terrorism Act.

He has pleaded not guilty to all charges.

In reply to a question by the prosecutor, Mr. van Zyl, Miss Beata Asino said her brother, Mr. Nicodemus Kwahi, had told her and others on the day after Chief Elifas had been killed that he had transported "men of the bush" (terrorists) from the Angolan border.

Cross-examined by Mr. David Soggot, for the defence, Miss Asino said she had been detained by the police after the murder and she was taken to Oshakati in Owambo.

She was questioned by the police from Friday to Tuesday.

In reply to a question by Mr. Soggot, she said the policemen had sometimes appeared "angry" and they had slapped her on the head.

Asked by Mr. Soggot if she had received electric shocks, Miss Asino said she had not but the police had threatened to take her to the large office where we will not play with you.

She eventually signed a statement. — (Sapa.)

Witness in Elifas trial faces arrest

WINDHOEK. — He would apply through the normal channels for a warrant of arrest for Mr Axel Jackson Johannes, a Swapo executive, Mr H F van Zyl, prosecutor in the summary Elifas murder trial, said in the Supreme Court, Windhoek, yesterday.

Lieutenant Gert Johannes Dippenaar of the Cape Town Security Police, said he had served a summons on Mr Johannes. Mr Johannes had allegedly not arrived at court by yesterday.

Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, the Judge President of SWA, yesterday heard further evidence in the summary trial of Mr Victor Nkandi. Mr Nkandi is charged with the murder of the former Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas. He also faces charges under the Terrorism Act.

He pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Miss Beata Asino, continued with her evidence yesterday.

In reply to a question by Mr Van Zyl, she said her brother, Mr Nicodemus Mwahi, had told her and others on the day after Chief Elifas had been killed that he had transported "men of the bush" (terrorists) from the Angolan border.

Cross-examined by Mr David Soggot, for the Defence, Miss Asino said she had been detained by the police after the murder.

She was taken to Oshakati in Owambo.

She was questioned from Friday to Tuesday in police offices but had been allowed to sleep in an Army camp.

The police had questioned her about a Landrover which she had admitted having seen.

In reply to a question by Mr Soggot, she said the policemen had sometimes appeared angry and had slapped her on the head. The smacking was hard.

She said a friend, Elise, had told her she had been given electric shocks during questioning.

Asked by Mr Soggot if she had been shocked, Miss Asino said she had not but the police had threatened "to take you to the large office where we will not play with you."

The threats were made by a policeman whom she identified in court as Lieut Dippenaar. Asked if she had been afraid during the questioning, she said she was not.

She eventually signed a statement after telling what she had known. The police had not told her what to say in the statement.

The hearing did not continue after the lunchbreak yesterday and was postponed until today after Mr Soggot had become ill.

Mr Soggot is thought to have a heart condition. — Sapa.

Nat warns of SWA exodus

Star 26/10/77 225

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The leader of the National Party, Mr A H du Plessis, predicted here last night that whites would leave South West Africa/Namibia in their thousands if political change was inconsistent with their traditions.

He said standards would decline drastically as such people were irreplaceable.

Mr du Plessis told a crowd of about 1,000 whites that public servants would be the first to go. People in the private sector would follow as the situation deteriorated.

Black and brown people would begin to move into white suburbs, he said, which would create a danger of clashes - and

bloodshed as had happened elsewhere.

Mr du Plessis said that Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Republican Party, was undermining minority rights in co-operation with black and brown groups in the Turnhalle.

They were already demanding that suburbs and hospitals should be racially integrated. The implication of their demands was that schools would follow.

SUPER PARTY

It was part of a manoeuvre to deprive ethnic groups of all authority in their own affairs and put a "super party" — a reference to the proposed alliance of Turnhalle parties — in control of the whole country.

The demands were a

departure from the principles the Turnhalle had laid down in its constitutional proposals.

Mr du Plessis said the National Party was prepared to negotiate with the black and brown delegations. Its attitude was that all options were open, but it was not prepared to accept absurdities.

He said indications were that the National Party would be kicked out of the Turnhalle alliance.

Nonetheless, he could assure National Party supporters that they would not be left "hanging in suspense" in such an eventuality. The National Party would see to it that it remained a political factor in the territory.

(Report by C Cowley, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

Elifas

murder

trial

postponed

Daily Mail

27/10/77

(225)

WINDHOEK. — The Judge President of SWA, Mr Justice H F Badenhorst, ruled in the Supreme Court, Windhoek yesterday that the summary Elifas murder trial be postponed until today.

Mr Justice Badenhorst said Defence counsel, Mr David Soggot, who was absent from court yesterday, had been advised by his doctor to rest while he recovered from an illness. The case had to be postponed on Tuesday when Mr Soggot suddenly became ill and was unable to continue with the trial. No evidence was led yesterday in the trial of Mr Victor Nkandi, charged with the murder of the former Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas, and under the Terrorism Act. He has pleaded not guilty to all charges before the court adjourned yesterday, Mr Justice Badenhorst ordered a warrant of arrest for Mr Axel Jackson Johannes, a Swapo executive. — Sapa

28/10/77
RDM 28/10/77 (225)
**Two killed in border
landmine accident**

TWO South African soldiers were killed in a landmine accident near the Angolan border in the operational area on Wednesday, Defence Headquarters in Pretoria announced yesterday.

They were Rifleman A M Jacobsz, 27, of Barkley West in the Cape Province, and Rifleman L J Oberholzer, 22, of Viljoensdrift in the Free State.

Both were married.

Major General Jan Geldenhuys, SM, the commanding officer in South West Africa, said there had been only low intensity military activity in the SWA operational area in the past two weeks.

Speaking in Windhoek, he said terrorists were avoiding contact with security forces at all cost — Sapa

RAM 28/10/77
Elifas

murder
trial
resumes

Dr. Pierre Petit,
Department of French,
University of Cape Town,
Rondebosch, 7700,
SOUTH AFRICA.

ADDRESS:

approximately 10,00
or a Documentation

- project: creation of a Centre (Cape Town, 1976)
- acting in the comedy by Georges
- Secretary of the Association for production of modern plays performed at the University of Cape Town
- editor (section 17-24 for the year from 1964 to 1972, and reported from 1964 to 1972, and reported from 1964 to 1972, and reported

MISCELLANEOUS:

- articles to be published: "Hopes for the future of French civilization" (to be published in 1978)
- in preparation: "Comment va la France? Dossiers Culturels" (2nd edition, to be published in 1978)
- Comment va la France? Dossiers Culturels (1975, 229 pages)
- Secretaire General of the Alliance de la culture française
- "Le métier d'écrivain: André Gide ou le don de soi" (1969, 84 pages)
- Le métier d'écrivain: André Gide ou le don de soi, T.E.R., Université de Bordeaux

ch civilization (in France) n files)
French civilization (overseas;
French civilization (France)
Tour of South Africa: Cape
Bernard L'anglais tel qu'on
Courteline Les Boulingrin
of the Department of French
Northern Africa (since 1974)
Muspaper Sud-Ouest (Bordeaux)

The summary Elifas murder trial continued before Mr Justice F. H. Badenhorst, Judge President of South West Africa yesterday after it had been postponed from Wednesday when the defence counsel, Mr David Soggot, took ill. Mr Justice Badenhorst and two assessors yesterday heard further evidence in the trial in which a Swapo member, Mr Victor Nkandi, is charged with the murder of the former Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas. He has pleaded not guilty to all charges. An Owambo woman, Miss Beata Asino said that on the night of August 16, 1975 her brother, Mr Nicodemus Mwaha, had told her and a friend, Elise, to "listen nicely to the radio" because he had "done something". They heard the next morning that Chief Elifas had been murdered. Miss Asino said she had been shocked at the news of the death of Chief Elifas. She had not thought that Mr Mwaha had been responsible for the murder. She did not know that her brother was a member of Swapo and that he was involved in politics. Her brother had never confided in her about his political activities. A new witness called to give evidence for the State, Mr Emanuel Elifas, a brother of the assassinated chief minister, said he had been with his brother on the night of the assassination. That night they had gone to a nearby bottle store where they had some drinks with a group of other people, Mr Elifas said. The Chief Minister had later walked out to go to a nearby lounge. The hearing continues.

L'enseignement en France... Géographie de la France... Côte, rivières et ports... System of Analysis for Units in Poetry... Méthodologie en civilisation française... de Bordeaux II, 1975, 229 pages... Comment va la France?, Dossiers Culturels... Secretaire Général de l'Alliance de la culture française... L'eau, structure fondamentale de la France... d'immoraliste", French pp. 64-70... Civilisation traditionnelle contre Civilisation, U.S.A., Vol. I, No. 1, pp. 64-70

Essai d'analyse bachelarienne de la civilisation française, No. 5, 1976, 286 pages

Le métier d'écrivain: André Gide ou le don de soi, T.E.R., Université de Bordeaux (1972-1973)

N O

Terrorists avoid SA Army in SWA^{ET.}

28/10/77

WINDHOEK. — There had been only low intensity military activity in the SWA/Namibia operational area the past two weeks, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, SM, officer commanding the SWA command of the Defence Force, said here yesterday.

Terrorists were avoiding contact with the security forces at all cost, he said. Among the few contacts made the past two weeks, was one in which Lieutenant Philippus Lodewys le Roux was killed.

It was reported earlier that Lieutenant Le Roux, 48, died in a skirmish when between 20 and 30 terrorists had moved into a security force ambush. He was from Delmas in the Transvaal.

One terrorist was killed in the contact and four were wounded — Sapa

story can only be taken after completion of either Economics I I.

can only be taken after the completion of one of the following languages Intensive, Ancient History & Classical Archaeology, Economics I, Economic History I, Geography I, History I, Political Anthropology I, Sociology I.

counted as well as Afrikaans en Nederlands I as a qualifying

can only be taken after the completion of Maths.I; and Maths be completed before taking Appl.Maths.III (refer Science

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Government & Law I can only be taken after the completion of

Western Europe III can only be counted as a major course if at least one of the following courses is included in the curriculum: Nederlands II, Economic History II, English II, French II, Hebrew II, History II, History & Appreciation of Music II, Art II, Italian II, Latin II, Philosophy II, Religious Studies

taken after the completion of Speech & Drama.

course for students who do not intend to take Economics II.

ly be taken after the completion of an approved course in

Statistics.

k. English I. Admission to English I is limited. Students will be admitted to English I when this course is required either by University regulations or by statutory requirements. All other students will be admitted on merit.

l. Geology III can only be taken after the completion of Chemistry I and Physics I.

m. Mathematics I can consist of either Maths. Ia and Ib, or Maths.Ia and Statistics Ia.

n. Mathematical Statistics I can only be taken after the completion of Mathematics I, and Maths.Stats.II after completion of Maths.II.

o. Physics II can only be taken after the completion of Mathematics I.

p. Physiology I can only be taken after the completion of Chemistry I.

q. Public International Law should not be taken in the first year.

r. Roman Law I can only be taken after the completion of Matric Latin or equivalent*.

s. Roman Law II can only be taken after the completion of Latin I, and either after the completion of, or at the same time as, Roman-Dutch Law I.

t. Roman-Dutch Law I can only be taken after the completion of Matric Latin or equivalent,+ and either after the completion of, or simultaneously with, Roman Law I.

* An elementary Latin course is offered at the University for this purpose.

u&v. Law: If you are proceeding to the LL.B.degree you are strongly advised to take Latin I and II. A working knowledge of Afrikaans is desirable.

If you intend practising as an ADVOCATE, or, after having obtained the LL.B.degree, as an ATTORNEY, in the Republic or in South West Africa, you must include in your curriculum ENGLISH I AND AFRIKAANS or AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I.

w. Zoology II can only be taken after the completion of Chemistry I.

RDM 29/10/77

Elifas trial postponed

225

WINDHOEK.—The Elifas murder trial was yesterday postponed until Monday because of the illness of the defence counsel, Mr David Soggot.

The prosecutor, Mr H van der Merwe, told the court Mr Soggot would be travelling to Johannesburg to see a heart specialist.

In the trial Mr Victor Nkandi, a member of Swapo, is charged with murdering the former Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas.

He is also charged under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Justice F Badenhorst said Mr Nkandi had been in detention for a relatively long time.

Mr Soggot could not be blamed for his illness, he added, but instructing lawyers might have to consider the position in an effort to complete the hearing as soon as possible.

Mr Nkandi told the judge he understood the position and was prepared to wait for Mr Soggot to get well. —Sapa

SWA: BAN GOES — BUT NO MIXED MARRIAGES

225

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — 'I've conducted no mixed marriages so far,' said the Rev C. E. Hugo, of the Ned Cerf Sending-kerk. 'But I know a few couples who ought to get married....'

So, although marriage across the colour line is now legal in South West Africa, couples who have been living together illegally seem reluctant to take the plunge. They prefer to live in sin — and remain anonymous, if possible.

There has not been a single mixed marriage since the prohibition on sex and marriage across the colour line was lifted two weeks ago. Said a coloured receptionist at a Windhoek hotel.

'We've been living as man and wife for six years. To get married now would be a purely academic exercise.'

Her boyfriend is a German immigrant.

A receptionist at another hotel shrugged her shoulders, saying 'Sure, I'm living with a white guy. But when I marry it will be to one of my own people.'

On the outskirts of Windhoek, Frommie Jacobs, a coloured, and her white boyfriend live in a comfortable old house.

Asked whether they intended marrying, Frommie replied: 'We'll have to think about it. Maybe later on.'

The couple have a three-year-old child, Meantime, a young coloured typist and her German boyfriend were beaten up by a gang of white youths just before the law was changed.

'Though mixed marriages are perfectly legal now, they're still frowned on,' said the girl.

They are not thinking of marriage just yet. The mother of a coloured man who is dating a white woman was adamant that she did not want that white suit in her house. The woman's five children by a previous marriage are in an orphanage.

The Immorality Act has clearly been held in contempt for a long time now. So, why the reluctance to wed?

'It's a sign of the times,' said the Rev Ed Morrow, Vicar General of the Anglican Church in SWA.

'There isn't a stigma attached to living out of wedlock anymore.'

The comment of a coloured community leader was more cryptic.

'Many black and brown women live with white men for financial reasons. They can afford to keep them better than coloured men.'

Retorted the leader of the opposition in the Coloured Council, Mr Charlie Hartung. 'It just goes to show the law was unnecessary. I doubt

whether there'll be more than five percent cross-pollination

The scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act means that lovers who married in exile can return without fear of sentence

The most prominent is probably the Anglican suffragan bishop elect, the Rev James Kauluma, who took a white American as his wife. They are expected back early in the new year.

It has also meant respectability for three families living in the Baster Gebiet of Rehoboth.

The women, their white husbands and children have been living there since they fled from the upheaval in Angola.

The authorities, wisely, turned a blind eye, but refused to recognise the legality of their marriages. Now, all is well.



WEEKSDAE is die dorp doodstil, maar Saterdag begin die lewe wanneer die meeste mense hul inkopies doen. Die dubbelverdiepinggeboue toon 'n sterk Duitse invloed.

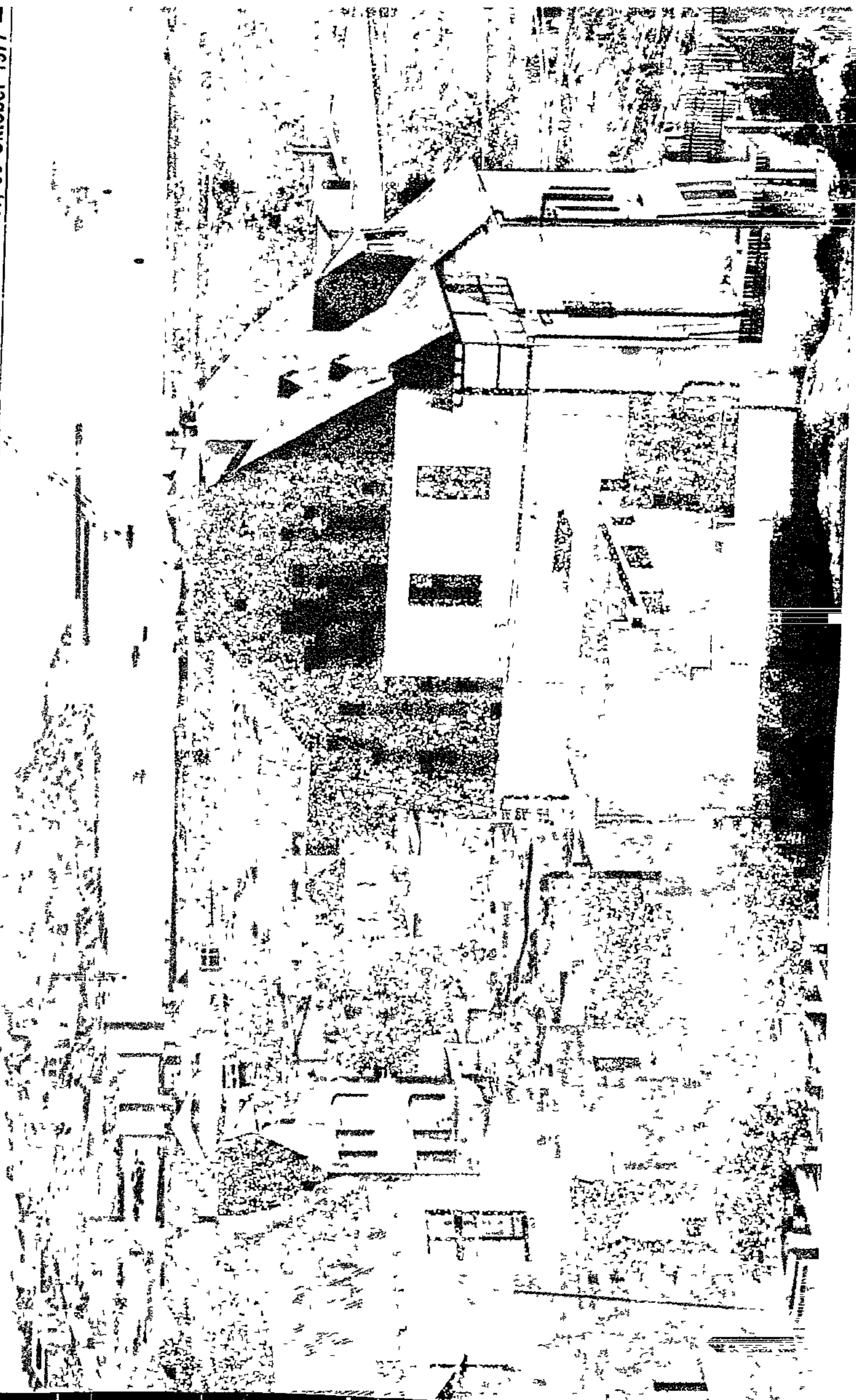


EEN van Lüderitz se spoghuse. Dit is spesiaal gebou vir die Duitse kroonprins om in te bly tydens staatsbesoeke, maar hy het Suidwes nooit besoek nie. Vandag bly Lüderitz se maaistraat hier.

DIE baai van Lüderitz word byna heeltemal omring deur 'n Kaniëse rotsheuwels. In die baai self is daar drie eilande en die baai lê regs daarvan. Een van die eilande, wat gesien kan word, is hou die land verbind.

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Tydskrif-Rapport — RAPPORT, 30 Oktober 1977 —



Lüderitz, baai van die toekoms?

225 30/10/77

LÜDERITZ, die klein hawedorpie aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Namibiese kus, is seker die mees afgelee dorpie in Suidelike Afrika. Ten spyte hiervan kan Lüderitz in die nabye toekoms Suidwes se vernaamste hawe en 'n belangrike handelsentrum word wanneer die gebied onafhanklik word.

Daar is aan die Suidwes-Afrikaanse kus net twee natuurlike hawens wat van belang is. Die een is Walvisbaai, 'n enklave van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika. Die ander belangrike hawe in Suidwes is Lüderitz, 'n baai wat feitlik heeltemal deur 'n vulkaniese rotsrif omring en beskut word.

Daar is egter verskeie probleme wat die onmiddellike uitbreiding van Lüderitz se hawe kan verhinder. Vir eers is die dorpie se geografiese ligging 'n struikelblok. Dis in die suidelike helfte van Suidwes-Afrika geleë, sowat 300 km noord van die Oranjerivier, die naaste standhoudende varswater-voorraad.

Noord-, oos- en suidwaarts van Lüderitz strek die ontsaglike Namibwoestyn, 'n bar woesteny wat deels in die geslote „Sperrgebiet“ lê, en die naaste gehuggie is Aus op die randjie van die woestyn, ongeveer 130 km oos van Lüderitz.

Ander probleme is die beskikbaarheid van finansiering en die lonendheid, al dan nie, van die ontwikkeling van die hawe op sigself.

Hoewel Lüderitz deesdae per spoor, lug en pad (wat tans geteer word) bereik kan word, veroorsaak die afstande en die barre landskap tussen sentra reisongerief en hoe koste.

By Lüderitz is daar nie juis natuurlike plantegroei nie, afgesien van kruie- en vetplante hier en daar, wat 'n sukkel bestaan tussen die klippe rondom die dorpie. Die mis van die Atlantiese Oseaan af hou hierdie plante aan die lewe.

Lüderitz se geskiedenis is boeiend, uiteenlopend en romanties. By Disaspunt, net ter hoogte van Lüderitzbaai, het die Portugese seevaarder, Bartholomeus Dias, op Kersdag, 1487 voet aan wal gesit. Hy het die naam Angra Pequena aan dié baai gegee.

Dias het op Diaspunt 'n klipkruis opgerig wat na bewering ter herinnering was van 'n Guinese vrou wat hy daar met voorrade agtergelaat het om met die inheemse volke in verbinding te probeer tree.

Die vrou het waarskynlik van dors omgekome weens die gebrek aan vars water in die omgewing. Sy is Boesmansgewys begrawe en haar oorskot is

onlangs ontdek en uitgegrawe. Dis in Lüderitz se museum te sien.

Vier eeue lank het die baai Angra Pequena nie veel aandag geniet nie, maar die Britte het in 1842 die groot neerslae ghwano op die eilande aan die Suidwes-Afrikaanse kus en die drie eilande in die baai Angra Pequena begin ontgin.

In 1864 was Angra Pequena 'n internasionale twispunt toe daar ontdek is dat die Britse vervaardigde kaperskip van die suidelike state van Amerika, die Alabama, Shark-eiland in die Amerikaanse burgeroorlog as sy basis gebruik.

Dieselfde tyd as wat die Alabama-krisis ontstaan het, het ene David Radford wapens na die Hottentotte in die binneland begin smokkel. Hy was glo die eerste witman wat op Angra Pequena gewoon het en het geleef van die vis wat hy gevang het en seewater wat hy self gedistilleer het. Hy het glo selfs vir hom 'n vrou in Kaapstad

gaan haal!

Maar steeds het niemand daaraan gedink om in alle erns 'n basis of nedersetting op Angra Pequena aan te lê nie — waarskynlik grotendeels vanweë die gebrek aan vars water naby die baai en die uitgestrekte onherbergsame woesteny wat oorgesteek moet word om die bevolkte binneland en naaste gehuggie en water te kan bereik.

Eers op 10 April 1883 het 'n ondernemende Duitse sakeman-ontdekker, Adolf Lüderitz, na aanleiding van sekere geheimsinnige, diplomatieuse maneuvres besluit om vir hom, en later vir Duitsland, 'n nedersetting op Angra Pequena te stig.

Adolf Lüderitz het die dorpslandskap rondom die baai bestudeer en reg geraai dat dit baie minerale en edelstene bevat. Op 22 Oktober 1886 het hy naby die Oranjeriviermonding verdwyn op pad terug van een van sy ekspedisies.

Nadat hy Angra Pequena vir hom toegeëin het en die baai en omliggende agt kilometer van 'n Hottentot-hoofman vir geld en gewere gekoop het, het Adolf Lüderitz nog grond vir die Duitse regering begin aanskaf.

Hy het die strook Namibwoestyn suid van die baai by Hottentot-hoofmanne gekoop en later ook die grond noord van die baai, waarvan die naam ná Adolf Lüderitz se dood na Lüderitzbuch (Lüderitzbaai) verander is. Later is die naam verkort na Lüderitz.

Die verkryging van Lüderitzbuch met sy hawegeriewe het Duitsland in 1904 goed te pas gekom toe hy troepe deur sy Atlantiese

poort moes stuur om Hottentot- en inboorlingopstande in die binneland van sy nuwe kolonie te onderdruk.

Nog 'n besondere jaar in Lüderitz se kleurrike geskiedenis was 1908. Ná die voltooiing van die spoorlyn tussen Lüderitz en Aus het 'n Swart onderhoudswerker 'n blink klippie aan sy blanke voorman, Augustus Stauch, gegee 'n diamant.

Die plek was Kolmanskop, 'n spoorweghalte net buite Lüderitz, en die groot Suidwes-diamantstormloop het hier begin.

Gou het Lüderitz begin uitbrei en 'n gevestigde dorpie geword. Die nuwe rykdom het 'n ongekende oplewing in die boubedryf laat ontstaan. Die ou diamantstormloopdae het sy hedendaagse karakter aan Lüderitz besorg.

Hierdie interessante dorpie met sy kleurrike verlede en ongemaklike afgesonderheid is vandag 'n rustige, storieboekmooie plekkie. Lüderitz se ou buurte toon 'n sterk Duitse invloed en karakter wat sy verlede wererspieël.

Al is Lüderitz so afgeleë, is hy selfonderhoudend. Die dorpie het sy eie krag-sentrale wat eens gebruik was om krag vir The Consolidated Diamond Mines se eie installasies op Lüderitz, Kolmanskop en Elizabethbaai te lewer.

Die dorpie het 'n inwonertal van nagenoeg 7 000 waarvan 'n derde blankes is (heelparty Duitsers), en alle geriewe is beskikbaar.

Alles is ag geneem, kan Suidwes-Afrika/Namibië na onafhanklikwording sonder sy eie hawegeriewe en distribusiepunte vir sy waardevolle minerale en nywerheidsprodukte klaarkom? Sal Lüderitz opnuut 'n beduidende rol in die geskiedenis van Suidwes begin speel?

Foto-artikel: R. B. COLES

Five

RDM 31/10/77

(225)

killed

FIVE South African soldiers and 61 Swapo terrorists were killed in a running battle backwards and forwards across the SWA/Namibia-Angola border between Thursday afternoon and Saturday morning, South African Defence Headquarters has announced.

The battle began late on Thursday afternoon when a South African security patrol encountered a Swapo force of about 80 men inside SWA/Namibia, and ended on Saturday morning in a skirmish between a South African force and a Swapo base in Angola.

The bodies of the five soldiers have already been returned to South Africa, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday.

The dead soldiers are Warrant Officer Charl van Zyl, 35, Sergeant Wentzel Christoffel Marx, 29, and Corporal Anthony Badenhorst, 25, all of Durban, Sergeant Michael Labuschagne Kruger, 26, of Balfour, Transvaal and Sergeant Neville Grant Clack, 30, of Randburg.

Funeral arrangements will probably be announced today. The men's next-of-kin can elect whether to have them buried with full military honours.

The full Defence Headquarters communique said: "During the afternoon of October 27, 1977, a security force patrol clashed with a Swapo force of about 80 terrorists just south of the SWA/Angola outline border after the terrorists had crossed the border.

"In the skirmish which followed, persons on both sides were killed and wounded.

"In order to ensure the safety of his own men, the security force patrol commander had no other choice but to attack the terrorists. The ensuing skirmish moved backwards and forwards across the border.

ity force patrol came under fire from a Swapo terrorist base on the Angolan side of the border. A running fight developed and the security forces were reinforced."

The communique added: "As the skirmish developed, further fire was drawn from two more positions on the Angolan side."

"At this stage, it was already the night of October 27/28. The skirmish with the most northern Swapo base ended on the morning of October 29.

"Five members of the security forces were killed and it was confirmed that at least 61 Swapo terrorists were killed.

"At the present the situation is quiet.

"The Department of Defence will request the Department of Foreign Affairs to lodge an official complaint against this border violation, which is one of a series of similar violations in the same area during the past four months," the communique said.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, yesterday expressed sympathy with the families of the five security force members.

The incident showed that South Africa had to be on her toes in view of the threat facing innocent people who lived south of the Angolan border, he said.

Mr Botha said such needless waste of lives could be stopped if Swapo wanted to return to SWA/Namibia, but that organisation was being encouraged by the communists to shed the blood of innocent people in the territory.

The Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said:

"All South Africa mourns them and takes pride in their courage. An certain terms that if they continue to provide bases for terrorists to attack our young men, they must not expect to remain unscathed." — Sapa.

SADF FORCES KILL 61 TERRORISTS

D.O. 31/10/77

225

PRETORIA — Five South African soldiers and at least 61 Swapo terrorists were killed in a running battle across the South West Africa-Angola border.

The battle began late on Thursday afternoon when a South African security patrol encountered a Swapo force of about 80 men inside South West Africa. It ended in a skirmish between a South African force and a Swapo base in Angola.

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters conceded yesterday that losses to the enemy were probably far greater. He said the security forces did not waste time in

counting the dead, but could account for 61.

The terrorists were heavily armed with Russian automatic rifles, machineguns and grenades. A quantity of arms was also captured.

The battle — the biggest involving Swapo and South African security forces — began when a small patrol encountered the Swapo force who outnumbered the South Africans heavily.

In the initial clash, which occurred just south of the Angolan border in South West Africa, persons on both sides were killed and wounded and the commander of the security force patrol ordered that the terrorists be attacked.

The ensuing skirmish

moved backwards and forwards across the border. Reinforcements were called when the security forces came under heavy firing from a Swapo position inside Angola.

Later, more firing was drawn from two more Swapo positions on the Angolan side and the fighting ended in a skirmish with the most northern Swapo base.

The South Africans killed were W/O Francois van Zyl, 35, of Durban; Sgt Michiel Kruger, 26, of Balfour in the Transvaal; Sgt Wentzel Marx, 29, of Durban, Sgt Neville Clark, 30, of Randburg, and Cpl Anthony Badenhorst, 25, of Durban.

The bodies of the five soldiers have already been returned to South Africa.

Funeral arrangements will probably be announced today. Their next-of-kin can elect whether to have them buried with full military honours.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, yesterday expressed sympathy with the families of the five soldiers. Speaking in Cape Town, he said everyone had been saddened by their loss.

The incident showed that South Africa had to be on her toes in view of the threat facing innocent people who lived south of the Angolan border.

The Progressive Federal party's defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said all South Africa mourned the death of the soldiers.

“Angola must be told in

no uncertain terms that if they continue to provide bases for terrorists to attack our young men, they must not expect to remain unscathed,” Mr Schwarz said.

Mr Vause Raw, of the New Republic Party, who has been an opposition spokesman on defence for many years, said that it was some consolation that their sacrifice was obviously in the highest tradition of the South African Defence Force and its history.

He said he had been expecting larger scale operations of this nature, but the fact that there had been 61 enemy casualties illustrated that the Defence Force was able to face them and to deal with them — DDC-SAPA

The Star

Monday October 31 1977

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

After two years, these volunteer soldiers will be given the option to stay on or return to civvy street. Many will stay on, like Martiens Davids. When his crooked finger got in the way during rifle drill, he had it amputated. COLLEEN HENDRIKS of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

The men learn to use their rifles under the hot desert sun.

225

Star 31/10/77

Enthusiastic embryo army of Namibia

"But, of course, they must help defend the country," said Tant Maria van Staden. "We're all in this together."

From where she was sitting at the kitchen table, she could see the new recruits — a mixture of Namas, coloureds, Damaras and Ovambos — being put through their paces.

The farmer's wife was talking in a country where, until recently, the mere thought of a black man with a gun filled whites with horror.

"We hardly ever hear them," she said. "But their presence is comforting. We can sleep in peace. They will take care of us in times of trouble."

Except for the house, all the buildings on the farm — an old school, hotel and store — have been taken over by the army.

One of six

The base is one of six outside the operational area in South West Africa / Namibia where blacks and coloureds are receiving military training.

Way back in German times, one of those same buildings was used as a troop station.

Now, Narubis, a karakul farm in the

Though some of his companies are 1 500 km apart, Commandant Linford visualises the battalion being deployed "like any other."

The same

Their training is essentially the same as that of national servicemen "except for minor changes to accommodate cultural differences."

After a year's basic infantry and counter-insurgency training, they will have to do 12 months' operational duty — probably somewhere along the territory's northern border.

Captain Dries van Ellewee, who is in charge of the base at Narubis, intends using the men in jobs for which they have been trained in civilian life.

The mechanics will be put to work in the transport section, the chefs in the kitchen, while the plumbers and bricklayers will keep the camp in running order.

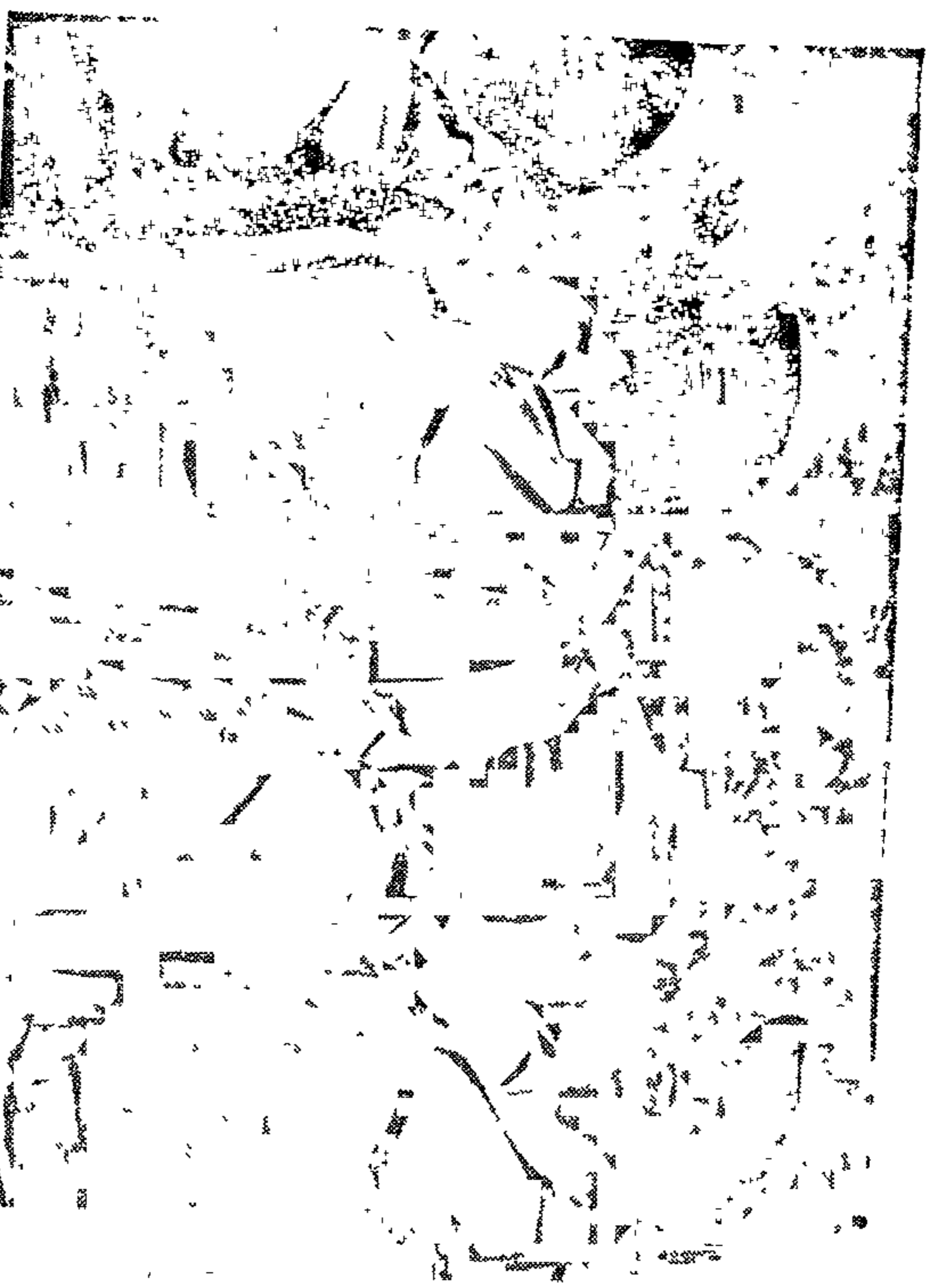
After two years, these volunteer soldiers will be given the option to stay on or return to civvy street.

Judging by their enthusiasm, many will stay on.

Take Mariens Davids. When his crooked finger got in the way during rifle drill, he had it amputated.

© Argus Co, 1977.

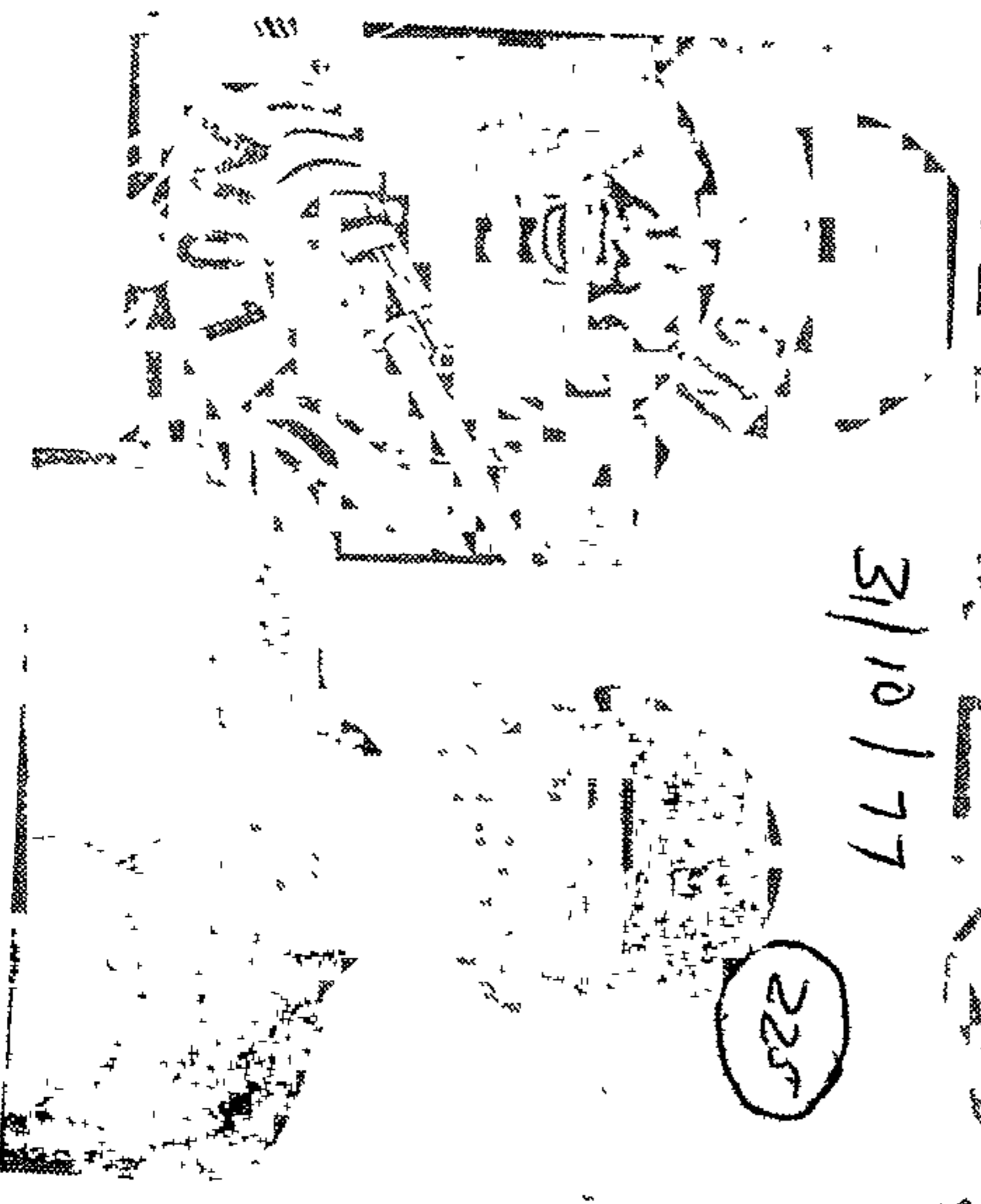
Sergeant-Major P J Lambrechts (right) with a member of each of the three ethnic groups in the company.



3/10/77

225

Captain Dries Ellewee, who is in charge of Narubis base.



31/10/77

225

on the map.
This time as a training
camp for all popula-
tion groups.
In Ovambo, Kavango
and the Caprivi,
training is ethnically
based as the local
populations are
predominantly of one
ethnic group.
But Narubis is mixed,
as various population
groups live in the
recruitment area.
The same is true, to
a greater or lesser
extent, of all the
bases outside the
operational area
where blacks and
coloureds are being
trained.

Remain
The six companies,
known jointly as 41
Battalion, along with
the Ovambos,
Kavangos and
Caprivians will re-
main part of the
South African
Defence Force until
independence.
Thereafter they will
probably form part
of an independent
defence force for
Namibia.

Since the training of
blacks and coloureds
outside the
operational area
started in August,
there have been two
intakes at Narubis.
They are all
volunteers, ranging
from 18 to 38 years.
Among them are
bricklayers, elec-
tricians, motor
mechanics, plum-
bers and chefs.
"We can hardly cope
with the number of

STAR 31/10/77

Big-scale attack puzzles Defence

Pretoria Bureau

Defence Headquarters in Pretoria could today give no explanation of why Swapo should suddenly have sent a group of about 80 terrorists into the operational area.

"It was very sudden that they should send in such a large number. We don't know what they had in mind," said a spokesman.

Five South African soldiers and 61 Swapo terrorists were killed in a running battle which started on Thursday afternoon and ended on Saturday morning.

It took place on both sides of the border between Angola and SWA/Namibia.

Asked whether — after more than a year of seeking to avoid direct confrontation with security forces and concentrating on intimidating the population — this might represent a change in terrorist tactics, the spokesman said:

"We cannot say at this stage. Certainly they've never come across the border in such large numbers before."

A FIGHT

Asked why the terrorists instead of fleeing had engaged in a battle lasting about 36 hours, he said:

"They got into a fight and when that happens, it is not so easy to break off, particularly when the other side puts on pressure."

All was now quiet in the area, and South African forces had had no further contact with terrorists since the battle ended on Saturday.

THE DEAD

The spokesman said the five South Africans killed had not died simultaneously, but at various stages.

They were Warrant Officer Charl van Zyl (35), Sergeant Wentzel Christoffel Marx (29), and Corporal Anthony Badenhorst (25) all of Durban, Sergeant Michael Labuschagne Kruger (26) of Balfour, and Sergeant Neville Grant Clark (30) of Randburg.

● Dedicated soldier killed.—Page 5.

The Argus

OCTOBER 31 1977

The border challenge 225

THE latest border clash between South African troops and Swapo terrorists may strengthen the Republic's hand in the continuing negotiations over SWA. It vindicates with stark and tragic clarity South Africa's position over keeping its forces in the territory until peace is assured.

Swapo's information secretary in London, Mr. Katjavivi, says the incident marks the beginning of an intensive offensive by Swapo. This may or may not be true. Swapo's heavy defeat — it apparently lost at least 61 of an incursion force of 80 — may dampen its offensive spirit. But there were signs before last week's clash that more terrorists were coming into South West. While mourning the loss of five of their soldiers last week, South Africans will probably have to steel themselves for further chal-

lenges on the border, especially if Swapo intends now to abandon any thought of negotiation and gamble on provoking a bloody escalation of the border war which might bring the foreign intervention on its side that it has been looking for.

The Defence Department is to press for the lodging of an official complaint about the border violation which set off the Thursday to Saturday battle. It is a nice thought that the western powers might endorse the protest. They should know that whatever South Africa's failings in other areas, its attitude in the protracted SWA negotiations has been helpful and constructive. It has complied with the wishes of the international community. It remains for Swapo to do likewise. If it does not, the West cannot blame South Africa for taking appropriate action.

Little light on Rhodesia 256

WITH the Patriotic Front increasingly split but with both Mr. Robert Mugabe and Mr. Joshua Nkomo firmly opposed to the planned role of Lord Carver as Britain's commissioner-designate, new talks on Rhodesia open in Dar es Salaam today on a note of gloomy confusion. With Lord Carver when he meets nationalist leaders today will be General Prem Chand of India, newly appointed United Nations representative for Rhodesia.

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, has said that this country will not break off negotiations as long as the Republic's interests are

being served, and clearly it is in the interests of the whole sub-continent that some peaceful solution be found.

But the problems seem appalling. Even getting the initial stages off the ground is becoming increasingly beset with obstacles. And granted success here, granted even the holding of orderly elections, will the present bitter power struggle among nationalist factions allow of a peaceful outcome? Only vast funds of goodwill, ingenuity and sincerity seem to have any chance of plucking peace out of this unhappy situation.

R. Albrécht-Carré A Diplomatic History of Europe, Ch. XIII, Pt. III.
 L. B. Namé Europe Grandeur and Decline, Ch. 36.
 A. J. P. Taylor Europe Grandeur and Decline, Ch. 36.
 W. M. Hughes The World War, Ch. XX, XXI.
 R. Hingley Joseph Stalin, Ch. 10.
 I. Deutscher Stalin, Ch. 11.
 A. Bullock Hitler, Ch. 9.

86 General histories of Europe and Russia.

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Forerunner of Swapo offensive?

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The Argus Correspondent ^{31/10/77}

66 die in action on border

PRETORIA. — Defence headquarters in Pretoria could today give no explanation why, after maintaining a low profile for many months, Swapo should have sent a group of about 80 terrorists into the operational area.

'It was very unexpected that they should send in such a large number. We don't know what they had in mind,' a spokesman said.

Battle on border ^{Argus 31/10/77}

(Continued from Page 1)

once again paid a high price for the safety of South Africa,' he said.

'It will later on become clear to you what I mean by this I can tell you — we must start rectifying these things behind these people's backs. We expect our soldiers to protect our borders, they give their lives, as they did in

the past day or two. We must bring our house in order behind their backs. This is what I did as chairman of the Cabinet committee when we tried to work out a plan through which this is possible.'

Mr Vause Raw, defence spokesman of the New Republic Party, also sympathised with the men's families, but said it was some consolation that

their sacrifice was obviously in the highest tradition of the South African Defence Force and its history.

The leader of the South African Party, Mr Murgathley, said in a statement. 'The death of the five men on the border has come as a tremendous shock.'

'It is, however, necessary for the stability of Southern Africa that we show the highest degree of preparedness in the face of any eventuality.'

The defence spokesman for the PFP, and MP for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, said here today that South Africa mourned the five dead soldiers.

Expressing sympathy with the families he said 'Angola must be told in no uncertain terms that if they continue to provide bases for terrorists to attack our young men, they must not expect to remain unscathed.'

Five South African soldiers and 61 Swapo terrorists were killed in a running battle which started on Thursday afternoon and ended on Saturday morning, taking place on both sides on the border between Angola and South West Africa.

Asked whether, after more than a year of seeking to avoid direct confrontation with the security forces, the action might represent a change in terrorist tactics, the spokesman said 'We cannot say at this stage. Certainly, they've never before come across the border in such large numbers.'

New offensive

Sapa Reuter reports from London that Swapo said here yesterday the clash marked the beginning of an intensive offensive by Swapo.

Although confirming the intensity of the two-day clash, Mr Peter Katjavivi, secretary for

Also handbook for publication this year. Study councils (description and analysis), study lines, and the financing of government

31/10/77

225

Mr. Kallavi admitted that a number of Swapo men had been killed, but put South African deaths in double figures.

Not together

The five South Africans who were killed in the battle had died at various stages in the action.

They were Warrant Officer Charl van Zyl, 35, Sergeant Wentzel Christoffel Marx, and Corporal Anthony Badenhorst, 25, all of Durban, Sergeant Michael Labuschagne Kruger, 26, of Balfour, and Sergeant Neville Grant Clark, 30, of Randburg.

It was mere coincidence that all five are non-commissioned officers, he said.

Requests by newspaper correspondents to visit the operational area were turned down.

The bodies of the five men killed had been brought back to South Africa and funeral arrangements are expected to be announced later today or tomorrow.

'A high price'

In Cape Town the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, expressed sympathy with the families of the five dead men, reports Sapa.

In the past 24 hours some of our young men

(Continued on Page 3, col. 1)

Severe setback for Swapo

Defence Reporter

A MILITARY and political disaster for the terrorists — this is the only possible description for the border battle last week in which, at least 61 members of the South West African People's Organization (Swapo) died.

When Swapo's leadership in Luanda counts the cost of the three-day battle which raged on both sides of the Angolan border, they will be faced with the unpalatable fact that long months of painstaking military and political effort have been severely damaged.

In three days at the hands of South West African security forces consisting partly of highly-trained regular soldiers, more Swapo terrorists were killed than die, statistically speaking, in six months of normal border war.

By body count the total of known Swapo dead stands at 61, but security forces believe a number of others were killed and wounded.

By contrast, the latest figures to be quoted by the Minister of Defence on March 31 this year, gave the total border terrorist death toll for the two years preceding that

Continued on page 2

Severe blow for Swapo

Continued from page 1
date as 231.

For months there have been indications that Swapo was planning to increase its onslaught on northern South West Africa, to coincide with the increased political activities of its internal wing. No one can have expected a clash on this scale however — or such a severe defeat for the insurgents.

There are several reasons why the battle might turn out to be a devastating blow to Swapo's campaign to assume the leadership of South West Africa:

● The defeat will damage its credibility and support not only nationally but also among members of the local population, who tend to support the winning side. This is particularly true in a rural area such as that along South West Africa's northern border.

● Such a loss of credibility could have two effects. There could be a loss of support at the polling booths when elections are held; and more local inhabitants might decide to help the security forces by passing information about terrorist movements or the activities of suspects.

● The defeat will make it more difficult for Swapo to achieve the spectacular *tour de force* it needs for propaganda purposes in the next few months as South West Africa heads towards independence.

● The elimination of at least 61 men trained for a specific mission is a greater setback than it might seem initially. Once over the border, the 80 or so members of the original group would have

split into numerous smaller groups operating over a large area and engaging the attention of large numbers of security force soldiers.

● Because so many members of the original group were killed, it is likely that the death toll includes a number of experienced leaders, who will be difficult to replace.

● The defeat is likely to have a serious effect on the morale of Swapo terrorists who have not yet seen action since being trained.

● The population of southern Angola — long the target of a campaign of repression waged by the ruling MPLA movement with the assistance of the Cubans and Swapo — will be encouraged by the defeat.

66 dead

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battle

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31/10/77

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Own Correspondents and Sapa

AT LEAST 61 terrorists of the military wing of the South West African People's Organization (Swapo) are known to be dead following a battle lasting three days such as has not been seen in South West Africa since it was conquered by General Louis Botha's South Africans in 1915.

Five South African soldiers died in the battle which began on Thursday afternoon and ended on Saturday afternoon and swayed back and forth across the territory's border with Angola.

In more than two years of steadily-escalating border warfare the security forces — mostly South Africans, but containing an increasing proportion of white, black and brown South West Africans — have never managed to score so complete a success or kill so many insurgents.

Observers see it as a severe blow for Swapo's campaign for political supremacy in South West Africa and the fulfilment of a secret warning issued recently to African leaders by the Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, that South Africa might start engaging in hot pursuit if terrorist incursions continued to be launched from Angolan soil.

The incursion by such a large Swapo force — according to military statements more than 80 crossed the border from bases inside Angola — will serve only to harden South Africa's determination to keep a strong military presence in South West Africa for as long as it deems necessary.

The terrorists were heavily armed with Russian automatic rifles, machineguns and grenades.

A Defence Headquarters communique said: "During the afternoon of October 27, 1977 a security force patrol clashed with a Swapo force of about 80 terrorists just south of the SWA/Angola border cutline after the terrorists had crossed the border.

In the skirmish which followed persons were killed and wounded.

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31/10/77

In order to ensure the safety of his own men, the security force patrol commander had no other choice but to attack the terrorists. The ensuing skirmish moved backwards and forwards across the border.

"At this stage the security force patrol came under fire from a Swapo terrorist base on the Angolan side of the border. A running fight developed and the security forces were reinforced.

'The situation is quiet'

As the skirmish developed, further fire was drawn from two more Swapo positions on the Angolan side. At this stage it was already the night of October 27-28. The skirmish with the most northern Swapo base ended on the morning of October 29.

Five members of the security forces were killed and it was confirmed that at least 61 Swapo terrorists were killed. At present the situation is quiet.

The Department of Defence will request the Department of Foreign Affairs to lodge an official complaint against this border violation, which is one of a series of similar violations in the same area during the past four months.

Those killed were Warrant Officer Francois Charl van Zyl, 35, of Durban, Sergeant Michel Labuschagne Kruger, 26, of Balfour, Transvaal, Sergeant Wentzel Christoffel Marx, 29, of Durban, Sergeant Neville Grand Clack, 30, of Randburg, and Corporal Anthony Badenhorst, 25, of Durban.

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters said yesterday the bodies of the five soldiers who were killed had already been returned to South Africa.

● Trooper Ruben van Niekerk, 18, of Port Elizabeth, was killed in a vehicle accident in the operational area on Saturday.

Mercury,
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A State witness in a terror trial said yesterday that she had been interrogated continuously for eight days and nights during which she was assaulted and refused sleep.

Giving evidence before Mr. Justice F. H. Badenhorst in the hearing against Mr. Victor Nkandi in the Windhoek Supreme Court, Miss Elizabeth Namunjebo said that she had been questioned by relays of policemen.

Mr. Nkandi is a Swapo member who has been accused of being a member of a gang that murdered Owambo's former Chief Minister, Mr. Filemon Elifas, on the stoep of a bar in Owambo two years ago. He is also charged with taking part in terror activities.

Under cross-examination yesterday, Miss Namunjebo

Questioning went on for 8 days says witness

225

said that she had been detained for questioning by police for about six months after the shooting of Chief Elifas.

She had been kept alone in a small room during that

period — from August 1975 to February the next year.

During this time she was interrogated by relays of policemen for a period of eight days and nights. She was forced to stay awake and she also had water thrown over her when she fell asleep, she said.

Miss Namunjebo told the Court that her thighs had become sore from the standing and she was hit across the face and on the head several times.

She said her legs had become swollen from standing and that she was not taken to hospital when she was feeling ill.

She was eventually taken to hospital when she complained to a White woman about her pain and bleeding.

Bleeding

"I thought I was going to die from all the bleeding," she said "I was confused and I felt weak because I had no sleep."

Miss Namunjebo said she had been forced during her detention to state in writing how she became a member of Swapo, even though she had felt faint.

Under further cross-examination by Mr. David Soggot, she admitted that she had faced charges of unlawful possession of ammunition and drugs.

She did not know what had happened to the case because she had heard nothing more about it and had not made inquiries.

The hearing continues today.

Police hit me, says Elifas case witness

WINDHOEK — A witness yesterday told the Elifas murder trial she was beaten while being held in solitary confinement between August 1975 and February last year.

Miss Elizabeth Namunjebo, who ran a shop in Owambo, was replying to cross-examination by Mr David Soggot.

Mr Soggot is defending Mr Victor Nkandi, a Swapo member, who is accused of murdering the former Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas. He faces further charges under the Terrorism Act. He has pleaded not guilty to them all.

The trial resumed yesterday after a short break while Mr Soggot recovered from a heart complaint.

Miss Namunjebo said many people came to her shop. It was difficult to remember times and dates.

She did not concern herself with what her customers did for a living or where they were going.

Asked by Mr Soggot if she was not making a mistake about when she had seen Mr Nkandi before the assassination, she said: "No, I can specifically remember what happened."

She said Mr Nkandi had left a briefcase at her shop and had not told her when he was coming to fetch it.

She could not remember why he had left it there.

The case was not locked. She looked inside. It contained nothing secretive or unusual.

Mr Nkandi had called on the Sunday morning after the assassination to collect the case.

She had kept the shop closed that day because of Chief Elifas' death.

Miss Namunjebo told the court she had been

kept in one small room after she was detained for questioning.

Asked by Mr Soggot how she had felt during her detention, she said she had felt uncomfortable. When she was ill she was not admitted to hospital.

At one stage, she was forced to stay awake for eight days and nights while the police interrogated her. Her thighs became sore from the standing. She was hit across the face and on the head several times.

Water was thrown over her when she became faint or fell asleep. Police "clouted" her when they could not awake her any other way.

In reply to a question, she said she had never been given electric shocks but had often been threatened with them.

She identified Lieutenant G J Dippenaar of the Cape Town Security Police who was in court, as one of those who had questioned her.

Miss Namunjebo told the court she was eventually taken to hospital when she was in pain and bleeding and a white woman saw she was not getting any better.

During her detention she had been repeatedly forced to state in writing how she became a member of Swapo and to write about her family.

She could not remember the number of statements she had made to the police while she was in detention or during the period between her release and the court case.

The hearing continues.— Sapa.

SWA jails: Steyn takes control

225

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, yesterday took control of the South African Prisons Department in South West Africa.

In terms of a proclamation published in the official Gazette in Windhoek, Judge Steyn takes over the department's administration from the Minister of Prisons, Mr J. T. Kruger.

The provisions of the proclamation do not, however, apply to the pardon and reprieve of prisoners or the commutation of their sentences. This remains the prerogative of

the State President

Yesterday's move follows a recent proclamation in the South African Government Gazette paving the way for the transfer of SWA political prisoners from the Republic to jails in the territory.

The question of the release of political prisoners is still subject to negotiations between the SA Government and the five Western powers.

In future, any proclamation, regulation or rule issued by the State President or the Minister of Prisons will be applicable to SWA, subject to the consent of the Administrator-General.

(225)

Witness

Cape Times

alleges assault

WINDHOEK — A State witness in a terror trial said yesterday that she had been interrogated continuously for eight days and nights, during which she was refused sleep and assaulted

Giving evidence before Mr Justice F H Badenhorst in the hearing against Mr Victor Nkandi in the Windhoek Supreme Court, Miss Elizabeth Namunjebo said that she had been questioned by relays of policemen

Mr Nkandi is a Swapo member who has been accused of being a member of a gang that murdered Ovambo's former Chief Minister, Filemon Ehfes, on the stoep of a bar in Ovambo two years ago. He is also charged with taking part in terror activities

Under cross-examination yesterday, Miss Namunjebo said that she had been detained for questioning by police for about six months after the shooting of Chief Ehfes. She had been kept alone in a small room during that period — from August 1975 to February the following year

She was eventually taken to hospital

(Mr H F van Zyl is appearing for the State and Mr David Soggot and Mr Bryan O Linn instructed by Lorentz and Bone are appearing for the defence)

Swapo's 80-man offensive — why?

Defence Reporter

Cape Times
11/1/77

TWO DAYS after it ended, the protracted South West African border clash in which at least 61 Swapo terrorists were killed for a loss of six members of the South African security forces continues to pose more questions than can be answered

The facts of the matter are that after months of lying low and avoiding direct clashes with the security forces, an unprecedentedly large concentration of terrorists numbering more than 80 set out southwards across the Angola border, walked into the arms of security force patrols and were annihilated.

Details are still scanty — the exact location of the fighting has not even been revealed — but on the face of it the terrorists' actions cannot be readily explained.

It is a cardinal rule of insurgent warfare that insurgents must never concentrate their forces in significant numbers or attempt to hold static defensive positions, because either action will provide the security forces with a suitable target on which to direct their superior numbers and heavier firepower.

The terrorists appear to have ignored this rule — and paid the price.

There are several possible explanations which have been hazarded in spite of the dearth of facts about the border battle. Among them are

● It was the start of a Swapo offensive. This is the explanation given by Swapo spokesman Mr Peter Katjavivi in London.

This is debatable, however. If indeed, it was the start of a wave of intensified terrorist activity, it would have made more sense to infiltrate many small groups

across the border at as many points as possible. Such groups would be more difficult to detect and intercept because the security forces would be stretched to cover as much ground as possible.

● It was a diversion, intended to draw the security forces' attention away from another crossing-point or points where the actual infiltration was taking place.

Judging by the known facts this appears unlikely, however, since it would appear the terrorists were actually crossing the border and not merely making a feint. A better diversion could have been created by intensive bombardment from Angolan soil of one or two security force positions, coupled with vehicle noises and other spurious "proof" of enemy activity.

● It was a miscalculated raid or feint, based on the erroneous assumption that the security forces would abide by their long-standing practice of scrupulously observing the sanctity of the Angolan border.

It is no secret that many terrorists have managed to escape the security forces' reaction by fleeing to Angolan territory. This time, however, hot pursuit operations were authorized and the border provided no safety.

● It was a foray against a security forces base which failed because of early detection and the illusory safety of the border.

This, too, appears to be unlikely, however, since bases in the border area are too heavily fortified and manned to be attacked by 80 lightly-armed men, and would be able to call for immediate support.

● It was an abortive attempt to repeat the Ombalantu incident of May this year, in which a large number of pupils were kidnapped from a mission school and taken across the border.

Once more, there is no reason why so many men would be necessary for such a foray. The Ombalantu kidnapping was carried out quite efficiently by only a handful of terrorists. Kidnapping raids are risky ventures because the hostages impede the kidnappers, and it would not be worth while to risk so many men unnecessarily.

● The concentration of terrorists was a simple blunder by the Swapo field commander, the result of inefficiency or a failure of nerve.

In the absence of more facts this explanation must be given consideration.

● Unknown factors forced the Swapo leadership to throw caution to the winds and commit a dangerously large force to the field in an attempt to carry out some operation of compelling urgency.

It is difficult to assess such a proposition. It is a fact that for a long time the Swapo leadership has wanted to carry out some spectacular propaganda stunt which would promote its political and assist the efforts of its political internal wing. A stunt would have to have a chance of succeeding, however, as failure would have the reverse effect.

● Mr. Katjavivi's claim made in London on Sunday — that the battle took place near Ondangua, 55 km south of the border, appears to be unlikely.

In such an action most of the advantages would be on the side of the security forces as regards firepower and assault troops, while the terrorist force would be far from their Angolan refuge. Once again a hit-and-run foray by a small group of terrorists would be more likely.

Trader fetched killers, court is told

WINDHOEK — A shop owner, in Owambo, Mr Nicodemus Mwahi, told his sister and a friend that he fetched terrorists from the Angolan border to kill the Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas, the Supreme Court, Windhoek, heard yesterday

Giving evidence before Mr Justice F. H. Badenhorst in the summary trial of Mr Victor Nkandi, was Miss Elise Kadhila, who worked in Mr Mwahi's shop

Mr Nkandi, a member of Swapo, is charged with the murder of Chief Elifas and of contravening the Terrorism Act

He has pleaded not guilty to both charges

Miss Kadhila said Mr Mwahi called her and his sister, Miss Beata Asino, to his room on the Sunday after Chief Elifas' death. He told them he had fetched terrorists from the "border" the night before the assassination and that they had all spent the night at a house in Oshakati

The following morning, Mr Mwahi went to Ondangwe to see where the Chief Minister was while a friend Augustus returned to Oshakati to fetch the terrorists

Mr Mwahi told her he had followed the Chief Minister that night the terrorists shot at the Chief Minister, jumped into a car and fled

"Nicodemus told us he had taken a pair of pliers with him to cut the fence at the border, but that the fence had already been cut when they arrived there," Miss Kadhila said

She said Mr Nkandi had slept at Mr Mwahi's house on the night of the assassination and left at noon the following day. Mr Mwahi "took him halfway in his car"

Under cross examination by Mr David Soggot, for the defence, Miss Kadhila said she had been shocked when Mr Mwahi told her about Chief Elifas' death

Miss Kadhila told the court that on the Thursday before the shooting Mr Nkandi asked her to help him carry a large bag from a blue Land Rover, which was parked among the trees outside their house

"It was a big bag and I asked him what was inside and he told me it was blankets." The bag was put in the lounge

On Friday, Mr Nkandi and Mr Mwahi had left for Onhanguena in the north of Owambo in the blue Land Rover. They returned later in two vehicles

"Later," said Miss Kadhila, "they told us they were going away but that they would be back very soon. But they never did come back that night"

The following night, the night of the assassination, they returned to the house with six men, she said

The hearing continues.

— Sapa

West 'impatient with Swapo'

Star 2/11/77



MR JUSTICE STEYN

"Then, you would have the situation of the South African troops, who, by that stage, would have no right to re-enter the areas, having to evict Swapo, who could claim they had every right to be there," said a diplomat

Swapo is recognised by the United Nations as the sole representative of the Namibian people, although Western governments also recognise other "liberation" groups.

If Swapo, by declaring its republic, established a foothold it would open the way for Russian and Cuban intervention, causing a possible confrontation between East and West

RIGHT CLIMATE

The Western view, according to the diplomatic sources, is that the people must be given a chance in free and fair elections to decide for themselves who and what government they want

South Africa — in the

The Star Africa News Service
The "Big Five" Western countries, involved in negotiations to bring majority rule to SWA/Namibia are becoming impatient with Swapo say diplomats close to the issue

The Western diplomats argue that the time may have come for Swapo to review its demand for a total withdrawal of South African troops from the

MR SAM NUJOMA

antly stayed away — and restrictions on movement, the Immorality Act and other cornerstones of apartheid legislation have already been removed

Mr Justice Steyn has also extended an invitation to Mr Sam Nujoma, Swapo's president, to come to the territory without fear of arrest to discuss elections and Swapo participation in them but this has so far been turned down

'SA RIGHT'

A Western diplomat in a black African country said it was getting to the point where South Africa had few concessions left to make, except on the troops issue to persuade Swapo to take part in elections

"As the various rounds of talks have started, South Africa has always begun by listing all the concessions it has made already, and to a certain degree, the South Africans are right," said the diplomat

territory, a major stumbling block that is threatening the whole initiative.

Because South Africa has already agreed to major concessions on the numbers, placing and policing of troops in the territory, Swapo should be realistic and concede that the SA security forces will be there until a freely elected majority government tells them to go, or

to stay on
In the negotiations so far, say the diplomats, South Africa has agreed even to place its troops in certain camps or areas where they will not be a threat to the election process

And certain Western diplomats maintain there is a need for the SA security forces, whether they be members of the Defence Force or the SA

Police, to remain in sensitive areas, such as Owamboland, from where Swapo gets most of its support

A total withdrawal of SA troops would create a dangerous vacuum and a possible breakdown of law and order

It would also open the way for Swapo to declare a "mini-republic" in an area, say, of Owamboland

Swapo

appointment of Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, Administrator General of the territory in the transition period — has already gone a long way to produce the right climate for elections

Swapo has been allowed to hold its first public meeting in Owamboland for many years, for which the South African Defence Force, significant

RECOGNISED

RDM 3/11/77

225

SWA churchmen want Winter back

WINDHOEK — The heads of five South West African churches have told the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, that they are not satisfied with his reasons for refusing to allow the exiled Bishop of Damaraland, Bishop Colin Winter, to return.

The churchmen are the Reverend E S Morrow, Vicar general of the Anglican diocese of Damaraland; Dr J L de Vries of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in SWA; Bishop L Auala of the Evangelical

cal Lutheran Ovambo Kavango Church, the Reverend F R Henning, vicar general of the Catholic diocese of Windhoek, and the Reverend B G Okaruera of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

They petitioned on September 1 for Bishop Winter, expelled from the territory in 1972, to be allowed to return "to his rightful place as head of the Anglican Church in Namibia"

Mr Justice Steyn refused the petition.

He said it would not be advisable for Bishop Winter to return, because of the deep rift between Anglicans in SWA

The Administrator-General said he had received a counter-petition from lay representatives of various Anglican churches in the Damaraland diocese, to the effect that Bishop Winter's return could aggravate divisions in the church

In a letter to the Administrator-General last week the churchmen said they

were not satisfied with his reasons for refusing their petition

"You have, in your decision, gone against the wishes of the majority of Anglicans who in two successive synods have voted overwhelmingly in favour of Bishop Winter remaining head of the Church though in exile," they said

"We have read this counter-petition and found it to be malicious and based on untruths. In fact, your action has probably encouraged certain elements.

"You have apparently disregarded the fact that we, as the legal heads of our respective denominations, represent well over half the population of this territory.

"You have failed to correct the injustice done to Bishop Winter, in that he was expelled without reasons or the opportunity of refuting the charges brought against him

"The denial of the presence of this unifying figure is a cause of division and suffering for the members of the Anglican Church in particular, and a hindrance to Christian unity in this country," they wrote

They believe a far more detailed explanation is called for, and want a meeting with the Administrator General. — Sapa

Witness

tells of terror

request

WINDHOEK. — A State witness in the summary Elifas murder trial told the Supreme Court in Windhoek yesterday that he had been intimidated into lending his yellow bakkie to a man who wanted to fetch terrorists from the Angolan border

Mr Ewalistus Shipo was giving evidence before Mr Justice F J Badenhorst at the trial of Mrs Victor Nkandi, who is charged with the murders of the former Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas.

Mr Nkandi also faces charges under the Terrorism Act

Mr Nkandi, a Swapo member, has pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Mr Shipo, an Owambo shopowner, told the court he had seen Mr Nicodemus Mwahi, also a shopowner, three or four days before Chief Elifas' death

"He asked me to help him out by lending him my yellow bakkie and asked whether he could come and fetch it on the Friday

"I asked him what he wanted the car for and he said he was going to fetch terrorists to take them to Ondangwa"

Mr Shipo said Mr Mwahi had tried to intimidate him.

"I later consented to lending them my car and went home," Mr Shipo said.

Asked by Mr Soggot, defence counsel for Mr Nkandi, whether he had seen Mr Nkandi on that particular night, Mr Shipo replied:

"Yes. Just before we finished talking, there was a knock on the door. Mr Mwahi opened the door to a man, who was introduced as Victor."

The hearing will continue next Tuesday — Sapa.

SWA's new black bishop has a white wife

Star 3/11/77

225

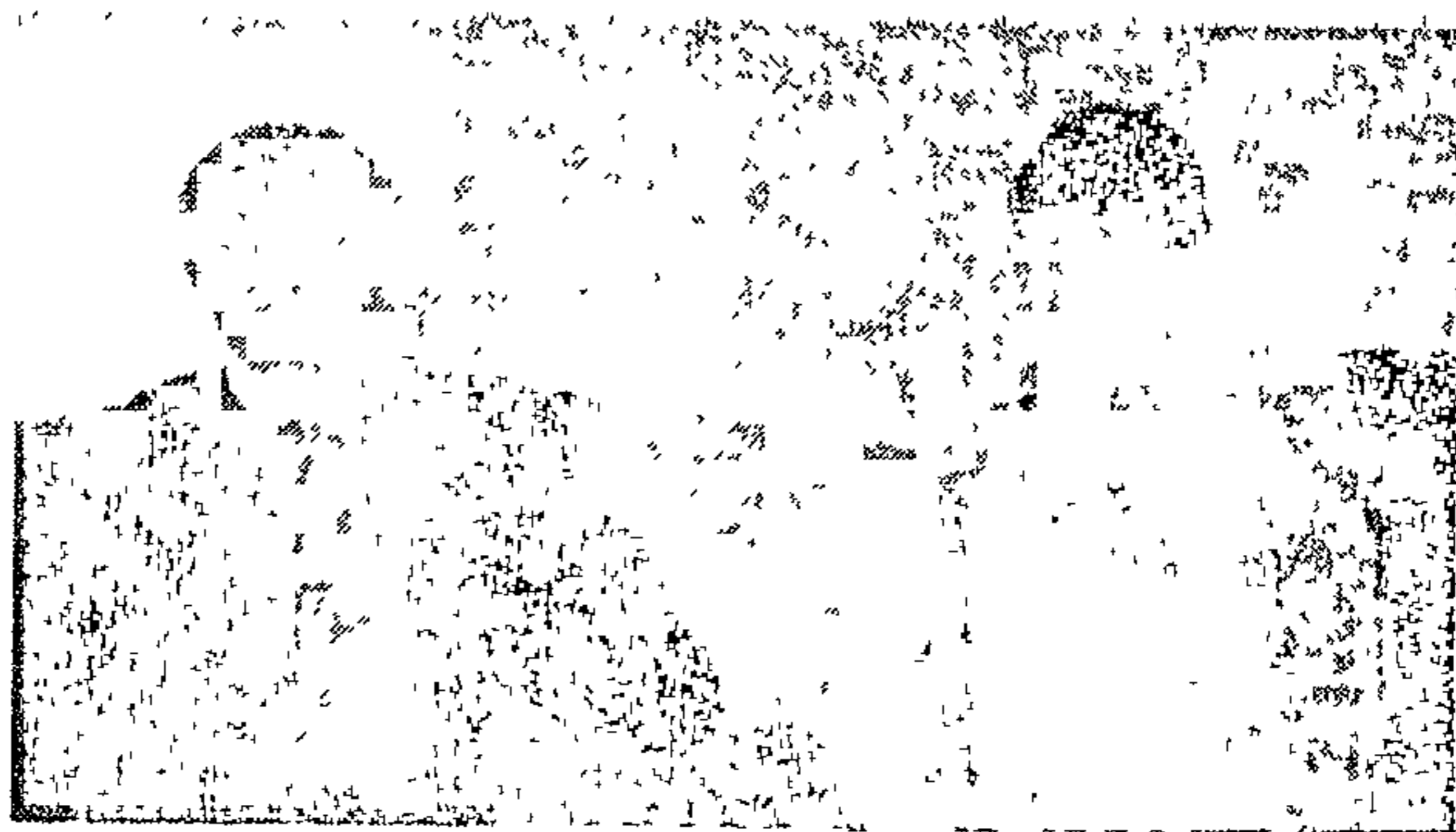
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — After 12 years abroad, the Rev James Kauluma sat in his modest book crowded apartment in New York and talked about going home soon to become the first black Anglican Bishop of SWA/Namibia.

Going with him will be his New York born white wife Sally Camp Kauluma who is expecting their first child shortly. Both realise they are facing an unpredictable situation.

"Obviously, part of society will find the sight of us abhorrent," Mrs Kauluma said as she sat by his side. "But there will be many more who will welcome us."

For almost as many years as Mr Kauluma has been abroad, the United Nations has been trying to wrest SWA/Namibia from what it calls the "illegal



The Rev James Kauluma and his US-born white wife in their New York flat. He is to become the first black Anglican Bishop of SWA/Namibia.

control" of South Africa and gain independence for the 800 000 people there. Meanwhile, the South African Government has deported three bishops and many other churchmen from SWA/Namibia as "undesirables" which means that they either protested against apartheid or assisted black victims of the system.

The SWA/Namibia administration recently repealed its ban on interracial marriages but there is no assurance of a cordial welcome for the Kaulumas. Mr Kauluma is due to be consecrated in January as suffragan bishop of a diocese that embraces the entire country.

"Just because there is a change in the law does not mean there will be a change in feelings," said

Mrs Kauluma, who knows SWA/Namibia well, having taught at a mission school there for four years.

Mr Kauluma is not a member of a political party, but is sensitive to the aims and efforts of those who want an independent nation and of the impact of having thousands of armed South African soldiers in the territory.

When he speaks about such conditions he does not use the ringing rhetoric of UN diplomats who currently are discussing SWA/Namibia in the general assembly. He stays away from such words as "repressing" and "oppressing". The closest he comes to speaking of the prospects of strife is to acknowledge that "it is not a peaceable situation".

Because Mr Kauluma is

Namibian by birth, friends believe that the South African authorities would not have the legal basis for deporting him. The friends are concerned, however, that as a Namibian, he could be detained or arrested if the authorities looked with disfavour on his activities.

If he is aware of such possibilities, he prefers to keep such thoughts private.

Mrs Kauluma, a former missionary in SWA/Namibia, did not meet her husband until she returned to New York in 1969, bringing him greetings from his family. They were married in 1971.



On information given by the police, The Star reported from the East Rand on Monday that Glen Clifford Boyes (13) was shot at home. He was shot at a friend's home.

★ ★ ★

If you have a complaint about an ascertainable error in The Star, please phone 838-5420 between 8.30 am and 4.30 pm.

Forces

N.M. 3/11/77

smash

Swapo

bases

WINDHOEK — Two Swapo bases were completely destroyed and another partially destroyed in the 36-hour running battle between South African security forces and Swapo last week in which six South Africans were killed, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys said here yesterday.

General Geldenhuys, commanding officer of the armed forces in South West Africa, said the South African forces had gone as far as 21km inside Angola during the battle.

The battle had been waged in an area stretching from about one kilometre inside South West Africa to 21km inside Angola, he said.

The 61 Swapo terrorists killed by the security forces were actually counted after they had been killed at the two Swapo bases which were completely destroyed.

Security forces had not done a body count at the base which had been only partially destroyed but Swapo must have suffered casualties there too.

A Swapo base should not be thought of as a single, unified complex, Gen. Geldenhuys said. Swapo bases were frequently spread over a relatively wide area and consisted of nothing more than holes in the ground.

The security forces were sure the victims they had counted were Swapo terrorists and there was no indication that anyone other than Swapo terrorists had been involved in the battle.

(Sapa.)



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol 149]

PRETORIA, 4 NOVEMBER 1977

[No. 5794

PROCLAMATIONS

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

No 310, 1977

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PORT AND SETTLEMENT OF WALVIS BAY—BASTERS, COLOURED AND NAMAS

1 Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), as amended by section 1 of the South-West Africa Constitution Amendment Act, 1977 (Act 95 of 1977), I hereby declare that—

(1) in this Proclamation "Walvis Bay" means the port and settlement of Walvis Bay mentioned in the Walvis Bay and St John's River Territories Annexation Act, 1884 (Act 35 of 1884 of the Cape of Good Hope), and includes the territory surrounding it and bounded as described in the said Act,

(2) the legislation set out in the Schedule hereto and any enactment connected therewith and having the force of law shall cease to apply in Walvis Bay to the extent indicated in the Schedule

2. Increase in the number of polling districts in the Electoral Division of Table Mountain in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope

In terms of section 40 (2) of the Electoral Consolidation Act, 1946 (Act 46 of 1946), read with section 9 of the Coloured Persons Representative Council Act, 1964 (Act 49 of 1964), I hereby declare that the polling districts of the Electoral Division of Table Mountain in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope as delimited by the first Delimitation Commission for the election of a Member of the Coloured Persons Representative Council as proclaimed by Proclamation 127 of 1969 and divided into polling districts as proclaimed by Proclamation 204 of 1969, are hereby increased by the addition of the following polling districts: Polling District 5026, comprising Walvis Bay as defined in section 1 (1)

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twentieth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven

N. DIEDERICHS, State President
By Order of the State President-in-Council
H. H. SMIT

64683—1

PROKLAMASIES

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

No 310, 1977

ADMINISTRASIE VAN DIE HAWE EN NEDERSETTING WALVISBAAI—BASTERS, KLEURLINGE EN NAMAS

1 Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), soos gewysig by artikel 1 van die Wysigingswet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1977 (Wet 95 van 1977) verklaar ek hierby dat—

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

(2) die wetgewing uitengesit in die Bylae hiervan en enige daarmee verbandhoudende maatreels wat die krag van wet het, ophou om in Walvisbaai van toepassing te wees in die mate in die Bylae hiervan aangedui.

2 Vermeerdering van die getal stembedistrikte van die kiesafdeling Tafelberg in die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop

Kragtens artikel 40 (2) van die Wet tot Konsolidasie van die Kieswette, 1946 (Wet 46 van 1946), gelees met artikel 9 van die Wet op die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad 1964 (Wet 49 van 1964), verklaar ek hierby dat die getal stembedistrikte van die kiesafdeling Tafelberg in die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, soos deur die Eerste Afbakingskommissie afgebaken is vir die verkiesing van 'n lid van die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad, soos afgekondig by Proklamasie 127 van 1969 en verdeel is in stembedistrikte soos afgekondig by Proklamasie 204 van 1969, hierby vermeerder word deur die volgende stembedistrikk daarby te voeg: Stembedistrikk 5026, bestaande uit Walvisbaai soos omskryf in artikel 1 (1).

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twintigste dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
H. H. SMIT.

5794—1

Botha No to Turnhalle for SA

225

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, last night dismissed calls for Turnhalle-type talks in South Africa.

But he admitted to about 600 Rhodes University students that it was a difficult question to answer.

He was asked why his party could agree to holding Turnhalle talks in South West Africa, when the Prime Minister had called the Progressive Federal Party un-South African for calling for the same dialogue in the Republic.

Mr Botha replied that South Africa was an independent state while South West Africa was not yet independent.

While South West Africa was dependent on South Africa it could choose any system of government, whether it was modelled on the Zambian, Rhodesian or Tanzanian model.

Moreover, the population situation was different. South West Africa was three quarters the size of South Africa, but it had only one million people whereas South Africa was divided among 25 million of different nations.

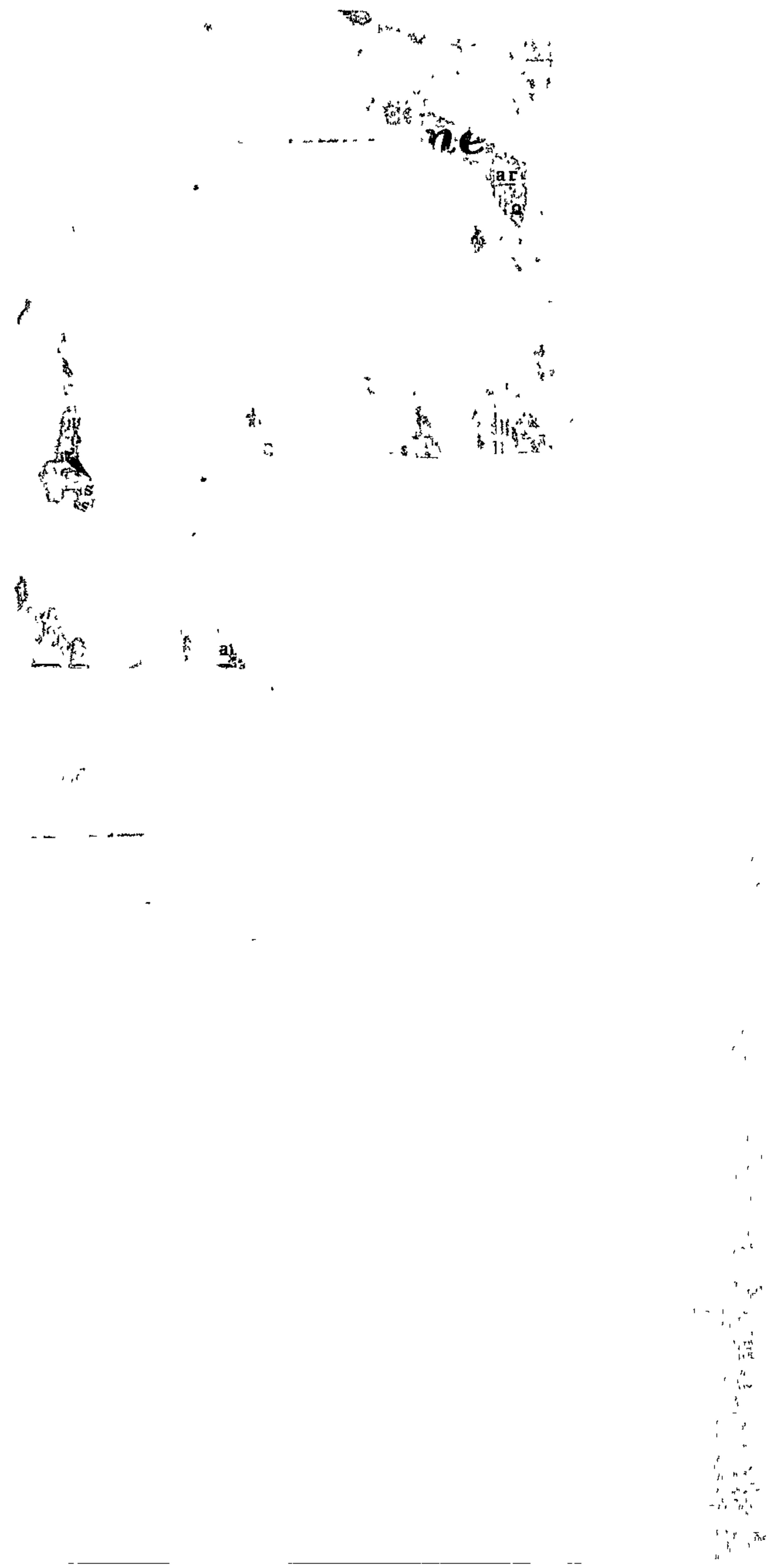
Mr Botha: "The situations are not comparable."

Heckler: "Why not a national convention?"

Mr Botha: "Why should we have a national convention? Who determines that?"

Heckler: "The people of South Africa" — PC

(News by B. Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London)



SA 'does not want war with Zambia'

225

The Argus Africa News Service

KATIMA MULILO. — 'We are not a war with Zambia, the army commander of the eastern Caprivi, Commandant A. K. de Jager, said yesterday. 'And we don't want a war.'

He was commenting on the exchange of fire between Zambian and South African forces here earlier this week.

'My instructions are to shoot when shot at, and then only when the town is in danger,' he said.

On Wednesday, Commandant de Jager ordered the security forces to return Zambian fire on an observation post near Katima Mulilo.

The exchange of fire was sequel to a skirmish between a military patrol and Swapo terrorists earlier in the day and an attempt by Zambian forces to shoot down a South African Air Force plane.

Commandant de Jager denied Zambian claims that the aircraft was hit.

'Never at any stage did the aircraft violate Zambian air space. It was 4 km from the border when they opened fire on it,' he said.

The Zambians then fired on an observation post near Katima Mulilo. First with small arms, and then with mortars.

The South African security forces returned the fire.

Commandant de Jager could not say how many mortars the Zambians had fired. But about 20 exploded in the Zambezi River, he said.

SMOULDERING

Nobody was killed or injured. There was no damage to Katima Mulilo but the veld near the town was still smouldering late yesterday.

'I gave instructions to cease fire on several occasions,' Commandant De Jager said. 'When the Zambians resumed fire, I ordered our troops to retaliate.'

Captain Koos Loock, 27, pilot of the South African plane was unperturbed about the matter.

'In fact, I was not even aware. I was being shot at,' he said. 'The first I heard about it was on the aircraft radio.'

He was ordered to return to M'Pacha, a landing strip 20 km from Katima Mulilo, from whence he had taken off earlier.

He said he had been on a routine flight and did not violate Zambian air space.

Swapo link in Zambian border clash

RDM 4/11/77

225

WINDHOEK. — Swapo terrorists fired on a South African security force patrol near Katima Mulilo in the eastern Caprivi two hours before Zambian forces shot at a South African military aircraft and mortared a security force observation post in the area.

This was announced yesterday in Windhoek by the Commanding Officer of the armed forces in South West Africa, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, and Commandant Eddie Webb, who addressed a Press conference at South West Africa Command Headquarters before Pressman flew to the eastern Caprivi.

Information about Wednesday's Swapo attack on the security patrol had only become available after news of the attack on the aircraft and the observation post, General Geldenhuys said.

Commandant Webb said the security patrol was about 8 km from Katima Mulilo, near the border with Zambia, when it came

under mortar fire from a Swapo group at about 9.25 am.

"The patrol returned the fire with their R1 automatic rifles and the terrorists fled north across the border into Zambia," he said.

There were no security force casualties.

General Geldenhuys said there was definitely a link between the terrorists and the Zambian forces who fired on the aircraft and observation post at about 11.20 am.

The general elaborated slightly on an earlier statement, saying the light military aircraft had been on a routine flight and was at least 4 km south of the Zambian border when it was fired on.

Zambian forces had then fired mortars at the South African observation post on the southern bank of the Zambesi River.

Security forces returned the mortar fire.

"Our aim was simply to neutralise the other fire. Once it was achieved the order to cease fire was given immediately."

General Geldenhuys said

neutralising opposing fire meant returning fire until the other fire stopped.

Commandant Webb said the exchange of fire had continued for about an hour.

"Since 1974, Zambian soldiers have directed small arms fire at security forces," he said.

"It was usually limited to two or three shots and was usually very inaccurate."

"Security forces did not return the fire."

In 1976, the Zambian fire had become more deliberate and a bigger calibre weapon was used.

Security forces were then forced to shoot back, but only until the Zambian fire had been neutralised, said Commandant Webb.

The security forces were always accused of firing first.

"This year saw a new tendency Zambian forces and Swapo terrorists acting in concert," he said.

— Sapa.

Terrorists shoot at SA forces

D.D. (225)
4/11/77

WINDHOEK — Swapo terrorists fired on a South African security force patrol near Katima Mulilo in the Eastern Caprivi on Wednesday morning, two hours before Zambian forces shot at a South African military aircraft and mortared a security force observation post in the area, it was announced here yesterday.

The commanding officer of the armed forces in South West Africa, Maj-Gen J. Geldenhuys, and Cmdt E. Webb addressed a press conference at command headquarters here yesterday before reporters flew to the Eastern Caprivi.

Cmdt Webb said the security patrol was about 8 km from Katima Mulilo, near the cuthne border with Zambia, when it came under mortar fire from a Swapo terrorist group at about 9:25 a.m.

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"Our aim was simply to neutralise the other fire. Once it was achieved the order to cease fire was given immediately," Gen Geldenhuys said — SAPA.

225

The Talk of

S.W.AFRICA
Clive Cowley

Argus 4/11/77
**Rich man's
apartheid** 225

'WHAT kind of fraud is this?' thundered National Party leader Abraham du Plessis. 'It is rich man's apartheid.' Whereupon the faithful, perfectly satisfied with white man's apartheid, cried that it was a scandal.

Comrade Sam Nujoma would have been tickled a deeper shade of pink to hear it. Here was a clear hint that even the racist rulers despised capitalists and their running dogs.

'Oom Doep' had been dealing with the Republican Party leader Dirk Mudge and the black and brown delegations to the Turnhalle Conference. He had been giving them hell for their unholy alliance.

They wanted to desegregate hospitals, suburbs and ultimately schools. They wanted to deprive the white man of his traditional lifestyle.

It was all very well for rich whites. Houses in their suburbs were beyond the means of black and

brown people. They would maintain a rich man's apartheid.

As if they do not already. In their hilltop abodes, the rich are not merely segregated from black and brown people, but from fellow-whites.

Just like Oom Doep himself — the poor man's champion, the white man's populist.

As chairman of the Executive Committee in the Legislative Assembly, or leader of the NP, Mr du Plessis is about to move into the luxury of South West Africa House Nobody except administrators had the privilege in the past.

On his farm Elisenheim near Windhoek, too, he lives in splendid isolation. He has come a long way, deservedly too, since he was a railway clerk.

In his outrage Oom Doep forgot the few *andersrassiges* who could like himself afford to buy room at the top.

Unfortunate oversight. Such successes are surely living proof that apartheid is good for black and

brown people. The sky is the limit in the townships. His concern was for poorer whites. They would be the sacrificial lambs, while the filthy rich sat pretty.

Comrade Sam should wait a while, though, before he invites Oom Doep to Moscow. For the latter is still in need of re-education. Notwithstanding his progressive sentiments, he is still a bit of a reactionary.

To give his speech advance publicity, the mouthpiece of the NP, Die Suidwester, published on its front page a picture of an NP poster, Oom Doep, large as life, superimposed on another picture.

The other was of a young white mother holding a baby, and gazing into the distance. Albert Hertzog, where are you, now that we need you?

The decorations at the meeting left nothing to the imagination.

Oom Doep spoke with the South African flag draped behind him, in case anyone missed the point. The floral arrangement was in orange white and blue.

First mixed marriage in SWA

Cape Jewels
still 1/17

225

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK South West Africa's first mixed marriage took place in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday, after the lifting of the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts in the territory two weeks ago.

Scores of spectators and well-wishers waited outside the building to catch a glimpse of the couple and shower them with confetti as they descended the court's steps.

The happy couple to make history was Mr Hans Mehnert, a 24-year-old German-speaking South Wester, and his young Baster bride, Miss Rachel Witbooi, 23, of Rehoboth.

Two friends of Mr Mehnert, a motor mechanic from

Dordabis, witnessed the exchanging of the bands, but none of his relatives attended the short ceremony.

Asked why his parents, who farm in the Tsumeb area, were not at the wedding Mr Mehnert said "Don't worry about them."

He admitted that some members of his family had accepted his choice of a bride, while others had not.

"There are still stumbling blocks, but we must just stick it out," he added.

Mr Mehnert said he met his bride when her car got stuck and she came to the garage for help.

"It was love at first sight," he said, smiling broadly. "We have been going out together for about 15 months."

**NP out of Turnhalle
election alliance—page 2**

Border town takes no chances

225

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

KATIMA MULILO. — The South African Security Force is instituting wide-ranging emergency measures to safeguard residents in the border town of Katima Mulilo, which was bombed this week by Zambian soldiers.

Senior military officers revealed the measures to Pressmen who were flown to the picturesque town on the heavily wooded banks of the Zambesi River.

Zambian soldiers, who apparently operate with guerillas as close as 450 m away on the other side of the river, have repeatedly directed mortar and machinegun fire at the town.

The latest incident was on Wednesday when a South African observation post and Air Force plane were fired on from Zambia. The aircraft was not hit and the mortar bombs missed their targets in the town.

Commandant Tinus de Jager, the officer-in-charge of Eastern Caprivi, said his men had returned and neutralised the enemy fire.

The 650 white townsmen, all of whom are connected with the public service, and about 5 000 Caprivians in the nearby township of Ngwezi, live in constant fear of fresh attacks.

Commandant De Jager said three bomb shelters had been built at the white primary school, which accommodates about 80

The sports complex in the vicinity has also been protected with walls, while the "front line" houses have been sheltered with five-metre high sand barriers.

Commandant De Jager said a special alarm system was in operation to alert residents in time of danger. People have been advised to move to the safest parts of their houses or lie down on the floors of their offices during attacks.

On the advice of the military authorities, about 50% of the white residents, who are the most vulnerable in times of attack, have dug slit-trenches near their homes.

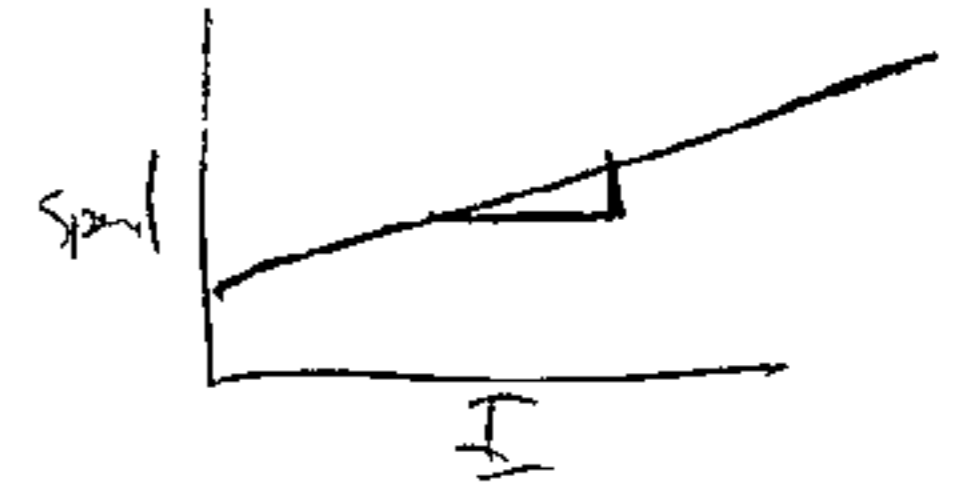
$$MPC = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y}$$

$\frac{J}{Y}$

DI

GND

G+J



$$C$$
$$GNI = C + J$$

$$K = \frac{J}{Y} = \frac{\Delta J}{\Delta Y}$$

(22) Cape Jules 5/1/77 X225

Emergency measures in picturesque Caprivi

Africa Bureau
KATIMA MULILO, Caprivi.
— South African security forces are instituting wide-ranging emergency measures to safeguard residents in the border town of Katima Mulilo, which was fired on this week by Zambian soldiers.

Senior military officers revealed measures to pressmen who were flown to the picturesque town which is situated in a heavily-wooded area on the banks of the Zambezi River. Zambian soldiers, who apparently operate jointly with guerrillas as close as 450 metres away on the other side of the river, have repeatedly directed mortar and



Soldiers returning from patrol duty.

machinegun fire at the town. bombs missed their targets in the town.

The latest incident was on Wednesday when a South African observation post and Air Force aircraft were fired on from Zambia. The aircraft was not hit, and the mortar the enemy fire after an

exchange lasting about an hour.

"We only shoot back when their firing is accurate and it threatens the town. I would like to emphasize that we don't want to wage war against the Zambians. We have used various methods to try to bring them to their senses."

The 650 white townfolk — all of whom are connected with the civil service — and about 5,000 Caprivians in the nearby township of Ngwezi, live in constant fear of fresh attacks.

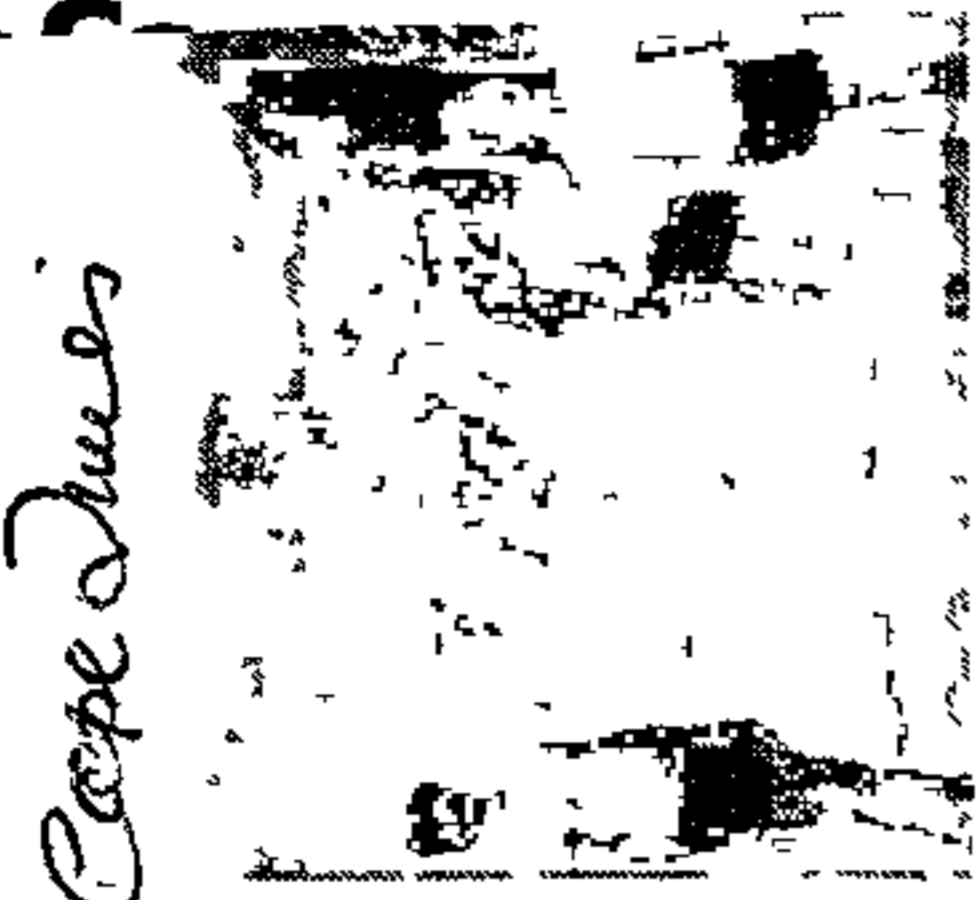
Commandant De Jager said three bomb shelters had been built at the white primary school, which accommodates

about 80 pupils on the south bank of the Zambezi.

The sports complex in the vicinity has also been protected with walls, while the "front-line" houses have been sheltered with five metre high sand barriers.

Commandant De Jager said a special alarm was in operation to alert residents in time of danger. People have been advised to move to the safest parts of their houses or lie down on the floors of their offices during attacks.

At the advice of the military authorities, about 50 percent of the white residents — who are the most vulnerable in times of attack — have dug out slit trenches near their



A game of volleyball

homes. The trenches are normally about two metres deep and as narrow as possible.

These steps have been taken since two heavy attacks earlier this year.

(22)

Captain Looock

Captain Looock said he and the other three crew members did not even know they were being fired at.

"We were on a normal routine flight travelling at a height of about 16 000 feet, when radio control told us that we were being shot at. They told us to come back to MPacha airbase, and so I returned," he said.

South African military authorities claim that the aircraft was four kilometres south of the Zambian border when the firing started.

The mortar attack had not unsettled the town's small population and if anything the morale of the people was higher than ever before, Commandant De Jager said.

Meanwhile, Captain Koos Looock, 27, pilot of the South African aircraft which came under attack from anti-aircraft guns this week, discounted Zambian claims that the aircraft was shot down.

TURNHALLE ALLIANCE SENDS CHIEF KAPUUNO TO U.N.

A. Tribune 6/11/77
225

WINDHOEK: A permanent alliance of Turnhalle parties, with the National Party excluded, is about to make a bid for international recognition.

Its first president, Chief Clemens Kapuun, leaves for New York today — at the invitation of African countries — for crucial talks.

The countries which invited him are Liberia, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Swaziland and Malawi.

Tribune Africa News Service

Until now, the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation has been recognised by Africa as the "sole authentic representative of the people."

African states have asked Chief Kapuun for first hand information on the foundation yesterday of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the split in the National Party when Mr Dirk Mudge

walked out.

Mr Mudge was elected chairman — the executive leader — of the DTA in closed session yesterday.

The vice president is Cornelius Ndjaba, chief minister of Ovambo, and the vice chairman Mr Leonard Barnes, a member of the Coloured Labour Party.

The alliance is expected to announce its conditions tomorrow for co-operation with other parties in elections for a constituent assembly.

Turnhalle alliance leaves Nats in cold

Argus. 1/11/77

225

The Argus Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK. — Turnhalle parties and groups formed a permanent alliance here on Saturday in a major realignment in South West African politics.

The ruling National Party was excluded from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Chief Clemens Kapuuo was elected president. Mr Dirk Mudge chairman of executive. Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba as vice president and Mr Leonard Barnes as vice-chairman.

The member of Parliament for Windhoek, Mr Chris Mouton, announced his resignation from the NP, which he said had lost contact with black and brown leaders, and his intention of joining the Republican Party under Mr Mudge.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance consists of the 11 parties and ethnic

groups represented in the Turnhalle excluding the NP. But it has declared itself to be open to all parties which subscribe to its aims and objectives.

The draft constitution devised in the Turnhalle, as black and brown groups had amended it in the face of opposition from the NP, forms the basis of its political policy.

The DTA pledged itself to eliminate group domination, to strive for the freedom and human dignity of the individual, to eliminate racial discrimination and to aim at equality before the law of all inhabitants.

CONGRESS

At the same time as the DTA was being founded, the white-led but multiracial Federal Party, the Rehoboth Liberation Party and the Namibia National Front were holding a congress in Windhoek.

The purpose of the congress was to explore the feasibility of a broader alliance of Centrist parties.

Nujoma's wife
flees SWA (225)

The Star's Africa *Star*
News Service 8/11/77

WINDHOEK — Theopol-
dine Nujoma, wife of the
Swapo leader Sam Nujoma
who left South West
Africa/Namibia in 1959,
fled to Botswana on
October 25

This was confirmed to-
day by the head of the
Security Police, Colonel J
G Myburg. She took her
minor daughter, Andeline,
with her

DD 8/11/77 (225)

Swapo dismiss claim

LONDON. — Swapo's Secretary of Information, Mr Peter Katjavivi, yesterday dismissed as "nonsense" a claim by Herero Chief Clemens Kapuuo that he had been invited to New York to brief African members of the United Nations on the progress of the Turnhalle talks.

Chief Kapuuo was

quoted in London yesterday as saying the invitation represented a "major diplomatic breakthrough."

However, Mr Katjavivi said he dismissed the whole thing because any UN member state inviting discussion on the Turnhalle talks would be recognising a conference which the UN has strongly condemned.

"I do not think the OAU or UN member states would have required his presence in New York because there is no way for the UN to ask anybody from Namibia (South West Africa) to brief them on the South African initiated Turnhalle talks. To do so would be to give them recognition in the face of the strong condemnation the UN has expressed in the past." — DDC.

NEW SWAPO troops demand,

8/11/77 RAM

225

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK

ENVOYS of the Western "Big Five" nations plan to return to South Africa within a fortnight — bringing a Swapo warning that negotiations will be broken off if Pretoria does not change its position radically on the withdrawal of troops from South West.

Diplomatic sources say that Swapo now suggests a maximum South African force of 2 000 during the transition period.

The team of envoys — from Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and Canada — was to have left last week for a further round of talks, but the trip was dropped quietly — apparently because of the drama over the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

But all sides continued to insist that the embargo would not be allowed to harm the South West negotiations.

The withdrawal of troops remains the central issue. The last stand by the South African Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, was that 20 per cent of the existing forces in the territory must remain until after independence.

Swapo has rejected this, and instructed Western officials to tell South Africa it will not agree to any deal which leaves more than a handful — perhaps 2 000 men — during the transition process.

Then it wants six months for electioneering.

Western officials say the size of a United Nations peacekeeping force to fill the vacuum would depend on what South African force remains in SWA. The original projection was for 7 000 to 10 000 men.

Swapo's stock and its cash position — has been boosted by UN General Assembly resolution ordering a R1-million budget for activities in Namibia-SWA supporting the movement.

Swapo itself will get liberal grants, including R142 000 for the upkeep of its New York office alone.

In London yesterday, the Rand Daily Mail's correspondent reports

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Mr Katjavivi, however, said he dismissed the whole claim because any UN member state inviting discussion on the Turnhalle talks would be recognising a conference which the UN has condemned strongly.

"I do not think Organisation of African Unity or UN member states would have required Chief Kapuuo's presence in New York because there is no way for the UN to ask anybody from Namibia to brief them on the South African-initiated Turnhalle talks."

Argus . 21/11/77

Nujoma's wife quits SWA for Botswana

225

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Mrs Theopoldine Nujoma, wife of SWA leader Mr Sam Nujoma, has left the country.

This was confirmed today by the head of the security police in South West Africa, Colonel J G Myburg.

Mrs Nujoma crossed the border into Botswana at Karakohis, in Hereroland on October 25.

She took her minor daughter, Andeline, with her. Several of the Nujomas's sons are already in exile.

Mrs Nujoma had lived in Windhoek's black township ever since her husband quit the country in 1959.

Colonel Myburg said that Swapo's administrative secretary, Mr Axel Johannes, is also believed to have left the country.

Mr Johannes was to have been a witness at the second terrorism trial arising from the death of Chief Filemon Elifas, the former Chief Minister of Ovamboland. A warrant for his arrest was issued when he failed to arrive at court.

Cape Times 9/11/77 X 225

Argument over statements goes on

WINDHOEK — Statements obtained under section six of the Terrorism Act or its equivalent, Proclamation R17, should be declared admissible evidence in the summary trial of a Swapo member for the murder of the former Ovambo Chief Minister, Chief Filemon Elifas, the prosecution argued in the Supreme Court yesterday

The trial continued yesterday after a two-day adjournment for preparation of argument over admissibility of such statements

Victor Nkandi pleaded not guilty of the murder of Chief Elifas and other charges under the Terrorism Act before Mr Justice F H Badenhorst and two assessors

The prosecutor, Mr H E van Zyl, submitted yesterday that "there was no threat or inducement to make a person answer falsely to incriminate himself"

He argued that the statements were necessary for the State's case and had been made to be used as evidence in court. He quoted cases in which admissibility of statements obtained under section six of the proclamation had been questioned and asked the judge whether at least one of the statements could be used as evidence

Mr David Soggot, defence counsel for Mr Nkandi, said statements were not admissible against an accused unless they had been made "freely and voluntarily in the sense that they have not been induced by any promise or threat proceeding from a person in custody"

It had been held that a statutory compulsion deprived a statement of the requisite free and voluntary quality

Mr Justice Badenhorst reserved judgment on the admissibility of two statements as evidence in the trial
He adjourned the case till Monday — Sapa

Court argument on Nkandi statements 9/11/77 225

WINDHOEK — Statements obtained under section Six of the Terrorism Act or its equivalent, proclamation R17, should be declared admissible evidence in the summary trial of a Swapo member for the murder of the former Owambo Chief Minister, Chief Filemon Elifas, the prosecution argued in the Supreme Court, Windhoek, yesterday.

The trial continued after a two-day adjournment to prepare argument over the admissibility of such statements.

Mr Victor Nkandi has pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice F H Badenhorst and two assessors to the murder of Chief Elifas and to charges under the Terrorism Act.

The prosecutor, Mr H F van Zyl, said yesterday that "there was no threat

or inducement to make a person answer falsely to incriminate himself"

He quoted previous cases in which admissibility of statements obtained under Section Six or the proclamation had been questioned and asked the judge whether at least one of the statements could be used as evidence.

The judge said it followed that if one statement was allowed as admissible, another would also be.

Mr David Soggot, for Mr Nkandi, said statements were not admissible against an accused unless they had been made "freely and voluntarily in the sense that they have not been induced by any promise or threat proceeding from a person in custody."

The hearing continues on Monday. — Sapa.

ARGUS
10/11/71
225

Ten die in SWA clash

The Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Ten terrorists were killed in the operational area in South West Africa yesterday, according to a Defence Force spokesman.

This pushes up the total number killed so far this month to 70.

At 11.05 am yesterday, the security forces counter-attacked when they came under heavy rocket and machine gun fire while they were patrolling the border between South West Africa and Angola.

The security forces suffered no losses. The terrorists were part of a large group of between 40 and 50.

The spokesman said that the security forces drew unprovoked fire from terrorists mortars in Angola on two other occasions this week.

MOVED

On Tuesday morning, the security forces observed a group of terrorists north of the border and kept them under observation.

After dark, the security forces moved their position. At 2.45 am, the terrorists opened fire on their previous position.

The security forces returned the fire.

On another occasion, terrorists fired on a security force patrol from across the border. The fire was immediately returned.

There were no losses on the side of the security forces in either incident.

The winds of Windhoek

There's a new mood of optimism in SWA. But major changes are still needed to secure peace

Last week Sam Nujoma's wife and children quietly left Windhoek to join the Swapo president, who has been away now for 15 years. According to family friends their departure could mean one of two things. Nujoma is planning to return to the country soon — or not at all. The real question is whether he will return to fight a war or an election.

Windhoek reflects this uncertainty: its people prepare for both war and peace. By night, heavy troop trains clank their way to the north while in the beer gardens blacks and whites shed age-old apartheid inhibitions and get to know each other. There is no Immorality Act now.

And while banks, business houses and engineering firms train blacks in skills previously beyond their access, army officers train black soldiers.

There are further ambiguities. Property agents complain of an acute housing shortage and the inability or unwillingness of financial institutions to advance mortgage finance to homemakers. Yet civil construction firms gain from large contracts to expand military bases and installations in the north.

Property broker Benny Joseph says business, after a two-year recession in tandem with SA, is straining at the bit. Windhoek has 692 residential stands, fully serviced, waiting to be developed — but mortgages are tight. Joseph adds that the city could do with another office block costing not less than R3,5m. Joseph's company manages 600 flats, all are let and he receives dozens of calls daily from people seeking accommodation.

The gloom and uncertainty of 12 months ago is gone. In the clubs and pubs businessmen speak of their own and of non-residents' investment intentions.

The simple fact is that international uncertainty about the future of SWA appears, for the time being anyway, to

have receded from the minds of most Windhoekers. There is even talk that a number of German-speakers are leaving their bolt-holes in the western Cape to return to SWA.

Why the upsurge in confidence? Hannes Smit, editor of the *Windhoek Advertiser* (circulation: 6 000), has a very



Administrator-General Steyn deproclaiming apartheid

blunt explanation. With SA spending hundreds of millions of rands annually to secure the northern frontiers, many whites are adopting the notion that Pretoria has no intention of surrendering military control over the contested territory.

"They sense that Pretoria does not really mind what kind of civilian and political administration looks after the internal affairs of SWA so long as it can be sure the country does not become a military corridor along which SA's ene-

emies can advance to the Orange River," he says.

With the north secure against incursions, and the interim administration dismantling aspects of apartheid as fast as it can issue proclamations, optimism prevails among the majority of whites — and many blacks — who expect that the world will not intervene in a tranquil internal situation, free from discrimination.

That's the theory. In practice, things will almost certainly turn out differently.

Only Swapo and Pretoria can break the apparent deadlock on the vital settlement proposals of the five Western Security Council nations. Swapo sources in Windhoek insist that the intractable obstacles — withdrawal of SA troops, release of political prisoners, and the extent of UN participation in the processes leading to independence — must be directly negotiated between SA and Swapo. As ever, the movement remains willing to open talks immediately.

According to Swapo, the Group of Five Western powers is fast becoming weary of the stubborn refusal of the concerned parties to come to terms.

John Viall, senior official of the SA Foreign Ministry at the office of the Administrator-General in Windhoek, believes it will be possible to frame a compromise. Speaking to the *FM* in his personal capacity in Windhoek this week, Viall said the solution could lie in large-scale involvement of UN officials in the electoral processes, who would deal with allegations of unfair practice, intimidation, and so on.

He rejects the notion that SA will engineer an internal solution if the Group of Five abandon their initiative. "So far SA has made most of the concessions. The other party should make similar ones," says Viall.

"This is a problem of agonising complexity. There are so many permuta-

tions of conflict: the Eastern and Western blocs; the Third World, Swapo; Pretoria. and, internally, the whites are split, and many of the blacks too. My only hope is that things will soon reach the stage when the UN Secretary-General can send his representative here to help us in this tricky transitional period."

On October 26 the heads of five churches in SWA petitioned Administrator-General Steyn to repeal Proclamation R17 and the Terrorism Act in SWA, alleging that these laws had resulted in many defenceless people being subjected to beatings and brutal torture.

"We believe that indefinite detention in solitary confinement also amounts to torture and the destruction of human personality and must therefore be done away with."

In the Windhoek Supreme Court this week it was argued by counsel defending Victor Nkandi (charged with complicity in the murder of Ovambo Chief Elifas in 1975) that his confession, obtained under the draconian provisions of Proclamation R17, should be inadmissible as evidence. Viall told the *FM* that the Proclamation had outlived its usefulness in many respects and would be repealed soon — but replaced by another designed to assist security forces in the apprehending of criminals and terrorists.

The Terrorism Act would remain in force until peace, he said, and although the Administrator-General is scheduled to take over many more powers formerly

administered by Pretoria, the portfolios of Police and Defence are not to be among them.

Bryan O'Linn, leader of the Federal Party, complained there could be no question of free elections while the SABC, controlled from Pretoria, continued to broadcast one-sided propaganda. Viall said that the Administrator-General would look into this complaint and take steps to ensure unbiased factual programmes.

O'Linn has urged the Administrator-General to lose no time in taking over the powers of the SA Interior Ministry. When this is done, he says, many Swapo dissidents in Scandinavia and Kenya would return to SWA. Viall says his office is due to take over the powers of the ministry "pretty soon".

Ed Morrow, Anglican vicar-general, who has unsuccessfully petitioned the Administrator-General to permit Bishop Colin Winter, former Bishop of the diocese, to return to SWA, welcomed the imminent move, hoping it would lead to a reversal of the previous decision.

Morrow says that although the Administrator-General has done a great deal to normalise race relations in SWA, much remains to be done:

"As things stand, the civil service, the legislature, professions, occupations, amenities and protection under the law are heavily biased in favour of the whites. He should issue proclamations aimed at equalising opportunities and discourag-

ing discriminatory labour practices, such as removing race specifications in job advertisements.

"Certain jobs on public works contracts, such as overseers of road gangs and plant operators, should be given to Namibian blacks — not to whites from the Republic."

Viall says: "We are moving as fast as we reasonably can to remove discriminatory practices, but there are limits. We've just taken on three legal advisers, so the process will probably speed up."

"Long-term issues, such as monetary, fiscal and economic policy, we shall leave alone, although we will make recommendations to Pretoria on matters affecting SWA specifically."

Viall says his office is reluctant to make laws on issues involving private ownership. "We are aware of racial exclusion in hotels, cinemas and residential areas, but it would be improper to intervene."

For all the changes that have taken place, apartheid still runs strong. It shows on every street corner and the most powerful white political remain exclusively white. So racialism remains a dream.

The whites should recon- Swapo does contest elections despite reservations about the presence of the army, will the majority of all Swapo Westers support a programme that hammers on about ethnic differences, alone entrenches them?

To sell items in the Cape Times Under Twenty Rand column in order to raise funds to buy a portable television set, licence it and present it to an old age home which already has a television set. The portable will be used as a floating trophy, on a monthly basis, for the best effort in handiwork. This work becomes the property of Jaycee Newlands and will be sold at the end of the year, providing funds for another project.

AIMS OF PROJECT:-

PLENTY UNDER 20 FOR THOSE OVER 70

SA troops kill ten guerillas

MAIL AFRICA BUREAU

WINDHOEK — South African Security Forces have killed 10 insurgents along the South West Africa-Angola border during the past 24 hours, SWA Command announced yesterday.

There were no SA casualties.

The fatal clash occurred when an SA patrol counter-attacked a group of between 40 and 50 insurgents who had opened fire with rockets and machine-guns.

The Defence Force statement said that during the past two days, Security Forces twice drew unprovoked fire from mortar positions in Angola.

In the first incident, SA soldiers spotted a group of guerillas north of the SWA border and kept them under observation.

The soldiers moved from their observation point after dark. Early on Tuesday morning, the guerillas opened fire with mortars on the Security Force's previous position.

In the other attack, an SA patrol was fired on with mortars from Angola. In both cases, the fire was returned. There were no SA losses, the statement said.

Colleen Hendriks,

The Star's Africa News Service

Star 11/11/77

225

Windhoek

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, has relaxed the stringent emergency regulations in the territory's northern homelands.

The move is in accordance with an undertaking that he would do everything in his power to ensure unhindered elections for a constituent assembly.

It comes only three weeks after the pass laws were abolished and the homelands opened up — part of a continuing process to dismantle all legislation which inhibits free movement and speech.

But, the judge stressed, he would not tolerate force, violence or intimidation anywhere in the territory.

He would be failing in his duty if he did not protect the civilian population from armed attacks across the northern border he said.

For the past five years Owambo has been governed by far-reaching emergency regulations, commonly known as Proclamation R17. In 1976 the proclamation was amended and extended to include Kavango and the Eastern Caprivi.

Replaced

Both proclamations were repealed today and replaced by less stringent measures.

The new security regulations apply to all three northern homelands and will remain in force until the situation warrants their withdrawal.

The 1-km strip along Owambo's northern border was reproclaimed a prohibited area.

In terms of today's proclamations.

- Permission is no longer needed to hold political meetings.

- The indefinite detention clause has been repealed.

- The judicial power of the tribal authorities is abolished.

- The sentence for contravening the security regulations is reduced.

Previously a permit was needed to hold a meeting of more than five people. Now all that is required is 24 hours notice of intention to hold such a meeting.

Bona fide church services, sport meetings and meetings of legislative and judicial bodies are exempted from the provisions.

Persons may no longer be detained for more than 96 hours — but they are still not entitled to legal advice without the Administrator General's permission.

The new measures make provision for the security forces to search a suspect, his premises and vehicle — or anybody who is in possession of information relating to an offence — without a

225

Argus 11/11/77

Emergency rules relaxed in South West

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—The Administrator General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, has relaxed the stringent emergency regulations in the territory's northern homelands to permit free electioneering.

The move is in accordance with an undertaking to ensure unhindered elections for a constituent assembly.

It comes only three weeks after the pass laws were abolished and the homelands opened up — part of a continuing process to dismantle all legislation which inhibits free movement and speech.

But, the judge stressed, he would not tolerate force, violence or intimidation anywhere in the territory.

He would be failing in his duty if he did not protect the civilian population from armed attacks across the northern border, he said.

FAR-REACHING

For the past five years Ovamboland has been governed by far-reaching emergency regulations, commonly referred to as Proclamation R17. In 1976 the proclamation was

amended and extended to include Kavango and the eastern Caprivi. Both proclamations were repealed today and replaced by less stringent measures.

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MEETINGS

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Bona fide church services, sport meetings, and meetings of legislative and judicial bodies are exempted from the provisions.

People may no longer be detained for more than 96 hours. But they are still not entitled to legal advice, without the Administrator General's permission.

The new measures make provision for the security forces to search a suspect, his premises and vehicle, or anybody who is in possession of information relating to an offence, without a warrant. They also have the power to confiscate anything in connection with an offence or intended offence.

It is still illegal to incite or instigate insurrection, to cause or encourage violence and destroy valuable property.

Under the old dispensation, chiefs and headmen had the power to try and punish people for certain offences. This right has been repealed.

The maximum sentence for failing to comply with the new regulations is R600, or one year's imprisonment, or both. The term of imprisonment was previously three years.

SA forces kill ten

Cape Times Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — South African security forces have killed 10 insurgents along the South West Africa/Angola border during the past 24 hours, SWA Command announced yesterday

The clash occurred when a South African patrol counter-attacked a group of 40 to 50 insurgents who had opened fire with rockets and machine-guns. There were no South African casualties.

The Defence Force statement said during the past two days the security forces twice drew unprovoked fire from mortar positions in Angola.

In the first incident, South African soldiers spotted a group of guerillas north of the SWA border and kept them under observation.

The soldiers moved from their observation point after dark, and early on Tuesday the guerillas opened fire with mortars on the security force's previous position.

In the other attack a South African patrol was fired on with mortars from Angola. In both cases the fire was returned

DD 11/77 (225)

10 terrorists die in border clash

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In the other attack, a South African patrol was fired on with mortars from Angola.

In both cases the fire was returned. There were no South African losses, the statement said.

DDC

(775)

Defence Force inquiry complete

THE military inquiry into the alleged misconduct of members of the Defence Force in South West Africa has been completed, and a detailed report is to be given to Major General Jannie Geldenhuis, General Commander SWA Command.

An on-the-spot investigation by a Cape Times reporter earlier this year revealed that senior Defence Force officers and high ranking Bantu Administration officials used a military helicopter to hunt a rare species of buck in northern South West Africa.

Subsequent investigations showed that a military helicopter had also been used by the former Commissioner General of the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, Mr Jannie de Wet, to hunt two elephants.

The Defence Force requested all the information at the disposal of the Cape Times to be sent to their headquarters in Pretoria.

A senior spokesman for the Defence Force said yesterday that the investigation which he described as "very thorough" was complete, and that a report was being prepared for Major-General Geldenhuis.

"The investigating team, consisting of senior officers and officers from our legal department, have completed their work. They are now completing a report to the general commander of the SWA command," said the spokesman.

The spokesman said the investigation had dealt with hunting and alleged atrocities by members of the SADE.

FACULTY OF ARTS

LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

DATE: _____

	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2	LAB 2
Language taught									
Lecturer in charge									
No. of students									
Department or Faculty									
Time: from _____ to _____									
Total time - Hours, Minutes faulty machinery									
Control unit No. .									
Cassette machine No.									
Headphone No.									
Reel-to-reel machine No.									
Consoles									
Other items									

Veiligheid:
Suidwes
Meppant 13/11/77
herroep
(225)
nog twee

Van Ons Suidwes-Kantoor, DIE Administrateur-generaal van Suidwes, regter M. T. Steyn, het vandeesweek twee veiligheidsproklamasies in die gebied herroep, maar in die plek daarvan 'n nuwe veiligheidsproklamasie uitgevaardig. Nog 'n proklamasie is uitgevaardig waarvolgens die Huwelikswet van 1961 so gewysig word dat heuweliksbevestigings in die gebied huwelike tussen mense van alle rasse mag voltrek.

Ingevolge die nuwe veiligheidsproklamasie is dit nie meer nodig om verlof vir die hou van vergaderings waar ookal in die gebied te verkry nie. Al wat in die veiligheidsgebiede nodig is, is 24 uur kennisgewing van voorneme om 'n vergadering te hou.

Permitte word nie meer vereis om die noordelike gebiede binne te gaan of te verlaat nie. Iemand wat in 'n veiligheidsdistrik in hegtenis geneem word, mag ook nie langer as 96 uur aangehou word nie.

Remarks (Lao. attendant): _____

Signature (Lab. attendant):

Remarks (Technical Manager): _____

Signature (Tech. Manager):

Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHODS UNIT, Room 305, Molecular Biology Building, UCT.
 Thank you.

Ovambo headman found murdered

X (275) Cape Times 15/11/77

Africa Bureau

OSHAKATI — A relative of Ovambo's Chief Minister was yesterday found murdered after being abducted by about 10 terrorists at his home 8 km from the SWA/Angola border.

The body of Mr Abraham Kadgibi, about 70, a lay preacher and a retired sub-headman of the Kwayama tribe, was found by his wife about 150 m from his home at Elundu.

Mr Kadgibi, a father of 2, and a cousin of Ovambo's Turnhalle leader, Pastor

Cornelius Ndjoba, was apparently forced to lie down before he was killed so that the shot would not be heard in a nearby South African army bush camp.

He was shot once in the forehead with a small calibre pistol. Security forces launched an immediate follow up operation, but the terrorists managed to cross the border into Angola.

Nuutjie van volle integrasie verdwyn

SUIDWES IS TOT RUS

Van BUKS PIETERSEN

WINDHOEK
DIE nuwigheid van byna volle integrasie in Suidwes-Afrika is besig om te verdwyn. Onderzoek wat **RAPPORT** vandeeweek in Windhoek ingestel het, toon dat die nuwe maatreëls wat feitlik weekliks deur die Administrateur-generaal ingestel word, deur wit, swart en bruin as 'n lewenswyse aanvaar word.

En niemand is hieroor meer verheug as die Admistrateur-generaal, regter Marthinus Steyn, nie
 Hy sê vandeeweek aan **RAPPORT**:
 plante met hom saamstem
 Sover vasgestel kan word, bestaan die wet wat toegang tot hotels beheer, nog, maar in die praktyk word dit nie toegepas nie Die feitlike posisie is dat almal vandat toegang het tot ho-

tels en ander geriewe, maar dit is onderhewig aan die reg tot toegang wat deur die etenaar voorbehou word Dié reg geld vir elke persoon ongeag sy ras of kleur

Toneel

Jok op kultuurvlak lyk dit of die nuwigheid van die teater vir mense wat nooit daaraan gewoond was nie, nie meer snaaks is nie Ná die rumoer van 'n jaar of wat gelede om die Windhoek-Teater vir alle rasse oopgestel te kry, is daar deesdae bitter min anderskleuriges wat van

dié voorreg gebruik maak Mnr Rex Hugo, uittrekkende direkteur van Swaruk, vertel dat al hoe minder nie-blankes deesdae dié luukse-teater besoek. Die rede is nie dat die pryse te hoog is nie, maar eerder dat die mense te ver moet kom om die opvoerings te kan bywoon

Volgens mnr Hugo is daar onder veral die Kleurlinge groot belangstelling in die Afrikaanse toneel Groot groepe skoolkinders woon nog op georganiseerde grondslag dié opvoerings by maar die volwassenes daag maar in baie berkte

getalle op By bioskope en inryteaters kom dieselfde verskynsel voor In die begin het mense van alle rasse dié plekke toegesak, maar nou is dit net by uitsondering dat anderskleuriges hier opdaag, vertel mev Betty Schneider, bestuurderes by een van die bioskope in die stad

Mev Schneider sê die anderskleuriges wat wel vir vertonings opdaag, verkies om tussen hul eie mense te sit „Dit is 'n natuurlike neiging van soort soek soort,” som sy die hele situasie o

DIE nuwe Suidwes — waar wit, bruin en swart saam verkeer sonder vrees vir agter of vervolging Dié paartjie — 'n wit man en bruin meisie — is in een van Windhoel biertuine afgeneem

20/11/77

225

„Ek voel dankbaar en verheug daaroor en waardeer so 'n positiewe reaksie onder 'n bevolking wat so lank reeds onder kwaai druk van buite was.

„Daardie reaksie sê baie vir die oordeelsvermoe en inherente stabiliteit van die bevolking en is bewys van 'n begrip wat hulle het vir die ware wese van die veranderende omstandighede.”

In RAPPORT se ondersoek is polisiemanne, munisipale amptenare, eienaar en bestuurders van hotels, teaters en ander vermaaklikheidsplekke ondervra

„Waar tekens van vermenging maande gelede nog agterdochtig aange-gluur is, doen elkeen nou sy eie ding — openlik, maar tog byna onopsigtelik en sonder die vrees van vervolging

Ná die afskaffing van die Ontugwet, die Wet op Gemengde Huwelike en die Paswet het dinge verander. Maar, anders as wat deur die kritici voorspel is, is daar geen chaos nie. 'n Woordvoerder van die afdeling inboorlingsake van die Windhoekse munisipaliteit het aan RAPPORT gesê dat sy afdeling nog geen noemenswaardige toestroming van anderskleuriges in blanke gebiede opmerk nie.

Omdat mense nie meer op straat voorgekeer word vir hul pasboeke nie, kan daar nie bepaal word of nie-blankes die blanke gebiede onwettig binnekom nie. Daar is egter geen styging in die getal nie-blankes wat onwettig in blanke gebiede in diens geneem word nie.

die platteland-self betref, was daar ook geen toename in misdaad nie,” sê brig Verster.

Brig Verster sê dat sy manne wel snags 'n groter toeloop van nie-blankes in blanke gebiede ondervind. Dit skryf hulle aan normale kuiertogte toe.

Gesellig

„Kuiergaste moes voorheen vir die nag by hul gashere vertoef. Nou kan hulle na hul eie tuistes terugkeer,” sê die brigadier.

Ook wat die hotels in die stad betref, lyk dit of die verskillende rassegroepe nou hul probleme uitgestryk het. By die Hotel Kaiserkrone, berug vir rassewywing sedert die eenaars meer as twee jaar gelede hul deure vir alle rassegroepe oopgemaak het, was daar maande laas onenigheid.

Dié hotel se klante bestaan nou hoofsaaklik uit anderskleuriges, maar tog verkeer wit en swart nog gesellig daar saam.

„Dit lyk of die blankes wat destyds moeilikheid hier gemaak het, nou aanvaar dat omstandighede verander het. Hulle kom nie meer hier nie,” vertel mnr Addie Pfaffinger, nuwe bestuurder van die hotel.

Reg voorbehou

Die omgekeerde is ook waar. Want skuins hiervandaan, sowat 200 meter met die kruispad af, vergader die blankes nou op die stoep van die Hotel Grossherzog, die enigste hotel in die middestad wat nog nie amptelik sy deure vir alle rasse oopgemaak het nie.

Misdaad

Brig. Victor Verster, afdelingskommissaris van Polisie in Suidwes, praat namens die polisiemag in die hele gebied wanneer hy sê dat daar geen toename in misdaad was nie. „Sedert die afskaffing van die wette het ons geen aanduiding van enige toename in misdaad ondervind nie. Indien die ekonomiese posisie egter verswak, kan so iets verwag

mnr. Nico Laubscher, eienaar van die hotel, sê die deure van sy hotel is nie vir anderskleuriges gesluit nie, maar hy moedig nie die klandisie aan nie. „Vir my is dit 'n tradisie van baie jare wat nie somer binne 'n ommesientjie verander kan word nie. Ek glo die oorskakeling moet geleidelik plaasvind,” sê mnr Laubscher. En te oordeel aan die toeloop Saterdagoggende by sy hotel, lyk dit of mnr Laubscher se

Huwelike pla Afrikaanse dominees

DIE afskaffing van die Ontugwet en die Wet op Gemengde Huwelike in Suidwes word met gemengde gevoelens deur predikante in die gebied aanvaar.

Onder die Engelse, Duitse en Katolieke predikers is daar oor die algemeen groot vreugde. „'n Stap in die rigting van algehele gelykheid en die uitwissing van diskriminasie,” word daar gejubel.

Maar die meeste predikante van die drie Afrikaanse susterskerke kou maar langtand aan die idee van gemengde huwelike. Dit lyk nie of so 'n huwelik binnekort in een van hul kerke voltrek gaan word nie.

Hierdie leraars se standpunt is dat die Kerk 'n verantwoordelikheid het om teen sulke huwelike met die moontlik nadelige gevolge vir egpare en kinders te waarsku.

Ds. Paul du Toit, leraar van die NG gemeente Windhoek, soos die meeste ander predikante van die susterskerke, veroordeel nie die afskaffing van dié wette voor die voet nie.

Maar as daar faktore voorkom wat die lewenslange en blywende geluk en volkome

ontwikkeling van 'n Christelike huwelik nadelig raak, is so 'n huwelik onwenslik, sê ds. Du Toit.

Sulke faktore is groot verskille ten opsigte van godsdiens, sosiale strukture, kulturele agtergrond en biologiese herkoms. Dit geld mense van dieselfde nasionale groepe en mense van verskillende rassegroepe.

Wat die afskaffing van die Ontugwet betref, stort hy geen traan nie, sê ds. Peet Strauss van die NG Kerk in Suidwes.

Die tragedie van die saak is dat die wetgewers nou eers, ná agitatie, dwang en 'n spoor van smart insien dat dit afgeskaf moet word, sê ds Strauss.

Hy glo nie dat die Ontugwet enige bevolkingsgroep se identiteit help beskerm het nie. „Identiteit kan nie van buite af afgedwing word nie, maar kom van binne,” sê hy.

Die enigste persoon wat deur dié wet beskerm was, was die man wat oor die draad gesprong het. Die meisie was gewoonlik die een wat met die gebakte pere moes sit omdat sy te bang was om te kla uit vrees dat sy vervolgsou word.

SA forces kill 3

Cap Times
23/11/77
225

WINDHOEK — South African security forces killed three terrorists in three separate incidents in the operational area during the past five days, a spokesman for SWA Command announced yesterday.

At 11am on November 17, the security forces made contact with a group of terrorists, wounding one," the spokesman said.

An hour later, while following tracks, security forces again made contact, shooting one terrorist dead and wounding another.

At 5:30pm on November 18, security forces again made contact with terrorists while following tracks. One terrorist was killed.

Later four terrorists fired on a security force patrol. The security forces fired back and shot a terrorist dead.

"There were no losses to the security forces" — Sapa

S 11

IN
C
(a)

period of 1 year at a rate of interest of

If P_0 = the sum lent, P_1 = the sum received after 1 year and i = the rate of interest

$$P_1 = P_0 (1 + i) = R100 (1 + 0.05) = R105$$

(b) You agree to lend someone R100 for 3 years at 5 per cent per annum compounded annually. At the end of 3 years you will receive R115.76.

$$P_3 = P_0 (1 + i)^3 = R100 (1 + 0.05)^3 = R115.76$$

Alternatively we can write the equation

$$P_3 = P_2 (1 + i) = R110.25 (1 + 0.05) = R115.76$$

These two examples show how compound interest is calculated and what the value of a sum of money loaned to-day will be worth at some future date, depending upon the rate of interest. Conversely, if we know that we shall receive a specific sum at some future date we can calculate the present value of that future sum if we are given the rate of interest. The equation will be

$$P_0 = \frac{Pt}{(1+i)^t}$$

where Pt is the specific amount we shall receive in the future. Therefore the present value of R115.76 to be received after 3 years is

$$\frac{115.76}{(1+0.05)^3} = 100$$

When a business man is considering whether to borrow funds, he wants to know if the profit (i.e. the return) which he hopes to receive from the use of the funds he has borrowed, will be greater than the rate of interest he has to pay on the loan. Therefore, he will calculate what return he expects to receive each year on the borrowed sum. If he has his own funds available and so does not need to borrow, he will want to know if the money spent on purchasing the asset (for example, a machine for a factory) will earn a greater return than if he were to lend the money elsewhere (for example, to a building society).

After forecasting the return (excluding depreciation) that he expects to receive each year, the businessman will then be able to determine the percentage rate of return (i.e. the percentage rate of profit). This percentage is simply the rate of discount which makes the present value of the series of annual returns equal to the purchase price of the capital asset. This rate of discount is the marginal efficiency of capital.

Suppose the capital asset cost R354.60 and yielded R100 at the end of each 4 years after which time it was of no value. The rate of discount which reduced the annual returns to equal the cost of the asset would be 5%, as in the example below.

Expected Return	Value Discounted at			
	3%	4%	5%	6%
Year 1 R100	R97.09	R96.15	R95.24	R94.34
Year 2 R100	94.26	92.46	90.70	89.00
Year 3 R100	91.51	88.90	86.38	83.96
Year 4 R100	88.85	85.48	82.27	79.21

Cape Times 28/11/77 (225)

Landmine blast kills 2

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Two national servicemen, one from East London and one from King William's Town, died in a landmine blast in the operational area at the weekend.

The death of Corporal Mark Anthony Wilcox, 20, of Louisa Street, King William's Town and Rifleman Neil Buys, 19, of Reynolds View, Beacon Bay, East London, was officially released by Defence Force Headquarters yesterday. The two soldiers died in a landmine incident on Saturday morning.

Both Corporal Wilcox and Rifleman Buys were unmarried. They were called up in January this year and were due for leave in February, before going on for their second year of training.

Rifleman Buys was the son of Mr and Mrs L Buys of Beacon Bay, East London, and had two sisters.

His sister, Marianne, said her brother had hoped to attend Stellenbosch University after completing his military training.

The family have not finalized funeral arrangements. Marianne said her parents would probably not want a full military funeral.

Corporal Wilcox was the son of Mr T F "Fred" Wilcox, a Kaffrarian Rifles war veteran who died in 1967 as a result of a respiratory ailment which developed while he was a prisoner of war in Italy, and Mrs Y Mulder.

His grandmother, Mrs Violet Botha, described him as: "A good clean living boy who loved his home and his family. A wonderful boy."

Funeral arrangements had not been finalized yesterday, but the funeral is not expected to be held for a few days to allow family and friends from as far afield as South West Africa to attend.

STAR 1/12/77 (225)

WINDHOEK — The mandated territory of South West Africa/Namibia will know shortly if independence is to bring it the kiss of international recognition or the curse of protracted conflict

The outcome depends to a remarkable degree on the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation with its central committee in the Zambian capital of Lusaka and its guerilla bases in Angola

With little time left for Western countries to negotiate a peaceful settlement, little room left for them to manoeuvre, Swapo is still determined to call the shots in a calculated gamble for political power.

Its confidence is based largely on the recognition given to it in the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity as the "sole authentic representative of the people"

As such it expects the Western countries represented in the UN Security Council — the United States, West Germany, France, Britain and Canada — to take it as seriously as they do the South African Government and frontline states in Africa.

Other parties also claim popular support in the

CLIVE COWLEY, The Star's Africa News Service chief at Windhoek, has just completed a week-long visit to Zambia to meet Swapo leaders and study the whole SWA/Namibia independence controversy from that side as well as Windhoek. This is the first of two articles on the subject . . .

Swapo plays key role in SWA independence

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Botswana and Angola as escape routes for political refugees and guerilla recruits. It wages war from bases in Angola.

Even with the settlement talks in the final phase, Swapo is planning to intensify its armed struggle. Its vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, is supremely confident. He says: "sooner or later we will make the Western initiative irrelevant."

Just like the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, he tends to echo Mao Tse-Tung. Power grows out of the barrel of a gun.

Intimidate

Still the South African guns in the territory are a distinct worry to Swapo when it contemplates elections. It alleges the

guerrillas would return, theoretically disarmed, to play a part in elections. "They are citizens," says Mr Muyongo. "They must vote."

A suspicion among people opposed to Swapo is that, in the event of its losing the elections, it would reactivate its guerillas and seize power. They do not believe that the UN, biased in favour of Swapo, would act to crush such a coup.

They fear Cuban forces in Angola could intervene, on the side of Swapo, with a thrust across the unprotected border.

On the other hand Swapo is equally suspicious that, if South African forces were to remain in strength, they would try to nullify an election result favourable to Swapo

is identified publicly with their defensive and offensive capability, even if it did banish the National Party to the political wilderness.

Independence for SWA/Namibia is no longer in dispute. Neither is the principle of majority rule really, with the abolition of racial discrimination, although formulas do differ from party to party

The policies of a government and the quality of life under it are factors, but the name of the game is basically the exercise of power. In the isolation of exile in Zambia and elsewhere, Swapo leaders are not dead sure it is within their reach

Certainly they show a confident face to the world. They claim that the population is solidly behind them. They would

as they tell it, if the elections were free and fair. "I doubt if anyone in the Turnhalle would get 10 votes," says Mr Muyongo, "unless his whole family turned out to vote for him"

Swapo would undoubtedly get much support, possibly more than any other party, but not necessarily enough to rule on its own. It could be that politicians like Mr Muyongo are uncertain themselves in their heart of hearts.

Question

After he had made his confident predictions when I interviewed him in Lusaka, the first question he asked me, a visitor from Windhoek, was how I assessed support for Swapo back home

Long lonely years in exile, far from family and friends. Hard work in international recognition when others were hearted in the struggle for independence. The bitterness of war

It would be galling indeed for Swapo if it were beaten to the post.

(C) ARGUS CO 1977
TOMORROW Clive Cowley discusses talks he has with Swapo leaders who say they support a democratic system. Their effort for change in the mandated territory rests on respect for individual and collective rights — other words a parliamentarism

STAR
1/12/77
225

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the Namibia National Front, but consultation with them is kept to a minimum.

Despite concessions on the part of South Africa, Swapo appears to be inflexible in three of its demands, any of which could wreck the Western initiative. For it is considered improbable that Pretoria will bend much further

The last hope for a peaceful settlement is that the Frontline States will agree to lean heavily enough on Swapo to force

still be reached, on prisoners and dissidents, while Walvis Bay could be put on ice, but the security problem seems to be well-nigh insurmountable.

Support

Western envoys are due to renew contacts tomorrow with the South African Government — perhaps for final, make-or-break talks — after a swing through Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and possibly Angola

The importance of the Frontline States is that they alone would be in a position to persuade the UN to accept a settlement package if Swapo were to reject it on insubstantial grounds

Swapo is beholden to all of them, to a greater or lesser extent, for support in its liberation struggle

It relies on Tanzania to keep its top dissidents under lock and key. It trains administrative cadres in Zambia. It uses

will be used to intimidate voters, rig the elections and put a puppet government into power.

“Free and fair elections cannot be held at gunpoint,” says Mr Muyongo. Quite right Both the South African Police and the South African defence force are regarded in Opposition circles as instruments of political repression in the territory

Only nobody is seriously suggesting, at this stage of the game, that they should be given free rein.

Pretoria is prepared to reduce its troop strength significantly, with the balance of its forces isolated from the population, if the People's Liberation Army of Namibia halts hostilities

It is even prepared to allow military personnel from the UN to monitor the situation. What it refuses to do is to withdraw its forces entirely before the elections.

Swapo is the only party with a military arm. Its

compromise is that a military withdrawal before elections would favour Swapo politically. It is probably that white officials would leave the operational area along with the troops out of fear for their safety.

Swing

Public reaction would be a swing to Swapo in the north — in Owambo, Kavongo and Caprivi, with 56,5 percent of the population — with a bandwagon effect elsewhere in the territory.

For the symbolism of such a withdrawal would be potent, in the light of recent history in neighbouring Angola, where a revolutionary movement took power as the Portuguese departed.

Swapo would therefore be denied a psychological advantage if security forces were to remain.

Their continued presence would tend to bolster the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which

The second and last of a two-part series on the role of Swapo in independence and elections in SWA/Namibia. CLIVE COWLEY reports that Swapo supports an African type socialism with certain qualifications. STAR 2/12/77 225

WINDHOEK — If the South West Africa People's Organisation is marxist, which is doubtful, it is closer to Eurocommunism than to the Iron Curtain brand. Its articulate vice president in Lusaka, Mr. Mshaka Muyongo, lists Zambia and Tanzania as his model states. The implication is that African socialism should not be confused with communism. A man like Mr. Peter Katjavivi, secretary for information and publicity in Swapo, is almost as Western as Mr Enrico Berlinguer in Italy. With certain qualifications, they support a democratic system near case for change in the mandated territory. As far as respect for individual and collective rights and in fact a working under discussion.

Swapo provides for parliamentary democracy, a Bill of fundamental rights entrenched in the constitution, independent courts and an impartial civil service. It is rather the economic policy which gives cause for concern. Swapo propagates a people's government with effective control over the means of production and distribution. It is pledged to secure social ownership of all the resources of the country. **Wages** What does it all mean? Not wholesale nationalisation, says Mr Muyongo, not if Swapo comes to power peacefully. Big business such as the mines would be nationalised, or the state would go into partnership with it, but private enterprise would be allowed for smaller concerns. Firms would not be

nationalised unless they were unproductive or unless a single owner had too many. Where private enterprise was allowed in commerce and agriculture, though, the State would insist on reasonable wages and social benefits for workers. Leasehold would probably replace freehold title to land. "We are not irresponsible," says Mr Muyongo. "We do not intend to chase the whites away unless they resist necessary change. We need their skills." The story would be different if Swapo were to inherit a ruined land. Extreme circumstances would require extreme remedies. Swapo leaders like Mr Muyongo are less convincing when they refuse to consider the release of dissidents on the grounds that they allegedly bet-

rayed the independence struggle. They argue around the point, which is that all Namibians, for whatever political reason they are in detention, should be entitled to take part in the self-determination process. Nor is it reassuring when the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, threatens to punish his opponents when he comes to power. **Tragedy** Mr Muyongo takes a milder position. He says: "Revenge is not in our vocabulary. As long as our opponents are not submissive, they need not fear that action will be taken against them." "In fact they could be useful members of society, although some would require political re-education." Like other parties,

Swapo is flawed. Nonetheless it would be a tragedy, perhaps even a stay out of elections, for a constituent assembly. Men of fine calibre are in exile. With its emphasis on self-reliance, Swapo makes other liberation movements, like the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, look like plodding free-loaders. Mr Muyongo denies that arms aid from communist countries is compromising Swapo politically. He says: "We will not bargain away our policies. The people of Namibia have a sacred right to decide their own future." Nonetheless the danger exists. The longer Swapo depends on communist help, the harder it will find it to take a moderately independent line. The examples of Angola and Mozambique are obvious. Elections will be held in

the mandated territory whether or not a formula is found for a peaceful settlement. Whether or not Swapo participates in the elections will probably take place some time between March and June next year. **War** The choice would be between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and the nine-organisation Namibia National Front if Swapo were to stay out of the elections. One of the two would impose its constitution on the territory. Naturally the war on the border would continue. In fact it would intensify. Swapo would use the presence of South African forces, which would probably protect the new

state until such time as it had its own army, to justify its "war of liberation." Still the situation would be different. A predominantly black government would be in power, it would be able to claim a popular mandate of sorts. It would abolish the last vestiges of racial discrimination. It would presumably give the people a better life. Swapo would find its moral base getting narrower and narrower, which would not help it in a guerilla war. Not even if it had the capability, which it claims, to defeat South African forces within two years. Short of great-power intervention in SWA/Namibia or fullscale revolution in South Africa, the elected Government in Windhoek would only need to stay in power and do its job. If it were to succeed in this, despite the political handicap of reliance on South Africa and the inevitable denial of economic aid from other countries, it would ultimately gain recognition. Such a government would not find it easy. Neither would it be certain of survival. But that would also be true of Swapo, if it were to choose the way of war.

- (h) Company tax: (1) Lower returns for firms
- (11) Lower business rates
- (111) Competitive export
- (1V) asymmetry of other taxes
- (V) double taxation
- (VI) depreciation.
- (1) Income tax and personal tax exempt investment
- (11) Capital gain tax
- (1) Samuelson: "Economics"
- Chapter 9: "Federal Taxation"
- Chapter 5: "Taxation: Public"
- Chapter 6: "Taxes, FTR"

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Land curbs on SWA blacks lifted

The Argus
Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — All restrictions on blacks buying land in urban areas set aside for them in South West Africa have been lifted.

The Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, has amended the Natives (Urban Areas) Proclamation of 1951, making it possible for them to buy homes and businesses in the townships.

Up to now they were able to buy property in white and black suburbs — providing they had the necessary permission. Few were aware of, and made use of, the opportunity.

But the Administrator-General is not yet thinking of lifting the restriction on blacks buying property in white suburbs. Until he does, they will still need permission to do so.

It has long been possible for blacks to own

farmland in the so-called white areas. But few could afford to.

Mr H Vell, the deputy president of the Namibia National Front, a coalition of nine political parties and tribal facilities, condemned the latest proclamation for this very reason — in spite of the fact that loan facilities were now available.

'How many blacks have the money to buy their own homes?' he said. 'They will only be able to

do so if their wages are increased.

Swapo's deputy chairman, Mr Daniel Tjenggarero, said the changes made by the Administrator-General were meaningless while 'occupying forces' remained in the territory.

The leader of the 'purified' National Party, Mr A H du Plessis, however, gave the move his blessing.

Big Five team arrives for talks on SWA

RBM
2/12/77
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By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN
DELEGATES of the five Western powers involved in the delicate South West Africa negotiations arrived in Pretoria yesterday afternoon.

They will meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, today in yet another round of the eight-month-long negotiations.

Mr. Don McHenry of the US and others members of the negotiating team flew in from Lusaka after having completed a round of discussions in the front line states.

The Pretoria talks are expected to hinge on the crucial question of South Africa's troop withdrawal. The Prime Minister, Mr

Vorster, will be available should his presence be required, although he will not be present when the talks get under way.

In Windhoek the leaders of Swapo and most of the black churches in SWA met officially for the first time yesterday for lengthy discussions.

The meeting was part of a new rapprochement between Swapo and the Namibia National Front, the important uncommitted middle group in the territory, to form a common front against the Turnhalle alliance.

The church leaders are also believed to have discussed with Swapo its apparent total commitment to violence as a solution

and its increasing close links with the Marxist world.

The "Mail" Africa Bureau reports from Lusaka that Swapo yesterday denied allegations that it was holding thousands of Ovambos in concentration camps in Zambia's north-western province.

The organisation's vice-president, Mr. Mishake Muyongo, said if Pastor Njoba, the Ovambo tribal chief leader in SWA, was referring to the United Nations refugee camp at Maheba he must check his facts.

"He is obviously whistling in the dark if he thinks UN refugee centres are concentration camps," he said.

S. A. Policies + Institutions

Lectures 6 + 7

1976

SWA talks break-up threatens

STAR 3/12/77

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John Patten, Political Correspondent

South Africa's defence chiefs have again been brought into the picture in an effort to break the serious impasse that has developed in talks on the future of SWA/Namibia.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brand Fourie, spent this morning in consultation with Defence Force leaders to consider South Africa's position on the sticking point in the fourth round of negotiations now in progress in Pretoria with the five Western nations.

The first formal session of the talks was scheduled to begin at the Union Buildings only at 3 pm today, but everything now depends on whether the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, is willing to allow the talks to go further. Mr. Botha saw Mr. Vorster again before lunch today.

In the present mood, there is a real danger of a final breakdown after months of negotiations and backroom consultations. If the talks do collapse, it could be assumed South Africa will go ahead in implementing a unilateral independence plan according to the wishes of the Turnhalle leaders in the territory.

With time running out, there was a possibility of the formal talks — if they are under way — continuing into tonight and even possibly proceeding to tomorrow morning before Mr. Botha flies out for Botswana.

It is not the last talks but cannot be more than one more round.

STAR 5/12/77

Landmine kills 2, injures 4

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two black employees of the Department of Water Affairs were killed and four seriously wounded in a landmine explosion near Nkongo, in Eastern Owambo.

They were on their way to repair water pumps at Nkongo on Saturday and were travelling in an army convoy. They were in the fifth vehicle in the convoy.

A member of the security forces who was in the vehicle with them, was slightly injured.

The other vehicles were not damaged.

The names of the deceased and wounded have not been released.

4. The problem of separating the productive contributions of each factor when products are jointly produced by factors.
- Need for the production function concept to help solve the imputation problem. What is the production function? A technical relationship $Q = F(L, K)$. Connection between production function and distribution theory. The marginal product of a factor. Difficulty of knowing marginal productivities in particular fields. Long-run nature of marginal productivity theory. Low of diminishing returns implicit in this process.
5. Wage differentials under perfect competition would be non-existent, i.e. if all men and jobs were exactly alike.
- Wages would be determined by supply and demand. Wage rate will equal the value of the marginal product of labour. If people were alike but jobs different, wage differentials would compensate for non-money differences between jobs.
1. A union can attempt to control the supply of labour.
2. Indirect restriction of the supply of labour, by persuading employers to raise the standard wage.
3. Unions can try to increase the demand for labour by shifting the derived demand curve upward.
4. Unions can offset monopolistic power.

Arrest in SWA worries West's envoys

*Cape Times
5/12/77*

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From DAVID WILLERS, Diplomatic Reporter
PRETORIA. — Envoys of the five Western nations involved in the South West Africa talks yesterday sought clarity on the circumstances of the arrest of the vice-chairman of Swapo in SWA, Mr Daniel Tjongarero.

Mr Tjongarero was arrested on Friday after he had allegedly attended an illegal meeting and there is mounting concern that the action will make it difficult if not impossible for the West to persuade Swapo's external leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, to accept the latest concessions made by Pretoria.

The concessions, called "modifications" by one source, were put to the Big Five contact group on Saturday afternoon after the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, had earlier consulted the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. The first session of talks on Friday was understood to have got nowhere and Saturday's development was therefore

Cape Times

5/12/77

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something of a surprise

The concessions are understood to have been minor, however, and Mr Botha emphasized afterwards that the security of the territory would not be jeopardized

Agreements

It is believed that the agreements reached during the September talks involving the number of troops, and the location and number of certain camps was altered slightly

Mr Don McHenry, deputy US ambassador to the UN and leader of the contact group, said the group would report back to their governments immediately. He would give no indication of whether the new proposals went far enough, but it is widely felt that they would still not be acceptable to Mr Nujoma — who has demanded a total pull-out of South African troops.

The West and certain "frontline" states have accepted the principle of South African troops being stationed in the territory but are ap-

parently linking the number of soldiers to an equal or near equal number of civilians who would act as observers and neutralize the SA military contingent. Hence, not only Mr Nujoma but also the West has an interest in seeing troop strength cut, if not completely, then at least to a couple of thousand men.

In the last round of negotiations between SA and the West, Pretoria undertook to embark on a phased troop reduction if this was accompanied by a similar reduction in Swapo violence. But Mr Botha has apparently taken a hard line on the question of bases.

It is believed that the West is pushing for the establishment of two base camps only probably at Ondangwa and Grootfontein but Pretoria is concerned that this will open the field to Swapo infiltration.

Nevertheless, till the arrest of Mr Tjongarero there was some hope that the conces-

sions made — almost certainly Pretoria's final offer — would be "bought" by the "frontline" states. It was hoped that, ultimately they would persuade Mr Nujoma to accept them as well.

Now the situation has again apparently deteriorated and Western envoys it is understood met yesterday evening to assess this new development. Both the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie and the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice Steyn, were reportedly unaware of Mr Tjongarero's arrest.

Speculation that the arrest was timed to coincide with the talks as part of SA's double-pronged strategy towards SWA must therefore be excluded, observers feel.

While it is true that the territory is being prepared for early elections in the event of the talks failing, the fact that further talks are envisaged makes this most unlikely.

Tjongarero repudiates resignation

Star 6/12/77 (225)

Forced to sign, says Swapo leader

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The vice-chairman of the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, claimed in Windhoek today that security police had forced him to sign a document in which he resigned from Swapo.

In a public statement he repudiated the document which, he said, was a "Culmination of discomfort, menace, threats and intimidation" which reduced him to a "state of disorientation" during interrogation.

"It is not and never was my intention to step down from my post in an organisation which historically has striven, as it still does today, for democratic participation of all the people of Namibia regardless of race," he said.

The senior executive of Swapo in the territory, Mr Tjongarero, said he signed the document when he and 100 other people — among them Swapo leaders — were held in Owambo at the weekend under a security proclamation.

CORPSES

While he was in detention, he alleged, he was forced to look at corpses of people who, the security police claimed, had been killed in a landmine explosion.

He said his interrogation "focused on my Swapo activities."

After his arrest, he alleged, he and his Swapo comrades were compelled to "remain standing continuously for a period of two hours."

He was then separated from the others and forced to "sit on the floor in a position of acute discomfort and subjected to a continuous barrage of threats, insults and interrogation" for nearly eight hours.

In particular an attempt was made to intimidate him "on account of my membership of Swapo"

SOLITARY

He was taken later from Oshakati to Ondangwa where he was put in "a metal cell" and warned that he would remain indefinitely in solitary confinement until completion of the investigation.

"I was not told what the supposed investigations were about," said Mr Tjongarero.

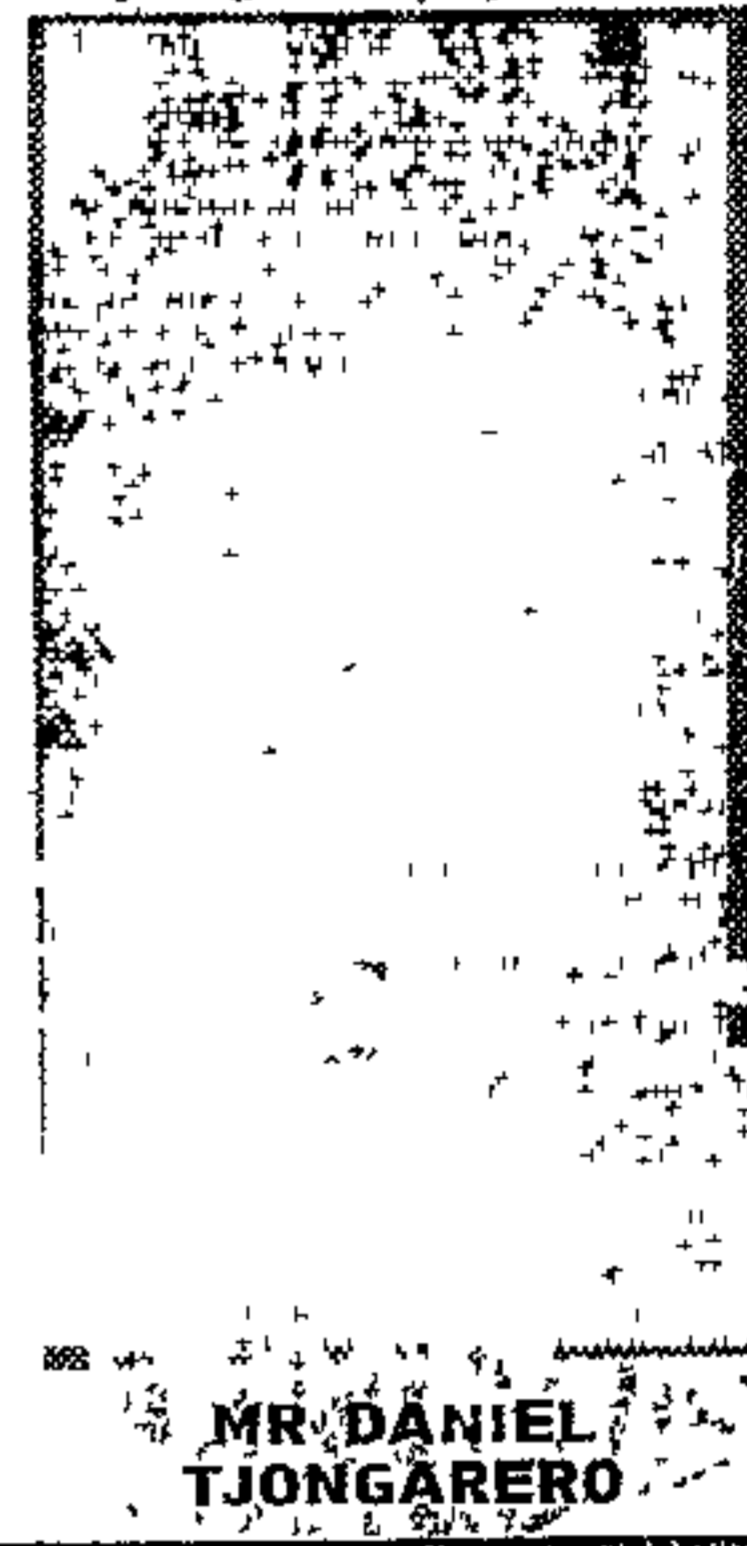
"I was compelled to write a statement relating to my political activities I was taken back to Oshakati and made to look at the corpses of people whom security Police claimed had been killed by a landmine.

"One of the police officers also threatened that he would work with me in the week to come, by which I understood that I would be subjected to physical assault and deprivation."

The Administrator-General's office declined to comment at this stage.

"We have not seen Mr Tjongarero's statement nor heard the Security Police version yet," a spokesman said.

The police chief in the territory, Brigadier Vic Verster, denied that the police were guilty of any irregularities.



MR DANIEL TJONGARERO

(h) Nats form SWA 'Front' party

WINDHOEK. — The National Party executive in SWA launched a political front to contest the forthcoming election in the territory, Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the party, said here yesterday.

Addressing a press conference, Mr Du Plessis said the front was called "Die Aksiefront vir die Behoud van Turnhalle Beginsels (Aktur) (Action Front for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles)."

The Front was being

initiated by the National Party and the NP executive would initially act as the inaugurating body

The decision to form the Front was taken at a meeting of the party executive on Monday.

Mr Du Plessis said he did not wish to speculate, at this stage, with which political parties or groups the Front would be formed.

The National Party was aware of dissatisfaction among certain groups about deviations from the original

Turnhalle draft constitution, he said.

This was an obvious reference to changes to the draft constitution envisaged by the Republican Party of Mr Dirk Mudge and the then Democratic Turnhalle Alliance with black and brown political parties among the groups represented at the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference.

Mr Du Plessis said the National Party alliance envisaged a political coalition between population groups, but it would not be party-political. — Sapa

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Swapo man claims police forced him to resign

Cape Times

7/12/77

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WINDHOEK. — The deputy chairman of Swapo in South West Africa, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, alleged here yesterday he had been forced to sign a document resigning his position.

He said the security police had intimidated him by showing him the bodies of people who had allegedly died in a landmine explosion.

In a statement, he said he wished to repudiate his resignation from Swapo because he had never intended to resign.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA, Brigadier Victor Verster, denied the allegations, saying they were not true.

"Any allegation made by Mr Tjongarero about any alleged police irregularities are absolutely and entirely devoid of all truth," Brigadier Verster said.

Mr Tjongarero said he and other Swapo executives were detained in Ovambo at the end of last week, and they had been taken to security police headquarters at Oshakati.

All have been released except one man who is still in custody.

Solitary confinement

Mr Tjongarero alleged he had been compelled, through intimidation by the security police, to write a document on his political activities.

"In particular, an attempt was made to intimidate me on account of my membership of Swapo," he said.

He had been taken to Ondangwa where he had been put in a "metal cell" and warned that he would remain there in solitary confinement till the completion of the investigation, he said.

He was not told what the investigation was about.

He and other members of the Swapo executive, Mrs Martha Ford and Mr Tauno Hätuikulipi, had been taken to security police headquarters at Oshakati after their

Continued on page 2

Police forced him — claim

CT 7/12/77 (225)

Continued from page 1

detention at 5pm on Friday.

"I and my colleagues were compelled to remain standing for two hours," he said.

"I was then separated from them and compelled to sit on the floor in a position of great discomfort."

He alleged he had been subjected to a "barrage of threats, insults and interrogation by members of the security police. This lasted until 3 o'clock on Saturday morning.

"I was compelled to write a statement about my political activities," he said. "I was taken back to Oshakati and forced to look at corpses of persons whom the security police claimed had been killed by a landmine."

"One of the officers also threatened that he would 'work with me' during the next

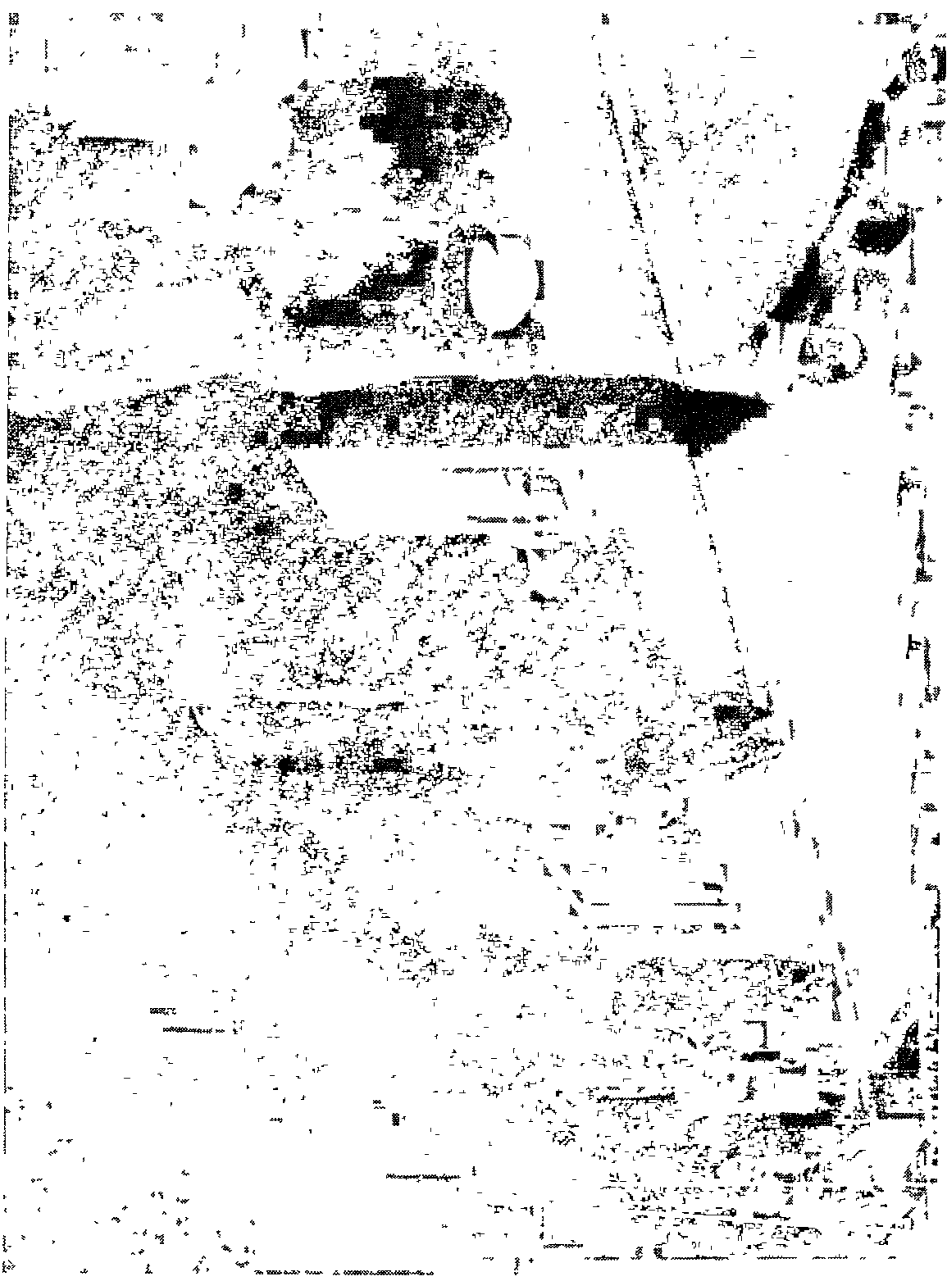
week, by which I understood I would be subjected to physical assault and deprivation," Mr Tjongarero said.

The culmination of the consistent treatment by way of his capture, menace, threats and unrelenting interrogation focused upon my Swapo activities was to produce a state of disorientation in which I signed a document, tendering my resignation from my office of deputy chairman of Swapo of Namibia.

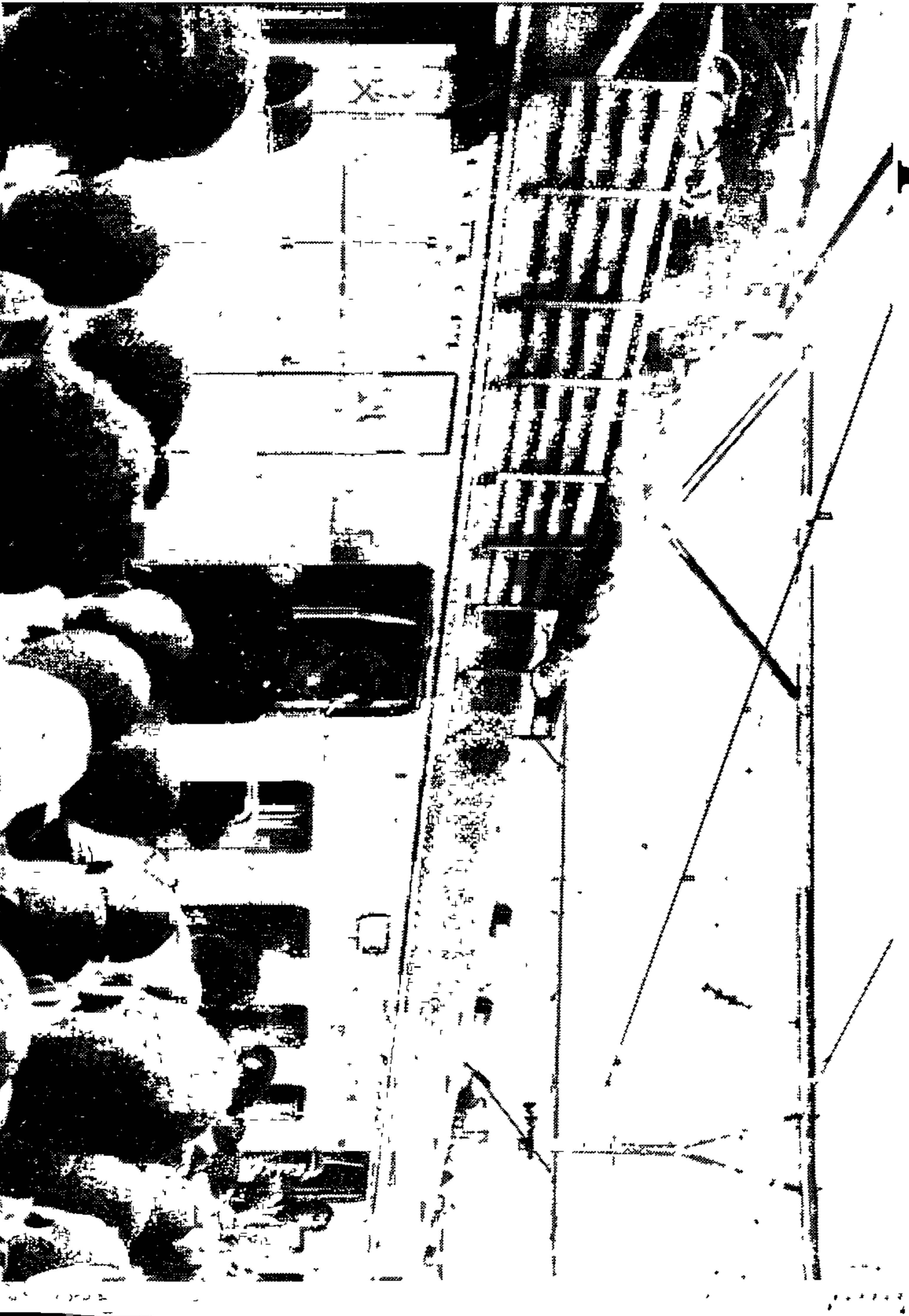
"I repudiate this resignation as it is not and never has been my intention to step down from my post in an organization which historically and still today strives for democratic participation of all people in Namibia, irrespective of race," he said — Sapa

(336)

Death ends a roof-top ride to work



Nhlazane station, Soweto, yesterday morning people hang from the train's sides and cram the gaps between coaches.



This man has taken his last ride — he was electrocuted while travelling on the coach roof

Pictures: PETER MAGUANE

Police tell of

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20 M 8/12/77

Tjongarero arrest

WINDHOEK — The Security Police chief in South West Africa, Colonel Koos Myburgh, said at a Press conference in Windhoek yesterday that the deputy-chairman of Swapo in the territory, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, had himself written that he rejected Swapo's deeds of terror and would in future devote himself to church affairs.

The conference dealt with the detention of Mr Tjongarero in Owambo last week, and his allegations after his release earlier this week, that he had been intimidated into resigning his position with Swapo.

Col Myburgh handed journalists a 22-page memorandum, in Mr Tjongarero's handwriting, and signed by him at Oshakati, Owambo, on December 5.

In his statement, Col Myburgh said Mr Tjongarero had been detained for

questioning at Onandjokwe in terms of proclamation A G 9 on December 2.

Early next day, Mr Tjongarero was transferred to Odangwa in Owambo.

He was given stationery to write out a statement should he choose to do so," Col Myburgh said.

Later, he was taken back to Oshakati where he was questioned by Colonel Willem Schoon, the head of the Security Police in Owambo. While he was questioning Mr Tjongarero, Col Schoon was told of a landmine explosion nearby, in which a number of Ovambos had been killed and injured, Col Myburgh said.

Col Schoon's services were needed there, and when he offered Mr Tjongarero the opportunity of accompanying him, the offer was willingly accepted, Col Myburgh said.

"When he saw the bodies of the landmine vic-

tims Tjongarero was visibly moved and deeply touched (angedaan) and of his own free will he helped offload the victims," Col Myburgh said.

This was proved by the pictures taken of him at the time and handed to the Press, Col Myburgh said.

Mr Tjongarero then talked to two men, "rehabilitated terrorists".

He later said he wished to see Col Schoon urgently, Col Myburgh said.

On December 4, Mr Tjongarero handed Col Schoon extensive, handwritten notes, but said he would complete them that afternoon. Permission for this was granted, Col Myburgh said.

Mr Tjongarero talked to two men, "rehabilitated terrorists".

"After the talk, Tjongarero told Col Schoon that it had been an absolute revelation to him," Col Myburgh said.

Mr Tjongarero handed his completed handwritten memorandum to Col Schoon at Oshakati on December 5.

Among the points in Mr Tjongarero's memorandum were his rejection of Swapo's "deeds of terror".

He also said nobody had forced him physically or psychologically during his detention to say anything and he had been well-treated by the Security Police during his detention.

He said he would in future concentrate on church affairs and would play a moderate role in politics.

Meanwhile the Swapo office in London in a telegram this week called on the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council, the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and the Organisation of African Unity to condemn "the illegal detention" of Mr Tjongarero. — Sapa.

Troops kill

2 terrorists near Angola

WINDHOEK — Two terrorists, believed to be members of a group who killed an Ovambo, Mr Filipso Josia on Monday night, have been shot dead by Security Forces in northern South West Africa, a spokesman at Windhoek Defence headquarters announced yesterday.

The murder of Mr Josia was reported by Ovambos living near Oshikango on the Angola border.

A follow-up operation was launched and two terrorists were killed in an exchange of fire, the spokesman said.

The Security Forces' success was mainly due to the fact that the terrorists had been reported by local people, he added.

Meanwhile, at Khomasdal, near Windhoek, the Western countries in the United Nations Security Council were accused yesterday of negotiating the downfall of SWA by demanding the withdrawal of South African troops.

Mr Andrew Kloppers, leader of the ruling Labour Party in the elected Coloured Council, made the accusation at the opening of the council's seventh session.

The withdrawal of SA

troops would leave a vacuum that could not be filled and it might result in "a minority government such as Swapo" taking over in the territory as was the case in Angola, Mr Kloppers said.

"We dare not commit national suicide by making concessions to the West," he said.

He believed leaders in SWA should have gone ahead with the installation of a provisional government.

By agreeing to shelve the provisional government, the initiative on the future of the territory had passed from SWA to the Western countries, Mr Kloppers added.

During its current session the Coloured Council will consider a draft constitution for a fully fledged, second-tier legislature for the coloureds of SWA.

At present, the council operates on an advisory basis only, and consists of six elected members and five appointed members.

The powers of the council will now be increased and if the draft constitution is approved, it will become a fully-fledged legislative assembly, probably consisting of 18 members.

Is he martyr — OR liar?

Star
8/12/77
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full knowledge that I will be labelled as a sell-out and puppet I am only a puppet of my own conscience"

The chief of the security police in Owambo, Colonel W F Schoon, questioned him in Oshakati on December 3. In the course of interrogation, Colonel Schoon received a report that blacks had been killed and injured in a landmine explosion.

Eagerly accepted

"Colonel Schoon offered Tjongarero the opportunity to accompany him," said the Press release. "Tjongarero eagerly accepted the invitation."

Mr Tjongarero was said to have been "clearly moved and agitated" when he saw the dead and injured. He helped "of his own volition" to unload the injured from a vehicle.

Subsequently he showed Colonel Schoon the notes he was writing. Colonel Schoon asked Mr Tjongarero if he wanted to talk to two ex-terrorists. Again the Press release said Mr Tjongarero accepted "eagerly."

He was allowed to talk in private to Mr Gabriel Mutumbulua and Mr Timoteus Amupolo, the rehabilitated terrorists, for periods of 40 and 10 minutes respectively.

'Absolute revelation'

After the discussions Mr Tjongarero was said to have told Colonel Schoon that "it had been an absolute revelation to him."

On the day of his release he gave Colonel Schoon his handwritten statement.

In the handwritten statement Mr Tjongarero traced his life as a schoolboy, university student and political activist. He described tensions within Swapo from the time he joined the organisation.

Even when he was elected secretary for information and publicity of Swapo in 1975, he said in

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The strange case of Mr Daniel Tjongarero — his detention, his resignation as deputy-chairman of the South West Africa People's Organisation, his retraction — is no nearer solution after the release of official documents.

Whether he is a victim of political repression or a traitor to the "liberation struggle" he is the subject of a controversy with international implications and probably the loneliest man in the mandated territory.

His credibility as a leader, his future in politics and possibly his life are at stake. But the ramifications are much wider.

If his arrest was part of a conspiracy to intimidate and discredit him it would raise grave doubts about the sincerity of South Africa in its preparations for free and fair elections, a task entrusted to the Administrator-General as "neutral arbiter."

These are the facts

The facts are:

● Mr Tjongarero was held for interrogation in Owambo from December 2 to 5.

● In detention he was shown the victims of a landmine explosion and allowed to talk to two men described as rehabilitated terrorists.

● He wrote and signed a statement in which he said he would resign from Swapo with immediate effect.

● After his release he returned to Windhoek, where he lives and works to "repudiate" the statement and withdraw his resignation.

Yesterday the security

police released two documents in response to his repudiation.

The first was a photocopy of a 22-page handwritten statement attributed to Mr Tjongarero. The second was a Press release which incorporated the text of his alleged letter of resignation.

In the handwritten statement Mr Tjongarero declared, "Nobody forced me physically or psychologically to say anything." He added that the security police had treated him "pleasantly" and he was "still at all my senses" (sic).

Different story

In his subsequent repudiation he told a rather different story, although he did not allege physical torture. He only feared physical assault and deprivation.

He alleged that the security police had subjected him to "discomfort, menace, threats and unrelenting intimidation" which reduced him to 'a

state of disorientation in which I signed a document."

He alleged prolonged interrogation while he was forced to sit on the floor "in a position of acute discomfort."

In his repudiation Mr Tjongarero made no mention of certain statements attributed to him in the handwritten document. He merely alleged that he had been forced to resign as deputy chairman of Swapo.

Resignation letter

The letter of resignation, as the security police quoted it in their Press release, read as follows:

"I would like to tender my resignation for the following reasons:

(A) I have assured myself — through talks with ex-Swapo guerillas and members — of the senseless killings of civilians and I don't want to be party to this.

(B) I have convinced myself of the undemocratic and marxist leanings of Swapo, which make a mockery of justice and democracy.

"Thanking you with the

HAS BROUGHT NO NEARER A SOLUTION TO THE TJONGARERO MYSTERY



Swapo's vice-chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero (second from left) assisting an Owambo allegedly wounded in a landmine explosion at the weekend. The picture was issued by the security police

the statement, he was already trying to withdraw from politics as "the whole set-up was confusing me"

He said he was "getting tired of the internal problems among groups and parties in the country."

In addition his colleagues were dissatisfied with his handling of the Press. He was told he was becoming "too soft"

"The truth of the matter is that I was frustrated," he said "The slogans had begun to sound outdated and hollow."

The assassination of the Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas in 1975, shocked him "out of my wits" and his mind "didn't want to believe it"

Torn between his family and politics and under pressure from his colleagues, he saw a "last hope" in the western initiative for a peaceful settlement, thinking the internal leadership would be brought into the talks.

On its own

Instead the Western envoys met the external leadership on its own, "which showed that we were merely here as functionaries, that we were not indispensable."

After his arrest in Owambo, the handwritten statement said, he told the police that neither he nor the 10 others held with him had any ulterior

motives for their visit to the homeland.

After his discussions with the security police and ex-terrorists, he had come to the conclusion that he was "a captive of my own conscience."

He had joined Swapo to make a peaceful contribution towards a settlement for the territory. He wanted to serve the country with his education. He never had ambitions to become a leader. He supported Democratic principles

He could not tolerate racism, whether it was white or black. He could not demand human rights for himself and deny them to others.

He was for peace and against violence.

"I have become aware of the senseless murders committed by Swapo," he said "I don't want to be party to this. If this is the liberation we are fighting for . . . I am tendering my resignation immediately"

"I am not a protagonist of violence and I condemn it in all its forms"

He expressed a fear in the handwritten statement that he would be "putting my neck on a block" if he spoke out without the support of his executive.

Certain atrocities on the part of Swapo were not part of a fight for liberation but "a manifestation of the animalistic instinct of barbarism"

When he telephoned Lusaka and London for information on such subjects, the external leadership blamed South African security forces for the atrocities

He declared that he wanted to "leave the mean and dirty game of politics to the politicians." He wanted to begin studies in jurisprudence and to continue his service to the church where he would be "a moderating factor"

Questions remain

If he wrote the statement voluntarily, as the security police claim,

how did he come to crack so easily? What made him change his mind after his release? Did he fear reprisals from Swapo?

Was the whole thing a plot?

If he was forced to write the statement, as he claims, what were the motives of the security police? Simply to discredit Mr Tjongarero? Or to destroy Swapo?

On what grounds were Mr Tjongarero and his colleagues held — at the very moment western countries were discussing a settlement with South Africa?

Judgment on all of these questions must be reserved until further evidence comes to light.

If it ever does.

NEW YORK — A draft resolution, proposing that SWA/Namibia be granted immediate membership as a sovereign state in all United Nations specialised agencies was presented to the General Assembly yesterday

The proposal is that the UN Council for Namibia, which is regarded by the General Assembly as the legitimate government of the territory, should represent it on the UN agencies.

Specifically included in the draft resolution are proposals that SWA/Namibia be granted immediate membership on the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Court of Justice, although all other UN specialised agencies also fall under the basic provisions of the document

The resolution follows the almost unnoticed admission of SWA/Namibia

Star 8/12/77

UN call for SWA 'sovereign' status

22,5

Hugh Robertson, The Star Bureau, New York

— in the form of the UN Council for Namibia — to the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation on November 14 in Rome

This step, Third World diplomats claim, set a precedent for the admission of SWA/Namibia to all other agencies even though the territory is not a sovereign state or even a member of the UN itself

Nobody is quite sure what brought on yesterday's proposal, but speculation among some Western UN delegates is that the idea stems from a sense of crisis in Swapo

and the Council for Namibia

The Council for Namibia — really a collection of Swapo-approved UN officials — realises that with the independence of SWA/Namibia now clearly on the horizon, the future of the council is in doubt

ENTRENCH

And Swapo realises that it might well be left in the cold after free elections in the territory

Both organisations, therefore, are seeking to entrench themselves ahead of independence by finding influential jobs

for their favoured officials within the international framework, or so the argument goes.

With the enormous automatic majority enjoyed by Third World countries in the General Assembly, yesterday's proposal is expected to be approved.

But after independence, the elected Government of Namibia would be free to replace the UN-designated representatives on UN specialised agencies — if it chose to come into such open conflict with the overwhelming majority of the General Assembly.

Swapo executive

DD 9/12/77 225

backs Tjongarero

JOHANNESBURG — Swapo's national executive will issue a statement today supporting its internal leader, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, and condemning the actions of Security Police in Owambo

The national treasurer, Mr Tauno Hatikuli, said last night that Mr Tjongarero remained Swapo's deputy chairman despite Security Police evidence indicating that he had resigned during his detention from December 2 to 5

"Mr Tjongarero was elected by the Namibian people and if he tenders

his resignation it would be to them and not the Security Police. We support him completely," he said

In a press conference in Windhoek on Wednesday, Col Koos Myburgh produced a 22-page document allegedly written by Mr Tjongarero, in which he said "I have become aware of the senseless murders committed by Swapo. I don't want to be party to this. If this is the liberation we are fighting for I am tendering my resignation immediately"

— DDC

Swapo official backed

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The national executive of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) has exonerated its deputy-chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, from blame for a critical statement he wrote while in detention in Owambo.

It fully supported him in a statement released in Windhoek today and described him as a brilliant and excellent leader.

In his statement to the Security Police, Mr Tjongarero said he would resign from Swapo in protest against its "senseless" violence and its "undemocratic and marxist leanings."

After his release he repudiated the statement and alleged it was made as a "culmination of discomfort, menace, threats and unrelenting intimidation."

The secretary for youth in Swapo, Mr Ezriel Taapopi, said today his group stood behind Mr Tjongarero and accepted his explanation.

Soldier victim planned to wed

star 9/12/77

3 ²²⁵ die in

skirmish

Own Correspondent

Cape Town

Three South African soldiers — including a Boland rugby player — died in a clash with terrorists near the SWA/Namibia-Angola border yesterday.

A statement released by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today said it was not known what the terrorist losses were.

The South African soldiers who died were Sergeant Johannes Cornelius Badenhorst (28), of Hlobane, Natal; Lance-Corporal Christiaan Rudolf Kotze (23), of Klipfontein Street, Vredenburg, Cape, and Rifleman Johannes Hendrik Petrus Kruger (25), of Beyers Street, Kroonstad.

Sergeant Badenhorst and Rifleman Kruger were married.

The statement said: "Drag marks were later found in the area, indicating that some terrorists may have been killed or wounded."

The terrorists fled across the border into Angola "as usual".

"It is known that the tactic of the terrorists is to strike quickly and then to flee to safety across the border," the statement said.

Details of the skirmish were not released.

A senior army officer asked whether the men were killed in an ambush, said: "At this stage, we just don't know."

Bright career

He could not say whether South African forces launched a "hot pursuit" operation into Angola.

Lance-Corporal Kotze was due back from the operational area on December 23, and was due to be married early in the new year, to Glanwilliam schoolteacher Miss Bettie van Zyl. He had bought a house.

He was one of three children of Mr and Mrs Frikkie Kotze of Vredenburg.

Nicknamed "Dauga" he was today described as "a young man who had a bright rugby career." He played four matches for Boland and was one of

To Page 3, Col 10

Soldiers killed

▶▶ From page 1

the stars in his home town's rugby team.

In 1973, he captained the Boland side during the Craven Schools Rugby Week.

Boland rugby coach Mr Piet van Wyk said "This comes as a tremendous shock to me. His death is a blow to rugby in the Boland and he will be missed."

Sergeant Badenhorst was a popular company sergeant-major and was employed as an electrician with Hlobane Colliery.

He leaves his wife Marietjie and two young children, Leon (3) and Wouter, not yet a year old.

A keen rugby player and cricketer, he also held a black belt for judo.

Sergeant Badenhorst was also due to leave the operational area on December 23 to be home for Christmas after a two-month stint.

EDM 9/12/77

Bound man

225

shot dead

An Oshana man, Mr. Mahoeks Mashukit, was shot dead by terrorists of Oukalunga Owambo, after he had been tied to a tree, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said in Windhoek yesterday.

A group of 10 or 14 terrorists approached the man's village in the early hours of Tuesday and took him prisoner.

He was tied to a tree and shot three times, the spokesman said.

**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No R. 2509

9 December 1977

**AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS OF THE
EKULIKO KAVANGO LIMITED AND OWAMBO
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED**

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 26 of the Promotion of the Economic Development of Bantu Homelands Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968), I, Michiel Coenraad Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development hereby amend the regulations contained in the Schedules to Government Notices R 1069 and R. 1070, dated 25 June 1976, by the substitution in regulation 14 of the said regulations for the word "six" of the word "four"

M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 2509

9 Desember 1977

**WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES VAN DIE
EKULIKO KAVANGO BEPERK EN OWAMBO-
ONTWIKKELINGSKORPORASIE BEPERK**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 26 van die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Bantoe-tuislande, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968), wysig ek, Michiel Coenraad Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, hierby die regulasies vervat in die Bylaes van Goewermentskennisgewings R 1069 en R 1070, gedateer 25 Junie 1976, deur in regulasie 14 van bedoelde regulasies die woord "ses" deur die woord "vier" te vervang

M. C. BOTHA, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling

Swapo exonerate 'brilliant' leader

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Executive of the South West Africa People's Organisation has exonerated its deputy chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, from blame for a critical statement he wrote while in detention in Ovambo-land.

In a statement released here today, it fully supported him and described him as a brilliant and excellent leader.

In his statement to the Security Police, Mr Tjongarero said he would resign from Swapo in protest against its 'senseless' violence and its 'undemocratic and Marxist leanings.'

After his release, he repudiated the statement and alleged that it was made as 'culmination of discomfort, menace, threats and unrelenting intimidation.'

UNANIMOUS

The secretary for youth in Swapo, Mr Ezriel Taapopi, said the management committee had decided unanimously to stand behind Mr Tjongarero. It accepted his explanation.

It is common knowledge that the Security Police use all kinds of methods to force detainees to do things they

would not normally do,' he said.

The national treasurer of Swapo, Mr Tauno Hatukulipi, said on behalf of the management committee that the police had attempted character assassination against Mr Tjongarero. It had been abortive.

'Comrade Tjongarero was elected to this post of responsibility because of his ability to lead us in our liberation struggle at this crucial stage,' said Mr Hatukulipi.

'DIRTY TACTICS'

'These dirty tactics of the enemy to try to discredit him in the eyes of the suffering masses are but the last kicks of a dying horse.'

The masses were too aware politically to be fooled by such desperate tricks.

Mr Hatukulipi said the detention of Mr Tjongarero and 10 others was part of a pattern of repressive action against Swapo.

The white rulers were living in a fools' paradise if they thought they could cause division and confusion among the people.

The removal of leaders through detention and even execution would never adversely affect the liberation struggle, because Swapo believed in collective leadership.

3 SA soldiers killed

KDM 10/12/77

225

PRETORIA. — Three South African soldiers died in a skirmish with terrorists in the operational area near the South West Africa-Angola border early on Thursday morning. Defence Headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday.

The South African soldiers who died were Sergeant Johannes Cornelius Badenhorst, 28, of House

74, PO Hlobané, Natal, Lance Corporal Christiaan Rudolf Kotze, 23, of 32 Klipfontein Street, Vredenburg, Cape and Rifleman Johannes Hendrik Petrus Kruger, 25, of 10 Beyers Street, Kroonstad

Sergeant Badenhorst and Rifleman Kruger were married

The statement by Defence Headquarters said it

was not known what terrorist losses were. There were, however, several drag marks next to the tracks of the terrorists "who fled as usual, over the border," the statement said.

"It is known that the tactic of the terrorists is to strike quickly and then flee to safety across the border," the statement said. — Sapa

Swapo slams the SP

RDM 10/12/77

225

By GEOFF DALGLISH
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SWAPO'S national executive yesterday accused the Security Police of the "shameful character assassination" of its internal leader, Mr Daniel Tjongarero.

A statement issued in Windhoek and signed by Swapo's national treasurer, Mr Tauno Hatikuliti, alleged that:

- Schoolchildren who attended Swapo's public rally in Owambo on October 9 this year had been detained and tortured

- The department of Water Affairs in Oshakati fired "Comrade Skinny Hlundwa, the original chairman of Swapo in northern Namibia," because he refused to sign a statement refuting claims made at

the rally

- Swapo radio transmissions were "jammed"

- The South African authorities had resorted to "dirty tactics" to discredit Mr Tjongarero

The statement adds. "If the Boers believe they can cause division and confusion among the Namibian masses by embarking on this shameful character assassination then they are living in a fool's paradise"

But no more light is shed on the controversial case of Mr Tjongarero signing a resignation while in detention and subsequently repudiating it.

At a Press conference in Windhoek on Wednesday, Colonel Koos Myburgh of the Security Police, produced a 22-page document allegedly written by Mr Tjongarero in which he

tendered his resignation as Swapo's deputy chairman

Mr Tjongarero has claimed that he signed the document during his detention after Security Police had "produced a state of disorientation by way of discomfort, menace, threats and unrelenting intimidation"

"I repudiate this resignation as it is not and has never been my intention to step down from my post in an organisation which historically and still today strives for democratic participation of all people of Namibia, irrespective of race," he said.

Colonel Myburgh said yesterday he did not want to comment on the statement as he had not yet seen it.

Elifas accused 'spoke willingly'

WINDHOEK. — The accused in the Elifas murder trial, Mr Victor Nkandi, had voluntarily made a statement to the Security Police after his arrest in September, 1975, the Supreme Court, Windhoek, was told yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, was Lieutenant Gert Johannes Dippenaar, of the Cape Town Security Police, who headed the team that investigated the Elifas murder.

Mr Nkandi is charged

with the murder of Chief Filemon Elifas, the former Chief Minister of Owambo, and alternatively in terms of the Terrorism Act. He has pleaded not guilty to all charges.

During cross-examination, Lieut Dippenaar told the court Mr Nkandi had agreed to talk to the Security Police after he had been confronted with a small brown notebook which had contained his name.

Mr Nkandi had then voluntarily made a statement.

Mr Bryan O'Linn, for the defence, said he could not believe that a man would make a statement "willingly and voluntarily just because of this confrontation." Lieut Dippenaar disagreed.

Asked what had happened to the original notes, Mr Nkandi had made, Lieut Dippenaar said they had been destroyed, but he could not remember when.

"Well, I put it to you that, after the accused had made notes, you had then taken the notes and written out the statement and had then got him to sign it," Mr O'Linn said.

The court heard earlier that detainees had been asked to first make notes and then make statements.

The Elifas hearing has developed into a trial within a trial because of a dispute between the State and the defence over the admissibility of statements obtained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and its equivalent, Proclamation R17, as evidence in the trial. — Sapa

Problems behind the SWA talks

HENNIE SERFONTEIN

RDM 10/12/77 (225)

THE talks between South Africa and the five Western powers of the Security Council to find an internationally acceptable solution for the SWA/Namibian problem seem to be heading for an ultimate breakdown

South Africa, in the meantime, has been ready for some time with its alternative plan of an internal settlement. Preparations are quietly going ahead for the holding of free elections early in the New Year as the first step towards such a settlement

Mr Dirk Mudge, Deputy Leader of the Turnhalle Alliance, this week once again reiterated that the talks with the West could not go on for much longer and that elections should be called as soon as possible

The pending failure of the delicate nine-month negotiations should be seen against the background of some significant developments in the last few weeks. These include.

- The shock arrest of Mr Daniel Tjongarero, the Internal Swapo Leader, and a number of his executives in Owambo, the mysterious circumstances surrounding his alleged condemnation and resignation from Swapo while in Security Police detention, and his subsequent public retraction of this
- Lack of progress at the fourth round of talks in Pretoria last weekend, where South Africa made some "minor" modifications without weakening its position on a reduced but effective military presence
- Differences of opinion in the external wing of Swapo on the Western negotiations and some alleged problems with the MPLA Government in Angola.
- The apparent failure of secret South African diplomatic initiatives in Luanda to try to reach a direct "understanding" with the MPLA and the Cubans to use their influence with Swapo

The biggest blow to the negotiations was undoubtedly the untimely arrest of the Swapo leaders last Friday

In itself it would have had serious repercussions, complicating the negotiations and infuriating the hardline leadership of Swapo's external wing

But, the fact that it took place on the very day that the representatives of the Western Five and the SA Government were meeting in Pretoria for probably the most crucial stage of the protracted negotiations was a body blow from which negotiations may never recover

This played right into Swapo's hands. Even in normal circumstances it would have been difficult to obtain further concessions from Swapo on the acceptance of a South African military presence, but these arrests probably made it impossible.

Moreover, the Western delegates, jolted by the news on Sunday morning, were "angered and shocked". They were convinced it indicated that South Africa had adopted a new tough attitude and was now bent on going for an internal settlement

They believe South Africa's subtle strategy is aimed at engineering an eventual breakdown in the negotiations, with Swapo appearing to be the "guilty party"

The arrests took place at a time when the National Party, Mr Jannie de Wet, the Commissioner-General and senior officials of the Department of Bantu Administration, had strongly objected behind the scenes to the fact that the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, had allowed Swapo to hold meetings in Owambo

These hard-liners believe Swapo should be refused meetings as long as the war continues

I have been convinced from the outset that South Africa was involved in a two-pronged strategy — preparing for an internal settlement while at the same time participating in the Big Five negotiations for an international settlement

South Africa's main objective was an internationally acceptable solution — but not at any price

None of the South African concessions in any way weakened Pretoria's military, political and administrative control of SWA

Neither did they weaken the alternative objective of an internal settlement, brought about in a manner which would gain the sympathy, if not the recognition, of the West and some African states

At the Pretoria talks South Africa made some minor modifications, agreeing to a further reduction of troops and air bases, but in a way "not to endanger the safety of the inhabitants"

However, serious disagreement still exists on the method of UN control, even should Swapo accept a South African military presence

Swapo itself, I understand, has considerable problems. One faction believes the organisation should take the Western diplomatic initiative much more seriously. It agrees that Swapo's objective has always been to force South Africa to a conference table

But those closest to Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo President, believe armed struggle is the only answer and that no significant concessions should be made

It seems the differences are largely personal, with little ideological substance. Tribalism, with Ovambos dominating the organisation, is said to be an additional source of friction

These differences apparently came to a head in Luanda recently when Swapo's national executive met to decide its strategy on the Western initiative. The indication is that the hawks may be winning the day

Swapo has got two additional problems. The presence of Swapo members in "re-educational camps" in Zambia, and of Mr Andreas Shipanga and ten other Swapo leaders in a Dar Es Saalam jail, is embarrassing to the leadership

Furthermore, Swapo's relations with the MPLA Government in Luanda is said to be causing some problems

The MPLA apparently suspects that there may be some Swapo-Unita cooperation in the south of Angola. Although South Africa is allegedly giving aid to Unita, and the latter has been involved in some fighting with Swapo, it is now claimed that Swapo's access into Owambo can hardly take place without Unita's consent and cooperation

Unita is in control of large areas in the south

So far the MPLA and the Cubans have refused to respond to South African feelers in Luanda that it was in their interest to solve the Namibian problem, and that they should therefore persuade Swapo to be more reasonable

Much will depend on the outcome of talks between the Western Big Five and Nigeria this week. A Nigerian initiative backed by the Frontline states is the only thing that could still influence Swapo

The Nigerians are believed to be annoyed because Swapo is squandering its chances and not using the openings created by the Big Five's diplomatic initiatives

But after the Tjongarero affair this, too, seems to be a remote possibility.

• Allister Sparks is on leave and his weekly political column will resume in mid-January.

Star 12/12/77 (225)

SA will free detainees in SWA

South Africa has agreed to the release of political detainees in SWA/Namibia after a panel of jurists appointed by the United Nations had decided which people held in the territory are "political detainees" and which are not.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha said this on SABC-TV last night.

"It is agreed that we would release political detainees — we say 'so-called political detainees,' he said.

"The other side claims that all the people — also those sentenced by our courts for violations of existing laws — that they also are political detainees."

"We do not agree with that, but we have agreed that the UN Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim can appoint a panel of jurists consisting of four persons and that they would decide any disputes in this particular field."

SECURITY

Speaking of independence for SWA/Namibia, he said: "We have got to do our best to find a peaceful solution because the alternatives may be very catastrophic."

"For this reason we are continuing to try to find a reasonable solution without jeopardising the freedom of expression, the self-determination, the safety and security of the people of South West Africa."

"It was agreed that South Africa was committed to grant independence to SWA/Namibia before the end of next year."

"We are committed to an independence for South West Africa based on the territory as a whole, in other words — no fragmentation, no discrimination based on colour to be removed, a constitutional assembly to be elected by the inhabitants of the territory to decide on a constitution on the basis of one man one vote — Sapa."

Assault on Swapo youth alleged

225

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — An urgent application was brought before the Supreme Court in Windhoek today for an order restraining the police from assaulting Mr. Bernardus Petrus (21), a member of the Swapo Youth League.

Mr. Petrus was detained with 10 Swapo and church officials in Owambo at the beginning of December. All except Mr. Petrus were released.

The application was brought by Mr. Petrus's father. The Minister of Police, Mr. Kruger, and Colonel W. F. Schoon, the security police chief in Owambo, were cited as the respondents.

GOOD HEALTH

In a sworn statement, Mr. Franciscus Petrus (58), said that his son was in good health when he left for Owambo ten days ago.

According to Swapo's national treasurer, Mr. Tauno Hatinkulipi, Mr. Petrus was ill-treated by the police.

Mr. Hatinkulipi was one of the 10 who were released.

"I was shocked to see his face. It was swollen, especially about the eyes, which were puffy and red. It was obvious that he had been assaulted."

Mr. Petrus claimed his son was in danger of further ill-treatment, assaults and electric shock.

A medical doctor, Dr. Driva Kalliokoski, said in a statement that the injuries sustained by one of the detainees was consistent with the administration of electric shocks.

Cape Times 13/12/77

225

Tjongarero denies claim

Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — Swapo's internal leader, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, yesterday challenged the claim that he had "eagerly accepted" an invitation to accompany security police to see the victims of a landmine explosion.

"I don't think I had a choice," he said "We were on

our way to Oshakati during my detention and the bodies were brought there by helicopter.

"I was told there were two dead and two injured. They said "Now you can see what Swapo is doing"

He admitted that he had written a document in which he tendered his resignation as Swapo's deputy chairman, but

insisted "I repudiate everything except the biographical details and my abhorrence of violence from any side"

In the statement he referred to "senseless murders committed by Swapo"

All allegations of irregularities by the police have been denied by the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier H V Verster

ARGUS 13/12/77 (225)

SWA ends Bantu education system

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Bantu education system is to be abolished in South West Africa from the beginning of next year.

The Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice M. Steyn, announced in Oshakati yesterday that a national syllabus would be introduced for pupils of all population groups.

In a speech to the Ovambo Cabinet the Ovambo Legislative Council and tribal leaders, he said much could be done to bring the races closer together, for the sake of the youth and the future.

The deputy-president of the nine-organisation Namibia National Front,

Mr Hitjevi Vei, said: "On the face of it, it sounds like a good move. But standards will not be the same until schools are desegregated."

The national treasurer of the revolutionary South West Africa People Organisation, Mr Tauno Hatukulipi, said: "Different kinds of patriotism were taught in the separate schools for various races. This would in the end cause friction."

Mr Hatukulipi said the announcement did not impress Swapo as it was just another improvement.

The changes will affect

an estimated 170,000 children in schools under control of the SWA Administration, the Department of Bantu Education, the Department of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations and various homeland governments.

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said he had no objection in principle with the projected changes. They were in line with Turnhalle proposals for a uniform education system under a department of national education.

1/11/77
14/12/77 (222)

Walvis mayor comes to join the province

Staff Reporter

THE Mayor of Walvis Bay, Mr. Nico Retief, yesterday attended the opening of the Cape Provincial Council — for the first session to control the South African enclave in the middle of the South West African coast.

Walvis Bay has always belonged to South Africa but the area was administered by South West Africa from 1922. On September 1 this year administration was transferred to the Cape Province.

'Stepchild of the Cape'

Mr Retief said in an interview he had been uncertain what the reaction would be to the "stepchild of the Cape Province"

The CPA had been very understanding. "There is every indication that officials are aware of our requirements."

Mr Retief said the change of administration was for the good of Walvis Bay and South West Africa. Both countries would be assured of a stable little portion of land during the changes in South West Africa.

There was a possibility that the Prime Minister would place Walvis Bay under South West African administration in about 15 years when the new government had proved itself, Mr Retief said.

Schools and hospitals

The priorities for Walvis Bay were independent schools and hospitals. There was an Afrikaans medium school but large numbers of English and German pupils had to depend on South African and South West African schools.

Mr Retief said he had the assurance of the CPA that Walvis Bay would retain its legal rights and privileges. Laws could be changed as long as they were under the broad principles of South African government.

The Sea-Shore Act, for example, allowed Walvis Bay authorities to ask for apartheid laws to be applied to Walvis Bay beaches. "But the Walvis Bay municipality will not ask for such laws."

There has been confusion about the future economic state of Walvis Bay. The possibility of it becoming a duty-free port would mean businessmen could import raw materials and manufacture them into secondary products, duty free. Only when the goods entered South Africa would they be liable to customs charges.

Mr Retief said Walvis Bay would remain part of the greater South West African economic set-up. There still had to be "compromises and arrangements" about customs duties.

Court 'no' to Swapo man's move against SAP

STAR 13/12/77

225

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — An urgent application to prevent the South African Police from assaulting a detained Swapo official, Mr Bernardus Petrus (21), was turned down in the Supreme Court here today.

Mr Justice Hart, with the Judge President Mr Justice Badenhorst concurring, said he was relying heavily on a statement made by a magistrate who visited Mr Petrus several days after an alleged assault.

The magistrate, Mr C F Pretorius, said Mr Petrus had no complaints and showed no sign of injury.

CONTRADICTORY

During judgment it was brought to the court's attention that Mr Petrus had subsequently made another statement which contradicted the earlier one.

Judge Hart held that Mr Petrus would be afforded adequate protection if a magistrate visited him once a week.

The Security Police chief in Owambo, Colonel W F Schoon, told the court he was prepared to allow such visits.

The judge warned, however, that the court would not tolerate any abuse of power by the police.

Mr Petrus was detained with 10 other Swapo and church officials in Owambo at the beginning of this month. All except Mr Petrus had been released.

He is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. No reasons have been given for his detention.

Counsel for Mr Petrus indicated that he intended appealing against the court's finding. The application for leave to appeal will be made tomorrow.

Mr D. Sognot, instructed by Lorentz and Bone, appeared for Mr Petrus. Mr J. Botha appeared for the police.

STAR 13/12/77

225

Terror swoop on wedding

Seven wedding guests were abducted by terrorists in the Ombalandu Tribal Trust Area in Owambo yesterday, SABC-TV reported last night.

Armed terrorists surrounded their captives during a wedding party before calling them by name and forcing them across the border into Angola.

In June this year, senior headman Petrus Neumbo was abducted from the same area, and later, another man was forced by Swapo terrorists to cross the border.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor K Ndjoba, has again appealed to residents of the area to report any enemy movements to the Security Forces immediately—Sapa.

STAR 13/12/77

225

SWA to scrap Bantu Education

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Bantu Education system is to be abolished in SWA/Namibia from the beginning of next year

The Administrator General of the mandated territory, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn announced in the Owambo town of Oshakati yesterday that a national syllabus would be introduced for pupils of all population groups

The changes will affect an estimated 170 000 children in schools under control of the SWA Administration, the Department of Bantu Education, the Department of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations and various homeland governments.

Politically, the announcement got a mixed reception

NO OBJECTION

The chairman of the democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said he had no objection, in principle, with the projected changes. They were in line with Turnhalle proposals for a uniform education system under a Department of National Education.

The deputy-president of the nine-organisation Namibia National Front, Mr Hitjevi-Ven, said: "On the face of it, it sounds like a good move. But standards will not be the same until schools are desegregated."

The national treasurer of the revolutionary South West Africa People's organisation, Mr Tauno Hatukulipi, said: "Different

schools for various races. This would, in the end, cause friction."

NOT IMPRESSED

Mr Hatukulipi said the announcement did not impress Swapo as it was "just another improvement." The main issue was the struggle for "the total liberation of Namibia from foreign domination."

"What matters is that Namibians should be able to take their own decisions without foreign interference," he said. "This applies to education as much as to anything else."

In a speech to the Owambo Cabinet, the Owambo Legislative Council and tribal leaders, Mr Justice Steyn said much could be done to bring the races closer together, for the sake of the youth and the future.

Tjongarero arrest was police action — Steyn

Cape Times 14/12/77 225

WINDHOEK. — The detention and subsequent release of Mr Daniel Tjongarero, deputy chairman of Swapo, had been the result of police action and had not been ordered by him, the Administrator-General for SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said in Ovambo on Monday.

The text of the speech to the Ovambo Cabinet, tribal leaders and members of the Ovambo Legislative Council at Oshakati was released here yesterday. Mr Justice Steyn is at present on an official tour of the northern territories.

Referring to intimidation and abductions in northern SWA/Namibia, Mr Steyn said: "I can tell you this. I am going to do my best to ensure that intimidation, terrorism (vreesaanjaery) and abductions are eradicated."

"Firstly, I wish to appeal to those responsible for these deeds to desist," he said.

Being guided

Such actions were no longer necessary in SWA/Namibia, where the country and its people were being guided towards peaceful independence.

"I ask those who kill and wound people unlawfully on the border and in this area (Ovambo) to consider that there are too few people here to destroy and waste human material," he said.

Opportunities had been created for all political parties to take part peacefully in an election.

"I also wish to say to Swapo — which has foreign armed forces with which it wishes to free the country — that armed liberation is unnecessary."

"You have the opportunity, together with all the other parties, to gain peaceful independence. I say lay down the sword and take up the polling paper."

Referring to the detention

of Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Mr Justice Steyn said: "The case of Mr Tjongarero who has been detained here and released was the result of action by the police alone. This had nothing to do with the political campaign."

The same

"This did not take place as the result of my orders and in spite of the detention the freedom of politics and political campaigns is still the same today as it was two or three weeks ago."

He realized Swapo planned another political meeting in Ovambo later this month.

"I appeal to you. Let them meet in peace and I appeal to Swapo. Come in peace and act and conduct yourselves within the limits of the law."

Mr Steyn emphasized that those who did not wish to take part in an election for a constituent assembly would not prevent such an election.

"Everybody is going to get an opportunity... and an equal opportunity... to take part," he said. "Those who decide not to participate will do so because they, themselves, have decided not to do so."

All groups

Referring to legislation which had been repealed, such as pass laws, the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act, Mr Justice Steyn said he had decided to repeal separate Bantu education in the territory.

From January, all population groups in the territory would be "educated under one, countrywide curriculum."

There had, in the past, been continuous objections to the system of education based on race.

"To bring the different population groups closer together and to make them feel that they belong to a single nation, I have decided

to do away with Bantu education.

"From the beginning of next year, all population groups will be educated according to one countrywide curriculum," Mr Justice Steyn said.

Implementation of the new system would be from the beginning of the new school year in January.

"Educationists of all population groups have already considered it and will convene next year at the beginning of the school term to decide exactly how the system will be implemented."

All teachers

The new system could not be implemented recklessly. The services of all teachers would be used to prevent

disruption of studies, he said.

Referring to the talks of SWA/Namibia between South Africa and the West, Mr Justice Steyn said the machinery had been created for a peaceful transition to independence.

It was now up to the inhabitants of the territory to initiate a political campaign and to reach independence in that way.

"Politics must now be practised (bedryf) actively, but peacefully at all levels by the people of this territory," Mr Justice Steyn said.

"One thing is certain: The future of this country will be decided in the political field — and not on the battlefield," — Sapa

WINDHOEK — Bantu education in South West Africa will be scrapped, and all schoolchildren will be educated under one curriculum from January next year

The Administrator-General for the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn, announced in a speech to Ovambo leaders in Oshakati on Monday that this was his latest decision in the move away from race discrimination

The pass laws, the immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act have already been repealed

From January, all population groups in the territory would be "educated under one, countrywide curriculum," he said

There had, in the past, been continuous objections to the system of education based on race

"To bring the different population groups closer together and to make them feel that they belong to a single nation, I have decided to do away with Bantu education"

Educationists of all population groups had already considered the new system and would convene next year at the beginning of the school term to decide exactly how it would be implemented

The new system could not be implemented recklessly. It should be put into effect so that the new curriculum was correct from the start. The services of all teachers would be used to prevent disruption of studies, he said

Reacting to the announcement, the former principal of Orlando High School, Mr T W Khambule said yesterday the scrapping of Bantu Education in South West Africa could be a forerunner of what would happen in South Africa.

RDM 14/12/77

Steyn will end Bantu Education in SWA

(223)

"The bastion of Bantu education is South Africa, and it is only logical that it should also be removed here," he said

"I hope it is the sign of things to come, and that in the new year we will see our children return to school. Education must be free of discrimination"

Referring to the detention and subsequent release of Swapo's deputy chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongare-ro, Mr Justice Steyn said this was due to police action and was not ordered by him

"The case of Mr Tjongare-ro was the result of action by the police alone. This had nothing to do with the political campaign," the Administrator General said

"This did not take place as the result of my orders and, in spite of the detention, the freedom of poli-

tics and political campaigns is the same today as it was two or three weeks ago"

Swapo planned another political meeting in Owambo later this month, he said

"I appeal to you — let them meet in peace. And I appeal to Swapo — come in peace and act and conduct yourselves within the limits of the law"

Mr Steyn emphasised that those who did not wish to take part in an election for a constituent assembly in SWA would not prevent such an election

"Everybody is going to get an opportunity — and an equal opportunity — to take part," he said "Those who decide not to participate will do so because they, themselves, have decided not to do so"

Nigeria wants Swapo to accept SA plan on SWA, say sources

Cape Times 14/12/77 Own Correspondent

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PRETORIA. — The five Western countries involved in the negotiations on the SWA issue had talks with Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of Swapo and his adviser in Lusaka on Monday.

It took place after their visit to Lagos last week where they had discussions with the Nigerian Government

African sources said that Mr Don McHenry carried a message from the Nigerian Government and briefed Swapo on the Pretoria talks with the South African Government 10 days ago.

According to diplomatic sources, the Nigerians have been expressing their growing impatience about Swapo's inflexibility in the negotiations and their rejection of a small South African military presence.

Apparently they have adopted an even tougher line than the Tanzanian Government who initially "persuaded" Swapo to give the Western initiative a chance.

One source said that Swapo has made "no diplomatic change" in these latest talks with the West.

The chances of a fifth meeting between South Africa and the West seems to be very remote at this stage.

The West is expected to submit its own "compromise" as a package deal to all parties concerned not later than the end of February, very much on the basis of the Anglo-American proposals for Rhodesia

Should those be rejected by one or all the parties involved, then it is virtually certain that South Africa will push ahead with an internal settlement. They might announce by the end of March that free elections, under "international

supervision" would be held by the second or third week of June

South Africa is apparently hoping that the West will adopt a sympathetic attitude in view of Swapo's "unreasonable approach"

More race bars to go in SWA?

DD 15/12/77
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WINDHOEK — He was considering repealing more discriminatory measures in South West, the Administrator General, Mr Justice Steyn, said at Rundu.

Addressing the Kavango Cabinet and Kavango Legislative Council, he said he hoped it would be possible next year for all South West citizens to be eligible for employment in the public service.

He was also investigating discriminatory measures in an effort to assess how they could be eliminated.

One way to enhance unity among the people was to allow them to join the public service and to establish a training centre for this purpose.

Suitable premises for such a centre were being sought.

"The establishment of such a centre is essential to create the efficiency necessary in a public service and which will be additional to in-service training," he said.

"It is my purpose to bring the people of South West Africa closer together and to see to it that there is a smooth-running public service at the time of independence."

Mr Justice Steyn said it should not be forgotten that white public servants had in the past rendered a service to the territory.

"I hope you will realise how important it is to retain white officials who will aid in the training of others and guide and help them" — SAPA

NIM 17177

VIOLENT END TO SWAPO MEETING

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WINDHOEK — Police used tear-gas to disperse a crowd of fighting Blacks at Oshakati in northern South West Africa late yesterday afternoon during a Swapo meeting.

Officials in the northern territories said the meeting had been addressed by Swapo officials, among them Mr. Axel Johannes and Mrs. Martha Ford.

The deputy chairman of Swapo, Mt. Daniel Tjongarero, was not seen at the meeting.

It was not immediately known if anybody had been injured in the fighting or if there were any arrests.

First reports said a group of people had attacked the crowd attending the meeting.

Fist-fights erupted and palm branches were used by some of the rioters.

The police were compelled to use tear-gas when the crowd refused to disperse.

The meeting broke up in chaos. — (Sapa)

SUNTIMES 18/12/77 (225)

Namibia a nation—on the quiet

Sunday Times Reporter: NEW YORK

NAMIBIA is a nation — and that's official.

Without announcement or ceremony, it has been placed on the United Nations Secretariat's list of states.

The move swiftly follows an initiative by the three African members of the Security Council — Mauritius, Libya and Benin — who tabled a General Assembly resolution proposing that the territory be added to the list of "all states".

They based this on last month's decision of the Food and Agriculture Organisation to admit it as a member.

They proposed that Namibia should be "provisionally" represented by the Council for Namibia, the UN body currently deemed responsible for the territory.

The clear inference was that a Swapo-led government-in-exile could take over with readymade international credentials if the UN negotiations over the independence process failed.

In the face of the secretariat decision, seen as an effort to minimise repercussions, it is understood that the Africa group will not press its resolution to an Assembly vote.

THE POWER SEEKERS

By CLIVE COWLEY
Tribune Africa News Service

WINDHOEK: Prospects of an internal settlement are becoming stronger in South West Africa/Namibia.

Elections for a constituent assembly will probably be held between March and June next year if Western countries represented in the United Nations Security Council fail in their seven-month-old search for an internationally acceptable solution.

The revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which has considerable support but not necessarily the majority, would almost certainly boycott such elections.

Without the direct participation of SWAPO, recognised in the UN General Assembly and the Organisation of African Unity as the only authentic representative of the people, the UN would reject the supervisory role offered to it.

The main obstacle to the final agreement is that SWAPO, with its Angola-based terrorists, is insisting on total withdrawal of South African security forces before elections.

Pretoria is prepared only to concede partial withdrawal in return for a SWAPO ceasefire, along with the presence of UN military observers.

The day Mr Justice Martinus Steyn took office in Windhoek as administrator general, less than four months ago, he warned political parties that elections would be held whether they liked it or not.

He said: "The preparation for and conduct of elections will be initiated and carried through with deliberate speed and unperturbed pace." It would avail no party or group, he said, to try to retard the process or postpone elections.

In the absence of SWAPO, his challenge would be to persuade all other parties, or as many as possible, to participate in elections, so as to give an internal settlement a measure of credibility.

Nearly all parties and groups are associated with either SWAPO, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the Namibia National Front (NNF). With the DTA determined to contest elec-

Here are the parties

who may decide the future of a new Namibia...

The demand for power . . . at a Namibia National Convention rally



palging, the big catch would be the NNF.

The participation of smaller parties — about eight of them — are reasonably active — would also help establish credibility, but it would be of marginal value.

The NNF would contest elections if it were satisfied that they would be free and fair. Although the absence of international supervision would worry it.

Angry with the international community for its exclusive recognition of SWAPO, the NNF predicts that the Western initiative will fail and insists on a "people's solution" within the territory.

Finance could be a particular problem for the NNF. SWAPO gets all the aid from foreign countries and international agencies, while businessmen inside the territory tend to favour the free-economy DTA to the NNF with its socialist tendencies.

Elections could hardly be fair, the NNF argues, if it were denied finance to fight them. The problem would be difficult, but not really insurmountable.

It is possible that a campaign fund could be officially established, for example, with a basic minimum allocated to all participants in proportion

to their

With Chief Clemens Kapuno as president and Mr Dirk Mudge as chairman, the DTA is the political heir to the constitutional conference in the Turnhalle, notwithstanding loud protestations from the isolated National Party.

The 11 population groups in the territory are represented in the DTA mainly through parties and official bodies. The parties are fundamentally ethnic, but not necessarily exclusively so, as membership is usually open to anyone.

They are ● Mr Mudge's Republican Party, the opposition in the all-white SWA Legislative Assembly, a wholly elected body.

● Chief Kapuno's National Unity Democratic Organisation, political arm of the traditional, unofficial Herero chief's council.

● Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba's National Democratic Party, which controls the Ovambo Legislative Council, a body with a slender majority of elected members.

● Mr Andrew Klopper's Labour Party, which holds half the elected seats in the SWA Coloured Council, but controls thus advisory body through appointed members.

● Dr Ben Africa's Rehoboth Baster Association

all elected — in the Baster Legislative Council.

● Mr Engelhardt Christ's South West Africa People's Democratic United Front, which dominates the Damarra Legislative Assembly, a body which is wholly appointed.

The Caprivians and Kavangos are represented in the DTA through their legislative councils, the former with 40 percent of the members elected, the latter with parity between the elected and appointed members.

The Namas and Bushmen are represented through their advisory councils, appointed bodies, while the Tsuanas are drawn from a loose association of individuals.

The DTA favours a three-tier system of government: A national assembly and council of ministers with an equal voice for all ethnic groups, representative authorities for the various groups and finally municipalities.

It proposes wide powers for the central government, where decisions would be taken on consensus, with ethnic authorities given control of domestic affairs.

In elections without SWAPO, the DTA would probably be the front-runner, with the NNF main challenger.

With Mr Justus Garoseb

Hitery Vei as vice-president, the NNF is a coalition of nine parties and tribal factions. Its ideological range is from socialism to traditionalism. It advocates a unitary state with majority rule.

Although its membership includes tribal organisations, the NNF as such rejects ethnic structures in government. Political parties in the coalition are open to all groups.

The NNF consists of: ● Mr Garoseb's Damara Council, once recognised officially as an advisory body for Damaraland, but now a political movement.

● Mr Ven's Socialist South West Africa National Union with support mainly from the Herero intellectuals and youth.

● A faction of the Damara executive committee, under the leadership of Mr Josephat Gawanab, which claims widespread support from Damaras outside the homeland.

● Mr Kefas Conradie's Voice of the People with support mainly from Namas and Damaras.

● Mr Charlie Hartung's National Independence Party, the opposition in the SWA Coloured Council.

● A faction of the Mbandu tribe of Hereros under headman Munjuku Nguauva II.

● A faction of the Bodelwarts clan of Namas under chieftainess Anna Christaan.

● The Herero royal house of Kapia.

● The South West Africa National United Front, a party founded in New York, with indeterminate support inside the territory.

The NNF appears to rely heavily on the Hereros, Namas, coloureds and Damaras for grassroots support. Indeed, it is stronger among the Damaras, largest group in the territory after the Ovambos and whites, than either the DTA or SWAPO.

Its weakness is that it lacks meaningful support in the northern regions of Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi where a whopping 56.5 percent of the total population lives.

The DTA is at least as popular as the NNF among the Namas and coloureds. It is also the stronger of the two — even in its multi-ethnic base in a territory where tradition dies hard — among the whites, Basters, Hereros, Tsuanas and Kavangos.

Even in Caprivi and to the lesser extent in Ovambo, where support for SWAPO is considerable, the DTA would be able to pull traditionalists to the polls.

Nonetheless, the NNF could increase its strength,

areas, if SWAPO supporters were to vote for it if they were to disregard a boycott call, they would certainly prefer the NNF to the DTA.

Another possibility is that the NNF could broaden its base as a centrist force with the inclusion of two more parties. Muth-party talks began last month, but progress is painfully slow.

The candidates are Mr Bryan O'Linn's non-racial Federal Party, which got about 25 percent of the vote when the whites last held elections, and Mr Hans Diergaardt's Rehoboth Liberation Party, which polled a little more than half of the Baster vote.

The only party which is unconditionally prepared to take part in elections, apart from the DTA, is Mr Abraham du Plessis's Whites-only National Party with an imaginary extension called Aktur.

The acronym is for the Akstefront vir die Behoud van Turnhalle-begeinsels or the Action Front for the Maintenance of Turnhalle Principles.

So far, the NP is the only member of Aktur, which it formed when it was excluded from the DTA, after its refusal to accept residential segregation and wider powers for a central government at the expense of local authorities.

Chief Kapuno: Political heir with Mudge

Mudge: A wholly elected body

On its own the NP would be of little account in elections. Even if it were to win seats in the constituent assembly, at the expense of Mr Mudge's Republican Party, it would have little option but to cling to the coat tails of the DTA.

Of the other smaller parties in the territory, only four are reasonably visible. It is uncertain if they would contest elections on their own or make common cause with the DTA or NNF.

Three of them are non-racial, but predominantly black. They are Mr Ben Pillay's Christian Democratic Party, Mr Michael Nari's Namibia Young Pioneers and Mr Henry Keib's Namibia African People's Democratic Organisation.

The fourth is the ultra-rightwing Herstigie Nasionale Party under Mr Sarel Becker.

The administrator general has invited parties to register with him and to submit suggestions for elections. So far, the response has been slow. It will probably pick up once it becomes clear whether or not SWAPO is to participate in elections.

Given half a chance to make a fair pitch, the other parties will not lightly let the chance slip, not with independence in sight. Not with political power up for grabs.

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE, DECEMBER 18, 1977

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South West Africa

Steyn sets

the mood

for change

JUDGE STEYN

THE atmosphere in South West Africa/Namibia is far more relaxed, political statements far bolder whatever radical parties may say about preparations for elections.

The man who has wrought the changes is Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, who took office as administrator-general less than four months ago.

His most important moves were scrapping the pass laws, allowing free access to black homelands, reforming emergency regulations in force in the north where the majority of the popula-

tion lives.

Although the Terrorism Act and Suppression of Communism Act are still in force, political parties are campaigning freely throughout the territory.

The revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation is active again in Oranambo, after years of being effectively prevented from holding meetings and running the risk of its members being indefinitely detained.

Its refrain that the changes are mere window-dressings, that what counts is total liberation, is beginning to wear a

little thin.

Everyone else accepts that the territory is firmly on the road to independence.

One of the many signs is that control of nine government departments, previously run from Pretoria, has already been transferred to the administrator-general in Windhoek.

When his job is finished control will be transferred to an elected government in SWA/Namibia.

More evidence that the South African Government and its ad-

ministrator-general mean business is found in the removal of discriminatory laws and practices.

Blacks are now allowed to own land, in their own townships, for houses and businesses. Marriage and sex across the colour line are legal.

The Bantu education system will go at the beginning of next year, when a national syllabus is introduced for all races.

Socially people are mixing more freely, more easily, than ever before in this land where apartheid was once king.

WINDHOEK. — 'Môre is nog 'n dag,' the Afrikaners always said in the old South West. No longer. Not since Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn took office as Administrator General of South West Africa.

His task is to create a climate conducive to national elections for a constituent assembly which would write an independence constitution for the mandated territory

In practical terms it means he must change the law to remove racial discrimination wherever possible and to extend political freedoms to all people.

Within the context of a repressive and discriminatory society, where white power and privilege were once holy writ, he has moved mountains in less than four months.

- He legalised marriage and sex across the colour line.

- He abolished the pass laws. No longer do blacks require permission to move from one part of the territory to another. No longer are they forced to carry documents.

- He gave blacks the right to buy land for houses and businesses in urban townships and to obtain loans from financial institutions such as building societies.

- He gave all people free access to the formerly forbidden ethnic ghettos of Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi in the far north.

- He relaxed emergency regulations in the war zone on the northern border with Angola.

No longer are the police authorised to detain people indefinitely without trial. No longer are political parties required to obtain permission to hold meetings.

No longer is criticism of the authorities prohibited. Only incitement to violence and insurrection is illegal.

The significance of such changes in the northern regions is that they apply to a part of the territory where no less than 56,5 percent of the population formerly lived under a virtual dictatorship.

While he was about it, Judge Steyn took over control of nine Government departments from Pretoria, with more to follow later.

Among them are the unpopular agents of racial discrimination — the Departments of Bantu Administration and Development, of Bantu Education and of coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations.

In effect, powers are being transferred from Pretoria to Windhoek, where the Administrator

Chains

go in

ARGUS

SWA 21/12/77
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CLIVE COWLEY REPORTS

General will hold them in trust, until an elected Government comes to power here

What next?

Judge Steyn has already announced two steps for the New Year. The first is that Bantu Education is to be scrapped with a national syllabus introduced for all the population groups.

The other is that black and brown citizens are allowed to join the civil service. Before they were denied meaningful jobs except in the homeland governments.

With repressive and discriminatory legislation under continuous review, further changes can be expected, particularly in the political sphere.

It is probable that the Terrorism Act will be amended, for example, to make it more compatible with the principles of free assembly and speech and the right to a trial.

Judge Steyn also has a proposal before him from the White-led, non-racial Federal Party that steps should be taken to correct the alleged bias of Radio South Africa and the Department of Information.

As he carries out his task, though, he is aware of certain limitations.

He must be careful not to take decisions which could be construed as writing his own constitution for the territory. Nor may he pre-empt the tasks of the future Government.

When it comes to the removal of racial discrimination, a further limitation is finance, as in the application of equal pay for equal work and qualifications.

He is clearly not in a position to create heaven on earth. But only the pig-headed would deny that it is getting better all the time in this disputed land.

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK—The Washington Post, one of the most influential newspapers in the United States, has censured Swapo for refusing to make concessions in the current talks on SWA/Namibian independence, and has also criticised the role of the United Nations in the dispute.

"In a burst of anti-colonial innocence a decade ago, the UN designated Swapo as the 'sole' representative of the people of South West Africa just why the UN appointed Swapo, then as now just one of a number of nationalist organisations competing for power, we don't happen to know.

"We do know, however, that the UN's choice seems to be the chief obstacle standing between

Namibians and the freely chosen government of their own," the Post said.

The newspaper accused Swapo of "mostly wanting power" and of having persuaded Tanzania and Zambia to imprison hundreds of its dissidents. Swapo was also accused of resisting the idea of free elections "which it evidently fears to lose."

According to the newspaper, South Africa has refused to withdraw its troops, "or let them be neutralised by a UN presence so that fair elections can be conducted" unless Swapo made similar

concessions. "And Swapo is not bending," the leading article said.

"It is widely accepted that South Africa has no right to be in Namibia at all. But the fact is that Pretoria is finally preparing the territory for self-determination. Apartheid is being demolished. Multiracial political organisations are arising.

"Swapo's friends insist that South Africa is trying to steer Namibia, which it both milks and maintains, towards an economic and political system

Leading US paper attacks Swapo

congenial to its own interests. But what state does not want friendly and stable neighbours?

"The crucial test should be whether, if the five Western powers on the UN Security Council fail to draw in the externally based Swapo, South Africa will arrange a free and fair internal transition to independence. The answer should be known soon."

The Post added "The problem is the United Nations. The South Africans are offering externally based Swapo forces the opportunity to participate peaceably in the political process

"The United Nations should encourage Swapo to test that offer and provide a presence during elections to ensure that Swapo gets a fair stake — and pledge to respect the outcome of free elections no matter how they come out.

"Or does the United Nations intend to sponsor an armed attack on a government more freely chosen and representative than that of perhaps nine-tenths of its own members?"

Western diplomats at the UN conceded yesterday that the major difficulty facing their peace initiative in SWA/Namibia was their inability to persuade Swapo to agree to a reciprocal withdrawal of guerrilla forces.

Swapo, they pointed out, had also made other demands as preconditions to participation in the settlement process, including a demand that Walvis Bay be included.

The Star Thursday December 22 1977

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STAR 22/12/77

Family of 4

abducted (225)

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A teacher, Mr Petrus Shopa (68), and his wife and two children have been abducted from Edundja, an Owambo town close to the Angolan border.

So far this month there have been seven abductions from Owambo.

STAR 22/12/77

Terrorist

shot dead

in SWA

skirmish

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The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A terrorist was killed and one wounded in a skirmish with security forces in the operational area last Thursday, SWA/Namibia's defence chief, Major General J J Geldenhuys, announced today.

An army patrol following tracks, made contact with the terrorists at 9 15 am. A fight ensued in which the Security Forces suffered no losses.

General Geldenhuys also revealed that one of the nine terrorists shot earlier this month was a senior military commander, identified as K Nande, alias Kapanje.

This was gleaned from documents found on one of the bodies.

OBJECTIONS

The documents, the general said, also indicated that tribesmen in southern Angola, where the Swapo bases are situated, are objecting to the presence of the terrorists who are allegedly stealing their cattle and molesting women and children.

He said further that the terrorist threat to step up their propaganda campaign in Owambo during December, had not yet materialised.

'SA's whites will stay in power'

RDM. 24/12/77

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By J H P SERFONTEIN

PROFESSOR Wolfgang Thomas, the South African academic who was deported in March this year, has stressed the military strategic importance of South West Africa for South Africa in his first draft of a book on the territory

His analysis makes it obvious why it will be a miracle if the five Western powers succeed in achieving an internationally-acceptable solution in their talks with the Pretoria Government

Prof Thomas stressed that the present white oligarchy in South Africa would remain in power for a considerable time despite internal and external pressures and would have to try all available methods to strengthen its economic and military defence potential

Analysing South Africa's strategic interest in SWA, he said: "The radical political changes occurring in Angola and Mozambique have made South Africa most sensitive and alert about political changes taking place in its neighbouring states in as far as these could endanger the envisaged process of controlled evolution inside SA.

"South Africa regards Namibia as strategically most important for its own defence. It wants to prevent Walvis Bay becoming a military base for a power hostile to South Africa's white oligarchy, to

keep the whole Western front free of hostilities in order to be able to concentrate its defences on the northeastern front (Rhodesia, Mozambique and the Indian Ocean)," he said

"Political and socio-economic changes in Namibia (SWA) are also of crucial importance to South Africa, in so far as they influence the defence allegiance of the country.

"Because of South Africa's relative economic and military strength and the Government's sensitivity to outside interference, Western powers will in the short run not resort to drastic military or economic pressures, at least not as long as South Africa keeps up the impression that significant changes are taking place," Prof Thomas said.

Considering these factors and South Africa's military presence inside SWA its short-term interests seem to be threefold

- To prevent a sudden takeover of the territory by another military power (eg Swapo in conjunction with another ally).
- To get into power and maintain a government well disposed to South Africa, so that it will not cooperate with liberation movements headed for South Africa
- To prevent short-term

political and economic instability in SWA caused by a military vacuum

He said. "Thus South Africa's military presence in Namibia is regarded as an important instrument for political development in Southern Africa, and it can be expected that negotiations about the decrease of this presence will be extremely difficult"

"Notwithstanding South Africa's basic willingness to reduce its troops inside Namibia, and even withdraw them after independence, it seems reasonable to expect that South Africa will continue to regard Namibia as an area falling within its own military influence.

"Thus, it is not inconceivable that attempts by a future government to pursue policies hostile to South Africa for example, similar to the MPLA in Angola may result in defensive or even preventive military steps by South Africa on a scale surpassing the invasion into Angola," Prof Thomas says.

Discussing the protection of white interest in SWA he says, "The white population in Namibia and the politically dominant groups in South Africa are so closely inter-related that South Africa is extremely sensitive to the interests of whites in Namibia"

"The situation is in stark contrast to South Africa's relationship with the former high commission territories and even the Transkei and BophuthaTswana.

"In none of these countries did we find a significant number of Afrikaans-speaking whites playing such a dominant role as in Namibia, and nowhere were the political ties as long or as close.

"Given these close ties South Africa's white political and economic leaders are sensitive to possible changes which could harm the interests of whites permanently or temporarily staying in Namibia"

Professor Thomas was professor in economics at the University of the Western Cape. In January and February this year he participated in the Turnhalle "committee of financial experts" which was advising the Turnhalle on the economic implications of independence

KALIKOEBEN

KOEBKIVIR

S.A. SOLIDATIE

OP 'n uithoek van die Suidwesgrens, tussen die Zambezi- en Chobe-rivier, wys 'n wit meisietjie aan 'n swart seuntjie, Weermagmanne se kinders, hoe om 'n Kerseeplesierigheid te blaas. By hulle word 'n vliegtuig wat geskenke na die Bagani-landingstrook gebring het, afgelaai. 'n Mens hoor 'n soldaat — hand by die geweer — dankie sê: Dankie vir 1977 se Kersees.

Ander jare het die vraag vliegtuie ook swaar ge- laai met geskenkpakkes in die operasionele ge- bied aangekom. Maar vanjaar was dit anders. Niemand is virgeet nie. En vandag het ses- tien kapelane dwarsoor die gebied tagtig Kersedienste — tot in die afgelee uithoek waar die Boes- manbataljon gestasio- neer is. Dit is die volk van Suid- Afrika wat gegee het, oor- weldigend gegee het, sê It-

genl Constand Viljoen, hoof van die Leer, vandeeweek aan die grens

As waarnemende hoof van die Weermag, is hy Donderdag per vliegtuig na die belangrikste grensba- sisse, terwyl daar aan die grens van Kerstee, rogg- maak is 'n Groep gaste,

verdien hulle Verlede jaar het geskenke wat uit Suid-Afrika grens toe gestuur is, plek plek suur geword Van die manne in afgelee gebiede selfs party, in die groot kampe, is afgeskeep Onder hulle was mense wat juis die Kersegeskenke die meeste verdien het

Die Kersesoldate

25/12/77

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onder wie die Weermag se kapelaan-generaal, genl. maj. Koos van Zyl, die waarnemende Lugmag-hoof, genl. maj. Ed Pieter en televisie- en koerantmanne is saam met hom.

By Mpacha in die oostelike uithoek, teenaan die grens met Zambië by Ondangwa in die weste, by Rundu teenaan die Angolese grens en Grootfontein in die suide, het genl. Viljoen aan die Grensmanne gesê hulle moet vanjaar se Kersvreugde — wat soos nooit tevore nie grens toe gestuur is — sien as morele ondersteuning van die volk. Suid-Afrika is dankbaar vir wat die manne en van hul gesinne by die grens opoffer.

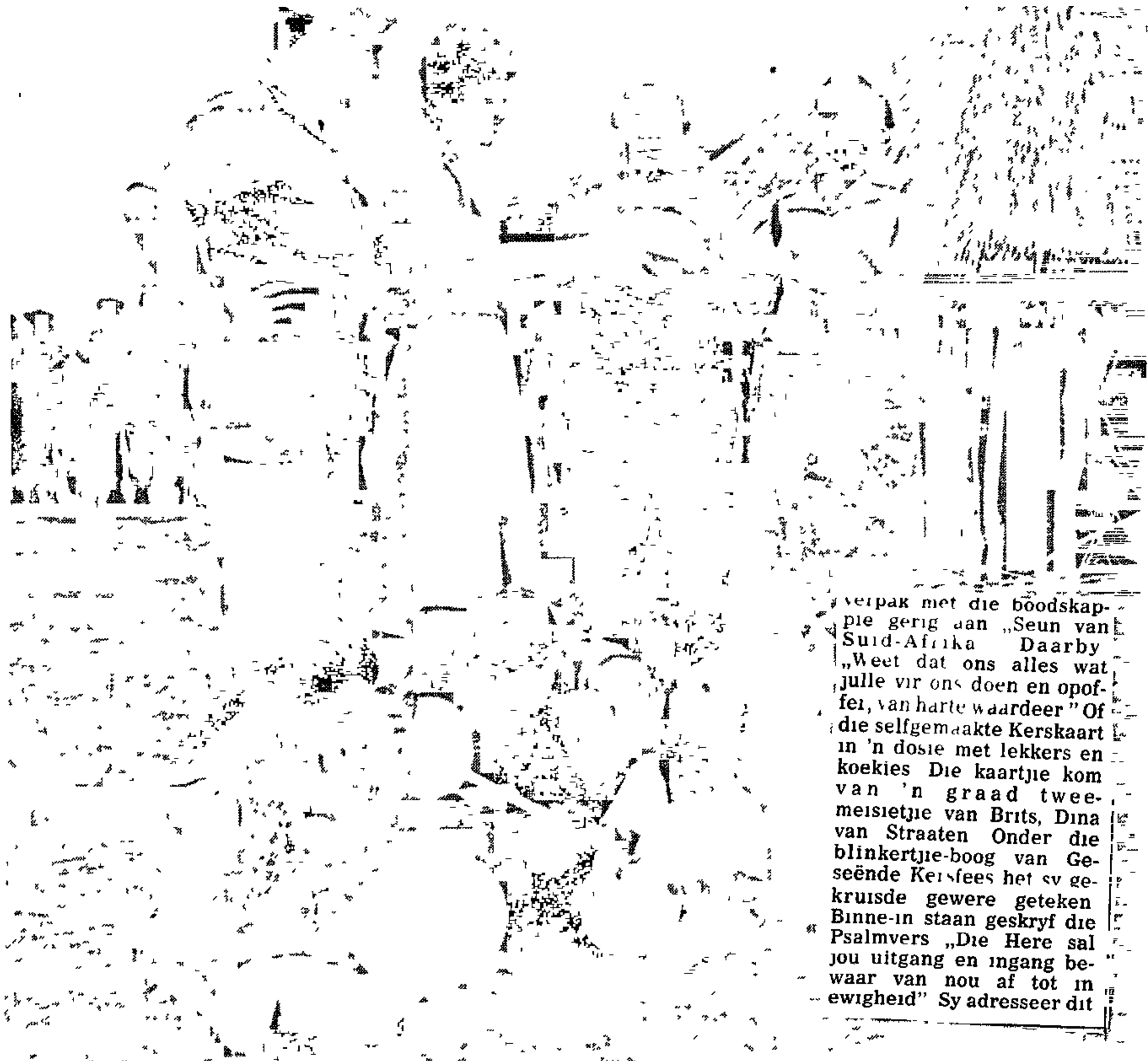
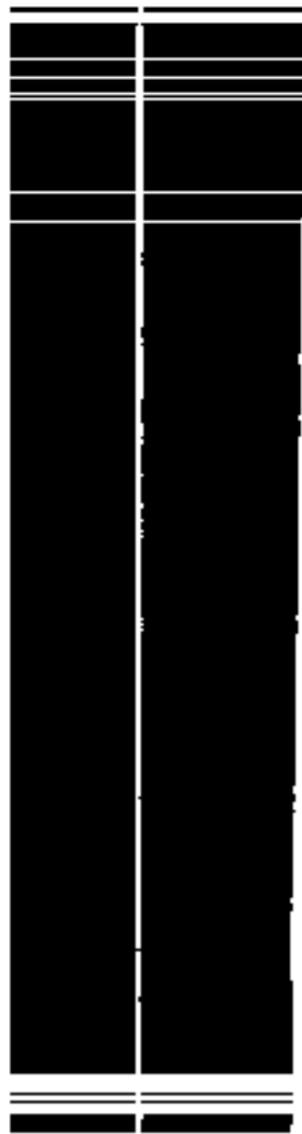
Vanjaar het baie van die grensmanne, geëis. Aanstaaende jaar sal meer vra — die meeste nog sedert 1973, se generaal Viljoen. Die Kersfeesvreugde vandag, iets wat hulle saam met hulle kan neem. 1978 toe.

Vanjaar was dit anders. Daarom word daar by Begani, een van die mees afgeleë gebiede in die operasionele gebied, so uit die hart uit dankie gesê.

Die Boesmanbataljon, met 'n basis hier diep in die bos, kom haal Donderdag saam met die swart en wit Weermagmanne hul geskenkpakke by die Begani landingstrook. In die kartondose is vir die soldate met gesinne elk 'n bevrore kalkoen.

Die Boesmansoldate woel die groot voël tussen die ander eetgoed in die pak uit en bekyk hom goed. Hulle ken hoender, maar bevrore kalkoen weet hulle nie van nie. So ook baie van Ovambo's en Kavango's wat in die gebied as soldate gewerf is.

Maj. Coen Upton, bevelvoerder van die Boesman-



verpak met die boodskapie gerig aan „Seun van Suid-Afrika. Daarby „Weet dat ons alles wat julle vir ons doen en offer, van harte waardeer.” Of die selfgemaakte Kerskaart in 'n dosie met lekkers en koekies. Die kaartjie kom van 'n graad tweemeisietjie van Brits, Dina van Straaten. Onder die blinkertjie-boog van Ge-seënde Kersfees het sy gekruisde gewere geteken. Binne-in staan geskryf die Psalmvers „Die Here sal jou uitgang en ingang bewaar van nou af tot in ewigheid.” Sy adresseer dit

DIE bevelvoerder van die afgelee Begani-gebied, kmdt Gert Nel, is hier saam met sy gesin by 'n Ovambeweermaggesin nadat vandag se groot vreugde, Kersfeeskalkoene, vir al die weermaggesinne in die gebied aangekom het. Soos vir die Boesmansoldate wat ook hul geskenkpkake Donderdag by die Begani-landingstrook kom haal het, is die kalkoen vir die meeste swart grensmanne 'n totale nuuttjie

bataljon wat Donderdag sy manne se geskenke met 'n Dakota op Rundu gaan op-laai het, sê vandag is dit kalkoen en bykosse wat met die vliegtuig aangekom het. Gisteraand het die Boesmans litte losgemaak met iets waarvoor almal in die gebied gespaar het, spitgebraaide heelbees.

Elke Boesman het vir die feestyd van 'n brouery twee dosyn bier present gekry — soos elke ander grensman ook. Vandag is dit 'n pakkie van ses vir elkeen

Vroeer, die maand het

eike grenssoldaat vir Kersfees 'n skryftassie met pen, kerskaarte en mindere vreugdes soos kougom en sigarette, present gekry

Kersbome is by die meeste basisse vir Weermagmanne se kinders gehou — die tradisionele den het vir 'n inheemse boom plekge-maak. Van die manne het vir hulleself ook so 'n boom gaan kap en versier

In die operasionele gebiedbasisse eet die Staandemag-, Burgermag- en Kommando-lete vandag weg van hul gesinne 'n

koningsmaal. Soveel as sewe verskillende vleisdise kry op een van die spyskaarte plek Sjampanje of witwyn word bedien. Uit die Weermagfonds is by die beplande onkoste van die Kersfeesete twee rand vir elke man bygevoeg

Op die tafels gaan die ereplek aan tuisgebak wat met liefdewense van wildvreemdes by die basisse aangekom het. Soos vrugtekoekie wat uit die Vrystaat by Rundu aangekom het van 'n boervrou, tannie Grobbelaar noem sy haarself. Elke koek is netjies

aan „Dapperman van Grens”

Die grensmanne sal in se Kersfees nie vergeet — omdat Suid-Afrika h-vanjaar só onthou het

Officer ²²⁵

killed in Owambo skirmish

By RENNIE BOTHA

LIEUTENANT Kurt Gagliano, 21, who was killed on patrol in South West Africa this week, swore that he would never die from lack of training — death would only come from a terrorist's rifle.

He was killed in a skirmish with terrorists in the Operational Area on Thursday, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters announced yesterday.

The skirmish was between a small South African patrol and a group of about 40 terrorists near the Owambo/Angola border.

The young officer was the son of Mr and Mrs Gagliano of Tsumeb, South West Africa.

Mrs Gagliano said her son was a "highly dedicated and loyal soldier."

"He was always militarily orientated and believed in a high standard of training and discipline."

"He swore he would never die from lack of training and that death would only come from a terrorist's rifle."

STAR 28/12/77
**Top Swapo man
shot by police** (225)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A Swapo official, Mr Abner Amwaama, was wounded by a security policeman in a shooting incident in Swakopmund's black township on Boxing Day

He was taken to a Walvis Bay hospital and later transferred to Windhoek's Katutura Hospital, where he underwent an emergency operation. His condition is said to be serious.

Swapo claimed today that the security policeman was drunk. He called Mr Amwaama a "bloody fool" and shot him in the back.

A police spokesman said that some Swapo supporters had provoked two black security policemen, who were on a visit to Swakopmund. They allegedly tried to grab a firearm when the policeman fired a warning shot in the air, accidentally hitting Mr Amwaama.