

Namibia General
1-3-1978 - 31-3-1978

1. Lome

1. Hoe word lome op u plaas bepaal?

2. Bestaan daar enige ooreenskommte (formeel of informeel)

tussen u en ander boere in die distrik oor lome of werkom-
stanligghede? Indien wel, gee besonderhede.

3. Watter deel van u

2. Werverseffing

1. Is daar 'n tekort aan

soort arbeid?

2. As u n getal arbeiders

werkers kon vind?

Hoe sou u te werk

Waarvandaan sou hu

Sou u se al 'n te boe
gelyktydig kon ve

2. As u n getal arbeiders

kon suid u n diens ko

3/18/78

Leap in SWA Budget

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, has approved a R320 096 128 Budget for the territory in 1978-1979 — a 31.8 percent increase over last year's R218 285 000.

The large increase is taken up by dramatically stepped-up expenditure.

There is a R20-million increase in plural relations and development, to bring expenditure there to R78-million.

National education got little more than R500 000 last year, but this year it is allotted R3,5-million.

Agricultural, economics and marketing expenditure is to leap four-fold to R8,2-million.

A R10-million increase has been allotted to spending on coloured, Rehoboth and Nama relations, to bring it to R27,9-million.

The expected income on the South West Africa account is R292-million, leaving a deficit of R27,8-million on the estimated expenditures.

ni getal arbeiders

ar?

son dit neem?

oorbeeld, sou n ekstra

Indien wel, watter

is arbeidskoste?

March 31 1978
ekstra werkers
Lome?

the talks fail. This is vital to obtaining international sympathy and support for the next phase in the confrontation

At this stage there are two reasons why it will be almost a miracle if the West, SA, and Swapo succeed in reaching agreement

Firstly, the differences between SA and Swapo are still great. Although SA has agreed to withdraw most of its troops, Pretoria still insists on retaining a small but effective military presence in a number of bases until after the elections. This is rejected by Swapo, which demands total withdrawal and insists on a substantial impartial peace-keeping force. This in turn is totally unacceptable to Pretoria, which is prepared only to accept UN observers during elections

The crucial question is thus still unresolved: who will have ultimate effective physical and administrative control of the elections — SA, or a neutral party such as the UN, or another group?

The second point militating against agreement in New York arises from SA's view of the strategic importance of SWA. There is evidence to show that, in view of the greater Western and international pressures against the Republic itself, Pretoria no longer believes it worthwhile trying to buy time for itself by letting SWA go — if, indeed, such an idea was ever entertained

In a nutshell, then, the SA strategy is for independence under an international agreement if possible, but through an internal settlement if necessary. The main objective is to keep Swapo out at all costs and ensure the election of a moderate, pro-SA, Turnhalle government

SA has indeed gone a long way in manoeuvring Swapo into a position where there is considerable Western suspicion that it wants to avoid elections

Recent developments and events in SWA point to elections by the middle of June as part of an internal settlement. Steyn has abolished a number of discriminatory measures in an attempt to create a more relaxed atmosphere — although a close analysis will often show that in substance not much has changed. The Turnhalle alliance is exploiting these changes in its propaganda against Swapo, and is naturally claiming credit for them.

The recent split in the Nationalist Party, when verligte Dirk Mudge abandoned the verkrampes, A H du Plessis and Eben van Zijl, is assisting SA's attempts at an internal settlement. It is claimed that Mudge's new Republic Party and the subsequent establishment of the Turnhalle alliance has gained new support among Blacks for the Turnhalle

The Turnhalle is also getting considerable financial aid from many quarters. Radio, television and a considerable section of the Nationalist Press are subtly backing the Turnhalle, aided by the full

government propaganda machinery. Mudge has become a TV star, while the NP leaders are largely ignored

While Mudge's Turnhalle alliance is thus strongly backed by Pretoria, Du Plessis and his Windhoek Nationalist Party seem to be no part of Pretoria's strategy for beating Swapo

Several recent events have angered Swapo and its African supporters and strengthened their growing suspicion of SA's motives. The statements by Steyn that elections could be held without Swapo and independence declared without UN recognition have led to sharp criticism from Peter Katjivivi, the Swapo publicity secretary, who declared a few



Marthinus Steyn . . . Pretoria's answer to Swapo

days ago that "the South Africans are not prepared to face the inevitability of defeat in a fair and free election"

Actions by the authorities against Swapo leaders have raised serious doubts as to whether free elections are possible if controlled by a country which has a direct interest, and military forces and the security police at its disposal, like SA. At the beginning of December a number of top Swapo leaders were suddenly inexplicably detained and then released

Two weeks later, on December 16, a Swapo rally in Ovamboland was broken up by members of the Ovambo army unit. SA police forces were standing by and Swapo accused them of actually assisting the attackers by using teargas before any fighting took place

SA has a double internal strategy. Knowing Swapo's refusal to agree to any SA military presence during the elections, Pretoria is convinced that Swapo will not participate. However, even if Swapo did decide to participate, Pretoria believes

that it can be beaten. It seems indeed as if SA may even be hoping to bait and trap Swapo into elections in the knowledge that it will be beaten because the full weight and force of official machinery is opposed to it

Dilemma

Swapo's participation is indeed vital to give the elections credibility. But so far neither Swapo nor the Namibia National Front (NNF) has registered officially as a political party to fight the elections. At the request of the NNF, Steyn has granted an extension of time to register, however.

The anti-Turnhalle forces in the territory are facing a major dilemma: whether to participate in the elections or not. Their problem is that a *de facto* Turnhalle government might eventually gain some *de facto* international recognition

The top black church leadership in SWA — which sympathises strongly with anti-Turnhalle sentiment — is especially aware of this dilemma. The churches are afraid that Swapo's refusal to fight the elections may lead to defeat — and an elected Turnhalle government for the territory

Serious consideration is thus apparently being given by the church leaders to the forming of a wide anti-Turnhalle alliance involving, officially or unofficially, Swapo and the NNF

A month ago the church leaders, headed by Lukas De Vries (who leads the United Evangelical Lutheran Church of SWA, Velkswa) had a meeting with the Swapo executive — significantly at Swapo's request. This was to be followed by a meeting between the church leaders and the NNF, with ultimately a joint meeting involving all three groups. These talks were postponed, however, because of the arrest of the Swapo leaders. Significantly again, De Vries had earlier had special talks with Sam Nujoma and other Swapo leaders in London

Velkswa on its own represents 55% of the territory's population. The churches are thus a major factor to be reckoned with in the unfolding political events in the month's ahead. On the one hand, they are the only internal force which can still act as an intermediary between SA, Swapo and the Turnhalle — although Pretoria has in the past bluntly rejected their offices

On the other hand, should the church decide to play an active political role and back an anti-Turnhalle force in internal settlement elections which Swapo itself boycotts, it is probably the only way a Turnhalle government could be prevented from coming to power

It is thus not surprising that Steyn has in recent months made anxious efforts to set up a meeting with De Vries. The outcome of that meeting could have important bearing on the future

The blockage over blocking

After 11 sessions of internal settlement talks, the Smith government and the three black nationalist parties are still bogged down on the critical issue of white parliamentary representation in an independent Zimbabwe. Given the significant progress that has been made already, this is not as bad as it sounds, however. With all four groups of participants looking anxiously over their shoulders at the militants in the Patriotic Front, a compromise agreement is very much on the cards in the next few weeks.

When the talks adjourned earlier this week for a few days, agreement had been reached on three key issues: there would be universal adult suffrage (over the age of 18), there would also be some form of "blocking mechanism" to protect minority rights; and certain clauses in the new constitution would be "entrenched" so that they could not be amended without the agreement of at least some of the minority representatives in Parliament.

It is understood that the nationalists are prepared to accept entrenchment of a justiciable bill of rights, an independent judiciary, an independent public service board to administer the civil service, pensions for whites (payable abroad), and possibly also dual citizenship for those who wish to retain British citizenship.

While the main clauses to be entrenched have apparently been agreed upon, what is still preventing a major breakthrough in the talks is the failure of the parties to find a compromise formula on the numbers that would make up the blocking mechanism.

Smith is still clinging to his opening bid for a "blocking third" — ie for one third of the MPs to be directly elected by 100 000 white voters, leaving 3m black voters to return the remaining two-thirds. The blacks, while apparently reluctantly willing to accept a dual electoral roll system (whites only voting for white MPs and blacks for their representatives) for a limited period of as much as eight years, still believe that a third of the seats for the whites is too many.

They are understandably concerned at the possibility that Chief Jeremiah Chirau's very-moderate Zimbabwe United Peoples' Organisation (ZUPO) might win just enough seats to allow the whites and ZUPO to form a coalition in post-settlement Zimbabwe. The nationalists therefore want Smith to accept only one-fifth — or possibly one quarter — of the seats as reserved for whites.

Because Smith is so anxious for a settlement, he might well lower his sights and compromise on the 25% figure.

If he does, then the way will be open

for the talks to tackle the problem of the army. This could well turn out to be less formidable than might at first appear, since the domestic nationalists taking part have no sizeable guerrilla support. Therefore they may well hold out for the disbandment of such units as the Selous Scouts and the Grey Scouts, but little else.

Already the Rhodesians are integrating the armed forces rapidly, which explains why Defence Minister Hawkins was able last week to announce a scaling-down of some call-up commitments at a time when the war is continuing to

Wilson in a rather different context — say the talks could have shifted from principle to detail "within weeks rather than months."

WIEHAHN COMMISSION

Legislation due

The Wiehahn Commission will present a report to the session of Parliament which begins on January 27. It will only be an interim report, however, and is unlikely to deal with the broader industrial relations issues.

Commission chairman Professor Nic Wiehahn confirms that an interim report will go to Parliament, and that it will recommend new legislation.

The report will not appear before March or April, however, as the commission will be hearing oral evidence until the end of February. It goes to Cape Town shortly and then returns to Johannesburg for two weeks before moving down to the eastern Cape.

Wiehahn will not be drawn on the contents of the interim report, but most sources agree that it will deal with the more blatant aspects of race discrimination at the factory level. Substantial changes in the present statutory job reservation system will probably be proposed, though it is likely to be replaced by new measures protecting white incumbents of jobs closed to blacks.

Discriminatory measures in laws like the Shops and Offices Act, the Bantu Building Workers' Act, and the Factories Act (such as those which segregate factory facilities) will also almost certainly be affected by the report.

If, as seems likely, government does decide to act on the commission's recommendations, the amending legislation should be approved by Parliament during the session. The *FM* understands that the report will probably be drawn up in such a way as to make the drafting of legislation easy, and one member of the commission, Nic Hechter of the Department of Labour, is himself a legal draftsman. Legislation could thus be before Parliament shortly after the report's appearance.

The main stumbling block to the speedy implementation of the commission's recommendations could be the SA Confederation of Labour, which favours the retention of statutory job reservation. Government is expected to press ahead with legislation anyway, however.

The commission's final report is expected around the end of the year.



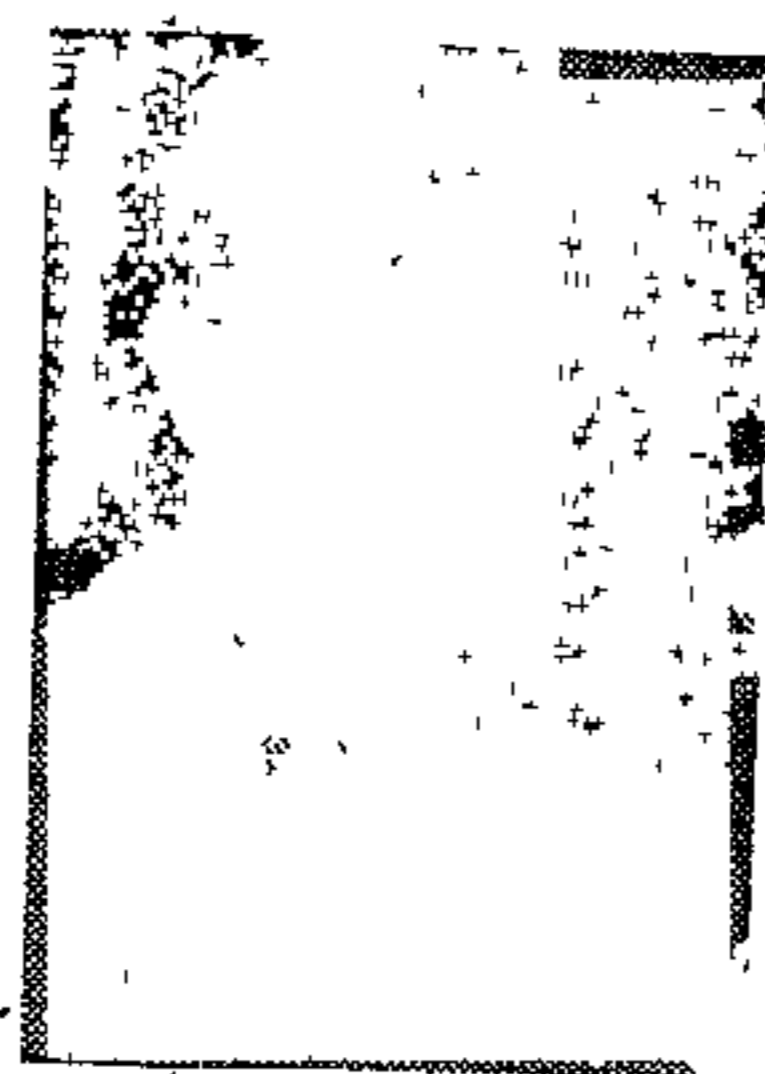
Salisbury's Parliament . . . doors open for majority rule?

widen — with recent attacks in two urban areas (Gwelo and Shabani) and on the Leopard Rock Hotel in the Vumba Mountains near Umtali.

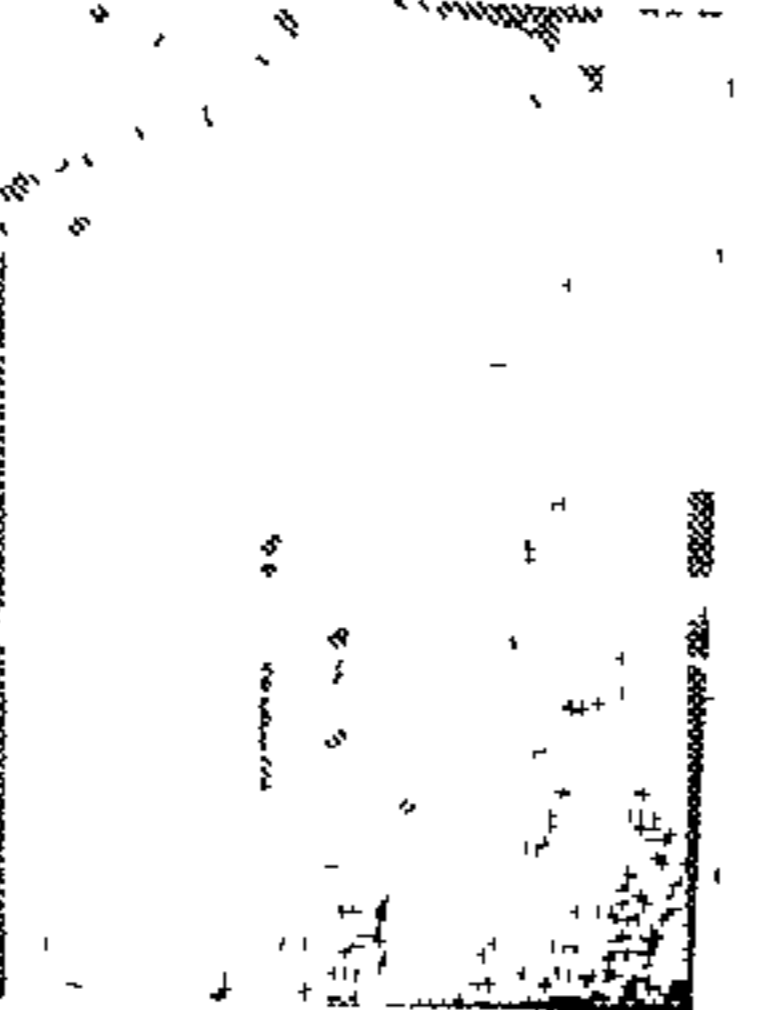
Once agreement has been reached on the broad principles and the major visible hurdles thus overcome, there will still be some lengthy and tough talks on the detailed drafting of the constitution and the delimitation of constituencies. The optimists in Salisbury — quoting Harold

225

Two SA soldiers killed in SWA



Lance-Corporal Christian de Wilzen (20).



Rifleman Cecil Mennigke. This picture was taken about five years ago.

▶▶ From page 1

blood marks and blood spoor

Lance Corporal de Wilzen attended the Kempton Park High School at which he matriculated in 1975 as head boy. He went to do his national service in 1976 and according to his brother Etienne had joined the Permanent Force for three years. He was extremely popular among young and old. He leaves his mother and father, Mr and Mrs C J de Wilzen and two younger brothers.

Rifleman Mennigke matriculated at Potchefstroom Boys' High School in 1973, and after doing his national service worked for an air freight company for a short time before joining the Permanent Force in 1975.

Two SA soldiers killed in SWA

Two South African soldiers and four terrorists were killed when a South African Army patrol was involved in a skirmish with a heavily armed terrorist group yesterday afternoon, it was announced in Pretoria by Defence Headquarters.

They were Lance-Corporal Christiaan de Wilzen (20) of 10 Baanbreker Avenue, Allen Grove, Kempton Park, and Rifleman Cecil Ian Mennigke

(22) of the Rand Water Board, Swartkoppies Pump Station, Mondeor, Johannesburg. Both men were single.

The announcement said terrorists who were not killed during the skirmish had fled. Closer investigation however revealed that an unknown number of the terrorists had been wounded. It was evidenced by

To Page 3, Col 1

His parents, Mr and Mrs S Mennigke, have three other children.

Mr Mennigke said about his son, "He was a true blue South African. He really believed in what he was doing."

Rifleman Mennigke will be buried from the St Boniface Church in Germiston at 3.30 pm on Monday.

The Officer-Commanding, South West Africa Command, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, said in Windhoek today that the terrorists had initiated their offensive for the new year by killing two people in the operational area.

On January 4 at 9 pm, Mr Sanguila Amtanya was shot dead by a group of terrorists while fleeing from his kraal.

General Geldenhuys said it was not clear how many terrorists had approached Mr Amtanya's kraal, but the dead man's uncle was an eyewitness to the shooting.

This incident occurred north of Ombalantu.

At 9.30 am yesterday, the security forces came across the body of an unidentified tribesman draped over a fence about 20 km from Oshikango, near the Angolan border.

General Geldenhuys said an expended AK-47 cartridge was found near the body.

The man is believed to have been murdered the previous night.

General Geldenhuys condemned the cowardly actions of the terrorists who were avoiding contact with the security forces and concentrating on the planting of landmines and the intimidation of the local population. — The Star's Africa News Service-Sapa.

Blitsige wit eleksie vir SWA?

Rapport 8/1/78

225

WINDHOEK.

DIT is byna 'n uitgemaakte saak dat Suidwes-Afrika se blanke kiesers oor minder as nege weke — op 8 Maart — na die stembus sal gaan.

Dit is feitlik seker dat die munisipale verkiesings — wat volgens ordonnansie op hierdie datum landwyd gehou sal moet word — vir die eerste keer op partypolitieke grondslag sal plaasvind. En vir die eerste keer sal dan bepaal kan word watter politieke groep — die Nasionale Party van mnr. A. H. du Plessis of die Republikeinse Party van mnr. Dirk Mudge — die sterkste steun onder die blankes van die gebied geniet.

Waarnemers praat van „'n politieke tweegeveg tot die dood toe” en die enigste persoon wat dit nog kan voorkom, is die Administrateur-generaal, regter M. T. Steyn.

Die Administrateur-generaal oorweeg juis in hierdie stadium verskeie voorstelle oor die stemprosedure wat gevolg moet word vir die vrye verkiesing — een mens een stem — van 'n grondwetgewende liggaam later vanjaar. 'n Woordvoerder van sy kantoor sê gister aan RAPPORT dat hoewel vertoe al ontvang is, daar nog geen ernstige oorweging aan die kwessie van munisipale verkiesings gegee is nie.

Vir die verwarde blanke kiesers van Suidwes kan die hou van die verkiesings inderdaad 'n keerpunt bring in meer as drie maande se onsekerheid en besluiteloosheid. Die skeuring in die Nasionale Party op 27 Oktober verlede jaar, toe mnr. Dirk Mudge en sy ondersteuners uit die kongres van die Nasionale Party gestap en hul eie Republikeinse Party gestig het, het die meeste blankes in vertwyfeling gelaat.

Die grootste verwarring lê blykbaar daarin dat die verskille tussen die twee partye op die oog af nie groot lyk nie, maar tog van die grootste belang is indien 'n vergelyk tussen al die groepe van Suid-

wes bereik wil word.

In hierdie stadium is dit uiters moeilik om 'n peiling te maak van die steun wat die twee partye onder die blanke kiesers van Suidwes geniet. Teenstrydige aansprake word daagliks gehoor wat die indruk wek dat albei partye meen hulle het 'n kans om te wen.

Gerugte dat 'n verkiesing eersdaags in Suidwes gehou gaan word, word reeds geruime tyd uit Nasionale Partygeleedere gehoor en politieke waarnemers meen dit is aanduidings van gretigheid onder Nasionale om hul krag teen dié van mnr. Mudge te toets.

Die Nasionale meen, dat indien mnr. Mudge nou verslaan word, dit die kans van die Demokratiese Turnhalle-Alliansie sal beïnvloed in die vrye verkiesing later vanjaar.

Rapport 8/1/78

SUIDWES

225

Van BUKS PIETERSEN

WINDHOEK.

DIE politieke storm wat nou oor die koppe van die S.A.U.K. in Suidwes losgebars het oor beweerde „bevooroordeeling” van sekere politieke groepe in nuus- en kommentaaruitsendings oor die eter, is lank nog nie verby nie.

Albei die leiers van die twee vernaamste blanke politieke partye in die gebied het vandeeweek kaalvuis ingeklim oor die kwessie.

Mnr. A. H. Du Plessis, leier van die Nasionale Party van Suidwes, het die SAUK by implikasie daarvan beskuldig dat hy oningelig is en sy hande van die blanke politieke sake moet afhou.

Mnr. Dirk Mudge, leier van die Republikeinse Party en ook voorsitter van die veelrasige Demokratiese Turnhalle-Alliansie, beskuldig weer die Nasionale Party van Suidwes van kleinserigheid en sê dat die NP nie vir Swapo beveg nie, maar eerder die gematigde Demokratiese Turnhalle-Alliansie.

Die politieke bakletery binne die SAUK kom al ver vandaan. Dit is vandeeweek op die spits gedryf deur nuuskomentaar deur een van die plaaslike verteenwoordigers, mnr. André Strydom, oor die oggendprogram Monitor.

Mnr Strydom het die praatjie, wat hy self opgestel en voorgelees het, afgeluit met die woorde „ . . . en as

alles volgens plan verloop, kan die Demokratiese Turnhalle-Alliansie voor die einde van volgende jaar (1978) in 'n onafhanklike Suidwes aan die bewind wees”

Kleinserig

Hierdie kommentaar van mnr. Strydom het 'n stortvloed van besware uit die gelede van die NP van Suidwes gelok. En die Nasionale was nie tevrede voordat hulle die versekering van dr. Jan Schutte, Adjunk-direkteur van die SAUK, uit Johannesburg ontvang het dat mnr. Strydom „deeglik geroskam is” en dat sy standpunt nie die „van die SAUK is nie”.

In sy reaksie op mnr. Strydom se uitlating sê mnr. Du Plessis Dinsdag aan Die Suidwester, amptelike mondstuk van die NP van Suidwes:

„Dis duidelik dat mense nie altyd die politieke situasie in Suidwes begryp nie. Dit sal almal net goed kan doen as mense wat onkundig oor die werklike politieke situasie in Suidwes is, hulle hande van ons blanke politieke sake afhou.”

Mnr. Mudge, op sy beurt, sê dat die NP van Suidwes kleinserig is. Hy sê dat hulle

dit wyd en syd verkondig dat hulle teen Swapo veg, maar dat tot dusver niks daadwerkliks gedoen is nie

Nie eerste nie

Die Demokratiese Turnhalle-Alliansie, aan die ander kant, tree daadwerklik teen Swapo op. Hy hou vergaderings, maak reklame en lig die mense in. Kan daar dan beswaar wees as hy elke beskikbare wapen daarvoor gebruik? vra mnr. Mudge.

Die uitlating vandeeweek deur mnr. Strydom was nie die eerste houe wat in die politieke stryd agter die skerms in die SAUK geval het nie. Die twis kom al van 'n paar weke gelede nadat mev. Drix Pretorius, vrou van een van die onderleiers van die NP van Suidwes, mnr. Kosie Pretorius, deur die SAUK afgedank is.

Die rede vir haar afdanking was dat sy na bewering vertroulike inligting uit die SAUK aan Die Suidwester verstrek het. Sy is egter verlede week weer in haar posisie aangestel, glo ná dr. Piet Meyer, Direkteur-generaal van die SAUK, persoonlik tussenbeide getree het.

Die ware feite van die drama is vandeeweek deur 'n vooraanstaande lid van die Suidwes-NP aan RAPPORT vertel.

Wat gebeur het, sê hy, is dat mnr. Kosie Pretorius inligting bekom het dat die SAUK in nuuskomentaar en -berigte oor sy nie-blanke streekdienste die Demokratiese Turnhalle-Alliansie bevorder. Mnr. Pretorius het toe mnr. Piet Venter, streek-direkteur van die SAUK in

Windhoek, gevra of hy afskrifte van die betrokke uitsendings kan bekom. Mnr. Venter se reaksie was dat die betrokke materiaal openbare kennis is en dat mnr. Pretorius soos elke ander lid van die publiek daarop geregtig was

Geen keuse

Mev. Pretorius het toe, na verneem word, die afskrifte aan haar man verskaf. Mnr. Pretorius het dit op sy beurt aan mnr. A. H. du Plessis en mnr. Eben van Zijl, mede-onderleier van die Suidwes-NP oorhandig. Die volgende dag was die inhoud van die program in Die Suidwester

Die opskrif van die berig was „SAUK knyp kat agter taalgrens”. In die berig word vyf voorbeelde van sogenaamde bevoordeling van die Demokratiese Turnhalle-Alliansie aangehaal wat oor die swart streekdienste van die SAUK uitgesaai is.

Dit was nadat hierdie berig verskyn het dat mev. Pretorius se dienste summer by die SAUK beëindig was. Mnr. Kosie Pretorius het destyds gedreig dat hy, die saak deur die beskikbare kanale verder sou voer, en daar was in een stadium selfs sprake van 'n hofsaak

Volgens die NP-woordvoerder is die saak egter verlede week reg gestel nadat dr. Meyer persoonlik tussenbeide getree het en mev. Pretorius in haar pos heraan gestel is.

Mnr. Piet Venter, streek-direkteur van die SAUK, het kort hierna aangekondig dat hy gaan bedank. Hy het heftig ontken dat sy bedanking iets met mev. Pretorius se heraanstelling te make het, maar in Suidwes-NP-kringe word nou gesê dat hy geen keuse gehad het nie.

Aan RAPPORT het mnr. Venter gesê dat hy hom gaan aansluit by Swawild, 'n private wildsvleisbemarkingsorganisasie.

Landmines

kill five

in SWA

9/1/78

221

The Star's Africa News Service

Five Owambos were killed and eight injured in landmine explosions near the Angolan border at the weekend.

Both incidents happened near Oshokango, just south of the 1 km no-go zone on SWA/Namibia northern border with Angola.

A spokesman for the Owambo Government said that an unknown man died when the vehicle in which he was travelling triggered off a landmine there on Saturday morning, another occupant was seriously injured.

Yesterday, four more civilians died when their truck hit a landmine. Seven were injured in the explosion.

The tracks of 15 terrorists were found in the vicinity.

A defence spokesman has announced that five terrorists, armed with AK-47 rifles, abducted a sub-headman from his kraal in the operational area on Thursday.

The same terrorists are believed to have been responsible for the murder of an Owambo tribesman earlier last week.

5 die, 9 hurt in SWA mine blasts

Cape Times

10/11/78

225

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding SWA Command, announced yesterday that five Ovambos had died after two landmine incidents at the weekend.

He said the increased terror tactics against the local population were a result of the Ovambos' "positively favourable attitude" towards the South African security forces in central Ovambo.

A press statement by SWA Command said the mines were planted by terrorists, regardless of who might detonate them.

In the first incident, on Saturday morning, about five km from the scene of the murder of a civilian on Thursday, Mr Johannes Patjerenga's vehicle detonated a landmine. He was killed and two passengers were hurt.

On Sunday, three Ovambos were killed and eight injured when their truck struck a landmine. The wreckage and bodies were strewn over an area of 110 metres.

One of the injured has since died.

Tracks led north

The tracks of 15 terrorists were found leading north towards the Angolan border, the statement added.

Five terrorists armed with AK-47 rifles abducted Sub-chief Petrus Handume from his kraal in Ovambo on Thursday. His wife witnessed the abduction. The gang crossed the border into Angola.

Before crossing the border their tracks were joined by bicycle tracks leading from the scene of the murder on the same day.

All the injured were taken to hospital by the security forces.

Two landmines

Mercury Africa Bureau

10/1/78 (225)

kill 5

Ovambos in SWA

WINDHOEK — Major General Jannie Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, announced yesterday that five Ovambos were killed and 10 others injured in two separate landmine incidents at the weekend.

He said that the increased terror tactics against the local population were a result of the "positively favourable attitude" of Ovambos towards the South African security forces in central Owambo.

South West Africa command said that the mines were planted by terrorists.

This was another "typical

cowardly tactic which kills and injures those whom the terrorists claim to be trying to help."

The first incident happened on Saturday morning when Mr. Johannes Patjerenga's vehicle detonated a landmine. He was killed and two passengers were hurt.

In the second incident on Sunday, three Ovambos were killed and eight others injured when the truck in which they were travelling struck a landmine.

The wreckage and bodies were strewn over an area of 110 metres.

A fourth man has since died from his injuries.

The tracks of 15 terrorists were found leading north towards the Angolan border.

Five terrorists armed with AK 47 rifles also abducted Sub-Chief Petrus Handume from his kraal in Owambo last week.

His wife witnessed the abduction and the gang headed north and crossed the border into Angola.

Before crossing the border their tracks were joined by bicycle tracks leading from the scene of a murder on the same day.

White Swapo man held, home searched

Cape Times 11/1/78

225

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Mr Peter Manning, a 31-year-old white member of Swapo, is being held by security police in Windhoek under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Manning, a South African citizen who has worked voluntarily for Swapo's publicity department for the past two years, was arrested on Monday morning soon after he left his suburban home with his girlfriend, Miss Ann Murray-Hudson.

This was confirmed by Colonel Koos Myburgh, security police chief in Windhoek.

Miss Murray-Hudson, a University of Cape Town student who lives in Botswana, said Mr Manning was arrested by three security policemen, who also searched his Pioniers Park house for about seven hours.

The police took away a number of documents and papers, and said the questioning "could last for weeks". She said Mr Manning was also detained for questioning on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport about a month ago.

Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's vice-chairman, yesterday described the police action as an "indiscriminate detention of our card-carrying member who has voluntarily dedicated himself to the struggle of the Namibian people".

He said in a statement that Swapo was forced to ask whether a white member of

Swapo could safely associate with and participate in Swapo activities without harassment or becoming a political fugitive.

"How can there be fair and uninhibited elections, as long as such actions are still operative in Namibia?" he said.

Swapo's delaying tactics condemned

225

STAR

12/1/78

South African and SWA/Namibian sources accused the United States and Swapo today of using delaying tactics to wreck an internal settlement in SWA/Namibia to enable Swapo to take over.

The latest delaying tactic, according to these sources, involves intrigue over the date of the proposed "proximity talks" in New York.

These talks are now likely to be cancelled, unless a suitable date can be found before the end of this month.

But the five Western members of the Security Council were still discussing with South African Government officials a new date for talks in New York this month on SWA/Namibia, a foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman said in London today, reports Sapa.

There was also contact between the South African Government and representatives of the Five in Pretoria, the spokesman said. Swapo was not involved in the consultations at this stage.

Swapo's Secretary for Publicity and Information in London, Mr Peter Katjavivi, said today his organisation's suggestion of a January 30 start for the talks was not a final position.

STILL OPEN

Swapo had named this date in order to give all parties adequate time for preparation, he said. The question was still open to discussion.

Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, described this tactic as typical of the "obstacles" that certain of the parties concerned place in the way of moving towards a solution in SWA/Namibia.

"They have been doing this for months and months," he said. He refused to reveal who the "parties concerned" were.

However, sources in SWA/Namibia lay blame at the door of Swapo and the United States, led in the negotiations by Mr Donald McHenry.

The sources say that Swapo and the US negotiators were trying to abort South Africa's attempt to hold elections this year, and achieve independence for SWA/Namibia by the end of this year.

Instead, Swapo and the US were trying to delay this, creating dissatisfaction in the Turnhalle Alliance and other bodies.

FAVOURABLE

This would create a favourable climate for Swapo either to win elections, or to take over by force.

Mr Botha said: "There is such a thing as a time factor involved in an internal political settlement."

He added he was still open to attending New York talks before January 30 when he had parliamentary duties.

Hugh Robertson reports from New York that there is little prospect of the talks taking place before February, by which time a proposed Security Council meeting on South African race policies would have been held.

SWA local elections postponed

225

STAR
12/1/78

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Steyn, is to postpone municipal elections in the territory for one year. They were due to be held in March this year.

Mr Justice Steyn said today he would issue a postponing proclamation because of the coming election for a constituent assembly.

He said it was "undesirable" to have people's attention shifted from the assembly election.

There has been disquiet in the territory over the likelihood that party politics would enter the municipal election campaigns.

The National Party has been keen to test its strength against Mr Dirk Mudge's Republican Party rebels. Mr Mudge has said he believed the time was not right for a municipal election with political overtones.

Ovambo terrorists want to return—captives

ARGUS 12/1/78 225

The Argus Africa News Service

OSHAKATI. — Many young Ovambos undergoing terrorist training in Angola are keen to return to South West Africa — in peace.

This is alleged by five terrorists captured in battle by the South African security forces in the mandated territory.

'Many want to come back,' said a terrorist wounded in a skirmish in north-eastern Ovamboland last week, but they know they will be tracked down and shot.'

He and the others also claimed that they:

- Were lured into Angola under false pretences, or forced to join the terrorist ranks.

- Had not been members of the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation before leaving Ovamboland.

- Were incited by Swapo's political commissars in Angola to drive the 'Boers' from the mandated territory.

They were interviewed, one by one, by the South West African Press corps here yesterday. It was the first time the Press had been allowed to speak to terrorists captured in battle.

INTERPRETER

All five are in protective custody.

Timoteus Amporo, 24, who is now working as an interpreter for the security forces, refuses to leave the base for fear of Swapo reprisals.

He alleges he was abducted by Swapo terrorists in May 1977, and given a month's military training in southern Angola. His instructors, he

said, were Cubans and Russians.

'We were all given false names. I was known as Idi Amin.'

Timoteus was a member of a large terrorist contingent, which crossed into Ovamboland to buy supplies in September last year. He was badly burnt by the back-blast of a bazooka fired by one of the terrorists in a clash with security forces. He was unable to carry on and was captured by the security forces.

The names of the other four terrorists have not been released for security reasons.

No 2 was among the last group to penetrate the white farming areas in the south. He was captured by the police near Outjo in 1976.

He alleged he was beaten by the police. They had beaten him, he said.

He had left Ovamboland to further his studies, and was forced to undergo military training by Swapo.

No 3 was a 24-year-old Kavango who had gone to Angola in search of work. He was initially held by Unita. Soon after his release he was caught and jailed by Swapo.

EXPLOSIVES

Then, in one swift lesson, he was taught how to use a Russian-made AK-47 rifle, and went with three others to blow up the FM tower in Oshakati. His main task was to carry the explosives, he said.

He was wounded by black members of the security forces and now

wants to join them in their fight against Swapo.

'I was never a member of Swapo. I was forced into the situation,' he said.

Number four was a herdboyer who had 'never been to school.' He was abducted, he claimed, by Swapo insurgents close to his home.

ON MISSION

After one month's training he was sent on a mission to Ovamboland with 14 others. Two days after entering this northern area he was captured near Ombombo by security forces. His 'comrades' got away.

No 5 is in the army sick bay at Oshakati with bullet wound in his stomach. He was shot by security forces last Friday night. He was leaving a kraal in the operational area. It said he was being cared for.

Swapo intimidation of congregation alleged

The Argus Africa News Service

OSHAKATI. — An Ovambo clergyman claims that the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) is intimidating his congregation.

The clergyman, who cannot be identified, for fear of intimidation, says his church empties when Swapo terrorists are in the area.

'Many people fear for their lives,' he said in an interview here.

He claimed that the terrorists were also after his blood. They came looking for him three times, but he was not at home.

Then they threatened his wife and children who have subsequently moved to safer ground.

The clergyman still serves his parish. He is escorted there every Sunday by the security forces.

His claim substantiates a statement by the general officer commanding SWA Command, Major General J. J. Geldenhuys, that the terrorists are stepping up their campaign against the local population.

The most popular methods were intimidation, abduction and murder, he said.

mining sector in the Namibian economy, the total absence of a black stake in that sector, the depth of grievances about migrant labour and low wages in the past, and the central role of nationalisation of mining enterprises in the ideology of African socialism — strong pressures in that direction can be expected from any black-dominated government.”

Though the mining houses may be

ment of the economy on the grounds that it would be counter-productive. He makes the point that SWA's close links with SA, in both the public and the private sector, would enable SA virtually to “throttle” the SWA economy if it chose to take severe retaliatory measures.

Thomas goes on to make a number of suggestions short of full nationalisation. These include the establishment of a

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Resources robbery?

025-111-11178

The effects of nationalisation in a Swahili Independent Territory has long haunted the territory's rich mining industry.

SWA ranks fourth in Africa in mining output value. According to a study currently being compiled by Wolfgang Thomas, the Cape economics professor who was deposed last year, mining has contributed about 20% to SWA's GDP in the last few years. Its contribution to export earnings was about 60%.

Critics of the mining industry in SWA favour nationalisation on a number of grounds. Among these is the resources theft argument — that SWA is being “robbed” of its wealth and its replaceable resources. A second reason for economic development is based on the mines' exploitative labour recruitment and employment policies, and a third on the “lucrative” high profit margins of the industry.

It is further argued that if the SWA mining industry must become fully independent of SA and SA mining companies with stakes in SWA, this argument is advanced with particular reference to the Rossing uranium mine. It is suggested that unless Rossing is nationalised, an independent Namibia may be “compelled” to cooperate with SA's nuclear development plans — despite the fact that the major shareholding in Rossing is overseas.

The nationalisation issue runs so deep in the territory's politics that Swapo is not the only political party for which it is a key question. Says Thomas: “The point cannot be overemphasized that, in the light of the crucial role played by the

Rossing . . . candidate for nationalisation if Swapo rules?

expected strenuously to resist nationalisation, experience elsewhere in Africa suggests that provided they are not faced with outright nationalisation, they might accommodate themselves.

In Botswana, for example, De Beers' Botswana Mining Company transferred “free of consideration” an additional 35% of the company's capital to the Botswana government in 1975 to bring its shareholding up to 50%. The arrangement was intended to “establish an effective partnership” between De Beers and the Botswana government and “so add to the general stability of the trade.”

While, in the words of chairman Harry Oppenheimer, this partial nationalisation effected a “very substantial alteration to the disadvantage of the company in the division of profits” with the Botswana government, it has “worked smoothly and to the satisfaction of both parties,” according to the latest De Beers annual report.

Indications are that De Beers is proceeding with the new mine at Jwaneng on terms even more favourable to the Botswana government (see *Business brief*), a pointer perhaps to a possible course in future negotiations in SWA.

Thomas suggests that outright nationalisation would be undesirable from the viewpoint of the overall develop-

“Namibian Mining Corporation” to hold shares in the mining sector on behalf of the State. Thomas also believes that the earlier policy of attracting foreign capital through relatively low tax rates (Rossing pays no tax until the capital investment has been written off) should be changed to one of financing the general development budget from greater taxes on these declining assets.

SWA talks

off again

Cape Times 14/1/78
225

—dispute on

'proximity'

PRETORIA. — After talks yesterday between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P F Botha, and representatives of the five permanent Western members of the United Nations Security Council, it appeared uncertain whether their proposed New York talks on the future of SWA/Namibia could be held this month.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs made it clear, however, that this did not mean an end to the talks between South Africa and the Western powers.

Mr Botha had said he was prepared to receive representatives of the five Western powers in South Africa for further talks.

If that did not suit the five, Mr Botha was prepared to receive written proposals from them to which the South African Government would reply as soon as possible.

Originally the five nations invited South Africa to attend talks in New York on January 17, and South Africa immediately agreed to attend.

Rejection

On January 10, however, two days before the first South African officials were due to leave for New York, the Western powers intimated that January 17 would no

Sapa learnt yesterday that January 23, which was mentioned as a possible date for the talks, was acceptable to South Africa, but apparently not to the Western five.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said it hardly seemed possible that the talks could be held in February as Mr Botha's presence would still be needed in Cape Town.

Available

Commenting on reports that the Western countries were attempting to set up so-called "proximity" talks — where South Africa and Swapo would be available for discussions with the five at the same time — the spokesman said it was difficult to understand why the accent had been placed on the "proximity" rather than on the urgency for continuing the negotiations.

With modern telecommunications, the negotiations could be continued through

longer be suitable written proposals.

Press reports indicated that Swapo, with which the five wished to hold talks at the same time, had rejected a January 17 and proposed a later date.

The Western powers then proposed to South Africa that the talks be held on January 30, to which Mr Botha objected because his presence would be needed in Cape Town then for the no-confidence debate in Parliament.

The spokesman said South Africa had been in earnest about achieving an early solution to the SWA/Namibia problem since the negotiations began last April, as shown by its willingness to talk in New York on January 17 or even January 23 provided Mr Botha was able to be back in Cape Town before the parliamentary session convened on January 27.

— Sapa

16/11/78 (22) Sta
 'What is the point if war should in any case arise?'

International recognition of SWA/Namibia was important but it should not be sought at all costs, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told the SABC yesterday

"If the price is so high that such a territory (SWA) or its people in any event come to destruction, or get involved in a war or conflict, then it stands to reason that the price is too high."

Should this be the case, the country must proceed on its own, carefully planning its future in the hope that international recognition would eventually be given.

Mr Botha said recognition was important because through this a newly independent country conducted its trade with the outside world, entered into agreements and relations with other countries and gained technical co-operation

The situation as it stood now contained certain elements of danger, but also of hope, the Minister said

Reasonable

"The hope, lies in the fact that the West might realise South Africa has been more than reasonable, that there really is a solution in sight which could be internationally acceptable, that the territory, could therefore become independent with international recognition, govern itself, maintain good neighbourly relations with South Africa and in that way contribute to the easing of tension throughout southern Africa."

Mr Botha said South Africa had complied with all the original demands of the United Nations
 Interviewer Cliff Saunders

16/11/78 (22) Sta
SWA price can be too high — Botha

which will govern the territory until independence"

Mr Botha was put the following questions by Cliff Saunders "You say the people must stand together, but at present there is a quarrel going on between Mr Dirk Mudge and Mr A H du Plessis (leader of the National Party in SWA/Namibia) What are the implications of this?"

Mr Botha. "Let me talk straight (laat ek padlangs praat). We do not take notice, officially, of quarrels between two given political leaders of the territory. They must sort out such things among themselves They must decide what is in their country's interest in the long term and whether they can afford such quarrels in the light of the physical danger which threatens that territory"

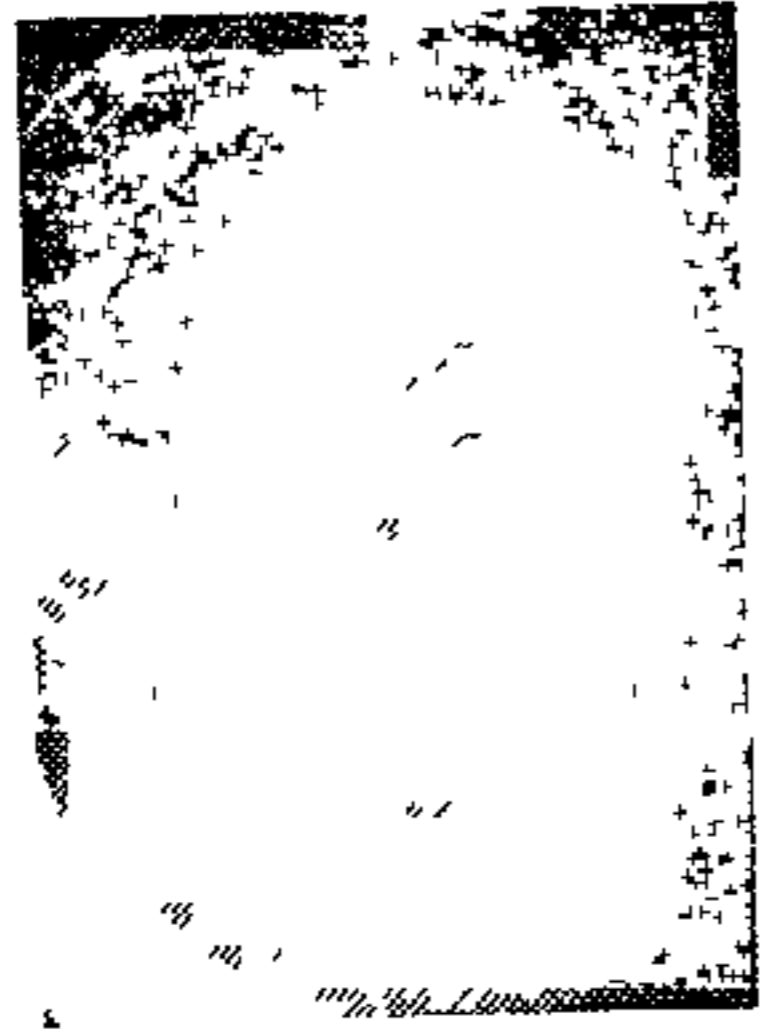
Modus vivendi

"If they cannot clear it up among themselves they must decide on a modus vivendi in terms of which they need not have to fight with each other. And if they do not want to do it, they are going to have trouble, whether they like it or not and the sooner they drop these quarrels the better"

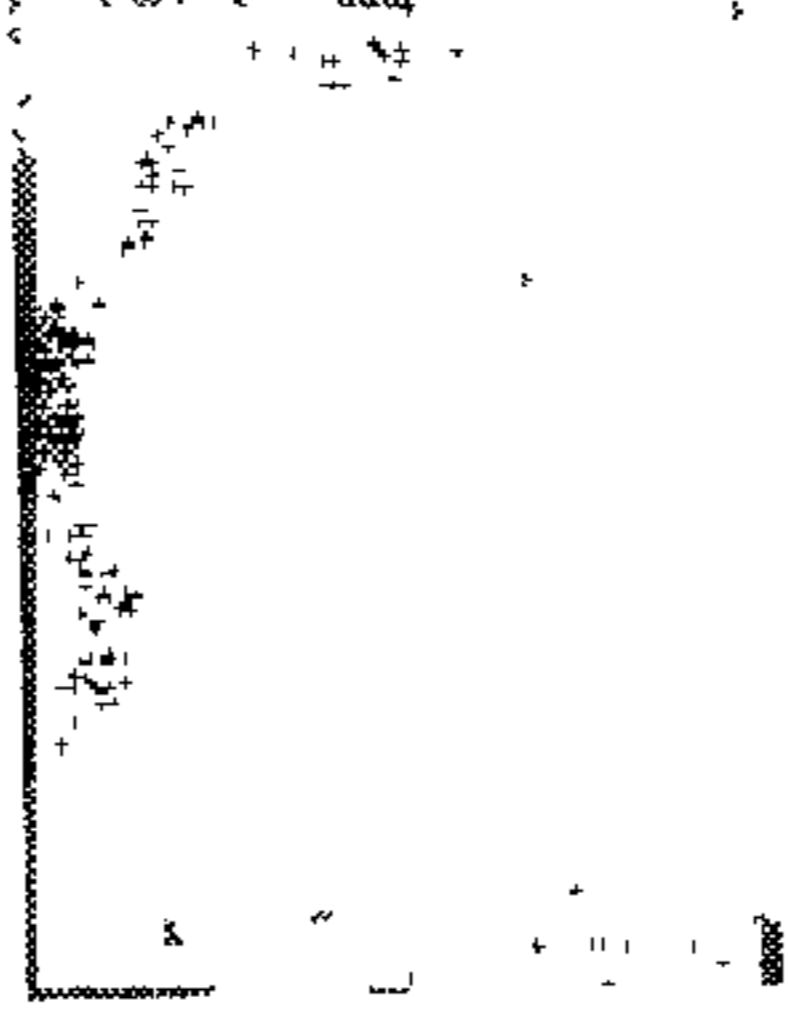
"We do not take sides, but we only say that that way they are not going to get the territory independent in a manner that holds the likelihood of peace and prosperity for the territory," Mr Botha said

Mr Botha added "South Africa cannot force its will or policy on South West Africa because it has not got the deed of sale over the territory Others therefore should similarly not try to force their ideology on to us"

"Our policy for South West Africa is correct. They decide for themselves. There is no other way" — Sapa



Mr Botha "we're not taking sides"



Mr du Plessis . . . Nationalist and orthodox



Mr Mudge . . . ex-Nationalist and "verlig"

ders. "But there still is a problem. What is that problem?"

Mr Botha "The crux of the problem, I think, consists of two aspects. One is the date for an election, this first election to get a constitutional assembly established. The second is the presence of troops and in particular the number of troops that will

be in the territory until a new government has been formed"

Asked what procedure would be followed until SWA/Namibia was independent, Mr Botha said as far as the South African Government was concerned, there would firstly have to be an election in the territory so that the people who were en-

titled to vote could establish a constitutional assembly

The mandate of that body would be to work out a constitution for the territory

"On the basis of that constitution, which will come about shortly after the election, a further election will be held to appoint a government

ARS

Election date for SWA likely soon

16/11/28 Jta

221

John Patten, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The announcement of an election date for South West Africa is imminent and the South African Government does not wish to wait much beyond the end of this month for the decision to be made known

If a further round of talks with the Western contact group does take place in February, it may well be the last before the announcement, especially as the Government is virtually convinced strong delaying tactics are being used by both Swapo and the Americans.

This emerged today in clear terms from reliable sources following the television interview screened last night in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, said international recognition of an independent SWA/Namibia should not be sought at all costs.

WARNING

The Western contact group's invitations for a further round of talks with Mr. Botha in New York, it is understood, have been made against the strong warning that the South African Government plans to go ahead with the election announcement in February at the latest.

Difficulties over dates — because of Swapo's unwillingness to be present before January 30 — are being regarded by the Government as a breach of the clear understanding on which further talks were being planned.

FAINT HOPE

Against this background, there now remain only the faintest glimmers of hope from the South African side that a settlement deal can be found that will open the way to international recognition.

With February talks in New York as the West's latest proposal, it is looking unlikely that Mr. Botha himself would attend even if he could spare the time. A high-ranking foreign affairs official could meet the group, however.

The South African view is that there is little more to discuss, but only answers to be given on a plan that has been worked to virtual finality. Little point in future negotia-

from the South African side.

A final decision on the final round of talks could depend on new Western moves that could lead to the belief that a breakthrough can still be made.

● SWA price can be too high — Botha — Page 13.

SWA policy (225)

Continued from page 1
respect of our troops in the territory is another matter, but as far as the political aspect is concerned I am not aware of any remaining element which still has to be negotiated”

Mr Botha identified the crux of the problem in the present negotiations as two-fold

“One is the date for an election, the first election to get a constitutional assembly established. The second is the presence of troops and in particular the number of troops that have to be in the territory until a new government has been formed

Other objectives

“Everything the United Nations has asked of us originally has been complied with.

“Now, if they stand by what they have claimed in the past to be the points of conflict, then I say we can accede to them, but naturally if there are other objectives in their mind of which we are not aware but about which one can only guess, those we cannot accede to”

Referring to the role that Swapo was playing in South West Africa at present, and particularly in connection with

the negotiations taking place between South Africa and the five Western powers represented in the United Nations Security Council, Mr Botha suggested that Swapo had considerable influence

“Swapo has this influence on the West that it is acknowledged by a large number of members of the United Nations, naturally by all the communist states who in essence are their friends, and sometimes I think there may also be some Western countries which are cleverly beginning to support them because they may reckon that Swapo may be the winners and they want to put their money on the right horse.

Approval

“Such is the influence of Swapo on the West that the latter reckons you cannot achieve an internationally acceptable settlement unless Swapo participates in all these processes leading to independence or gives its approval for the way in which elections must be conducted, for the election date itself, and for the norms and regulations that will have to apply for such a campaign

“If Swapo does not give that approval then there are too many countries in the world who say no,” Mr Botha said

Their argument was that the process was a South African one and controlled by South Africa and therefore not valid

“I do not agree with it but that is what they say,” Mr Botha said

Botha: We won't wait for West in SWA

Cape Times
16/1/78

225

Diplomatic Reporter

THE MINISTER of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said last night that international recognition of an independent South West Africa should not be sought at all costs.

Speaking on television, Mr Botha indicated that South Africa was on the point of going ahead with independence for SWA even if the talks with the five Western nations failed.

Mr Botha said: "If the price for international acknowledgement is so big that such a territory or country or its people in any event come to destruction or get involved in a war or conflict, then it stands to

on the West that it is acknow-
ledgement from

Cape Times

16/1/78

225

110 South Africa would not force its will or policy on SWA. The people of SWA had to decide for themselves.

We live in an era in which the onslaught against SWA has become burning and big, in which it can escalate and become bigger.

It is therefore of overwhelming importance that, in my opinion, at this stage there should not be bickering and quarrelling among each other about all kinds of local matters, but that priority should be given to the security of the territory as a whole, the safety of all the peoples as a whole, and if these peoples see it in this way there simply cannot be any doubt that they will jointly be able to draw up a constitution that will serve the well-being of all, he said.

Points made by Mr. Botha during the interview on the SABC TV programme "Nuus Oorsig" were:

- If the price for international recognition was too high the country must proceed on its own and hope that recognition would eventually be forthcoming.

- There was some hope, nevertheless, in the fact that the West would realize that South Africa had been more than reasonable and that there really was a solution in sight which could become internationally acceptable.

- There may be some Western countries which were beginning to support Swapo because they reckon that Swapo might be the winners and they want to put their money on the right horse.

- The quarrel between the National Party in SWA and the Republican Party under Mr. Dirk Mudge would not help to get the territory independent in a manner that promised peace and prosperity.

- It was incorrect to say nothing had been achieved in the talks. The problem in

Continued on page 2

SA to press on with poll date for SWA

ARGUS
16/1/78

225

The Argus Political Staff

THE announcement of an election date for South West Africa is imminent and the South African Government does not wish to wait much beyond the end of this month for the decision to be made known.

If a further round of talks with the Western contact group does take place in February, it may well be the last before the announcement — especially as the Government is virtually convinced strong delaying tactics are being used by both Swapo and the Americans.

This emerged today in clear terms from reliable sources following the television interview screened last night in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. (Pik) Botha, said international recognition of an independent S.W.A. should not be sought at all costs.

A WARNING

The Western contact group's invitations for a further round of talks with Mr. Botha in New York, it is understood, have been made against the strong warning that the South African Government plans to go ahead with the election announcement in February at the latest.

It was apparently also made clear to the West that the South African Government would not hold discussions with Swapo, but only with the contact group on the subject.

Difficulties over dates — because of Swapo's unwillingness to be present before January 30 — are being regarded by the Government as a breach of the clear understanding on which further talks were being planned.

TWO CONCLUSIONS

Developments in the negotiations have led South African foreign affairs experts to two major conclusions:

Against this background, there now remain only the faintest glimmers of hope from the South African side that a settlement deal can be found that will open the way to international recognition.

- That Swapo will not take part in elections till there can be no doubt it would win; and
- That the Carter Administration wants to engineer a Swapo victory, because it wants a hostile Namibia on South Africa's borders to assist in the international campaign for eventual black majority rule in South Africa.

West move to save SWA talks

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A major new Western initiative to save the South West African independence negotiations from collapse has been launched in the past 48 hours.

Efforts are being made to call an urgent meeting of Western foreign ministers in New York with South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha

Although the date of the proposed summit has not been finalized, reliable foreign sources indicated yesterday that the meeting would probably take place any day after February 3.

It is understood that the French and the British governments, with West German sympathy, are the prime movers behind the attempt

The cause of the near-collapse, sources said, was the growing "hostility" between the South African and the United States Governments and the "continuing intransigence" of Swapo

The main purpose of the Anglo-French strategy, it was understood is to get around the US-SA friction, and in particular the American United Nations office under the command of Mr Andrew Young and Mr Don McHenry

Some Western and South African officials blame Mr McHenry, the Deputy United States Ambassador at the United Nations, for his growing hostility towards South Africa, fired allegedly by the Biko affair, and the "general atmosphere under which he and Mr Young work at the United Nations"

With the exception of the United States negotiators, the other Western powers are known to have considerable sympathy for South Africa's

"amenable" attitude in the negotiations and conceded that South Africa had made "meaningful and substantial" concessions

All blame the United States for its clumsy handling that culminated in the last minute cancellation of talks which were scheduled to take place this month

The unavailability of the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, who would have been a vital element in the January 17 talks and which the United States apparently did not take into account, increased the unease among its Western partners

What has aggravated the matter further, sources said, is the seemingly soft-line the United States has adopted towards Swapo while the other partners blame Swapo for the general lack of progress in the talks

They now openly question whether Swapo is actually interested in a negotiated settlement, and whether it actually intends to participate in the territory's coming elections, the date of which is to be announced soon

It has become apparent that Swapo has lost considerable Western and some African sympathy during the last seven months and that South Africa has succeeded in outmanoeuvring Swapo by making it appear the "guilty party"

Foreign sources said that the attempt to elevate the negotiations to foreign ministers level would give the Western powers far more leverage in dealing with Swapo and in getting United Nations blessing for its settlement proposals

Church booklet alleges torture in SWA

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice M T Steyn, has been drawn into a wrangle over allegations of torture in the territory:

A claim by Mr Justice Steyn that there was no "institutionalized torture" in the territory was yesterday refuted in a booklet published here by Father Heinz Hunke, a Roman Catholic priest, and Mr Justin Ellis, a worker at the Christian Centre and part-time correspondent for the BBC.

The 62-page booklet — "Torture — A Cancer in our Society" — was printed by Angelus-Printing at the Dobra Catholic Mission near Windhoek and contains 13 sworn affidavits by people reported to have seen, or suffered torture at the hands of the South African Police

"Barbarism"

There are also two sworn affidavits from medical doctors who claim to have examined alleged victims of torture

"If what is alleged in this paper is true, the present system of law and order which legitimizes itself as Western, democratic and Christian, is just another form of ill-concealed barbarism," the booklet states

It claimed that institutionalized torture was proliferating in SWA, in spite of Mr Justice Steyn's recent denial. The administrator-general said that there might be occasional assaults or cases of torture by individual policemen

"Institutionalized torture means that this practice is not casual or occasional, but that it is a generalized practice," the booklet continues "This is the case in this country, for people arrested under the security laws, particularly the Terrorism Act"

No substance

Mr Justice Steyn recently informed Father Hunke, who had appealed to him to take action against torture, that his allegations had been investigated and there was no substance to his claims.

In his publication, however, Father Hunke said "If Judge Steyn's investigation was as thorough as he claims, he must surely have become aware of the interest of the churches in the matter.

"The churches were not requested to present him with evidence or views," he added. "One might also have hoped that arrangements would be made for an open judicial investigation."

Mr Justice Steyn was not prepared to comment on the booklet yesterday, though he said he might do so at a later stage.

Botha agrees to SWA talks in New York

221

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, is prepared to go to New York for discussions with the five Western members of the Security Council on January 17 on the future of South West Africa.

Mr Botha said he would not be able to comply with the late request by the five that discussions be postponed to January 30.

The South African Parliament starts its first session on January 27, he pointed out, and the no-confidence debate was expected to start on January 30.

Mr Botha said the initial written invitation signed by the Governments of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America specifically invited him to hold a further round of talks in New York beginning on January 17, 1978.

The Foreign Minister said he still intended to proceed to New York as planned in terms of the initial invitation, unless he was otherwise advised by the five.

The invitation disclosed today by Mr Botha said: 'It is the intention to hold similar discussions in New York during the same period with other principal parties involved in the settlement of this question. Our Governments hope that you will be in a position to accept this invitation and to give us your answer as soon as possible.'

TO MEET SA

South Africa accepted the original invitation two days later, on December 30, Mr Botha said.

'In order to accommodate the invitation, I postponed two overseas visits that had already been arranged.'

Mr Botha said arrangements had already been made for a South African delegation to fly to New York towards the end of this week.

At the South African parliamentary session, he said it was expected important foreign matters would be raised and he owed it to Parliament to be present.

'If the meeting does not take place on January 17, Mr Botha said, the South African Government remains prepared to consider the proposals of the five Western members of the Security Council and for that purpose invites the representatives of the five to visit South Africa before January 30...'

Representatives of West to visit SWA

NEW YORK — Representatives of the five Western member states of the United Nations Security Council will visit SWA/Namibia this weekend in advance of the talks opening in New York next week, it was announced yesterday.

The announcement said the representatives — from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — would be "briefing interested parties in Windhoek".

It was not disclosed whom they would see in the territory, but the Turnhalle group and representatives of Swapo were expected to be among those the visitors would contact.

Ideas and proposals for a SWA/Namibia settlement acceptable to the international community have been transmitted to the South African Government and Swapo, informed sources here said.

It was understood that the same ideas and proposals would be presented to interested parties the five envoys would see in Windhoek.

The Turnhalle group includes representatives of the blacks, those of mixed race and whites in SWA/Namibia. The South African Government planned to bring the territory to independence on terms negotiated with the Turnhalle representatives, but this plan was suspended when the Western members of the Security Council joined talks with the government.

These are to continue in New York next week, first at ambassadorial level and immediately afterwards at the level of foreign ministers.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, the French Foreign Minister, Mr Louis de Guringaud, the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the Canadian External Affairs Minister, Mr Donald Jameson, will assemble on February 11 and 12.

SWA proposals

Continued from page 1

imminent talks in New York.

Mr Botha said the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, had warned him against a unilateral declaration of independence without international recognition. But, he asked, who had spoken of UDI?

South Africa had gone out of its way to get an acceptable solution, but what price did it have to pay for international recognition? he asked.

South Africa had agreed to independence this year. It had agreed to a unitary state, to one-man, one-vote, to a UN presence, to the removal of discrimination and to the release of political prisoners, if Mr Sam Nujoma secured the release of Swapo critics in Zambia and Tanzania.

"What more must we give?" asked Mr Botha.

Western suggestions is that South African troops be withdrawn to the southern border of SWA/Namibia adjacent to the Republic.

If this is correct, and if Mr Botha's statements on the security of SWA/Namibia are seen in this context, it is difficult to see how the security issue — the major obstacle still remaining to a resolution of the dispute — can be ironed out.

Addressing himself to Mr Eglin, he asked if he wanted terrorists to take over by violence and set up an independent people's republic of South West Africa.

● While the proposals are still secret at this stage, it is believed that they contain few departures from ground already covered at previous talks.

It has been suggested however, that one of the

Much common ground between SA, Swapo

221

STAR 19/11/78

LUSAKA — Delays, demands and pronouncements notwithstanding, there is a considerable degree of common ground, if not agreement, between the South African Government and the militant South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) over the SWA/Namibia settlement issue.

And if the two sides do not soon sit down to proximate talks — meaning both parties in the same city, but not necessarily the same room — the Western "big five" contact group is prepared to publish its own set of proposals to pressure both parties.

The principle issue is the presence of South African troops in the territory. Swapo is demanding, at least in public, that all South African troops be withdrawn from SWA/Namibia before elections.

Pretoria rejects this. However, sources close to the five (the US, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany) have indicated a figure both sides have already agreed on.

The five do not want to play a "numbers game" and argue specifics before talks, but feel there

should be a sufficient number of both UN and South African troops to allay the legitimate fears of both Swapo and Pretoria.

"There is a considerable degree of deep distrust on both sides," one source said. The five propose that there be fewer than 3 000 South African troops and more than 3 000 UN troops during the run-up to un-monitored elections.

It is understood South Africa has consented to their being more UN than South African troops and Swapo, despite its latest statements, has agreed to

a South African troop presence. South Africa has also agreed to a UN special representative to monitor elections with the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M Steyn.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has told the five that the frontline states, and presumably the OAU, would prefer to see a ratio of three UN troops to one South African soldier, and would not accept a ratio of less than two to one.

River and a few hundred in Owambo," one source close to the contact group noted, "but if it is the other way around, there will be opposition."

Pretoria has agreed to UN observers being stationed with South African troops, provided the same facilities are extended the other way around. Swapo is coming under increasing pressure from its African allies to get down to business.

Zambia, which hosts Swapo political and troop personnel as well as refugees and the office of the UN Commissioner for Namibia and Institute for

Namibia, would like Swapo out of the country to ease the security and economic burden the troops and refugees impose.

Both the MPLA in Angola and their Cuban allies are said to feel their problems in southern Angola might be eased if Swapo were no longer trying to operate out of there.

And President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who has been the most pragmatic of the frontline leaders on Rhodesia, as said to be urging Swapo to take what he sees as better conditions for achieving power, than many other African liberation movements, including Frelimo, were given.

The longer Swapo stays out of active politicking in SWA/Namibia, the more time the Soviets have to influence them, and a number of leading Swapo exiles are becoming increasingly radicalised.

This is not in South Africa's stated interests. Top men such as Peter Katjavivi, Moses Garoeb and Theo-Ben Gurirab are felt by the Western group to be relatively moderate still.

Their influence could wane in a protracted Swapo power struggle, however

UN all set to name date for self-rule

NEW YORK—The UN Council for SWA/Namibia has recommended the holding of a special session of the General Assembly some time in late April.

The session was authorised in a resolution adopted by the Assembly last November with the timing to be determined by the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in consultation with the Council for SWA/Namibia.

Dr Waldheim and the council president, Miss Gwendoline Knoe of Zambia, will now determine the precise dates.

Diplomatic observers say the special assembly could either ratify and implement a settlement now being worked on for SWA/Namibia by the five Western members of the Security Council, or try to block any alternative solution South Africa might try to enforce against UN wishes.

The United States, Britain, Canada, France

and West Germany have been holding talks for almost a year with South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo).

If the talks prove successful a special assembly would be needed to endorse and finance a UN military and civilian operation to ensure free elections leading to independence at the end of this year.

The Council for SWA/Namibia was established in 1967, a few months after the General Assembly rescinded an old League of Nations mandate under which South Africa controlled the territory.

The council is regarded by the UN as the legal administering authority, pending independence. But since South Africa has refused to co-operate with it or to allow it to enter the territory, the council has been unable to carry out most of its intended functions.—Sapa-Reuters

'Swapo's right and Swapo will fight'

The five Western powers are still trying to get SA and Swapo to New York for talks over South West Africa. Amid growing signs that the SA government is pressing ahead with an "internal settlement" in SWA irrespective of whether this is acceptable to Swapo and the outside world or not (FM January 6), the FM this week interviewed Swapo's information and publicity secretary, Peter Katjavivi, in London.

FM SA claims to have made major concessions in its negotiations with the Five. Can Swapo claim the same?

Katjavivi: The South Africans have not made any concessions that fall within the framework of UN Security Council

cussed so far?

Not directly, but it has been referred to. We do not accept the South African claims over our harbour.

It has been reported that Swapo might settle for 1 500 South African soldiers to remain.

This is not correct. We don't accept the need to have any number of South African troops in Namibia. The role of maintaining law and order and helping to create the necessary conditions for holding democratic elections should be exercised by the UN. There is no need for the South African troops to remain, whether they are confined to barracks or not.

Is Swapo prepared to talk to the SA

supervise and control such elections. They must be democratic and free from intimidation.

SA maintains that Swapo is scared. Elections will reveal its support in Namibia to be minimal and that this is why it does not want to fight them.

Swapo is not afraid. We are ready to submit ourselves to the vote of the people of Namibia, and we are confident that we will win such an election.

SA appears to be pushing for an "internal settlement" even if Swapo does not take part in elections. If these result in a government to which power will be transferred, what would Swapo's attitude to that government be?

An "internal settlement" would be regarded by us as a declaration of a clear commitment on the part of the racist SA regime to continue to hold power in Namibia. As a nation, as a people, we would have no alternative but to fight.

What is Swapo's attitude to Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance?

What do they represent? What do they want to see in Namibia? They are grounded by people who like to manipulate the situation to suit their own individual taste. Those are men who cannot claim to be what they are without the active support of the SA government, a very government which has brutalised and oppressed and exploited the overwhelming majority of our people.

Mudge has broken away from the National Party. Does this not change matters?

Yes, but Dirk Mudge is still working within the framework of the SA strategy of trying to keep hold directly or indirectly of Namibia. He has not as yet spoken out on those matters which we consider to be of national interest — for example, Walvis Bay.

It is alleged that Swapo's support in the Ovambos is minimal. Is this correct?

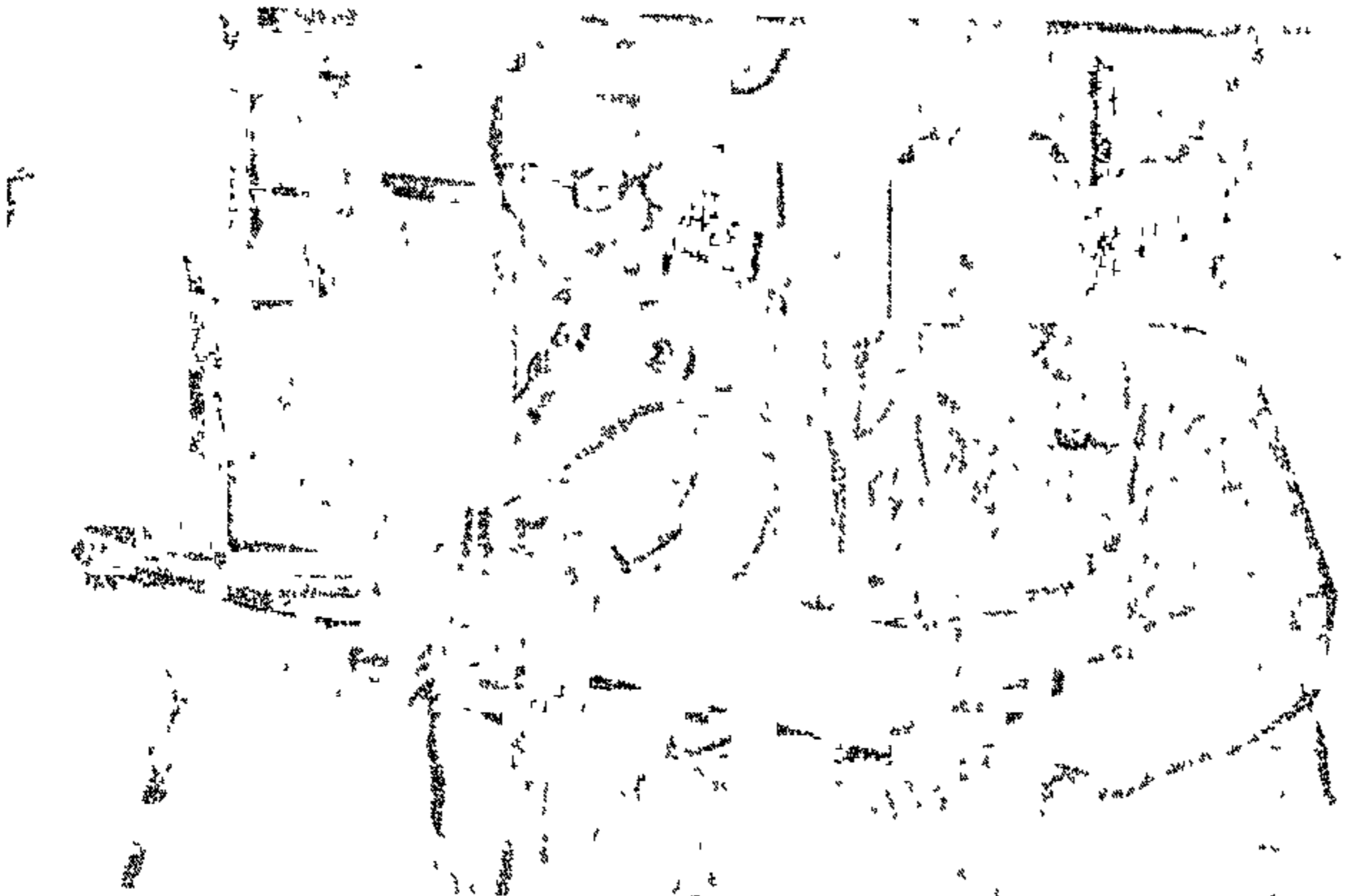
Swapo is a national movement which enjoys overwhelming support throughout Namibia. We have quite a number of white members in Namibia, close to 1 000, it is estimated.

Would a Swapo government pursue non-aligned or pro-Eastern bloc policies?

Swapo is already a non-aligned movement dedicated to non-aligned principles and would continue to practise them in government. There is no question of siding with the East or the West.

Would Swapo maintain diplomatic ties with Pretoria and an independent Namibia?

There is no way for Swapo to have ties with a racist SA regime. We cannot have ties with SA as long as there is a racist regime in that country.



Katjavivi (left) and Swapo chief Sam Nujoma . . . will Pretoria talk to them?

resolution 385. We would like them to meet the demand of the UN with regard to the withdrawal of their troops, the release of Namibian political prisoners, and a clear statement of respect for Namibia's territorial integrity (which would include Walvis Bay).

Much has been said about the abolition of racially discriminatory laws in Namibia, and we feel this is slightly misleading. What the South Africans are doing is to readjust their position. But we are not interested in reforms. We are demanding a total change. If you look closely you will find that nothing has changed in substance. The old order of the SA occupation is still very much intact and will continue to influence the course of events as long as it is not totally replaced by the UN.

Has the question of Walvis Bay been dis-

government directly?

We have always made it clear in our statements that the two principals in the Namibian conflict are SA and Swapo. It is logical that Swapo will have to talk to the SA government, and it is ready to do so at any time.

Unconditionally?

It has to be within the framework of resolution 385. It is the South Africans who are not ready to talk to Swapo directly.

The SWA Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, has indicated that pre-independence elections will be held within the next six months. Will Swapo participate?

We have declared on several occasions that we are ready to participate in democratic elections. We will do so when conditions have been created which will allow free elections. The UN will have to

By ALLEN PIZZEY
of The Argus Africa
News Service

LUSAKA. — Delays, demands and pronouncements notwithstanding, there is a considerable degree of common ground if not agreement between the South African Government and the militant South West African Peoples' Organisation (Swapo) over the SWA/Namibia settlement issue.

And if the two sides do not soon sit down to proximity talks — meaning both parties in the same city but not necessarily same room — the Western 'big five' contact group is prepared to publish its own set of proposals to pressure both parties.

The principal issue is the presence of South African troops in the territory. Swapo is demanding, at least in public, that all South African troops be withdrawn from SWA/Namibia before elections.

Pretoria rejects this.

However, sources close to the five (the US, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany) have indicated a figure both sides have already agreed on.

The Five do not want to play a 'numbers game' and argue specifics before talks, but feel there should be a sufficient number of both UN and South African troops to allay the legitimate fears of both Swapo and Pretoria.

Distrust

There is a considerable degree of deep distrust on both sides, one source

The Five propose that there be less than 3 000 South African troops and more than 3 000 UN troops during the run-up to un-monitored elections.

SWA; troops are the key

ARGUS
20/1/78
-221

facilities are extended the other way around.

It is in the interests of both parties to get together as soon as possible, most observers here agreed.

Swapo is coming under increasing pressure from its African allies to get down to business Zambia, which hosts Swapo political and troop personnel as well as refugees and the office of the UN Commissioner for Namibia and Institute for Namibia, would like Swapo out of the country to ease the security and economic

burden the troops and refugees impose

Both the MPLA in Angola and their Cuban allies are said to feel their problems in Southern Angola might be eased if Swapo were no longer trying to operate out of there.

And President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who has been the most pragmatic of the 'Frontline' leaders on Rhodesia, is said to be urging Swapo to take what he sees as better conditions for achieving power than many other African libera-

tion movements including Frelimo were given.

The longer Swapo stays out of active politicking in SWA/Namibia the more time the Soviets have to influence them, and a number of leading Swapo exiles are becoming increasingly radicalised.

This is not in South Africa's stated interests.

Top men such as Peter Katjavivi, Moses Garoeb and Theoben Guribab are felt by the Western group to be relatively moderate still. Their influence could wane in a protracted Swapo power struggle, however.

And the longer Swapo stays out of the transition exercise the greater the chances of South Africa working out an 'internal solution'. However, UN sources also point out that this could prove to be less than the final panacea South Africa might hope for.

'It is an unfortunate fact of life that an internationally acceptable solution to Namibia is not necessarily the same as what the people inside Namibia might want,' one diplomatic observer noted.

The passing of an arms embargo on South Africa itself augurs well for more concerted and practical world pressure against South Africa if Swapo is ignored, sources said.

Any way it is looked at those who say they want to serve the interests of the people of an independent Namibia would do well to stop posturing and get down to business.

Argus
20/1/78

221

It is understood South Africa has consented to there being more UN than South African troops and Swapo, in spite of its latest statements, has agreed to a South African troop presence.

South Africa has also agreed to a UN special representative to monitor elections with the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M. Steyn.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has told The Five that the Frontline States, and presumably the OAU, would prefer to see a ratio of three UN troops to one South African soldier, and would not accept a ratio of less than two to one.

South Africa wants a sizeable force stationed at two major bases, probably Grootfontein and Rundu and eight platoon-sized groups along the SWA/Namibia-Angola border. This would enable them to monitor any Swapo military activity there and call in help from the larger bases if necessary.

No worry

No one is going to worry too much if there are several thousand South African troops in camps along the Orange River and a few hundred in Ovambo, one source close to the contact group noted. But if it is the other way around, there will be no opposition.

Pretoria has agreed to UN observers being stationed with South African troops, provided the same

Big Five plan to release paper on SWA proposals

Cape Times 24/1/78 (221)

LUSAKA — The Western negotiating team on South West Africa is planning to release soon a white paper on proposals for the territory.

Yesterday sources in Lusaka said the document would call for United Nations troops and a token South African military force during the pre-independence period.

The negotiators represent the Western members of the Security Council — the USA, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

They hoped that the white paper, when released, would bring compromise between South Africa and Swapo.

Swapo has officially insisted on the removal of all South African troops from South West Africa, claiming they would have an "intimidating effect" on elections. But it was believed in informed quarters in Lusaka that Swapo would accept a limited South African military presence under certain conditions.

No figures have yet been set for the number of South African and United Nations troops to be recommended in the white paper. The sources said South Africa had agreed to reduce its force in South West Africa to 4 000 men, but the Western negotiators had considered that number too high.

At issue remained the nature of the South African forces to remain behind, the sources said. Exactly what might be acceptable would depend largely on whether the troops would be in one or two camps, or scattered throughout the territory.

Should the South Africans be allowed to "roam the countryside", Swapo insists, the result would be the election of a "puppet" black government answerable to Pretoria.

If agreement could be reached that the troops would be confined to certain camps, a "token" South African presence might be acceptable to Swapo.

The exact number of United Nations personnel would be pegged to the continued South African presence. Sources said it would exceed the number of South Africans.

The United Nations would also send observers for the pre-independence elections, and administrators and technicians to help the new nation get to its feet.

The document would also address the touchy question of political prisoners.

South Africa was now holding without trial several hundred South West African political prisoners, under special emergency regulations. One of the most recent detainees was the first white member of Swapo, the sources said.

Swapo has insisted that all such prisoners be released as part of any independence agreement.

South Africa was reported to have said it would release prisoners if Swapo freed members of the movement it was holding against their will. At least 40 Swapo dissidents, arrested in 1976, are being held in Tanzania.

Swapo maintains the dissidents are traitors and claims the right to deal with them as any independent nation would deal with its traitors.

The white paper proposals would be expected to include a call for the release of all detainees held by both sides, with the proviso that the Swapo prisoners not be allowed to return to South West Africa without the permission of the new government.

The white paper, modelled on the Anglo-American proposals for Rhodesia, would be distributed to the governments of the five front-line states and to Nigeria, the secretaries-general of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, and "most probably" to the Scandinavian countries.

"Serious consideration" was also being given to making the document public. To release it would be to show the negotiating team as "reasonable and fair" and thus generate support, said the sources.

The hoped-for result would be to pressure South Africa and Swapo to compromise.

The sources said the release of the proposals would most likely be co-ordinated with the start of "proximity talks" in New York, the exact date of which is now being discussed — Sapa.



The new Suffragan Bishop of Damaraland, the Rt Rev James Kauluma, left, seen with the Rt Rev Knapp-Fisher, former Bishop of Pretoria who presided at his consecration at Westminster Abbey.

Cape Times 21/1/78 221

Former servant now SWA bishop

WINDHOEK — A former domestic servant who left his native South West Africa 13 years ago returned yesterday as the territory's first black Anglican Bishop.

The Rt Rev James Kauluma took up his post as Suffragan Bishop of the diocese of Damaraland. But he said he would stay for only two weeks to deal with urgent matters and then resume his studies in the United States.

He planned to return to SWA/Namibia permanently in June, with his American wife and their infant daughter.

Bishop Kauluma started his working life as a domestic servant at Otjivarongo in 1953.

In 1957 he became a security officer at Central Diamond Mining, Oranjemund, in the X-ray building where people are searched for hidden diamonds.

He also worked for CDM as an interpreter and as a recreation officer in the compounds.

In 1962 he went to Kenya sponsored by the Anglican Church, to study. Later he worked in South West Africa as an evangelist and missionary.

He left SWA/Namibia in 1965 on a South African passport to study in the US. He has a BA degree from the University of Toronto and a

MA degree from the University of New York, and is now working on an MA in divinity and a doctorate in modern history.

On his arrival in Windhoek yesterday, Bishop Kauluma said a United Nations peacekeeping force should police South West Africa in the period leading to one man, one vote elections.

He said, because the United Nations was an international body and "Namibia is an international country" the UN was the appropriate body to send a peacekeeping force to the territory.

"As far as I know, there is tension in the country," he said. A climate of peace and an atmosphere of trust had to be achieved "But I don't think that is possible with the present military presence."

He added: "I am very glad to be back and I want to be part of the efforts of making peace in this country."

He said his immediate concerns were the welfare of the church and those affected by "political decisions" in the country.

"My personal opinion is that a peaceful solution must include every Namibian person."

He said that Swapo's stand was for a unified country, people and nation — "and I favour that". — Sapa



THE flag Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council hopes will be the national flag of Zimbabwe. It was unveiled for the first time at a public meeting of the Midlands town of Gatooma recently. It has a red background "for the blood that has been shed," according to publicity secretary Mr. David Mukome. In the middle are black, green and yellow horizontal stripes.

ARGUS 23/1/78

221

Swapo dissidents in Tanzanian jail

The Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI. — Eleven former top Swapo leaders and many of their followers are being detained in Tanzania's Ukonga prison near Dar es Salaam, according to a former Kenyan detainee at Ukonga, now back in Kenya after being held there for 17 months.

Kenya businessman Mr. Charles Mungai, who has a German wife, said he was freed this week after appeals by West German diplomats. He had been arrested when found in Tanzania without a passport.

"Not only are the former Swapo chiefs and hundreds of Namibians detained in Ukonga. The prison also holds large numbers of South Africans whom I was unable to identify," Mr Mungai said.

Former Lusaka based Swapo publicity secretary Mr Andreas Shipanga and its labour secretary Mr Solomon Mifima are believed among those in Ukonga prison.

DISSIDENTS

They fell out with Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma in July 1976 and were arrested while in Zambia by Zambian police

after Nujoma had complained to President Kaunda that they were dangerous dissidents who were in favour of Swapo participating in constitutional talks on Namibia.

Shipanga, Mifima and other dissidents were detained in a remote part of north-west Zambia and later transferred to Tanzania.

In September 1976 Nujoma announced that they would be tried by a Swapo 'military tribunal' and shot if 'found guilty.'

Following talks with Mr Mungai, Mifima's brother, Mr T M Kanyamukula who is a refugee in Nairobi, told newsmen here that about 1 000 Swapo 'dissidents' were detained following differences among its leaders.

RELEASED

All except the eleven were reported to have been released last September after appeals from several international bodies.

Kanyamukula said he had been told that the detainees had lost weight while in Tanzania because of their poor diet and lack of medical attention.

"We cannot understand why President Nyerere has authorised their continued imprisonment when they have not broken any Tanzanian laws," he said. He appealed to Nyerere to release them.

Talks climax

expected

ARGUS
23/11/78

221

mid-February

The Argus Political Staff

MAJOR new developments make it likely that international negotiations on the future of South West Africa will reach a climax at top-level talks in New York in mid-February.

All five Western ambassadors on the United Nations Security Council met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, in Cape Town yesterday.

They are understood to have presented dramatic new proposals to clinch the requested talks in New York.

To ensure the South African Government's top-level presence, the Western nations are believed to be willing to put the foreign ministers of all five countries into the negotiations.

This would make it the highest-level negotiations the South African Government has conducted with Western States.

Cabinet meets

The South African Cabinet met for the first time this year in Cape Town today. A decision was expected to be taken on whether Mr Botha should lead a Government delegation to the proposed talks.

Up to now the Government has been reluctant to agree to talks on South West Africa, in February, because it wants to announce a decision on the South West African election date as soon after the end of January as possible.

With this new development, a decision in favour of a climactic and probably final meeting with the five Western Foreign Ministers — even with a Swapo delegation in proximity — is likely to be announced in the near future.

McHenry out

Although the projected talks will face the same stumbling blocks as before over the election date and the presence of South African security forces in SWA, the upgrading of the talks produces two important changes.

It removes the American, Mr Don McHenry, from the key negotiation role.

Mr McHenry has come to be regarded by the South African Government as the single biggest personality factor militating against any settlement of the SWA issue.

The presence of Mr Cyrus Vance in Mr McHenry's place may give the negotiations a better chance.

The other important factor is that the level of the proposed talks makes it easier to take short cuts to decisions that must be made at the highest level.

Imminent

A final decision on the future of SWA is imminent.

The United States Ambassador, Mr William Bowdler, confirmed that a meeting of about an hour was held with Mr Botha yesterday, but would not comment further beyond saying the negotiations were an ongoing thing in an effort to find a solution.

Mr Botha said: 'I confirm I did meet with the representatives of the five Western nations yesterday.'

● Turnhalle goes for hearts.—Page 11.

SWA
decision
soon

Argus
23/1/78

Swapo, SA in dark on Wes

TALKS

The Argus Africa News

WINDHOEK — Elections in South Africa are being delayed by the continuing negotiations between South Africa and the

Meanwhile, the South West African Organisation is holding elections every week in spite of the refusal of the leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, to bring the elections and to reject the transition process to independence.

At these meetings Swapo is providing protection from violence instigated by its opponents.

Judge Steyn said the Constitutional elections would probably be held

ARGUS

24/1/78

221

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The Western powers are firmly refusing to disclose their 'comprehensive proposals' for a South West African settlement until all parties have agreed on a date for 'proximity' talks at Foreign Minister level in New York.

It is believed that requests from both the South African Government and Swapo for details of the proposals have been turned down on the grounds that an essential element of the proposals is prior agreement to meet for the talks.

According to Western diplomats, there are now strong grounds for hope that the new talks will begin in New York within the next three weeks.

The South African Government and Swapo are expected to respond within the next 36 hours to formal invitations to take part.

Time allowed

The United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, is believed to have provisionally set aside time for the talks, while the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, his counterpart in France, Mr Louis de Guiringaud, in West Germany, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, and Canada, Mr Donald Jamieson, have also agreed to be present.

The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, is expected to lead his delegation to the talks.

Swana team

Meanwhile, Swapo's biggest rival, the South West African National Union (Swanu), has assembled a high-level negotiating team in New York, headed by Mr Charles Kauraisa, secretary of foreign affairs of Swanu's external council.

Although Swanu is not included in Western plans for the 'proximity' talks, there will be a series of informal meetings with the Western powers.

African diplomats who claim that their governments have been discreetly sounded out on various options in South West Africa in recent weeks say they expect the Western proposals to require concessions from both Swapo and the South African Government.

Concessions

South Africa is likely to be asked to agree to a sharp reduction of its military presence there and to a UN peace-keeping force.

Swapo would be asked to abandon its demand for a total South African troop withdrawal and to agree to a ceasefire during the period leading up to elections.

MECHANICS DELAYS SWATH ELECTIONS

est Africa
negotiations
powers.
People's
almost
its external
party into
the present
ing police
political
Assembly
year, but

certainly not as early as March, the month which has been predicted as the deadline.
The mechanics of the election alone would delay them. He was still consulting all involved groups on what form they should take — whether voting should be for groups of individuals, on a national or a constituency basis, how voters should be registered, what the franchise qualifications should be and similar aspects
He did not elaborate, but a key factor in the delay is whether the United Nations, as requested, will agree to send a commissioner to operate in conjunction with the Administrator-General in supervising and planning the elections and the run-up to independence

The judge, who has already introduced sweeping changes in the territory to enable free movement and electioneering and to eliminate racial friction points, made these other points:
• He was now studying Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, still applicable here, to see how it could be altered or amended. He had to balance the need for free movement and association with the fact that there were still terrorist attacks in the north and violations of the international border.
• He was in the process of taking over direction of both the police and justice in the territory. He had asked the police to make up their complement here as far as possible from born South West Africans.

's proposals

NO.	NAME	POST	REMARKS	STATUS	DATE	INITIALS
1	J. A. B.	...	...	...	...	...
2	J. A. B.	...	...	...	...	...
3	J. A. B.	...	...	...	...	...
4	J. A. B.	...	...	...	...	...
5	J. A. B.	...	...	...	...	...
6	J. A. B.	...	...	...	...	...
7	J. A. B.	...	...	...	...	...
8	J. A. B.	...	...	...	...	...
9	J. A. B.	...	...	...	...	...
10	J. A. B.	...	...	...	...	...

Emphatic Vance

denies South

African reports

Storm Over

SWA

Storm

Over

SWA

▶▶ From page 1

branded as the single biggest personality factor militating against a settlement.

The proposed Foreign Minister level talks were said to have been organized to edge Mr. McHenry out of the negotiations.

All these aspersions, it should be noted, have been cast from the South African side.

The American camp, in turn, has complained about one-sided leaks to the South African media, many of which are allegedly aimed at Mr. McHenry personally.

The differences between the two men had their origins on a cold March day in Washington last year when Mr. Botha, then still Ambassador to the US and the UN, first met his American counterpart at the UN. Mr. Andrew Young

SCOLDED

Mr. McHenry, as Mr. Young's deputy was present at the meeting and according to reports Mr. Botha, Jan. 1 from discussing SWA/Namibia, faced a 120-minute dressing-down from the two newly appointed black American diplomats and left the meeting in an understandable rage.

Since then, Mr. McHenry has been accused of provocative and insensitive actions which are said to have reinforced Mr. Botha's already hostile attitude.

How far these have been deliberate is open to question. Mr. McHenry has a fine reputation at the UN as a reasonable and sincere man. Diplomats feel that, more than anyone, Mr.

fore, he left for the first round of negotiations and which have continued, tentatively, through subsequent talks.

Botha and Mr. McHenry, in the meeting, did not discuss the military side of the negotiations. Mr. McHenry's government, however, has not disclosed its plans. Page 17.

Hugh Robertson in New York and Eugene Hugo in Washington

American Secretary of State Mr. Cyrus Vance has emphatically denied South African reports that Ambassador Don McHenry is being shunted aside as the US negotiator on SWA/Namibia.

Leaked reports about Mr. McHenry's status at the talks, and top-level US denial, have injected a new note of tension into the negotiations, due to be renewed in New York in mid-February. Senior State Department officials told The Star that Mr. Vance's denial suggested he knew the sources of the reports and regards them in a most serious light.

The State Department sources said South Africa appeared to be mounting a deliberate and on-going campaign to discredit Ambassador McHenry — perhaps in preparation for renegeing on the latest proposals. In Cape Town, Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha said the suggestions that Mr. McHenry was being replaced had not emanated from the South African Government — "for the simple reason that we do not think his removal would facilitate the achievement of a solution." (See Page 5)

Eugene Hugo writes: Senior State Department sources said that should the SWA talks in fact take place at the suggested Foreign Minister level — there was some doubt on this — Ambassador McHenry would "most certainly" be at Mr. Vance's elbow.

The sources said Mr. McHenry had the respect and trust of the President and his Cabinet.

Allegations

"Somebody is deluding himself in this most recent series of allegations against Ambassador Mc-

The sources also said there was no truth in suggestions that the Big Five had come up with "break-through" proposals for SWA/Namibia.

Hugh Robertson writes: the secrecy clamped on the SWA/Namibia talks can no longer hide the animosity which apparently exists between Mr. Botha and Mr. McHenry.

Why this should be so and what has nourished the squabble through eight months of hard negotiating is now one of the most intriguing items of diplomatic gossip at the United Nations.

The trouble is that very few people have complete facts to go on, since neither man has publicly referred to the other and the two camps appear — on the surface, anyway — to be aloof from it all.

Yet Mr. McHenry was blamed last week for the abandonment of the January 17 "proximity" talks and yesterday he was

To Page 3, Col 6

Star 21/1/78

221

29/1/78 H.D.
Ban operates in South West

WINDHOEK — The ban on the South West African booklet, Torture - A Cancer In Our Society - applies to South West Africa as well.

The Administrator - General, Mr Justice Steyn, had no say over decisions of the South African Department of Interior, a spokesman for his office told the two publishers.

The booklet, published by Fr Heinz Hunke, a Catholic priest and Mr Justin Ellis, a worker at the Christian Centre and part-time correspondent for the BBC, has been found undesirable by a committee appointed in terms of the Publications Act of 1974.

In a statement, Fr Hunke and Mr Ellis said a few hundred copies of the booklet were used to a selection of citizens in responsible positions, but claimed they were never delivered by the Post Office.

“However, what is far more important is that actions of this kind break down and cancel the good which has been done by the Administrator General in this country.”

They said that if peace and reconciliation were to be achieved in South West Africa, the basic evils of the society should be exposed and cleaned up.

Mr Jan Venter, regional director of posts and telecommunications in Windhoek said last night he had no knowledge of the banned booklets being intercepted by his staff.

He said the Attorney General was the only person who could order the interception of postal matter.

I have had no request from him and my staff dare not intercept anything without my knowledge, he said — DDC

Vance won't change SWA team

McHenry stays, Vance falls SA

Suggestion not from SA — Botha

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, said today that suggestions that Mr. Don McHenry, chief United States negotiator in the 'Big Five' talks over South West Africa, was to be replaced had not emanated from the South African Government.

Mr Botha said that the South African Government was not of the opinion that Mr McHenry's removal would facilitate the achievement of a solution.

'We have never' prescribed to other countries who should be included in or excluded from their negotiations. We simply do not have the power to do so,' Mr Botha said.

'Knowing how the decision-making process in America functions it will be totally wrong to assume that policy decisions in foreign affairs are dictated by one man. Indeed, it is counter-productive even to suggest that.'

Decisions more favourable to South Africa could not be achieved by endeavouring to short-circuit an important post such as the one held by Mr McHenry.

South Africa is in an event not influenced by personal attitudes of any particular person in international negotiations.

'From personal experience over many years I have learned that negotiators strictly follow their government's instructions. The same applies to us,' Mr Botha said.

PR 645 24/1/78 224
The Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — US Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance has directly challenged suggestions that Ambassador Don McHenry is about to be replaced as chief negotiator in the South West Africa settlement negotiations.

Mr Vance, through a State Department spokesman, told the Argus that Ambassador McHenry had the full confidence of the Secretary and the United States Administration.

And he 'directly and categorically' denied that Mr McHenry was to be replaced in talks now scheduled for mid-February.

This extraordinary and public vote of confidence in Mr McHenry follows newspaper reports in South Africa that Mr McHenry is 'the single personality factor' militating against any settlement of the SWA issue.

These reports from South Africa suggested that the Secretary of State would personally replace Mr McHenry in talks now envisaged at Foreign Minister level.

Doubt

Senior State Department sources said that should these talks in fact take place at Foreign Minister level — and there was some doubt as to whether this would happen — Ambassador McHenry would 'most certainly' be at Mr Vance's elbow.

They attach strong significance to the Secretary's statement because the State Department normally refuses to react

This suggests, State Department sources said, that the Secretary is aware of the sources of these newspaper reports and regards them in a most serious light.

Campaign

In fact there are now suggestions in American diplomatic circles that South Africa is mounting a deliberate and on-going campaign to discredit Ambassador McHenry — perhaps in preparation for reneging on latest proposals.

At the same time American negotiators are amazed that the South African Government would apparently go to such lengths to score a 'political point' when peace in South West Africa is at stake.

'This is part of somebody's campaign aimed against McHenry and the speculation that he will be replaced is totally unfounded. It is absolute nonsense,' I was told.

Respect

The source reiterated that Ambassador McHenry — who regularly sits in on Cabinet meetings as Ambassador Andrew Young's deputy — has the respect and trust of the President and his Cabinet.

The animosity which apparently exists between Mr Botha and Mr McHenry is now one of the most intriguing items of diplomatic gossip at the United Nations.

Neither man has publicly referred to the other and the two camps appear — on the surface, anyway — to be aloof from it all. Yet Mr McHenry was blamed last week for the abandonment of the

SWA: New York talks next month

The Argus Political Staff

AN announcement from Western capitals is expected to set the scene soon for the last-ditch meeting in New York next month aimed at breaking the deadlock on the terms of South West African independence.

The talks are expected to take place in two stages (one of them technical and the other at top Foreign Minister level) some time between February 8 and 15.

This follows the acceptance by the South African Government at a Cabinet meeting yesterday of the Western invitation to attend the upgrated talks in a last effort to gain international recognition for SWA in taking independence later this year.

The decision was conveyed to the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada yesterday afternoon by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

It is understood that the Government will send a delegation to New York. Mr Fourie and other members of the party are expected to leave first, followed by Mr R. F. (Pik) Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Included in the party is expected to be an observer for the Administrator-General of SWA. This will probably be Mr J. O. A. Vall, a foreign affairs legal expert, seconded to the Administrator-General's staff.

Cape Times 23/11/70

Rift in the West over SWA talks

221

From J H P SERFONTEIN

JOHANNESBURG. — The public defence by Mr Cyrus Vance, the US Secretary of State, of Mr Don McHenry, his country's chief negotiator in the South West Africa talks, has focused attention on serious differences between the USA and its Western allies.

In an unusual step yesterday the State Department stated that Mr Vance had "emphatically" denied that Mr McHenry was being shunted aside as the US negotiator.

According to press reports, "senior State Department officials" suggested that Mr Vance knew the sources of the reports and regarded them "in a most serious light".

The State Department sources accused South Africa of an anti-McHenry campaign, suggested that South Africa was behind the latest attempt to have talks at foreign ministerial level to keep Mr McHenry out of the picture, and hinted that South Africa was responsible for one-sided leaks to the press.

However, these accusations are simply not true. The efforts to out-manoeuvre Mr McHenry at foreign ministerial level emanated directly from Britain, with the full support of France.

Last week negotiations between South Africa and Britain took place at the highest level and strategy was discussed. In South African political and diplomatic circles it is no secret that British and French delegates have made scathing remarks about US strategy and the manner in which Mr McHenry has conducted the negotiations. They clearly share Mr Botha's misgivings about US strategy.

Britain and France believe that the cause of the near-collapse of the talks two weeks ago was growing "hostility" between the South African and US governments and the "continuing intransigence" of Swapo.

The main purpose of Anglo-French strategy was to avoid the friction and to bypass the US United Nations office under the command of Mr Andrew Young and his assistant, Mr McHenry.

Some Western diplomats openly blame Mr McHenry for his growing hostility towards South Africa, which they claim was fired by the Biko affair.

They also refer to the "general atmosphere, under which he and Mr Young work

at the United Nations"

British and French delegates have considerable sympathy for what they describe as South Africa's "amenable attitude" and its "meaningful and substantial concessions"

They also blame the USA for clumsy negotiations that culminated in the last-minute

cancellation of the scheduled January 17 and 23 meetings

The question now arises: Is the State Department's attack on Mr Botha a disguised swipe at its Anglo-French allies? Or is the USA really not aware of the sentiments of its partners or that South Africa has succeeded in driving a wedge between the Western negotiators?

Nothing personal, says McHenry

By DAVID WILLERS

AN ANNOUNCEMENT concerning South Africa's intended participation in top level talks on the future of South West Africa was imminent last night amid indications that there is no friction between the West and Pretoria over the question of delegates.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said here yesterday he did not feel that discussions might proceed more smoothly without Mr Don McHenry of the United States.

Mr Botha said later the South African Government had not suggested that Mr McHenry be replaced and did not believe his removal would facilitate the achievement of a solution.

In a telephone interview with the Cape Times from New York, Mr McHenry, who was described in newspaper reports as a "personality factor militating against a settlement in SWA", said the question of cordiality never entered into his negotiations with Mr Botha.

"We are both professionals — in my dealings with him I spoke for the US Government and he spoke for the South African Government," he said.

Mr McHenry described as "rational" a statement by Mr Botha yesterday that it would be wrong to assume that policy decisions in foreign affairs in the USA were dictated by one man.

"Our government does not work that way," Mr McHenry said. He said it was also true that in any negotiations he conducted as a representative of the USA he was bound by instructions from his government.

Mr McHenry was obviously amused by the furore.

New SWA talks likely on Feb 6

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — Preliminary talks on the West's "comprehensive proposals" for SWA/Namibia, are now expected to start in New York on February 6, with Foreign Ministers scheduled to join in some days later.

Although there was still no official confirmation of the dates today, senior United Nations sources said the Foreign Ministers would participate "as and when", the preliminary meetings reached agreement.

If all goes according to expectations, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, should meet his counterparts from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada on February 8 or 9, with meetings possibly spilling over into the weekend of February 11.

The preliminary meetings would be between

the ambassadors of the Western powers and a South African team headed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, on the one hand, and the Western Five and a Swapo team on the other.

Regular consultations would take place throughout this period with senior UN officials, and UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim. He indicated that he would interrupt all other engagements to be available to the six Foreign Ministers.

MR MCHENRY

Contrary to some South African reports, the chief United States negotiator and deputy US ambassador to the UN, Mr Don McHenry, will be very much in the picture throughout the "proximity" talks.

The "comprehensive proposals" which have

been drawn up by the Western powers as the basis of a SWA/Namibia settlement are to be disclosed to the South African Government, Swapo and Dr Waldheim simultaneously.

For South Africa, it is no small matter to agree to meet the five Western Powers on the UN Security Council at foreign-minister level and still entertain the possibility of bucking the West's "comprehensive proposals" and going in alone.

Rejecting the proposals would, as a Western diplomat put it today, be "a little like leaving home" for South Africa. Undoubtedly the Government recognises the differences between the forthcoming talks and those that have gone before.

To a large extent, Swapo is in the same situation. It cannot afford to ignore the wishes of African governments, its friends in Moscow and Havana notwithstanding.

And despite the bravado with which African governments sometimes abuse the West, they in turn recognise that Washington, London, Paris, Bonn and Ottawa jointly pack a pretty hefty punch throughout the continent.

Angola refuses to divert water to SWA

26/1/78
22

The Star's Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — Angola is refusing to divert water from the Cunene River to SWA/Namibia — wrecking plans to generate power from the huge hydro-electric plant at Ruacana.

The first electricity from Ruacana was expected to flow into the territory's powergrid in February. The R160-million Cunene hydro-electric scheme, which was built with South African capital, was once regarded as the infrastructural cornerstone of SWA/Namibia's economic development.

TURBINES

Work on the plant has advanced so far that one of the three turbines could now be put into operation.

According to an official of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation, Mr J P Brand, The MPLA Government is refusing to divert water from a weir on the top of the Ruacana Falls to a powerplant in SWA.

The Cunene River borders SWA/Namibia at Ruacana on its route to the sea, but the top of the falls, from where the water has to be diverted, is in Angolan territory.

West ploy kept SWA talks alive

20/1/78 221

John Patten,
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Western diplomats believe their eleventh-hour intervention has prevented the South African Government from announcing SWA/Namibia election plans at the start of the parliamentary session.

Sources say the French-inspired plan to upgrade the proposed New York talks to Foreign Minister level was the persuasive instrument used to halt the announcement, which would have brought negotiations to an end.

The Ambassadors meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is understood to have been the occasion for urgent requests to the South African Government to hold back the announcement.

At that stage it was even feared the State President, Dr Diederichs, would announce the date of the SWA/Namibia elections in his speech

opening Parliament tomorrow

It appeared that the matter would have to be taken to Mr Vorster before a decision could be taken to postpone an announcement, until there was clarity on the proposed top-level New York meeting.

The idea to upgrade the talks to Foreign Minister level originated with the French and was later jointly pressed by France, West Germany and Britain.

It is strongly believed in influential quarters that one of the reasons for the suggestion was to overcome the "McHenry problem" in which the American leader of the negotiating team, Mr Don McHenry was seen as a stumbling-block to further progress.

A statement from Western capitals is expected soon confirming a two-phase meeting in New York, some time between February 6 and 15.

Reputations on the Line

The make or break of a SWA solution

The Star's Africa News Service editor WILF NUSSEY and CLIVE COWLEY report from Windhoek.

Foreign jacking, struggling vainly to grab the country by conquest

The problem is virtually the same as South Africa, but without Swapo participation officially in the evolutionary process, international recognition will be long coming, it will have to come from the forces here for an indefinite future, and it will remain burdened by its "colonial" millstone

From Big Five diplomats involved in the research for the negotiations, one gains the strong impression that they are realising that the longer

Mr Nujoma stays out of the evolutionary process, the surmer are his chances of political success

There are clear signs among local Swapo supporters within the territory, where the party following is greatest, of growing impatience with Mr Nujoma and with his guerilla campaign

Why, they are asking, are war and his refusal to return still necessary when most of the reasons for which Swapo was founded in the first place are being eliminated — racialism, South African

hegemony, wage discrimination, the denial of opportunities in the civil service and elsewhere for non-whites, and many others?

This attitude is increasingly creating a Swapo's, the small militant one outside and the large peaceful one inside

Despite the avowed denial of this by even Swapo officials here and their flat refusal to recognise the present internal changes and independence plans, Swapo is in fact already campaigning publicly

This activity gives hope, but the big hurdle is still to overcome the intransigence of Mr Nujoma, whose resistance is still pegged tightly on with

drawal of South African forces here defending against his guerilla attacks.

He could simply be using this as an excuse, hearing that his chances in a straight election contest are slim indeed

The British now appear to be wary of his from talks with some of the Swapo's, the small militant one outside and the large peaceful one inside

increasing dependence on communist supplies and bases in Marxist Leninist Angola, the communist influence could lead into independent Namibia

Similar reservations are being heard from the French. The exact attitudes of West Germany and Canada are not clear, but no doubt they too want a peaceful and democratic Namibia dominated by neither South Africa nor the Marxist-leninists

The oddity is the United States World from

Several quarters indicates that Mr Nujoma is getting his strongest backing in the negotiations from America. Regulator Mr Lon McHenry

is curious because Mr McHenry is known as a reasonable, moderate and understandable man who understands the complex problems of southern Africa and strongly opposed to South African apartheid policies and intervention in SWA/Namibia

Perhaps the shortcoming lies in the lack of a permanent foreign diplomatic observers in SWA/Namibia. They see this country only through visits which are apparently made to absorb the continuing changes in all their depth and impact

One diplomat was surprised to learn the extent to which Swapo guerrillas abduct or kill black civilians in Ovambo many of them local headmen or other minor dignitaries

Slowly, they are beginning to see this coin has two sides. Maybe that will help get results at this next New York conference, which could well be the last

an South Africa sets the "Big Five" New York conference in the international order. It is an independent South Africa will be at the center of the world.

South Africa will be the center of the world. It is an independent South Africa will be at the center of the world.

South Africa will be the center of the world. It is an independent South Africa will be at the center of the world.

South Africa will be the center of the world. It is an independent South Africa will be at the center of the world.

- 16. Ink (slu)
- (a) Brons
- (b) Total
- 17. Aan
- (a) Oppel be
- (b) Deel
- (c) Vee
- (d) Beraal low
- (e) Beraal

Sam Nujoma, his future at stake. Independence remains in question whether democracy can survive among such a multiplicity of ethnic groups, and which of the party ideologies, from near-fascist right to Marxist-Leninist left, can get on top (and stay there).

For the Big Five the problem in New York will be to persuade Mr Nujoma and his UN-recognised Swapo to get into the act now, or be left out for ever existing only as a somewhat feeble guerilla movement, whatever its

Mr Nujoma stays out of the evolutionary process, the surmer are his chances of political success

Despite the avowed denial of this by even Swapo officials here and their flat refusal to recognise the present internal changes and independence plans, Swapo is in fact already campaigning publicly

This activity gives hope, but the big hurdle is still to overcome the intransigence of Mr Nujoma, whose resistance is still pegged tightly on with

Several quarters indicates that Mr Nujoma is getting his strongest backing in the negotiations from America. Regulator Mr Lon McHenry is curious because Mr McHenry is known as a reasonable, moderate and understandable man who understands the complex problems of southern Africa and strongly opposed to South African apartheid policies and intervention in SWA/Namibia

FM 27/1/78

221

New moves in Windhoek

Five church groups in South West Africa, representing more than 90% of the population, believe they may be close to achieving internal political conciliation, with Swapo's internal wing included.

Among those involved is the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, the most influential in SWA.

Since December, a committee representing the five has been holding informal discussions, mainly with Swapo's internal wing, in an effort to establish common priorities among all political groups.

A leading spokesman for the churches' intermediary committee told the *FM* this week that he believed their efforts had yielded such encouraging results that it would soon be possible to issue an important statement which would give fresh impetus to international settlement efforts.

His confidence appears to be based on willingness expressed by Windhoek Swapo to use its influence to bring about a ceasefire in the northern operational area during the independence process. To this end, Windhoek Swapo would be willing to talk to Pretoria.

It remains open to question, however, whether Windhoek Swapo will be able to get Lusaka Swapo into a similar frame of mind, and without the co-operation of the militant Lusaka Swapo there is little hope of achieving a lasting solution.

It is understood, however, that Windhoek Swapo has been issuing stern warnings to its external representatives that protraction of the war will sow disillusionment among the movement's supporters in the northern sector. The

churches have noted, too, that Windhoek Swapo is less perturbed than the external wing about the presence of SA security forces in the territory during the run-up to pre-independence elections. There are also indications that the Western "contact group" is likely to pay more attention to the views of Windhoek Swapo than it appears to have done so far.

Following their talks with Windhoek Swapo, the churches will now seek discussions with other internal groups, such as the Namibia National Front (which will include Swanu) and the Mudge/Kapuu Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

The intention is evidently not to try to weld the political groupings into a national coalition, but to persuade them to formulate a joint declaration seeking an end to the war and the establishment of internationally acceptable machinery to bring about self-determination and independence.

SWA free by end of year

We

says Dr D

1. Nommer va
2. Naam (eer
3. Ouderdom
4. Geslag
5. Ras

John Patten, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The State President, Dr Diederichs, told Parliament today SWA/Namibia would be independent before the end of this year.

- 6(a) Skooljare voltooi
- (b) Skool (naam, soort, dis
7. Soort werk

It would happen he said in line with the Government's accepted principle that the people of SWA/Namibia must decide their own future.

Aan permanente werkers allee

8. Hoe lank op hierdie plaas

significantly omitting to name a date for elections, he nevertheless made it clear the Government considered it essential for the election of a constituent assembly to take place "timeously".

Aan toevallige/kontrakarbaid

- 9(a) Permanente tuiste
- (b) Jaarlikse tydperk op
- (c) Jaarlikse tydperk tuis
- (d) Bedrywigheid vir die
- (e) Hoeveel keer reeds op

He said independence would be preceded by free elections and that the constituent assembly would in turn, decide the constitution for SWA/Namibia.

Timeous elections were essential for the Government to honour its undertakings, especially in regard to independence this year though negotiations were continuing.

SAFETY

10. Aan alle werkers

- (a) Werkure:

Maan-Vry	Begin
Sat.	"
Son.	"

Dr Diederichs said South Africa was also committed to ensuring the safety of the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia and to maintaining law and order till the new government decided otherwise.

Pouse(s)

Turning to Rhodesia, Dr Diederichs again underlined the Government's policy of noninterference in the affairs of others.

- (b) Jaarlikse verlof deur
- onbe

The Government preferred to see a peaceful solution in Rhodesia and was trying where possible to bring the various parties together.

11. Kontantloon (weeklik)

12. Ander betaling (weekliks)

- (a) Vleis: hoeveelheid
prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)
waarde aan boer
waarde aan werker

New SWA party to meet Vorster

WINDHOEK. — The newly-formed Namibia Patriotic Coalition (NPC) would send a delegation to Cape Town this week to meet the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, to present the coalition's views on the latest Western initiative on SWA/Namibia, it was announced here yesterday.

In a statement issued by the NPC executive, the organization said it desired a peaceful constitutional solution in SWA/Namibia through negotiations with the five Western powers and other parties involved in the talks scheduled for February 11 in New York.

The NPC was a product of the initiative of the majority of people in the territory and others outside it, the statement said.

It regarded its role as one of co-ordinating the position of different parties in the territory with the five Western powers.

Among the matters the NPC intends discussing with Mr Vorster and Mr Eglin are:

- The forthcoming General Election in SWA/Namibia,
- The position of the South African Defence Force in SWA/Namibia,
- A United Nations observer delegation,
- The future of Walvis Bay, and
- The political developments in SWA/Namibia in general.

The NPC was formed at the weekend when a coalition was formed between the Namibia Young Pioneer movement and the opposition party in the Baster Council, the Bevydingsparty.

The leader of the Bevydingsparty, Mr Hans Diergaardt, was elected president of the new coalition. Professor Mburumba Kerina, former director of Proswa, a body which promotes SWA/Namibia overseas, was elected national chairman.

Honest

The policy of the NPC was based on an honest and sincere attempt to assist all parties concerned towards a peaceful constitutional settlement and towards "fruitful co-operation between all

concerned in Southern Africa," the statement said.

"Our movement will do its utmost as a neutral party to contribute to an atmosphere of reconciliation between the various parties in Angola so that all Angolan patriots could restore that great country to its powerful status of a united republic.

"We strongly believe, and are committed to the following policy: That an independent Namibia will exercise full and complete sovereignty both internally and internationally.

"Such a government, in our opinion, will freely establish institutions of its own choice and will pursue a political and social regime which conforms to the national interests of our people, irrespective of their racial, tribal and ethnic origin.

"Our government will, without reservations, subscribe to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and will base its institutions on the principle of non-racial democracy and the equality of political rights among all its citizens," it said. — Sapa

221

DTA, Swapo men in stone-sl^{ing} clash

Cap Times 31/1/78

WINDHOEK — Police used teargas to disperse fighting Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Swapo supporters at Maltahohe at the weekend, Mr Billy Marais, secretary of the DTA, said here yesterday.

Mr Marais attended the meeting with DTA speakers Mr L J Barnes, Mr S F Malan and Mr Daniel Lupert

He said a group of Swapo supporters shouting slogans and giving the black power salute had formed behind the platform where the speakers were sitting in the black township at Maltahohe, in south-western SWA/Namibia, on Saturday afternoon

The Swapo supporters were told to move across the street and not to disrupt the meeting

A fist fight developed between two men and stones started flying in all directions, Mr Marais said.

When it became clear that the stone-throwing was getting out of hand, police threw teargas canisters into the crowd.

The stone-throwing stopped, but started again at the end of the meeting

Mr Marais said the Swapo supporters were by far in the minority and they had been chased "all over the streets" of the township.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA/Namibia, Brigadier Victor Verster, said two teargas canisters had been used to disperse the fighting crowd. Two blacks were slightly injured, but did not receive hospital treatment. — Sapa

No deal with 'adventurer', says PM

Cape Times 31/1/78

PM

THE Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday reiterated South Africa's determination to seek international recognition for the independence of South West Africa but warned that he would not bow to Swapo or UN General Assembly demands.

South Africa, the Prime Minister said was not prepared to negotiate with "the adventurer Sam Nujoma and his Marxist friends", nor was it prepared to abide by UN

General Assembly — as distinct from Security Council — resolutions on the territory.

Mr Vorster, replying to a motion of censure earlier introduced by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, referred to the forthcoming foreign ministers' meeting in New York and hoped that finality could be reached.

SWA/Namibia would and had to become independent this year and an election announcement could not be delayed much

longer. It should have already been announced but this step had been postponed because of the impending talks in New York.

South Africa had fulfilled the political requirements and would accept the decision of SWA/Namibia even if contrary to South African policies.

Mr Vorster said it was not South Africa's fault that more progress had not been made in the talks with the West. However, the matter now had to be "speedily settled".

Demands by Swapo, apparently affecting

the security situation, would not be acceded to South Africa was responsible for the safety of the country.

"Our security forces are there at the invitation of the existing governments, and are there in terms of the instruction to administer the territory which is inherent in the mandate"

It was a question of honour that SWA/Namibia be given independence. Mr Vorster said Moments later he also suggested that South Africa would

experience increased pressure from abroad. This could be interpreted as a reference to the effect that non-recognition of an independent SWA/Namibia might have on the Republic

Earlier the leader of the Opposition, Mr Eglin, said he would have the most serious misgivings should any unilateral declaration of independence take place in SWA/Namibia without international recognition.

Referring to the forthcoming New York talks, Mr Eglin said it was clear that

considerable progress had been made towards reconciling differing points of view on how SWA/Namibia should decide on their independence

He realized there was growing impatience inside SWA/Namibia for the independence issue to be resolved without delay, but reminded the House of a statement by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M. Steyn, recently that it was vital that an international settlement be reached.

Swapo expected to demand

Hugh Robertson
The Star Bureau

Defence chiefs' plea for SWA/Namibia

NEW YORK — Swapo's rejection yesterday of key elements of the West's "comprehensive proposals" for a SWA/Namibia settlement, is seen at the United Nations as little more than public posturing ahead of this week's New York proximity talks on the territory.

In a statement issued in Lusaka, Swapo insisted — as it has done from the start — that all South African troops be withdrawn from the territory before elections, and demanded that the job of supervising elections and maintaining security be handled by a UN peace-keeping force.

The Western proposals call for the phased withdrawal of South African forces to a final number of 1,500, and the retention of the South African Police to handle day-to-day security under UN observation.

BASIS

Swapo's position is far less secure than the air of stubborn insistence in yesterday's statement would suggest.

Not only was the Western plan carefully tested out in Africa — and presumably found to be a sound basis for negotiation — but many African countries are beginning to show impatience with Swapo's repeated refusal to make compromises.

To insist on a total troop withdrawal when there would be only 1,500 South African troops in SWA/Namibia — and these confined to two military camps anyway — could be to verge on tight obstructionism, according to senior African diplomats.

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence chief in SWA/Namibia, General J Geldenhuys, has urged guerrillas to lay down arms and participate in the political process taking place in the territory.

The security forces, the general said, had been warned to be cautious about firing on guerrillas

who wanted to return in peace.

He said several hundred guerrillas were being kept in camps in southern Angola against their will. Those operating in the dense bush on SWA/Namibia's border with Angola, were still avoiding contact with the security forces.

Nonetheless, six guerrillas were killed and several wounded in the operation.

During the past week, the first incident took place on January 31. The security forces made contact while following guerrilla tracks. One guerrilla was killed. The rest — about six — managed to escape.

Two days later another guerrilla died in a security force ambush. A large number escaped. While sweeping the bush the following day, contact was made with the same group. One was killed and a number wounded.

Later the same day three more guerrillas were shot and a number wounded. General Geldenhuys also said numerous incidents of intimidation had been reported.

On January 25, for example, an elderly woman was murdered in Ovambo. She was the mother of an interpreter, Mr Johannes Simon.

General Geldenhuys said there appeared to be no motive for the murder other than the fact that Mr Simon worked with the forces.

And to insist that the day-to-day security of the territory be handled by a UN force unfamiliar with the country, its people and languages or existing legal codes, would be absurd, the diplomats said.

If Swapo were to dig in its heels on these issues, Africans at the UN predict, it would jeopardise much of the support it is now getting from African governments.

What is more, Swapo's leadership has been left under no illusions about the feelings of African governments and their eagerness to see a swift

transition to majority rule in SWA/Namibia.

The South African side in the coming talks is likely to present its own objections to aspects of the Western proposals, according to UN sources.

And some of these objections might relate directly to the West's proposal that only 1,500 South African troops be

left in SWA/Namibia. In the past, the South African Government has not been prepared to consider anything less than 3,000 troops as a "presence" in the pre-election period.

There are also likely to be objections to an uncharacteristic Western proposal — that the very large number of political prisoners now being held in African countries at Swapo's behest be released in exchange for a pledge that they will not return to SWA/Namibia until after independence.

It is thought likely that the South African side in this week's talks will insist that if South Africa is expected to agree to the unhindered return of all SWA/Namibia exiles, then all parties — Swapo included — should agree to the same condition.

Free political prisoners, pleads Mudge

ARCUBS

2/2/78

221

The Argus Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance gave its support here yesterday to pleas for the release of all political prisoners from South West Africa as part of a peaceful settlement.

The chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in a speech in the Ovamboland village of Omjungwelope that the DTA favoured the release of 'all people being held outside our country.'

He explained afterwards that he meant both prisoners held on Robben Island and Swapo dissidents held in Zambia and Tanzania.

Mr Mudge told a crowd of about 1 000 people 'We want our people back.'

He also appealed to Swapo to stop fighting.

The territory did not belong to political leaders, but to the people, who had a right to choose their own government.

He hoped Swapo would not be too scared to take part in elections for a constituent assembly.

NO MASTER

Mr Mudge said the DTA wanted total independence for the territory. It wanted neither Moscow, the United Nations nor Pretoria as a master.

'The people want to elect their own leaders,' he said. 'It's their country.'

If a peaceful solution could be found, the money spent on arms and ammunition — on both sides — could be used for education to help to build a happy and prosperous country.

Mr Leonard Barnes, vice-chairman, warned Western countries that the DTA would not accept any solution they 'dished up' just because they were trying to please Swapo.

The people had never stood so firm against a common enemy.

Pik's SWA role was 'helpful'

221

3/2/88

Not

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Western sources said in Cape Town today they would not have expected the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha to have drafted statements issued by the politically neutral Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M.T Steyn.

But Mr Botha's acknowledgement in the Assembly yesterday that he had worded a statement for Mr Steyn was regarded in diplomatic sources today as "not really surprising," because Mr Steyn's statement had been regarded as "helpful," they did not express any strong objection to Mr Botha's role in the statement.

NOT SURPRISING

Their views follow the rebuke delivered to Mr Botha by the Progressive Federal Party's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Japie Basson, who described Mr Botha's action in helping draft the Administrator-General's statement as "a great indiscretion."

Mr Botha, when approached on the question today, vigorously defended his action.

Western sources said, however, that though they would not have expected the Foreign Minister to have worded Mr Steyn's statements, they considered the statement to have been helpful, and if there had been any influencing of the statement by Mr Botha, it had been a helpful one.

Because SWA/Namibia was not yet independent, it was not really surprising that statements affecting international af-

fairs were being worked out in collaboration with the Department of Foreign Affairs, which still had overall responsibility.

Where the Administrator-General's statement could affect international negotiations care naturally had to be taken over what was said.

When approached today on his admission, Mr Botha said Mr Steyn naturally consulted him from time to time and he saw nothing wrong in his action on the statement.

"How else must the judge know what is happening on the international front? He has got no representatives abroad so must he know what the position is in the negotiations with the five Western Nations?" Mr Botha said. "There must necessarily be liaison between us." He went on to say Mr Steyn was completely neutral when it came to administering SWA/Namibia.

DECEMBER 31

The latest proposals for SWA/Namibia have been released by the five Western nations simultaneously to Swapo, the United Nations Secretary-General, the Council for Namibia and the front-line states.

Reports from Lusaka, where the proposals were handed to Swapo, suggest the Western nations are suggesting a UN supervised election on December 31 this year.

Most South African troops would have to be withdrawn gradually in the three months before the election, with 1500 remaining, and about 4000 UN troops maintaining peace.

Kerina leads new party in mission to see Vorster

fde

Cape Times 3/2/78

221

PROFESSOR Mburumba Kerina, formerly a prominent member of Swapo and till recently director of information for the Namibia Foundation, yesterday announced that he was the leader of the new political party — the Namibian Patriotic Coalition.

He is in Cape Town to meet government and opposition leaders and is accompanied by the party's foreign secretary, Mr Paul Helmuth, and its vice-president, Mr Michael Narib.

Professor Kerina and Mr Helmuth were co-founders of Swapo together with Herman Torvo Ja Toivo, Mr Narib founded the Namibian Young Pioneers Movement

The NPC represented "all those groups who felt themselves excluded from the Turnhalle conference and Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of Dirk Mudge," Professor Kerina told pressmen

He refused to be drawn on the size of party membership but said it was formed "in Rehoboth last weekend" and



Professor Mburumba Kerina, centre with, Mr Paul Helmuth, left, and Mr Michael Narib, vice-president.

that it represented "all ethnic groups including the whites".

It was not a "product of Pretoria" but was designed to fill the vacuum in Namibian politics left by Mr Mudge and the DTA which had alienated black workers and youth groups in the territory as well as the five Western powers.

"Mr Mudge left the National Party only to create another National Party in a different guise. We black Namibians are not interested in a white Santa Claus. If there is to be any Santa Claus it will be Namibian," Professor Kerina said.

He had come to Cape Town to see the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin

Eglin. His party would see Mr Eglin today but had not yet had official contact with government leaders.

He and his aides would also attend the proximity talks in New York next week between the five Western powers and Swapo. Asked in what capacity he would approach the other parties to the South West African dispute, Professor Kerina said this would be "both legally and extra-legally".

His party was committed to peaceful transition to independence, no co-operation with Swapo's external wing unless it renounced the use of force, and the retention of South African troops in the territory till a Namibian security force had been established.

Further aims were a strong

central government in preference to the three-tier system as the country was too small to afford expensive duplication, and the protection of minorities by an independent constitutional court.

This court would sit not in an advisory but an enforcement capacity, Professor Kerina said.

United Nations troops had a record of leaving behind more disunity in their host countries than there was before their arrival and their presence in Namibia would have to be carefully considered, he added.

An unfortunate result of South Africa's "polecat" image was that the outside world paid more attention to Swapo, leading to that group's refusal to co-operate, though there was a chance they would appear at the elections at the eleventh hour

"Namibians should not allow themselves to be stampeded by anti-South African propaganda into rejecting the military security of the South African forces. The troops should stay until replaced by an internal force decided on by the elected government of the territory," said Professor Kerina.

nd

Plan on

SWA

Copy Times
3/2/78

handed

to SA

by West

Diplomatic Reporter

THE ambassadors of the five Western members of the UN Security Council involved in the SWA/Namibia dispute yesterday delivered their proposals for an internationally-recognized settlement to the Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha.

This is the first time that the West has made known its detailed blueprint for a transfer of power in SWA/Namibia. The step follows months of often fruitless negotiation at ambassadorial level between Pretoria and the West.

The Western proposals are secret and will remain so till they have been studied by South Africa and Swapo, informed sources said yesterday. It is understood that Swapo was given the same proposals in Lusaka yesterday.

Cape Times

3/2/78

The proposals will form the basis of next week's talks in New York at foreign minister level. — the most determined effort yet launched to obtain an internationally-recognized independence for SWA/Namibia

After his meeting with the ambassadors, Mr Botha said they had presented him with a paper containing what they had called "a suggested basis for the discussions in New York"

Mr Botha said "On our side we have already made our position on certain matters of principle and of major importance abundantly clear to the five. It is on this basis that we are going to New York and to see if in the discussions — first preliminary and then at foreign minister level — it would bridge the gap"

Earlier in the afternoon, Mr Botha told Parliament that South Africa was not prepared to expose South West Africa to a terrorist coup d'etat. His statement in the closing stages of the censure debate and so shortly before the visit by the ambassadors of the five is seen to carry added significance when viewed against the background of the

Continued on page 2

Representatives of West to visit SWA

NEW YORK — Representatives of the five Western member states of the United Nations Security Council will visit SWA/Namibia this weekend in advance of the talks opening in New York next week, it was announced yesterday

The announcement said the representatives — from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — would be “briefing interested parties in Windhoek”

It was not disclosed whom they would see in the territory, but the Turnhalle group and representatives of Swapo were expected to be among those the visitors would contact

Ideas and proposals for a SWA/Namibia settlement acceptable to the international community have been transmitted to the South African Government and Swapo, informed sources here said

It was understood that the same ideas and proposals would be presented to interested parties the five envoys would see in Windhoek

The Turnhalle group includes representatives of the blacks, those of mixed race and whites in SWA/Namibia. The South African Government planned to bring the territory to independence on terms negotiated with the Turnhalle representatives, but this plan was suspended when the Western members of the Security Council joined talks with the government.

These are to continue in New York next week, first at ambassadorial level and immediately afterwards at the level of foreign ministers.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, the French Foreign Minister, Mr Louis de Guiringaud, the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the Canadian External Affairs Minister, Mr Donald Jameson will assemble on February 11 and 12.

SWA proposals

Continued from page 1 Western suggestions is that South African troops be withdrawn to the southern border of SWA/Namibia adjacent to the Republic

Mr Botha said the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Egan, had warned him against a unilateral declaration of independence without international recognition. But, he asked, who had spoken of UDI?

South Africa had gone out of its way to get an acceptable solution, but what price did it have to pay for international recognition? he asked

If this is correct, and if Mr Botha's statements on the security of SWA/Namibia are seen in this context it is difficult to see how the security issue — the major obstacle still remaining to a resolution of the dispute — can be ironed out.

South Africa had agreed to independence this year. It had agreed to a unitary state, to one man, one vote, to a UN presence, to the removal of discrimination and to the release of political prisoners, if Mr Sam Nujoma secured the release of Swapo critics in Zambia and Tanzania.

“What more must we give?” asked Mr Botha.

Addressing himself to Mr Egan, he asked if he wanted terrorists to take over by violence and set up an independent people's republic of South West Africa

● While the proposals are still secret at this stage, it is believed that they contain few departures from ground already covered at previous talks

It has been suggested however, that one of the

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, welcomes the British Ambassador, Sir David Scott, centre, and the United States Ambassador, Mr William Bowdler, to Parliament yesterday for their meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha.

Plan on SWA handed to SA by West

Cape Times
3/2/77

221

Diplomatic Reporter

THE ambassadors of the five Western members of the UN Security Council involved in the SWA/Namibia dispute yesterday delivered their proposals for an internationally-recognized settlement to the Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha.

This is the first time that the West has made known its detailed blueprint for a transfer of power in SWA/Namibia. The step follows months of often fruitless negotiation at ambassadorial level between Pretoria and the West.

The Western proposals are secret and will remain so till they have been studied by South Africa and Swapo, informed sources said yesterday. It is understood that Swapo was given the same proposals in Lusaka yesterday.

The proposals will form the basis of next week's talks in New York at foreign minister level — the most determined effort yet launched to obtain an internationally-recognized independence for SWA/Namibia.

After his meeting with the ambassadors, Mr Botha said they had presented him with a paper, containing what they had called "a suggested basis for the discussions in New York".

Mr Botha said: "On our side we have already made our position on certain matters of principle and of major importance abundantly clear to the five. It is on this basis that we are going to New York and to see if in the discussions — first preliminary and then at foreign minister level — it would bridge the gap."

Earlier in the afternoon, Mr Botha told Parliament that South Africa was not prepared to expose South West Africa to a terrorist coup d'état. His statement in the closing stages of the censure debate and so shortly before the visit by the ambassadors of the five, is seen to carry added significance when viewed against the background of the

Continued on page 2

Kerina leads new party in mission to see Vorster

Cape Times 3/2/78

221

PROFESSOR Mburumba Kerina, formerly a prominent member of Swapo and till recently director of information for the Namibia Foundation, yesterday announced that he was the leader of the new political party — the Namibian Patriotic Coalition.



Professor Mburumba Kerina, centre with, Mr Paul Helmuth, left, and Mr Michael Narib, vice-president.

He is in Cape Town to meet government and opposition leaders and is accompanied by the party's foreign secretary, Mr Paul Helmuth, and its vice-president, Mr Michael Narib

Professor Kerina and Mr Helmuth were co-founders of Swapo together with Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, Mr Narib founded the Namibian Young Pioneers Movement

The NPC represented "all those groups who felt themselves excluded from the Turnhalle conference and Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of Dirk Mudge," Professor Kerina told pressmen.

He refused to be drawn on the size of party membership but said it was formed "in Rehoboth last weekend" and

that it represented "all ethnic groups including the whites"

It was not a "product of Pretoria" but was designed to fill the vacuum in Namibian politics left by Mr Mudge and the DTA which had alienated black workers and youth groups in the territory as well as the five Western powers

"Mr Mudge left the National Party only to create another National Party in a different guise We black Namibians are not interested in a white Santa Claus If there is to be any Santa Claus it will be Namibian," Professor Kerina said

He had come to Cape Town to see the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin

Eglin. His party would see Mr Eglin today but had not yet had official contact with government leaders.

He and his aides would also attend the proximity talks in New York next week between the five Western powers and Swapo. Asked in what capacity he would approach the other parties to the South West African dispute, Professor Kerina said this would be "both legally and extra-legally"

His party was committed to peaceful transition to independence, no co-operation with Swapo's external wing unless it renounced the use of force, and the retention of South African troops in the territory till a Namibian security force had been established.

Further aims were a strong

central government in preference to the three-tier system as the country was too small to afford expensive duplication, and the protection of minorities by an independent constitutional court

This court would sit not in an advisory but an enforcement capacity, Professor Kerina said,

United Nations troops had a record of leaving behind more disunity in their host countries than there was before their arrival and their presence in Namibia would have to be carefully considered, he added.

An unfortunate result of South Africa's "polecat" image was that the outside world paid more attention to Swapo, leading to that group's refusal to co-operate, though there was a chance they would appear at the elections at the eleventh hour

"Namibians should not allow themselves to be stampeded by anti-South African propaganda into rejecting the military security of the South African forces. The troops should stay until replaced by an internal force decided on by the elected government of the territory," said Professor Kerina.

4/2/78 (22)
Big five

Continued from page 1

manoeuvre

The sources said that if Swapo agreed to a low level South African military presence — which it is understood they have already indicated they would do — then there was every chance of an agreement being hammered out.

The major question that still has to be resolved, however, is total South African withdrawal — something the West wants before independence. Pretoria has said its troops stay until asked to leave by an independent Namibia.

The Africa Bureau reports from Windhoek that the Western envoys can expect a lukewarm reception today.

This is clear from the attacks made by SWA politicians on the five Western nations following their exclusion from next week's proximity talks in New York.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) has reacted coolly, saying an ambassadorial briefing was insufficient.

The Namibian Patriotic Coalition led by Professor Mburumba Kerina, will also send representatives to New York.

Mr Gerson Vei, the former Robben Island prisoner who now leads Swanu — a leading member party in the Namibian National Front (NNF) — said that he was considering delivering a protest note to the envoys.

● Canada established diplomatic relations with Angola on Friday.

Cape Times

4/2/78

Two more for New York talks

WINDHOEK — Two political groups in SWA/Namibia so far have indicated that they will attend the proximity talks on the territory's future next week in New York between the five Western powers, South Africa and Swapo.

The leaders of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the newly-formed Namibia Patriotic Coalition (NPC) announced this week that they would travel to New York to present SWA/Namibia's case at the proximity talks.

Another group, the Namibia National Front (NNF), said yesterday a trip to New York for the body depended largely on the outcome of its talks with the ambassadors of the five Western powers in Windhoek today.

The Front's information and publicity secretary, Mr. Vekun Rukoro, said the NNF would in any case be represented at the New York talks.

"We have a four-man delegation at the United Nations and if we can't go, we will ask them to represent us at the talks," he said.

Swapo's national deputy chairman, Mr. Daniel Tjongerero, said certain of the organization's members from the territory would be accompanying the 10-man Swapo delegation from Lusaka to the New York talks.

The organization would not however attend the discussions in Windhoek today as it regarded this as "a complete waste of time".

The leader of the National Party in SWA/Namibia, Mr. A. H. du Plessis, said the Action Front for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles (Aktur), a front which was initiated by the National Party, would probably not attend the proximity talks in New York as it had not been invited.

"We have very actually considered it yet, but we probably won't go anyway. In any case, we haven't received an invitation to attend the talks," he said.

— Sapa

Cape Times 4/2/78 X

Big five fly to Windhoek

221

Diplomatic Reporter

A TOP-LEVEL delegation from the five Western Security Council members seeking an international settlement in SWA/Namibia left Cape Town yesterday for discussions with political groupings in the territory.

The delegation included the French and American ambassadors, and senior officials from the British, German and Canadian embassies.

Informed sources said the visit was "highly significant" and indicated that the West was taking political aspirations of inhabitants in the territory other than the external wing of Swapo

seriously and their views could carry weight in the diplomatic deliberations in New York.

The sources said that in contrast to the marked pessimism in recent weeks about the outcome of the New York talks, there are now very definite signs — especially since the Western proposals were unveiled on Thursday — that agreement could be

reached on a host of outstanding issues.

South Africa is understood to be expressing guarded optimism at this stage, particularly in response to what is being viewed in official circles in Pretoria as a realistic appraisal of the SWA/Namibia situation by the West.

The visit by the five on the eve of the New York conference is being seen as a concrete positive step that can only help.

Some political groupings in SWA/Namibia have already indicated that they intend visiting New York to present South West Africa's case.

Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Republican Party, has been reported as saying that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would all but gatecrash the talks.

It is felt that part of the purpose of the visit of the five to SWA/Namibia is to forestall such an eventuality and, instead, to reassure people like Mr Mudge that valid apprehensions about the security issue will be taken into account at the talks.

Informed sources indicated yesterday that the Western proposals on the question of South African troops were suggestions only. It was said the proposals allow scope for

Continued on page 2

22

SWA: WEST'S PLAN

Safe return sought for terrorists

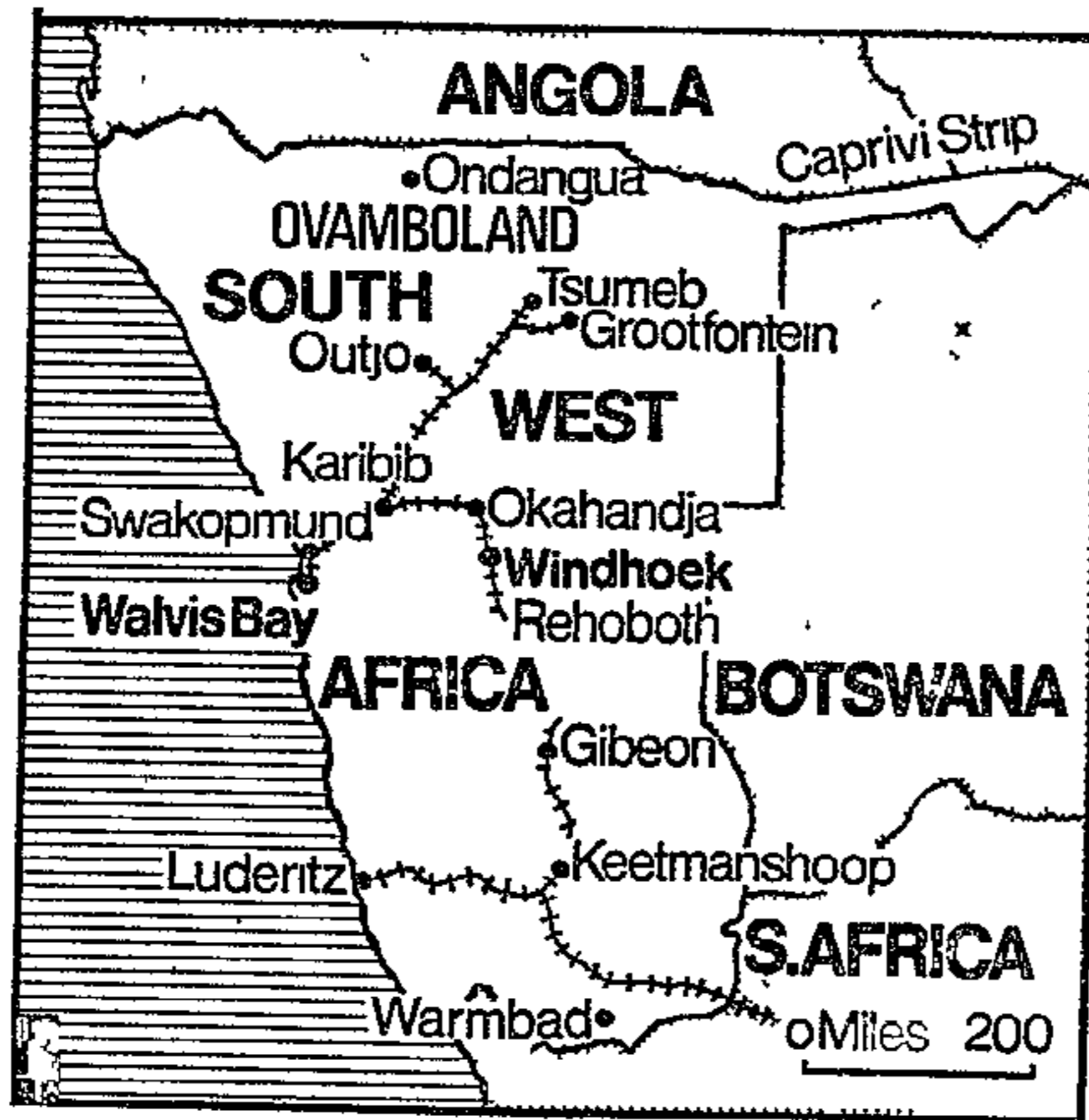
Weekend Argus Bureau

NEW YORK — Swapo terrorists now operating from bases in Angola and Zambia would be granted a safe return to South West Africa under Western 'comprehensive proposals' for a settlement in the territory.

But Swapo would have to observe a strict cease-agreement which will be monitored by a United Nations peace-keeping force, the composition of which would be acceptable to all parties.

At the same time, South Africa would have to reduce its troops in the territory to 1500 and these would be restricted to two existing military bases near the Angolan border.

The Western plan was presented to the South African Government and Swapo earlier this week



with a request that its details be kept confidential until after the start of 'proximity' talks in New York next week.

But the interest in the coming talks and in the Western proposals has

been so intense at the UN that some details have become known in spite of the request for secrecy.

Although the composition and command of the UN force would require South African endorse-

ment, the Western plan does not specify the number of international troops envisaged.

But there is a widely held belief among diplomats at the UN that the force would have to be at least 3 000 to be effective.

EXILES

The proposal calls for the safe and unhindered return to South West Africa of all exiles, including terrorists now operating from bases outside the territory.

There is some confusion about proposals for the release of political prisoners. Both the South African Government and Swapo now hold political prisoners, but there have been some reports that only the South African side would be expected to make an unconditional release.

These reports say that Swapo's prisoners would be given their freedom in exchange for signing an undertaking not to return to the territory until after independence elections.

Meanwhile, in Windhoek, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance told Western en-

voys today that any further delays in the process of constitutional development in South West Africa would lead to a catastrophe, Argus Africa Service reports.

It also demanded to be represented at the 'proximity' talks in New York next week on the same basis as Swapo.

United States, British, French, German and Canadian envoys are in Windhoek to brief interested parties on their proposals for an internationally accepted settlement in the territory.

A delegation of amateur and professional churchmen in South West Africa was the first group to meet the envoys in an international hotel in Windhoek today.

They described the proposals as 'promising', Sapa reports.

The advance group of South Africa's delegation to the crucial New York talks leaves this week under the leadership of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, is expected to follow toward the end of next week.

June 1978 5/2/78 (221)

Fighting breaks up Swapo meeting

By David Forret

HEAVILY armed policemen yesterday used tear-gas to disperse about 1,000 people at Swapo's first meeting in the border area of Eastern Caprivi.

Police stepped in when supporters of the rival De-

mocratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), disrupted the meeting with stone-throwing and fighting.

Trouble began when supporters of the DTA arrived at the meeting in Ngwezi township in two Landrovers and broke it up.

DTA supporters then grabbed a Swapo banner and slashed it with a knife. Stones were thrown and shots fired into the air.

Y'S MAGAZINE

Swapo hit at police action

6/2/78
221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The violence used to break up a Swapo meeting at Katima Mulilo this weekend was an example of what the organisation could expect in elections under South African authorities, a Swapo leader claims.

The national treasurer of Swapo, Mr Tauno Hatviskulipi, says the violent intimidation took place with the collusion of the authorities because the police failed to stop black supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance who broke up the meeting.

The DTA supporters used charging vehicles, gunshots, death threats and stoning to sabotage the first Swapo public meeting for 13 years at Katima Mulilo, less than one kilometre from Zambia, where Swapo guerrillas are based.

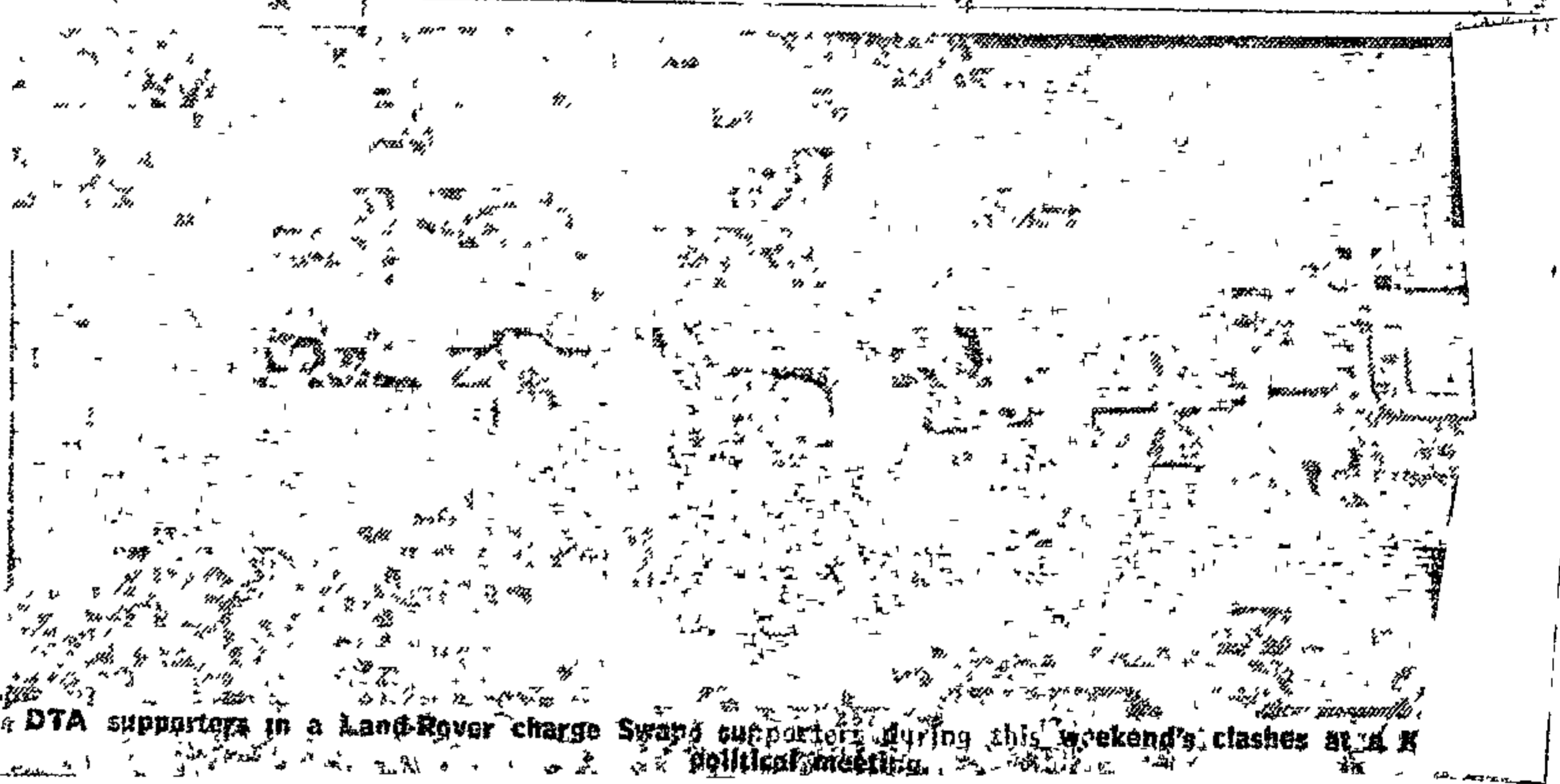
Police eventually forced Swapo to abandon the meeting because, they said, the meeting was endangering lives.

About 1 000 Swapo supporters gathered in Katima Mulilo's black township after the police ultimatum. Police fired tear gas into the crowd to finally disperse it.

After about an hour of the DTA intimidation, during the meeting the police detained one of the drivers of the DTA vehicles but he reappeared soon after.

The commanding officer of Katima Mulilo Police, Lieutenant P. A. van Dyk, said he had waited as long as possible before interfering.

Swapo is odd man out
Page 11



DTA supporters in a Land Rover charge Swapo supporters during this weekend's clashes at a political meeting.

Violence erupts at Swapo drive

6/21/78
221

KATIMA MULILO — The start of Swapo's campaign in the tense border area of Eastern Caprivi was aborted at the weekend when about 1 000 Swapo supporters were dispersed with police teargas after violence erupted.

Heavily armed policemen stepped in when they felt people's lives were endangered by stone-throwing and fighting after the meeting was disrupted by about 40 supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA)

Mr Tauno Hatuikulipi, Swapo's national treasurer, said it was "a lie" to say his movement was allowed to campaign freely

"Our supporters don't have any police protection," he said

Though Swapo has refused to take part in elections until South African forces are withdrawn, the movement has started campaigning in the border areas

Saturday's meeting was held at a football field at Ngwezi in Katima Mulilo, which has been under mortar attack from Swapo

forces operating from nearby Zambia across the Zambezi River

The trouble was caused when 40 supporters crammed into two Landrovers and repeatedly broke up the meeting by driving recklessly into the crowd

At least one man was hurt when he was knocked over as the Landrover sped within centimetres of the people

Emotions ran high when the DTA men, addressing the crowd through loudspeakers and distributing pamphlets reading "We don't want bloodshed in Caprivi," took up a challenging position in front of the stands

Violence erupted when the DTA supporters — armed with large stones — were confronted with black power salutes and Swapo slogans

The meeting was broken up before it

started when DTA supporters grabbed a Swapo banner and slashed it with a knife. Stones were thrown and shots were fired into the air

Policemen, who came to the scene from time to time, eventually took one of the DTA drivers away after he drove through the crowd. However, the man returned a short while later and gesticulated with stones in his hand as he addressed the crowd

Stones were again thrown and Lt P A van Dyk, station commander at Katima Mulilo, arrived with about 20 policemen in camouflage uniforms

Warning the crowd to disperse within five minutes, Lt Van Dyk said "This meeting is a threat to public order and people's lives are in danger"

He said later he had tried as far as possible to

let the meeting continue because he did not want to get involved

No arrests had been made and as far as he knew nobody was injured

Mr Hatuikulipi said he went to the police after his car was attacked on Friday night. Stones were also thrown on the roof of the house in which he was staying, and shots were fired into the air. The police seemed neutral, he alleged

He said the DTA supporters who "ambushed" his car were known members of the Caprivi Battalion.

A Defence Force spokesman yesterday refused to comment on unconfirmed claims that soldiers were involved in the fighting.

"If they can identify the men we will look into the matter," he added — DDC.

Cape Times 6/2/78

221

Western envoys have 'useful' talks with SWA groups

WINDHOEK. — Western envoys here had had "a useful exchange of views" in talks with political parties and other groups since Saturday, and would report back to their respective governments, Mr William Bowdler, United States Ambassador to South Africa, said here yesterday.

The formal talks with political groups continued yesterday when the envoys had discussions with the Damara tribal executive committee, a political group within the Damara nation, as well as with the newly-established Namibia Patriotic Coalition (NPC)

Neither the national chairman of the NPC, Professor M Kerma, nor Mr Hans Dierkaardt, its president, attended the talks yesterday

There was, broadly speaking, surprising agreement among the political parties and groups who attended talks with the five envoys of the Western countries, sources close to the talks said on Saturday night.

● About 150 Swapo supporters staged a noisy demonstration in the foyer of the hotel here where the envoys held their talks. The group refused to disperse when asked to do so by the hotel management and a number of uniformed policemen

The Swapo supporters remained in the foyer for about 30 minutes singing songs, shouting slogans and giving clenched-fist salutes

Closed doors

They carried placards, some of which read "power to Nujoma", "Swapo demands the release of political prisoners", and others demanding the withdrawal of South African forces from SWA/Namibia.

The group later moved out of the hotel where they continued singing and shouting outside. The demonstration was staged while the envoys were meeting behind closed doors with the Action Front for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles (Aktur)

During the demonstration a man was questioned by the police after allegedly grabbing a magazine of film from a SATV reporter, Mr Ozzie Gibson. Mr Gibson said about 30 metres of unexposed film were destroyed.

● The leader of the National Party in SWA/Namibia, Mr A H du Plessis, said Aktur, the political front established by his party, would not send representatives to New York for the proximity talks on SWA/Namibia

This organization would study the proposals and take such action as deemed necessary later

Mr Du Plessis said the Western envoys had told him that should other political organizations than Swapo request an audience in New York, their applications would be considered by the Western governments.

South African troops

According to earlier reports, the Western package included provisions for a phased withdrawal of Western troops before pre-independence elections and release of all political prisoners.

The proposals, handed to all interested parties, also called for the decrease of South African troops in the territory before the elections.

The phased withdrawal would occur over three months after the plan had been approved by both sides. The proposals provided for a United Nations peace-keeping force in SWA/Namibia

Western envoys declined to comment here on how many South African troops would remain in the territory should the proposals be approved.

● The Namibia National Front (NNF) was determined to attend the talks in New

York, Mr Gerson van, acting president of the NNF, said.

Chief Kapuuo said the DTA was going to New York to give its final reply to the Western proposals.

Preferential

The DTA had decided to meet the representatives of the five Western powers, in spite of its disappointment at the manner in which the moderate political groups and parties in SWA/Namibia were being treated, compared to the preferential treatment given to Swapo

When the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, was unable to attend the discussions in New York, the meeting was postponed, causing much inconvenience to the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha

Another example of disregard for the moderate political groups was that the visit of the envoys of the five Western powers to Windhoek was determined at 24 hours' notice, Chief Kapuuo said

It was impossible for the DTA to arrange for its vice-president, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, to attend the talks — Sapa

York, Mr Gerson van, acting president of the NNF, said.

The NNF is an umbrella organization of black and brown political parties and groups here

● The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) demanded the same opportunities to state its case on the same basis and with the same privileges as Swapo would enjoy during the proximity talks this week.

SWAPO GO-AL NEAR

Big Five

make major CONCESSIONS

John Patten, Political Correspondent
Cape Town

The Western Big Five have presented 'breakthrough' new proposals on the deadlocked SWA/Namibia issue.

All five Ambassadors of the Western nations on the Security Council met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Botha, in Cape Town yesterday. They are believed to have agreed to bring their Foreign Ministers into the talks to ensure South Africa's presence at the top level.

Appointment difficulties had made Mr Botha's presence uncertain at the proposed New York talks, it had been suggested a deputy be sent if the five Western

Stoning after Mudge meeting

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A crowd of Owanbo migrant labourers, assumed by police to be Swapo supporters, stoned cars in Windhoek's black Katutura township at the weekend.

Cars entering and leaving the township, according to police, came under a hail of stones from the men in the compound.

The stoning started at about 9 pm, shortly after the end of a multiracial rally in the township held by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, led by Chief Clemens Kapuno and Mr Dirk Mudge. The most serious incident occurred about 30

minutes after the stoning started, a police spokesman said.

A car was heavily stoned and the bombardment did not stop even when the driver shouted he was pro-Swapo.

The two people in the car abandoned it and it was set alight.

Earlier, DTA had launched its campaign to a crowd of about 4 000.

The speeches were relayed through three, and sometimes four, translators.

Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Chief Minister of Owanbo, said Swapo should be seen not as a freedom organisation but a murder organisation. Chief Clemens Kapuno said SWA/Namibia would become independent at the end of the year and it was "not necessary to shoot."

Mr Dirk Mudge said the independence that came to SWA/Namibia would not be accompanied by violence as in other African countries.

Climactic

But with this new development, a decision in favour of a climactic and probably final meeting with the five Western Foreign Ministers is likely to be announced soon.

Although the projected talks will face the same stumbling blocks as before over the election date and the presence of South African troops in SWA, the upgrading of the talks produces two important changes.

It removes the American, Mr Don McHenry, from the key negotiating role in the talks Mr McHenry has come to be regarded by the South African Government as the single biggest personality factor militating against any settlement of the SWA issue.

Mr Cyrus Vance would replace him.

The other important factor is that the level of the proposed talks makes it easier to take short cuts to the decisions that must be made at the highest level.

● Police told to protect Swapo — Page 2; Stoning after meeting — Page 6.

Swapo is odd man out

Clive Cowley
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The "insider" in negotiations for a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia turned out to be the odd man out when Western envoys held weekend talks in Windhoek with political and church leaders.

For the militant South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) declined the invitation to meet the envoys as it had been the only party invited to the "proximity talks" in New York this week between South Africa and the Western powers.

The only notice Swapo took of the Windhoek talks was in the form of a 30-minute demonstration — freedom songs, placards and clenched fists — in the foyer of the three-star hotel where the envoys were consulting with other interested parties.

The demonstrators demanded a withdrawal of South African forces and power for the people through Swapo.

Police asked the demonstrators to leave but took no action when demonstrators refused.

Favouritism

Other parties told the envoys bluntly they were unhappy about the "favouritism" shown to Swapo.

The moderate Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) branded the Windhoek consultations as "totally insufficient and unsatisfactory."

It demanded representation in New York "on the same basis and with the same privileges as Swapo."

The DTA would almost certainly send a delegation to New York, its president, Mr Clemens Kapuuu said afterwards, in a bid to gatecrash the proximity talks.

Likewise, the acting president of the Socialist Namibia National Front (NNF), Mr Hitjevi Vei, said he was "more than ever convinced we must be in New York, where the real decisions will be made."

For the Windhoek talks were a low-key affair where Western proposals for a compromise between the South African and Swapo positions were given to other parties in

Response to plan

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA — Swapo has prepared a formal paper in response to the Western settlement proposals to South Africa last week.

The paper, which sets out Swapo's conditions for participation in the independence process, was drawn up at an executive meeting in Lusaka and will be conveyed to the Western powers later this week when the "proximity" talks open in New York.

The paper reflects the view that the Western proposals make major concessions to South Africa and demand an unacceptable compromise on the part of Swapo.

The main Swapo objections to the plan, pre-

pared by the US, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada, concern military and administrative aspects of the proposals.

Swapo has long insisted that South Africa withdraw all its troops from the disputed territory before the start of a UN-supervised election campaign.

The Western plan calls for South African forces to be scaled down to 1 500 in a three-month period prior to elections and provides for these troops to be restricted to no more than two camps in northern SWA/Namibia.

Informed sources say Swapo's paper reaffirms their demand for a total troop withdrawal.

writing and carefully explained to them.

The recipients were invited to respond, but all except the churches said they would first have to study the Western proposals, which were contained in a long document.

In a bid to placate

dissatisfied parties, the envoys explained that the purpose of the New York talks was to effect a ceasefire in the bush war between Swapo and South Africa, so that free and fair elections could take place.

The reason only South Africa and Swapo had

been invited was that they were the only belligerents in the war.

Once a formula had been found for a ceasefire, other parties would be fully consulted, before a decision was made on a method for the elections.

Afterwards, the envoys were cautiously satisfied,

saying that middle-of-the-roaders like the churches and the nonracial Federal Party were sympathetic towards the Western proposals. Nonetheless, they ran into flak from others.

In particular, the DTA warned them "any further delays in the process of constitutional develop-

ment will lead to a catastrophe."

It declared that "unnecessary delays" had hurt the economy badly, a state of affairs attributable largely to the "unaccommodating and unreasonable" Swapo.

In the fluid SWA/Namibia situation, the reaction of the influential churches — United Evangelical Lutheran, Roman Catholic and Anglican — was also significant.

The president of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, Dr Lukas de Vries, said the Western proposals were acceptable in principle, although certain changes were necessary.

He was unhappy that the proposals were being treated as confidential and that the population as a whole was being kept ignorant. The population had to be given a say as "things should not be imposed on us from outside."

Chiefs' power may be crucial

The Star's Africa News Service

KATIMA MULILO — The violence that sabotaged Swapo's first legal, public meeting for 13 years at Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi Strip at the weekend brought tensions to the surface.

These tensions have been generated in the years when free political activity was prohibited, and especially since the Turnhalle concept became a force in black politics.

The tensions run deep because they have not only divided the local population into ideological camps, but have torn at the fabric of the social life of the Mafwe and Basubia people who live in the Caprivi.

Everybody, on both sides of the Swapo-Turnhalle divide, agrees on what has happened. Swapo has the support of almost everyone under the age of 30 and the rest are waiting to follow the direction set by the tribal chiefs.

The young have turned their backs on the tribal systems and mouth the Swapo slogan "one nation, one Namibia."

But, according to the Minister of Education in the Caprivi homeland

government, Mr Gabriel Sishevo, only about 3 000 of the 30 000 Caprivians are employed.

The rest, he says, live entirely within the traditional system, presided over by traditionally conservative chiefs.

What nobody knows, then, is which way things will go when they come to the crunch — which will be the nationwide elections for a constituent assembly expected later this year.

The ideological appeal of "freedom-fighting" Swapo could find itself

evenly matched by the influence of tribal authorities who are likely to put their weight behind the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) in order to preserve their ethnic qualities.

Mr L Matongo is the postmaster of Katima Mulilo on the banks of the Zambezi River which separates SWA/Namibia from Zambia where Swapo guerillas are based.

He says: "The young are all supporters of Swapo. But nobody is worried about independence under a Swapo govern-

ment because the authorities will have to carry out the duties of government, whoever the government is."

Mr Sishevo, who is also a DTA organiser, does not share Mr Matongo's absolute confidence.

He says he believes Swapo propaganda put out by Radio Freedom in Zambia which says that all supporters of the Turnhalle or the "boere" will be shot when Swapo comes to power.

Swapo officials who spent the weekend in Katima Mulilo to advise local

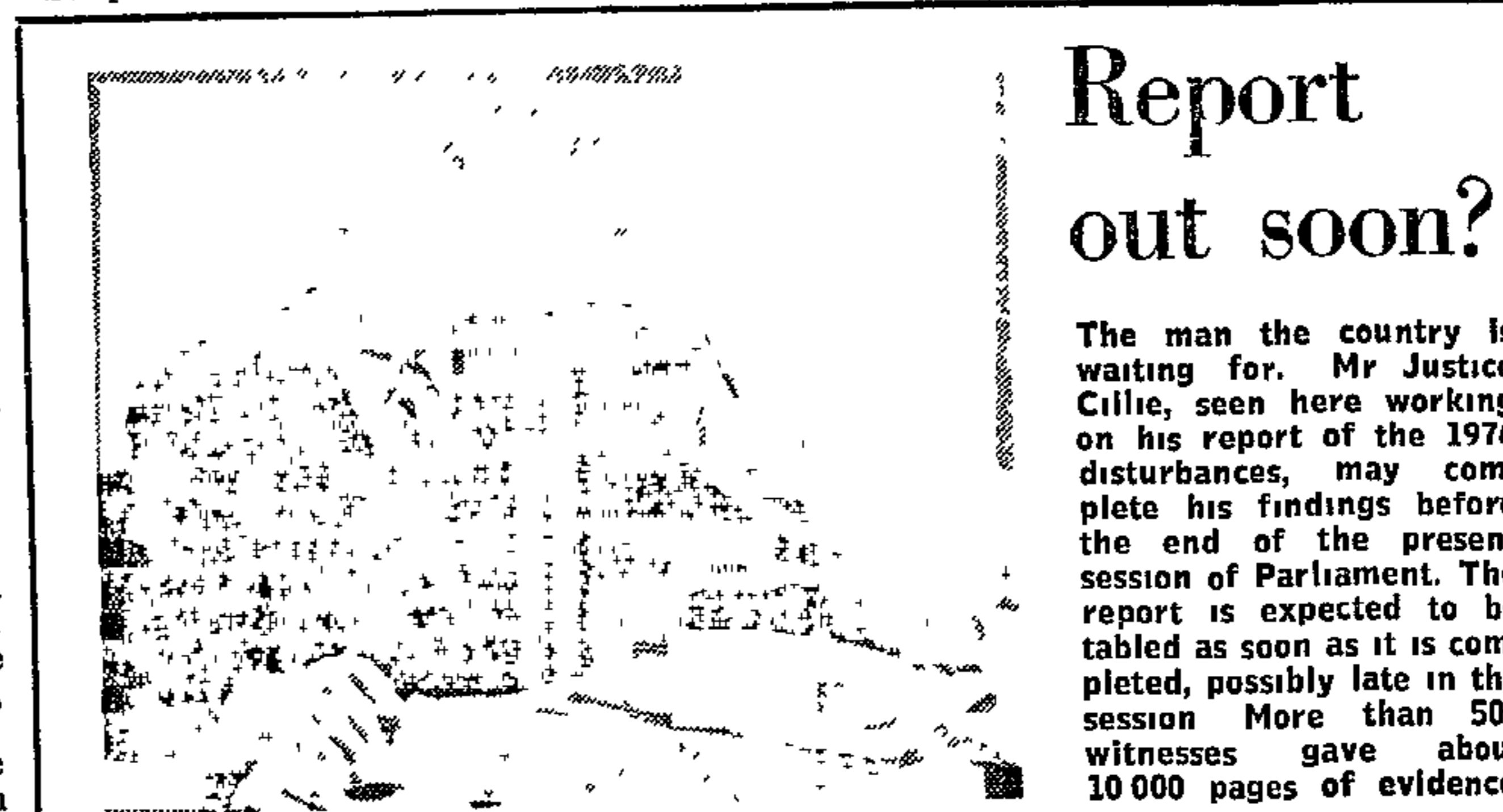
members on organisational affairs say they lean towards that nearly every household has children who have crossed the border to become Swapo guerillas.

These people will return, they say, in a climate of free elections and will be a significant boost for Swapo.

They say the tribal chiefs have lost their authority and the people are loath to fight their own children.

The white people in Caprivi, most of them in the service of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and the military, who have maintained de facto rule in the area, are already having to adapt to unexpected changes.

After Swapo had been forced to abandon its meeting following intervention by DTA supporters, journalists found their arrangements to file reports from Katima Mulilo by radio had mysteriously fallen through and the news of another tentative step in the march to a new national identity had been flouted almost before it was over.



Report out soon?

The man the country is waiting for. Mr Justice Cillie, seen here working on his report of the 1976 disturbances, may complete his findings before the end of the present session of Parliament. The report is expected to be tabled as soon as it is completed, possibly late in the session. More than 500 witnesses gave about 10 000 pages of evidence.

Cape Times 6/2/78 (221)

Police use teargas as rivals clash in SWA

Cape Times Africa Bureau
KATIMA MULILO — The start of Swapo's campaign in the tense border area of Eastern Caprivi, was aborted at the weekend when about 1 000 Swapo supporters were dispersed with police teargas. Heavily-armed policemen stepped in when they felt people's lives were endangered by stone-throwing and fighting after the meeting was disrupted by about 40 supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA)

This comes on the eve of delicate last-ditch negotiations between the five Western powers, South Africa and Swapo on the presence of SA forces in South West Africa during the pre-independence elections.

Observers believe that this could weaken SA's negotiating position in next

week's crucial proximity talks in New York.

Mr Tauno Hatuikulipi, Swapo's national treasurer, said it was "a lie" to say that his movement was allowed to campaign freely in SWA/Namibia.

"Our supporters don't have any police protection," he said.

He was speaking at the scene of Swapo's third meeting in the operational area, which was recently opened for political activity by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, in an effort to create a climate for fair elections

Though Swapo has refused to take part in elections until SA forces are withdrawn, the movement has started campaigning in the border areas where its fighters are waging a low-intensity bush war

Saturday's meeting, which I attended, was held at a football field at Ngwezi in Katima Mulilo, which has been under mortar attack from Swapo forces operating from nearby Zambia across the Zambezi River

The trouble was caused by about 40 supporters of the DTA, who crammed into two Land Rovers and repeatedly broke up the meeting by driving recklessly into the crowd

At least one man was hurt when he was knocked over as the DTA Land Rover sped within inches of the scattering people

Emotions ran high when the DTA men, addressing the crowd through loudspeakers and distributing pamphlets

reading "We don't want bloodshed in Caprivi", took up a position in front of the stands.

The meeting broke up before it started, when DTA supporters grabbed a Swapo banner and slashed it with a knife. Stones were thrown and shots were fired into the air.

Policemen, who came to the scene from time to time, eventually took one of the DTA drivers away after he drove through the crowd. However, the man returned a short while later and gesticulated with stones in his hand as he addressed the crowd.

Stones were again thrown and Lieutenant P A van Dyk, station commander at Katima Mulilo, arrived shortly afterwards with about 20 policemen in camouflage uniforms

Warning the crowd to disperse within five minutes, Lieutenant Van Dyk said: "This meeting is a threat to public order and people's lives are in danger."

He said later that he had tried as far as possible to let the meeting continue because he did not want to get involved.

"But I couldn't allow those people to continue driving their cars amongst the crowd," he added. He said that no arrests had been made and, as far as he knew, nobody was injured

Mr Hatuikulipi said that he went to the police after his car was attacked on Friday night

2 000 6/2/78
(221)

Ovambos moved out after floods

WINDHOEK. — More than 2 000 people have been evacuated from their homes and more have requested help since heavy floods hit the Ovambo area last Thursday, the Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, confirmed yesterday.

The rain let up considerably by yesterday, but the water level was continuing to rise, Pastor Ndjoba said.

Defence Force vehicles have been used to evacuate the Ovambos from their flooded homes. No deaths have been reported.

Aided by members of the army, he had taken personal charge of the rescue and mopping-up operations, Pastor Ndjoba said.

The total damage to property in the area has not been established as road and telephone links have been severed.

An Ovambo official said many of the people have had to be housed in guest houses, and "drier" villages in the area.

The sun shone briefly for the first time in eight days on Saturday and people gathered outside their homes to admire the great expanse of water.

"But, if you want to go to the dairy or the bakery here in Oshikati, you have to wade through waist-high deep water," he added.

He said almost all telephone contact between the outside world and Ovambo had been severed for the past four days and only special emergency lines and radio telephones were operational — Sapa

X Cap Times 7/2/78 X

Care over ²²¹ guerillas coming home

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — South African security forces have been warned not to shoot guerillas who want to return home in peace along the South West Africa/Angola border.

Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding SWA Command, said yesterday his men had been instructed to be cautious about firing at terrorists who indicated that they wanted to return to take part in SWA/Namibia's peaceful political development.

"According to our information there are a few hundred terrorists in southern Angola who want to return but are being kept in camps against their will," he said.

General Geldenhuys said the move was in accordance with the invitation by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, who said terrorists who wanted to return would be accommodated. The military move follows numerous calls, particularly from Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), for Swapo guerillas to lay down their arms and return to SWA/Namibia.

"It's not a case of a general amnesty," General Geldenhuys said, "but rather a case of an invitation, which has been extended by the Chief Minister of Ovambo, the military authorities and Judge Steyn."

He said he was not aware of any guerillas being shot in the process of returning in peace. However, some of them had laid down their weapons and hidden their uniforms before creeping across the border.

● It was announced yesterday, meanwhile, that security forces have killed six guerillas and wounded a number of others in four contacts during the past week. General Geldenhuys said numerous incidents of intimidation by terrorists had been reported. An elderly Ovambo woman, whose son, Johannes Simon, was an interpreter for South African soldiers, was murdered on January 25.

"A letter was also found in which the terrorists threatened to kill anyone connected in any way with the security forces. A black constable was specifically threatened with death, while the other threats have been directed at the local population."

UN grows impatient with Swapo

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — Swapo's rejection yesterday of key elements of the West's 'comprehensive proposals' for a South West African settlement, is seen at the United Nations as little more than public posturing before this week's talks on the territory in New York.

In a statement issued in Lusaka, Swapo insisted — as it has done from the start — that all South African troops be withdrawn from the territory before elections and demanded that the job of supervising elections and maintaining security be handled by a UN peace-keeping force.

The Western proposals call for the phased withdrawal of South African forces to a final number of 1500 and the retention of the South African Police to handle day-to-day security under UN observation.

LESS SECURE

Swapo's position is far less secure than the UN's stubborn insistence in yesterday's statement would suggest. Not only is the Western plan carefully tested out in Africa and presumably found to be a sound basis for negotiation — but many African countries are beginning to show impatience with Swapo's repeated refusal to make concessions.

If Swapo were to die in its heels on these points, Africans at the UN would find it would reap the fruits of the support it is now getting from African governments.

ELIZABH DUNAY

Meanwhile, the arrival of a South African advance party for the South West African talks was delayed yesterday by a blizzard which brought New York to a virtual standstill for the second

All three international airports in the metropolitan area were closed and the flight which was to have brought the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and his party to the city, was diverted to Ohio.

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that a delegation from the internal wing of Swapo has been delayed because none of the five members has a passport.

They are waiting to hear the outcome of their passport applications.

In a statement issued in Lusaka, Swapo — as it has done from the start — that all South African troops be withdrawn from the territory before elections and demanded that the job of supervising elections and maintaining security be handled by a UN peace-keeping force.

The Western proposals call for the phased withdrawal of South African forces to a final number of 1500 and the retention of the South African Police to handle day-to-day security under UN observation.

LESS SECURE

Swapo's position is far less secure than the air of stubborn insistence in yesterday's statement would suggest. Not only was the Western plan carefully tested out in Africa — and presumably found to be a sound basis for negotiation — but many African countries are beginning to show impatience with Swapo's repeated refusal to make compromises.

If Swapo were to dig in its heels on these issues, Africans at the UN predict, it would jeopardise much of the support it is now getting from African governments.

BLIZZARD DELAY

Meanwhile, the arrival of a South African advance party for the South West African talks was delayed yesterday by a blizzard which brought New York to a virtual standstill for the second time in 17 days.

Trial told of train signals

Cape Times
8/2/78
(22)

WINDHOEK. — The station foreman at Keetmanshoop should signal a conductor that his train could leave, a witness told the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr J H Vermaak, senior superintendent (operational safety) of the general manager's office of the Railways in Johannesburg was giving evidence before Mr Justice J J Strydom at the trial of five railwaymen.

The trial is a sequel to a train accident at Keetmanshoop on March 25 last year. Five national servicemen died in the accident.

The railwaymen have pleaded not guilty to charges of negligence, charges of culpable homicide and alternative charges of negligence in the terms of the South African Railways and Harbour Services Act.

They are Michael Christiaan Albertus Brand, 30, John Ernest Fryer, 23, Johannes Bernardus Henn, 38, Johan Carel Smith Steenkamp, 22, and Sarel Stephanus Jordaan, 24.

Mr Vermaak's evidence dealt with the procedure of trains entering and leaving stations and the duties and responsibilities of railways personnel.

Railworthy

At Keetmanshoop it should be reported by the station foreman that trains were safe and railworthy, he said.

It was the conductor's duty to ensure that the vacuum brakes had been coupled and there was sufficient vacuum in the system.

The operations official was the only one authorized to permit trains to enter or leave the station, Mr Vermaak said.

Mr H F van Zyl, for the State, said it had been testified earlier that the movement of the ballast train, which crashed into the stationary troop train, had been a shunting movement.

Describing a shunting, Mr Vermaak said it was the movement of a locomotive or other power propelled truck within the limits of the station.

At Keetmanshoop this would be confined to the warning notices at either rail entrance to the station.

Assurance

Examiners and marshalling officials should inform the station foreman that the train was ready to leave. The foreman should not allow the train to depart from the station until he had received the assurance of the examiners and marshalling officials.

If he had not been contacted by them, the foreman should ask for the information.

It was put to Mr Vermaak that according to previous evidence, the railyard at Keetmanshoop was too small for operations there. Mr Vermaak said he was not intimately involved with any specific station.

He had been working for the past 30 years in the same department at head office.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa

Annual (3)
Annual (5)
Annual (1)
Annual (4)
Annual (5)
Annual (7)
Annual (8)
Annual (9)
Annual (10)
Annual (11)
Annual (12)

6

5

4

3

2

1

members of family on or off farm

15. Name

Ovambo minister

Cape Times 8/2/78

221

assassinated

WINDHOEK. — The Ovambo Minister of Health and Welfare, Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, was assassinated at a political meeting at Okahao, his home constituency, yesterday afternoon.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA/Namibia, Brigadier Victor Verster, said last night the Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, the Herero leader, Chief Clemence Kapiuo and the coloured leader, Mr Barney Barnes, who had also addressed the meeting, had not been hit.

Mr Shiyagaya was shot at a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) meeting at 4 20pm.

A terrorist dressed in civilian clothing, had shot the minister with a Russian-made Tokarev pistol and immediately fled, Brigadier Verster said.

An unidentified child was wounded in the attack but the child's condition was not immediately known.

Brigadier Verster said members of the Ovambo Home Guard, a para-military organization trained by the South African Police, had immediately pursued the terrorist and he was shot dead. The Home Guard confiscated the Tokarev pistol.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance had for the past week been holding political meetings in Ovambo, sometimes in places as close as four kilometres from the Angolan border Okahao is in western Ovambo.

Peaceful

News of Mr Shiyagaya's death was taken to Mr Justice M T Steyn, Administrator General of SWA/Namibia, at a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in Cape Town.

Mr Justice Steyn called for an end to the violent attitude which led to the assassination.

"Violence in the territory must as far as possible be stopped," he said.

"It is a case of getting all people to adopt a reasonable attitude and making everyone realize that we are trying to bring about the peaceful independence of the territory.

"Violence at this time cannot be tolerated."

Mr Justice Steyn sent his sympathy to Mr Shiyagaya's family and paid tribute to the Ovambo minister.

"I knew him personally and had a high regard for him. He was a likeable, friendly and capable man."

In SWA/Namibia the chairman of the DTA, Mr Mudge, last night asked the Western countries involved in proximity talks on SWA/Namibia to take note of the assassination.

Mr Mudge said the DTA would continue with its fight from the platform.

Asked how the assassination of Mr Shiyagaya would influence proximity talks in New York this week between the West, South Africa and Swapo, Mr Mudge said all he could say was that this had once again proved a peaceful settlement with Swapo was impossible.

He said Swapo reached its objectives in the same manner as a gang of murderers.

Mr Shiyagaya, about 44, was Ovambo's first Minister of Health and Welfare and was a "great man", the secretary of his department, Dr O van Niekerk, said.

"I learnt to know him very well." He had an ear for everyone and was very tolerant.

Mr Shiyagaya was elected to the Ovambo Legislative Assembly in 1973 and was appointed to the cabinet in August 1976. His department was the last to be taken over from the South West African administration by the Ovambo government. A leading member of the DTA, he was also a member of the Turnhalle constitutional committee.

p Cape Times 8/2/78

Vorster, Steyn, Botha meet on eve of talks

221

Diplomatic Reporter

THE FOREIGN MINISTER, Mr R F Botha, leaves for make-or-break New York talks on SWA/Namibia today against a backdrop of political assassination in the territory

Yesterday Mr Botha spent the afternoon at a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Administrator General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Steyn

In an interview Mr Justice Steyn said the meeting had not been held to co-ordinate strategy for the forthcoming talks. He had no part in South Africa's strategy towards the territory. Instead the purpose of his visit to Cape Town had been to brief Mr Vorster on developments in the territory on the eve of the settlement talks which he said had reached a "delicate" stage

internal wing of Swapo were also going to the US

The ongoing SWA/Namibia dispute has reached its most critical stage, and Mr Botha's departure today climaxes months of intense preparation by the West. Sources have indicated that it is clear that both Swapo and South Africa are likely to engage in some fancy diplomatic footwork to avoid being blamed for any collapse of the negotiations.

Chances

If the talks collapse because of Swapo intransigence, then an independent SWA/Namibia may obtain some recognition. If South Africa is blamed, then the newly independent country — due to become a sovereign state before the end of 1978 — will probably not be recognized. Thus it is clear that neither side will be keen to precipitate a breakdown — a factor which, it is thought, will boost the West's chances of engineering a settlement.

Gunned down

The news of the political assassination of Mr T Shagayo at a meeting of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, reached Mr Justice Steyn during his meeting with Mr Vorster.

Earlier he said his wide-ranging discussions with Mr Vorster had embraced administrative, political and security developments in SWA/Namibia. The government had now been brought up to date with the situation in the territory. Mr Justice Steyn said he had done his best to create a climate in SWA/Namibia which would make a settlement possible.

Open mind

Mr Botha, who had earlier attended two hours of talks with Mr Justice Steyn and Mr Vorster, said he was going to New York with "an open mind," when asked whether he was optimistic about the outcome.

He refused to be drawn on details of the stance the government was likely to take at the talks, but observers expect that, as in the past, the security issue will feature high on the agenda.

Meanwhile informed sources disclosed that several parties in SWA/Namibia had formally applied to state their case in New York. So far only Swapo, of all the political parties in the territory, has been invited. However the sources said it was likely that the West would give very serious consideration to permitting delegates from other parties to attend in view of the fact that five members of the

• A five-man Swapo delegation left Windhoek for New York last night. This will be the first time that the five delegates will come face to face with the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma. The five are the vice chairman of Swapo, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, the Swapo secretary for publicity and information, Mr M Tlhabanello, the chairman of the Women's Council, Mrs Martha Ford, the secretary for foreign affairs, Pastor Festus Nholo, and Mr Hendrik Witbooi, the education and cultural secretary.

• From New York Sapa reports that the South African advance party for the talks will not be able to get into the snow-bound city until today, according to airport authorities.

The biggest snowstorm there since 1947 has also kept the external Swapo delegation away. They have remained in Europe.

South Africa's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and his party of government officials and journalists were diverted from New York to Detroit when they came from London on Monday — Sapa

Swapo, DTA for big talks

The Star's Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — A delegation from the internal wing of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) has left Windhoek for the proximity talks with the big five Western powers in New York on Saturday.

And the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) is sending two lawyers to New York for the talks.

The Department of the Interior in Windhoek took less than a day to supply passports for the Swapo delegation.

Swapo's vice-chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, its Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Pastor Festus Naholo, Secretary for Education, Mr H Witbooi, Secretary for Information and Publicity, Mr M Thlabanello, and Secretary for the Women's Council, Mrs Martha Ford, were in the group.

The two DTA lawyers are Mr E J Kozonquzi and Mr Chris Mouton, an official of the Republican Party, one of the parties making up the DTA.

The leaders of the DTA — presumably Mr Dirk Mudge and Chief Clemens Kapuuo — will join the two lawyers in New York "if necessary."

Assassination stiffens SA stand

John Patten,
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—The shock Owambo assassination yesterday by a Swapo terrorist is believed to have made up the South African Government's mind finally that it will oppose any further Western moves for troop withdrawals from SWA/Namibia.

The killing of Mr Torvo Shiyagaya (49), Owambo's Minister of Health, during a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance rally, is being regarded as certain to increase the difficulties facing the five Western nations and South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in trying to reach a solution in New York later this week.

But there were firm indications in Cape Town today that the South African Government's main purpose at the talks will still be to reach an internationally acceptable solution in spite of all difficulties.

The assassination coincided with an in-depth briefing session and discussion in Cape Town yesterday between the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, members of his Cabinet, the Administrator General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Steyn, and military and departmental heads.

They were informed during their discussions of Mr Shiyagaya's murder.

Western sources today acknowledged that the

terror attack on a leading figure would underline the absolute need for maintaining security during the final stages before independence.

The Western attitude has made clear that essential security during the transition stages to independence could be enforced by a United Nations force. The need for security should therefore not be a stumbling block to the further with-

drawal of South African troops.

Mr Botha, however, is expected to oppose very forcefully any further attempts to persuade South Africa to reduce its military contingent. South Africa's view is that the assassination more than anything else should convince the Western nations that further troop withdrawals could not be agreed to.

● Swapo, DTA for talks
—Page 3.

Mr Shiyagaya ... killed.

1 200 see shock killing

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.— Mr Torvo Shiyagaya of the Owambo Cabinet was assassinated moments after a political rally had ended with a prayer.

Mr Shiyagaya was the second Cabinet Minister to be assassinated in Owambo. The first was

Chief Minister Filemon Elphas in 1975.

As about 1 200 people watched in horror, the killer leapt on to the platform and fired four shots into Mr Shiyagaya, who died soon afterwards from head and neck wounds.

The fleeing assassin was shot dead by the paramili-

tary Owambo Home Guard. He was a member of the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation. His weapon was a Russian-made Tokarev 7,62 mm firearm.

Next to Mr Shiyagaya on the platform when he was murdered were top leaders of the moderate Democratic Turnhalle Al-

liance. They were the DTA president, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the vice-chairman, Mr Leonard Barnes, and the secretary, Mr Billy Marais.

The Chief Minister of Owambo and vice-president of the DTA, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, had left the hall moments before to attend a television interview outside.

DUCKED

DTA leaders ducked and ran for cover when the killer opened fire from a distance of about 50 m.

Chief Kapuuo said later: "This will not deter us. We have a duty to the people of South West Africa/Namibia. Even some of us are murdered, the others will carry on."

The assassin was identified as Mathias Mauna, a man estimated to be in his early twenties. On his

To Page 3, Col 10.

said Mr Marais. "Suddenly a man jumped on to the platform and fired six shots. Four bullets hit Mr Shiyagaya. I tried to speak to him, but he just sighed and collapsed."

"He died almost immediately."

Immediately after the shooting, the assassin jumped from the platform and ran into the crowd. People scattered in all directions, but froze when the Home Guard fired into the air.

Only the assassin kept running, with the Home Guard in pursuit. About 500m from the hall, Mr Marais said, the murderer was gunned down.

Mr Shiyagaya was hit in his face, the side of his head, his neck, his throat and his shoulder.

A six-year-old child was also hit, possibly by a bullet which ricocheted off a wall, and later admitted to the Oshakati State Hospital for treatment.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said "Swapo is saying that the presence of the Security Forces makes it impossible to hold free and fair elections. In fact, it is Swapo which makes it impossible. Down the years they have terrorised and intimidated the people."

February 8 1978 3

1 200 see horror killing of Minister

▶▶ From page 1

body were found an identity document, a Swapo membership card and a matchbox on which was scribbled "PLAN will wipe out the puppets".

PLAN is the acronym for the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the military arm of Swapo, which is waging a guerilla and terror war in Owambo from bases in neighbouring Angola.

DTA leaders vowed after the assassination they would complete their eight-meeting tour. The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, was due to fly to Owambo today to speak at the rest of the meetings.

"When the meeting was closed, Chief Kapuuo and I joined Mr Shiyagaya."

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said the murder was a last desperate attempt by Swapo to wreck the New York talks on the future of the territory.

It should be clear to the world, he said, that Swapo favoured revolution rather than evolution, adding "I hope this dreadful deed will bring the free world to its senses."



HUGH ROBERTON
IN NEW YORK



Swapo's two 'true' leaders (221) may haunt US talks

Star 9/10/78

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma has he sown the seeds of his own destruction?

In prison cells on opposite sides of the African continent are two men whose political shadows will fall ominously over Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, as he takes part this week-

end in talks on SWA/Namibia settlement.

Both men have hailed as the "true leader of Swapo, but have conspicuous followings inside and outside SWA/Namibia, and unfortunately for Mr Nujoma both would be released in terms of the west's "comprehensive proposals" for a settlement.

Perhaps the less menacing of the two is Herman Ja-Toiva, one of the founders of Swapo and one of its most prominent leaders when he was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in February 1968 for terrorist activities.

Robben Island

He has been on Robben Island ever since, and though cut off from his followers his fiery presence is still felt throughout the organisation, much as Nelson Mandela's name and image still pervades the African National Congress.

The other imprisoned leader is silver-tongued Andreas Shipanga, former information secretary of Swapo, who is being held in "preventive detention" in Tanzania at Mr Nujoma's behest after leading a rebellion against Swapo's present leadership.

Grudges

There is speculation at the UN that Herman Ja-Toiva would seek to maintain Swapo's unity, at least during the election period, by bowing to the present and constitutionally elected position of Mr Nujoma

But this speculation excludes the probability that Mr Ja-Toiva does not yet know all the facts surrounding the imprisonment of his young protege and friend Andreas Shipanga

Some UN observers feel that even Mr Shipanga, despite all the seething grudges he must now bear, would be loth to provoke Swapo disunity in the face of elections.

Yet even these observers concede that sooner or later a day of dreadful reckoning will come to Mr Nujoma, as long as Andreas Shipanga lives.

Perhaps, as some suggest, Sam Nujoma will enter the settlement talks this weekend with the seeds of his own destruction already sown largely by himself,

Mr Shipanga commands what has been described as a private army, though more than 1,000 of his supporters have been disarmed by Zambian authorities and are now being held in a detention camp in northern Zambia.

But they, too, would be released if the west's comprehensive proposals were accepted in their present form, and they would also be free to return to SWA/Namibia to participate in elections

It is difficult to imagine a more explosive situation than that of Sam Nujoma, Herman Ja-Toiva and Andreas Shipanga arriving in Windhoek more or less simultaneously to campaign for popular support

And it is this prospect which will undoubtedly haunt Sam Nujoma and his Soviet advisors when the western proposals are discussed with the foreign ministers of the five western powers on the United Nations Security Council on Saturday

Plan to gatecrash SWA talks in US

The Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK. — At least three political groups in South West Africa are planning to gatecrash the proximity talks on the territory that open in New York today between the five Western powers, South Africa and Swapo.

Though they are unlikely to be admitted to any of the consultations, the uninvited groups will try at least to get their points of view across indirectly.

The five Western nations — the United States, Canada, West Germany, Britain and France — invited South Africa and Swapo to take part in the talks.

The reason was that the talks are to effect a cessation of the border war and South Africa and Swapo are the only parties involved in the fighting.

FORMULA

But political groups in South West Africa have claimed that the talks could result in a formula for independence and they demand that their view be considered.

The diplomatic gatecrashers are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Action Front for the Maintenance of Turnhall Principles and the Namibia National Front.

The Namibia National Front has representatives in New York who will submit a memorandum to the parties.

● The Namibia National Front has registered for constituent assembly elections for SWA, making it the last of the territory's major political groups — except Swapo — to do so.

ARGUS 9/2/78 (221)

SWA compromise needed—McHenry

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — South Africa and Swapo are already in agreement on key aspects of the West's 'comprehensive proposals' for a South West Africa settlement.

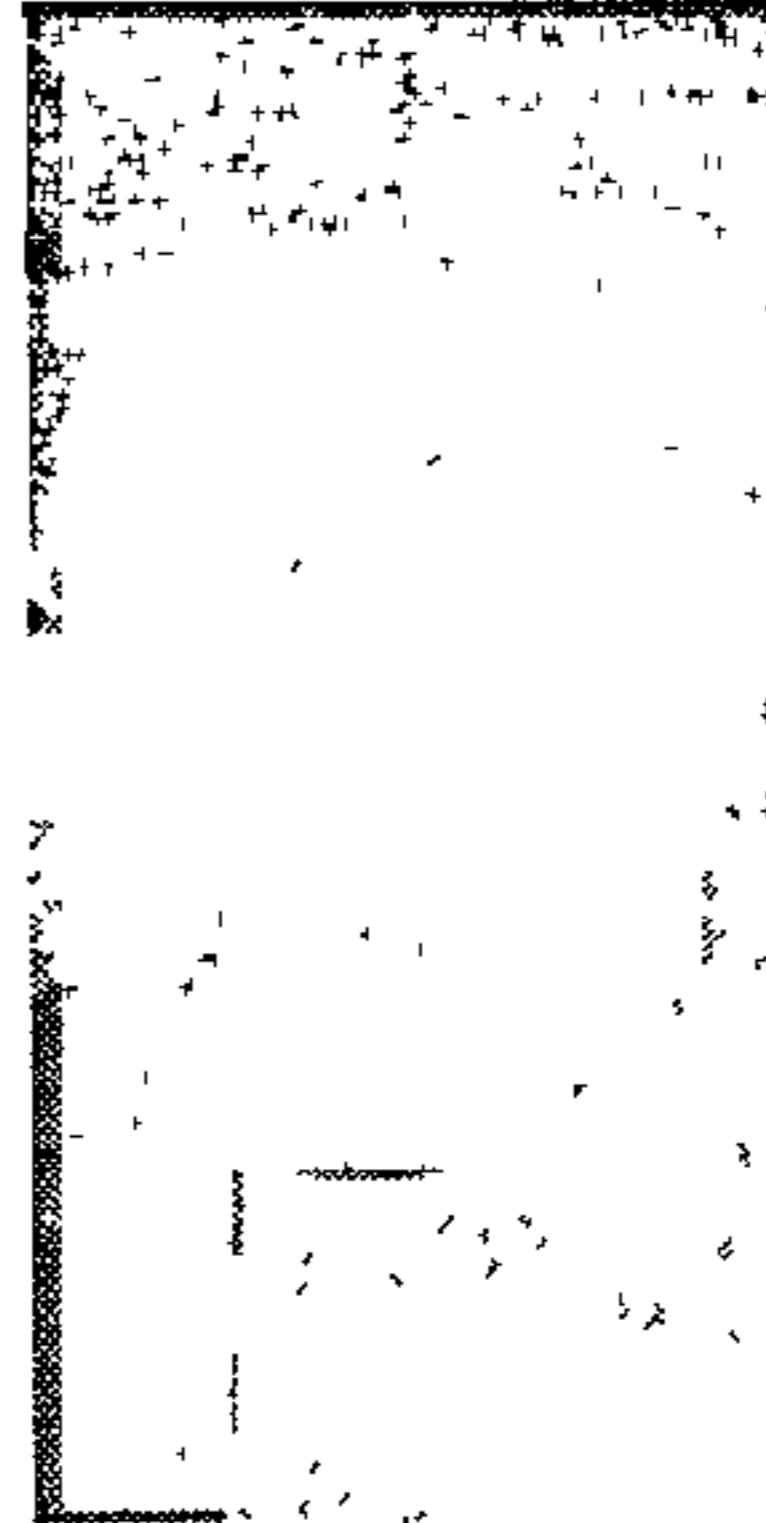
But the chief United States negotiator, Mr Don McHenry, who will lead the settlement talks which start today, warned that compromise would still be needed on both sides before a final agreement was possible.

Among the points on which there was already unanimity, he disclosed, was that existing South African police in South West Africa should continue to function throughout the independence process.

The power under which they would operate still had to be settled, however, and was envisaged in the proposals as a carefully integrated co-operative administration with the United Nations in which 'neither can move forward without the other.'

FRANK BRIEFING

In a frank briefing in the West's proposals, Mr McHenry said both sides had also accepted that the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, should be the special representative in South West Africa of United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim.



MR. Don McHenry —
'We face a very complex question . . .'

Mr Athasaari, formerly the Finnish Ambassador to Tanzania, would administer the territory with the South African appointed Commissioner-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, during an interim period.

But Mr McHenry warned: 'We face a very complex question, with very emotional issues and substantial elements of distrust on the part of all. It will be very difficult to achieve a settlement.'

'What will be necessary is that all parties come to New York with the intention of resolving this question'

'It will have to be recognised that the art of

diplomacy in this instance will require compromises by all.

'If we are to make further progress, there will have to be significant modifications by all'

Mr McHenry disclosed that the Western plan called for an immediate end to hostilities and an agreement by Swapo terrorists to be confined to designated camps

'NOT IMPOSSIBLE'

Asked how the West proposed to monitor the activities of a widely dispersed army, he said: 'It will be difficult, but not impossible'

The problem was not one-sided and could be likened to the difficulties involved in monitoring thousands of white farmers who were organised on commando and Citizen Force lines and who could be mobilised for military action within hours

The withdrawal of South African troops, he added, would be one of the major issues during the first two days of talks.

He declined to go into details other than to confirm that the Western plan envisaged a South African military presence of not more than 1500 men.

3
Cape Times 9/2/78
Assassin spent 2 years out of SWA (221)

SHIKATI — Mr Toivo Shuyagaya's alleged assassin, Mr Mathias Mauni, 25, had been out of the country for two years and had just arrived back as a Swapo terrorist, Mr Billy Marais, secretary of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), said here yesterday.

Mr Marais was standing beside Mr Shuyagaya when he was shot dead at a DTA meeting on Tuesday.

The incident occurred just after the last speaker had been thanked by the chairman.

He heard the first shot, Mr Marais said, and saw the terrorist on the platform with them.

It looked as though the terrorist was pinching his eyes closed and, shot blindly at point-blank range," Mr Marais said.

Mr Marais said Mr Mauni was dressed in civilian clothes which appeared to be new.

A message and a Swapo membership card were found on his body after the shooting.

The message, written on the back of an old cigarette box said: "Namibia — Plan — kill all the puppets."

The terrorist ran away after he fired the shots and the Ovambo Home Guard, a paramilitary organization trained by the police, chased him for about 20 metres and shot him, Mr Marais said.

Mr Toivo Shuyagaya was killed six weeks ago

in a cafe at Otiwarongo, when he wanted to buy a cold drink, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), said here yesterday.

Addressing a DTA meeting at Mgandjera near here, Mr Mudge said it saddened him to have to say this because if a man was good enough to lay down his life for his country, he was also good enough to drink cold drinks with his fellow countrymen.

He said he would bring this point to the attention of the whites when he spoke to them.

The coloured DTA leader, Mr L J Barnes, said at the meeting that an important bone of contention was the presence of South African Forces in northern SWA/Namibia.

The South African forces, he said, were here at the request of the leaders of the territory.

"Apart from whatever agreements are reached in New York, SWA leaders are not prepared to negotiate on anything that might threaten the security of the territory, except to ask South African to act even more severely against terrorism," he said.

The DTA would proceed with the independence process to free the territory.

"We shall free the people of discrimination, we shall free the people of apartheid and we shall free the people of communism," Mr Barnes said.

In his speech, Mr Mudge said that Swapo had been given the opportunity to participate in free elections.

"Although we may differ, we want to give Swapo the opportunity to prove its claim that it enjoys the support of the majority of people in SWA," he said.

Mr Mudge said one arm of Swapo was planting landmines and murdering civilians while the other arm was freely addressing meetings in the territory.

"How long can this situation be allowed to continue?" he asked.

Should Swapo decide that it wanted to take part in the democratic process its position would have to be reconsidered.

Strict security precautions were taken at yesterday's meeting. Members of the Ovambo Home Guard were posted around the hall in which the meeting was held.

Mr Dirk Mudge flew to Oshakati yesterday to take charge of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) tour of Swapo strongholds in Ovambo.

"We will not allow ourselves to be intimidated by this murder of our colleague," Mr Mudge said shortly before leaving for the South West Africa/Angola border.

The murder comes on the eve of crucial proximity talks in New York, and is likely to harden the attitudes of South African representatives in their negotiations involving Swapo and the five Western powers

Eliminate

Swapo

ARGUS

9/2/78

(22)

bases' call

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) has called on South Africa's security forces in SWA to 'eliminate' Swapo bases in Angola, from which acts of terrorism are carried out.

The president of the DTA, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, said this was the only way a climate could be created in which people could exercise their democratic will freely and decide on their own future.

Chief Kapuuo's call follows the killing of the Minister of Health in the Ovambo Cabinet, Mr Toyvo Shiyagaya, at a DTA rally in Ovambo this week.

Chief Kapuuo's statement, issued in the name of the DTA, also appealed to South Africa to 'strengthen its machinery for the maintenance of law and order' in SWA.

The DTA statement said Swapo was trying to bring about a situation that would lead to civil war.

Referring to the killing of Mr. Shiyagaya and other acts, the DTA said: 'If it is ascertained that these senseless acts of terrorism are carried out from bases in Angola on the peace-loving people of Ovambo, the security forces must not hesitate to take the necessary steps for the elimination of these bases.'

GOVT MOVE TO STIFFEN CLAIM ON WALVIS BAY

2. Have

If y

3. What

4. What

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

20/2/78 Natal Mercury

CAPE TOWN — South Africa has emphasised its claim to the Walvis Bay enclave in South West Africa on the eve of the New York proximity talks on the territory's future independence.

The Cape electoral college — in which the National Party has an overwhelming majority — yesterday elected a former South West African MP, Mr "Boet" Botma, to the Senate.

He succeeds Progressive Federal Party Senator, Mr Brian Bamford, who was elected MP for Grootes-Schuur in the General Election.

Mr Botma, who used to represent the Omaruru constituency, lives in Walvis Bay which for administrative purposes now falls under the Cape.

With the pending independence of South West Africa it was decided to do away with South West African representation in the South African Senate and House of Assembly.

Stressed

In the past senior government spokesmen have repeatedly stressed that Walvis Bay was not part of South West Africa — in spite of claims to the contrary by the international community and government opponents in South West Africa.

By electing Senator Botma, South Africa's claim to the harbour enclave has been emphasised at a highly sensitive time.

Meanwhile the Mercury Africa Bureau reports from Windhoek that representatives of three South West African political groups on their way to New

German family moved in next door to his home in Montclair, Durban. Mr Stan Straznick (51) of Verity Avenue, yesterday

blems with workers on this or on

of joining together to get something

t workers only

to this farm?

Delegates gather for SWA talks

NEW YORK. — Western experts went into a huddle here with a South African team yesterday to prepare the ground for the biggest-ever peace push on SWA/Namibia.

The group broke for lunch after their first session without making any statement.

South Africa's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, is leading the South African team. The Western powers have fielded their United Nation Ambassadors South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, and

the foreign ministers of Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada will be directly involved at meetings scheduled for tomorrow and Sunday. So will Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, although he is not expected to meet in the same room as Mr Botha.

The four-day meeting differs in two major respects from previous talks: the Western experts have had with the interested parties.

It is the first time all the parties have been brought together under the same roof and the first time they have had concrete proposals from the Western group.

Each of the five powers, who are the Western members of the UN Security Council, have different ideas about the prospects of success. According to pre-conference briefings, they agree that the key is South Africa's agreement to substantially reduce its troops in the territory before pre-independence elections there.

Before leaving Johannesburg for New York last night, Mr Botha said discussion on the future of SWA/Namibia could not continue for much longer.

Mr Botha said agreement had to a large extent been reached on those issues which required consent.

"The number of remaining matters are not so many that they cannot be fully canvassed now," he said.

"In that sense one can say that the end of the road had been reached as far as the matters under discussion are concerned — and there are no new ones.

"The possible difference of opinion between the various parties will now crystallize hopefully to a clear final point in that sense and then we will have to decide whether we still have to deal with insurmountable differences of opinion or not."

Representatives of three South West African political groups were on their way to New York last night to attend

Details of Swapo's economic policies for an independent Namibia have received scant attention in SA. Obviously, the spectre of nationalisation has haunted the thinking of SA business — the mining industry in particular. Yet Swapo has always emphasised that the final form of its economic programme will be determined by the needs and "demands of the people," and not the dictates of any particular ideology.

What exactly does this mean?

Swapo's economic programme, while formally committed to the "ideals and principles of scientific socialism," remains largely flexible. The party, in common with many other African countries which practise various brands of socialism, appears likely to accommodate large-scale private participation in the economy.

Extracts from Swapo's "national programme," drawn up by its external wing:

- There shall be four types of ownership: state-owned, partially state-owned, co-operative and privately-owned enterprises.
- Natural resources and the principal means of transportation, communication, radio, posts and telecommunications, etc., as well as all the means of information and mass media, will be owned by the State or by peoples' organisations or societies.
- Private ownership of property and the means of production will be allowed only if it serves the interests of the people and is useful to the economic development of Namibia.
- Private property (dwelling houses, savings accounts, etc) resulting from labour performed or justly acquired will be inviolable.
- Where privately owned enterprises already exist, new agreements will be reached between them and the govern-

ment.

- There will be land reform; people who acquired land during the colonial era (in whatever fashion) will be required to enter into new agreements defining the terms by which the land or parts thereof can be owned.
- There will be a central bank and "peoples' owned" commercial, agricultural and co-operative banks, but no private or foreign-owned banks (except for those currently existing which "enter into new agreements" with the government.)

SWA- part of the



At start of talks

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brand Fourie (right), at the start of yesterday's exploratory talks in New York on the SWA/Namibia issue. Mr. Fourie's aide (centre) is not identified, but at left is the leader of the West German delegation, Ambassador Rudiger von Wechman.

Star 10/2/78

Journalist

(321)
Hugh Robertson,
The Star Bureau

New York

The choice for SWA/Namibia was clear: the bullet or the ballot-box, Mr Brand Fourre, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in New York yesterday at the end of the first round of exploratory talks with the Western big five.

He said progress had been made in clarifying several issues, but "basic problems of principle" still remained.

These would be discussed in the final two days of the talks between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha — who arrived in New York today — and the Foreign Ministers of the Western five.

Mr Fourre told a news conference "In broad terms the choice we discussed today was between independence for SWA/Namibia by way of the bullet, or by way of the ballot box. We have all ways stood for a result which must come from the free will of the people."

'No secret'

Mr Fourre said it was "no secret" that one of the basic problems in yesterday's talks was the

South African military forces and "other military arrangements" for elections leading to independence.

There had been signs here of a growing awareness that Swapo was "not the be-all and end-all" of political life in SWA/Namibia and that the interests of other political groups were being considered by the Western powers.

Yesterday's talks — the start of four days of "proximity" bargaining — began with a meeting between Mr Fourre and his aides and the Ambassadors of the five Western nations the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

Prisoners

The Western negotiators met Swapo for talks immediately after their first session with the South African team, and announced that they planned to meet representatives of other SWA political movements at present in New York.

Western sources said that in addition to differences between Swapo and South Africa over the issue of a South African troop withdrawal, there were also differences over the release of political prisoners on both sides and the size of a proposed United Nations military and civil presence.

TODAY'S WEATHER

TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow Cloudy and mild with scattered showers. See Page 5.

10/2/78

Star

WINDHOEK. — Will multiracial societies in southern Africa work? In South West Africa, where the experiment of an open society has been in progress some months, the emerging answer is a definite yes.

Since apartheid was largely scrapped here, there has been a shifting of the social balance as communities take on a new profile.

On the surface there has been no drama of change played out.

And the remarkable thing about the disappearance of apartheid here has been its inconspicuous exit into obscurity.

It is not unusual, for example, to find people, both black and white, who are not diligent newspaper readers and have not noticed any change at all.

But change there certainly has been, and the most accessible barometer of that change is Windhoek's hotels.

In the example of the hotels — how they have changed their characters and how they managed to keep them

SWA

TAKES

OWA

FILE ARGUS
11/2/78



By
Lester Venter of The
Argus Africa News Service

227

WOM-RACE PROFILE

Apartheid's quiet exit into obscurity

appears when a society is of artificially divided by statutory apartheid and begins to find its own character

FOCAL POINT

The focal point of social life in Windhoek is, as in most medium sized southern African cities, the archely decorated, three-star hotel with red and black plastic seats

It's the place to be seen or anyone who wants to be seen

That means trendy young office girls in platform soles and tight tops and the equally trendy young men who are found where the girls are

This is a class of the young that knows no racial divide

And they never stay long because they cannot afford three-star prices

The rest of the clientele is made up of businessmen, foreign journalists, diplomats and politicians meeting others — all of as many races as one can name.

There will be an occasional group of out-of-town white businessmen who spend part of the time just looking

But this, too, does not last long because the fascination of people who are different in colour but no other way, has only limited appeal.

The manager of this

black and white people, he said.

But one can't say because a white man is going out with a black woman there is prostitution involved.

The manager of one of these hotels, Mr Adolf Pfaffinger, said the turnover of his hotel had picked up since apartheid went.

The black people have more money and they are spending it, he said.

In the beginning we had some trouble, there were fights, but it is not so bad any more and in any case, these things always

happen in hotels when

people get drunk. He said the character of his hotel had changed.

Before it was only German people, but now everyone comes here.

There is one motel in Windhoek that does not allow casual black visitors.

The owner, Mr J N Hamman, said the hotel was not opposed to black patrons — they were admitted if they were part of a conference or other mixed group.

But the hotel's policy was to 'avoid trouble' by not allowing a 11 black people into the bar or for a meal.

Blacks seldom came to the hotel, he said.

Another hotel in town has preserved a quaint, exclusively German atmosphere.

The glassware is delicately cut and the decor and piped music is as Teutonic as anything on the Rhine.

It is anything but an African scene and one would be hard-pressed to find a black patron there.

Since the Administrator General, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, took over five months ago, he has scrapped the Mixed Marriages Act, the Immorality

Act, Partu Education and many of the restrictions on the movements of black South West Africans.

Since then, an investigation by the local Press has uncovered only one mixed marriage in the territory.

Brigadier van Niekerk said there has been a slight increase in petty crime.

He said this could be due to the lifting of restrictions on movement and the flow to the city and unemployment that has resulted.

The police, he said, have dealt with no racial incidents.

Hotel, Mr Helmut Hoffmeister, says local black people are not a business proposition because they cannot afford three-star prices.

NO TROUBLE

He has experienced no trouble at all, he says, but has recently stopped admitting people wearing T-shirts

At the other end of the hotel scale are the one-star houses, of which there are two.

Their character has become decidedly more African

Beer is the drink and it is sold not in glasses but in mugs and by the quart.

These hotels have become the haunt, in these recent, apartheidless months, of dark women of easy virtue and quick money

But the divisional CID officer in Windhoek, Brigadier Izak van Niekerk, says the police have not been faced with a problem of increased prostitution.

There has certainly been increased mixing be-

As a sign of the times a series of telephone calls to an array of administrators officials to find out exactly when hotel apartheid fell away and exactly what legal procedures were involved, found none who knew — and even one who didn't know that hotel apartheid had been dropped in all but one case around Windhoek

A spirit of non-discrimination now reigns here, and it is that spirit that dictates the day far more than the letter of the law as it stands in the statutes everyone expects will disappear entirely soon.

11/2/78

Pursuit

Cape Times 11/2/78

into

SA troops kill

18 terrorists

Angola

(22)

WINDHOEK. — Eighteen terrorists had been shot dead by South African troops on the Angolan side of the SWA/Namibia border in a hot pursuit operation early on Thursday, Major General Jan Geldenhuys, officer commanding the SWA command of the Defence Force said last night.

This action followed a hit-and-run attack by terrorists on a South African Army patrol on the SWA/Namibia side of the Angolan border during the previous night, he said.

"The security forces, which have at all times shown great self-control, acted swiftly and aggressively in this case after three South African soldiers — two of them blacks — had been wounded during the terrorist action," General Geldenhuys said.

He said the families of the wounded South African soldiers had been notified by Defence HQ in Pretoria. A few South African soldiers had also been slightly injured during the action.

In the statement, General Geldenhuys said apart from the 18 terrorists killed, there were indications that a large number had been wounded.

Angola

Continued from page 1

their territories be protected by following the terrorists (hot pursuit)."

He added "I would like to point out that the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, earlier this week expressed confidence that the Angolan government would not make military bases available to terrorists. We only act against terrorists who endanger the peace in SWA," he declared.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Ovambo government said it intended lodging an official objection through the South African Department of Foreign Affairs against the border violation which led to the South African forces taking action — Sapa

General Geldenhuys said it was well known that a large number of border violations from Angola had taken place in the last few months. There had been 49 such violations between August last year and January 1 this year.

"One of the subsequent border violations led to the murder of an Ovambo cabinet minister and this compelled the SA Army to take stronger action," General Geldenhuys said.

"In addition, the governments in the northern SWA/Namibian operational area have repeatedly requested that the integrity of

Continued on page 2

Botha, SWA groups arrive in New York

Cape Times 11/2/78 22

NEW YORK. — South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, arrived here yesterday to take part in crucial negotiations over SWA/Namibia with his counterparts from Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada

On the same aircraft were representatives of political groups from SWA/Namibia, hoping to catch the eyes of the Western foreign ministers

With the exception of the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, who is expected today, the Western foreign ministers all arrived yesterday. The talks are scheduled for today and tomorrow.

Mr Botha told reporters on his arrival that he had come with an open mind. The elements existed for an

internationally - acceptable solution

The ambassadors from the Western powers called on the

UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim yesterday to give him a progress report on the preparations for the foreign ministers' meeting

On Thursday the ambassadors met the South African team, led by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and yesterday they met the 15-man Swapo delegation led by Mr Sam Nujoma

The Canadians hosted a working lunch for the South Africans and the rest of the Big Five. Mr Botha did not attend

US officials said the American United Nations

Continued on page 2



Mr Adriaan Eksteen, left, chargé d'affaires of the South African mission at the UN, with Mr Brand

Botha, SWA groups arrive

Continued from page 1

Ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, attended the Canadian lunch

The Western ambassadors said they were receiving calls from representatives of SWA/Namibia political groups and would arrange appointments as time permitted

Late yesterday they saw the ambassadors of the frontline African states, Gabon (as the current presidential seat of the OAU) and Nigeria

Some of these frontline states are expected to send their foreign ministers to observe the talks. Tanzania and Zambia have so far said they will do so

The Western foreign ministers last night met over dinner at the West German ambassador's residence. Mr Botha did not attend, neither will he be at the foreign ministers' working lunch with Dr Waldheim today

The UN spokesman said an appointment with Mr Botha and the Secretary-General was being arranged by mutual consent. Mr Botha would be

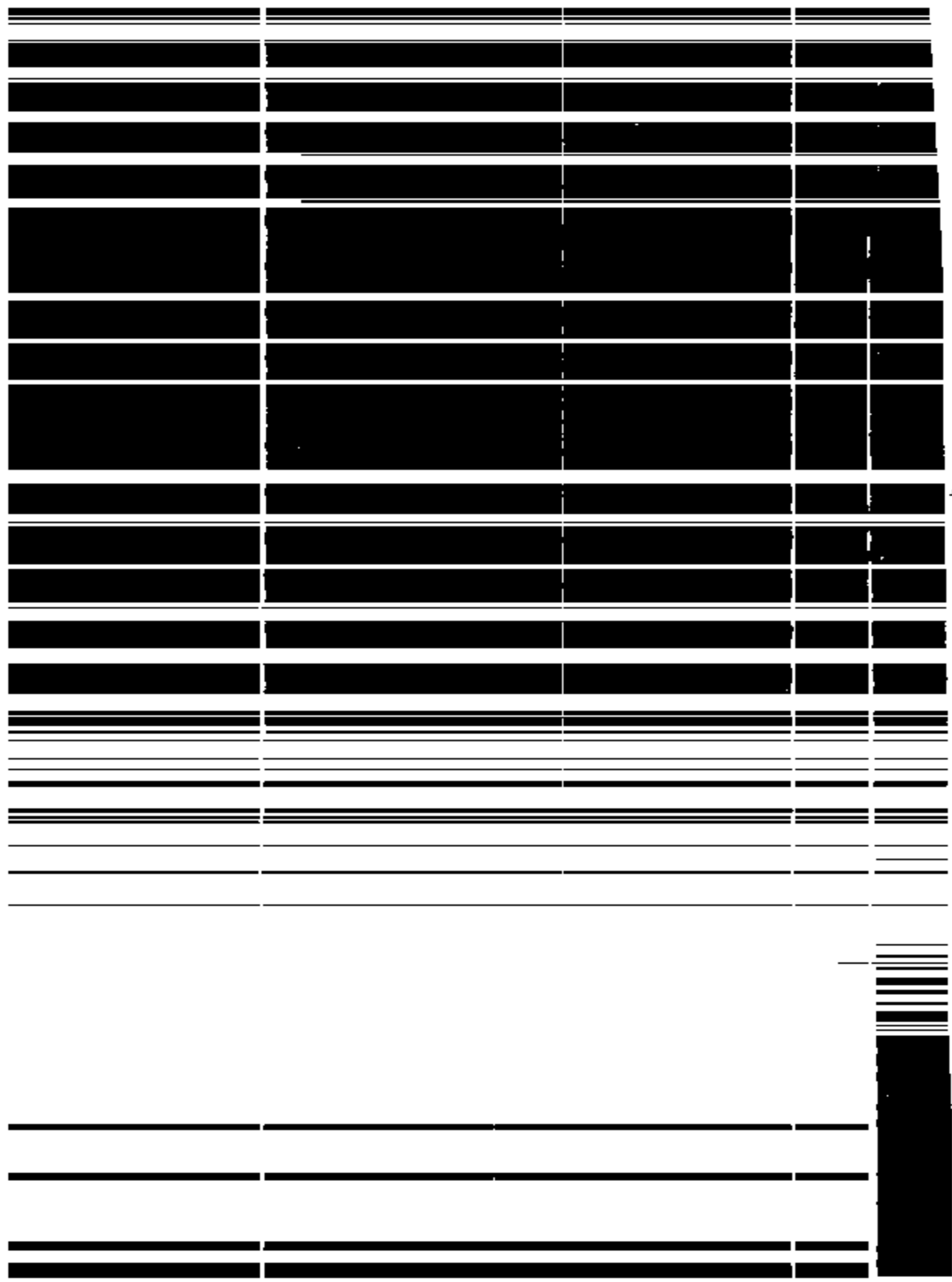
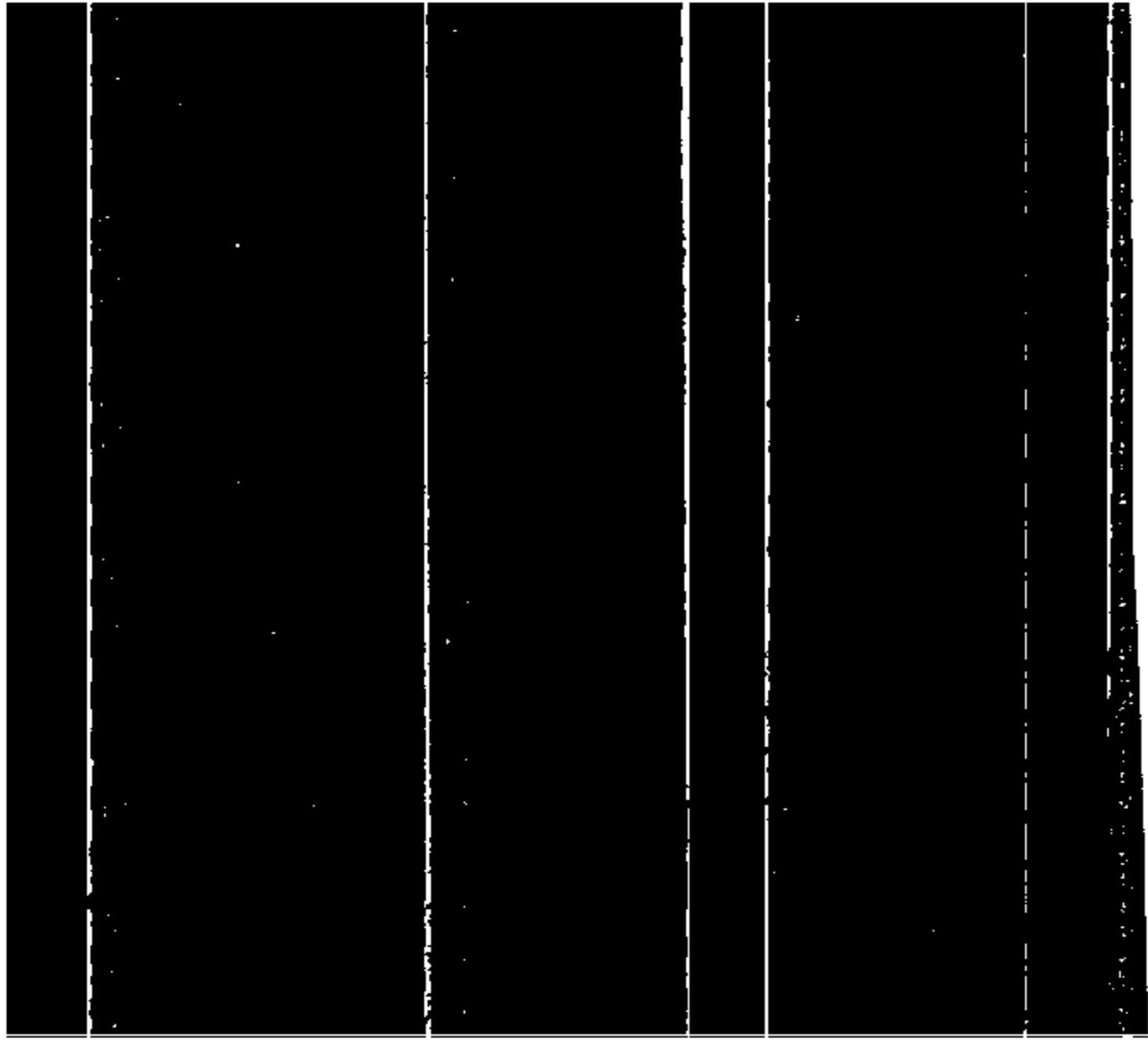
The third member of their team, Mr Percy Niehaus, might stop in London on the way home

Mr Chris Mouton, representing the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance with Mr Jarrretundu Kozonguizi, said, "We will try to make contact with the Western foreign ministers to explain our attitude to their proposals. Failing that, we will contact their senior officials or representatives. Otherwise we will present them with a memorandum. We will also be maintaining our contact, in the wider context, in the United States"

The DTA public relations representative here, Mr Jack Summers, said the alliance "for tactical reasons" had chosen to send Mr Kozonguizi and Mr Mouton, rather than Chief Clemens Kapuuo and Mr Dirk Mudge

They did not want Mr Mudge and Mr Kapuuo to be rejected again at the United Nations, he said

Mr Brian O'Linn of the Federal Party said his delegation, which included Mr



Foreign Ministers, Swapo for key talks

SWA summit

Star 11/2/71

221

gets going

ing with UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, he added that he was aiming for a de-escalation of tension in SWA/Namibia. "If we can achieve this, then it could very well lay the foundations for the development of the whole region. That is what we are striving for," he said.

Earlier, Mr Nujoma brushed aside waiting newsmen after seeing Dr Waldheim and said of the talks "They are continuing."

About two dozen anti-apartheid demonstrators last night invaded the hotel where Mr Botha is staying. Carrying placards and chanting, "Racist Botha you can't hide, we charge you with genocide," they marched around the hotel bar. They left quietly when hotel staff escorted them out.

Exposed

Britain's Foreign Minister, Mr David Owen, and the French Foreign Minister, Mr Louis de Guiraud, had to cross the picket line the demonstrators formed outside the hotel.

Swapo's delegation is also staying at the hotel which is directly opposite UN headquarters.

In Lusaka yesterday, Swapo released a church report charging that the practice of torture has become "institutionalised" throughout SWA/Namibia.

The report contains a reply to a letter written to Justice M F Steyn, Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, saying that he was satisfied that there was "no substance" to allegations of torture.

— Sapa-Reuters, New York Times News Service and Star Bureau in New York

HOMELAND CALLS

In the six months ended January this year Swapo terrorists operating from bases in southern Angola violated the border 49 times, General J J Goldenhuys disclosed.

One of these led to the murder of the Owambo Minister of Health Mr Torvo Shiyagaya.

General Goldenhuys emphasised that homeland governments had repeatedly called on the security forces to pursue the terrorists.

"We only act," he said, "against terrorists who threaten the peace in SWA."

11/2/78
221

New York

The Foreign Ministers of South Africa, Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada take up the SWA/Namibia settlement talks today.

The Western ministers, whose governments have been involved in a ten-month effort to negotiate an internationally acceptable solution, will also meet a 15-man South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) delegation led by Mr Sam Nujoma.

Issues to be thrashed out at the two-day meeting — with a session tomorrow — in the US Mission to the United Nations include plans for the withdrawal of South African troops from the territory, when and how elections should be held, the release of political prisoners by both South Africa and Swapo and the ownership of Walvis Bay.

Optimism

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F (Pik) Botha, said the SWA/Namibia settlement talks could succeed if the "fair and reasonable" attitude of the South African Government was accepted.

18 die in pursuit after 49 raids

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South African troops have killed 18 terrorists and wounded many others in a hot-pursuit operation in southern Angola.

The Rhodesian-style retaliation followed an attack on a South African patrol on the SWA/Namibian side of the border with Angola.

Three South African soldiers — two black and one white — were wounded in the terrorist attack. A few others were slightly injured.

It is not known how far the security forces penetrated Angolan territory.

The operation took place "on the Angolan side of the SWA border," according to the official communique.

TROOPS DEMAND HOLDS UP SWA PACT

Weekend Argus Bureau 11/2/78

NEW YORK. — South Africa and Swapo today edged uneasily towards agreement in the first round of their separate talks with Western Foreign Ministers on South West Africa.

Strike

into

Angola

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — South African troops killed 18 terrorists and wounded many others in a hot-pursuit operation in southern Angola on Thursday.

The retaliation followed an attack on a South African patrol on the South West African side of the border with Angola.

Three South African soldiers — two black and one white — were wounded in the terrorist attack. A few others were slightly injured.

It is not known how far the security forces penetrated Angolan territory.

In the six months ending in January this year, Swapo terrorists operating from bases in southern Angola have violated the border 49 times.

PURSUIT CALL

One of these led to the murder of the Ovambo Minister of Health, Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, the South African defence chief in the mandated territory. General J. J. Geldenhuys, said in a statement.

But the significant compromises which the West has emphasised will be necessary from both sides were still not forthcoming on the key issue of South Africa's military presence.

Swapo stuck to its demand that there should be a total South African troop withdrawal, but introduced a new suggestion — that if South African troops remained an equal number of armed Swapo terrorists also be allowed inside the territory before elections.

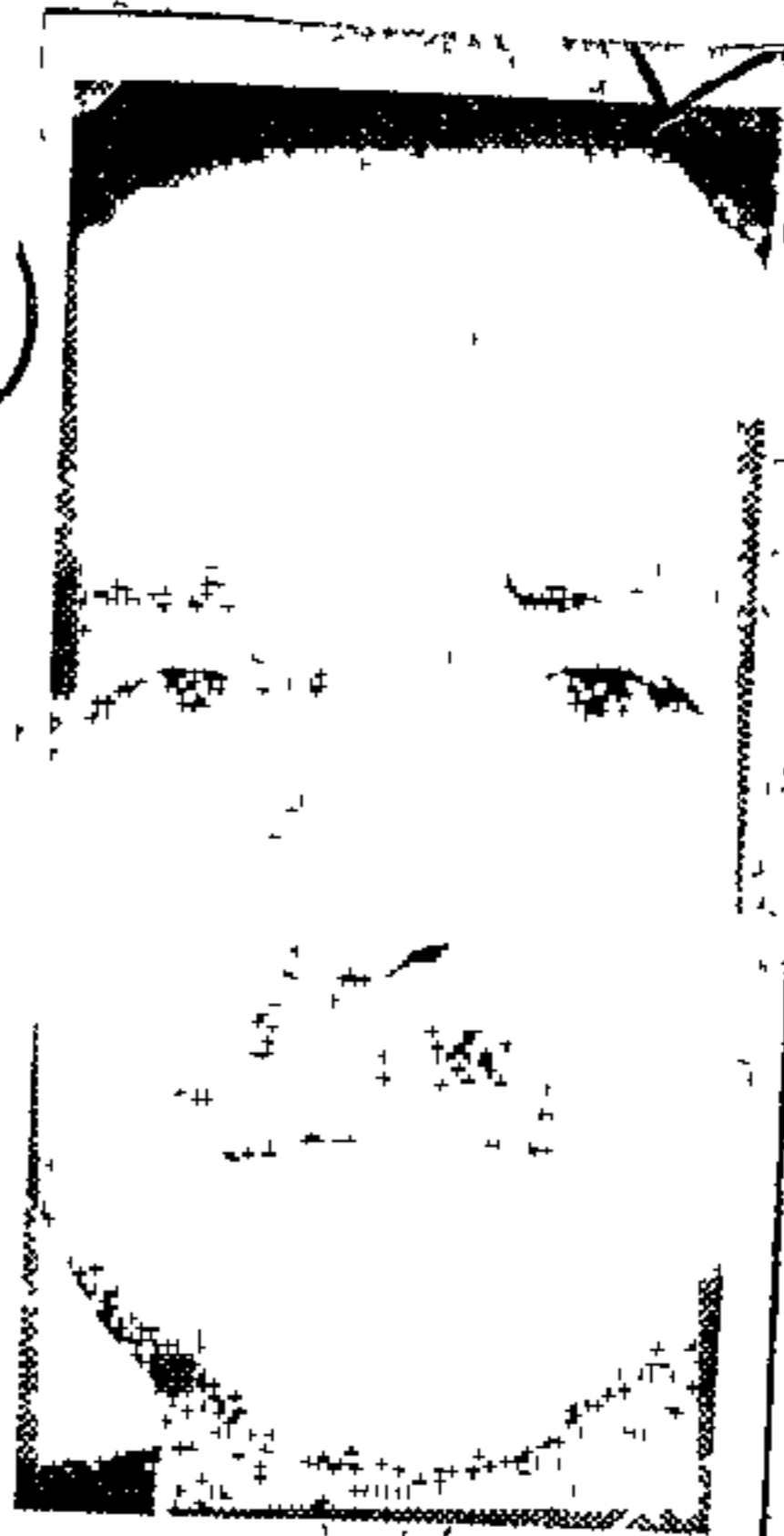
This is believed to have been forcefully rejected by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, and his negotiating team, who are said to have indicated that they would not be prepared to even discuss such an idea.

Fewer troops?

South Africa is said to have expressed strong reservations about a Western proposal that the number of South African troops in the territory be reduced to 1 500.

The objection was not based on the principle of a troop withdrawal but on the threat to fair and peaceful elections which many groups inside South West Africa are said to have warned would follow a major South African withdrawal.

Conference sources interpreted the South African position as being flexible on this point, provided adequate safeguards could be found for the maintenance of law and order in the event of a withdrawal.



MR R F Botha — rejects terrorist plan.

THIS is the West's complete, 10-step timetable to independence for South West Africa by December 31.

● Security Council passes resolution authorising Secretary-General to appoint UN Special Representative. Secretary-General appoints him and despatches UN contingency planning group to South West. Secretary-General begins consultations with potential participants in UN Transition Assistance Group.

● As soon as possible, preferably within one week, Secretary-General reports back to Security Council, which passes further resolution adopting plan for UN involvement. Provision is made for financing.

● Transition period formally begins on date of Security Council passage of resolution adopting Secretary-General's plan.

South Africa Cessation of hostile acts comes under UN supervision. Restriction to established bases of all South African forces, including ethnic forces.

Swapo: General cessation of hostile acts comes under UN supervision. Restriction to established bases.

As soon as possible, UN Special Representative and UN Transition Assistance Group arrive in South West to assume duties. UN military personnel commence monitoring of cessation of hostile acts and commence monitoring of both South African and Swapo troop restrictions.

West sets 10-step timetable for SWA independence

SUN. T.
Star 12/2/78

(22)

By Richard Walker: NEW YORK

UN Special Representative makes necessary arrangements for co-ordination with neighbouring countries concerning the provision of the transition arrangements.

● Within six weeks:

South African force levels reduced to 12 000 men.

Appropriate UN action by UN High Commissioner for Refugees outside South West to assist in return of exiles.

Establishment in Namibia of provisions to facilitate return of exiles.

Establishment and publication of general rules for elections.

Release of political prisoners/detainees, wherever held, has begun.

Completion of repeal of discriminatory laws and restrictive legislation, dismantling of commando structure of citizen forces, commandos and ethnic forces, including withdrawal of all South African soldiers attached to these units.

All arms (other than personal), military equipment and ammunition possessed by members of citizen force and commandos confined to drill halls under UN supervision. Administrator-General to ensure that none of these forces will drill or constitute an organised force during transitional period except under order of the Secretary-General with the concurrence of the UN Special Representative.

Administrator-General, with the concurrence of the UN Special Representative, determines whether and under what circumstances those military personnel performing civilian functions will continue those functions.

● Within nine weeks:

South African force levels reduced to 8 000 men.

Swapo: Peaceful, repatriation under UN supervision starts. Return through designated entry points.

● Within 12 weeks:

South African force le-

vels reduced to 1 500 men, restricted to Grootfontein or Oshivello, or both. All military installations along northern border would by now be either deactivated or put under civilian control under UN supervision.

Facilities which depend on them (eg., hospitals, power stations) would be protected where necessary by the UN military section of the Transition Assistance Group at maximum deployment. Completion of release of political prisoners.

● Start of 13th week:

Official start of election campaign of about four months' duration.

● On date established by Administrator-General to satisfaction of UN Special Representative, election to Constituent Assembly.

● One week after certification of election:

South Africa: Completion of withdrawal.

Swapo: Closure of all bases.

Convening of Constituent Assembly.

● By December 31, 1978: Independence.

ERNSTIG EN V

Van GIELIE DE KOCK

NEW YORK.

DIE kritieke samesprekinge oor die toekoms van Suidwes het gister hul gang gegaan, met die terugtrekking van troepe en die vrylating van gevangenes onder die eerste geskilpunte in die ontmoeting tussen Suid-Afrika en die Groot Vyf van die Weste.

Die onderhandelinge kan langer as vandag duur.

Mnr. Cyrus Vance, Amerikaanse minister van buitelandse sake, was voorsitter en het net 'n kort verklaring gedoen voordat mnr. Pik Botha 'n halfuur lank Suid-Afrika se standpunt oor die basiese beginsels gestel het. In hierdie stadium is die besprekinge vernou tot basiese verskille.

Suid-Afrika het anderhalf

uur met die Groot Vyf gesels. Vrae en teenvrae is gestel om helderheid te verkry. Dit was veral die ministers van buitelandse sake van die Vyf wat vrae gestel het.

Daarna het laasgenoemdes dieselfde tyd aan Swapo se verteenwoordiger afgestaan in afsonderlike besprekinge.

„Ernstig en vrugbaar,” was die twee woorde waarmee mnr. Don McHenry, Amerikaanse adjunk-ambassadeur by die VVO, die samesprekinge beskryf het.

Die Groot Vyf het gister ook met verteenwoordigers van die frontlinie-state, en met Nigerië en Gaboen gesels. Nigerië is betrek omdat hy nou lid van die Veiligheidsraad is, het mnr. McHenry verduidelik.

Verteenwoordigers van politieke groepe uit Suidwes is in die loop van die dag deur die Westerse ministers van buitelandse sake te woord gestaan.

Gisteraand laat (SA tyd) het min. Botha vir die tweede



MIN. BOTHA

SWA se hoës praat by graf

Van CHRIS VERMAAK OKAHOA (Suidwes).

DIE hakkejagoperasie waarin 'n patroolie van die Suid-Afrikaanse veiligheidsmagte Donderdagoggend vroeg agttien terroriste in Angola doodgeskiet het, beteken nie dat die Weermag voortaan pal op die wyse gaan terugslaan nie.

So het genl-maj Jannie Geldenhuys, bevelvoerder van die SA magte in Suidwes, gister hier aan RAPPORTE gesê. Hy was aan die spits van vierhonderd soldate wat die begrafnis bygewoon het van mnr. Toivo Shiyagaya, minister van gesondheid en volkswelsyn van Owambo, wat vandeeweek in 'n sluipmoordaanval gesterf het.

Genl. Geldenhuys het aan RAPPORTE gesê dat die operasie beteken dat die Weermag sy beleid skielik verander het nie.

Dit beteken nie dat ons 'n hakkejagoperasie na ander gaan uitvoer nie. So 'n operasie vind spontaan plaas. Dit hang van die omstandighede af. Maar as omstandighede dit in die toekoms vereis, kan dit waar-ynnik weer gebeur.

Intussen het die polisie hier gestel dat die moordenaar van Shiyagaya, 'n vader van tien kinders, kort voor die skieting in die geheim gesterf het met plaaslike heiers van Swapo. Swapo het kort daarop al aanspreeklikheid vir die moord ontken.

Shiyagaya is gister in dieselfde raadsaal gesterf waar hy roer en roesweke deur sy moorde Mathias Mauni, 25, met 'n Russiese Tokaref-pistool doodgeskiet is. Sy lyk het in 'n staalkis ge lê wat uit SA ingevoer is.

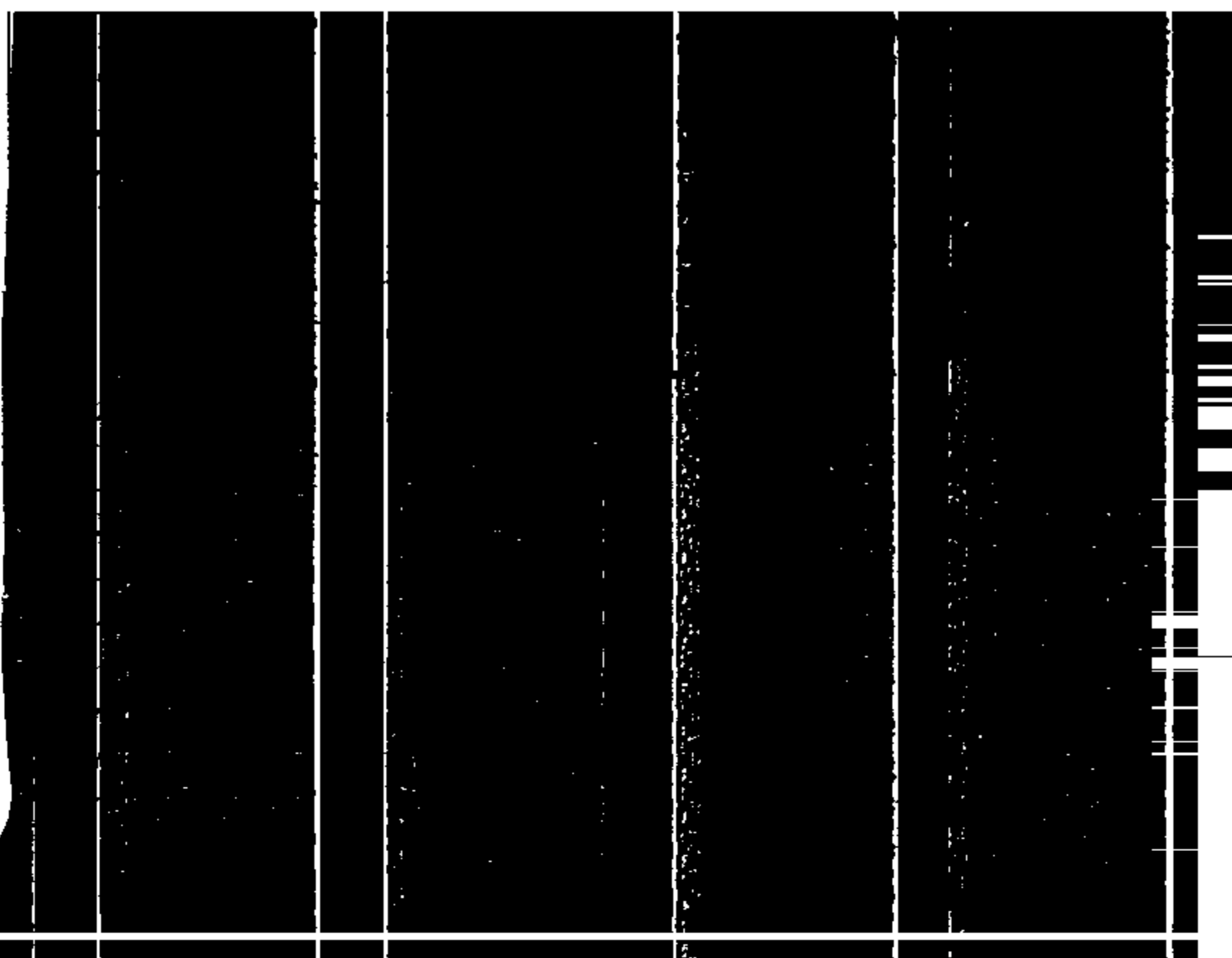
Soldate het oral op aandag gestaan menseidurgesoek en deur die skare van sowat 1 200 mense beweeg om 'n herhaling van die gruweldaad te voorkom.

Regter M. T. Steyn, Administrateur-generaal, het gesê dat die minister se dood tragies en onnodig was. „Ons brand in die felle son van ons woede en verontwaardiging.”

Hy het gesê: „Dit was 'n veragtelike en selfverdelende daad van politieke sluipmoord. Geweld soos dié moet met wortel en tak uitgeroei word, sonder genade of huiwering.”

Regter Steyn het bygevoeg: „Laat ons idee uitrustel en nie koeëls nie.”

Nadat pastoor Cornelius Ndjoba, hoofminister van Owambo, en mnr. Clemens Kapuuo, leier van die Herero's, ook gepraat het, is die kis op 'n wit bakkie na die begraafplaas gebring.



RUGBAAR

keer met die Vyf gesels. Dis gevolg deur 'n tweede ontmoeting tussen die Vyf en die Swapo-afvaardiging onder leiding van mnr Sam Nujoma.

Daar was ook 'n ontmoeting met die Sekretaris-generaal van die VVO, dr. Kurt Waldheim.

* Mnr. McHenry sê hoewel 'n vaste skedule nog nie opge-

stel is nie, word samesprekinge vandag gevoer. Die moontlikheid dat dit môre voortgaan, word nie uitgesluit nie.

In dié stadium is die aanduiding hier dat die onderhandelinge nie met hierdie ronde afgehandel kan word nie Selfs al word tot 'n skikingsplan ooreengekom, sal nog samesprekinge oor beson-

derhede op amptenaarsvlak gevoer moet word.

* Hier is groot belangstelling vir die twee TV-programme wat vir vandag en môre vir min. Botha gereel is Hy sal in Face the Nation en Good Morning America gesien word Albei programme word landwyd uitgesaai en meer as sestig miljoen mense sal na verwagting daarna kyk.

Toe Sapa se man aan min. Botha vra of sy regering 'n verkiesing in Suidwes sal uitroep as die samesprekinge misluk, het hy gesê: „Ons sal daardie brug oorsteek wanneer ons daarby kom.” Hy is bereid om 'n redelike tyd in New York te vertoef solank die moontlikheid bestaan dat 'n skikking verkry kan word.

*Sestig
miljoen
sal
Pik
sien
en hoor*

12/2/78 221

UN uproar as SWA plan leaked

SUN TIMES

By Richard Walker: NEW YORK

THE full text of the Western powers' South West African proposals has leaked out here and has caused an uproar among the anti-South African forces at the UN.

Exhaustive word-by-word analyses are being circulated by critics in a bid to snuff out any acceptance by the front-line

states or Swapo of the Western plan on the grounds it will let South Africa dominate the election.

One analysis says it is "loaded with booby traps" and would make proposed

UN operations chief Martti Ahtisaari a "figure-head" spectator to the active role of South African Administrator General Martinus Steyn.

The West's 11-page document — still officially

secret — features a 10-step timetable to independence by December 31 (which is summarised on Page 2).

It itemises a minimum 29-week transition and election period during which South African troops would be phased down to 1500 men restricted to Grootfontein or Oshivello or both.

"Every adult citizen who is determined to be a Namibian citizen will be eli-

gible to vote, campaign and stand for election," it suggests, with the process to be "conducted to the satisfaction of the UN special representative."

All commando and Citizen Force units would have to disband and hand in their equipment — though not "personal arms" — but the Administrator-General would retain the option to mobilise

● To Page 2,

THAT MOST PAGE SIZE BUSINESS TIMES

Uproar on West's SWA plan

● From Page 1

some again if the UN chief concurred.

Some non-combatant South African forces might also be retained, apparently to man "de-activated" military installations along the northern border.

Swapo terrorists would be penned in their Angolan and Zambian bases, it is implied, though there is "provision for Swapo personnel to return peacefully through designated entry points to participate freely in the election process."

It is being claimed that the proposals kill off the key phrase in the two-year-old Security Council Resolution 385 that is the basis of the Western initiative. This calls for elections under UN supervision and control.

The Western document interprets this to mean that the UN special representative "will have to satisfy himself" that they are fair.

Critics also claim that the proposals.

● Do not challenge South

Africa's right to Walvis Bay.

● Include no provision for abolishing the Bantustans.

● Pay scant attention to the critical task of preparing a voters' role.

● Make no provisions for what happens once the constituent assembly has been elected to draft the constitution.

Western officials strongly reject the attacks. They say that lack of bias was a prime aim and the proposals are only a negotiating base for the current talks.

Other key points.

UN Force: No size suggested. Civil wing to be "substantial". Military wing to meet "logistic" needs.

Police: "Primary responsibility for maintaining law and order during the transition period shall rest with the existing police forces. The Administrator-General, to the satisfaction of the UN special representative, shall ensure the good conduct

of the police force and shall take the necessary action to ensure their suitability for continued employment during the transition period."

UN personnel could accompany police when the UN chief wished it.

Border security: Neighbouring countries to ensure the transition arrangements are respected. They would be asked "to facilitate such measures" needed to ensure tranquillity in the border areas.

All South African border installations to be de-activated and put under civilian control with UN supervision.

Walvis Bay: "The transitional arrangements and the actions of the parties in carrying them out shall in no way prejudice the territorial claims of any party."

FLEUR DE VILLIERS writes from Cape Town that the West will continue to seek a solution to the South West Africa problem even if the talks break down.

Should the talks fail because of Swapo intransigence, the next step might be an independent test of opinion in South West Africa, Western circles said this week.

The attitude of the front-line states, the Organisation of African Unity and the Scandinavian countries would be critical in the event of a Swapo-induced breakdown, they said.

The Nordic states are expected to supply most of the 3000-strong United Nations task force which would patrol the SWA border should the Western plan be accepted, as well as the UN's Special Representative, Finnish Ambassador Martti Ahtissari.

The Nordic states have long been committed to Swapo's claim to be the sole representative of the people of South West Africa, and would, it is believed, find it difficult to go along with the Western plan should Swapo walk out.

Sympathy

Other points made by highly-placed Western sources were:

● The willingness of the South African Government to go on talking beyond what it regarded as "the point of unreality" had built up a previously non-existent measure of sympathy with the Big Five and the UN.

● Although the Western plan suggests that UN forces patrol both sides of the SWA border in the run-up to independence, Angolan agreement on this point has not been obtained.

THE GOVERNMENT'S constitutional proposals work, says one of South Africa's foremost constitutional experts, Professor Marinus Wiechers.

Addressing the University of Cape Town summer school he said the proposals, ignored "political realities to such an extent that it's almost incredible South Africans lived with so many dreams, so many rationalisations."

"Therefore you have statements that all blacks will be free and will be foreigners..."

Having been "conceived in party politics, nurtured at the breast of party congresses" the proposals were simply "a party political programme for constitutional reform," he said, suggesting that the Government had made a false start.

What the country desperately needed he said, was a declaration of intent, a document expressing a determination to work towards a restoration of human rights and dignity for all.

A decisive influence at the Turhahle, where he advised South West Africa's Damara and Tswana delegations, Professor Wiechers is head of the Department of International Constitutional Law at the University of South Africa.

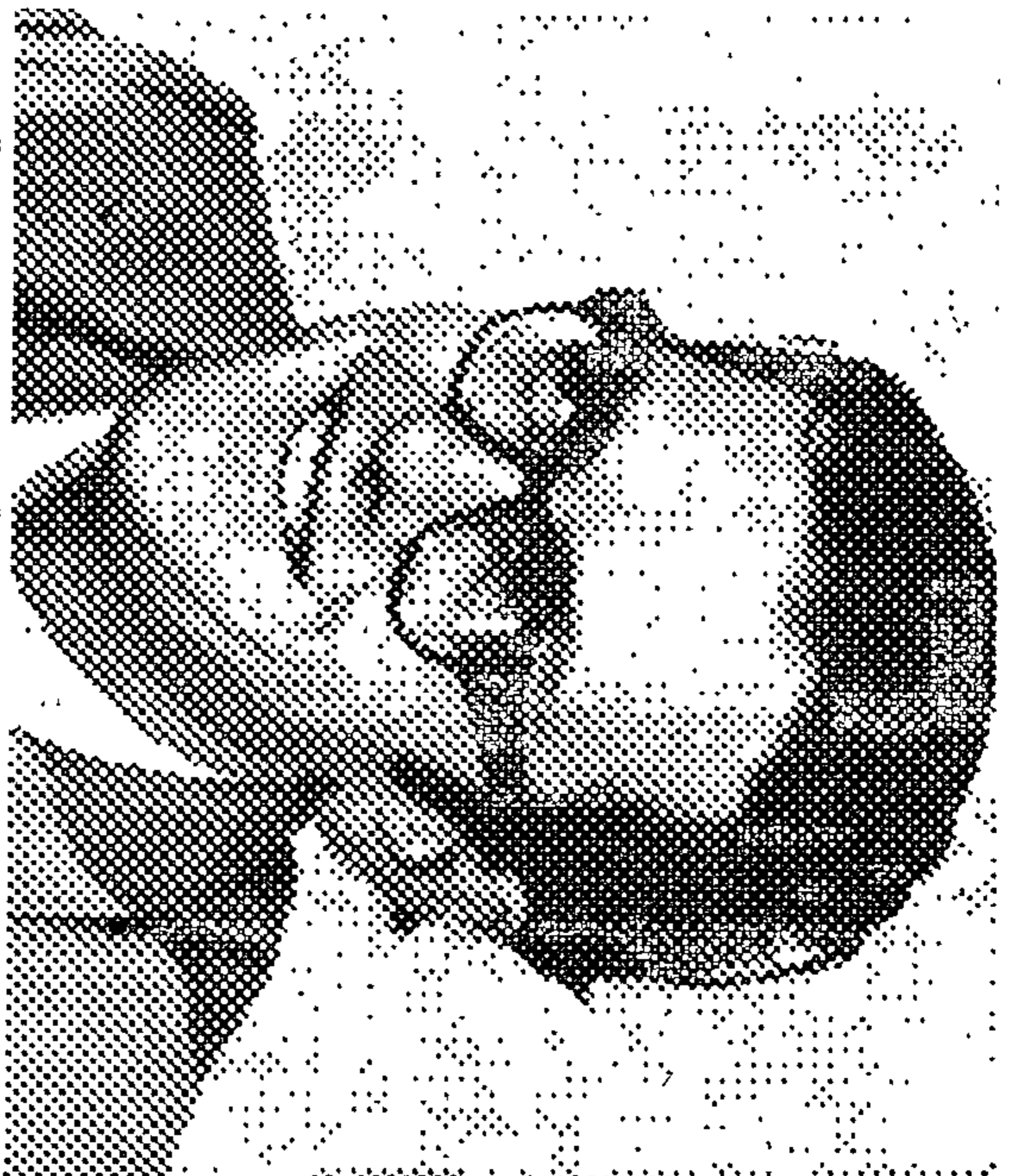
A one-time legal advisor to the South African Government on South West Africa, he currently holds the post of legal advisor to the newly independent government of Botswana.

Referring to the British Westminster system of government, large elements of which will be scrapped in terms of the proposed constitutional new deal,

The man who helped draw up the blueprint for SWA slams Government's constitutional plan

New deal doomed to failure

QUOTE Professor M. Wiechers: "... proposals ignored political realities to such an extent that it's almost incredible South Africa lived with so many dreams ..."



he said that where it functioned successfully in its mother country it had recently fallen on "hard times" in Africa and the Third World.

"Many of the current abortions of the system in Africa are still basically styled on the Westminster model although they constitute a severe regression. In a sense it is a search for their own origins in Africa — and I wonder if we, in search of these origins are also not in a state of regression," he said.

He suggested that South Africa, instead of scrapping the Senate as the proposals envisage — and very likely the

provincial council system as well — should rather retain and build on them as the best means of giving expression to the key recommendation of the Theron Commission whose report is the direct ancestor of the new deal.

Most of the commission said that because the present system of government for the coloured people was so unworkable a new one must be devised which gives direct representation to coloured people at all levels of government.

He had received the news of the Senate's intended demise with both "shock and amazement".

He criticised the party political origins of the proposals and the "extremely fragile base" for the model — namely race classification and the Group Areas Act, both of which were deeply rooted in Government thinking.

He emphasised that he was not knocking the proposals with any ulterior motive. From the Government's point of view they represented a major evolutionary step.

"They were not made so it could 'sit tight' on what it already had.

Nor did he agree that the proposed Executive State President would be a dictator. To suggest otherwise was an "over-

reachon."

Briefly, the proposals are:

- Three separate ethnic parliaments, one each for coloureds, Indians and whites. Each will have its own prime minister and cabinet.
- They will legislate on matters of exclusive concern to their own communities. Their powers will be identical.
- Superimposed will be a cabinet council which will handle matters such as defence, which is of common concern to all communities. Its members will be appointed by an executive state president on the advice of the three prime ministers.
- The state president will, in turn, be elected for the full five-year life of the three parliaments by an electoral college of MPs loaded in favour of whites.
- Decisions made at the joint level will have to be approved by all three parliaments. Consensus is the sense of the system.

But how could that system be made to work? Professor Wiechers asks. Firstly, how did one delimit what was of exclusive concern to a particular community? In other words, what powers would each of the three parliaments have?

He could think of only three areas, namely local authority affairs, education and social welfare and pensions, in which an ethnic parliament could exercise exclusive control.

Even here it was difficult to envisage a "coloured interest", being so different from a "white interest" that it justified separate administration.

With regard to social welfare, Dr Theron, himself a sociologist, had

of the coloured and Indian leaders, what would his own party say? "There is some very superficial thinking about the French basis for these proposals. But the French President is directly elected by the people and is thus able to go against party policy," Professor Wiechers pointed out.

By contrast, the South African president may be dismissed by the electoral college which appointed him. And that college would have a strong white bias.

Referring to the fact that each parliament will have a small percentage of nominated MPs, Professor Wiechers wanted to know what was to stop either of the two lesser parliaments nominating either blacks or whites to fill these positions.

If permission were refused then it was arguable that because that parliament had no say over its composition then it "had not much say over the sovereignty promised it".

Nor did Professor Wiechers see how consensus on any issue could possibly be guaranteed.

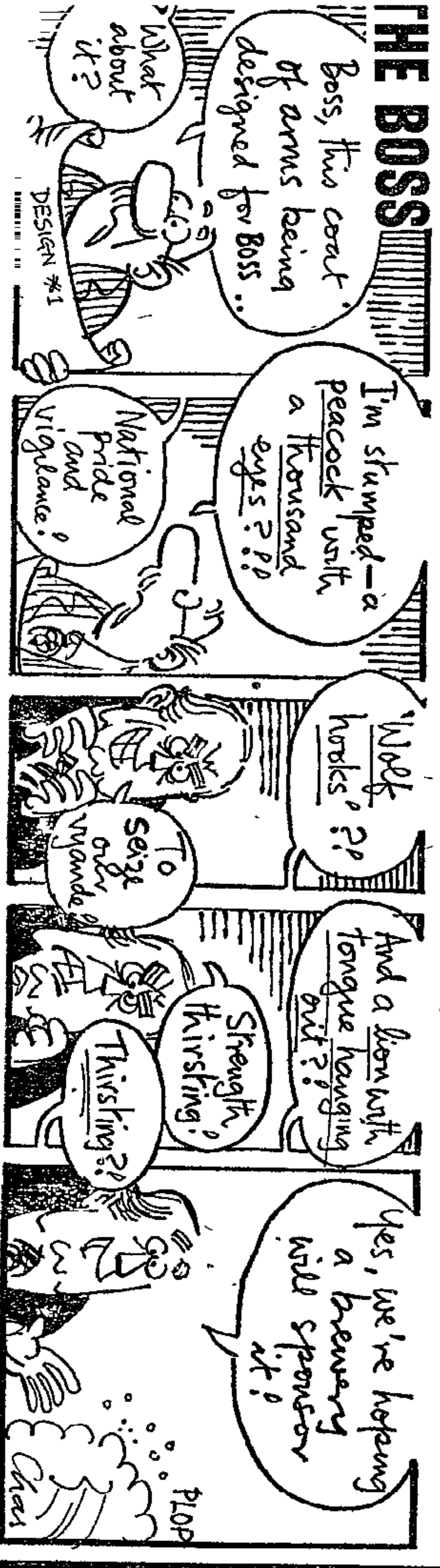
If, for example, the coloured premier were to insist on a colleague for a specific post on the cabinet council and be overruled by the State President, who then appointed an "Uncle Tom" in his stead, then whatever legislation that particular minister handled could receive short shift when referred back to the coloured parliament for approval.

A cardinal problem was the fact that South Africa had legislated against political interference by one race in the affairs of another.

"How on earth can you maintain different party politics and expect to rule the cabinet council on the basis of consensus?" he asked.

The Government's basic dilemma stemmed from the white paper it published shortly after the report of the Theron Commission was tabled. It expressed faith in parallel development but said the institutional aspects of implementing the policy had to be reversed.

One dilemma was how to change a system of government which had afforded the Government the chance to



SWA plans 'a danger to all'

NEW YORK — South African Foreign Minister Mr. R. F. Botha said yesterday aspects of Western proposals for the future of South West Africa could lead to government of the territory by "a Marxist, terrorist organisation."

"The people of South West Africa are not prepared to pay the price of international recognition by voluntarily destroying themselves," he declared.

Mr. Botha, appearing on the CBS network television interview programme *Face The Nation*, confirmed he was returning home to consult Prime Minister Mr. Vorster on talks he has been holding in New York on South West Africa with the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany.

Referring to Western proposals he said "At present there are aspects in these proposals that would, in my opinion and in the opinion of various political parties of South West Africa, be so totally unacceptable and so dangerous that, if accepted, there is a severe, real danger of those people in the territory being overrun and being governed by a Marxist, terrorist organisation, without any hope ever of one man, one vote, or freedom of expression, or security of the person."

Our Political Correspondent reports from Cape Town that Mr. Vorster is expected to make a statement today or tomorrow on the premature closing of the New York talks.

Demands

He has been kept abreast of developments by Mr. Botha and sources close to the Government have suggested that the early closure was due to totally unacceptable demands being made on the South African Government concerning the presence of South African troops and the future of military bases.

It is understood that in terms of the proposals the 1,500 men South Africa would have been able to keep at Grootfontein and Oshivello would have included all the maintenance and other personnel necessary for running the bases.

MR. R. F. BOTHA . . . "West doesn't understand situation"

Botha's blast

◆ FROM PAGE 1

and would not have been just soldiers

It is possible too that all other bases in the territory would have had to be handed over to United Nations forces which, it is said, would have been totally unacceptable to South Africa.

In his television interview Mr. Botha stressed that South Africa was anxious for a swift settlement and had acceded to the demands of the West.

Asked why the South African Government was not willing to phase out South African troops in South West Africa Mr. Botha insisted his Government had proposed to phase them out to the bare minimum essential to deal with an emergency situation on the Angola border.

Collapse

"If we remove all our troops at this present stage there will be a total and complete collapse in the northern part of South West Africa," he declared.

British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen was more confident and said after meeting Mr. Botha yesterday that differences between the parties to the talks were not great.

He appeared eager not to have Mr. Botha's decision to leave for home interpreted as a major setback.

Dr Owen said there would be further official contacts between the South Africans and the Western side, all aimed at ensuring that everybody understood what was "a very complicated arrangement."

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that PFP spokesman for foreign affairs Mr. Japie Basson said yesterday the Opposition would call for a special debate on South West Africa today.

"We find it necessary that the Government report fully on the matter," Mr. Basson said. "We never hear a proper debate on the subject." — (Sapa-Reuter.)

West confident of

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The Foreign Ministers of the Western powers said last night they were still confident of obtaining an early SWA settlement, in spite of the dramatic withdrawal by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, from this weekend's talks.

They also disclosed that the settlement proposals which were the basis of the talks were now being 'clarified' in the light of the South

African position and following unscheduled further talks yesterday with Mr Botha and with Swapo.

West View

The Ministers — Mr Cyrus Vance of the United States; Dr David Owen of Britain; Mr Louis de Guiringaud of France; Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Mr Donald Jamieson of Canada — insisted that progress was made during the talks and that differences were not unsurmountable.

Addressing a hastily arranged Press conference, which appeared to have been designed to

match Mr Botha's impressive showing at his own Press conference and on American television earlier in the day, the Western Ministers said they would again contact the South African Government 'in the near future.'

But their public displays of confidence did not tally with Western expressions of surprise and disappointment at Mr Botha's withdrawal, or with fears in the Western camp that South Africa was heading for an 'internal' settlement.

Neither did the Western Ministers deal with the very conspicuous implication in both Mr Bo-

tha's Press conference and his television interviews that the weekend's disagreements were somewhat more substantial when mere issues of clarification.

Mr Botha said, for instance, that the West appreciation of the factual, physical situation' in SWA and he accused the West of having introduced the principle that 'the men with the guns should have power.'

He emphasised repeatedly that the proposals were at variance with the declared wishes of political leaders inside the territory and throughout the day Mr

Botha's statements were made with the fiery, almost angry, tone of a man seeking concessions rather than clarifications.

Cabinet decision

Besides, it is difficult to imagine Mr Botha returning home for Cabinet decisions on the proposals — which were known to the Cabinet ten days ago — when the proposals themselves are still being reviewed and 'clarified.'

But Mr Botha did say at his Press conference that 'this is not the end of the process' and Mr Vance was quick to point out that 'the South Afri-

Talks cut short over 3 objections

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK — Three main objections to the West's proposals for a South West Africa settlement led to the withdrawal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, from the settlement talks in New York at the weekend.

All three relate to the security and maintenance of law and order in the territory during the period before independence elections and in spite of Western optimism that a settlement can still be reached, the objections are substantial.

The first relates to the West's proposal that the South African military presence in South West Africa be reduced to 1500 troops, who would be confined to two military camps — Grootfontein and Oshivello,

who would remain in the territory.

Both sides have agreed that the police should continue to function, but there is no prospect of agreement at this stage on who should exercise what powers over the police.

The third major area of disagreement is over the size of the proposed UN military presence in the territory.

At his Press conference yesterday, Mr Botha explained the situation this way: 'The whole question of South

The Argus
13/2/78
Page 1

SWA accord

cans have talked of an internal settlement but it is important to note that they did not indicate they were going to move towards an internal settlement.

Activity

In the wake of Mr Botha's withdrawal — an event handled with fanfare and panache by Mr Botha and his team — there was a flurry of activity in the Western camp.

The five foreign ministers had breakfast together and Dr Owen and Mr Genscher then had unscheduled talks with Mr Botha. The five Western Ministers met

again over lunch and then had an unscheduled meeting with Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of Swapo.

Then there was a meeting between the West and the Foreign Ministers of four of the front-line states — only Mozambique and Angola failed to send Foreign Ministers — plus the United Nations ambassadors of Nigeria and Gabon and the Foreign Minister of Mauritius.

Swapo team

Finally, there was a meeting between Mr Vance and his colleagues, the front-line Foreign Mi-

nisters, and Mr Nujoma and a Swapo team. None of the front-line Foreign Ministers was prepared to comment after the talks.

But the Chief United States negotiator on the ambassadorial level of the talks, Mr Don McHenry, said in a briefing that 'over the next few days we will meet informally with the representatives of Swapo and other Namibian groups and once again review the proposals and make another check on the problems and will informally discuss our efforts to clarify some of

the questions that have arisen.'

Mr Vance characterised the talks as having been 'a useful two days' and said they had helped 'clarify problems' and that the Western powers would be in touch with South Africa and Swapo in the near future.

Dr Owen said that the talks were 'a very serious issue' and added: 'The differences are not such that the gap cannot be closed and the prize is too big to let pass. There is a chance that Namibia could be independent under internationally acceptable conditions.'

Botha — 'I will not hand SWA over to Marxists'

NEW YORK. — The people of South West Africa could not agree to the new concept of allocating power to the man with the gun, Mr Botha told newsmen here yesterday.

'I'm not willing to be a party to handing over that territory to Marxists, putting it in ashes and flame.'

Mr Botha, who entered the Press conference directly from his stormy CBS television interview, told reporters: 'I'm going away profoundly disappointed.'

HIDDEN WEAPONS

'What we have offered (to the Western Ministers) is an absolute minimum number of troops, just to be there in case something suddenly happens.'

'In case a number of ex-terrorists then enter the territory, dig out the weapons they might have hidden; kill the government of the day or the authority there; take the radio station, proclaim themselves into the Independent Peoples' Republic of Namibia; get recognition from the OAU, from the UN; two months later from America and the rest of the Western world; and tell South Africa: "Look, it's been bad, it's naughty, but it's a fait accompli."

'That is what we are trying to avoid and nothing else.'

Mr Botha, in his earlier appearance on the CBS network television interview programme, 'Face the Nation,' confirmed that he was returning home to consult the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster.

DEEP DISQUIET

Expressing deep disquiet over US policy towards his country in general, he said: 'I might as well say it bluntly. It is not the American people.'

'There tends to be an oversimplification on the part of the American Government comparing our circumstances with yours, not taking into account the rest of Africa.'

Declaring that such institutions as an independent judiciary, freedom of the Press and democratic government existed nowhere else in Africa, he added: 'Selective punishment is being meted out against my people.'

On a rising note of anger he continued: 'Everything is blown up in my country, taken out of context, distorted beyond recognition and dished up to the American people.'

'This is not right. I insist on the truth. I insist on the opportunity to give the American people the opportunity to learn the facts.' — Sapa-Reuter.

The Argus
13/2/78

again to adopt a further resolution endorsing the special representative's plan. The transitional period would then officially begin.

South African and Swapo forces would be restricted to bases. The special representative and his UN observer team would go to the territory and start monitoring the ceasefire.

After six weeks, the number of South African troops would be reduced to 12 000. The dismantling of the command structures and demobilisation of the Citizen Force, the commandos and ethnic forces would begin. South African forces attached to these units would be withdrawn. All weapons, other than personal arms, would be stored at UN-monitored drill halls.

GENERAL RULES

The return of exiles would be assisted by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Political prisoners would be released. Discriminatory and repressive legislation would be repealed. The general rules for an election would be established and published.

After nine weeks, South African forces would be down to 8 000. Peaceful repatriation of Swapo dissidents would begin.

After 12 weeks, South African forces would be reduced to 1 500. These would be confined to Grootfontein and Oshivello. Military bases in the northern areas would be either deactivated or under civilian control. Facilities such as power stations and hospitals would be guarded, where necessary, by UN forces — Sapa.

Mr Botha is believed to have told the five Western Foreign Ministers who participated in the talks that this figure was well below the 'irreducible' military presence which the South African Government felt was necessary to handle 'sudden and unexpected' developments.

South Africa has insisted that at least 3 000 South African troops be stationed at eight or nine points along the border with Angola.

Swapo has rejected this, saying that it would not permit free and fair elections and alleging that the troops would intimidate the local population.

Every patrol

To overcome Swapo's objections, Mr Botha suggested that United Nations observers be attached to every South African patrol to monitor all military activities and to ensure that troops do not become involved in politics or intimidate voters.

But the Western powers and Swapo are said to have misgivings about such an arrangement and no agreement could be reached on the issue.

The second main disagreement this weekend was over the proposed relationship between the South African appointed Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, and the special representative of the UN Secretary General, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who is UN commissioner for Namibia.

In particular there was sharp disagreement between Mr Botha and the Western powers on proposals for giving Mr Ahtisaari significant supervisory powers over the South African police

African troops and UN observers is made very complicated because there is the security and military aspect and also a political-psychological aspect.

Swapo claims that if South African troops remain there would be an atmosphere of intimidation.

Bare minimum

'In an attempt to bridge that we have offered to have UN observers attached to each patrol to allay suspicion and fear and we have agreed to a phased reduction of our troops to a bare minimum to contain any sudden an unexpected development.

'But among the leaders of the territory — the anti-Swapo leaders — the UN has become associated with Swapo because the UN has adopted resolutions declaring Swapo to be the sole authentic representative of the people and so if there is too large a presence these leaders feel the UN forces would not promote a free and open vote.'

The issue of Walvis Bay, Swapo demands that the enclave be included as part of an independent South West Africa was supposed not to come up at this weekend's talks, but it was raised by Swapo nevertheless.

Mr Botha said at his Press conference, however, that he did not see the Walvis Bay issue as an insurmountable problem, though he had strong reservations about proposals made during the talks on the port.

There were also disagreements on the release of political prisoners but here, too, neither the West nor Mr Botha believes that the problems involved are insurmountable.

What the West wants

NEW YORK — The Western proposals for South West Africa being negotiated between the Foreign Ministers of South Africa, Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada and a delegation from Swapo provide for a carefully controlled transition period of seven to eight months and independence for the territory by December 31 this year.

The 11-page document calls for 'free elections for the whole of Namibia as one political entity under appropriate UN supervision and control' as the key to a settlement.

The 'central task' of the proposed special representative of the UN Secretary General would be 'to ensure the fairness and impartiality of the electoral process.' The representative would administer the territory for the transitional period jointly with the South African Government-appointed Administrator-General.

NO RECOGNITION

'This working arrangement shall in no way constitute recognition of the South African presence in and administration of Namibia,' the document says.

If the plan is accepted, the developments would be

An urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to adopt a resolution asking the Secretary General to appoint the special representative who would submit a plan for UN involvement.

A week later, the council would meet

SWA — the Western proposals

NEW YORK — The Western proposals for SWA/Namibia that were discussed between the foreign ministers of South Africa, Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada and a delegation from Swapo at the weekend provide for a carefully-controlled transition period of seven to eight months, and independence for the territory by December 31 this year.

The 11-page document calls for "free elections for the whole of Namibia as one political entity under appropriate UN supervision and control" as the key to a settlement.

The "central task" of the proposed special representative of the UN Secretary-General would be

"to ensure the fairness and impartiality of the election process" The representative would administer the territory for the transitional period jointly with the South African Government-appointed Administrator General

"This working arrangement shall in no way constitute recognition of the South African presence in and administration of Namibia," the document says.

If the plan is accepted, the developments would be

● An urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to adopt a resolution asking the Secretary-General to appoint the special representative who would submit a plan for UN involvement.

● A week later the council would meet again to adopt a further resolution endorsing the special representative's plan. The transitional period would then officially begin.

● South African and Swapo forces would be restricted to bases. The special representative and his UN observer team would go to the territory and start monitoring the ceasefire.

● After six weeks, South African forces would be reduced to 12 000. Dismantling the command structures and demobilization of the Citizen Force, the commandos and ethnic forces would begin. South African forces attached to these units would be withdrawn. All weapons, other than personal arms, would be stored at UN-

monitored drill halls

● The return of exiles would be assisted by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Political prisoners would be released. Discriminatory and repressive legislation would be repealed. The general rules for an election would be established and published.

● After nine weeks, South African forces would be down to 8 000. Peaceful repatriation of Swapo dissidents would begin.

● After 12 weeks, South African forces would be reduced to 1 500. These would be confined to Grootfontein and Oshivello. Military bases in the northern areas would be either de-activated or under civilian control. Facilities such

as power stations, air hospitals would be guarded where necessary, by UN forces.

● The official election campaign would start in the thirteenth week and would last four months.

● A week after the election result is certified, all South African troops would leave the territory. Swapo would close its military bases. The Constituent Assembly would be convened.

The plan does not specify exactly how long the Constituent Assembly must take to establish and hand over power to an independence government. It underlines, however, that independence must come by December 31. — Sapa



An Ovambo soldier stands guard over the speakers at Mr Toivo Shiyagaya's funeral at Okahao on Saturday.

"The wolf of violence must be kept from the door and swept back into darkness to be destroyed," he said

were assembled" at the open-air tribal hall — about 50 km from the SWA/Angola border — where Mr Shiyagaya was murdered on Tuesday

Steyn warns of SWA violence

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said at the weekend that violence had to be stopped in the territory without delay.

Speaking at the State funeral of Mr Toivo Shiyagaya at Okahao in Ovambo on Saturday, Mr Justice Steyn warned that violence bred violence and would end in self-destruction

He said elements of violence had crept into the political campaign throughout

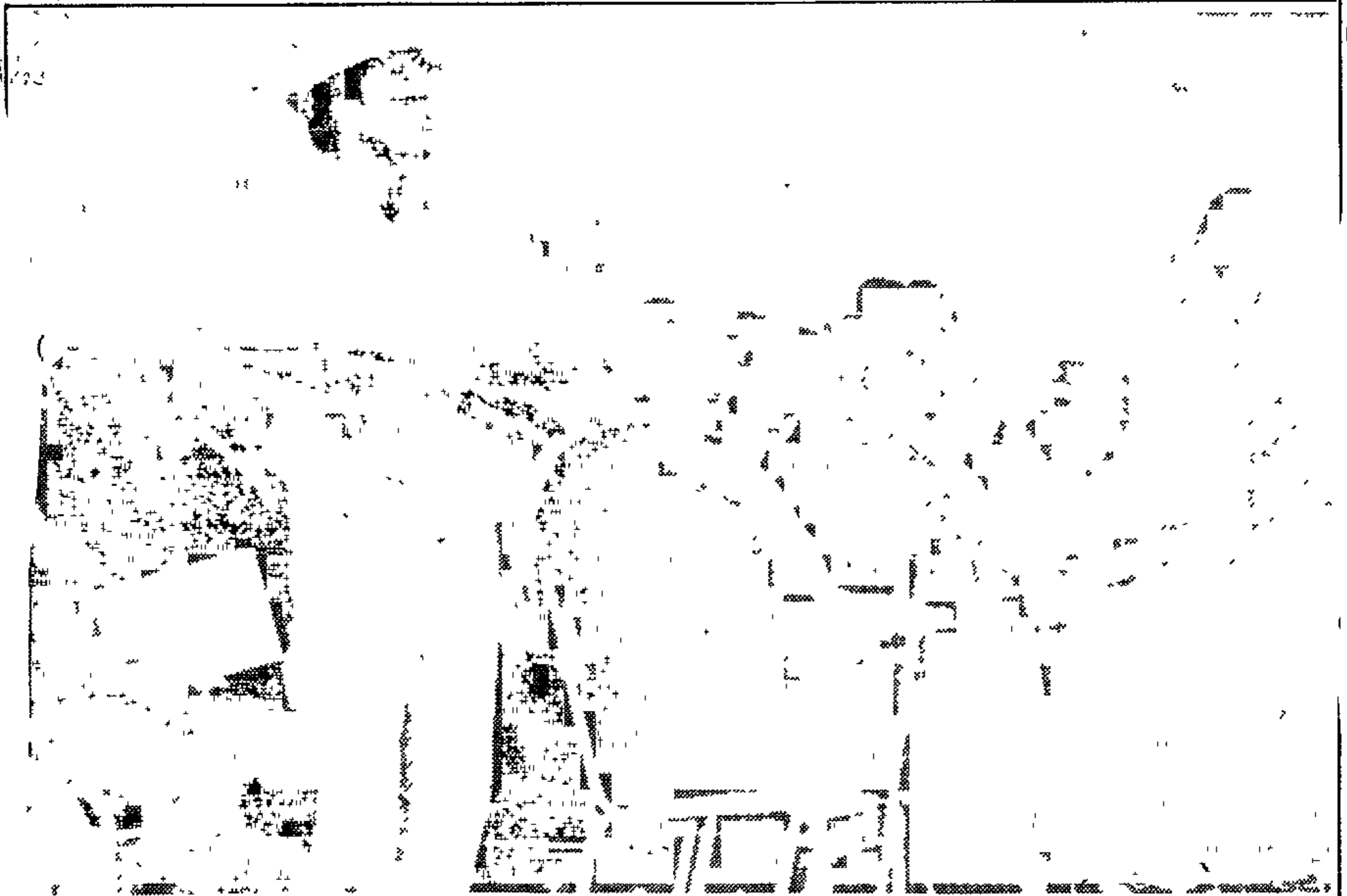
Mr Justice Steyn said the assassination of Mr Shiyagaya, Ovambo's Minister of Health and Welfare, was a senseless and despicable act of political terror.

"But his death will not be in vain," he added, "He sacrificed his life for his people."

"His death will be encouragement for his companions who shared his ideal of a lasting peace in independence."

"Let us henceforth exchange ideas and not fire," Mr Steyn said

More than 1,000 people



SWA violence is condemned

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, said at the weekend violence had to be stopped in the territory.

Speaking at the State funeral of Mr. Toivo Shiyagaya at Okahao in Owambo on Saturday Judge Steyn warned that violence bred violence and would end in self-destruction.

He said elements of violence had crept into the political campaign throughout the territory.

"The wolf of violence must be kept from the door and swept back into darkness to be destroyed," he said.

Judge Steyn said the assassination of Mr. Shiyagaya, Owambo's Minister of Health and Welfare, was a senseless and despicable act of political terror.

AN OVAMBO soldier stands guard over the speakers at Mr Toivo Shiyagaya's State funeral at Okahao on Saturday. The funeral service was held at the spot where Mr. Shiyagaya was gunned down by an assassin last week Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the DTA president (third from left) was on the stage with Mr. Shiyagaya when he was murdered Others in the picture are, from left, Mr. Timmo Bezuidenhout, an Owambo Government official, his wife, Chief Kapuuo, Administrator-General Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn and Mrs. Steyn, and Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Owambo's Chief Minister.

geriese verskaf:
 er (jaarliks):
 dienste:
 ste aan boer van: doktersrekening
 medisyne
 vervoer na en v
 ander
 se koste
 ae deur boer (jaarliks)
 bydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

221

13/2/78

Lasting

"His death will be encouragement for his companions who shared his ideal of a lasting peace in independence."

"Let us henceforth exchange ideas and not fire," Judge Steyn said.

More than 1,000 people were assembled at the open air tribal hall about 50km from the border here. Mr. Shiyagaya was gunned down on Tuesday.

There was strict security at the four-hour funeral service. Four Ovambo soldiers armed with automatic rifles stood on the stage guarding the speakers, while other members of the Ovambo Home Guard were stationed at strategic positions around the hall.

Patient

Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Owambo's Chief Minister, said the people of South Africa and South West Africa had been patient and had leant over backwards to achieve an international settlement for the territory.

"I personally gave Swapo permission to hold meetings in Owambo. In spite of this they kill my colleague and continue to send people from outside to murder Ovambo," he said.

"I appeal to my people not to be scared by this setback or intimidated by Swapo's terror tactics."



Mr R F Botha
yesterday's picture

Botha offers tour of SWA

Cape Times 13/2/78 221

NEW YORK. — The people of SWA/Namibia could not agree to the new concept of allocating power to the man with the gun, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, told newsmen here yesterday. He was speaking after he had cut short settlement talks on the territory

The South African Government was prepared to go only as far as the political leaders in SWA/Namibia wished them to go in order to get an internationally acceptable solution, Mr Botha said

Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, who was also involved in the settlement talks accused Mr Botha of "running away"

He said Swapo would continue talking with the five Western foreign ministers. At the same time it would continue waging its "armed liberation struggle".

Mr Botha said, "I'm going away profoundly disappointed"

The source of the disappointment was the "lack of appreciation of the factual, physical circumstances of that territory"

He offered to take the five foreign ministers for an on-the-ground inspection of South West Africa

There was instability in Angola, where Cuban troops were increasing in number, this was dangerous for South West Africa.

Swapo terrorists were crossing into the territory along the 1500 km border with Angola and fighting against the civilian Ovambo population.

South Africa had to maintain a certain

Continued on page 2

Botha disappointed

Continued from page 1

number of troops there to stop the area collapsing.

"What we have offered (to the Western ministers) is an absolute minimum number of troops, just to be there in case something suddenly happens. In case a number of ex-terrorists then enter the territory, dig out the weapons they might have hidden underneath the ground, by eleven o'clock at night, take them out, kill the government

of the day or the authority there, take the radio station, proclaim themselves into the independent peoples' republic of Namibia, get recognition from the OAU, from the UN, two months later from America and the rest of the Western world; and tell South Africa: 'Look, it's been bad, it's naughty, but it's a fat accomplishment'.

"That is what we are trying to avoid and nothing else," he said.

Botswana returns for consultations

Cape Times 13/2/78

221

The Argus

13/2/78

Page 1

Asked whether he knew what Swapo's proposals were, Mr Botha said he did not, because "we did not talk directly with Swapo, but I have a good idea what they are."

Yesterday, the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, said there would be further official level contacts between the South African and the Western side, all aimed at ensuring that everybody understood what was "a very complicated arrangement."

It was impossible to say what the outcome would be, but the most important thing was that while they were still talking there was still a chance of bringing together the necessary compromise from both sides.

"As to the chances, I think it is impossible to predict that," Dr Owen said. But he added that differences between the South Africans and Swapo were not very great.

"It would be a great tragedy, in my judgment, to lose the opportunity of bringing Namibia to independence in international agreement," he said.

Mr Vorster is expected to make a statement today about the delay in the talks, reports a political correspondent.

Sources have suggested that the slow down is due to unacceptable demands being made on the South African government about the presence of SA troops and the future of existing military bases.

It is understood that, in terms of the proposals, the 1 500 men South Africa would have been able to keep at Grootfontein and Oshivello would have included all the maintenance and other personnel necessary for running the bases and would not have been just servicemen.

It is possible too that all other bases in the territory would

Continued on page 2

- 'Marxist' fear
- Situation serious
- SWA proposals

NEW YORK. — The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, left here yesterday for South Africa midway through the crucial talks on SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha told his counterparts from Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada that he had to go home for consultations with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster

Explaining this to South African correspondents here on Saturday night, Mr Botha said he had reached clarity on the Western settlement proposals and could not go further without speaking to Mr Vorster.

He refused to talk about the substantive issues covered during his two sessions of talks at the US mission to the United Nations on Saturday with the Western foreign ministers

The US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, told reporters yesterday that the talks had not broken off.

Mr Botha had to go back for consultation, but the talks with other parties involved would continue

Mr Andrew Young, US Ambassador to the UN, said he had not expected agreement would be reached during the foreign ministers' talks. Like Mr Botha, the Swapo team and the front-line African states now had to have further consultations among themselves

The talks had been designed to maintain communication and to seek compromise by the South African Government and Swapo in terms of the Western proposal.

"Perhaps each group came thinking they would get the five to lean their way," he said.

"It means they will have to do some soul searching."

Mr Young said both sides had "three or four sticking points" on the proposal. He would not elaborate

The proposal was "fair and equitable to both sides. But more than that, it is fair to the people of Namibia," he said.

Last night Mr Botha listed the questions of Walvis Bay, troops in SWA/Namibia and detainees as the most serious stumbling blocks to agreement between South Africa, the Western powers and Swapo

Interviewed by the SABC in New York, Mr Botha said: "It is no use beating around the bush and those are the three most serious problems preventing an agreement which will receive international recognition compared to one which will not."

The West is to try again with modified SWA proposals, the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, said last night. He said the chances of settlement were "certainly no worse and probably a little better, but it will be difficult. For the last two days we had a chance to meet with both sides. As a result we are going to work on modifications of our proposals." These would be discussed with South Africa and Swapo, he said.

He said it was the South African Government's aim for the people of the territory to decide their own future. This was not guaranteed in the proposals put forward by the five Western powers

Mr Botha said he was returning home because "there were areas of disagreement between South Africa's standpoints and those of the Western powers" which made it imperative for him to report back to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

have had to be handed over to United Nations forces which, is said, would have been totally unacceptable to South Africa

Nationalist sources felt yesterday that this would have paved the way for a Swapo takeover because, they claimed, United Nations forces had not been a success elsewhere.

At a press conference last night before he left New York, Mr Botha said no date had been set for the resumption of meeting with the Western powers, reports Sapa. But communications between them and South Africa was no problem. If a further meeting became necessary, they could easily call one

He had difficulties with the Western proposals, but he had more difficulties with Swapo proposals that had become apparent during his two sessions with the Western ministers on Saturday

Swapo did not want free elections, or at least wanted to maintain an armed body of men to seize power if they lost an election

Mr Botha said the question of UN observers in SWA/Namibia was complicated because it contained both a security aspect and a political, psychological aspect

Ovambo leaders associated the UN with Swapo because of that organization's recognition at the world organization as the "sole authentic representative" of the people. They felt, therefore, that a heavy UN presence would create the impression that Swapo had taken over with the UN. This would put them at psychological disadvantage

Mr Botha said he had not liked the formulation on Walvis Bay presented to him by the five, but he added that this was not an insurmountable problem. He also said the issue of the release of political prisoners "did not loom as an insurmountable question"

After listing the concessions the government had made to meet Western demands, he said "We've done it. We've bridged the gap"

South Africa had agreed to a South West African solution based on Western democratic principles. "What more can I do short of handing over to Swapo without an election?" he asked

The South African Government remained committed to granting independence to SWA/Namibia by the end of this year

Mr Botha gave no indication either way on whether the government would press ahead with an internal solution for SWA/Namibia

He would be consulting with political leaders in the territory in addition to his prime minister, he said

Yesterday morning Mr Botha had informal talks with Western officials, including Dr Owen, and West Germany's Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Gensche. Mr Botha would not give details

Mr Nujoma told reporters "We came with an open mind to listen to the views of others and to get a solution to our problem. We understand the South African Foreign Minister has run away. Maybe he was not able to present the facts. We will still be meeting with the Western foreign ministers today. We are ready for further settlement talks. We are also ready to continue the armed liberation struggle to eradicate the racist South African regime from Namibia"



The foreign ministers of the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council meet Mr Sam Nujoma (third from left), leader of Swapo. The ministers are, from left: Mr Cyrus Vance (USA), Mr Louis de Guiringaud (France), Mr David Owen (UK), Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher (West Germany) and Mr Donald Jamleson (Canada).

UPI

'Marxist' fear in some proposals

Cape Times 13/2/78 221

NEW YORK — The Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, yesterday said aspects of Western proposals for the future of SWA/Namibia could lead to government of the territory by "a Marxist, terrorist organization".

"The people of South West Africa are not prepared to pay the price of international recognition by voluntarily destroying themselves," he declared.

Mr Botha, appearing on the CBS network television interview programme "Face the Nation", confirmed that he was returning home to consult Mr Vorster on talks he has been holding in New York on SWA/Namibia with the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany.

Referring to Western proposals, he said "At present there are aspects in these proposals that would in my opinion and in the opinion of various political parties of South West Africa, be so totally illy unacceptable and so dangerous that if they are accepted, then there is a ~~ver~~ real danger of those people in the territory being overrun and being governed by a Marxist terrorist organization, without any hope ever of one man one vote, or freedom of expression or security of the person."

Mr Botha was alluding to

South African troop withdrawals before elections leading to independence by the end of the year.

Another issue was the relationship between a South African-appointed administrator for the territory, Mr Justice Steyn, and a representative who, under the Western proposals,

would be appointed to represent the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, during the interim period before independence. About policy towards South Africa in general, Mr Botha said "I might as well say it bluntly it is not the American people. But I might as well be very frank with you, there tends to be an

oversimplification on the part of the American Government comparing our circumstances with yours, not taking account the rest of Africa."

Declaring that instituting freedom of the press in a democratic government nowhere else in Africa, he said "Selective punishment meted out against my people

He continued "Everything is blown up in my country, taken out of context, distorted beyond recognition and dished up to the American people. This is not right I insist on the truth, I insist on the opportunity to give the American people the opportunity to learn the facts."

Rejecting charges that the press was now in danger in South Africa, Mr Botha retorted "It is not in danger at present, it is the only free press on the continent of Africa... our press is more free than anywhere in Africa."

Referring to apartheid, he said "We must be encouraged to move away from discrimination. We must be given credit for where we have moved away from discrimination."

The US must be "a little bit more humble in condemning us" when, he asserted, unemployment among black youths in America was three to four times higher than among whites.

earned 50 percent more than blacks

Asked whether South Africa ought not to reconsider its policies in face of what a questioner called "the opinion of mankind", Mr Botha replied "Of course it's a reason for me to reflect. But I'm saying to you, the Americans don't come to me and say 'Look, cannot you change this or this, or that?'"

"They come to me and demand from me a political system which must inevitably lead to our demise and to the demise of minority black groups and coloured groups" — Sapa-Reuter

221

Laws applicable in South West Africa repealed

173 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Prime Minister

- (2)
15. Wanneer u en/of do
Wat doen u
(1) Whether any laws applicable in South West Africa have been repealed by the Administrator-General, if so, what are the laws repealed,
(2) whether such repeal applies also to the area of Walvis Bay
gaan u terug huistoe
- The PRIME MINISTER
16. Gaan u terug
(1) Yes
(a) Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 20(c) of the Native Administration Proclamation, 1922 (Proclamation 11 of 1922),
elke plaas?
17. Watter deel
(b) Native Administration Amendment Proclamation, 1927 (Proclamation 11 of 1927),
by die huis?
18. Hoe reis u
Van die een
Wie betaal u vervoer?
?
19. Het u bepaal
Hoe word h
(2) No, because it is Republican territory.
20. Betaal al die boere hierdie lone?
21. Is u betaling bepaal per skaap, per uur, per dag?
weeklikse betaling - kontant (per uur betaling x ure x dae/
per skaap betaling x skape, ens.)
ander betaling
22. Wanneer was die laaste verandering in u kontantbetaling?
Wat was die verandering?
Hoe het dit gekom dat u betaling verander het?
23. Watter probleme ondervind u met die werk?
Wat doen u gewoonlik om die probleme op te los?

Call for end to all SWA 'security laws'

221

Cape Times 14/2/78

16. Inkom
(slui af.

plaas wat dieselfde

(a) Bron:
(b) Total

WINDHOEK — The African nationalist political umbrella organization in South West Africa, the Namibia National Front (NNF), yesterday demanded that all security legislation be scrapped before an election campaign in the territory

Other suggestions offered by the NNF are.

- All ethnically orientated councils or assemblies in South West Africa should be abolished and future authorities should be prevented from establishing second-tier authorities in their place

17. Aan

(a) Opperv
bec

In a statement, the NNF listed a number of comments and reservations concerning the current Western proposals on the future of South West Africa.

- Appropriate international bodies should actively aid South West Africa exiles to return, providing them with travel documents and financial assistance where warranted

werker sulke grond

(b) Deel v

The NNF is one of the political organizations, with which the five Western envoys had talks here. It also sent a delegation to New York for the proximity talks on the future of the territory.

- Walvis Bay is an integral part of South West Africa and should be returned to the territory by South Africa

(c) Vee (

The statement said not only discriminatory or restrictive legislation should be repealed before an election campaign, but all legislation normally referred to as "security legislation"

- Independence should be delayed till the middle of next year instead of the target date set for the end of this year — Sapa

(d) Beraa
lew

It mentioned the Terrorism Act, the Internal Security Act, the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act

waarvoor werker en gesin sou kon
deur gesin gesaai is: maande

(e) Beraa

The NNF said this legislation was "highly oppressive" and "against the rule of law acknowledge by civilized nations the world over"

ag teruggestuur deur werker:

(The Argus)

14/2/78

The Times

He could not at this stage indicate when this would be done.

He would not indicate what South Africa's next move would be.

His first task today was to inform the Cabinet.

Mr Botha, who said he was very tired after spending the last three nights at airports or in the air, hurried away to the H.F. Verwoerd Buildings in Parliament Street where the Cabinet meeting was already in progress.

On his arrival Mr Vorster adjourned the Cabinet meeting to consult with him and Mr Brand Fourie, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The full Cabinet then reconvened.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office said later that no statement would be made in the Assembly today.

Flight

On his flight back from America, Mr Botha was accompanied by Mr Brand Fourie and two Foreign Department officials, Mr Derek Auret and Mr Neil van Heerden, who went to New York for advance talks before the meeting of foreign ministers.

A special debate will also be held in the Assembly, but this may not be done until the representatives of what Mr Vorster has called 'interested parties' in South West have been consulted.

● West may call for new talks. — Page 13

Vorster agrees to SWA debate

Cape Times 14/2/78

Political Correspondent

221

THE MINISTER of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, is today expected to inform the Cabinet of the reasons for the apparent stalemate at the New York talks on South West Africa and for his sudden return for "consultations" with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Mr Botha is expected to arrive in Johannesburg early today and it is understood that he will travel to Cape Town by military aircraft to enable him to attend this morning's Cabinet meeting.

Meanwhile, the South West Africa independence crisis is expected to be the subject of a special debate in Parliament, probably this week.

The Prime Minister told Parliament yesterday that he would make a full statement on the New York talks between Mr Botha and Western foreign ministers at the earliest available opportunity.

However, this could not happen before Mr Botha had reported to the Cabinet and had consulted further with "interested parties" in SWA.

Asked by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, whether there could be a debate on the SWA issue, Mr Vorster said. "I have no objection to such a debate. It all depends on the circumstances. This is a matter which can be arranged by the whips."

The Progressive Federal Party is likely to press for a special 2½-hour debate after Mr Vorster's full statement is made.

The party's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Japie Basson, said yesterday that the public did not realize the serious implications of a breakdown in negotiations on SWA.

Radical

"The consequences for South Africa's position are radical and in a matter of such national and international importance, it is essential that Parliament should be consulted," he said.

The Opposition had not even been informed by the government on the proposals put to South Africa and had had to rely on press reports, Mr Basson said.

The PFP wanted the government to say where it stood on the alternatives facing it, and the PFP would like to also put its view.

"So far, Parliament has

Continued on page 2

Pik to report

Continued from page 1

been completely left out of the picture," he said.

The Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Donald Jamieson, told Sapa in New York yesterday that South Africa's pressing ahead with an internal South West African solution was "not something that is immediate or pending".

He was speaking after he

and the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, had reported to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on the truncated SWA proximity talks.

'Coward'

Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, accused Mr Botha of being "a coward" and "running away". Members of the 15-man Swapo delegation said it was clear Mr Botha had broken down the talks so that his government could press on with an internal settlement.

On the question of an internal settlement, Mr Jamieson said yesterday "It would be up to the South Africans, I suppose, in the last analysis to make that kind of decision. Obviously we all are of the view that they ought not to move in that direction. And, we are encouraged by the developments of the last three or four days to feel that that is not something that is immediate or pending."

work Court work

verlaet het:

Still hope for talks — Botha

ARGUS
14/2/78
221

**But little
progress
was made...**

The Argus Political Correspondent
THERE was still hope for the South West African talks and they had not reached complete deadlock, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F 'Pik' Botha, said on his arrival in Cape Town from London today.

In an interview at D F Malan Airport, he confessed, however, that he had been disappointed by developments in his New York talks with the foreign ministers of the five Western nations.

rie

Koste aan boer:

- (g) Bonus (jaarliks)
- (h) Geskenke (jaarliks: artikels)
Koste aan boer:
- (i) Ontspanningsgeriewe verskaf:
Koste aan boer (jaarliks):
- (j) Gesondheidsdienste:
Jaarlikse koste aan boer van: doktersre
medisyne
vervoer
ander
- (j) Totale mediese koste
- (k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)
- (l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

'After working so hard and travelling so far, one was disappointed to find that the progress one had hoped had been made had not in fact been achieved.'

Viewed against the historic background of the situation it was important that progress should have been made, he said.

There was hope for the talks if the Western nations were prepared to accept the reasonableness of South Africa's stand-point.

Mr Botha said he would consider consulting again with South West African leaders. He thought this ought to be done.

Consult

He would at least consult with the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn, to brief him on the events in New York.

15. Aantal
wie

Botha to brief Steyn in SWA

ARGUS
15/2/78
721

of êrens anders vir

3 4 5 6

- (a) Name (e)
 - (b) Verwants
 - (c) Ouderdom
 - (d) Geslag
 - (e) Woonplek
 - (f) Skooljare
 - (g) Nou op sk
 - (h) Skool (na distrik van pla
 - (i) Werk wat gedoen gedurende vakansie
 - (j) Jaarlikse gewerk
 - (k) Jaarlikse kontant
- ander

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, will meet the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, in Windhoek within the next 10 days to brief him on the breakdown of the New York talks.

Mr Botha, who returned from the United States yesterday to report to the Cabinet, said today that he had been in touch with Mr Steyn's office but the Administrator-General was still on his way back from a tour of country areas.

whom he felt could give him an idea of the consensus of the people of South West Africa.

It is now expected that a statement on the South West African issue will be made in the Assembly only after Mr Botha has spoken to Mr Steyn.

A special Assembly debate will be held after that.

The Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, has indicated that the statement would come only after 'interested parties' in South West Africa have been consulted.

Also to be taken into account was the fact that many of the leaders of political groups in the territory were still in New York.

Mr Botha said he had undertaken to consult with Mr Steyn again after seeing him in Cape Town before leaving for New York.

When he would see him depended on the arrangements that could be made. But he expected it to be within the next ten days.

CONSENSUS

He would tell him of the situation.

Mr Botha indicated that there may by then have been further explanations or elucidations of the position or viewpoint of the West.

He would then leave it to Mr Steyn to consult whichever political leaders he wished to — people

World race start change

RIO DE JANEIRO — The starting date for the final leg of the round-the-world yacht race has been changed to February 22.

It had originally been planned to start the Rio-Portsmouth leg in two groups, the smaller boats leaving on February 20 and the larger ones two days later.

But officials said placings of the 15 official entries were so close now that all yachts would start at the same time to ensure that a change in the weather would not prejudice the final placings.

Vietnam in SWA is Basson fear

Star 5/2/78 (221)

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — If the current talks on SWA/Namibia broke down, South Africa would find itself at the beginning of a protracted Vietnam-type war situation with all the consequences that involved.

Mr. Japie Basson, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, predicted

this in the Assembly yesterday.

When Mr Basson made this statement during the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill there were angry interjections from the Government benches: "It's an absolute disgrace".

Mr Basson said that even if the current talks were successful and an

internationally acceptable settlement paved the way for free elections, there was a real possibility that Swapo could win those elections and implement through the ballot box what it would otherwise seek to achieve by force.

Mr. Basson said there was tremendous emotional appeal in the Swapo slogans that the wealth of South West Africa/Namibia should be shared among all its peoples and that Walvis Bay should be returned to the people of the territory.

Mr. Basson said the fact was that the whites in SWA/Namibia were seen as an extension of the white establishment in South Africa and any black and brown leaders who associated themselves with the National Party in SWA/Namibia with its history of apartheid would suffer as a result.

The best thing the South African Government could do to counter these forces would be to move swiftly and dramatically to abolish apartheid and race discrimination in South Africa and immediately establish free economic opportunity for all South Africans.

Cape Times 17/2/78

221

Nujoma agrees to confine his troops

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday bowed to Western pressure and agreed to have his guerillas "confined and monitored" during UN-run elections.

But he insisted that...

- South African disarmament should extend to the police and that even "gun clubs" should be shut down,

- South Africa must give up Walvis Bay,

- The UN operations chief should have veto powers over the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn.

The gap on crucial issues had not been bridged yet. He said "South Africa still insists on the dominant role".

But he spoke warmly of the Western powers' negotiating efforts and challenged the Republic to resume negotiations.

Mr Nujoma called for a UN presence of at least 6 000 — 1 000 civilians and 5 000 peace-keeping troops.

He said South Africa must cut its forces — 50 000 he claimed — down to 1 500 men restricted to the southern border.

South Africa had proposed deploying men at strategic points around the north, and maintaining a full division at Walvis Bay, he said.

South African control of Walvis Bay was a "calculated aggressive act to hold independent Namibia at ransom". It would make it in effect landlocked and at South Africa's mercy. "It can never be accepted."

But he emphasized an "open-minded" attitude and a willingness to keep talking. The West's negotiators had been "genuine" and were "really making a serious effort", he said.

Mr Nujoma has been closeted with Western and frontline envoys ever since Mr Botha returned home on Sunday.

He said the West had given no indication that it was ready to support sanctions against South Africa, but there was no question of calling the Security Council at this stage.

What was bugging Pik?

Was Foreign Minister Pik Botha's dramatic exit from the New York talks on South West Africa simply a device to give Pretoria a chance to breathe deeply and count the concessions adding up on both sides? Was Botha taken by surprise because Swapo proved to be more conciliatory than expected?

Whatever the reasons, diplomatic sources believe that Botha's sudden exit was a blunder which has jeopardised SA's standing in the eyes of Western powers which have hitherto been not unsympathetic to Pretoria's viewpoint.

That there have been concessions is an important fact which has been obscured by Botha's departure, and his declaration that aspects of the Western Five's proposals could lead to SWA's being over-run by a "Marxist terrorist organisation". There is still a great deal of suspicion on both sides, but the past weekend's discussions, news leaks, private briefings and televised press conferences make it indisputably clear that the gap between SA and Swapo is narrower — on paper at any rate — than anyone would have expected even a year ago.

Troops, Walvis, the UN

The US's Don McHenry lists the key points in the negotiations:

- Troops How will a reduction in the SA military force be effected before the elections, and what restrictions will be placed on those that remain? Swapo and the Western Five want the SA force reduced to 1 500 (Swapo had begun by insisting that all the soldiers leave) while Botha has held out for 3 000 troops.
- Walvis Bay This issue will be "finessed" — ie the Western powers have decided to ignore it. This means that SA will retain control of the port although it will be part of Namibia and "probably and eventually" absorbed into it.
- The role of the UN The UN's peace-keeping force, to ensure fair elections, has been agreed to in principle by both sides. Swapo has even agreed to allow UN secretary general Kurt Waldheim to set the number. Moreover, the arguments over the respective roles of resident UN and SA representatives during the period leading up to elections are "in the progress stage."

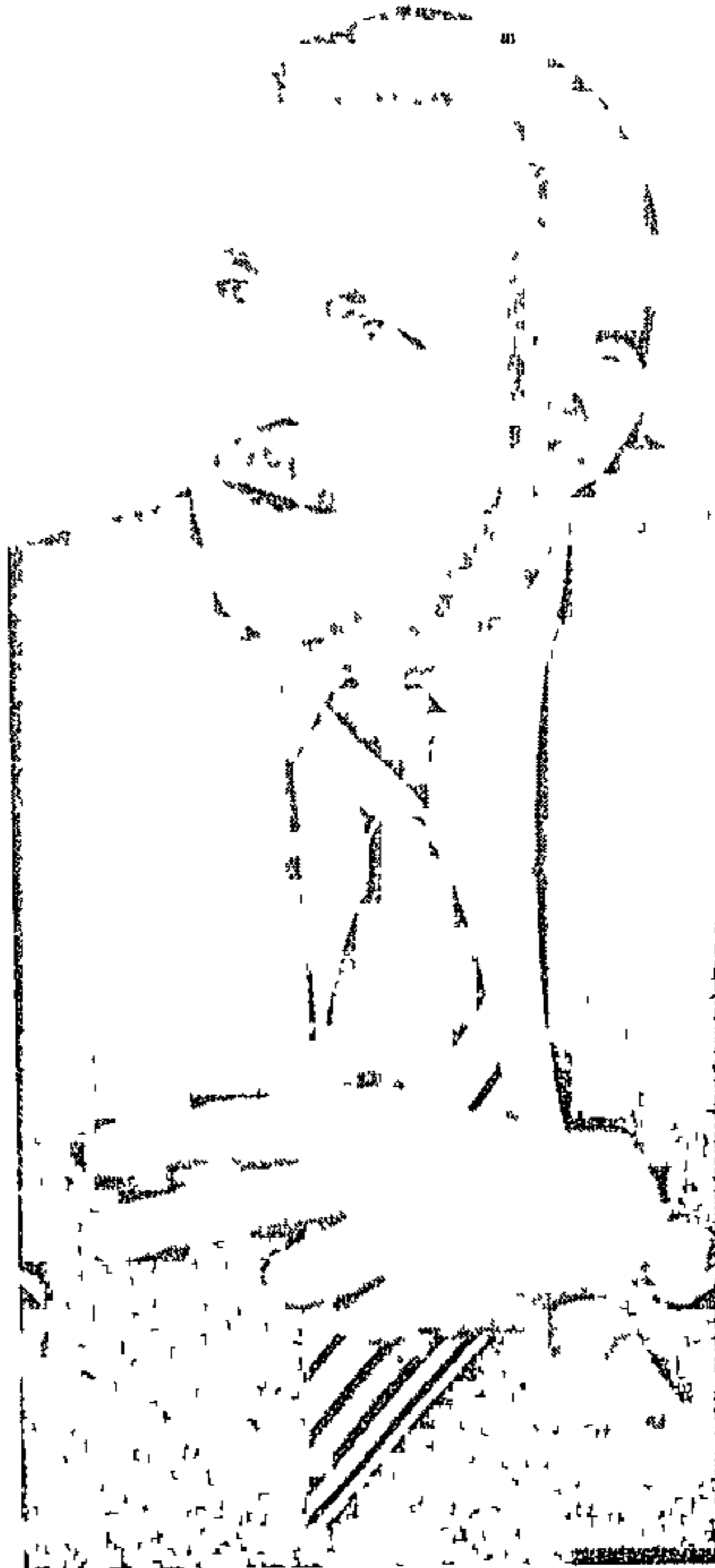
For its part, Swapo views Botha's departure as "a clear indication that SA is not prepared to negotiate realistically." Its information secretary, Peter Katjavivi, tells the *FM* that Swapo is still prepared to continue with the negotiations, however.

He adds that he thinks Botha went to New York expecting to be confronted

with rigid adherence by Swapo to its earlier position. Instead, claims Katjavivi, Botha found Swapo more willing than in the past to discuss points put to it by the Five, and open to negotiation on its own detailed proposals. Katjavivi says Swapo's delegation in New York got the impression that Botha might be concealing a decision already taken in Pretoria to go ahead, come what may, with its own "internal settlement" plan.

Swapo's new flexibility, which seems to have pleased the Five, would make it more difficult for Pretoria to justify such a move. This, Katjavivi suggests, may have been the prime cause of Botha's annoyance — although Botha said on his return to SA that there was still hope for the negotiations if the Five were prepared to accept the "reasonableness" of the SA position.

A final breakdown in the negotiations



Pik Botha . . . scared of a Marxist takeover?

could, of course, pave the way for the African bloc at the UN to submit their proposals for sanctions against SA, which the West would find difficult to resist in the event of unilateral action by Pretoria on an "internal settlement." This may be why British Foreign Secretary David Owen chose to regard Botha's walkout as only a temporary setback. Owen clearly stated after Botha's departure that an "internal" settlement for SWA's future "will not get acceptance by the international community."

Nevertheless, SWA administrator-general Marthinus Steyn is talking optimistically about an internal settlement. In an interview in Windhoek while the New York talks were under way, he declared that his job was to create the right atmosphere for a viable and peaceful independence inside the country, "no matter what tempests rage outside the borders."

"If we have a sufficiently large percentage of the population of the territory being sufficiently determined to solve their problems peacefully, by a process which one could describe as being an open and free process, then I feel that we still will have a very good chance of solving the problem of independence, even if there should be complete disagreement outside the territory," he said. "I don't think that an internal settlement should be completely ignored."



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

REGULASIFKOERANT No 2601
As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Gerevisiteer

PRYS 20c PRICE
 DORSEFF 30c OVERSEAS
 POSVRY --- POST FREE

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2601
Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Voi 152]

KAAPSTAD, 17 FEBRUARIE 1978
 CAPE TOWN, 17 FEBRUARY 1978

[No 5886

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

**DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE
EERSTE MINISTER**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE
PRIME MINISTER**

No R 293] [17 Februarie 1978

No R 293] [17 February 1978

**REGULASIES VIR DIE VERKIEFING VAN LEDE VAN
DIE UITVOERENDE KOMITEE VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA**

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SOUTH
WEST AFRICA**

Die Staatspresident het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 5 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet No 39 van 1968), onderstaande regulasies uitgevaardig

The State President has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 5 of the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act No 39 of 1968), made the following regulations

WOORDBEPALINGS

DEFINITIONS

- 1 In hierdie regulasies beteken—
- (i) „afgehandelde stembriefie” ’n stembriefie waarop geen verdere keuse vir ’n blywende kandidaat aangeteken is nie, of waarop—
 - (a) die name van twee of meer kandidate, hetsy blywend of nie, met dieselfde syfer gemerk en eersvolgend in orde van keuse is, of
 - (b) die naam van die kandidaat, hetsy blywend of nie, wat eersvolgend in orde van keuse geplaas is, gemerk is met twee of meer syfers of met ’n syfer wat nie opeenvolgend op ’n ander syfer volg nie wat gemerk is teenoor die naam van die kandidaat ten gunste van wie die onmiddellik voorafgaande keuse aangeteken is, (vi)
 - (ii) „algemene verkiesing” ’n verkiesing van al die lede van die Uitvoerende Komitee gehou as gevolg van ’n algemene verkiesing van lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering, (viii)
 - (iii) „blywende kandidaat” ’n kandidaat wat nie verkies is of van die stemming uitgesluit is nie, (iv)
 - (iv) „eerste keuse” ’n eerste keuse wat op ’n stembriefie vir enige kandidaat aangeteken is, deur die syfer „1” teenoor die naam van daardie kandidaat te merk in die ruimte wat op sodanige stembriefie verskaf word vir

- 1 In these regulations—
- (i) “absolute majority” means more than one-half of the value, ascertained in terms of these regulations, of all the votes recorded in favour of persons who are candidates for any election of members of the Executive Committee, excluding the value of votes recorded on exhausted papers of excluded candidates, (xii)
 - (ii) “by-election” means an election to fill a casual vacancy or vacancies occurring at any time other than at a general election, (x)
 - (iii) “Chairman” means the Chairman of the Legislative Assembly, (xiii)
 - (iv) “continuing candidate” means a candidate not elected or not excluded from the poll, (iii)
 - (v) “excluded candidate” means a candidate excluded from the poll in terms of regulation 18 or 20, (xi)
 - (vi) “exhausted paper” means a ballot paper on which no further preference is recorded for a continuing candidate, or on which—
 - (a) the names of two or more candidates, whether continuing or not, are marked with the same figure and are next in order of preference, or
 - (b) the name of the candidate next in order of preference, whether continuing or not, is marked by

Tough new line by Swapo

Hugh Robertson, The Star Bureau

New York

South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) president Sam Nujoma has made sweeping new demands which dim hopes of a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

Police, too

Mr Nujoma further insisted that the South African Police who, the West's proposals envisage, would remain in SWA/Namibia to maintain law and order during elections, "must be disarmed and placed under the operational control of the UN"

This, too, has not been publicly demanded before.

He declared that Walvis Bay must be included in any settlement agreement as "an inviolable, and non-negotiable part of Namibia"

Mr. Nujoma gave a blunt "no" when asked whether he would be prepared to allow the International Court of Justice to give a ruling on the international status of Walvis Bay.

He was abusive about the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. (Pik) Botha.

The belligerent tone of Mr Nujoma suggested that nothing in the past five days of talks with the West and the frontline.

To Page 3, Col 2

In a statement to a Press conference at the United Nations after five days of talks with the West, Mr Nujoma repeated demands which led to South Africa's withdrawal from the talks — and added more demands.

His only concession was that 1500 South African troops could stay in the territory during the transition period.

However, he insisted on strict UN surveillance of the troops and their confinement to a single camp.

And he added that the troop withdrawal "must include the dismantling of the bantustan tribal authorities, security forces, citizen forces, tribal armies, commandos, and shooting clubs."

This Swapo demand has never been made publicly before.

Swapo drops total pull-out demand 16/2/78 DD

(221)

UNITED NATIONS — Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation, has confirmed here that the guerilla group is no longer pressing for the total withdrawal of South African troops from South West Africa before elections.

But he said they should be reduced to 1 500 from their current strength.

Reporting on his talks last weekend with the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, Mr Nujoma told reporters the troop question and Walvis Bay were the crucial issues still to be resolved.

"As far as Swapo is concerned, Walvis Bay is an inviolable and non-negotiable part of Namibia," he said.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who withdrew from the New York talks after only two meetings, had maintained that the port belonged to South Africa.

Mr Nujoma, who made his remarks at a press conference in the UN before calling on the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, said Mr Botha had "run away from here, like a badly brought-up baby." Swapo was still waiting for serious negotiations, he said.

Asked about the time his organisation needed to conduct an election campaign, Mr Nujoma said six months was needed for it to mobilise the masses. Western proposals submitted to South Africa and Swapo call for a four-month election.

Mr Nujoma said he was in no hurry for a Security Council meeting on the South West African problem. A special session of the General Assembly on South West Africa is

expected to begin in late April.

Meanwhile, Swapo appears to have emasculated itself by insisting that its secretary, for information, Mr Peter Katjavivi, return permanently and immediately to Lusaka from London.

The move has taken Mr Katjavivi, who has a highly-developed network of press and political contacts, out of circulation at the critical point when Swapo is lobbying all the support it can get.

Sources close to Mr Katjavivi and Swapo affairs believe that the sudden recall comes at the end of a long-term manoeuvre to isolate and neutralise his impact inside the organisation and with Swapo's European diplomatic sponsors who deal with him more frequently than any other Swapo member.

Clearly if a split ever did develop in Swapo he would pose a real threat to Mr Nujoma.

It has also been learnt here that Swapo is considering moving its main African headquarters from Lusaka to Luanda in the near future.

According to Swapo's representative in London, Mr Chapwa Kaukungwa, the move is simply planned to move the Swapo executive "nearer home." However, it follows an interesting flirtation in recent months between the Cuban-supported Neto government and black liberation movements.

Recently both the acting president of the banned South African ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, and his chief aide, Mr Joe Slovo, have spent considerable time in Luanda, and Mr Nujoma has also been there frequently in recent months. Swapo has already established an office in Luanda. — SAPA-RNS-DDC

Final Swawa decision in 10 days

A FINAL decision on South West Africa may be reached within the next 10 days.

Informed sources said this weekend that the South African Government may feel compelled to set a date for elections in the territory soon after the Foreign Minister, Mr P. Botha returns from his consultations with South West African leaders in Windhoek next weekend.

At the same time, there are strong indications that his action in quitting the meeting of the five Western Foreign Ministers in New York last weekend has prompted the West to suggest some significant adjustments to its settlement proposals.

BY FLEUR DE VILLIERS

The question of Walvis Bay It is believed that shortly after Mr Botha stunned the five Western Foreign Ministers by leaving the talks last weekend, approaches were made on both the troops issue and the UN's role.

The dispute over whether — as South Africa insists — the UN Special Representative and his team be restricted to a monitoring role or have supervisory control — as Swapo demands — could be resolved by bridging the definitions and giving the Special Representative and the South African appointed 'co-equal' roles.

A similar 'role-play' may be suggested to overcome the troop issue. It is also pointed out that while South Africa insists that its troops be reduced to a minimum of 500 against the West's insistence on 1,500, this country has already agreed to a minimum force of only 1,400 combat-ready troops, with the 100

By David Beresford LONDON EXTRAORDINARY developments are taking place in Swapo which could have a major impact on the future of the organisation.

According to reliable sources in London, Andreas Shipanga Swapo's former secretary for information, is about to be released by President Nyerere of Tanzania after two years of detention without trial.

Shipanga was detained, originally in Zambia, after accusing the Swapo leadership of corruption. I understand Amnesty International and the UN High Commission for Refugees have made strong

Another important development in Swapo is the recall to Lusaka this week of Peter Katjavivi, the organisation's present secretary for information. His London office has been closed.

Mr Katjavivi is apparently accepting the decision without protest in what amounts to a mute declaration of faith.

The articulate Mr Katjavivi has built up a powerful network of friends in the West during his 10-year stay at Swapo's London office and has long been seen as a potential rival to Sam Nujoma for the leadership.

representations for his release. Mr Shipanga is expected to be released as a refugee to Britain or Denmark.

There is a suggestion that he will be subjected to some sort of gagging order.

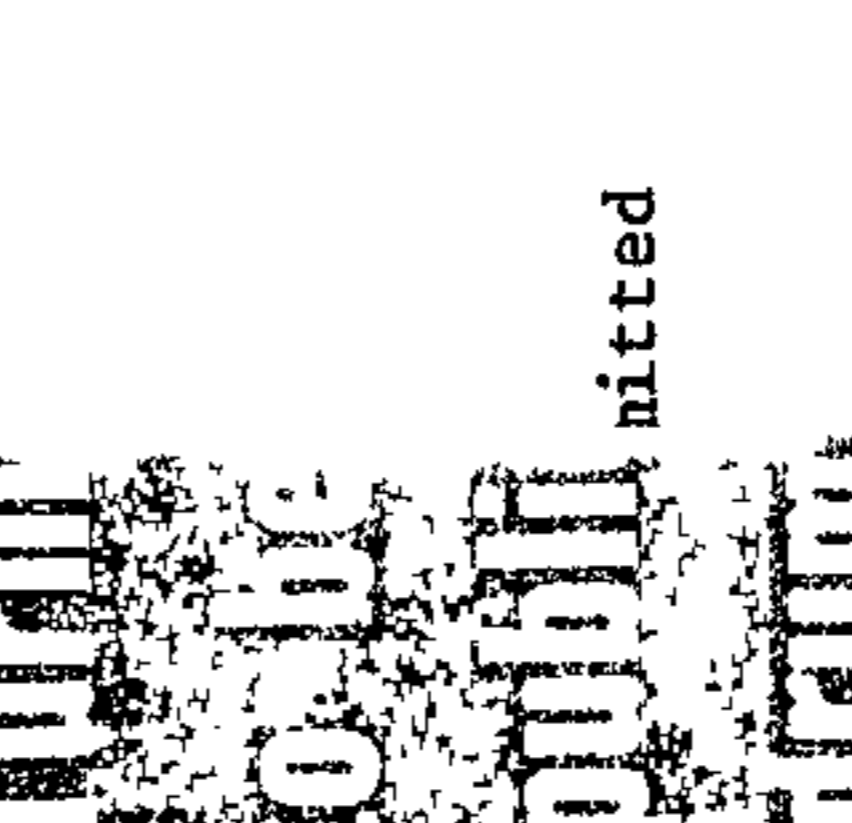
Observers point out that the West has already accepted the continued presence of the South African Police force to maintain law and order in the territory.

take-it-or-leave-it attitude by the West during the second round of discussions between Mr Botha and the five Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany.

West Germany contented themselves with asking him to put South Africa's position on each of the major issues.

After being kept waiting nearly two hours for the afternoon session to start, the South Africans were presented with a statement, prepared by Germany's Dr Grotzer, in which the West restated its position and asked Mr Botha to consider it and give his reply in the morning.

He immediately rose, said he was breaking off discussion, to fly home and consult his Government — and left the meeting.



By Richard Walke, NEW YORK A BIG publicity drive is well under way in the future government of independent Namibia which he launched next month from capitals round the world.

The drive will follow the return of Mr Dirk Vreders and a fellow leader of the alliance (Chief Clemens) to pursue from a secret diplomatic mission.

The Alliance will be prepared to be the only representative party in the territory that has mass support. The operation will be run by a 'people's council' headed by Summers. He says organisations in the territory will not do the work.

18/2/78

221

Mr. Summers yesterday criticised Western moves for UN-policed elections and said an internal settlement was now a certainty.

"Young and everybody else can scream and dance for ever," he said, "but it's going to work."

Mr Mudge and Chief Kapuuo left Windhoek apparently bound for the New York talks last weekend between South Africa, the five Western powers on the Security Council and Swapo. They never arrived.

'Politicking'

"They are doing a little politicking," said Mr Summers. He would not say where they are, but some reports suggest they could be in French-speaking Africa.

Mr Summers first appeared on the scene two years ago when he engineered a meeting between Chief Kapuuo and film star Elizabeth Taylor. He operated in tandem with a New York law firm with a big show-business clientele.

He insists now as he did then that he is out of pocket, but hopes to land a lucrative contract once the alliance is in power.

Meanwhile he is studying the life style of Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, who was driven round New York in a Cadillac and stayed at the same luxury hotel as Mr Pik Botha.

"He's got the use of three Cadillacs," said Mr Summers. "And I saw a picture of him wearing a suit that must have set him back \$600 (R510)."

"Not bad for a struggler, eh?"

The Turnhalle

Lessons for

South Africa

14/2/78

221
Friday Times

THE Turnhalle has been the most important constitutional event in Southern Africa for the past one or two decades and will always stand out as a monument to democratic evolutionary development.

In one respect its most important achievement is that it can serve as a laboratory for our own political and constitutional development, especially as the problems it dealt with are exactly those we face in the Republic.

It would be unforgivable if we closed our eyes to the lessons the Turnhalle has taught us

What are those lessons for South Africa?

● **Joint action** In South West the Turnhalle was the result of a growing realisation that international pressure and the reckless demands from abroad could only be countered by inter-solidarity

However much the power of the State is at any given moment concentrated in the hands of one population group, the final solution to our problems can only be realised through the co-operation of all

One population group can only ensure its survival and identity within a particular political order if the entire population agrees to defend it

It is no good trying to

By Prof MARINUS WIECHERS, constitutional adviser to the Turnhalle

resist international pressure and threat if the largest part of the population welcomes it

● **Honest acceptance of difficulties and objections** The Turnhalle gave people for the first time the opportunity to talk openly — outside a system of extreme paternalism — about their grievances and objections

First chance for many

For many of them it was the first time they had been given the chance openly to attack and criticise the existing system. Many people

immediately saw in this a manifestation of anti-white feelings

But happily there were also people like Dirk Mudge, who did not see it as the roots of a white-black struggle but simply an occasionally hasty search for a new system to combat the real enemy, the communist and anarchist

In South Africa we will have to accept that deeply-rooted and serious criticism exists. I wonder sometimes if we have the vaguest idea of how deep that dissatisfaction is

People talk so easily about the removal of grievances (knelunte). Do we

government. It is possible, within a political unit with its own principles, goals and discipline, to decide together on issues — and to govern on the same basis

It is sometimes alleged that the principle of group interests and protection has been thrown overboard in the Turnhalle Alliance. Nothing can be further from the truth

Instead it is a joining of political forces, all striving together to protect group interests and thus making that protection a living reality

People talk with high hopes of consensus politics and government in South Africa. Thus it is said that the proposed Council of Cabinets will act only by consensus, but how can unanimity be achieved when there is no political unity?

Consensus may be reached after long consultation and through a willingness to compromise by parties with different aims and political goals — but is this a practical solution for day-to-day government?

● **Leadership** Consensus and political solidarity is

not something that falls out of the sky. It is the product of leadership, because it is only through leadership that different aims and sometimes unbridgeable differences can be reconciled.

More than anything else the Turnhalle nourished leadership, and people grew in knowledge, self-confidence and faith

Excellent leaders

I am convinced that South Africa has excellent leaders — but where are the opportunity and encouragement for them to rise above the separate and the parochial and take over national leadership in the real sense?

The lessons of the Turnhalle apply to us all in South Africa, and I am convinced that it is not necessary to await the outcome of the political and constitutional development in South West Africa before we take them to heart

● **Adapted from an article in the latest issue of Deurbraak, the Progressive Federal Party magazine**

realise that these are not only written on black-white signboards but involve the essence of a whole political and constitutional constellation?

Institutionalised channels and forms of lawful disagreement and, above all, institutions for joint consultation must be created so that we can begin to learn of one another's grievances

The Government must realise that criticism of the present administration is not simply a manifestation of anti-Government or anti-white feelings

Who else to blame?

Whom else should be criticised? The World Council of Churches, President Carter or Andy Young? Certainly — but does that solve our problem?

Should a Government that has been in power for nearly three decades not be prepared to carry this responsibility?

● **Consensus** The Turnhalle has given a magic meaning to the word consensus and a great hope has arisen that we too can rely on consensus politics when we tackle our future.

The Turnhalle could act with unanimity because it had the necessary leadership and also the unity of a common purpose. In this sense the Turnhalle became a political movement, of which the democratic Turnhalle Alliance was simply the natural outcome

And this is perhaps its greatest achievement. A political unity that transcended colour and racial boundaries

Where such a unity exists consensus politics can be transformed into practical

Economic sanctions 'almost moot issue'

The Argus Bureau
NEW YORK — New American investment in South Africa has reached such a low point that the enforcement of economic sanctions is almost becoming a moot issue, the chief United States negotiator on South West

Africa, Mr Don McHenry, has said in an interview.
 Mr McHenry, who is deputy US Ambassador to the United Nations, also argues in the interview — with the Independent, official mouthpiece of the US Association of the UN — that sanctions would not drive white South Africans deeper into

larger than they are already.
 His remarks, which include a personality assessment of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, and views on internal settlements in Rhodesia and South West Africa, provide a rare insight into the thinking behind US policy in Southern Africa.
 Discussing the US Administrators' attitude towards investments in South Africa, Mr

McHenry said: 'I think one should take note of a fact which critics don't tend to see these days because they are looking at the past.
 I think the question of what Government does in encouraging or discouraging is almost becoming moot.
 Private investment has looked into the situation in South Africa, taken note of the fact that the economy has been in real trouble, taken note of the low level of pro-

fitting a white government.
 As I say, it is a very attractive approach.
 My own feeling is it does not work, that all it will do is to increase the level of fighting and ensure that the situation will be protracted, whether it is four or five years or 10 years, whereas there is a real opportunity to resolve both these problems now, to resolve them in a lasting way.'
 Mr Don McHenry

as well if our enemies, and so many of our so-called friends and allies of the democratic West, would realise that we South Africans are still a determined, dedicated, resolute nation who in our relatively short history have faced up to and survived the vicissitudes of the past, as we will now and in the future.
 'We, the veterans of both the US and the SA, must do everything in our power to maintain that spirit of friendship and alliance which has always existed between our countries.' — Sapa

SA general predicts East-West clash

100 minerals

The US was increasingly dependent on South Africa for strategic materials as it imported more than 100 minerals — 16 of them in very large quantities.

If the Soviets are successful in controlling Southern Africa's mineral resources, they will have struck a massive, possibly devastating blow against the West. And these resources, together with the very substantial resources of Rhodesia and South West Africa would give the Soviet totalitarian order a bigger boost than any other in its history, he said.

If the Soviets succeeded in this objective, they would indeed control the Indian Ocean and the bulk of the world's most important raw materials and food, and the West would be thrown back on the North Atlantic for the final struggle or surrender.

Power balance

This escalation of Soviet penetration into Southern Africa posed the biggest communist threat anywhere to upset the world power balance, he said.

'But what is our interest, and yours, in these mineral reserves and what part do overseas investors have to play in their development?'

'Clearly the major need now to stimulate the low growth-rate of South Africa of the past few years, and radically to improve our balance of payments position, is to increase mineral processes and mining operation,' General Webster said.

The answers to the problem of raising the high capital funds required lay in increasing joint ventures with foreign companies and encouraging a 'strong' inflow of foreign capital.

General Webster said the West seemed to have failed to sense its own present vulnerability on its lines of communication to the outer continents of Africa and Asia.

Cape route

He said many United States strategists discounted the importance of the Cape sea route. They argued that if Russia wanted to, it could strangle the Western supply centres at other points.

'If one considers the horn of Africa, as such a point, then the prognosis

WASHINGTON — Soviet-Cuban intervention in Southern Africa foreshadowed an East-West confrontation on the scale of the Berlin blockade of 1948 and the missile crisis of 1962, Major-General N N Webster, Director-General (Resources) of the Defence Force, said here.

General Webster was speaking at a conference of the American Legion. He was invited by the American Legion's national affairs commission, in his capacity as chairman of the joint council of South African Ex-Servicemen's Organisations, to deliver the opening address at the conference.

Survival

'Because the US and many other Western nations seem to have been blinded by the heavy rhetoric of the politics of race and human rights, the really decisive politics of reason and of long-term survival have been ignored in the formulation of the policies of the Western alliance towards Southern Africa,' General Webster said.

SWA issues; church views vary

ARGUS 22/2/78

221

By LESTER VENTER of The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The big three churches in South West Africa/Namibia for long associated with Swapo in principles and aims, have recently begun to define points of view of their own. In some cases these have put ideological distance between the churches and Swapo.

The churches are the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Evangelical Lutheran. Together they wield considerable influence over two-thirds of SWA/Namibia's largely Christian population.

The leaders of these three churches have, in recent statements and interviews, made clear their points of view on the nature of elections in the territory, and the use of violence in the liberation struggle, and some have put out a significant warning on the encroachment of Marxism.

The new attitudes that have emerged have often been incompatible with those of Swapo.

Three leaders of the Lutheran Church have defined its stand on Marxism in the course of the search for independence:

They are Bishop Leonard Auala, leader of the Owambo Kavango Evangelical Lutheran Church, Dr Lucas de Vries, president, and the Very Rev P S Akufenstein, dean.

They warned their 'brothers' who were accepting help from Marxist countries that they were plunging the territory into another form of dependence.

Their warning came at the time when Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, has become a regular caller at communist capitals like Moscow and Havana.

The leaders also warned of the 'danger' of the encroachment of Marxism in their congregations and pledged support for the search for a peaceful solu-

tion. This has been interpreted as opening the way for communication between the Church and conservative forces such as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

The leaders say their churches are not involved in politics at the party level. But, in the course of their work, there is on-going contact between Swapo and church personalities.

Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's vice chairman and leader inside SWA/Namibia, is the director of the Institute for Social Advancement, which operates under the aegis of the Lutheran Church.

Swapo's national treasurer, Mr Tauno Hatukulipi, is the director of the Christian Centre, an ecumenical organisation comprising the three churches.

There are differences in the churches' views on the use of violence in the independence struggle.

The Rev Ed Morrow, Vicar General of the Anglican Church, said: 'None of the ideals of an open democratic society can be achieved by violence. But a war of liberation is justified if people are left with no other choice.'

Mr Morrow said he believed the people of SWA/Namibia found themselves in a situation where they had no other choice.

Bishop Rudolf Koppmann, head of the Roman Catholic Church in the northern half of the territory, said violence was 'the everlasting possibility.'

He did not believe SWA/Namibia was yet in the position where this final resort was needed.

'But one could imagine that in the opinion of the Swapo freedom fighters, they are in this position,' he said.

Bishop Leonard Auala, leader of the Lutheran Church in the strife-stricken north of the territory, said: 'As a churchman I cannot give a green light to violence, either by Swapo or by the Government.'

Bishop Auala also said if an internal settlement was pursued and elections were held under South African supervision without Swapo's participation, his church would not back up a Swapo call to people to boycott the elections.

Bishop Koppmann said that while his church would not favour such an election, it would not encourage people to boycott it.

Mr Morrow said his church would without any question at all advise people to boycott such an election.

HULP VIR SWAPO SKOK ANGLIKAANSE LERAAR

Van Ons Kantoor

LONDEN

DIE betrokkenheid van blanke kerkleiers van Suider-Afrika in revolusionêre bewegings verontrus eerw. David Samuel van die Anglikaanse Kerk, wat onlangs Suid-Afrika, Rhodesie en Suidwes besoek het.

Hy spreek sy besorgdheid uit in 'n verslag in English Churchman, 'n onafhanklike Anglikaanse tydskrif in Brittanje.

Eerw. Samuel sê hy het veral in Suidwes bewus geword van die verontrustende rol van kerkleiers. Die Ekumeniese Christelike Sentrum in Windhoek en verskeie kerkleiers identifiseer hulle openlik met Swapo, die terroristiese organisasie wat verantwoordelik is vir die wreedhede wat aan die Angolese grens gepleeg word en wat met Kommunistiese steun uit daardie land opereer.

SKOK

Dit is bekend, skryf eerw. Samuel, dat die Wêreldraad van Kerke al 'n paar jaar geldelike steun aan Terroriste-organisasies in Suider-Afrika gee. Nietemin is dit steeds 'n skok om kerkleiers te ontmoet wat verbind is tot sulke perverse denke en dade.

In Suidwes en Rhodesie word moorde en ontvoerings uitgevoer in die naam van vryheid, maar dit is moeilik om te sien hoe sulke dade uiteindelik tot bevryding sal lei, want die selfaangestelde bevryders toon min eerbied vir of meegevoel met die swartmense.

ONDERMYNING

Eerw. Samuel sê in Suid-Afrika is daar vryheid om die evangelie te verkondig. Die verbod op die Christelike Instituut beteken nie dat die Regering besig is om op die kerk toe te slaan nie. Die optrede is teen geestelikes wat van politiek hul belangrikste bedryf maak — veral die politiek van ondermyning.

Van owerheidswee is alle aanmoediging vir diegene wat hulle met die ware evangelie besig hou.

Hy het verskeie uitgawes van die verbode koerant The World te sien gekry, en hy meen daar is gronde vir die Regeringsiening dat die koerant verhoudinge tussen swart en wit benadeel het.

Border deaths

22/2/78

221

Two more SA casualties

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Two more South Africans have died as the result of Sunday's clash on the SWA/Namibia border and follow-up operations.

Girl's vigil at the deathbed

A Johannesburg schoolgirl sat at the deathbed of her soldier fiance in Pretoria today, nine months after they became engaged.

They exchanged their last words on Monday when 18-year-old Andie Bosch was flown in to the military hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte with five bullets in his stomach and two in his upper legs and groin.

About an hour afterwards he fell unconscious. He did not regain consciousness until his death at about 6.30 today.

His fiancee, Gabriella Susanna, a Standard 9 schoolgirl, and his family in Kensington, Johannesburg, had not seen Andre since last June when he became engaged while on a seven-day pass.

EASTER

Andre's father, Mr H. J. Bosch, said the only other time his son had been back home since his national service in January 1977 was at last year's Easter weekend.

He said Andre was shot on the border on Sunday. "He was fully conscious when we saw him briefly on Monday evening and told me he was fine," the father said. "Gabriella was with him until he died this morning."

Sapa adds that the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, in an earlier statement, appealed earnestly to the Angolan Government not to place their military bases in the southern part of Angola at the disposal of terrorists.

"Actions by terrorists already necessitated the execution of a hot pursuit operation last week on the Angolan side of the border," said the statement.

Appeal

"In addition, the governments of Owambo and Kavango have urgently appealed to the South African Army to pursue the terrorists to their so-called nests in Angola.

"It is also known that the terrorists have in the past by their activities endeavoured to cause confrontation between South African and Angolan soldiers on both sides of the border."

Lieutenant P. G. Castle (23) of Oranjemund in SWA/Namibia, was killed when South African troops clashed with a group of fleeing men on the Owambo side of the border, Defence Headquarters announced.

Seven insurgents were killed in the incident — a follow-up operation.

Rifleman A. Bosch (18) of 258 Highlands Road, Kensington, Johannesburg, died this morning in 1 Military Hospital, Voortrekkerhoogte as a result of wounds received on Sunday when seven guerrillas were killed.

"In a mop-up operation after Sunday's incident the bodies of three more terrorists who had been killed during their headlong flight towards the border were found," said the Defence Force.

Hit and run

A statement said: "After this (Sunday's) hit-and-run attack in which two South African soldiers were killed, a follow-up operation was immediately undertaken on the Owambo side of the border.

"During this operation contact was made on more than one occasion with the terrorists who fled towards the border in a densely bushed area.

"Apart from seven terrorists killed, a South African soldier, Lieutenant P. J. Castle (23) also died.

SWA: new bid for solution

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — "Other alternatives" for a solution to the independence problem of SWA/Namibia will be the main object of talks in Windhoek today between the Foreign Minister, Mr R F (Pik) Botha, and the Administrator-General

Mr Justice M T Steyn

Mr Botha, who arrived yesterday with the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, said he would give his opinion on "other alternatives" and then learn what Mr Justice Steyn thought about them.

"There is still and was always hope for an internationally acceptable settlement and it will depend on the extent to which recognition is given to the reasonableness of the solution which is offered by South Africa based on a broad consensus of the leaders of this territory," Mr Botha said.

BRIEFING

He would hold talks with Mr Justice Steyn and senior officials of the South African Government serving in SWA/Namibia to brief them on last week's talks in New York and to learn from the Administrator-General "how he sees matters in the territory at this stage."

It would be up to Mr Justice Steyn to speak to the business, farming, political and other leaders in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha said one of the problems with the proximity talks was the Western contact group had not liaised closely enough with political parties in SWA/Namibia.

There was a "certain amount of misunderstanding" on the part of the Western powers who did not seem to realise it was not South Africa that took the decisions in SWA/Namibia.

The South African Government only conveyed SWA/Namibia's decisions and tried to interpret and give advice on the possibilities open to the territory.

● The black and brown communities are to boycott centenary celebrations in Walvis Bay next month as a protest against apartheid.

● Big issues still not solved — Page 21.

Star 24/2/78 (221)

Mission pupils on run with Swapo



Allen Pizzey,
The Star's Africa
News Service

ODIBO — As many as 240 pupils are missing from St Mary's Anglican mission at Odibo after a group of between 50 and 80 Swapo terrorists visited it on Tuesday night. But mission spokesmen deny that the students were abducted or forced to leave.

At the same time the Rev Ed Morrow, Anglican Vicar-General for SWA/Namibia, who arrived at the mission on Wednesday afternoon from Windhoek, said he would not let police question students unduly unless they produced an order from the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn

SCHOOL RECORDS

School records were not complete and the exact number of missing students could not be ascertained. But only about 60 of the 300 students normally at the mission appeared to be left.

Mr Morrow estimated that more than 100

and said they wanted to leave for Angola.

Apparently the terrorists went in and said they would take whoever wanted to go.

They are believed to have knocked at the door of primary school principal Mr Andrew Nambili and presented their compliments before leaving the mission.

The students who left took bundles of belongings with them.

St Mary's used to have a 50-bed hospital which catered for up to 100,000 people in the area, but it was closed by the Government in 1974.

The area around St Mary's, only 3 km from the Oshikango border post with Angola, is a hot security area.

There have been a number of incidents in the vicinity, including a landmine blast at the

STAR

24/2/78

221

11 to 20 had crossed into Angola

South African Army intelligence estimated 119 had crossed the 1 000 m "No-go" strip along the Angola border about 200 m from the mission centre

The rest of the missing children were probably hiding in the thick bush or many kraals surrounding the cluster of white-washed mission buildings.

Mr Morrow said some students outside the fence surrounding the mission complex saw the terrorists

As we stood in the baking sun in the yard the hollow thump of mortars or artillery could be heard sporadically but frequently in the distance

Neither the students nor the troops leaning on their R-1 assault rifles paid any attention to the gunfire

"It can go on for hours on end sometimes," Mr Morrow said

Asked why he thought the students might have left for Angola Mr Morrow said "It seems most of them were terrified of the local headman's body-guard, whom I have seen drunk and firing off automatic weapons and beating people. They are undisciplined and dangerous"

DRUNKENNESS

About six members of the Owambo Home Guard, founded two years ago, are assigned to guard each senior headman from intimidation by SWAPO

Asked if Swapo might have recruited or politicised the students earlier, Mr Morrow said "They (Swapo) may have been here in the past but this is the first time I have definitely heard of it"

Security forces said there was considerable Swapo traffic in the area round the mission

Whatever the reasons for the missing students, those behind are not likely to say much about it. As soldiers or anyone else approaches they melt away

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA/Namibia, Brigadier Victor Vorster, said today a total of 206 pupils were now known to be missing from the mission school reports Sapa

It was not known yet how many of the pupils might have returned home, he said

The police investigation into the alleged abduction continued to establish how many or the pupils had crossed the border.

Swapo have denied the pupils had been abducted.

20/2/78 Star 221

Turnhalle mission returns

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leaders returned to Windhoek last night from hush-hush talks outside South West Africa/Namibia with representatives of African and European governments

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the talks concerned "recognition of the DTA as a party and as a future government"

The contacts had become necessary because it seemed that the Western initiative to secure an internationally acceptable solution for the territory was headed for failure

"It seems to us that we must write off the possibility of recognition arising from the Western initiative," said Mr Mudge

He declined to identify the countries with which the DTA mission had made contact or even to say where the talks had taken place

"The contacts are obviously of a delicate nature," he said "It would be a mistake to say too much at this stage"

Mr Mudge said it had become clear to DTA leaders in the course of their talks that a polarisation had developed, particularly in Africa itself, against communist influence in Africa

The talks were "just a beginning, with which we are satisfied" Progress had been made The contacts would be further pursued

The DTA mission was away for a week

With Mr Mudge were Chief Clemens Kapuno, president of the DTA, Pastor Cornelius Njoba the vice-president, M Jannetundu Kozonguila, the director of organisation, and the Rev Peter Kalangula, the Owambo Minister of Works

240 are missing from SWA mission

ARGUS
24/2/78
221

The Argus Africa News Service

ODIBO (SWA) — As many as 240 children are missing from St Mary's Anglican mission here after a group of between 50 and 80 Swapo terrorists visited it on Tuesday night. But mission spokesmen deny that the students were abducted or forced to leave.

A stony silence and blank stares greeted police, army and Press men here yesterday.

The Rev. Ed Morrow, Anglican Vicar-General for SWA, who arrived at the mission on Wednesday afternoon from Windhoek said he would not let police question students unduly unless they produced an order from the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

School records were not complete and the exact number of missing students could not be ascertained. Only about 60 of the 300 students at the mission appeared to be left, however.

Into Angola

Mr Morrow estimated that more than 100 students ranging in age from 11 to 20 years had crossed into Angola.

South African Army intelligence estimates 119 students and one teacher, Mr Ephran Nalokalako, had crossed the 1,000-m wide 'no-go' strip along the Angola border about 200 metres from the mission centre.

Some students, outside the fence surrounding the complex, are reported to have seen the terrorists and said they and some other mission students wanted to leave for Angola.

The terrorists then allegedly entered the compound and announced they would take whoever wanted to go.

They also allegedly knocked on the front door of the principal of the

primary school, Mr Andrew Nambili. When Mr Nambili answered his door they allegedly identified themselves as terrorists, presented their 'compliments' and left.

AID FOR SWAPO

The Argus Correspondent in Amsterdam reports that Mr Luis de Almeida, Angola's new Ambassador to Holland, said here yesterday that it was not Angola's task to 'liberate' South West Africa but his country would give Swapo political and material support.

Mr de Almeida parried questions about the group of children missing from a SWA mission school.

23/2/15 WJ (221)

Botha bombshell on sanctions and SWA

CAPE TOWN — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, dropped two bombshells in Parliament yesterday — expect international sanctions; don't expect an internationally acceptable settlement in South West Africa.

In a heated reply to an Opposition motion in the House of Assembly calling on the Government to end policies and activities which played into the hands of South Africa's enemies, Mr Botha said.

"I tell you as I am standing here today it is not at all certain — indeed it looks to me unlikely — that an internationally acceptable solution will be reached. I say it here in all honesty."

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, listened closely as Mr Botha told the House that difficult times lay ahead. He added: "I want to say here today that we may get possible sanctions — that pressure on us will increase, and that an escalation of violence may come in Southern Africa."

But Mr Botha said things would get better after they got worse.

"Eventually, after all these tremendous problems and difficulties, I foresee a beautiful future for us in which, through our technical knowledge and economic

strength, we will together form a bastion against Russian aggression"

The various races in South Africa did not hate each other. There was a tremendous fund of goodwill between all peoples which was seldom stressed.

Mr Botha emphasised that the South African Government would still "lean over backwards" to achieve a settlement in South West Africa. "But we cannot allow the territory to fall into the hands of a Marxist tyranny," he said.

The people of the territory had asked South African troops to remain there, "but South Africa was being asked to reduce its troops to a level which military experts said was lower than that needed to guarantee the safety of the people."

Mr Botha said he would not be drawn by Mr Japie Basson, Opposition spokesman for foreign affairs who introduced the motion, into a detailed debate on South West Africa. He explained that

any discussion of the subject would not be in the interests of the people of the territory.

Mr Botha said South Africa was agreeable to elections on the basis of one-man, one-vote in South West Africa and removal of discrimination on the grounds of colour.

But in the inner circle of the Carter Administration, the thinking was "more or less that there is actually no place for a white government in Africa. They are therefore afraid to be associated with any form of white government."

Introducing the Opposition motion, Mr Basson had said the Government should not delay in giving an "honest account" of the stumbling blocks which still prevented South West Africa from achieving an internationally recognised independence.

The Opposition agreed largely with the Government's view of Swapo as a Marxist-inspired movement.

"Swapo and its army have become Moscow bound. If they opt for a peaceful settlement they will not only lose their Soviet support, but the leader who opts for peace might very well find himself displaced by another who is prepared to carry on with the war," Mr Basson said. — PC

POW IN HIDEAWAY

LUSAKA.—The South African soldier, Johan van der Mescht, captured by Swapo, will not be released until the South West African dispute has been resolved, says Swapo.

The Swapo vice-president, Mr. Isheek Muyongo said here today. The question of his release is out but what is important is to solve the Namibian (SWA) independence issue and only then will the capture of each others guerrillas or soldiers be a thing of the past. He added that Van der Mescht is in good

We won't hand him over—Swapo

hands, and there was no cause for the South African Government to panic about his plight.

ANGOLA

Mr. Muyongo declined to say where Van der Mescht was but a Swapo source said he's being held in Angola.

Van der Mescht, a sapper, has been missing since last Sunday night when his unit was involved in a clash with terrorists.

The chief of the Defence Force in SWA, Major-General J. J. Geldenhuys, said it was possible that Van der Mescht had been abducted by Swapo and taken into Angola. He said the South African Department of Foreign Affairs had been asked to make contact with the Angolan Government.

UPSET

In Johannesburg, Mr. Wilfred Ford, Van der Mescht's father-in-law, said today that he would not allow daily newspaper reporters to see his 17-year-old daughter Cheryl, because she's still too upset.

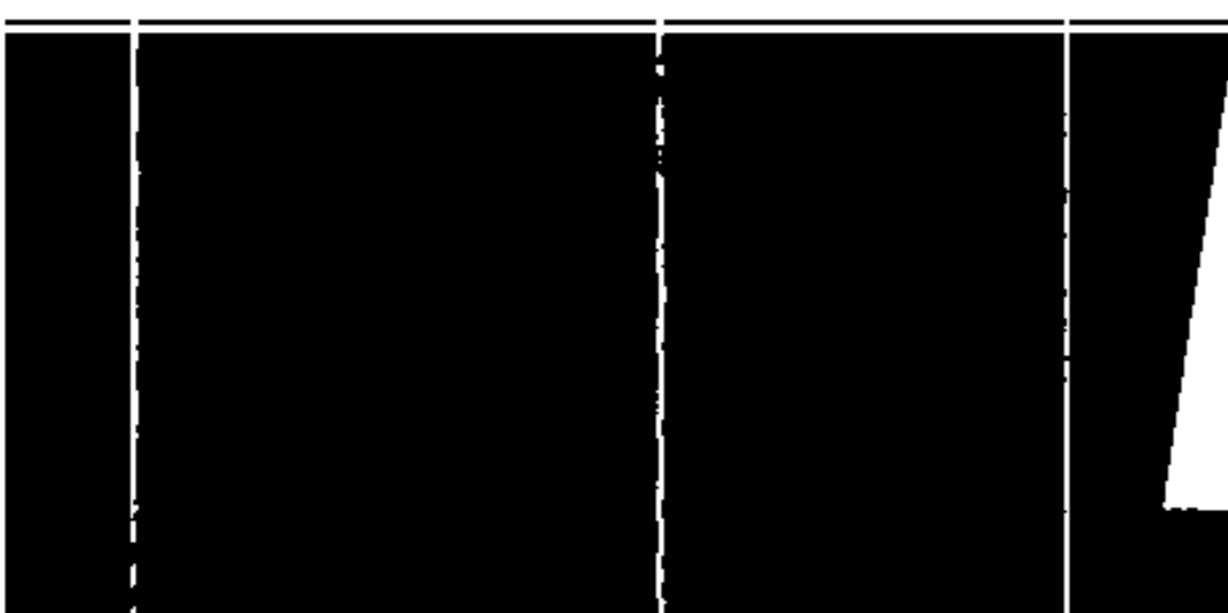
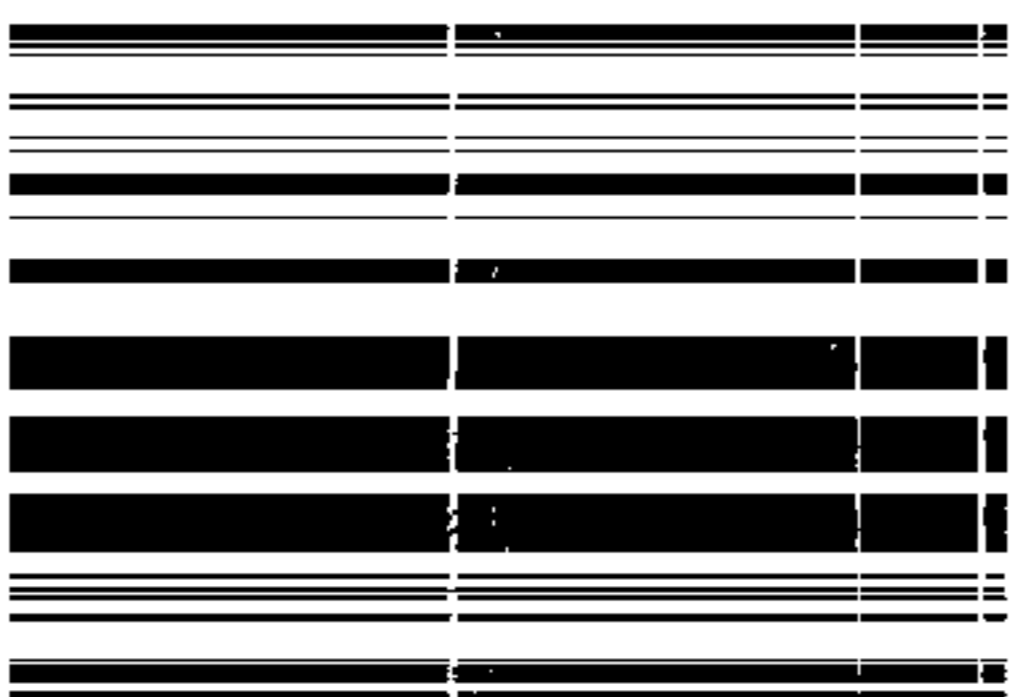
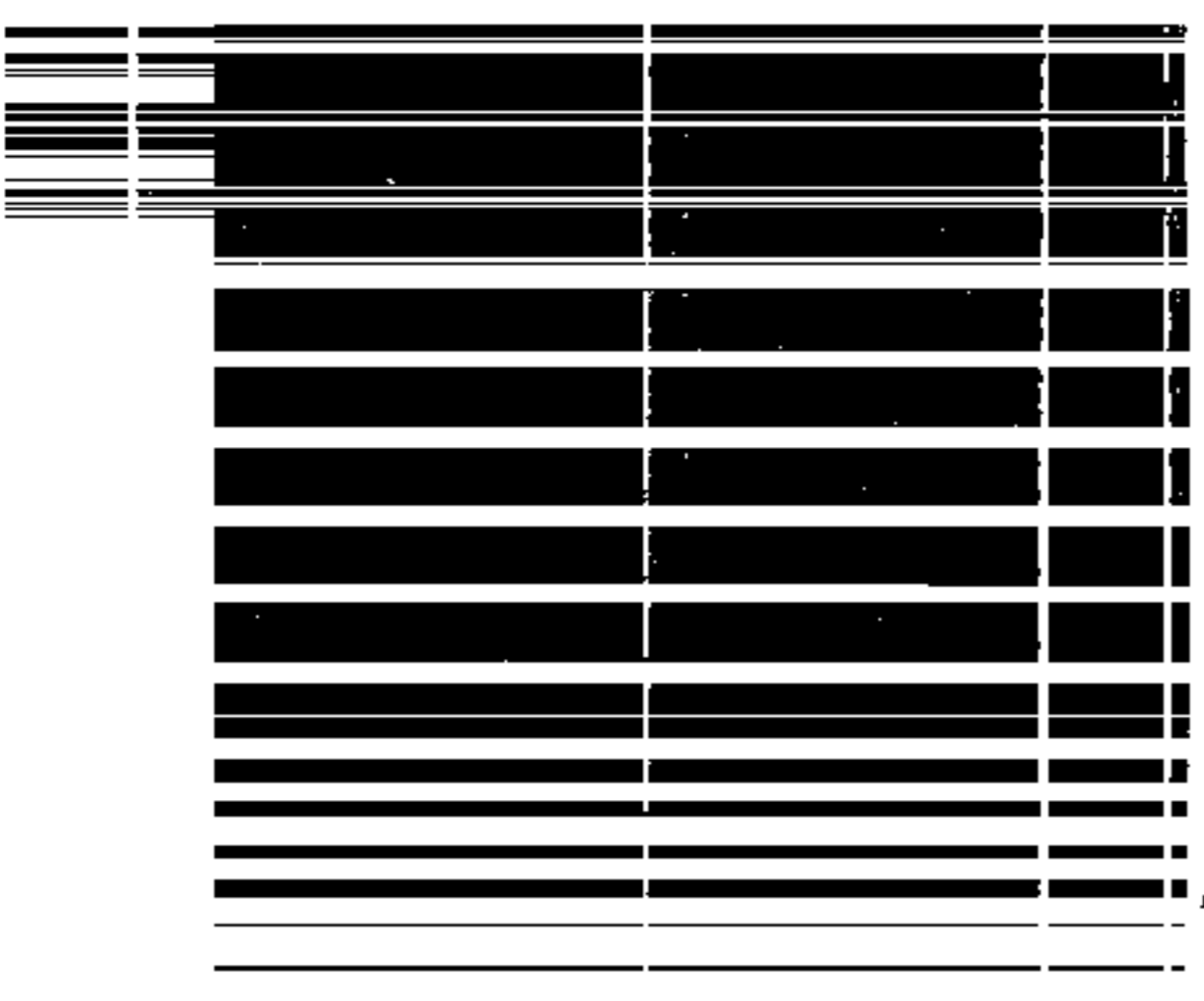
● A Defence Force spokesman this afternoon declined to comment on the Swapo claim that it had captured Sapper van der Mescht. "We have not been officially informed that they have got him," he said. The Argus Africa News Service, The Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

Saturday February 25 1978 (221)



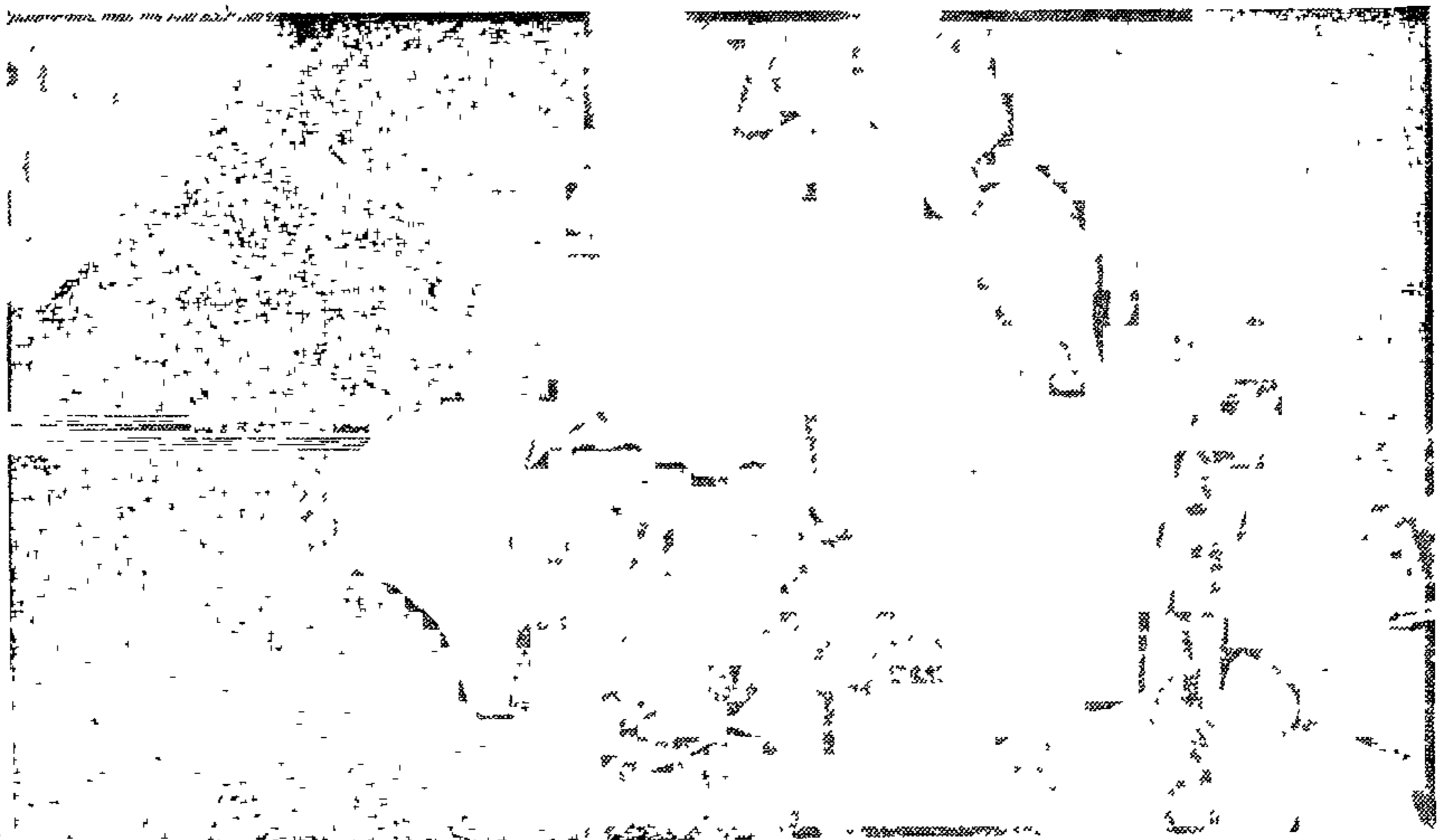
MR SAM NUJOMA

Nujoma may yield more





Rescue workers bring an injured miner to the surface shortly after 2 am today



A seriously injured miner is attended to after being brought to the surface at the Doornfontein Gold Mine early today (Pictures Alf Chapman.)

25/2/78

221

The Star Bureau

Brussels

Swapo may be prepared to consider further concessions in the SWA/Namibia independence talks, the organisation's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in Brussels yesterday.

The Swapo leader is in Brussels to brief Belgian Government leaders on the talks and to meet EEC officials.

Mr Nujoma said the main stumbling block in negotiations with what he called the "Gang of Five" Western states was the departure from New York of South African representatives.

He said: "Swapo has already agreed to let 1,500 South African troops stay in Namibia temporarily under certain conditions as a face-saving device for Vorster."

"Swapo is ready for further negotiations. We will keep the 100,000 because diplomatic and political considerations are the liberation struggle."

"But concessions must not be taken as a sign of weakness on the part of people fighting for their freedom."

Walvis Bay

Mr Nujoma said there would be no concessions on Walvis Bay. He rejected South Africa's claim to the enclave.

British-ruled Cape Province, on historical grounds. I am sure Vorster would object."

"So he cannot try to annex Walvis Bay. As far as Swapo is concerned it has become part and parcel of Namibia."

Mr Nujoma denied that youths had been abducted. "South Africa is using the word abduction to hide its embarrassment at people leaving to join us. Thousands have left."

The question of abduction is out. In any case where was the SADF when this so-called abduction took place."

Ruacana

On the Ruacana hydro-electric project Mr Nujoma said "It was built with the blood and sweat of Namibian people with Namibian resources and will remain with the rightful owners."

"We can sell to Zambia or Zaire — certainly not to South Africa until that country's own independence."

Was Mozambique not trading with South Africa? "Maybe. But it was never oppressed by the fascists in Pretoria. You cannot expect us to have any links with the fascists."

Did Swapo envisage contact with South African black leaders such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi? "We don't even know him."

Would Swapo nationalise operations of the Anglo-American Corporation? "That is not our preoccupation now."

Would Russian or Cuban troops be invited to SWA/Namibia? "We have enough soldiers at our disposal — we don't need any foreign troops."

Mr Nujoma seemed upset by questions on the sudden transfer of publicity secretary Peter Kajavi from London to Lusaka and would not disclose why this had happened.

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK, — It was a bloody week in Ovamboland. Soldiers, civilians and Swapo terrorists died in landmine blasts and lashes, a South African soldier disappeared — and so did more than 200 children.

DEATH 221 200 children set SWA border riddle

AND DISAPPEARANCE

In the follow-up, South African forces killed another 10 terrorists and wounded others. Two more soldiers were killed and a third died later of wounds.

CHILDREN VANISH

Defence Force headquarters in Windhoek announced later in the week that 22-year-old Sapper G J van der Mescht was missing.

Then on Tuesday night between 50 and 80 armed Swapo men, some in uniforms and others wearing civilian dress, arrived at St Mary's Anglican Mission.

When they left 240 children and a teacher were missing.

More than 100 were thought to have gone with the terrorists, either voluntarily or under duress, through a hole in the security fence 200

metres from the mission. By the end of the week some children had trickled back to the whitewashed mission complex from hideaways in the bush.

But there was no word of the rest, whose ages range from 11 to 20.

BLANK LOOKS

Students and staff at the mission, about three kilometres east of the Oshikango border post,

were silent in the presence of troops and police who came to investigate.

The Rev Ed Morrow, Anglican Vicar-General of South West Africa, was at the mission the day after the students disappeared.

He said he would not allow the police to ask the children and staff more than routine questions.

If they wanted to 'interrogate' students and staff he wanted a notice in writing from the Administrator - General, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

A police sergeant said he did not want to 'interrogate' anyone.

Police and army intelligence men got little more than blank looks, turned backs and an almost un-

iversal silence from the schoolchildren, anyway.

St Mary's and the surrounding area is known as 'Vrof Kolle' (Rotten Patch) by the army.

Few children wave at the troops as they ride past. Adults either stare woodenly or do not even bother to look up.

Farther south the people in Ovamboland are more openly friendly.

THE Rev Ed Morrow, Anglican Vicar-General—would not allow police to ask more than routine questions.

Over licensing rights is expected to be resolved in Johannesburg later this month

In the case of Bophuthatswana the green light for planning the homeland's independent colour service — initially to be transmitted in English or — is expected at any moment from Chief Minister Lucas Mangope

And for about 1 000 000 viewers in South Africa this year — a sudden windfall — the chance to watch high class imported programmes on an open position channel No 2

I understand the Bophuthatswana Government is anxious to have its national service beamed directly to Pieteria Jonathan and West Rand and eventually to the Western Transvaal and Free State

To be able to reach its citizens who live and work within the homeland's boundaries that are scattered geographically, throughout the Transvaal and Free State

A second TV channel for S.A. is on the way

To attract regional and national advertising from 'White' South Africa — at about half the rate charged by SABC-TV

The creation of the new TV station — and the plans to beam transmissions to South Africa — are likely to create a series of interesting precedents

While, on the one hand, Bophuthatswana is an independent and sovereign State, it will still be obliged to obtain channel and frequency allocations from SABC-TV to transmit across its borders

Thus according to some observers, could lead to a battle royal, in which case the dispute may involve the International Frequency Regulation Board

I established this week that

The Bophuthatswana Government has appointed a Cabinet sub-committee to study the introduction of a TV service

At least three Johannesburg-based television companies are competing for the franchise

All three have submitted proposals to the committee covering the entire spectrum of setting up the service, training personnel obtaining programme material and attracting advertising

One of these companies I understand, is the top TV management group, Executive Television Services (ETS)

The managing director of ETS Mr Bill Norris set up Swaziland's R1-million month-old TV service after working 20 hours a day with a staff of 23 to meet the "switch-on" deadline on February 1

Transmissions will be broadcast from either Garankulu or Mmbatho — at an ultimate target of 500 000 sets within the homeland itself

Initially, the service will be transmitted in English then in English and Tswana

In the case of the new service for South West Africa moves to establish an independent service started some months ago But an application by the South West Africa Namibia TV Corporation was turned

down by South Africa's Postmaster-General and SABC-TV

The did so on the grounds that the South West Africa Department of Posts and Telegraphs the licensing authority still fell under the jurisdiction of South Africa

The licence was also refused on the grounds that SABC intended to conduct tests to see if it could expand its FM radio and TV networks to the territory

But now the South West Department of Posts and Telegraphs is to fall within the ambit of the Administrator-General and it is believed that Mr Justice Stern intends to negotiate with SABC on behalf of the Namibia TV Broadcasting Corporation to obtain rights

to launch an independent service

The spokesman for the corporation Dr Knoetze told me yesterday

We are not prepared to accept the decision of the Postmaster-General that we have no right to start our own service

We are going ahead with the Administrator-General who will negotiate new terms on our behalf on March 7

Were going to be independent by December 31 — and we want our TV station on the air by July

Dr Knoetze who lives at Tsuneb said the new service would act as a tremendous stimulus for the territory's sagging economy

The service would also help South West to promote exports

It will help us to bargain with the United Kingdom and other European countries to sell our red meat

He emphasised the corporation had appointed a multiracial board

South West and B'swana plan their own television services

THIS A

SECOND

TV CHANNEL

Pr
ry

INSIDE
Runaway straight
phones home

Amazing
words of
Dr Percy
Yutar

Sunday Exp. 24/21

221

Rand will be able to 'eavesdrop'

By KITT KATZIN

TWO new independent television stations are to be established in South Africa at a cost of R6-million.

Both will be commercial and both will compete one directly, the other indirectly — with Auckland Park TV.

●The first is a proposed R5-million service for newly-independent BophuthaTswana, expected to transmit its programmes to Pretoria, Johannesburg and the Reef, thus creating a second channel for SA viewers.

Protectors of Shakespeare
"Jason King"
The BophuthaTswana service will also include 15 length movies, international newscasts and high documentaries.

●The second TV service — for South West Africa (Namibia) — is to be transmitted in five languages and will be on the air by July.

The Namibia TV Corporation has rejected SABC moves to expand its radio and TV network in South West Africa, which is expected to become independent before the end of the year.

The R1-million venture is being undertaken by the South West Africa/Namibia Television Corporation (PTY) Ltd, which has already raised the capital in full. High-quality imported programmes, which South African viewers can expect to watch on BophuthaTswana TV, that is, Channel Two — will be similar to the ones currently scheduled for Swaziland's new TV service.

It is insisting instead introducing its own service in English, Afrikaans, German, Vambo and Hebraic, free of the SABC and South African Government. "We are determined to do it alone and help South West Africa's independence in our own way," a spokesman for the corporation, Dr. Gert Knoetze, told the Sunday press.

Examples: "The Explorers" The... A dispute with the SABC... Turn to Page 2

221 Times 26/02/78

Pretoria may spill the beans on SWA

U.S. publicist flies to 'sell' Turnhale

By Richard Walker
NEW YORK

MANHATTAN publicist Jack Summers flies to Windhoek this week to complete details of an international energetic, super-confident Mr. Summers showed

he indicated. But he emphasised. The big drive is on and he will mastermind it — "there's nobody else but me", he assured me.

Mr Summers plans to deliver his grand claim on behalf of the Government of South Africa.



Mr McHENRY "Not only Swapo"

SOUTH Africa may publish the full record of its negotiations on South West Africa if the settlement talks finally break down.

Informed sources said yesterday that this dramatic step could be a final effort to prove to the world how reasonable South Africa had been throughout the negotiations with the five Western powers.

Publication of the full record could embarrass the West and make it extremely difficult for it to support any attempt to apply UN sanctions.

Last-ditch bid to win world sympathy

if talks fail

an foe theid
ev Alan Web-
he Church of
st outspoken
theid, was in-
rday as the
St Paul's Ca-
Leaders of



Stop HAIR L from inside!

message praising him for his "steadfastness and dignity".
Nationalist sources inside Rhodesia said the proposal that Sir Humphrey be made chairman of the proposed executive council in the two-tier transitional government was strongly opposed by Mr Smith.
The Rhodesian Prime



SIR HUMPHREY Symbol of legality

ny Rider
BURY
black leaders
try settlement
ie last Govern-
ern Rhodesia,
ey Gibbs, to
nsitional gov-
symbol of the
mpending re-
t four years
Smith and his
ront Govern-
ed UDI, Sir
ayed at his
nment House,

Gibbs must ad Rhode

Hayward runs into a bit of cash

Sunday Times Reporter

WALLY Hayward, the famous Springbok runner, has won R2 000 in the Sunday Times National Charity Fund Crossword competition. There was no correct entry for Contest No 4, and the prize now stands at R17 000.

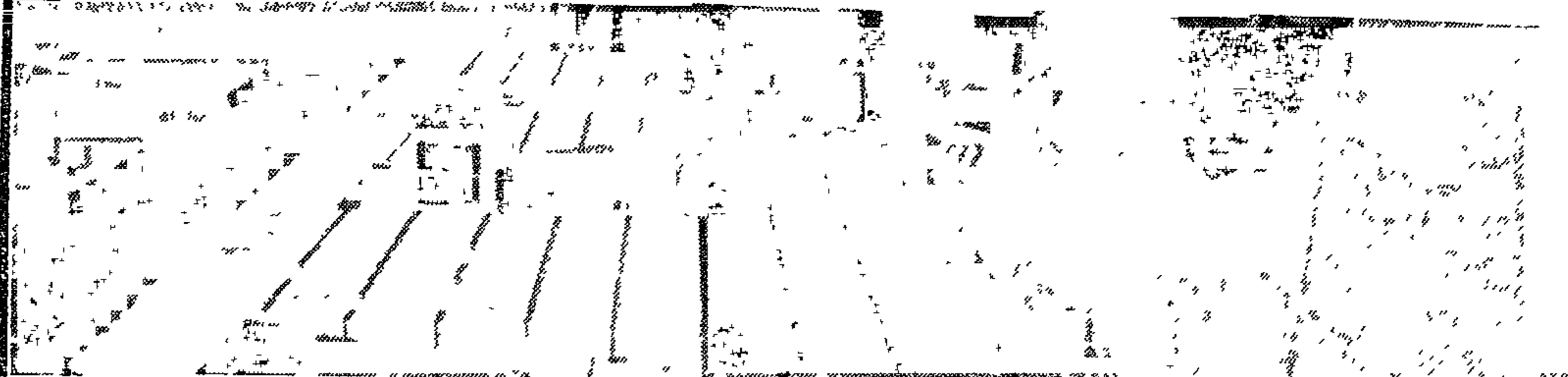
Mr Hayward sent in the nearest correct entry. "Wonderful," he said. "To be quite honest, I am in dire need."

Calling himself "a young 70", he has spent the six years since his retirement doing odd jobs

s readers
'000 in the
ill details
9 of this

TO NO 4

Sighs; 4; appear; 7; end; 10; more; 16; Lays; 18; JWN: 1; Glazed; 3; 5, Exon; angle; 12; talks; 14; id.



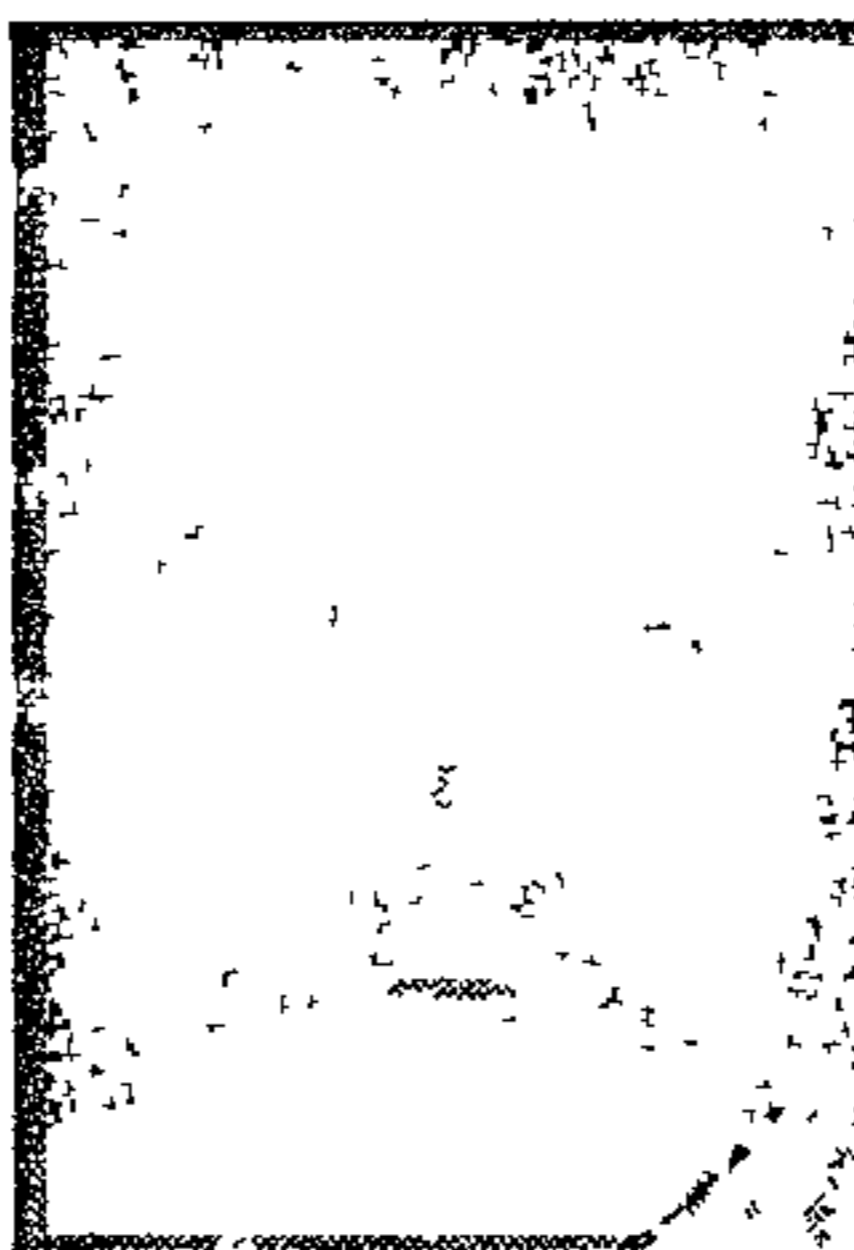
Pretoria may spill the beans on SWA

U.S. publicist flies to 'sell' Turnhalle

By Richard Walker
NEW YORK

MANHATTAN publicist Jack Summers flies to Windhoek this week to complete details of an international drive to promote the Turnhalle Alliance as the government of independent South West Africa. "No, no, it's no big deal," he said of Chief Clemens Kapuuo's protest that he was operating without authority. "Chief Kapuuo called me on that and I'm going over there to have the formal meeting. "Then we've got to go to work." Mr Summers already has a representative in Windhoek. He said there was no significance in Chief Kapuuo's reaction, except that "we jumped the gun." Chief Kapuuo's concern over possibly negative reaction from some other members of the alliance could have been another factor,

he indicated. But he emphasised: The big drive is on and he will mastermind it — "there's nobody else but me", he assured me. Energetic, super-confident Mr Summers showed absolutely no surprise at Mr Pik Botha's warning to Parliament, that an internationally-acceptable settlement for the territory was unlikely. "The internal solution was the solution anyway," he said "They were never going to accept it (the Western-backed, UN-approved formula) because it's so untenable." Western negotiators here pondered Mr Botha's statement on Friday, but decided to say nothing. Swapo took it calmly "It proves what we have been saying all along — that South Africa has never been serious about these negotiations," its UN representative, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, told me.



Mr McHENRY "Not only Swapo"

Mr Summers plans to deliver his grand slam on behalf of the alliance next month — using various capitals as launch-pads. Financing will come from within the territory, he says. "Swapo's finished, as I said all along" he concluded "All that has to be done now is to tell the world"

SOUTH Africa may publish the full record of its negotiations on South West Africa if the settlement talks finally break down.

Informed sources said yesterday that this dramatic step could be a final effort to prove to the world how reasonable South Africa had been throughout the negotiations with the five Western powers.

Publication of the full record could embarrass the West and make it extremely difficult for it to support any attempt to apply UN sanctions.

The record would prove, among other things, how the West had changed its attitude on the presence of South African troops in the territory and consistently upped its demands on South Africa during the year-long series of talks.

Meanwhile, diplomatic observers believe that South

Last-ditch bid to win world sympathy if talks fail

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

Africa has gained at best another two weeks of negotiating time after the visit to South West Africa by the Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, this week.

Since the break-up of the top-level talks in New York this month, there have been informal exchanges between South Africa and the five Western powers, and South Africa is understood to be awaiting a reply to its latest proposals.

It is believed that the Windhoek talks — in which South West African leaders, black and white, expressed their adamant opposition to certain key Western proposals — could strengthen

South Africa's hand in further negotiations.

This week's statement by the chief American negotiator, Mr Donald McHenry, that Swapo should not be seen as the only representative of the South West African people will make it difficult for the West to ignore the opinions of other black political organisations in the territory.

South West African sources said this week that leaders of these organisations — including Swapo and the Namibian National Front — had bitterly opposed Western proposals for

- A large UN task force to replace the South African troops
- The UN special representa-

S/Time

26/2/78

tative to have administrative rather than monitoring powers

The leaders also said they expected South Africa to guarantee the territory's security until independence — although they left the size of a military force necessary to achieve that to the South African Government.

In view of the growth of the terrorist war, some black leaders asked for the present South African troop strength to be raised.

The prospect of an internal settlement in Rhodesia has strengthened demands by SWA leaders for South Africa to set a date for elections in the territory and abandon efforts to reach an internationally-recognised settlement.

Nevertheless, it is understood that Mr Botha managed to gain a little more time to persist with negotiations, before announcing an election date.

South Africa, it is emphasised, must be seen to pursue the negotiations to the bitter end, if it is to deprive the West of any excuse to support UN sanctions when the talks finally break down.

Mr Botha's plea this week to SWA's white leaders to forget their differences is seen as a disguised attack on the territory's National Party leaders. The South African Government is irritated and alarmed by their continued resistance to one man, one vote.

South Africa, as Mr Botha made clear, had been committed to the one-man-one-vote principle in South West Africa for more than a year and was not going to backtrack.

The National Party's attitude could, it is believed, have dented the West's belief in Pretoria's integrity.

Mr Botha's "heal the rift" speech is seen by observers as a thinly-veiled warning to the party's Windhoek leaders to step into line.

Cape Times 27/2/78

221

Father will ask Swapo for contact with son

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Koos van der Mescht — father of the captured soldier Johan van der Mescht — will write to the leaders of Swapo asking them to allow him to have contact with his son

Mr Van der Mescht, 49, said yesterday he felt no hope of seeing his 22-year-old son again. Sapper Johan van der Mescht was captured by Swapo terrorists near the Angolan border last Sunday and taken into Angola.

"I'll be lucky if I see him again in 10 years. They won't give their prisoners back so easily. Johan will probably stay there for the rest of his life.

"That is why I want to ask the South African authorities today for advice on how to get in touch with the leaders of Swapo.

"In my letter I will urge Swapo to allow me to write to Johan and to allow him to write back. I must know that he is

alive. I also want the South African Army to arrange for him to get his salary there — he'll need it," Mr Van der Mescht said.

Mrs Cheryl van der Mescht wonders whether she will see her husband again. There had been so many conflicting reports on what was happening that she did not know what to believe any more, she said.

"Sometimes I look on the bright side and feel sure he will be back before the end of the year, other times I wonder if we will ever see Johan again," Mrs Van der Mescht said.

They did not talk about Johan possibly being killed or captured on the border before he left, she said. "He always used to joke that he would not even see a terrorist and let alone come to any harm."

Johan was a quiet man who would not do anything stupid. She did not think he would try to escape or do anything to antagonize his captors, Mrs Van der Mescht said.

EDITORIAL OPINION

27/2/78 (221) AD

South West stumbling blocks

In Parliament on Friday the Opposition's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Japie Basson, asked for an honest account from the Government of the stumbling blocks which still prevented South West Africa from achieving an internationally-recognised independence.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, in his reply, left the impression that the failure of the United States to support the initiative in South West Africa, backed by South Africa, to achieve independence on a one-man one-vote basis without racial discrimination was at least one of the stumbling blocks.

Referring to the Carter Administration, Mr Botha said: "They are afraid to be associated with any form of white government."

What he could have said, with greater accuracy, is that "They are afraid to be associated with the apartheid government of South Africa."

For surely this is the kernel of the problem and probably Mr Botha's dilemma — how to win sympathy for foreign policies of South Africa that are fair and reasonable while representing a government whose internal policies are rejected internationally as being unfair and unreasonable.

It seems that he has weighed these

odds and does not have much confidence in his chances of convincing even the Western world that South Africa's solution is the answer for South West Africa. Hence his warnings of increased violence and, possibly, sanctions against South Africa if it persists with its South West Africa plan.

It is a tragic state of affairs because obviously there is no gainsaying the fact that South Africa's proposals for South West African independence are fair and reasonable. Nor can it be denied that Swapo's determination to sabotage the plan and to persist with violence until it can seize power for itself in South West Africa is deplorable.

The United States and the West must acknowledge this secretly, yet dare not come out in open support of South Africa's solution because of the fear that the rest of Africa might interpret this as support also for this country's apartheid government.

If the rest of Africa was alienated in this way Russia might be able to exploit the situation to maximum advantage.

Perhaps Mr Botha foresees all this. Perhaps that is why he is so pessimistic. Perhaps in Parliament he was trying to get something across to his own government.

28/2/78 M (22)

West must reply to Nujoma — PM

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister has called on the West to reply to the statement by Swapo's leader that he is not interested in majority rule for South West Africa.

Mr Vorster said in an interview yesterday that Mr Sam Nujoma, to whom he has referred in the past as an "adventurer" had confirmed South Africa's suspicions and its accusations against the organisation.

He was reacting to a television statement by the Swapo president who was a central figure in the recent New York "proximity" talks on the future independence of the territory.

Mr Nujoma's statement is likely to embarrass the Western powers who have insisted that there can be no internationally acceptable independence agreement without Swapo participation in elections.

It comes shortly after Mr Don McHenry, Deputy United States Ambassador to the United Nations, and leading spokesman for the Western Big Five in the settlement talks, said that it might have been a mistake to recognise Swapo as the sole representative of the South West African people.

On television on Sunday night Mr Nujoma said: "The question of black majority rule is out. We are not fighting even for ma-

majority rule. We are fighting to seize power in Namibia for the benefit of the Namibian people.

"We are not revolutionaries, we are not counter-revolutionaries. You can talk to Kapuuo and Kerina and all those reactionaries about majority rule, but not to Swapo."

Mr Vorster's reaction to questions on the statement yesterday was short and sharp.

"He has let the cat out of the bag and he has now confirmed what we have always suspected and what we have accused Swapo of," Mr Vorster said.

"He has made it clear that he is not really interested in the welfare of the people but only in Swapo's revolutionary doctrines for the sake of power over the territory and its peoples.

"Now that Nujoma has spoken, the Western powers must obviously reply. Until such reply is received I am not prepared to comment further."

What effect Mr Nujoma's statement is likely to have on the settlement talks is unknown, but it

comes at a time when there is increasing speculation that the West is becoming disenchanted with Swapo.

There are reports too that certain African states are prepared to recognise that an internal solution without Swapo is possible.

The leader of the opposition in the British House of Lords, Lord Carrington, said here yesterday it was disheartening to hear Mr Nujoma's view. If Mr Nujoma meant what he said this would certainly affect his views of Swapo.

Last week Lord Carrington had talks with Swapo leaders in Lusaka.

"The impression they left was that they were quite prepared to have an election in South West Africa and that they would be prepared to accept the verdict of such an election, even if they lost," he said.

Lord Carrington met Mr Vorster and the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, yesterday morning. He hopes to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Botha, today and will go to Windhoek tomorrow for two days of discussions there. — DDC-SAPA.

62/28/278 Natal News

Vorster's challenge on Swapo grab plan

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Prime Minister Mr. John Vorster has called on the West to reply to the statement by Swapo leader Mr. Sam Nujoma, that he is not interested in majority rule for South West Africa.

over the territory and its peoples.

"Now that Nujoma has spoken the Western powers must obviously reply.

"Until such reply is received I am not prepared to comment further."

What effect Mr. Nujoma's statement is likely to have on the settlement talks is not known, but it comes at a time when there is increasing speculation that the West is becoming disenchanted with Swapo.

Not good

Mr. Japie Basson, the Opposition foreign affairs spokesman, said in a debate on his own private member's motion on international affairs last week that Swapo had not made a good impression during the "proximity" talks in New York.

There are reports too that certain African States are prepared to recognise that an internal solution without Swapo is possible.

• See Editorial Opinion and Page 10.

Mr. Vorster said in an interview yesterday that Mr. Nujoma, whom he has referred to in the past as an "adventurer," had confirmed South Africa's suspicions and its accusations against the organisation.

He was reacting to a television statement by the Swapo president, who was a central figure in the recent New York "proximity" talks on the future independence of the territory.

Mr. Nujoma's statement is likely to embarrass the Western powers who have insisted that there can be no internationally acceptable independence agreement without Swapo participation in elections.

Mistake

It comes shortly after Mr. Don McHenry, United States deputy Ambassador to the United Nations and leading spokesman for the Western "Big Five" in the settlement talks, said it might have been a mistake to

recognise Swapo as the sole representative of the people of South West Africa.

Mr. Nujoma said on television on Sunday night: "Well the question of Black majority rule is out. We are not fighting even for majority rule. We are fighting to seize power in Namibia for the benefit of the Namibian people.

Revolution

"We are revolutionaries not counter-revolutionaries. You can talk to Kapuuo and Kerina and all those reactionaries about majority rule, but not to Swapo."

Mr. Vorster's reaction to questions on the statement yesterday was short and sharp.

"He has let the cat out of the bag and has now confirmed what we have always suspected and what we have accused Swapo of," Mr. Vorster said.

"He has made it clear that he is not really interested in the welfare of the people but only in Swapo's revolutionary doctrines

PM calls for reply to Nujoma from West

Cape Times

28/2/78

221

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday called on the West to reply to the statement by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, that he is not interested in majority rule for South West Africa.

Mr Vorster said that Mr Nujoma, to whom he has referred in the past as an "adventurer", had confirmed South Africa's suspicions and its accusations against the organization.

He was reacting to a television statement by the Swapo president, who was a central figure in the recent New York "proximity" talks on the future independence of the territory.

Mr Nujoma's statement is likely to embarrass the Western powers who have insisted that there can be no internationally acceptable independence agreement without Swapo participation in elections.

It comes shortly after Mr Don McHenry, the deputy United States ambassador to the United Nations, and leading spokesman for the Western "big five" in the settlement talks, hinted that it might have been a mistake to recognize Swapo as the sole representative of the SWA people.

On television on Sunday night Mr Nujoma said. "Well the question of black majority rule is out. We are not fighting even for majority rule. We are fighting to seize power in Namibia for the benefit of the Namibian people."

"We are revolutionaries, we are not counter revolutionaries. You can talk to Kapuuo and Kerina and all those reactionaries about majority rule, but not to Swapo."

Mr Vorster's reaction to questions on the statement yesterday was short and sharp.

"He has let the cat out of the bag and he has now confirmed what we have always suspected and what we have accused Swapo of," said Mr Vorster.

"He has made it clear that he is not really interested in the welfare of the people but only in Swapo's revolutionary doctrines for the sake of power over the territory and its peoples.

"Now that Nujoma has spoken, the Western powers must obviously reply.

"Until such reply is received I am not prepared to comment further."

What effect Mr Nujoma's statement is likely to have on the settlement talks is unknown, but it comes at a time when there is increasing speculation that the West is becoming disenchanted with Swapo.

Mr Japie Basson, the chief opposition foreign affairs spokesman, said in a debate on his own private member's motion on international affairs last week, that Swapo had not made a good impression during the talks in New York.

There are reports too that certain African states are prepared to recognize that an internal solution without Swapo is possible.

EDITORIAL OPINION

221

Swapo's Nujoma blunders

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma has blundered — perhaps fatally. In a television interview at the weekend he said his organisation was not fighting for majority rule in South West Africa but to seize power "for the benefit of the Namibian people. We are revolutionaries, not counter-revolutionaries," he added in a side-swipe at black South West Africans who have been involved in the Turnhalle. Coming on top of several other incidents, the question must be asked whether Mr Nujoma is fit to lead Swapo — particularly at a time when it appears that a compromise may just be reached on the future of SWA.

First Swapo ordered its influential information secretary in London, Mr Peter Katjavivi, back to Lusaka in what looked like a bid to curb his influence. Certainly Mr Katjavivi sounds more moderate than Mr Nujoma and believes an independent Namibia could be a non-racial example to South Africa — a belief that appears to contradict Mr Nujoma's revolutionary fervour.

Next American envoy Mr Don McHenry wondered whether the UN had not erred in recognising Swapo as the sole representative of the people of SWA: perhaps a veiled hint to Swapo to moderate its demands.

Mr Nujoma has been gently disowned by Swapo's publicity secretary in Windhoek, Mr Mokgane Tlhabanello, who has repeated that Swapo is interested in a negotiated settlement and that it has watered down some of its previous hard-line demands. There will, however, still have to be a lot more compromise — on all sides — before free elections in South West Africa.

And that is a measure of Mr Nujoma's blunder. He has made compromise more difficult, to the annoyance of the West and at least some Swapo supporters. He has not made the transition from South West Africa to Namibia any easier. Mr Tlhabanello has said that Swapo's constitution cannot be rewritten by an individual — even the leader. We hope this is the case and if it is so, Swapo's rank-and-file and leadership should press for an early congress of the organisation to clarify this and other issues, notably the release of Swapo dissidents in Tanzania and the holding of leadership elections.

This is in the interests of both Swapo and South West Africa. Swapo cannot be excluded from any settlement; similarly South West Africa needs a Swapo committed, as its constitution says, to democratic government.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Give and take

221

Fm 3/3/78

Swapo has clearly been embarrassed by Sam Nujoma's reported remarks on SA television at the weekend that the organisation is not fighting for majority rule, but "to seize power in Namibia."

Swapo's London office tells the *FM* that Nujoma was referring to majority rule in the context in which it is usually referred to by the SA government — for instance, "majority rule within the framework of the Bantu homeland." This is what Swapo wanted to avoid, and by saying that Swapo was fighting for power for the people of Namibia, Nujoma meant independence and democracy based on one-man one-vote on a nationwide basis.

At the start of the Western diplomatic

653

as a senior SA civil servant working under the UN's special representative.

SA, however, is not happy that the AG should play a secondary role. Nor do the Western proposals make it clear whether or not he and the UN's man will exercise checks and balances on one another.

As regards Walvis Bay, SA seems determined to keep it. The Five have chosen to ignore the issue, suggesting that it can be resolved after independence. Swapo still maintains that it is an integral part of Namibia, and that this issue is not negotiable.

effort last year, Swapo insisted on the withdrawal of all SA troops from SWA. However, at the recent round of talks in New York — which Pik Botha left so suddenly — Swapo conceded that 1 500 SA soldiers could remain, though they would have to be confined to barracks at Karasburg and withdrawn one week after the certification of the election results.

But all other SA troops would have to go before the election — indeed, within three months of the signing of a SA Swapo ceasefire.

Swapo's information secretary, Peter Katjavivi, also tells the *FM* that Swapo has agreed in principle to submit its own forces to confinement, and surveillance by the UN peace-keeping force. Previously it had ruled this out. However, this concession appears to affect only the comparatively small number of guerrillas within SWA. No definite decision seems to have been made regarding the deployment or monitoring of Swapo forces at rear bases in Angola and Zambia.

WORLD AT YOUR FEET

All you ever wanted to know about what's really happening in the world is now neatly parcelled for you every week on a single page. The *FM's* new weekly feature, *For the Record*, starts this week on page 625. Don't miss it.

While Swapo still insists on the dismantling of all "para-military" forces — including the bantustan tribal police, commandos, and even shooting clubs — it has modified its initial demand for the withdrawal of the SA police. Its present position is that the police must be placed under UN control for the purposes of maintaining law and order.

The Western Five propose the withdrawal of all but 1 500 SA troops, those remaining to be confined to Grootfontein or Oshivello or both. They also propose that Swapo forces be confined to bases in Angola.

SA for its part rejects the West's suggestions on the grounds that both Grootfontein and Oshivello are too far from the main Ovamboland population centres, whereas Swapo's bases are much nearer.

SA also has misgivings about the will or the ability of the UN to maintain the same degree of control over Swapo forces in Angola as it could over SA troops. Although it has never said so openly, SA "and many of the people of Ovamboland" have doubts about UN impartiality, especially because the UN is on record that Swapo is the only and true representative of the Namibian people.

As far as the SA-appointed administrator-general (AG) is concerned, Swapo initially condemned his appointment. Now it is prepared to accept him.

654

S.A. to 'move firmly' on SWA

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, said yesterday the South African Government would "move firmly" on the South West African question in future.

Speaking after his arrival in Windhoek for further talks with the Administrator General, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, Mr. Botha said there was also a possibility that he would meet political leaders in the territory at the request of Judge Steyn.

He said a number of aspects would be discussed with Judge Steyn, including the disputed statement made by Swapo's president, Mr. Sam Nujoma, that his movement was not interested in majority rule.

Democracy

"I said during my last visit that Swapo was not interested in a peaceful solution or democracy," Mr. Botha added.

"My words were hardly out of my mouth when Sam Nujoma confirmed my suspicions."

He reiterated that the S.A. Government would like to know what the Western reaction was to Mr. Nujoma's remarks.

Swapo spokesmen have claimed their leader was quoted out of context and that his statement was made some time ago — not last weekend as reported by SABC.

Asked whether an election date would be discussed with Judge Steyn, Mr. Botha said this matter was continuously under discussion.

Frequently

Mr. Botha said he had decided to visit South West Africa more frequently in future in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the situation and to keep the Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, abreast of developments.

His present visit would last "a day to two," he said. He refused to discuss his reported trip to Swaziland on Thursday.

Mr. Botha's last trip to Windhoek began about 10

days ago, when he informed Judge Steyn of the latest contacts with the five Western powers regarding a peaceful settlement in the territory.

His talks with Judge Steyn will continue today.

• See Page 9



Walvisvir S

RAPPORT 5/3/78

221

Van Ons Suidwes-kantoor

DIE belastingbyt wat Walvisbaaiers ná inlywing by die Republiek gaan voel, gaan veel erger wees as net 'n knibbel aan die kuit. Dit gaan 'n groot hap uit die agtersak wees van baie mense wat nie daarop voorberei was nie.

So bekommerd is Walvisbaaiers oor die meer geld wat hulle maandeliks aan die Republiek se belastinggaarder moet betaal, dat 'n versoekskrif deur die stadsraad aan die Minister van Finansies, sen. Owen Horwood, gestuur is in die hoop dat hy toegewings kan maak. Van die versoekskrif of 'n moontlike onderhoud met die Minister het nog niks gekom nie, maar daar is wel hoop dat die Minister dalk later vandeemaand die hawedorp sal besoek.

Berekeninge toon dat 'n getroude persoon sonder kinders wat maandeliks R501 en R505 in die Republiek verdien, R52,56 per maand belasting moet betaal. In Suidwes betaal dieselfde persoon net R27,42.

'n Getroude persoon wat maandeliks tussen R1 496 en R1 500 in die Republiek verdien, moet elke maand R389,04 aan die belastinggaarder betaal, terwyl dieselfde persoon in Suidwes net R285 betaal.

Wat maatskappybelasting betref, word maatskappye in die Republiek en Suidwes onder dieselfde wet

belas. Daar is net 'n geringe verskil in tarief wat daarop neerkom dat Suidwesters effektief 42,875 persent in die rand betaal, terwyl maatskappye in die Republiek 49 persent betaal.

Net die Republiek hef boonop boedelbelasting.

Feit van die saak, sê mnr Jan Wilken stadsklerk van Walvisbaai, is dat mense deur die jare hulself verbind het aan beleggings en langtermyn-beplanning met die belastinggaarder se regmatige deel streng in gedagte. Nou krap 'n nuwe belastingstelsel alles om.

Mnr Wilken sê munisipale personeel sal tot R50 per maand, meer inkomstebelasting moet betaal.

Net wat hierdie amptenare betref, is dit R10 000 per maand wat aan die ekonomie onttrek word. Kan jy jou voorstel wat die bedrag sal wees wanneer elke belastingbetaler in Walvisbaai bygereken word?" vra mnr. Wilken.

Hy sê die mannekragprobleem word ook in die versoekskrif uiteengesit. Weens Walvisbaai se ligging is dit reeds moeilik om met ander dele van die Republiek om wekers te kompeteer. Nou word die enigste lokmiddel, die laer belastingsaspek, ook nog verwyder.

ANOTHER EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

Free My Man

HEARTBREAKING LETTER TO SAM NUJOMA FROM A TEENAGE BRIDE WHO'S LOST HER HUSBAND

BY DESMOND BLOW
Chief Reporter

CHERYL, the 17-year-old heartbroken wife of Sapper Johan van der Mescht, 22, captured last week by Swapo terrorists in South West Africa/Namibia, has written to Mr Sam Nujoma, head of Swapo, pleading for the release of her husband.

The Sunday Express has undertaken to get the letter to him. "Neither my husband nor myself has done anybody any harm," said Cheryl, mother of nine-month-old Chantal, in her letter. "I beg you from my heart to please let my husband come back to me and my baby."

Cheryl has had scores of messages from strangers and from churches all over South Africa expressing their sympathy — but says her father Mr Wilfred Ford angrily, "not one from the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, or any other senior official of the Government".

He added "Cheryl would have felt better if a member of the Government had expressed sympathy with her — she would have felt that at least they were concerned about Johan".

He said the Army had expressed concern. This week Cheryl, who married in December when she was still 16, decided she would make a personal plea to Mr Nujoma for the release of her husband. She had intended to send the letter through a relative in Eng-

land, but the Sunday Express has stepped in.

Cheryl and Johan have been sweethearts since she was 12. "I have never had another boyfriend, nor Johan another girlfriend," Cheryl told me this week. "We were still on honeymoon when Johan was taken away to the Border. He didn't want to go."

In her letter to Mr Nujoma Cheryl wrote:

I cannot express in words how heartbroken I am. I have not had much in life, my father is paralysed and has been so since I was 10 years old. My family has had one tragedy after another, and now this. I understand that South Africa has some of your men I as a mother and wife understand the hardships and heartache it has brought upon the wives and families of these men, as I too am in the same position.

If there is any way in which I can help in getting my husband, and the husbands of your people, freed please let me know.

I have seen you on television, and I'm sure you as a father and husband will understand the heartache and misery it brought upon us with incidents such as this. I'm sure the whole world will respect and admire you for your thoughts and kindness towards me.

If you feel in your heart that you can't let my husband free at this stage please allow him to write to me, and let me have a photograph of him as I fear if you don't free him I will never see him again.

I am still so young and my life is already shattered, and please believe me I love him very much and would not be able to live without him.

Please Mr Nujoma, let my husband know that I still love him very much and that I am always thinking of him.

Please I beg you to understand what my husband is going through, and ask the men who are looking after him to be kind to him, please don't let them hurt him, he is all I have in life.

This letter comes to you from a heartbroken mother who has not harmed anyone, and whose only wish is to be able to live with her husband and baby.

So please, once again I beg you to have a kind heart and consider and understand my plight. I will do anything if you will allow me. I will come to see you. Please save me all this suffering. I don't think I can bear it for long.

If there is anything you want me to do, please let me know as soon as you can. I am sure the wives of your men are the same strain as I am, help us to end all this misery that we are all experiencing. I remain yours truly,
Mrs G J van der Mescht



● Heartbroken Cheryl and daughter Chantal are waiting for Daddy to return, if Sam Nujoma will intervene.

R82 000 damages nothing paid

THE MAN found guilty more than six years ago of shooting and paralyzing Mr Wilfred Ford, Cheryl's father, and ordered to pay R82 000 damages has not yet paid a cent

Mr Johannes Brandow was found guilty of attempted murder and sentenced to a year in jail, suspended for three years. He left Mr Ford paralysed from the chest down

The reason Mr Brandow has got away with it says Mr Ford, father-in-law of Sapper Johan van der Mescht who is a prisoner of Swapo, is that Mr Brandow keeps having so many children he claims he is unable to pay

Mr Brandow had 11 children at the time of the shooting. He now has 12, but some are supporting themselves. A bitter Mr Ford told me "The principle seems to be that a man with a big family can get away with murder"

Mr Ford won an action for R82 251 damages, and Mr Brandow's assets were frozen. Despite the court order, Mr Brandow sold two properties for a reputed R18 000 and the money was never recovered. He was found guilty of fraud and fined R600

"Mr Brandow was made to pay the State R100 a month, and was able to pay it, but I can't get a red cent," he said

This week Mr Brandow's wife said she had no comment to make, but a few years ago Mr Brandow told people "God saw what happened. Later on a prophet told me that I had shot Ford because He wanted to draw me closer to Him through suffering. I couldn't see this at first, but now I can

"Only through suffering can you get close to the Lord, I know that and I

know the Lord will be my judge. He saw what happened, and furthermore I couldn't care less."

He said "Ford is suffering, yes, but if he just confessed his sins he would get up and walk again

"God can heal him, instantly, and with confessing his sins he'll be sure of everlasting life and a place in heaven. That's all he has to do"

Medical experts, however, say Mr Ford will never walk again — and are surprised he has survived as long as he has

Mr Ford wants to go to Lourdes for a miracle cure, but has no money. He has to survive on a welfare pension

"Mr Brandow claims he cannot afford to pay me any money, but he is working in the Post Office and also

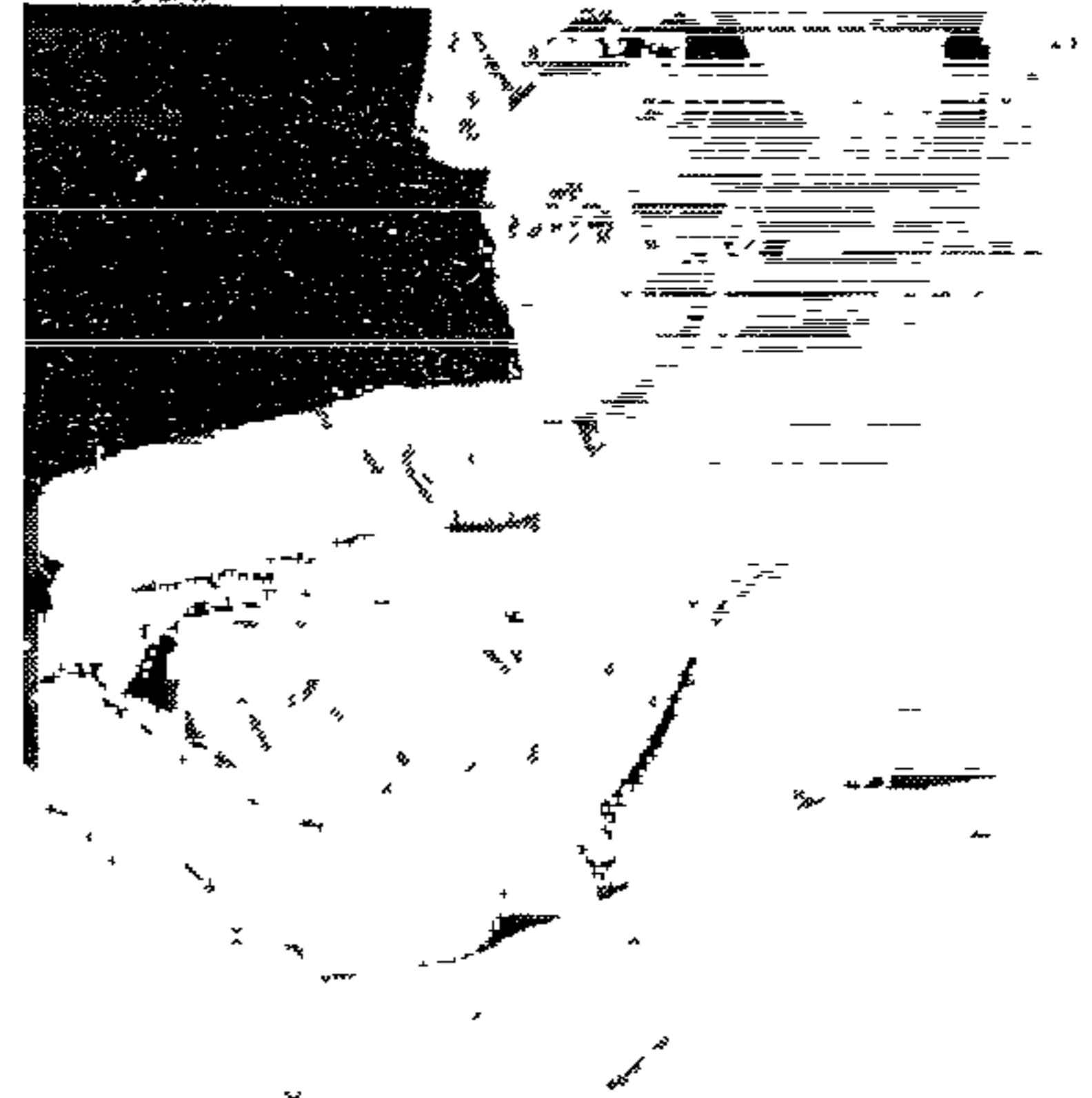
receives a mine pension of R169 a month. His children are mostly self-supporting, so why can't he be made to pay me something every month?"

In November, 1971 claims Mr Ford, he had a flourishing engineering business and a house which he had spent R20 000 to improve

He also said Mr Brandow had been ostracised by his church "They were angry because he implied that God had approved of what he did

"His church has been very good to me," he said adding that Mr Brandow had asked him to help him return to the congregation

"I refused and said some bitter things to him. I received a court order telling me that if I did not leave Mr Brandow alone, I would be prosecuted"



● Wilfred Ford — paralysed from the waist down after a shooting incident

SA man in Angola

RAPPORT 5/3/78

221

Van Ons Korrespondent

LUSAKA

DIE ontvoerde Suid-Afrikaanse soldaat Johan van der Mescht word in die oerwoude van Angola aangehou en dit gaan goed met hom, het die vise-president van Swapo, mnr Misheck Miyongo, gister hier gesê.

„Jy kan aan sy familie sê dat ons goed na hom kyk,“ het hy gesê. Hy het gesê Swapo is nou druk besig om 'n groot perskonferensie te reël waarop Van der Mescht

gedwing sal word om te „bieg“ oor Suid-Afrika se „gruweldade“ teenoor die volk van Namibië.

Hy wou nie sê waar die perskonferensie sal plaasvind nie. Luanda word egter genoem. Daar word ook met planne voortgegaan om Van der Mescht voor die OAE se bevrydingskomitee te laat verskyn.

Miyongo het herhaal dat Van der Mescht eers ná die oplossing van die Suidwes-vraagstuk vir Swapo-terroriste uitgeruil sal word.

SWAPO SE ROOI OORVAT-PLAN

221

RAPPORT 5/3/78

DOKUMENTÊRE bewyse wat in Zambië gevind is, toon dat die Swapo-leier, mnr. Sam Nujoma, vandeeweek in New York teenoor die SAUK TV 'n ding laat glip het wat lankal heimlik met Rusland afgespreek is. Die SAUK het beloof hy sal vanaand meer uit van die omstrede onderhoud wat 'n hewige politieke geskarrel afgegee het.

Selfs vóór Angola se onafhanklikheid is dit beklink dat Swapo met Russiese hulp die alleenmag sou inpalm en 'n Marxistiese bewind op die volke van Suidwes afdwing. In meerderheidsregering het Swapo tóe al nie belang gestel nie.

Verlede jaar op sy jaarkongres in Lubango (voorheen Sa da Bandeira) is dit ook so uitgespel — in die teenwoordigheid van Russiese militêre en diplomatieke verteenwoordigers. Daar is uitdruklik besluit dat Swapo nie aan 'n vrye verkiesing sou deelneem nie, maar die politieke mag eis as enigste verteenwoordiger van „die volk van Suidwes”.

In oorlog met vooraanstaande Russiese diplomate wat Angola onlangs besoek het, is voorts 'n plan bedink om die Weste om die bos te lei en Suidwes stormenderhand te verower.

Die Kubaanse soldatemasie in Angola wat sedert die begin van die jaar met meer as 5 000 man versterk is, sou aan die finale fase van die plan deelneem. Die „oorname” sou voltooi word ná die onttrekking van Suid-Afrikaanse troepe aan Suidwes.

Nujoma is deur Russiese diplomate, onder meer die onderminister van verdediging, genl Sokolof, aangese om aanhoudend te hamer op die onttrekking van Suid-Afrikaanse troepe uit Suidwes.

Gekeurde VVO-troepe sou dan na die noordelike grens gestuur word en hulle sou oogluikend toelaat dat Swapo-terroriste die hele gebied beset en die heerskappy oorneem.

Rusland en Kuba sou die nuwe regering onmiddellik erken en Kubaanse troepe sou die land deur Walvisbaai en die noorde binnekom om die Nujoma-regering te stut.

Grootskeeps nasionalisering van nywerhede en ander instellings sou terselfdertyd plaasvind en die grens met Suid-Afrika sou gesluit word.

So was die plan.

Die ontvoering van die Suid-Afrikaanse soldaat

Johan van der Mescht was ook deel van 'n voorafbeplande strategie, maar dit het skeefgeloop. Die oorspronklike doel was om 'n soldaat of soldate te ontvoer om voor die VVO te „getuig” in die loop van die onlangse mislukte same-sprekings tussen Suid-Afrika en die vyf Westerse moondhede.

Volgens bronne in Lusaka is dit nog moontlik dat Van der Mescht by die VVO uitgestal sal word.

Rusland het die laaste paar maande sy wapenhulp aan Swapo verdubbel en sy onderminister van verdediging na Angola gestuur om die organisasie se gevestigde struktuur op te knap. Sy opdragte was om meer veilige deurgangsroetes vir Swapo-vegters te verseker en om groter samewerking tussen hulle en die MPLA te bewerkstellig.

Russiese wapens is einde verlede jaar feitlik op Suidwes se stoep afgelaai. Groot besendings is op die hawe van Mocamedes ontskep en met voertuie na Swapogrensbasisse geneem. Ander voorrade is op Luanda ontskep en met MPLA-hulp na basisse in die Cassinga-gebied geneem.

Daarby het Frelimo twee Nord-Atlas-vragvliegtuie beskikbaar gestel om wapens uit Tanzanie oor Zambië na suidelike Angola te vervoer. Sam Nujoma was

só verheug oor dié voorra-de dat hy persoonlik 1 500 Amerikaanse dollar aan elk van die vlieëniers oorhandig het.

Voor sy vertrek na Amerika om aan die beraad tussen Suid-Afrika en die vyf Westerse moondhede deel te neem, het Nujoma lang onderhoude gehad met Boris Vorotjef, die Russiese ambassadeur in Luanda. Vorotjef is ook lid van die KGB se internasionale afdeling.



SAM NUJOMA

Star 6/3/78
221

Ovambos in talks after bloodshed

The Star's
Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — After
police used teargas in
Katutura Township, Wind-
hoek, today, representa-
tives of 4 000 Ovambos
were to meet the Divi-
sional Commissioner of
Police, Brigadier Vir Ver-
ster, to ask for protection
from attacks by Hereros.
The teargas was used to
disperse Ovambos when
they attempted to intimi-
date others from going to
work.

The incident came after
a night of violence in
which three people were
killed and 41 injured. Last
week, two people were
killed and 46 were injured
in the townships.

The police said yester-
day disturbances began at
4.30 pm when about 200
Swapo supporters, mainly
Ovambos, converged on
Herero single quarters in
the municipal compound.
In the ensuing clash,
three people died, three
were seriously wounded
and 37 sustained slight
injuries.

BODYGUARD

Only one of the three
who died in the township
last night has been identi-
fied so far. He is Mr
Julius Kambirongo, a
bodyguard of the Herero
chief and president of the
Democratic Turnhalle Al-
liance, Chief Clemens
Kapuno.

A large group of Here-
ros, armed with clubs and
knives met the intruders.

Chief Kapuno said to-
day the trouble started
last night when the muni-
cipality allowed Ovambos
to live in single quarters.

To Page 3, Col 10

rch 6.1978

3

Talks after bloodshed

▶ From page 1

where my people used to
live on their own.

"These Ovambos are
Swapo supporters — they
hold meetings there and
this is where they organ-
ised themselves to attack
my people."

Senior Swapo (South
West Africa People's Or-
ganisation) leaders, inclu-
ding Mr Jason Angula,
today put the Ovambos'
case to the manager of
the Ovambo hostel Mr J P
J Meyer.

They told him the
Ovambos had heeded a
call by the police to lay
down their weapons.

But, they said, the
Hereros had not disarmed
and about 4 000 of the
4 400 men at the hostel
were now afraid to leave
the hostel to go to work.

They claimed the police
were biased toward the
Hereros.

Hereros were seen in
Katutura today armed
with clubs and pangas.

Police were stopping
cars on the outskirts of
the township, confiscating
weapons and detaining
some people.

The touchstone for political success in SWA / Namibia is Owambo with 46,8 percent of the total population. With elections for a constituent assembly in sight, though, it is both a difficult and dangerous place to campaign.

Owambo lies in the far north on the border with Angola, ethnically intact, but torn between the forces of tradition and revolution. It is the epicentre of the low-intensity war in the operational area.

The bulk of South African security forces are stationed in Owambo, to hold the line against Angola-based insurgents of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the military arm of the South West Africa People's Organisation

Not that the fight is exclusively between blacks and whites. Blacks are also fighting blacks.

For the para-military Owambo Home Guard, a force under control of the South African Police, and the Owambo Battalion, an element of the South African Defence Force, play an important role in security operations

It is an irony of the times that even Swapo is legally entitled to engage in political activity in the homeland. Not that such activity is without risk.

Swapo leaders from Windhoek had to watch helplessly in December when club-wielding traditionalists broke up a meeting of theirs in the administrative capital of Ondangwa. Police used teargas to disperse the crowd.

In fact, Swapo is not politicking much, not

Where campaigning can mean death

Star 6/3/78 (221)

CLIVE COWLEY, of The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek, tells of security risks faced by would-be politicians in SWA/Namibia.

publicly anyhow, although Owambo appears to be its major stronghold

Other parties consider that they face graver hazards than official bias. The socialist-inclined Namibia National Front, a coalition of eight parties and tribal factions, is reluctant to campaign at all until a ceasefire is negotiated

Although the NNF is aware that it badly needs to canvass support, since it is weak in the north, it fears its leaders could fall victim to terrorist gunmen.

Terrorists murdered 23 headmen in Owambo last year. The headmen probably all supported the DTA, which appeals strongly to traditionalists, because of its multi-ethnic composition.

DTA leaders will therefore, again be risking their lives as they start their second 10-day tour of the year today

Their meetings typically take place in open-sided halls, with the Owambo Home Guard positioned at the back, on the sides and in front of the platform. The guardsmen are armed with automatic rifles

To avoid ambushes the speakers fly to and from meetings in a chartered helicopter which may cost

as much as R1 000 a day.

For the next four months, the DTA is chartering a helicopter for 10 days a month, especially for its Owambo campaign

In addition the DTA recently took delivery of a R12 000, mine-proof vehicle for its field workers.

Helicopters and mine-proof vehicles are useful at this time of the year, too, as the populous parts of Owambo are covered with floodwaters and roads are often impassable

On a typical tour of Owambo, the DTA holds at least one meeting in each of the seven tribal areas, sometimes within 5 km of the Angola border.

The size of audiences ordinarily ranges from 500 to 2 000 people, but the turnout can be as small as 200, particularly at places like Eenhana, where the landmine risk is great.

The DTA is establishing seven regional offices in Owambo, with a central office in Oshakati, to canvass support and distribute literature between speaking tours

A motor vehicle is also being fitted out as a projection unit to show educational and propaganda films in tribal halls or in the open air. DTA songs are being composed

in a bid to liven up meetings

In the remote parts of Owambo, where tradition is still strong, audience reactions are distinctive. Support in the form of clapping and opposition in the form of interjection are virtually unknown

If the people like what they hear, they listen attentively in silence. If they dislike what they hear, they shuffle around, speak among themselves and eventually walk out.

Similar behaviour is encountered in northern territories like Kavango and Caprivi. The difference in Owambo is that the man behind the expressionless mask could be a trained terrorist with a pistol or a grenade in his pocket

Steyn visits warring factions in Katutura

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, last night drove into the heart of troubled Katutura township to call on the warring factions for peace.

His "peace mission", which lasted for more than two hours, follows some of the worst incidents of political rioting in the territory.

Six more people were killed yesterday as the faction fighting spread to Okakarara in the Herero reserve

At least 11 people have now died and more than 80 have been injured since the fighting between Ovambos and Hereros started about six days ago

The fighting has been restricted to Ovambo supporters of Swapo and the Herero element in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) Mr Justice Steyn's trip follows top level political discussions yesterday which included talks between Swapo leaders and the police

One of the men killed in the street fighting was Mr Julius

Kambirongo, a former policeman and personal bodyguard of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero leader and president of the DTA.

Chief Kapuuo said yesterday that his life was also threatened and he realized that Swapo supporters were after him

Brigadier Victor Verster, Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA/Namibia, said the situation was still tense in Katutura last night after Mr Justice Steyn's visit

Escorted by an armed police guard, Mr Justice Steyn stopped at various spots in the township to speak to the different factions. Some of the rioters could still be seen on street corners armed with clubs, sticks, axes and knobkerries.

He said afterwards that he was "well received", even by Swapo supporters who listened to him.

Mr Justice Steyn is expected to call the political leaders together soon in an effort to stop the growing violence in SWA/Namibia

SWA peace bid

Go back to
work, urges
Steyn

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, tried today to persuade about 4 000 workers to return to their jobs in Windhoek.

He entered the municipal compound for migrant workers from Ovambo shortly after 9 am as an uneasy peace returned to Katutura township after a week of political violence.

The meeting was still in progress two hours later with lower-echelon Swapo leaders locked in a public debate with Mr Steyn on behalf of the workers.

Mr Steyn has warned the men that political violence would be eradicated.

Swapo leaders said the workers would not respond to Mr Steyn's return-to-work appeal unless

- They had the assurance that nobody would be sacked for staying away from work;

- Ovambos arrested for alleged possession of dangerous weapons were unconditionally released;

- Herero supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) who had allegedly arrived in Windhoek ready for a fight were ordered to return to their home areas;

- The police were ordered to correct their alleged bias against Ovambo supporters of Swapo and in favour of Herero supporters of the DTA;

- Ovambos resident with Hereros in the single quarters in Katutura were given alternative accommodation in a safer place.

7/3/78

221

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, addresses Ovambo men in their hostel in the strife-stricken Katutura township today.

THE STAR

7/3/78

No release

● The state hospital treated wounded Ovambos who had allegedly been turned away.

In Steyn, interviewed, held talks with Chief Clemens Kapuuo, Herero leader of the DTA, about grievances expressed in the municipal compound.

Mr Steyn said that people arrested in the disturbances could not be released without trial, but he would personally ensure that they were fairly treated.

He had already requested the Windhoek municipality to provide Ovambos in single quarters to alternative accommodation in a safer area, he said.

Earlier today, police fired tear gas to disperse agitators at the hostel.

10 dead

Ten people have so far been killed and more than 100 injured since the political clashes flared a week ago.

Police said a number of agitators gathered at the exit of the hostel early today and tried to stop workers from going to work.

Tear gas was fired and Ovambos replied with brief but slight showers of stones.

Decision

on SWA

expected

in 2 weeks

Political Correspondent

Cape Times 7/3/78 (221)

Namibia-General 221

THE South West African settlement dispute could be resolved within two weeks, according to informed sources.

Following the weekend meeting in Cape Town between Foreign Minister Mr R F. Botha and the American and British ambassadors, there is strong speculation in diplomatic circles that time is fast running out for an internationally agreed settlement.

Though a definite deadline for international acceptability could not be ascertained, it seemed last night that South Africa might decide to press on with an internal settlement if agreement with the Western contact group cannot be reached within two weeks.

Last night a senior Western diplomat said it appeared that negotiating parties might be approaching the end of the road.

It is understood that clashes between Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Swapo supporters in Windhoek's main black townships of Katutura appear to have added to the urgency of the settlement issue. The authorities in Windhoek seemed determined to avoid unrest and civil strife in the emotional transition to independence.

Yesterday it was learned that the Western contact group was working "around

Decision expected

Continued from page 1

for an internationally blessed agreement.

But he warned that the time could come when the internal situation — "for example the threat of economic recession and uncertainty" — could cause SWA/Namibia to accept an internal settlement.

"But that time hasn't come yet," he emphasized.

Mr Justice Steyn said he had not decided on a deadline. But he warned that arrangements for free elections would have to be made in time for the territory to become independent before the end of the year.

He said he had been to Katutura and had found the situation under control.

He had talked to various leaders in the township, some of whom were in danger, and things appeared to have calmed down.

He predicted that there would still be "sporadic violence", but believed there would not be a repetition of grave violence.

"I spoke to the armed crowd themselves, but there was no bloodshed at that time, and I seemed to be very well received," the judge added.

He had also met the Herero leader, Mr Clemens Kapuuo, Mr Gerson Ven, leader of Swanu, and Mr Kephias Conradie, secretary of the Namibian National Front.

"All agreed to do their best to calm the people," said Mr Justice Steyn.

Cape Time
7/3/78

221

the clock to formulate and
propose to bear mounting
pressure in Windhoek for an
internal settlement if the inter-
national negotiations dragged
on.

It is understood that the
West's proposals which were
clarified at the weekend
meeting in Cape Town, could
be delivered soon.

But yesterday Western
diplomats said there was
increasing pressure from the
Democratic Turnhalle
Alliance of Mr. Dirk Mudge,
and from Aatur, the National
Party group of Mr. A. H. du
Plessis, for an internal
solution.

Western diplomats also
reported that the cold front
which had set in between the
South African Government
and the Western contact
group after Mr. Botha's
sudden departure from New
York proximity talks had
thawed and negotiations had
returned to normal.

In an interview from
Windhoek last night the
Administrator-General of
SWA/Namibia, Mr. Justice M.
T. Steyn, said economic
recession and uncertainty
could force the territory to go
for an internal settlement, and
to end negotiations for an
internationally acceptable
dispensation.

The judge said, however,
that all parties in
SWA/Namibia, including the
DTA and Aatur, were hoping

Continued on page 2.

From Lester Venter
(The Argus Africa News Service)

ARGUS
7/3/78

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, went back into strife-stricken Katutura township today to consult leaders of feuding residents shortly after police fired teargas to disperse agitators at the Ovambo men's hostel.

Four men have been killed and at least 43 injured since Sunday in Windhoek's black township in clashes between Ovambo and Herero men living in single quarters.

A violent clash in Okakarara yesterday left three men dead and two missing.

When he went into Katutura today, Judge Steyn issued a stern warning that political violence would be resisted and stamped out irrespective of persons or parties.

Police said a number of agitators gathered at the exit of the Ovambo men's hostel early today and tried to prevent workers from going to work.

Teargas

Police fired teargas to disperse them. The teargas was met with a brief volley of stones from the Ovambos.

Judge Steyn said a new political dispensation would be attained through the ballot and no other means.

Scores of armed police stood by as Judge Steyn addressed Ovambo men in their Katutura hostel.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the territory, Brigadier Vic Verster, confirmed that five men had died in Okakarara yesterday.

Patched battles had taken place between Herero residents and Ovambo workers employed by the Department of Water Affairs.

Ovambo workers in Okakarara were put under police guard when violence began and they were later taken to the nearby town of Otjwarongo for their own safety.

Death toll

The killings brought to 11 the death toll in the territory since the troubles began on Tuesday last week.

Two men were stoned in Katutura last night, as Judge Steyn toured the troubled township with Brigadier Verster. They were taken to the State hospital, but neither was reported seriously hurt.

Judge Steyn spent

workers from the northern homeland of Ovamboland

About 4 000 of the men in the compound, fearing attack, stayed away from work yesterday

Judge Steyn told newsmen he had held talks with Chief Clemens Kapuuo, leader of the DTA, and Mr Hitjevi Vell, leader of the Namibia National Front.

● SWA: Cabinet to view proposals — Page 2

about two hours in Katutura. Riot police with automatic firearms provided an escort

He appealed for peace when he addressed crowds of Hereros and Ovambos at the single quarters, where the troubles began, and outside the municipal compound for migrant

Wednesday March 8 1978

The judge who walks in a minefield

THE future of SWA/Namibia as a recognised independent State hangs by a web of frail and slender threads. If some of them break, the territory will plunge into protracted civil war, all prospect of world acceptance suddenly as remote as snowstorms in the Namib.

The threads are these:

- The ability of the Five, the Western nations acting as honest brokers to create compromise between South Africa and Swapo, over release of prisoners, the presence of SA troops during transition, and the supervision of elections

- The willingness of SA or Swapo to compromise on these issues

- The Five's ability to gain acceptance of this compromise in the Security Council, and to sidestep any Soviet veto.

- The ability of the Administrator-General, Judge Steyn and his UN counterpart (if and when he arrives) to get along together.

- Their joint ability to con-

trol and moderate the tensions and ambitions which have turned SWA/Namibia into a political minefield.

International acceptance hangs ultimately on Judge Steyn and his UN counterpart maintaining credibility in the interregnum. Through no fault of his own, Judge Steyn's credibility is already under assault. It is being challenged by Swapo which is exploiting the tension between Hereros and Ovambos in Windhoek and is accusing the administration of discriminating against it.

If Judge Steyn puts a foot wrong, makes one move which Swapo can show is partisan, all his good work may be undone. The best he can hope for, probably, is the swift appointment of an unprejudiced UN Commissioner to share this unenviable load — and a breakthrough in the delicate negotiations taking place simultaneously in Windhoek, Pretoria and New York. It is a bleak but not entirely hopeless prospect.

best

Why bloodshed in land of more opportunity?

Clive Cowley
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A combination of political, tribal and social forces was responsible for the violence in SWA/Namibia which cost 10 lives in a week

The antagonists included many men from single quarters in the Windhoek township of Katutura — men lacking the stability of family life

One of the causes of friction was the arrival with the end of pass laws in SWA/Namibia, of great numbers of migrants.

Unhappily, freedom of movement had coincided with economic depression and few jobs were available for the newcomers. Some of the jobless turned to crime

The presence of newcomers, mostly from the northern homeland of Ovambo, was resented too because it tended to depress wages.

Historically and tribally, the Ovambos were regarded as intruders anyhow. For the central regions of the territory, where Windhoek is situated, was



Mr Justice Steyn, Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, went to Katutura yesterday in an effort to prevent more bloodshed.

New freedom in SWA revives old rivalries

Herero country before the whites came late in the 19th century.

In the single quarters in Katutura, Hereros and Ovambos lived together, but always at daggers drawn

A people proud of their tribal traditions, the Hereros support the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), which promises to safeguard minority or ethnic interests.

The majority Ovambos,

with 46,8 percent of the total population, support the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), which rejects tribalism

They regard the DTA simply as a variation on the theme of separate development with all the repression and discrimination it entailed

In the eyes of the Hereros, though, the Swapo policy is deceitful. If it were ever implemented, they assert, it would spell Ovambo hegemony

So the ancient suspicions and grievances have surfaced in modern politics

For months before the fatal clashes, violence marred political meetings.

Both the DTA and Swapo were to blame, but more often the former, because — they argued — Swapo terrorists were killing DTA people in Ovambo, part of the operational area.

Nor did the protracted nature of the negotiations for an international settlement help matters.

A rift in the white ranks

8/3/78 (22)

"His father threatened to disown him if he left the National Party for the Republican Party," the young politician said in disgust. "The poor boy had no choice. Not with a farm at stake."

The politician's words reflect the extent of the split among the whites in SWA/Namibia.

The quarrel is not new, though it was flushed into the open only last year when Mr Dirk Mudge broke with the National Party. After an unsuccessful bid for leadership of the party, he walked out of the congress to form his Republican Party.

The NP mouthpiece, Die Suidwester, tried to write Mr Mudge out of politics, unleashing a "broedertwis" of the first order.

Not since the dispute

Events in SWA/Namibia have split whites, sometimes families, reports COLLEEN HENDRIKS of The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek.

over South Africa's participation in World War 1, has there been such a rift in Afrikaner ranks.

It has brought tension into many homes.

It has torn brothers apart, caused ill-feeling between man and wife, father and son, and broken up many a long-standing friendship.

The Louw family is case in point. Former Senator Willem Louw and his son, Mr Apple Louw, left the NP with Mr Mudge.

The Senator's brother Jan, meanwhile, has remained faithful to the Nationalist cause. That he does not like the change in the family's political direction became evident

at a public meeting in Usakos recently when he crossed swords with his nephew Appie.

The young Lou is now chief secretary of the Republican Party, having held the equivalent position in the NP for 12 years, while his father is on the RP's executive.

During the recent session of the Legislative Assembly, Mr Nico Jansen, the MLA for Keetmanshoop, crossed the floor to the RP. His father, who farms in the deep south, has no intention of following suit. He made this clear in a telephone interview.

"I'm sticking to my par-

ty (NP) Goodbye," he said.

The Engelbrecht brothers, meanwhile, are split three ways.

There is Angel, a colourful character, who edited the now defunct Federal Party newspaper, Die Suidwes-Afrikaner. These days he lives in Natal and says his sympathies lie with the Prog-Feds.

Brother Koos, according to Angel, stormed out of the NP congress ahead of Mr Mudge. He is now a member of the RP committee in the Karasburg constituency.

Third brother Renier has remained a Nationalist. Asked whether he and Angel are on speaking terms, he replied: "Yes, he dropped in for an hour or so when he was here on leave."

Mrs Joey Ellis, who worked for Die Suidwester, for five years, resig-

ned to join Mr Mudge's "Republikein". Pressured by her in-laws, she was back at her old job within a week.

The De Wets are one of the few families who have not allowed politics to drive them apart.

Mr Janne de Wet, former Commissioner-General for Indigenous Peoples, was recently elected to the NP executive. His brothers, meanwhile, found a new political home in the RP. They are Mr Blok de Wet, recorder (notulehouer) at the NP congress for the past 20 years, and Mr Wiid de Wet, former chairman of the NP branch in Outjo.

This is what Mr Mudge would like to see. "There is no reason for a family feud," he says. "Any differences should lead to a fruitful debate instead."

A noble thought. But the De Wets are hardly typical.

German envoy to meet SWA groups

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Western moves to find an internationally acceptable solution for SWA/Namibia will be taken a step further tomorrow in all-day consultations.

The West German ambassador to South Africa, Mr H J Eick, is to meet in Windhoek with political parties and churchmen on behalf of the Western five. His visit comes at a time when Western countries fear that South Africa is about to press for an internal solution in the territory.

The internal leadership of the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), is among the parties invited to hold talks with the ambassador.

OTHER PARTIES

Its secretary for youth, Mr Nashilongo Taapopi, said today the invitation had been accepted.

The acceptance is a departure from the internal leadership's policy of not meeting Western envoys separately from its external leadership.

Other parties invited are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Namibia National Front, the Federal Party, the group and the Action German-speaking interest Front for maintenance of Turnhalle principles, known as Aktur, which is a combination of the National Rally and remnants of the old United Party opposition.

Two killed in peace — Swapo

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo claimed in Windhoek today that an Ovambo had been killed and two seriously injured in assaults by Hereros while the Ovambo men walked to work this morning, believing hostilities between the two groups had ended.

Police claimed they found a dead man in the grounds of a school last night. His identity and circumstances of death, they said, were still unknown.

The circumstances of the assault of two men were being investigated, they said.

More than 4 000 Ovambo men went to work today after a two-day stay-away that followed a week of violence between Ovambos and Hereros that left 10 dead and more than 100 injured.

The Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, M D Brunette, has withdrawn possession of dangerous weapons charges against Ovambos arrested in the fighting.

The release of these men was one of the conditions Swapo set yesterday for the men's return to work after a two-day stay away.

The charges had been dropped because they would have been difficult to prove and because it helped ease the tension in the black township.

He said charges of public violence and murder would still be investigated.

Swapo calls tune 221

WINDHOEK — Swapo yesterday laid down four conditions to end the unrest in the troubled Katutura township here.

Mr Jason Angula, Swapo's secretary for labour, said if anyone was dismissed because of the stay-away from work, "the whole compound will go on strike again."

More than half Windhoek's black labour force has stayed away from work since the violent clashes between Ovambo supporters of Swapo and the Herero element in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Police have used teargas in the past two days to disperse people intimidating workers at the Owambo hostel.

South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, yesterday addressed about 4 000 Ovambos outside their hostel and called on them to preserve peace and order.

He also warned that those who continued to intimidate people or use violence would be opposed and eliminated, no matter who he was or to what party he belonged.

Mr Angula said before

people returned to work Swapo demanded that

Their supporters being held by police for being in possession of dangerous weapons must be released unconditionally.

Murderers must be arrested and tried.

Herero reinforcements from the reserves must be sent back immediately, and

Nobody who has been away from work because of the situation must be dismissed.

Claiming police had sided with followers of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the DTA president, during the rioting, Mr Angula said peace on the labour scene would depend in future on police impartiality.

"Independence will be achieved by the ballot and not by the barrel of a gun," Mr Justice Steyn warned.

"The economy and well being of the country's citizens will be achieved

by incisive co-operation and not by strikes or labour intimidation."

While there was a lessening of tension in Katutura, the Divisional Inspector of Police in South West, Brig A J. Gouws, said another man was killed in the township yesterday afternoon.

This brought to 11 the number killed since violence flared in South West last week.

Lt-Gen Mike Geldenhuys, Chief Deputy Commissioner of Police, said last night that reinforcements had been sent to South West Africa.

The chairman of the NNF, Mr C I Stanley, said ethnic policies had driven South West "to the brink of civil war between the Hereros and Ovambos."

And also being blamed for the troubles is the municipality of Windhoek.

The Mayor, the Rev

Dries Yssel, said it was unfair that all the blame should be apportioned to the city council. Abrogation of influx control had much to do with the situation.

People from country areas were converging in such numbers on Windhoek that the city council was unable to exercise full control over the accommodation of black workers, Mr Yssel said.

Owambo contract workers lived at the Owambo hostel. Their accommodation was paid for by their employers. But the single quarters were occupied by males of all population groups who paid out of their own pockets for their board.

Mr Yssel denied the city council had deliberately placed Ovambos among the Hereros — DDC NRP call on Nujoma, page 7.

Unrest in SWA 'will be halted'

NM 8/3/78 (22)

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, disregarding his own safety, yesterday again entered the strife-torn Katutura Township, reports Sapa.

Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, who had been in the township on Monday night, warned yesterday that violence and labour unrest would be stopped at all costs.

Sapa says that although Swapo, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the Hereros had been blamed for causing the unrest, it was apparent yesterday the situation in Katutura was aggravated by unemployment, intimidation

and an unofficial strike of Ovambo workers.

The Mercury Africa Bureau says Swapo yesterday laid down four conditions to end the Black labour unrest in the township

Mr. Jason Angula, Swapo's Secretary for Labour, warned that if anyone was dismissed because of the stay-away from work, "the whole compound will go on strike again."

More than half of Windhoek's Black labour force has stayed away from work since the violent clashes between Ovambo supporters of Swapo and the Herero element in the DTA

Mr Angula said Swapo demanded that

Their supporters being held by police for being in possession of dangerous weapons must be released unconditionally;

Murderers must be arrested and tried;

Herero reinforcements from the reserves must be sent back and;

Nobody who had stayed away from work must be dismissed.

He claimed the S.A. Police had sided with the followers of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, DTA president.

LAUGH WITH LESSING



ARGUS 8/3/78
**Ovambos
go back
to work**

Argus Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK. — Swapo claimed here today that an Ovambo had been killed and two seriously injured in assaults by Hereros while the Ovambo men walked to work this morning, believing hostilities between the two groups had ended.

Police said they found a dead man in the grounds of a school last night. His identity and circumstances of death, they added, were still unknown.

The circumstances of the assault of two men were being investigated.

More than 4,000 Ovambo men went to work today after a two-day stayaway that followed a week of violence between Ovambos and Hereros that left 10 dead and more than 100 injured.

CONDITIONS

Before returning to work today the Ovambos made several conditions, which were met.

However, one demand — that hundreds of Hereros who came to Windhoek as reinforcements during the fighting should be ordered to leave — was not met.

Chief Clemens Kapuuo of the Hereros said today the Hereros could not be forced to leave before the funerals of those who had died.

SWA rivals agree to ^{9/3/78} ⁽²²¹⁾ end violence

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The main political rivals in SWA/Namibia, including the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Swapo, have made a pact to end the political violence that has torn Katutura township for more than a week.

Yesterday was the first time that the rivals had sat at the same table. Also present were the Namibia National Front (NNF) and the leaders of the major churches.

Swapo's publicity secretary, Mr. Mokganele Thlabanello, said today: "As long as the DTA does not try to make political capital out of it and try to drive a wedge between our internal and external wings, we support the pact."

It was seen as a genuine attempt to put an end to violence.

The meeting formed a steering committee to investigate and prevent the violence that had already left 11 dead and more than 100 injured, and also to find a formula that would prevent similar outbreaks.

Chairman of the committee is the president of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, Dr. Lukas de Vries.

DECISION

Swapo is to be represented by its secretary of information and publicity and de facto leader in the territory, Mr. Mokganele Thlabanello, the DTA by its chief secretary, Mr. Billy Marais, the NNF by a person still to be named. Yesterday's meeting also

decided to send two senior leaders into troubled Katutura to appeal directly to the two feuding factions for peace.

Chief Clemens Kapuuo, president of the DTA, spoke last night to the Hereros.

The meeting was called yesterday afternoon amid fears that the week's violence would escalate.

Ovambo workers returned to work yesterday after a two-day stay away, believing hostilities had ended.

But a man was found dead and two others were beaten on their way to work. There were counter claims about the cause and blame for the incidents.

● SWA negotiations coming to a head — Page 19.

Alliance rejects Nat plan

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) has turned down an offer by the leaders of the National Party in SWA/Namibia to form a united election front

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, said last night there were policy differences between the DTA and the National Party's front, 'Aktur (the Action Front for the Maintenance of Turnhalle Principles).

This would lead to an intolerable situation, he said, if candidates from the different groups propounded their policies from the same platform.

SWA negotiations coming to a head

221

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The negotiations between South Africa and the Western five on SWA/Namibia are coming to a head and an announcement may be made within the next few days

For the second time in less than a week the Western nations yesterday had consultations with South Africa.

The ambassadors of the United States, France and Canada and senior representatives of the West German and British embassies met the Minister

of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. Apart from confirming that the meeting had taken place, Mr Botha had no comment today.

The latest round of talks have been on formulations about generally accepted principles such as the presence of United Nations troops in the territory, the withdrawal of some South African troops, the presence of a representative of the UN Secretary-General and his relations with the Administrator-General of the territory.

Top priority is still to

find an internationally acceptable solution

It appeared today as if an agreement which may leave some of these areas

vague could be expected soon.

The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek said the West German Ambassador to South Africa, Mr H J Eick, started consultations with political parties there today on behalf of Western countries involved in the SWA/Namibia peace initiative.

First to enter the conference room was Democratic Turnhalle Alliance under the leadership of its president, Chief Clements KaMughele, and its chairman, Mr Mudge.

Move to return by SWA strikers

WINDHOEK — Two people died at Katutura Township from injuries suffered in minor clashes and stone-throwing early yesterday, Brig. I. J. M. van Niekerk, head of the CID in South West Africa said here.

One Black was injured.

This brings to 14 the number of dead since the political violence erupted in Katutura and at Okakara in Hereroland last week.

A municipal spokesman at the Owambo Hostel-complex in Katutura told Sapa that "almost all" of the more than 2 000 Ovambos who had gone on strike on Tuesday, had left for work yesterday morning.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn said action had been taken in response to the demands of the strikers.

Mr Justice Steyn had held discussions with Mr. Clemens Kapuu, leader of the Herero and president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), about the presence in Katutura of Hereros from elsewhere.

Undertakings had been given that the Hereros would return home as soon as it had become apparent that the Ovambo faction had laid down their arms.

The director of non-White Affairs of Windhoek Municipality, Mr L. Venter, confirmed that about 600 Ovambos had, "on the instructions of the Administrator - General," been removed from the Herero single-quarters.

They were at present put up in a vacated part of the hostel complex.

Mr Venter said permanent accommodation still had to be found for them.

The Attorney-General of South West Africa, Mr D. Brunette, said he had considered representations made by Mr. Justice Steyn on behalf of people who had been arrested for carrying dangerous weapons.

He had decided not to prosecute.

"In any event," Mr. Brunette said, "it will be difficult for the State to prove that they were not carrying their weapons for self-defence during the unrest."

Brig van Niekerk said all was quiet yesterday afternoon in Katutura and also in other districts in the territory.

"It definitely seems that the situation is calming down," he added.

N
h
b
p

DTA and Swapo co-operate for township peace

WINDHOEK. — Executives of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Swapo agreed at a formal meeting here yesterday that both parties would do all in their power to end the current unrest in the Katutura township near here. Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, announced last night.

As a result, the Herero leader and president of the DTA, Mr Clemens Kapuuo, and Swapo executives addressed meetings of their followers in Katutura to appeal to them to stop the fighting.

A committee consisting of political and church leaders was also formed at the meeting to closely watch the situation in future and forestall any possible repetition of the bloody fighting of the past two weeks in which 14 people have been killed and about 100 injured.

At a press conference last night, Mr Mudge said the executive of the DTA had decided at a meeting that events in Katutura needed their urgent attention.

Members of the executive were especially concerned

about the possibility that the fighting might develop into a tribal conflict between Ovambos and Hereros.

● The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) last night rejected the National Party's offer of co-operation during the forthcoming one-man, one-vote elections in South West Africa. Sapa and Own Correspondent.

FM 10/3/78
SOUTH WEST AFRICA (221)
Behind the brouhaha

hede (4)

Western diplomats are a little disconcerted at the vehemence with which SA has come down on Sam Nujoma's "seize the power" remark and its attempts, dutifully fanned by some newspapers, to make the West take a public

lede op plaas /

position on what he said.

The position of the five Western nations involved in the negotiations over SWA is simply that their settlement proposals are founded on the principle of majority rule after democratic elections. If Swapo rejects that principle, it has no part in the settlement effort. Nujoma's remarks will not deter the West from seeking a democratic settlement.

Nor do his remarks — whatever their psychological usefulness to SA — have any relevance to the merits of the current negotiations. The West does not see it as its responsibility to repudiate Nujoma. If Swapo chooses to fight an election with



Pik . . . a deal within his grasp?

Nujoma's statement hanging in the air, then it would have to accept the consequences if it were rejected by voters.

If anything, say diplomats, Nujoma's statement should thus galvanise SA into accepting the Western proposals immediately. Swapo's political opponents would be able to warn voters that a victory for Swapo would be a vote for authoritarian rule.

SA diplomats, on the other hand, say it is not that simple. Pretoria wants the West to take a public position on Nujoma's remarks because the West has insisted all along that Swapo is a vital component of an internationally acceptable SWA solution, and because "we must know where we stand with the West once settlement proposals are submitted to the UN Security Council for formal international endorsement."

Notwithstanding the furore over Nujoma, and contrary to alarmist SA press reports this week stating that the SWA issue will reach a critical make-or-break stage within the next fortnight, both SA and Western sources have told the *FM* that there is no question of deadlines or ultimatums to get ceasefire machinery in motion.

After presenting SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha with "amplifications and clarifications" of aspects of their SWA settlement proposals this week, the Western contact group, represented by German Ambassador H J Eick, met Swapo representatives in Windhoek to brief them on latest developments.

According to Western diplomats, the basic proposals remain unchanged — "they have merely been fine-tuned" — and relate mainly to the vexed issue of SA security forces and the role and status of SWA Administrator-General Marthinus Steyn and the UN special representative.

Obviously with the uproar over Nujoma in mind, Swapo publicity director Milner Tlhabanello told the *FM* from Windhoek: "No matter what anybody says, our aim remains to establish in Namibia a democratic, secular government founded on the will and participation of all the Namibian people. If that were not so, we would not be party to the Western initiative."

"We are open for further negotiations and we are willing to make further concessions if that will help the process along."

Swapo insists, however, that SA take steps which will clearly demonstrate that it is withdrawing troops from SWA — not merely to Grootfontein or Oshivello, as the West suggests (*FM* last week), but at least to a place like Karasburg, where 1 500 men could be stationed.

SA, on the other hand, does not insist that its troops (which would be a limited force in eight UN-monitored bases in the northern area) should have operational responsibility — they could be made up simply of maintenance and logistical crews. They would not even have monitoring capability. In fact, Western sources have gained the impression that SA would even be prepared to staff the bases with civilians.

The Western powers are aware of SA reservations about the effect of a UN peace-keeping force on the morale of non-Swapo supporters in the north, but they remain firm that SA will just have to convince itself that a UN force is the only one which would be impartial. Said a

diplomat this week "UN peace-keeping forces, like the one in Cyprus, work very well while the opposing sides adhere to cease-fire agreements. It's another matter if someone decides to blow up the peace."

A feature of the Western proposals not widely appreciated is that the security aspects strongly favour the status quo. Swapo has agreed to the retention of SA uniformed and security police to maintain law and order with UN co-operation. And although civilian commando units and ethnic armies will be disbanded, for Swapo there remains the daunting thought that tens of thousands of whites in SWA will still be armed, with a strong military force present in Walvis Bay to boot. Nevertheless, Swapo goes along with the Western proposals on this issue.

With Swapo and SA having moved closer together, the brouhaha over Nujoma looks more and more like a storm in a teacup.

[Handwritten signature]

7 parties, factions in SWA set on a middle course

Clive Cowley
The Star's Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — Seven parties and tribal factions in the Namibia National Front are set to consolidate their hold on the middle ground between the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation.

In the wake of a policy revision the NNF is to broaden its political base to include the Federal Party (FP) and possibly the Rehoboth Liberation Party (RLP) in the coalition.

The FP is the first party with a predominantly white membership to be admitted to the NNF.

It is a significant development. For only the National Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party remain as white parties without black and brown allies. The Republican Party under Mr Dirk Mudge was the first to make common cause when it became part of the DTA.



MR DIRK MUDGE

The Rehoboth Liberation Party was formerly part of another coalition, the two-party Namibia Patriotic Coalition, which collapsed recently when the Namibia Young Pioneers withdrew.

Under the leadership of Mr Hans Diergaardt, the RLP showed in ethnic elections last year that it had at least half of the Rehoboth Basters behind it, maybe even a slight majority.

Hitherto the NNF could only claim, with reasonable certainty, majority sup-

port from a single group. It was the Damara community, largest of the 11 ethnic groups in the territory.

The NNF is also demonstrably strong among coloured people. Its support comes from Mr Charlie Hartung's nonracial National Independence Party.

Other elements in the NNF are a faction of the Bondelswarts clan of Namias under Chieftainess Anna Christiaan and a faction of the Mbanderu sub-tribe of Hereros under Chief Munjuku Ngavauva.

The activists in the NNF come mostly from Mr Hitjevi Veil's Swanu, the South West Africa National Union, a nonracial party.

Swanu had to compromise its socialist principles somewhat, when the NNF revised its policy, to accommodate conservatives in the other parties and groups.

If elections for a Constituent Assembly were held immediately, both the DTA and Swapo would probably outpoll the NNF.

We want to prevent violence says Swapo

10/3/28 M
221

WINDHOEK — Swapo would be prepared to have future discussions with other political parties to forestall political violence in South West Africa, Mr M. K. Tlhabanello, the organisation's information and publicity secretary, said here yesterday.

that as a result of circulation following institutions had a

National Union of Col
Dept. of Applied Mat
Urban Problems Resear
Nedbank and Syfrets-
National Union of Fu
Garment Workers' Uni
Bakery Employees Ind
Graduate School of B
SHAWCO, U.C.T.
Christian Institute
Anglo-American Corp

He went on to explain how m
ations (trade unions, busin
affiliate and thus enable SA
stressed that this money mus
- with no strings attached -
on behalf of SALDRU.

With regard to affiliation f
a sliding scale. The margi
organisations being asked to
within the University were a
sity groups, such as at the
an exchange basis.

But he warned that Swapo would not allow itself to be drawn into any political compromises by such talks.

Mr Tlhabanello was commenting on Wednesday's talks between Swapo, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Namibian National Front and church leaders on ways and means to stop the wave of political unrest in the Katutura township near here

It was the first time the two organisations had ever met officially and agreed to co-operate.

They agreed to work together on a steering committee to forestall violence recurring.

The agreement was announced by Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, at a press conference on Wednesday night.

Mr Tlhabanello said his movement had agreed to meet the DTA only in an effort to stop the killings in the faction fighting, which has so far claimed the lives of 14 people.

He said the DTA was

now trying to give the impression they had gained a victory by luring Swapo to them for talks

He admitted that the DTA had initiated the meeting, but Swapo had only agreed to attend on condition that representatives of other political groups, the churches and police were present.

"I can assure you the DTA is not going to force us into political discussions with them," he added. "There will be no further talks until there is more fighting of this nature"

Mr Tlhabanello ruled out the possibility of friction with the externally-based Swapo leaders because of the meeting.

"We went to the meeting as Swapo and not merely as the so-called internal wing of the movement," he said.

Meanwhile, all was quiet in Katutura yesterday and it seemed the situation was returning to normal. Brig V Verster, Divisional Commissioner of Police in South West Africa, said — DDC-SAPA.

Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust: The Ch

been given by the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Company in England for Mr. Reggie Africa's airfare to South Africa. The ticket had been purchased from South Africa and the Rowntree money was being retained in England for the purchase of books.

Report from members:

Norman Bromberger reported that he was still searching for some big project but in the meantime was busy with smaller things.
A) He was a member of Urban Problems Research Group's Advisory Panel which had grown up at the University of Cape Town and had members from Architecture, Planning and Applied Mathematics, this group was concerned with giving technical advice with regard to the planning of low-cost housing. There were 7 projects Mr. Bromberger being involved in a detailed way mainly with the seventh - which was an attempt by applied mathematicians (and others) to construct a model of housing requirements in the Western Cape for the next 25 years.

221
SWA/Namibia FM 10/3/78
While diplomatic sources predicted a settlement in SWA/Namibia within two weeks, SA police were sent to Windhoek to quell riots triggered off by a strike by Owambo workers in Katatura township. The intervention of Administrator General Steyn has thus far failed to end the strike.

THE SAPPER VAN DER MESCHT TO SWAP THE KIDNAPPED SOLDIER

THE South West Africa People's Organisation is prepared to exchange kidnapped Sapper Johan van der Mescht for its members held by South Africa, says a senior Swapo official

**By NEIL HOOPER
Military Correspondent**

He is Mr Hsadino Hisongwa, Swapo representative in Stockholm for Eritrea, West Germany and Nordic countries.

Swapo camp in South West Africa.

He added that Swapo had many camps there.

He said that apart from Sapper van der Mescht, kidnapped on February 19, Swapo held several black South African soldiers.

But the Sunday Times has accompanied South African troops on patrols in the operational area and no camps have been found

"The problem," he added, "is that South Africa does not recognise our people as prisoners of war. It treats them as criminals.

And Swapo's publicity director in Windhoek, Mr K. Thlabanello, this week described as ridiculous claims that Swapo had camps in South West Africa.

"The best proposal is that South Africa release men of ours in exchange for our prisoners of war."

Mr Hisongwa was asked if Swapo would let Mrs Van der Mescht visit her husband in jail accompanied by a journalist.

A South African Defence Force spokesman declined to comment yesterday.

He replied that South African prisoners of war would go before the Press when the time arose

But Sapper Van der Mescht's wife, Cheryl, 17, said. "I appeal to the authorities to consider releasing a Swapo prisoner in exchange for my husband."

"But," he added, "there is no question of bringing one person just to see a prisoner of war"

It is known that the Department of Foreign Affairs has tried to get Sapper Van der Mescht freed.

Last week the Sunday Times disclosed that Mrs Van der Mescht had written to Swapo's president begging for her husband's release

However, there appears to be doubt as to whether Swapo is holding him or any other South African soldiers

She wrote: "I and my daughter of nine months miss him more than words can describe"

Mr Hisongwa said Sapper Van der Mescht was in a

Mr Hisongwa said: "If we release her husband, will he return to Namibia to fight his illegal war again?"

SWAPO's secret plot to seize While West talks

Francis Wilson reported that Nigel Bloch's survey on training facilities for African workers in Cape Town was to be widened to include Coloured. He was chairman that he had already sent out. Next year a survey commissioned by the Anglo-American the future demand for highly skilled black

throws doubts on Western reassurances to South Africa, which has consistently been pressurised to make concessions to meet the Western settlement proposals. Linked with Swapo president Sam Nujoma's recent statement that Swapo was not interested in majority rule but in taking power, the document reinforces South Africa's belief that Swapo is bent on establishing Marxist rule in South West Africa through the barrel of a Russian gun

of arms. Certain elements of Swapo's plan detailed at the January 4 meeting have already been carried out - including the capture of Sapper Var der Mescht and the murder of the Ovambo Cabinet Minister, Mr Toivo Shyagya, last month. The meeting, held after Swapo had had a series of discussions with the West and shortly before the proximity talks in New York,

It has no intention of adopting a peaceful settlement, contrary to its assurances to the West, but intends to step up the conflict and win the territory by force. It is following the same tactics used in Angola by the MPLA, which betrayed a prior agreement between the Portuguese forces and the three liberation groups on an interim government and seized power by force

commissars (listed as obligatory), mortars, shells and mines, communication systems, "refreshment" courses for commanders, logistical supplies, food, uniforms and boots. The seven-page document and operational map of Namibia reveals finally that Swapo is directed and supplied from Moscow. It is being supplied through Angola with tanks and heavy artillery

east and part of the southern region. Intensifying the battles to clear the borders. To practise before an attack on an enemy target. Training tank crews to involve those loyal to the leadership and party and "have experience in driving". Joint requirements listed included well-qualified engineers and medical men, anti-aircraft and artillery gunners, qualified political

on the Rand Daily Mail, had just spent 10 days in on a detailed account of the Newcastle Bus

port for the Farm Labour Conference on farm a map of schools on farms and finding out to had access to schools.

were both shortly to start working on the distribution on farms.

research job for Francis Wilson collecting African history over the last 30 years.

he had completed two papers, the first for the Africa's 50th anniversary conference on Labour second was a background paper for the ILO Migration in Southern Africa. He was also busy Labour Survey on 'The Gold Mines Revisited' this since the publication of his book. Dr Wilson the representative for Bantustan leaders on the with a mandate to investigate whether 'the Bantu in particular are receiving a fair share of the rectly by the Bantu'.

Labour '76 - A Survey of Labour Handbook of Statistics Agricultural Conference - September 1976

it may be beneficial next year to invite from outside the University, to attend the members. This was agreed upon.

way to March 1976) from the University until the first week in March would act as Head of the Division of Research visions.

tem over until the next meeting.

posed that: or informal tea daily should be continued be held once a month or once every two months. al meetings to be held in the middle of March.

12/3/78 (221)

AT PRESENT THEY PAYS THEIR MONEY AND TAKES THEIR CHOICE

SOUTH AFRICA is following two policies simultaneously in its handling of South West Africa/Namibia.

On the one hand there is the policy of negotiating with the Western contact group in earnest, making concessions and continuing to work for an internationally acceptable settlement.

On the other there is a policy of building support for its position diplomatically and publicly. Informed observers think this is so that if it pulls out of the talks there will be backing for an internal settlement.

The question is which policy will the Government put its money on in the end?

Western diplomats consider the parties so close now that it is only a question of building confidence that the Western proposals can work.

The negotiators are down to three basic points of difference, besides ownership of Walvis Bay:

- The number and location of South African troops during an election.
- The number and location of the United Nations' force during the election.
- Relations between the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, and the United Nations' special representative.

Swapo will accept the 1 500 South African troops suggested by the Five, but wants them at a place like Karasburg. South Africa is at present offering 3 000 but 1 400 of these would be combat troops and 1 600 logistical support slots.

The South Africans have indicated they might compromise on the figure, especially if they can use civil-ians in what are in fact the logistical support slots.

The number of UN troops has not been settled, but the West wants that decision left to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim. That way, it is felt, South Africa will not have to shoulder responsibility for such a figure, which could be a political liability for the Government in South Africa.

Various mechanisms for regulating the relationship between the Administrator-General, who is South African-appointed, and the UN special representative, have been considered.

But the contact group is now trying to avoid any mechanism, on the theory



● Walvis Bay not a major stumbling block

The two-prong strategy for SWA

By JOHN MATISONN
Political Correspondent

that if there is a mechanism for conflict resolution it's going to be used.

So, they say, they now favour a formula which says the Administrator-General must act "to the satisfaction of the UN" and the Western diplomats feel that if there is an agreement by the principals, which indicates at least willingness to make the agreement work, the two men will work together.

Walvis Bay, though much

in the news, is not considered a major stumbling block. People feel it can be left until afterwards, provided there is an agreement that it will be discussed after independence.

Walvis Bay is claimed by both Swapo and South Africa. Legal experts agree it is part of the Cape Province and Mr Vorster has said South Africa will not give it up "under any circumstances".

However, it is not widely

known that Walvis Bay was annexed to the Cape Colony under the same Act (Number 35 of 1884) that brought Port St Johns into the Cape Colony.

And there, of course, the Government maintained its determination to retain Port St Johns when surrounding Transkei became independent. Then Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, told Parliament it would be "irresponsible" not to reconsider this view, and it was given to Transkei.

Port St Johns was an integral part of Transkei geo-

politically. Walvis Bay is an integral part of SWA/Namibia geopolitically.

Negotiations with the Five have gone sufficiently well after the disappointments of New York for the West to have begun preparation of its "final" proposals for a settlement. These are likely to be delivered to the Government soon.

There has been agreement since the New York meeting, by both South Africa and the West, on how best to effect a transition of power in the territory.

Agreement has not been reached about a formula for shelving issues such as Walvis Bay until after the transition, while ensuring that they are not forgotten once the UN is out of the picture.

It sometimes seems difficult to reconcile reports of these positive developments inside the talks with the criticism of the West by members of the Government for the West's handling of the negotiations.

And secret trips into Africa to bolster support for South Africa's position strengthen the view of observers who see this as part



• Mr M C Botha "reconsider view"

of an attempt to win support for an internal settlement.

South African spokesmen at any rate seem confident that such a settlement would bring considerable, if not a majority, recognition from other African countries.

The internal settlement in Rhodesia has led some people to see hope in manoeuvring the West into recognising an internal solution in SWA/Namibia.

But the West will be more reluctant to accept such a deal both because there is a single popular movement, Swapo, which while not the only political group has clearly been the most substantial in the past and because Britain, the most favourable to an internal settlement in Rhodesia, does not have the constitutional upperhand in SWA/Namibia.

Oh, trouble and strife

When broeders fall out

IT IS scarcely surprising that the bitter feeling between the two White political parties in South West Africa/Namibia has been somewhat cautiously reflected in the Afrikaans Press.

Broederwis — that vivid Afrikaans word for fraternal strife — always has a menacing sound in Afrikaner Nationalist circles. It is doubly unwelcome at this delicate stage in South West Africa's fortunes.

Die Vaderland, however, decided last week to lift the wraps from a disturbing situation and to tell the story of an episode that old-style Nats in the territory see as "the bitter-enders versus the joiners".

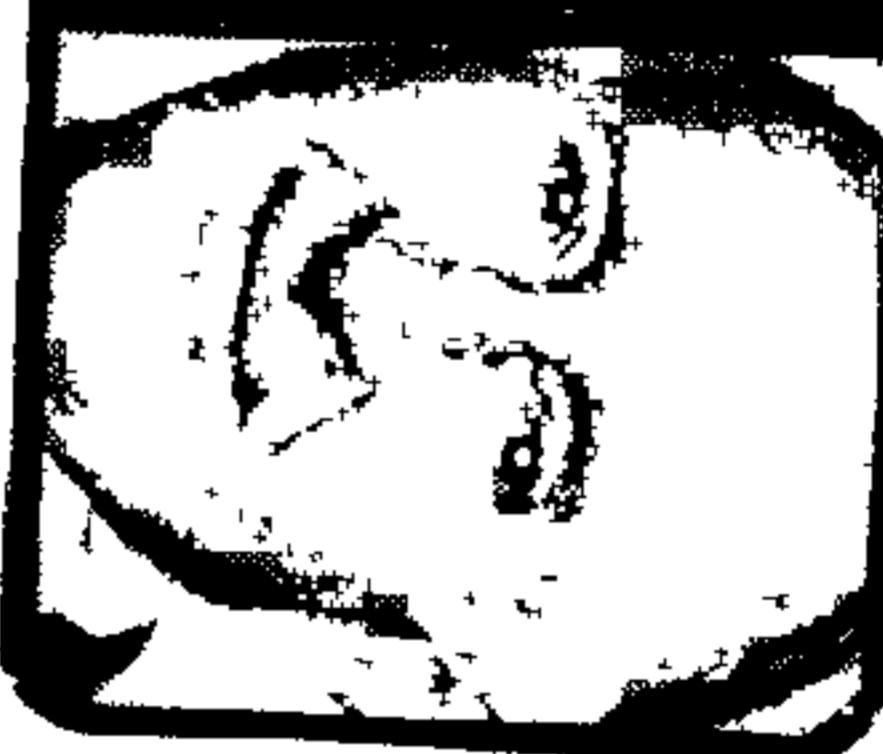
"The fact is and will remain for many years," wrote Andre le Roux, Perskor man in Windhoek, "that this was not merely a split in a political party. When the Mudge rebels walked out to form their own party, many of the fathers and mothers, and even the brothers, of those 'rebels' remained behind.

"The split in White politics also brought about divisions in families, and when father and son and brother and brother face each other in anger, the situation — especially where the Afrikaner is concerned — looks ugly."

Many Nationalists, said Le Roux, still believed that Mr Mudge had sold them out to the Blacks, and he had even heard murmurs in exalted political quarters of a White coup d'etat in the territory.

A few days later Die

NADERE
KENNIS
JAMES MCCLURG
reviews the
Afrikaans
Press



Transvaler, in a leading article, welcomed Mr Pikk Botha's statement that he believed the parties would concentrate in future on their common aims rather than their differences. But in the same issue Andre le Roux again gave a less reassuring view of the affair.

Mr Mudge had told him, for one thing, that union between the two parties was out of the question, because their differences in principle were too great. He did not see how they could even appear on the same platform.

□ □ □

THERE are no signs that the verhyte Afrikaans Press intends letting the Publications Control Board off the hook.

On the contrary, Vanderland's political columnist Voorslag has taken the baton further by comparing the chairman of the board, ex-Judge Shyman, unfavourably with his predecessor, the late, much-criticised, Jannie Kruger.

Voorstag doubted very much whether some of the books that had been allowed to go through under the old censorship system would

instead on TV advertisements. Action Moral Standards, the way-out prude outfit, intends taking action — particularly against those advertisements that extol the virtues of wine or show us girls sitting naked in their baths or "parading around" in their undies.

It's director, Mr Eddie van Zyl, told Die Vaderland his movement had had enough of the SABC's smooth answers to protests. Now it is going to consider "another form of action."

Mr Van Zyl has also warmly endorsed the declaration of a Port Elizabeth psychiatrist, Dr J F Laubscher, that pop music is sweeping our youth into revolution and causing sicknesses such as deathness, epilepsy and cerebral deviations.

□ □ □

Dr Laubscher, who has a gift for the picturesque phrase, says the effect of pop music may be compared with that of "the

RELIGION is the special province of Rapport's columnist "VDM", but gleams of a more worldly wisdom often light up his comments on the current scene.

"Opportunities," he wrote in the last issue, "are precious gifts that we cannot afford to waste in these times of crisis."

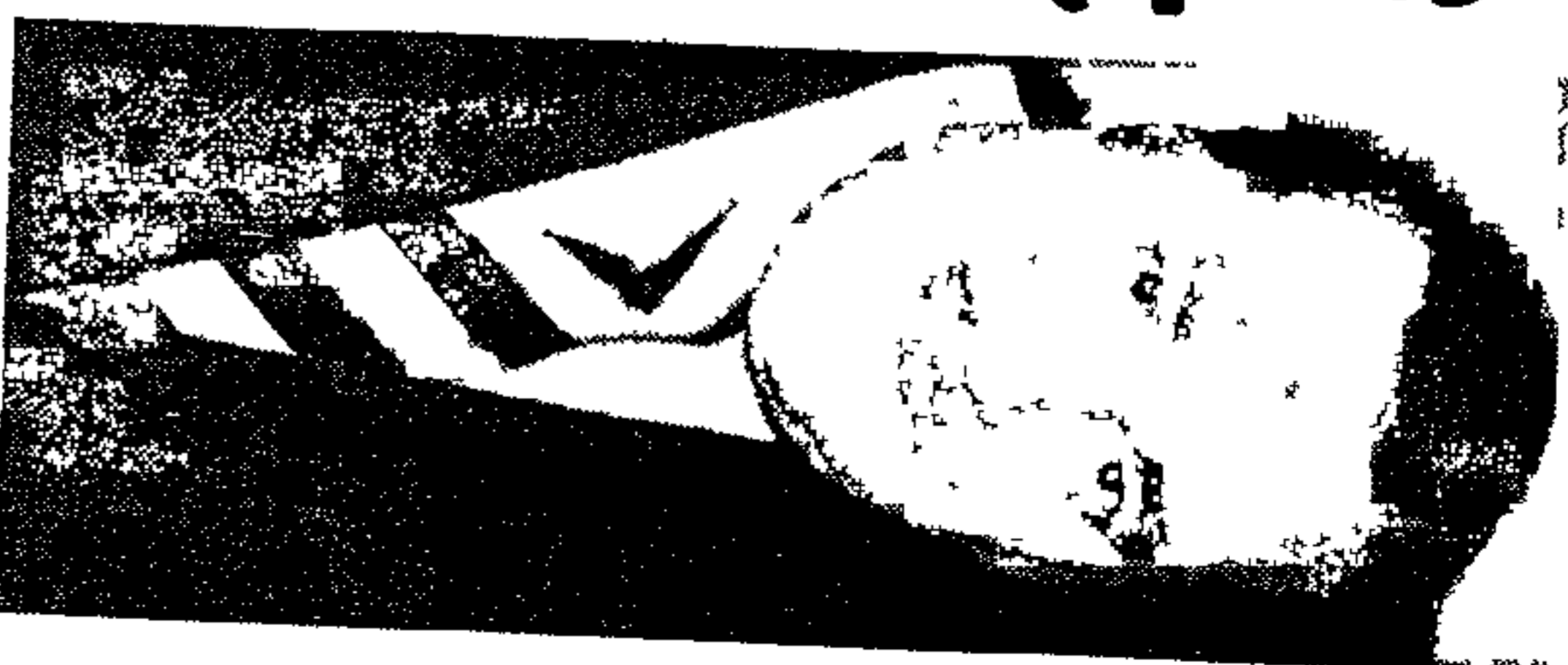
"Ten years or so ago the Whites in Rhodesia could easily have secured for themselves more favourable conditions than they can today."

□ □ □

IT'S hard for a newspaper to keep out of trouble.

Mr H Labuschagne, of Burgersdorp, was horrified by Rapport's saucy rear-view picture of one of the entrants in its "Miss Beautiful Legs" competition. Outrageous!

● Pikk Botha ... his statement was welcomed.



Poor printing of some copies, explained the Editor blushing, had caused certain articles of clothing to disappear entirely. He assured Mr Labuschagne and others who had complained, that "they didn't see what they thought they saw."

SWAPO'S SECRET PLAN TO SEIZE CONTROL OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

BY FLEUR DE VILLIERS

SWAPO'S secret strategy to seize control of South West Africa by force came into the possession of the Sunday Times in Windhoek this week.

The document — minutes of a Swapo military council meeting in Angola on January 4 — destroys the myth that Swapo is prepared to play a role in a peaceful settlement.

It details plans to intensify the "liberation struggle" despite what it calls "the moves of the five Western powers", and its refusal to take part in elections "as long as South African troops and police remain in Namibia".

The evidence . . .

- EXCLUSIVE**
- Notes of the Regional Commander Kondegers:-
1. To go back to his report on.
 2. To occupy the situation for a week in order to assess the situation in person. Not to stay too long due to the work falling behind.
 3. For him to know the terrain and the situation of our cadres and the cost of operations in General.
 4. To see to it that the proposed elections prepared by the enemy is completely disrupted.
 5. To pasture that the sentence of a boer prisoner was to read a "practise".
- The last 2 numbers, 4 & 5 apply to all Regional Commanders.

Part of the Swapo military council document.

has contacts with overseas journalists who are prepared to be used. It brings to mind the incident two days ago when two Swapo journalists reported a massacre of South Africans in the Caprivi at the invitation of the South African Government, the international and local Press toured the area and no evidence of a massacre could be found.

According to the document, food supplies for Swapo fighters inside South West Africa were a problem.

Under a "Very confidential" heading, Chief-Commissar Matongo reported that this work "be over-come."

"The party has even come as far as deciding to purchase its own aircraft to transport all the necessities to and from, within and without."

Among the "tasks" assigned at the meeting were:

- Intensification of sabotage in the north and north-west.
- To page 3

Agenda

The West nevertheless proceeded with its negotiations with South Africa on the basis that Swapo would reduce the conflict and accept free elections.

The agenda of the meeting included discussion of "the moves of the five Western powers", the new operational strategy on all fronts, the arrival of "Swedish journalists on January 15", the supply of certain combat regions "directly from Moscow GHQ" and a supply system for comrades inside South West.

It details plans to intensify the "liberation struggle" despite what it calls "the moves of the five Western powers", and its refusal to take part in elections "as long as South African troops and police remain in Namibia".

The military council met at a place in Angola code-named Mongolia — at a time when the West was arranging the proximity talks in New York between the five Western Foreign Ministers, South Africa and Swapo.

It is clear from the document that, after discussions with the West, Swapo rejected the key Western proposal that South African police and a residual force of South African troops remain in the territory during the run-up to election — and decided to intensify the struggle.

It also lists the names of Swapo's military commanders.

Among the targets of its stepped-up operation inside the territory are:

- To destroy the bridges at Okahandja and between Otavi and Ojjiwarongo and all power stations.
- To eliminate "all prominent puppets" (names given)
- To establish special sabotage groups
- To ensure that "the so-called elections prepared by the enemy are completely disturbed".
- To seize a "boer prisoner of war" (shortly after this Sapper Van der Wetsch was captured by Swapo)

On the settlement moves by the West, "Comrade Matongo, Chief Commissar, made a brief speech that despite imperialist manoeuvres, Swapo had reiterated and clarified its position, mainly that it was not going to participate in elections as long as South African troops and police remain in Namibia on our soil."

Witnesses

"The party has thus called upon the intensification of the liberation war. The party has made all the necessary arrangements with friendly countries, those prepared to give assistance in all forms."

The document reveals that the Swapo national executive had decided to send in journalists "to witness and act on our behalf".

It emphasises that this was a "very confidential issue and top secret and was to be handled as such."

At another point in the meeting the chairman referred to Swedish journalists and called on regional commanders to make preliminary preparations for them "Their going into the country will depend entirely on the situation."

This indicates that Swapo

12/8/78
221
Sunday
Horn

221



From Page 1

east and part of the southern region.

Intensifying the battles to clear the borders.

To practise before an attack on an enemy target.

Training tank crews to involve those loyal to the leadership and party and "have experience in driving"

Joint requirements listed included well-qualified engineers and medical men, anti-aircraft and artillery gunners, qualified political commissars (listed as obligatory), mortars, shells and mines, communication systems, "refreshment" courses for commanders, logistical supplies, food, uniforms and boots

The seven-page document and operational map of Namibia reveals finally that:

Swapo is directed and supplied from Moscow

It is being supplied through Angola with tanks and heavy artillery.

It has no intention of adopting a peaceful settlement, contrary to its assurances to the West, but intends to step up the conflict and win the territory by force

It is following the same

tactics used in Angola by the MPLA, which betrayed a prior agreement between the Portuguese forces and the three liberation groups on an interim government and seized power by force of arms

Certain elements of Swapo's plan detailed at the January 4 meeting have already been carried out — including the capture of Sapper Van der Mescht and the murder of the Ovambo Cabinet Minister, Mr Toivo Shyagya, last month.

The meeting, held after Swapo had had a series of discussions with the West and shortly before the proximity talks in New York, throws doubts on Western reassurances to South Africa, which has consistently been pressurised to make concessions to meet the Western settlement proposals.

Linked with Swapo president Sam Nujoma's recent statement that Swapo was not interested in majority rule but in taking power, the document reinforces South Africa's belief that Swapo is bent on establishing Marxist rule in South West Africa through the barrel of a Russian gun.

I
O
IA
W
S
e.
VI
T
c
I
I

SY SAAGTE WOOORDE TEEN DIE GEWELD

Van Ons Suidwes-kantoor

TWEE weke se geweldpleging en bloedvergieting onder die Wambo's en Herero's van Suidwes is dié week in twee dae beëindig — deur die sagte woorde van 'n groot man met 'n leuehart . . .

Die man is die Administrateur-general, regter Martinus Steyn. Deur sy kloekmoedige optrede het regter Steyn nie alleen die grootste vlag van geweldpleging in bare jare nie, maar ook seker een van die grootste ekonomiese krisisse wat die land nog bedreig het, afgeweer.

En niemand het meer lof vir hierdie optrede van die Administrateur-general nie as brig Victor Verster, Afdelingskommissaris van Polisie in Suidwes-Afrika. "Hy's 'n man 'n mens sonder 'n bang jaar, op sy kop," sê brig Verster vandeeweke.

In gevaar
Volgens brig Verster het die versoek van die Administrateur-general om Katutura te besoek, Dinsdag eensklaps en sonder waarskuwing gekom. Daar is baie taktvol aan regter Steyn uitgewys dat hy sy lewe in gevaar stel, maar hy was vasbeslote om te gaan.

Teen sonder het regter Steyn saam met die polisie by die sokkerstadion in Katutura opgedaag. Sonder bykomende voorsorg het die regter tussen die oproerige skare inbeweeg.

Met 'n ferm hand het regter Steyn die luidspraker geneem en in 'n sagte, bedaarde stem begin praat.

"Ek is daarvan beskuldig dat ek DTA-gesind is. En ek is deur baie mense versoek om Swapo-vergaderings te verbied. Maar ek glo dat mense hul geskille moet uitpraat . . ."

"Al die mense van Suidwes is my mense — Swapo, Swanu, die DTA en die NNF. Elkeen het die reg om deur die wet beskerm te word, ongeag sy politieke affiliasies," het regter Steyn gesê.

En skielik was daar kalmte onder die malende massa, wat enkele minute tevore nog reggemaak het om mekaar met geweld toe te takel.

Regter Steyn het lank met die leiers van die verskillende groepe gepraat, na hul klagtes en probleme geluister en hulle gemaan tot rus en vrede.

Laataand is hy huis toe, maar vroeggend Woensdag was hy weer in Katutura. Hierdie keer in die Wambo-

Hoofman Clemens Kapuuo van die DTA het belowe om sy Herero-aanhangers in bedwang te bring en so ook het Mokganele Tlhabanello van Swapo belowe. En Donderdag het die stadsraad van Windhoek op versoek van die Administrateur-

generaal begin om alle Wambo's uit die Herero-hostels te verwyder en oor te plaas na Wambo-tehuise.

Die horde veglustige Herero's wat uit Hereroland gekom het om hul makers in Katutura by te staan, het op hul vragmotors geklim en teruggekeer na Okakarara.

En teen Vrydagoggend was die ses of sewe mense wat tydens die onluste in hegtenis geneem is omdat hulle in best van gevaarlike wapens was, reeds in opdrag van die Prokureur-generaal, adv Don Brunette, vrygelaat.

'n Vreeslose Steyn herstel rus in Katutura

REGTER MARTINUS STEYN — Man van die w e e k i n Suidwes

hostel, waar duisende murmurerende Ovambo's rondgemaak en geweer het om te gaan werk.

Weer het die regter vreesloos tussen die skare ingegaan. Hierdie keer net met twee polisiemanne aan sy sy.

En weer het hy met sy sagte stem kalmte en bedaring gebring.

Die klagtes was baie en die eise groot. Maar die regter het geluister — drie ure lank — en belowe om werk te maak van die griewe.

En toe die A S in sy swart motor klim, het die eerste groep stakendes agterna gekom — Windhoek toe, werk toe.

Teen twaalfuur die middag was meeste van die duisende stakende Ovambo's terug by hul werkplekke.

Woensdagmiddag het die samesprekinge tussen die leiers van die

Table with multiple columns and rows, mostly containing blacked-out text.

E VIR MOO

Vliegtuie, tenks kom

Deur JOHAN VOSLOO

BESONDERHEDE van 'n hoogs geheime Swapo-plan om politieke leiers in Suidwes te vermoor en om brûe en alle kragentrales in 'n volle terroriste-oorlog op te blaas, is hierdie naweek aan RAPPORT bekend gemaak.

Volgens die plan— wat uitgespel word in die notule van 'n vergadering wat die militêre raad van Swapo begin Januarie in Mongolië, kodenaam van 'n dorp in Angola, gehou het, gaan die terroriste-oorlog in Suidwes in die volgende maande ingrypend verskerp word.

Tenks gaan waarskynlik vir die eerste keer gebruik word en vliegtuie gaan ingespan word om kos—die terroriste se grootste probleem— en ander voorrade aan te ry.

Die dokument word in die omatiese kringe as 'n politieke bom beskryf. Dit is 'n bloudruk van verraderlikheid wat opnuut bewys dat Swapo geensins van plan is om mee te werk aan 'n vreedsame skikkingsplan nie. Dit plaas die Weste in 'n onbenydenswaardige posisie, omdat hy nog steeds volhou dat 'n vreedsame skikking met Swapo se medewerking moontlik is.

Volgens die notule is dit aan „kameraad” Haiduwa, assistent-bevelvoerder, opgedra om die brûe en kragentrales op te blaas en die Suidwes-leiers te laat vermoor. Hy moet ook spesiale sabotasiegroepe saamstel. So byvoorbeeld moes die Okahandjabrug en die brug tussen Otavi en Otjiwarongo verwoes word.

Aan die streekbevelvoerder, „kameraad” Nandenga, is opdrag gegee om seker te maak dat „die sogenaamde verkiesings wat deur die vyand beplan word, geheel en al ontwrig word”. Hy moet ook seker maak dat die gevangeneneming van Suid-Afrikaanse soldate „praktyk” word.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 17 *

SA soldaat in Luanda vertoon

LONDEN.

JOHAN VAN DER MESCHT, die 24-jarige soldaat wat op 18 Februarie by Elundo in die noorde van Suidwes deur terroriste ontvoer is, is gister in Luanda aan joernaliste vertoon.

Die president van Swapo, Sam Nujoma, het die voorstelwerk gedoen. Geen nadere besonderhede oor Van der Mescht se toestand of sy verskyning in die openbaar kon verkry word nie.

Die ontvoering van soveel as moontlik Suid-Afrikaanse soldate is nou amptelike Swapo-beleid. — (Sapa-Reuter)

* Lees berig hiernaas.

a city?

ner do - either

do?

ker ha

ker be

finish

ms

ould you most like to see changed in your working conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

trales op te blaas en die Suidwes-leiers te laat vermoor. Hy moet ook spesiale sabotasiegroepe saamstel. So byvoorbeeld moes die Okahandjabrug en die brug tussen Otavi en Otjiwarongo verwoes word.

pol: Why didn't you go to school?

complete schooling: Why didn't

Swapo-notule vir moord

*** VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN ***

Die uitvoerende raad van Swapo het ook besluit om 'n joernaliste in die gebied in te stuur om namens Swapo oorgetuie te wees en op te tree.

Die lede van die vergadering is gemaak dat al die besonderhede hoogs geheim is en as sodanig gehanteer moet word. Daarop het die aanvoerder van die gewapende magte gesê die plan is gereed om uitgevoer te word en het hy vir 'n groter „hupstoot“ gevra.

Die aanvoerder van die Swapo in Suidwes het hierna die vergadering ingelig.

„Die posisie daar is onder beheer. Om te veralgemeen, die vyandige bewegings is uitgebrei. Die vervoermiddele is helikopters, perde en pansermotors. Hulle gebruik nie gewoonlik die paale nie.

„Binne opeener ons in klein groepies van vyftien tot twintig soldate. Die rede is 'n tekort aan voedsel, omdat ons

van die massas afhanklik is. Die eenhede is net van mobiele aard. Die situasie laat ons nog nie toe om basisse daar te stel nie. Ge-regte word nou en dan voort-geest.“ het hy gesê.

Verdere uitreksels uit die notule lui:

Kameraad Nakada: „Voersel is die grootste probleem. Is daar enige moontlikheid om genoeg voedsel te bekom? Ek sê dit, omdat mense van die anderkant sal begin oorhardloop sodra die oorlog toeneem, en ten tweede sal dit die probleem bly waar-mee ons te kampe sal hê as die gebied bevry is.”

Kameraad Matongoh: „Voedsel is op die oornblik die probleem, maar in die toekoms sal dit oorkom word. Die Party het selfs besluit om sy eie vliegtuie aan te skaf vir die vervoer van alle benodigdhede na en van die gebied.”

Voorstiter: „Voedsel is nie net noodsaaklik nie, maar verpligend.“ Hy het bygevoeg dat die Party sy uiterste sal

doen om te verseker dat daar in alle behoeftes voorsien word.

Kameraad Haiduwa het 'n terroristebasis in Suidwes as noodsaaklik beskryf.

Kameraad Nakade: Finiaal voorgesel dat Kameraad Haiduwa moet ingaan om die situasie persoonlik op te som en terug te rapporteer. (Mosie oorweldigend gesekondeer.)

Kameraad Matongo: „As kameraad Haiduwa die bevel veronagsaam, sal dit 'n swak indruk maak veral by sy ondergeskiktes.“ Die oor-log moet binne die land verskerp word, het hy gesê.

Voorstiter: Die Sweedse joernaliste kom. Die streek-bevelvoerders moet voortlopige voorbereidings tref. Of hulle die land binnegaan, sal net van die situasie afhang.

Sabotasie Moet verskerp en selfs uitgebrei word. Op-gelide personeel is nodig om doelwitte soos brde en krag-sentrales op te blaas.

Voorraedegroep Gestig te

word om logistieke voorrade na kameraad binnekant te voer.

Rekrute: Methtyd sal op-leiding plaaslik op Oshana gedoen word. Daar is geen probleem met voorrade nie.

Krysgewanenes Die plan moet uitgevoer word. Almal moet in kennis gestel word.

Die vergadering het om 7.30 die oggend begin en is eers om agtuur die aand verdaag. Voor die verdagting is 'n aantal take wat uitgevoer moet word, genoteer.

Van die take is: Toename in sabotasie in die noorde, die noordooste en gedeeltelik in die suide van Suidwes. Toename van gevete langs en binne die grens en ook die opleiding van 'n tenkbenman-ning.

Die notule sluit af: „Alle lede het plegtig onderneem om die oorlog te verskerp en die take wat die party gestel het, uit te voer.“

Dis onderteken deur die sekretaris, kameraad Shali.

Questionnaire

Name (first name only)

Farm number

1. How did you come to
2. Have you ever though
If yes, why don't yo

3. What sort of work (if
on a farm or somewhere

4. What jobs would you like
Why?

5. If worker has not been
If worker began but did
you finish your scho

Problems

1. What would you most like
conditions? (wage,
In your living condit

UITTREKSELS uit Swapo se notule vir 'n bloedbad in Suidwes. Die hoogs geheime Kommunistiese dokument is hierdie naweek aan RAPPORT verskaf.

West pressed over Swapo

Cape Times

13/3/78

22

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Government has put further pressure on the Western "Big Five" to react to what it considers further proof that Swapo is not interested in a peaceful solution in South West Africa/Namibia.

The secret minutes of a Swapo military council meeting detailing plans for the intensification of the "liberation struggle", which came into South African hands through undisclosed sources recently, was shown this week to Western ambassadors who have been negotiating on the future of the territory.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, said yesterday he regarded the document, apparently compiled in an Angolan town code-named "Mongoha" as unquestionably authentic.

The document detailed plans for the intensification of the "liberation struggle" in the territory and, in spite of the Western initiative, rejected Swapo's participation in elections.

The document details plans for its stepped-up operation including the destruction of bridges and power stations, and the assassination of all "prominent puppets", whose names are given.

Contact group

The government sees the document as confirming the statement of the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, that Swapo is out to seize power militarily in the territory and is not interested in majority rule.

Shortly after Mr Nujoma made the statement during a television interview, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, called on the West to react to what he described as a clear indication that Swapo was "not interested in the welfare of the people but only in power over the territory and its peoples".

Mr Botha yesterday refused to comment on the reaction of the Western ambassadors to the Swapo document.

● Members of the Western "contact group" on SWA were reluctant to comment officially on the contents of the document which was conveyed to them last week.

Mr William Bowdler, the US ambassador said last night: "We do not have any comment at all." Sir David Scott, the British ambassador, said: "I have no comment at all. I have not seen anything authoritative other than what appeared in newspapers and I cannot comment on press reports."

Mr George Grande, the Canadian ambassador, said he had no comment and "we are still negotiating." Mr Hans Joachim Eick, the German ambassador, said that it was not that he doubted the authenticity of the document, but he could not comment till he had seen it.

We've proof of terror document — Geldenhuys

WINDHOEK. — The officer commanding the SWA command of the Defence Force, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, confirmed here yesterday that he had authentic documentary proof that Swapo planned to intensify the terrorist war in northern SWA/Namibia.

General Geldenhuys was addressing a press conference on a document, released to the media about a January 4 meeting held in Angola and spelling out details of the intensified terrorist war.

Swapo has since issued a statement questioning the authenticity of the document.

Asked about this, General Geldenhuys said last night: "I have documentary proof . . . they (Swapo) planned to intensify terrorism and such instructions were issued to subordinate commanders.

Intensification of struggle

"I confirm that the document as released to the press is authentic," General Geldenhuys said.

Details of the document were released earlier by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha.

It contained detailed plans for the intensification of the "liberation struggle" in SWA/Namibia and it had been shown to Western ambassadors, Mr Botha said when the document was first released.

According to it, Swapo had called for an intensification of sabotage in SWA/Namibia and it referred to the "training of tank crews".

In a communique issued by General Geldenhuys on other matters about the terrorist war in the north, he said there were clear signs that Swapo was intensifying intimidation in northern SWA/Namibia.

Yesterday Swapo said the document was an attempt by South Africa to get out of free elections in SWA/Namibia.

"Not the first time"

In a statement issued in Windhoek, Swapo said South Africa had made several attempts since the New York talks to justify the quick return to South Africa by Mr Botha.

Among attempts by South Africa, the statement said, was "a faked statement by Comrade Nujoma".

"This is not the first time in the history of Swapo that her documents are faked," the statement said.

Reacting in Cape Town yesterday to the Swapo claim Mr Botha said: "I expected something like this

"It is as ridiculous as the claim that Swapo is working for a peaceful solution to the problems of SWA . . ."

So far there has been no official Western reaction to the document. — Sapa-Own Correspondent.

West wants UN to monitor SWA ceasefire

Cape Times 14/31
221

By DAVID WILLERS
Diplomatic Reporter

A CEASEFIRE in SWA/Namibia is a central feature of the West's "final" proposals to be presented to Swapo and South Africa within a few days.

This has been disclosed by informed Western sources who, while having no illusions about the "militaristic aims" of Swapo, believe that a United Nations-monitored ceasefire could resolve the crucial security issue in the SWA negotiations.

The Western plan is that Swapo and South Africa must publicly acknowledge that they would adhere to a ceasefire after which the Western proposals would hopefully be ratified by the United Nations Security Council.

Shortly thereafter, possibly within a month if all goes according to plan, United Nations troops could be stationed in SWA/Namibia to monitor the ceasefire.

South African sources said yesterday that the Republic would support a ceasefire proposal and added that in spite of documentary proof that Swapo was bent on violence, the South African Government still felt that Swapo should participate in free elections in SWA/Namibia. But they would have to lay down their arms and participate peacefully.

The sources said it was up to the people of the territory to decide through the ballot box whether they wished to be ruled by a Marxist party like Swapo or by more moderate parties.

A peace-keeping force would cost millions of rands to maintain and there is considerable doubt as to who

would pay

Both Western and South African sources said the talks were still on the road, however, although several obstacles still remained.

Chief among these were the security issue and whether the Western proposals, if accepted by South Africa and Swapo, would be ratified by the United Nations.

It is understood though that the West might present the Security Council with proposals which embody the "spirit" of United Nations Resolution 385 rather than the letter.

Critical issues such as the security problem and Walvis Bay may, by mutual agreement between all the parties, be "shelved" pending the implementation of a ceasefire.

It is thought that once the situation "on the ground" had stabilized through a ceasefire such problems as the strength of the South African military presence in SWA/Namibia could be resolved.

It is not clear at this stage whether South Africa will be permitted to maintain its present military contingent in the territory until the ceasefire has been effected, and, if they are then required to withdraw, what troop strength will be allowed to remain.

Indications are that previous Western proposals that the number of troops be reduced to 1 500 men — non-combatants included — are unacceptable to South Africa.

Documents are fakes — Swapo

1413/78 DD (221)

WINDHOEK — Swapo has rejected documents outlining their aims to intensify the war as fakes.

Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, Swapo's publicity secretary, said the weekend release of Swapo's strategy documents was merely another South African attempt to gain Western sympathy for an internal solution.

"I'm not aware that any such document exists," he said.

"It amuses us to hear there is yet another plan by Swapo," Mr Tlhabanello said. "First it was Sam Nujoma's statement, allegedly rejecting majority rule, and now this."

He was "flabbergasted" to read reports about the document.

Swapo's youth movement secretary, Mr N. Taapopi, said the release of the document containing minutes of a Swapo military council meeting was an attempt by South Africa to get out of the free elections.

He said among the attempts by South Africa with the alleged Nujoma statement was a miscarriage because the West paid no attention to such nonsense.

"This is not the first time in the history of Swapo that her documents have been faked," he said.

"The latest attempt by the desperate enemy is the so-called discovery of the Swapo secret plan to grab Namibia. It was already clarified by comrades in Lusaka that the death of Shiyagaya (Mr. Toivo Shiyagaya, the Owambo Minister of Health assassinated last month) was not caused by Swapo.

"South Africa and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance have not proved beyond reasonable doubt that it was a freedom fighter who killed Shiyagaya."

The unrest of the past weeks had been instigated by South Africa through her puppets under the

leadership of Mr Clemens Kapuuo, the so-called Chief of the Hereros.

Mr Taapopi claimed "the enemy lost no time in accusing Swapo for the state of disorder."

The true intention was to demonstrate that the presence of the South African Police and administration was indispensable during the transitional period. Swapo was opposed to their presence.

"The truth is that Swapo has been and still is committed to a peaceful solution by means of UN-supervised and controlled elections, that South Africa knows it stands no chance in such elections and therefore prefers to continue with an internal settlement, thus without Swapo."

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, reacted sharply yesterday to the Swapo claims.

"I expected something like this," he said. "It is as ridiculous as the claim that Swapo is working for a peaceful solution."

"If the internal wing of Swapo continues to claim these things, then it is clearly repudiating its external wing which is continuing with armed aggression and murder of innocent people."

Meanwhile, the Commanding Officer for South West Africa, Maj-Gen Janie Geldenhuys, said yesterday he had authentic documentary proof that Swapo planned to intensify the war.

"I have documentary proof that when Swapo had the meeting, according to the minutes dated January 4, they planned to intensify terrorism and such instructions were issued to subordinate commanders."

"I confirm that the document as released to the press is authentic," Gen Geldenhuys said — DDC-SAPA.

SHEARERS

Questionnaire to farmers

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.

West aim for ceasefire

(4/3/78) 221 M

CAPE TOWN — A ceasefire in South West Africa is a central feature of the West's final settlement proposals expected to be presented to South Africa and Swapo in a few days.

A draft of the proposals was sent to the governments of the five Western contact group members for approval yesterday from New York and the five's ambassadors met in Cape Town.

The security issue remains the stumbling block, but Western sources indicate that a formula involving a 12-week "period of peace" in which South African forces would be gradually reduced to an agreed number might solve the current impasse.

However, informed sources here suggest that unless the number of South African forces is changed from what was demanded in New York, there is little hope of success — unless political leaders in SWA themselves accept the proposal.

However, the majority of them were against the figure mentioned in New York — 1 500 including non-combatants.

It is suggested too that the formula might call on South Africa to start reducing its Security Forces only after a "period of peace".

What is clear is that an internationally acceptable settlement will have greater hopes of success if the number of South African forces allowed to stay in the territory dur-

ing the four-month election period was increased to approximately 3 000 with UN forces to monitor all their activities.

Both South Africa and Swapo would have to adhere to the ceasefire after which the West's proposals would be taken to the UN for ratification. If they passed through the Security Council, UN troops could be stationed in SWA within a month to monitor all South African and Swapo movements.

South Africa is still keen to have free elections in the territory involving Swapo which would have to accept the presence of a contingent of South African forces in the territory.

An important aspect of the settlement is whether the Western powers would be prepared to step in and enforce the final agreement if there are attempts to overthrow it once the South African forces have withdrawn.

It was pointed out in New York recently that a large contingent of UN troops and civilian personnel would cost millions to keep in the territory and they would be almost completely dependent on South Africa for food and other supplies while there — PC.

School tender
CAPE TOWN — A tender of R304 212 has been accepted by the Government for the construction of a primary school for Coloureds in Port Alfred. This has been disclosed by the Secretary for Public Works, Mr M. M. du Preez, in a statement. — PC.

Yes, _____ years?
 _____ m each year? _____ weeks.
 _____ ed on your farm before?
 _____ ly?
 _____ Cash
 Kind: quantity
 value to farmer
 value to shearer
 _____ Cash
 Kind: quantity
 value to farmer
 value to shearer

14. Where does the team sleep while on your farm?

Question 358 Colo 402

Now there is another species, silver carp, which was imported from Israel. It seems to have a good effect on the carp. Here we are using the principle of polyculture. The idea is to utilise all the natural food and so increase production. In this case production has increased nearly 20%. In Israel, in one pond you can find carp, Tilapia, mullet, silver carp, grass carp

Here it's too cold unless we put in The temperature

enough in one season blem with spawning.

Water conditions

We start stocking end of February with other places bit higher. There 800 - 1000 mg per muddy. But we st

finish from about the very good compared nearly 7, a little you can find sometimes r is usually quite

EDA: Don't carp Yes, they make the wa is dirty.

in the mud and the pond the water

EDA: But surely Yes, but not

Pond Construction - soil

I personally believe that almost any soil can be good for fish farming. If its partly clay, partly sand, it's all right. If it's very sandy it's possible to make a clay core in the wall to prevent leaking. But in any case after a year or two, because of the organic matter, the ponds get more watertight. In Israel there are many fish-ponds on the beach. The advantage of a fish pond is that you can use soil which is unsuitable for other agricultural activities.

Tshakolo project

In Israel the fish ponds are much bigger than here, about 4 hectares on average. The project at Tshakolo should be about 350 hectares altogether.

AD 15/3/78 (22)

Church call for South West ceasefire

WINDHOEK — The influential United Evangelical Lutheran Church of South West Africa called on Swapo and South Africa yesterday to lay down arms and put to an end the bloodshed.

The president, Dr Lukas de Vries, wrote in a pastoral letter here the church had rejected Marxism. But the church's disapproval of Marxism should not be viewed as confrontation with the liberation movements.

"We have understanding for our church members who — as a result of disappointment in the West's long-time silence on our struggle — have accepted aid from willing quarters.

"This has shocked the West into action and although late in history, the West has now come up with an initiative that we of the church support in principle," the letter said.

The church body rejected both Marxism and capitalism as pseudo-religions. It also rejected apartheid as a sin against humanity.

"We advocate a new dispensation based on the Bible which will give us the opportunity for a peaceful solution.

The church deplored the abuse of power, injustice and torture "for which we have sufficient evidence". These malpractices contributed to "forcing church members to take up arms" — SAPA.

HOW WILL YOU COPE WITH THIS

IF YES, WHY?

13. DO YOU FORESEE A SHORTAGE IN

17. IS THERE CURRENTLY A SHORTAGE

WHY/WHY NOT?

16. WILL YOU USE THE SAME TEAM

What is the value to you of these payments?

15. Do they get any other payments while on your farms? If yes, what?

Handwritten: HANWARD, 7. 17 March 1978.
 Question 6 Col. 429 & 430.

221

Content of Swapo document

- (m) Regskoste
- (n) Werker se
- 13. Behuising
 - (a) Grootte van ... mers, grootte van ...
 - (b) Dalmateriaal
 - (c) Muurmateriaal
 - (d) Vloermateriaal
 - (e) Riolering
 - (f) Verwarming
 - (g) Watervoorsiening
 - (h) Hoeveel mense
- 14. Werker se vol
 - Plek (plaa
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.

*6 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether the content of a Swapo document which recently came into the Government's hands was conveyed to the members of the Western contact group on South West Africa, if so, on what date,

MARCH 1978 430

(2) whether he has received any comment on the document from any of the members, if so, (a) from which members and (b) what was the comment in each case,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes, on Wednesday, 8 March 1978, the salient features of the document were read to the Group

(2) They indicated that they would bring it to the attention of their governments

(3) No

in die huis?

Weeklikse loon

Rode waarom werker elke werk verlaat het:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

221 FM 17/3/78

SOUTH WEST AFRICA Namibia on the way?

Foreign Minister Pik Botha's reaction to the document allegedly disclosing Swapo's military designs has raised the hopes of diplomats that "amplified" Western settlement proposals, due to be presented to SA "soon," will be accepted.

Botha said this week: "Swapo can now do one of two things. It can confirm that the document is a correct reflection of its plans, or it can reject the document and deny what's in it. In the latter case, it will amount to acceptance of the presence of SA troops and police in the election period.

"Whichever course Swapo chooses, it will be to the advantage of all the political parties in SWA which favour peaceful transfer of power."

Western diplomats take Botha to mean that SA has finally come round to the line of thinking suggested by the FM last week, viz that far from being a deterrent to acceptance of Western settlement proposals, peripheral issues like Sam Nujoma's militant remarks on TV and disclosures of secret military plans should spur SA into early acceptance of the Western proposals in order to get an election campaign going in which

Swapo's political opponents could exploit these issues.

Likewise, Swapo's rejection of the military document as a fake confirms that the party has not departed from its commitment to contest SWA elections.

Western sources this week confirmed that in their contacts with SA, the latter has not suggested that the Swapo document reflects on the workability of the Western proposals

The Western sources say that the fundamentals of their New York proposals remain unchanged: "Only more detail has been added and certain words changed." There must be acceptance of the security proposals before the Western group can seek ratification of the plan by the UN Security Council.

Even on the security question Western hopes are "fair." As the FM pointed out last week, the gap between SA and Swapo on the question of the number of SA troops to remain during elections and their location has been significantly narrowed.

... either ...
... are else?

4. What jobs would you like your children to do?
Why?

5. If worker has not been to school: Why didn't you go to school?
If worker began but did not complete schooling: Why didn't you finish your schooling?

Problems

1.. What would you most like to see changed in your working conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

Swapo eis

Walvisbaai

Maandag 19/3/78

of by

(221)

skiet voort

WINDHOEK.

DANIEL TJONGARERO, binnelandse leier van Swapo, het Suid-Afrika en die Westerse Vyf gister hier baie duidelik laat verstaan dat Swapo nie tot 'n skietstilstand sal toestem tensy Walvisbaai by 'n onafhanklike Namibië ingelyf word nie.

Daaroor, sê mnr P. W. Botha, Minister van Verdediging, sal net met 'n onafhanklike Suidwes onderhandel kan word.

Hy het gesê Swapo sal voortgaan om aan samesprekinge deel te neem, maar dat die kwessie van Walvisbaai nie onderhandelbaar is nie. „Ons het selfs 'n Westerse voorstel verwerp dat ons tot 'n onafhanklikheid moet wag voordat ons met Suid-Afrika oor Walvisbaai onderhandel. Ons voel dat dit net tot meer bloedvergieting sal lei. Aan SA kant is dit 'n algehele neo-kolonialistiese gebaar om deur wetgewing 'n deel van die gebied te annekseer.”

Mnr. Tjongarero was een van die vyf afgevaardigdes van die binnelandse vleuel van Swapo, wat die samesprekinge met die Westerse Vyf in New York bygewoon het. Hy het daarna verder in Europa en Afrika gereis.

Hy het gesê dat die samesprekinge in New York gegaan het oor Walvisbaai, die onttrekking van SA troepe en VVO-betrokkenheid by vrye verkiesings.

Hy het vir die eerste keer onthul dat Swapo toegestem het tot die teenwoordigheid van Suid-Afrikaanse polisie tydens die verkiesings, mits hulle net handwapens dra om die wet en orde te handhaaf.

„Die polisie moet egter regstreeks beheer word deur die toesighoudende VVO-mag.”

Swapo het ook ingewillig om sy magte in 'n bepaalde

gebied onder VVO-beheer te laat plaas

„Ons het nie gesê dat ons nie bereid is om verdere toegewinge te maak nie. Ons is bereid om verder te gesels, maar toegewinge kan nie eensydig wees nie.” — (Sapa).



MNR. A. H. DU PLESSIS

Wat doen u gewoon

23. Watter probleme

Hoe het dit gekok

Wat was die veru

22. Wanneer was die

Weslike betali

21. Is u betaling be

20. Betaal al die boere hierdie loner

Hoe word hulle bepaal?

19. Het u bepaalde loner

Wie betaal u vervoer?

Van die een plaas na die ander?

18. Hoe reis u van u woonplek na die plase?

17. Watter deel van die jaar bring u deur by die huis?

16. Gaan u terug huis toe tussen u werk op elke plaas?

Wat doen u dan?

en/of doen u ander werk?

15. Wanneer u nie hierdie werk doen nie, gaan u terug

Vrae aan Skeerspanne (2)

SKEERSPANNERS



DANIËL TJONGARERO

DANIËL IN DIE TOILET

221

Raffene
19/3/78

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

SO desperaat was Daniel Tjongarero Vrydagaand op Jan Smuts om hom uit die Nujoma-spinnerakke te probeer praat, dat hy die manstoilet vir die lughawe-uitgang aangesien het.

Half deur die wind ná 'n vasberade poging van Cliff Saunders van SAUK/TV om 'n pro-Nujoma verklaring uit hom te pers, het hy eenvoudig met sy bagasiewaentjie en 'n boek oor Idi Amin pylreguit in die toilet ingeloop. Sy gevolg van drie het agter hom aangetou, totdat die vrou onder hulle, mev. Martha Ford, verdwaas in die ingang van die toilet bly vassteek het. Toe sy mik-mik om in te gaan, peul Tjongarero weer met sy waentjie by die deur uit, meer onthuts as ooit.

Dis toe dat ek beleef sê ons kan maar wag as hy 'n behoefte het.

Hy's toe nog baie deurme-kaar en sê dat hy alle vrae môre op 'n perskonferensie sal beantwoord.

Tjongarero het duidelik nie geweet hoe om hom uit die Nujoma-dilemma los te wikkel nie. Eers het hy moedeloos op sy bagasiewaentjie gaan lê toe hy al die verslaggewers sien.

Is hy en sy organisasie in die verleentheid gestel deur Nujoma se utlatinge dat Swapo die alleenmag in Suidwes wil inpalm en nie belangstel in meerderheidsregering nie?

„Daar is niks om verlee oor te voel nie.

„Ons is 'n politieke organisasie wat wel die mag in Suidwes wil oorneem.”

'n Paar sekondes daarna: Hy wil hefs geen kommentaar lewer nie.

So in die loop na die toilet toe: Hy stem saam met alles wat sy leier sê.

'n Mens kan sien dat hy nie meer weet hoe om wal te gooi nie.

Later sê hy aan my dat Swapo nog nooit vrye verkiesings veroordeel het nie. „Maar sulke verkiesings is onderhewig aan ons eie voorwaardes. So wil ons graag die mag oorneem. Dit is eintlik wat mnr. Nujoma bedoel het. Hy het nooit bedoel dat onafhanklikheid uit die loop van 'n geweer moet kom nie. Ek stem ook saam met hom dat ons revolusionêre is — ons wil revolusionêre veranderinge sien.”

Gevra of dit so is dat sy eie geloofwaardigheid en leierskap deesdae in Windhoek betwis word, antwoord hy: „As ek daar kom, sal ons sien wie die leier is.” Skielik aggressief. Kompleet soos 'n klein Nujoma.

Aktur kry 'n afjak

221

in Kaapstad

Van BUKS PIETERSEN

WINDHOEK.

'N POGING om die vrye verkiesing in Suidwes afgestel te kry, het die week misluk. Aktur (Aksiefront vir die Behoud van Turnhalle-beginsels) en die NP van Suidwes het so 'n versoek tot die Eerste Minister gerig, verneem RAPPOR T.

Dit gaan om die afstel van die verkiesing op die grondslag van een mens, een stem; die instel van 'n tussentydse regering; en die hou van 'n verkiesing vir die blankes. Die versoek is in Kaapstad afgewys.

Mnr. A. H. du Plessis is onderskeidelik voorsitter en leier van Aktur en die Suid-

weste-NP. Samesprekinge tussen die voornanne van die twee organisasie en die Eerste Minister is, op versoek van Aktur deur die Minister van Verdediging, mnr. P. W. Botha, gereel.

Aanleiding tot die versoek was bedenkinge van Aktur en die Suidweste-NP oor die voortsetting van die Westerse insiatief. Volgens Aktur moet teruggegaan word na die

beginsels van die Turnhalle-beraad, en moet tussentydse regering ingestel word as die Westerse insiatief vrugtelos sou blyk.

'n Blanke verkiesing moet gehou word om te bepaal wie die leiers van die blankes in Suidwes is.

* Hierdie gedagtes bots regstreeks met die SA regering se oognemke met die aanstelling van 'n Administrateur-generaal, en sy standpunt dat 'n datum vir 'n vrye verkiesing so gou moontlik aangekondig moet word sodat Suidwes vreedzaam en demokraties onafhanklik kan word.

Ná hul terugkeer uit Kaapstad wou die vier leiers van Aktur, mnr. Du Plessis, Eben van Zijl, Percy Niehaus en Janne de Wet, niks sê oor wat in Kaapstad gebeur het nie.

RAPPOR T verneem dat die groep in Kaapstad moes hoor dat die hou van 'n blanke verkiesing buite die kwesse is.

Aktur sal binne aansienbare tyd kans kry om in die ope verkiesing kragte te meet met

mnr. Dirk Mudde se Republikeinse Party en die Demokratiese Turnhalle-Alliansie.

Mnr. Mudge, wat deur mnr. Vorster na Kaapstad ontbied is, wou ook geen kommentaar lewer op sy samesprekinge met die Eerste Minister nie.

Dit is nou al geruime tyd dat Aktur en die N.P. van Suidwes te velde trek teen die hou van 'n vrye verkiesing in Suidwes, en die voortsetting van die Westerse insiatief Van Aktur se leiers het hulle al in die openbaar daaroor uitgelat, en die week het Die Suidwester, mondstuk van Aktur en die N.P. van Suidwes, die wenslikheid daarvan in 'n hoofartikel

bevraagteken

Die blad sê o.m. die Westerse insiatief het 'n rigting ingeslaan wat nie met die verwagtinge strook nie

Dit plaas Suidwes in 'n vakuum wat sinvolle ontwikkeling onmoontlik maak, en waarin Suidwes se binnelandse politiek in patroonlose verwarring vervloei het

Wanneer die insiatief die punt bereik dat Swapo inwilling tot 'n verkiesing, sou dit alleen wees omdat hy seker is dat hy die verkiesing kan wen

Is dit hoegenaamd moontlik om in die huidige omstandighede 'n werklik vrye verkiesing in Suidwes te hou? vra die blad.

20/3/78 (221) M

Mudge warns Nujoma

OSHAKATI — Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, should stop his double-talk and state clearly now whether he wanted majority rule or war in South West Africa.

Making this call at the weekend, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, warned Swapo not to test the patience of South West Africans any longer.

"The people of South West, especially the black and brown people, are sick and tired of what Swapo is doing in this country," he said.

"If Swapo wants a peaceful solution they will get it, but if they want trouble they will also get

that."

He was speaking to about 1 000 people at Oshakati in Owambo, near the Angola border.

Heavily-armed police men and Ovambo soldiers stood guard at the meeting following reports that Swapo was planning to eliminate "prominent puppets" in the territory.

Mr Mudge said Swapo would pay dearly to their Russian and Cuban overlords should they take power in South West.

He said Swapo dare not lose its so-called struggle because its overlords would not stand for it.

Swapo realised it no longer had majority sup-

port in South West and they were trying to delay independence and refusing to take part in elections.

Swapo had received a tremendous amount of money, arms and ammunition from foreign countries, but this was not given to them for nothing, Mr Mudge said.

"The Russians and Cubans will be here to present them with their account if they ever take over power in this country."

Mr Mudge said Swapo's overlords would want land and mineral riches.

"The people of South West Africa don't want a government so deeply in

debt. The DTA owes nothing to anyone except the people of this country."

Mr Mudge emphasised that South West would become independent by the end of the year and that there would be no need for further armed confrontation.

Mr Gregory Tibinyane, a Tswana leader in the DTA, said the changes taking place in South West Africa were not rapid enough.

He said the DTA wanted all residential areas to be open, and equal pay for equal work. "But so far nothing has been done about this," he said. — DDC

We are ready to negotiate says Swapo

WINDHOEK — Swapo was prepared to continue negotiations on the future of South West Africa, but it would not give in to South Africa's claims for Walvis Bay, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's vice-chairman, said yesterday.

Raising clenched fists, about 3 500 Swapo supporters shouted "No" when he asked them whether Swapo should give the port to South Africa.

Mr Tjongarero, who returned at the weekend after an extended overseas tour following the recent abortive New York proximity talks, told the crowd he brought messages of solidarity and "revolutionary greetings" from the movement's president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

He said the talks centred around three points — the withdrawal of South African troops, the role of the United Nations during free elections and the question of Walvis Bay.

"But we never sat with the Boere and they were too scared to sit with the terrorists," he said. "They were afraid that we might have had bazookas and Ak-47s with us."

He said Swapo would wait for the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to turn up in New York

Vorster

After long discussions Swapo agreed that South Africa could keep 1 500 men in Karasburg, near the South Africa/South West Africa border, but that they should be withdrawn immediately after the election.

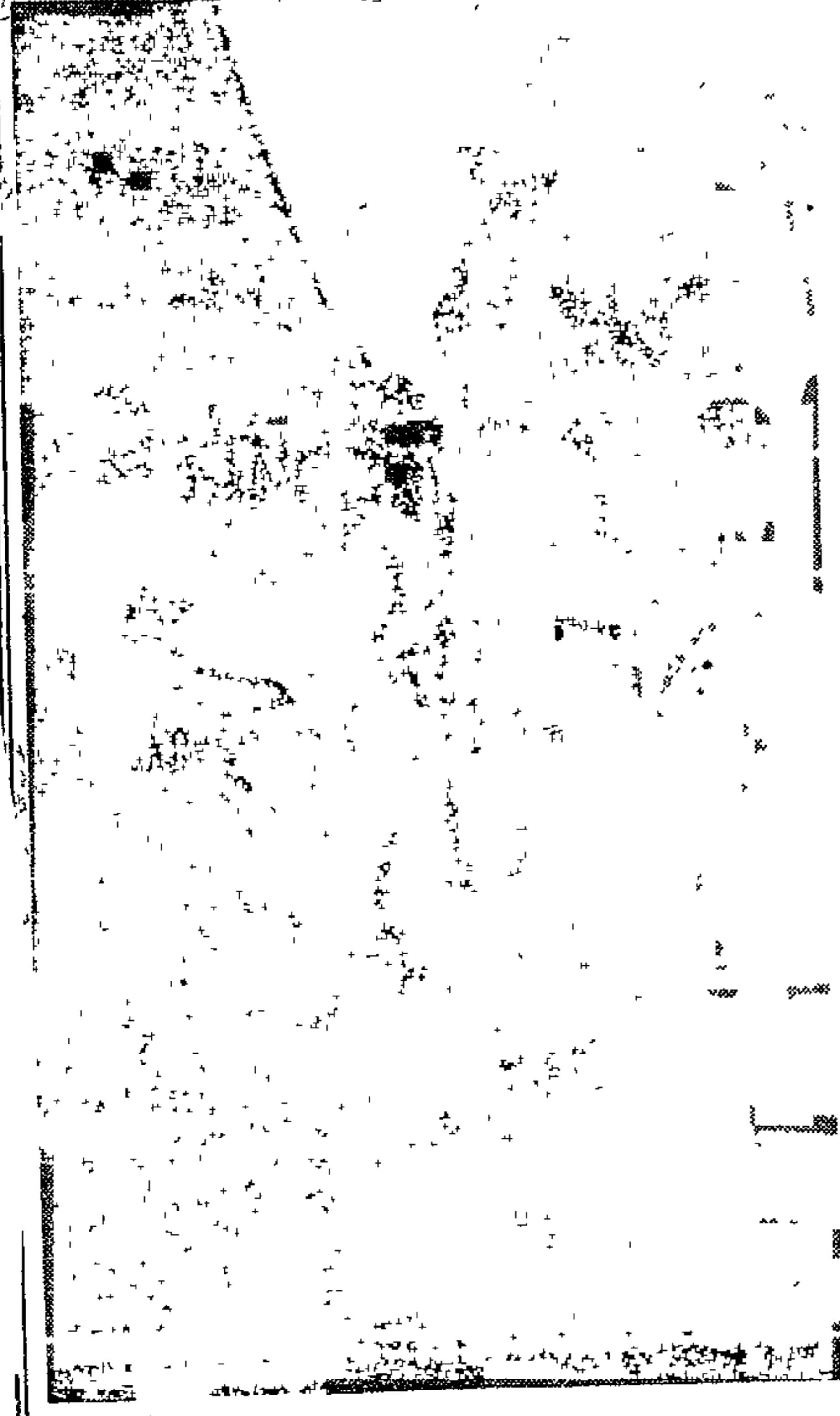
Swapo rejected the South African suggestion that the United Nations representative should only have observe- as

"We proposed at least 5 000 United Nations troops and 1 000 civilians be brought to Namibia to supervise the elections."

Swapo had agreed to the presence of the South African Police during a United Nations-supervised election, provided they carried only sidearms and were under the command of the United Nations.

"There were also reports that I would not come back to Namibia and that the president (Mr Nujoma) had thrown me away. Unfortunately for those people, here I am."

"The liberation struggle doesn't depend on leaders. It depends on the whole Namibian nation." — DDC



Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, talks to Ovambos who are under the watchful eye of two soldiers.

VISIONS

↑

again, because "we are ready to talk".
Mr Tjongarero said the five Western powers had suggested that 1 500 South African troops should remain in South West Africa as a "face-saving device" for the Prime Minister, Mr

221

Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — Swapo was prepared to continue negotiations on the future of South West Africa but it would not give in to South Africa's claims for Walvis Bay, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's vice-chairman, said yesterday.

Raising clenched fists into the air, about 3 500 Swapo supporters shouted "no" when he asked them whether Swapo should give the port to South Africa.

Mr Tjongarero, who returned at the weekend after an extended overseas tour following the recent unsuccessful New York

Swapo 'no' on Walvis claim

"proximity" talks, told the crowd he brought messages of solidarity and "revolutionary greetings from the movement's president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

He said the talks centred on three points — the withdrawal of South African troops, the role of the United Nations during free elections and the question of Walvis Bay.

He said Swapo would wait

for the South African Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, to turn up in New York again, because "we are ready to talk."

Swapo rejected the South African suggestion that the United Nations representative should have only observer status. "We proposed that at least 5 000 United Nations troops and 1 000 civilians be brought to

Namibia to supervise the elections.

● Swapo's president, Mr Nujoma, should stop his double-talk and state clearly now whether he wanted majority rule or war in South West Africa.

Making this call at the weekend Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), warned Swapo not to test the patience of South-Westerners any longer.

He was speaking amidst strict security at a mass rally attended by about 1 000 people at Oshakati in Ovambo; near the SWA/Angola border.

Western mission is failing

Star 21/3/78 221 Nujoma

The Star's Africa News Service
LUSAKA — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, said yesterday he doubted whether the Western initiative on SWA/Namibia would succeed.

Pointing out that meetings between the "contact group" of five Western nations and the South African Government had now been going on for nearly a year, he called for a critical review by the United Nations of the usefulness of the talks.

Mr Nujoma was speaking at a special session of the United Nations Council for Namibia, convened in Lusaka to prepare the ground for a full General Assembly session on SWA/Namibia in New York next month.

He said Swapo was becoming increasingly impatient with the West's apparent inability to work out a formula that would satisfy both sides.

He said Swapo had been led to believe the Western nations had "taken it upon themselves" to put pressure on Pretoria because they had "economic, diplomatic and even military leverage over South Africa".

Swapo had made "far-reaching and substantive" concessions towards the progress of the Western initiative, he said, but the Western states had now tried to "mislead world public opinion" by saying South Africa had made significant concessions.

Among Swapo's concessions were the acceptance of "enemy" troops in the territory during the election process and agreement that Swapo guerillas be confined to bases under the surveillance of a UN peacekeeping force.

The five day Lusaka meeting was opened yesterday by Zambia's Prime Minister, Mr Mainza Chona, who urged South Africa to transfer power in SWA/Namibia directly to Swapo.

de op plaas of érens anders vir

2 3 4 5 6

An equal-pay study in SWA

Mercury Africa Bureau

221

WINDHOEK — A labour committee appointed by South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, is investigating the possibility of implementing equal pay for equal work in the territory.

The committee's chairman, Mr. M. D. J. Steenkamp, said yesterday that the implementation of the new policy was wanted as soon as possible.

He added, however, that before any steps could be taken the committee would have to establish what the project would cost and whether the soon-to-be independent state could afford it.

The committee, which was formed to investigate ways of curbing growing unemployment in South West Africa, had devised several short-term solutions.

Mr. Steenkamp said unemployed workers — most of whom had flocked to Windhoek since the scrapping of the pass laws — would be offered free transport back to their homes.

Work opportunities would be created on a national scale and, as far as possible, priority would be given to labour intensive development.

Education

He said it was also necessary to do a manpower poll to determine how many people in the different ethnic groups were educated and how they could be used.

There was a clear need to lead people to adapt to a new labour dispensation in order to control urban unrest, he said.

Mr. Steenkamp claimed that his committee had established beyond doubt that the recent trouble in Windhoek's Katutura township had been politically inspired and caused by Swapo.

He said Swapo was not interested in free elections because it wanted to take over South West Africa by means of violence.

too;

scort, distrik)

ers alleenlik:

die plaas gewerk het

akarbo: lers alleenlik:

ste

rk op die plaas

rk tuis

die res van die jaar

eds op die plaas gewerk

gin

Uitskei

Pouse(s)

"

"

"

"

"

"

deur boer betaal

onbetaal

liks)

ekliks)

3

ie gratis verskaf word nie)

waarde aan boer

waarde aan werker

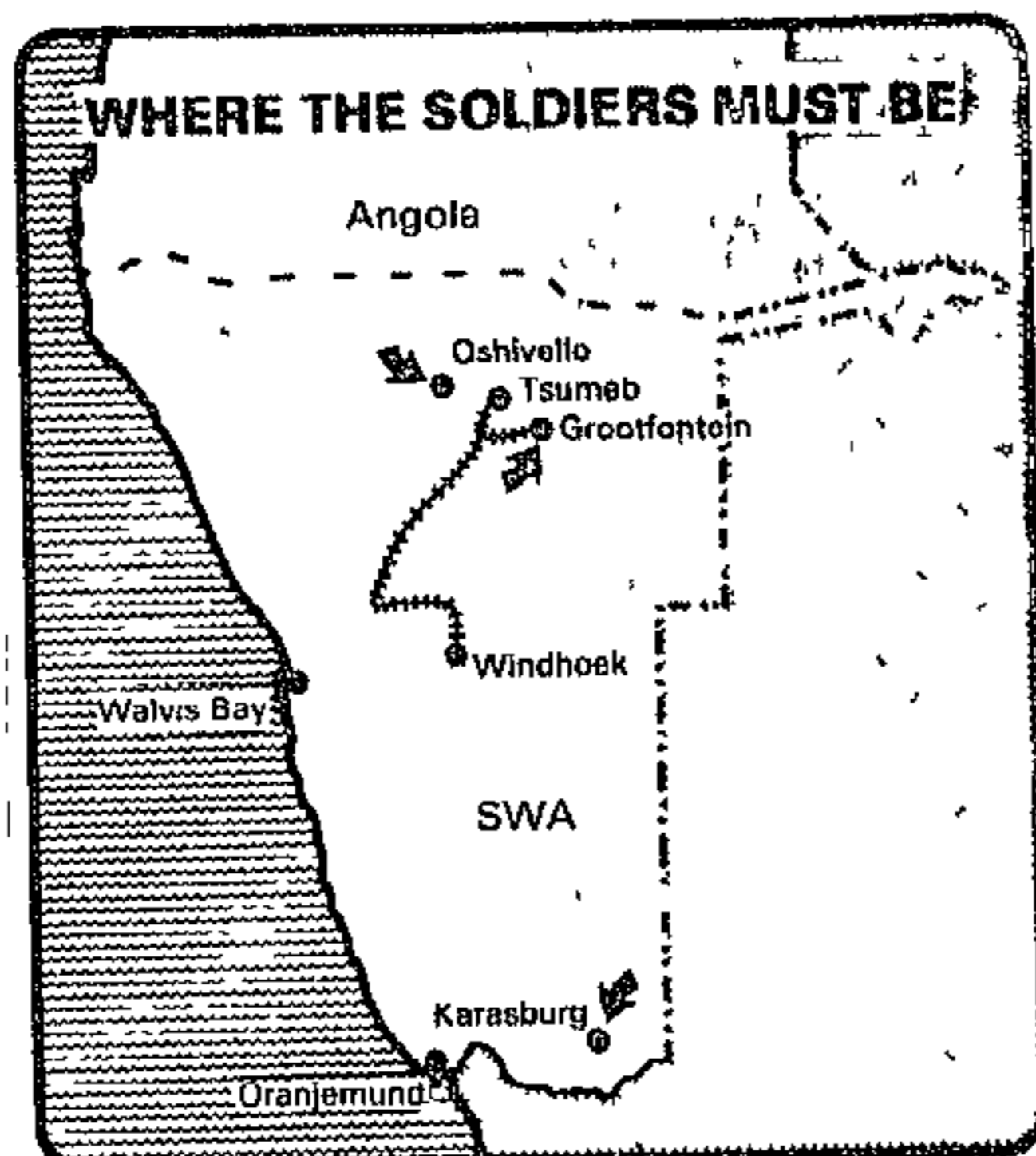
SOUTH WEST AFRICA

"Perfect compromise"

The West's final proposals for a transfer of power in SWA are "just about as perfect a compromise as anyone could achieve," a top Western diplomat told the *FM* this week. "And," he added, "it is hard to imagine any plan that would create better conditions for the territory to move to self-determination and independence."

It is now simply a question of timing as to when the finalised proposals will be conveyed to Swapo and Pretoria. In any case, it will be "very soon."

The Western source said that if SA failed to endorse the proposals it would not be because of specifics or technicalities but because it lacked the political will to agree to a process which could conceivably result in a loss of de facto control of the territory.



Likewise, if Swapo rejects the proposals it will not be because the proposals are unfair, but because it does not want to face the prospect of not winning in a democratic test of acceptability.

Both SA and Swapo will thus be under tremendous pressure as they formulate their response to the proposals. As the Western diplomat pointed out to the *FM*, "If the proposals run on the rocks because of disagreement over a few kilometres or a couple of hundred personnel, then there could not have been much good faith among the protagonists to start with."

Western sources told the *FM* that the Five's final proposals were the ones that would go forward to the UN Security

Council. There had been no departure from the fundamentals of the original proposals discussed at the New York proximity talks. One of these was that SA troops should be limited in number to 1 500 and confined to Oshivallo and/or Grootfontein (see map). Swapo wanted the troops confined to Karasburg, but SA was unwilling to agree to this.

The West says there is no need for a re-run of the New York talks. The final proposals were, in a word, final. "Obviously if the parties respond to the plans with qualifications, there will be further attempts to accommodate them," a source said.

Time is running out fast for settlement in South West Africa

Sunday 25/3/78
Tribune
(221)

Tribune Reporter
SOUTH WEST Africa/Namibia settlement negotiations are about to enter the most critical phase with South Africa reluctant to wait more than a matter of weeks before announcing an election date for the territory.

Top level sources said this week that the situation within SWA/Namibia was deteriorating and the election date was now the most urgent issue. "It is not perhaps a question of days but it is also certainly not a question of weeks," Sunday Tribune was told.

The South African Government is committed to a low-key approach while it awaits the five

Western nations' final proposals for the territory, but the belief in the highest Nationalist circles is that time is fast running out.

Presentations of these "compromise" proposals is believed to be imminent following consultations this week between UN Ambassador Andrew Young, Swapo president Sam Nujomo and the front line presidents.

There was, in fact, a possibility that Mr Young would come to South Africa tomorrow armed with rounded off proposals. But he decided instead to consult the front line presidents in Dar es Salaam before flying to

Nigeria to join President Carter. A Young aide said from Lusaka — where the ambassador had attended a Namibia Council meeting and had discussions with Mr Nujomo — that he was now ninety-nine percent sure that the American envoy would not be coming here.

The Young initiative in southern Africa is part of a broader United States attempt to achieve internationally acceptable solutions for both Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia. The Carter administration now appears to be directly linking the Rhodesia and

SWA/Namibia issues to sell the idea to the front line presidents that a negotiated settlement in one of the areas under Western encouragement would produce a model for peace in the other region.

Ambassador Young hinted this week that he viewed SWA/Namibia as a crucial issue linked to the Rhodesian crisis. If South Africa could accept the Western SWA/Namibia package, he said, it would be insanity for Pretoria not to extend its support for the West to the Anglo American Rhodesia initiative.

And to give punch to these moves, the United States has signalled that President Carter will make a major policy statement on Southern African issues on Saturday in Lagos. The statement is expected to go beyond anything the Carter Administration has so far said on southern Africa and will indicate a new direction in US efforts to bring about a peaceful transition to majority rule in the region.

There are no plans yet for President Carter to meet any South African representatives during his visit to Liberia — speculation sparked off by the fact that Mr Vorster has visited the country for talks with President Tolbert.

NG Church
 THE
 FEDERAL
 MILITARY

SUN. MAR. 26/3/78

21 BY FLEUR DE VILLIERS

A CHURCH-State row is blowing up in South West Africa as the embattled territory prepares itself for independence. A minister of the NGK "mother" church in Windhoek, the Rev P. A. du Toit, has launched an astonishing attack on the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, and, by extension, on the South African Government.

Since he took over the administration of the territory in August last year, Mr Justice Steyn has abolished the pass laws, the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts and has set about dismantling apartheid in many other areas as he prepares the territory for independence.

In his March letter to his congregation, under the heading, "Protect Our Land, Oh Lord", Mr Du Toit says that the Administrator-General had spoken "unambiguously to the Meat Producers Congress of a one-man-one-vote election to a constitution-making body on which matters would be decided by majority vote, without consensus". "Who," asks the minister, "can predict what this will mean, except endless uncertainties." South West Africa had been forced by the outside world to walk this road, he says, and warns that it could have "dangerous consequences if one happens hesitating to fight for one's life."

Absurd

Mr Du Toit describes the constitutional amendments that lie ahead on the path to independence as "an absurdity". Commenting on Mr Du Toit's statement, Mr Justice Steyn said: "Mr du Toit did get in touch with me to say it was not a personal attack, and he has, of course, the right to express his opinions."

mic model, the multiplier is

then the consumption function will be -

le.
 to the horizontal axis.
 e to the horizontal axis.
 degree line at all levels of income.
 ove.

e -

be = 1

C and APS is < 1

also be negative.

temporary increase in investment of R15m and MPC is 0,8, the

about R19
 R75m and
 R75m but
 R15m but
 above.

The principle of universal elections to the Constituent Assembly on a one-man-one-vote basis in South West Africa was announced by the South African Government more than a year ago.

Nevertheless, there is a persistent reluctance among Nationalists to accept that the Government will live up to its promise.

It is believed to have been this attitude which led the Administrator-General to spell it out again bluntly when he addressed the Meat Producers Congress in February - and thus prompted Mr Du Toit's attack

MPS = 0,2 If closed, x
 ew higher level indefinitely.
 gher level indefinitely
 to old equilibrium.
 old equilibrium.

ncome is
 me -

ding more on consumption than it is

qual to

onsumption expenditure to total

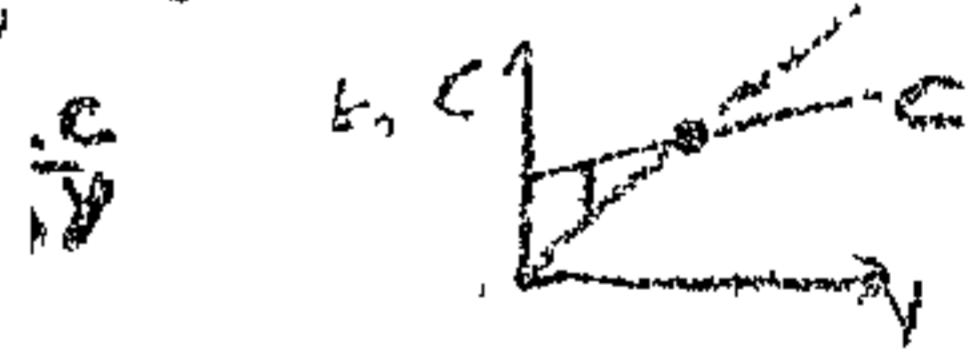
ing.
 ove sta

ily true.

ns: that -

ount saved is constant for every income level.
 g a smaller percentage of incomes than poor. x
 e level the APC is constant. x
 ntage will be saved of increments to income at all income level.
 eak-even point, i.e. there is always some positive saving.

$$\frac{\Delta S}{\Delta Y} = K$$





REGTER M. T. STEYN



DS. A. P. DU TOIT

Regter Tienie

WINDHOEK

REGTER M. T. STEYN het die waarnemende moderator van die NG Sinode in Suidwes, ds. A. P. du Toit, vergewe vir sy bitter aanval vandeeweek op hom as Administrateur-generaal, op die Suid-Afrikaanse regering en op die beoogde vrye verkiesing in dié gebied.

Regter Steyn het vandeeweek aan RAPPORT gesê hy meen elke man is geregtig op sy eie siening. Hy wil nie vraag met 'n kerke in 'n rusie betrokke raak nie.

Ds. Du Toit, leraar van die NG Moedergemeente in Windhoek, het hom meegedeel dat hy die aanval nie

persoonlik bedoel het nie. "Ek aanvaar dit so," sê regter Steyn

In sy mandelike gemeentebrief noem ds Du Toit vandeeweek die Administrateur-generaal by name en sê: "Die AG praat onomwonde voor die Vleisproducentekongres van die een-mens-een-stem-verkiesing vir 'n grondwetgewende liggaam waarin meerderheidstem sonder konsensus beslis. Wie sou wil voorspel wat dit alles inhou, behalwe oneindigende onsekerhede?"

Die toekomstige konstitusionele wysings in die tien inaanste ná onafhanklikheid lyk vir hom na 'n

15. Aantal afhanklike werker
- (a) Name (eerste naam alleenlik)
 - (b) Verwantskap
 - (c) Ouderdom
 - (d) Geslag
 - (e) Woonplek
 - (f) Skool
 - (g) No
 - (h) Sk
 - (i) W

2211

RAPPORT 26/3/78

Versgewe Bitter aanval deur dominee op Suidwes se AG

absurditeit, sê ds Du Toit. Hy vra "Waar het dit gewerk?"

"Nie eens 'n huisgesin se leefwyse kan in jare verander word nie, wat nog van 'n volkshouding? Die spel van opportunisme loop by die hoogwatermerk van die irrasionele verby," sê hy

Ds Du Toit verwys ook na die afskafing van die Ontugwet en sê "Op straat beleef ons in ons dag 'n irriterende seksprovokasie oor alle kleurgrense heen. Die stimulus vir die onbeheersde was oorweldigend toe hy nie meer te vrese had vir die gevolge van sy dadene. Die wet is mos afskaf!"

Die leraar sluit sy stelling van die huidige politieke toestand af deur te sê: "Die Here God sal ons moet uiting op die berg om te bid As dit die berg Karmel is, mag heelwat Baalpriesters in die slag bly"

• Ds. Du Toit is op die oomblik met verlof en kon nie opgespoor word om sy standpunt te verduidelik nie

Final SWA plan may put Swapo on the spot

SWA
26/3/78
AMS
(22)

By Fleur de Villiers: WINDHOEK

THE WEST is expected to submit its final settlement proposals on South West Africa to the South African Government within the next few days.

If it fails to do so indications are that South Africa may have no choice but to announce elections in the territory by the end of the week.

Representatives of the five Western nations — the United States, Britain, Germany, France and Canada — are understood to have seen the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, on Wednesday for a final meeting before the settlement proposals were sent for consideration to the Five's "contact group" at the United Nations.

From there they will be submitted to governments in the five capitals before being sent back to New York and finally back to

South Africa for submission to the South African Government.

Meanwhile, there are strong indications that the gap between South Africa and the Five, highlighted at the abortive Foreign Ministers' meeting in New York last month, have been bridged.

In response to the West's demand that South Africa reduce its troop strength to 1 500, South Africa has long argued that it was willing to cut its military presence to 1 400 active soldiers and 1 600 troops in a logistic capacity. A compromise may have been reached on the nature of the support troops.

It is also understood that the West may have modified its insistence that the UN Special Representative

have a veto power over the Administrator-General and accepted the South African position that they work in co-operation, as well as the suggestion that possible areas of dispute be left to the Administrator-General and the Special Representative to work out between themselves.

Two South African suggestions — that the people of Walvis Bay take part in the elections to the constituent assembly and that machinery be devised for the release of political prisoners on both sides — have, it is understood, been sympathetically received.

If, as informed sources believe, the gap between South Africa and the West has been bridged, there is little doubt that Swapo will be put on the spot.

The West has not yielded to the latest Swapo demand that Walvis Bay be returned to South West Africa or that the remaining South African troops be confined to Karasburg in the south of the territory.

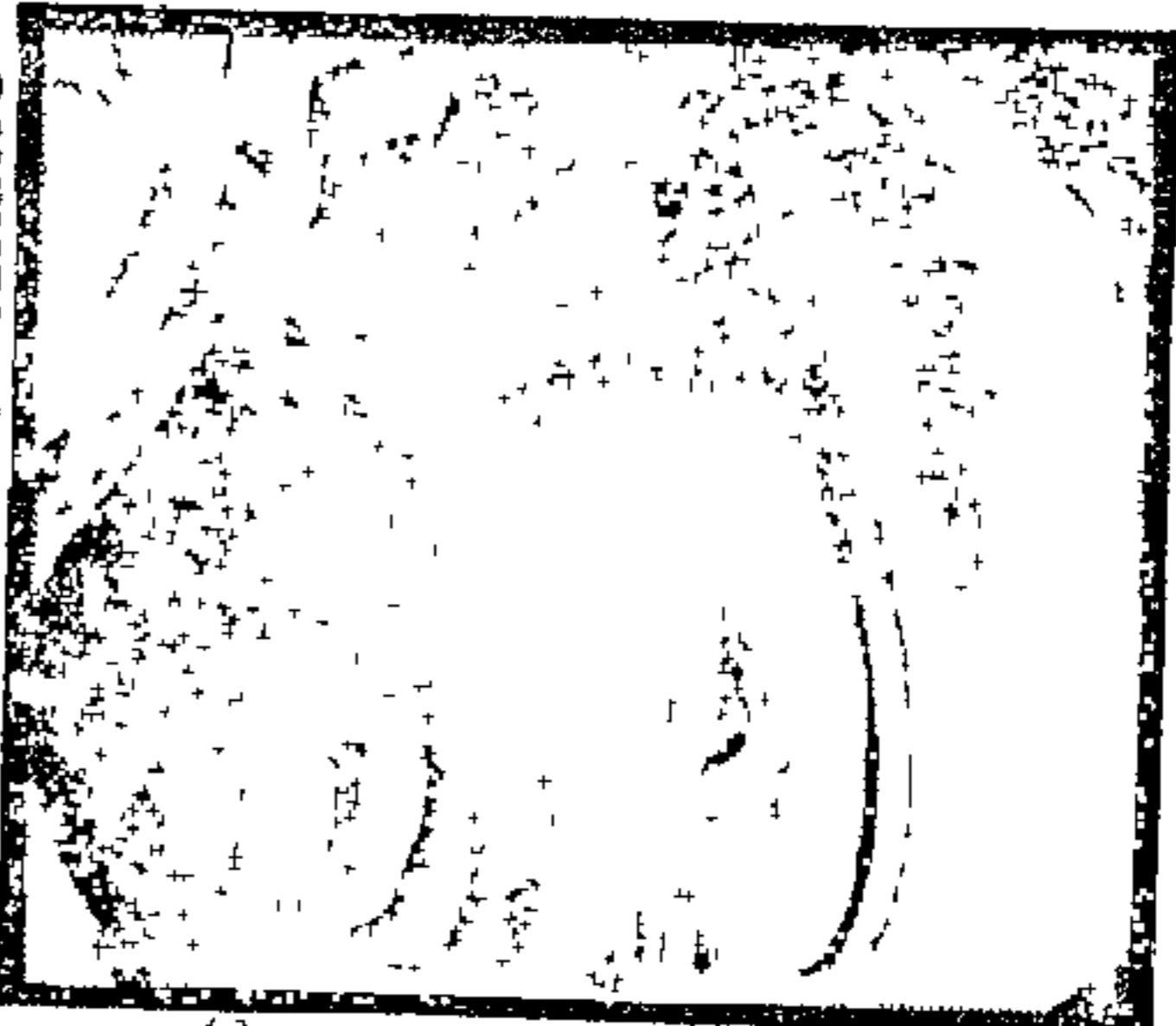
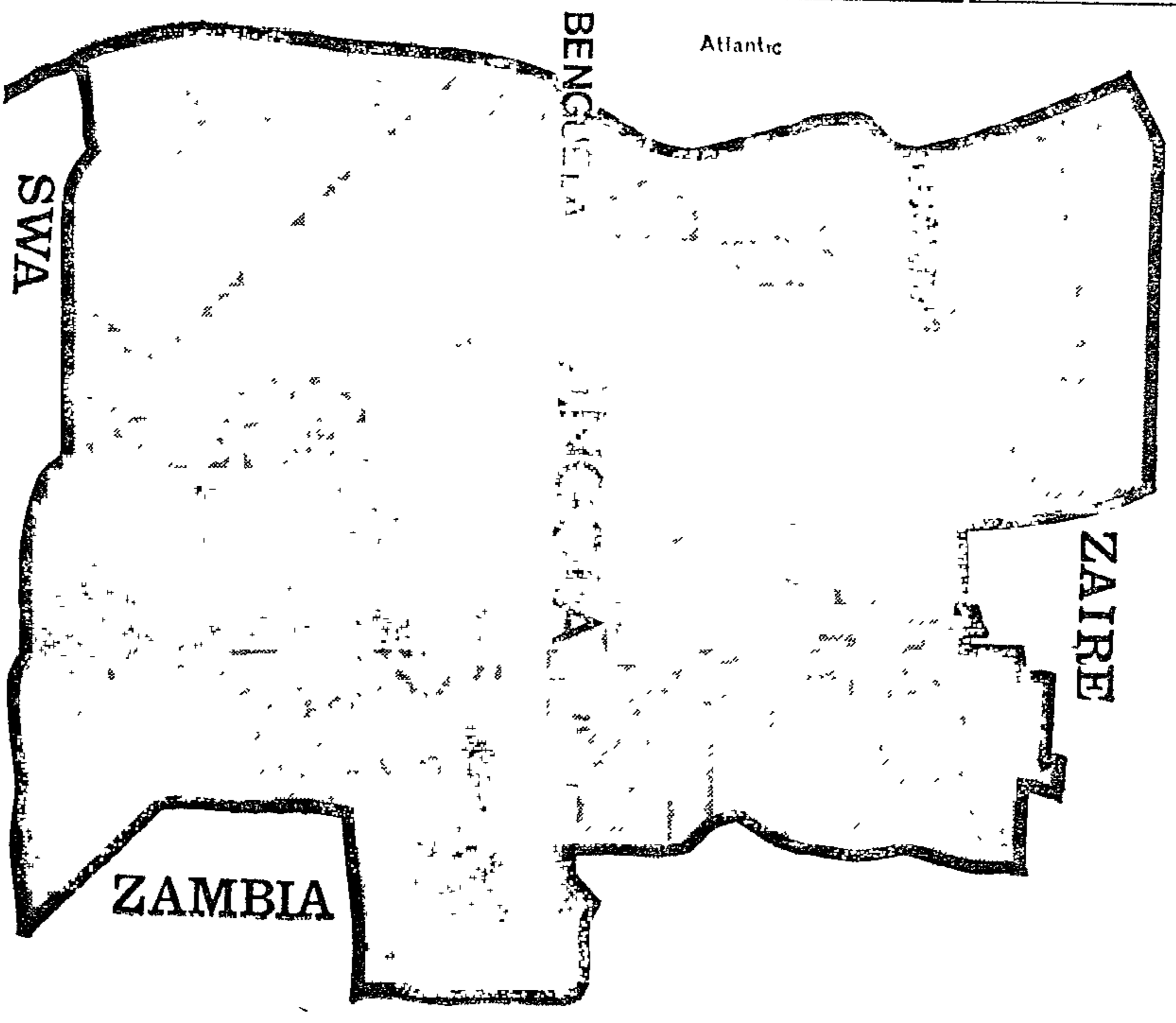
Recognition of Swapo as the sole representative of the people of South West Africa has also been denied.

If the South African Government accepts the final Western proposals, Swapo will be forced either to drop its latest demands or openly reject the proposals and free elections.

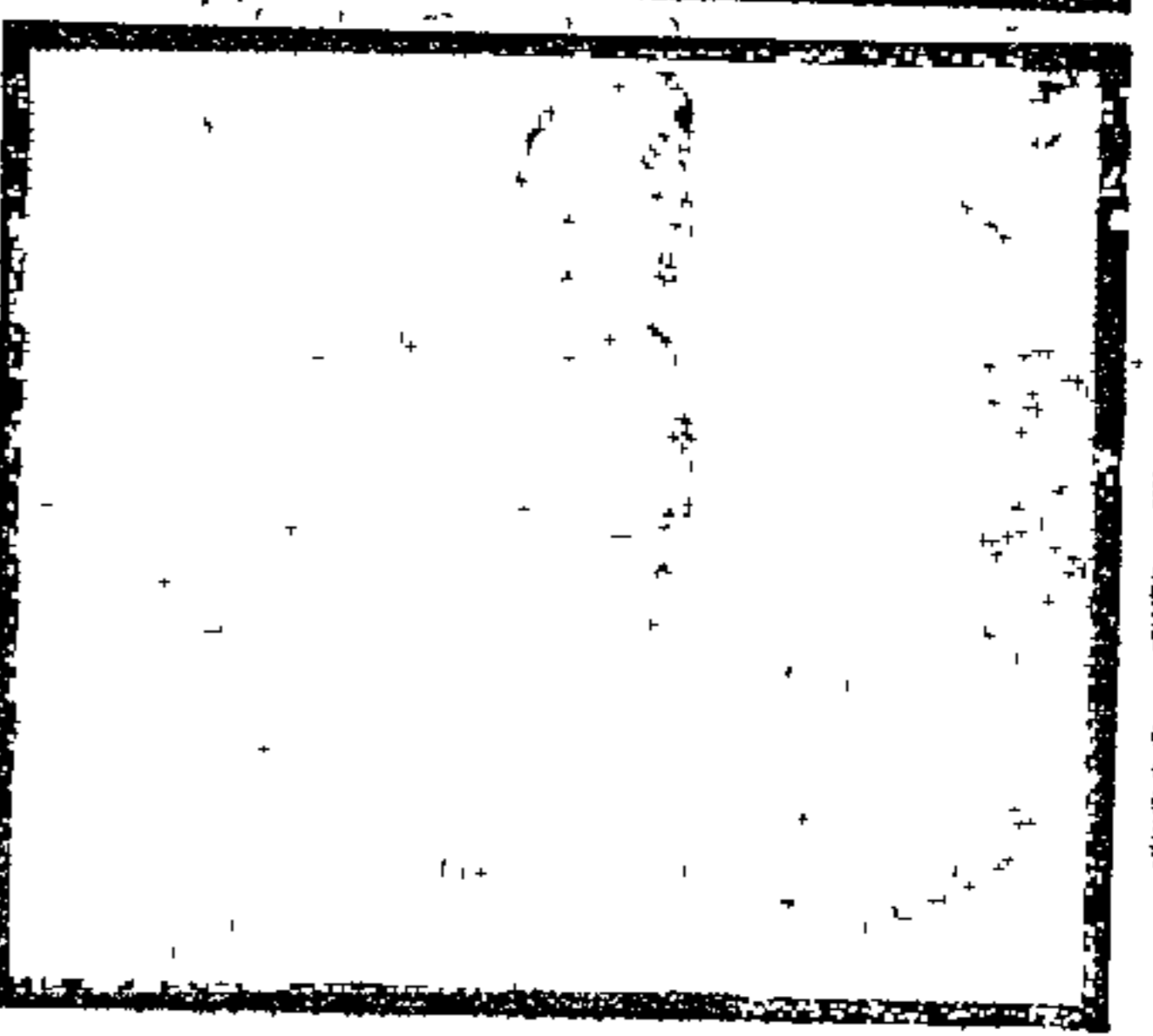
Meanwhile, in the face of mounting Swapo subversion, South Africa is understood to have decided that it can tolerate no further delays in the territory's march to independence.

MP/PLA TROOPS LOSE THEIR TASTE FOR REVOLUTION AND THE CUBANS

SAVIMBI STEPS UP THE WAR...



SAVIMBI: Halted MPLA/Cuban thrust in the south



NETO: Angolans are tiring of his Marxist ideologies

Guerrillas cash in on mutiny and desertion in Neto's army

By PAT TAYLOR
Military Correspondent

THE savage guerrilla war being fought in the Angolan bush has intensified to its highest level since the 1975 civil war with Unita, FNLA and Flec capitalising on the low morale and dissatisfaction of MPLA government troops.

Inexperienced Cubans, brought in to replace the battle-tryed soldiers airlifted to the Horn of Africa conflict, have also contributed to the guerrilla gains.

Western intelligence sources report that a strong force of Cubans were recently sent to an air base in the north east of the battle-torn country to put down a mutiny by a full battalion of MPLA infantry.

The infantrymen were objecting to living conditions in their camp and also to making extended patrols into the guerrilla-infested bush where FNLA terrorists — often led by white mercenaries — frequently set up ambushes.

The morale of most MPLA units is so low that the Western sources say about 50 are deserting every month. This is an increase of 10 over estimates released late last year.

And in the south and central regions, Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrillas have contained a concerted MPLA/Cuban thrust aimed at wiping out operational bases.

The Cuban-led task force left Luanda in December last year with a column of more than 2 000 men. Armoured cars and artillery were also included.

But the classic hit-and-run tactics of the Unita guerrillas has halted the drive and the Cubans and MPLA forces are dotted up in a base camp about 200 km from the SWA border.

Unita concentrated on cutting supply lines to the camp and ambushes on patrol. When the Cubans and MPLA

commanders were forced to increase the size of patrols Unita attacked the depleted base camp.

The Marxist ideologies propagated by Dr Agostinho Neto's government in Luanda are not having the desired effect. The revolutionary spirit is waning.

And the root cause of the general dissatisfaction is the hardships the Angolan people are having to bear. In the rural areas where the Cubans practice a scorched earth policy, many are starving.

The refugees continue to stream across the border into SWA with horrific stories of lawlessness and murder. They are all undernourished and tired of the endless bloodshed.

The Cubans on the other hand are provided with special food denied most people and their standard of life is much higher than the average Angolan's. Many who have been in the country since 1975 have been joined by their families.

To replace the Cubans doing duty in Angola the Neto Government is encouraging Angolans to go to Cuba to attend specialised training courses there, but many who take up the offers end up working in the sugar plantations.

A Dutch missionary who toured Angola as a guest of the MPLA in December last year returned to Holland appalled.

Industrial and medical equipment was shipped to Cuba and the sugar and coffee crops to the Soviet Union in payment for weapons and so-called technical help.

The missionary said he saw hordes of refugees roaming the countryside so destitute that many were naked and others clothed in old sugar sacks.

The Western intelligence sources say that Dr Neto is disregarding the internal situation in favour of an almost blind obsession to maintain his links with the USSR.

SWAPO

WON'T

LET

MEN

GO HOME

Military Correspondent

SWAPO terrorists who wanted to return to South West Africa have been rounded up and sent to camps in central Angola and Zambia for further political training.

Major General Geldenhuys said this week captured terrorists told of Swapo terrorist requests to superior officers to return to SWA.

"After Pastor Ndlovu, the Chief Minister of Ovambo, had stated that terrorists could return SWA as free men if they had not committed crimes, many Swapo terrorists asked to be allowed to go home," said General Geldenhuys.

"They were immediately rounded up and sent to camps in central Angola and Zambia for further political training."

Aan boere wat 'n skool op hul plase het.

1. Wanneer is die skool gebou?
2. As die plaasskool gestig is gedurende u verblyf op die plaas, wat het u laat besluit om dit te grootste invloed uitgeoefen?
 - (i) die Bantoe/Kleurling Onderwysdepartement se inspekteur
 - (ii) Ander boere wat alreeds skole op hul plase het
 - (iii) Boere wat geen skole op hul plase het nie
 - (iv) die plaas arbeiders
 - (v) Landbou-unies
 - (vi) andere: spesifiseer
3. Indien u probleme ondervind het met die stigting van 'n skool op u plaas, meld asb. besonderhede daarvan.
4. Wie het u gehelp met bovermelde probleme?
5. Wie is aangestel as bestuurder van u plaasskool? Meld asb. besonderhede daarvan.
6. Het die toelae van die Departement (Bantoe-ondersoekers) die boukoste van die skool ten volle dek? Indien nie, het u self die verskil inbetaal of is dit deur plaasarbeiders, ander boere of persone (spesifiseer) daarmee gehelp.
7. Wie het die onderwyser aangestel?
8. Kom u goed klaar met die (i) bestuurder, (ii) onderwyser en (iii) distriksinspekteur? Indien nie, meld asb. besonderhede daarvan.
9. Is u tevrede met die leerplan of beoog u enige veranderinge aan hierdie opsig. (b.v. meer tegniese of sekere landbouvakke).

SWA 27/8/78
saga
nears
its end

CAPE TOWN — The final saga in the South West African dispute will probably be played out this week when the United States Ambassador to the UN, Mr Young, reports to the Security Council. Big Five on his Lusaka talks with Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader.

Sources have said Mr Nujoma's stance will have a vital bearing on whether the Western proposals — to be submitted to Pretoria this week — still represent the "middle ground".

If not, they may have to be amended — something few of the parties in the dispute wish to negotiate at this stage.

Either way, sources said last week, matters will have to come to a head — "within days not weeks".

The editor of the London Sunday Times, Mr Harold Evans, went so far in an article yesterday as to assert that South Africa would announce this week that it was going ahead with one-man one-vote elections leading to a new independent state of Namibia by the end of the year.

Mr Evans claims that, short of an 11th hour agreement from Swapo being produced by Mr Young, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Botha, will recommend to the Cabinet that elections be called for July or August.

Observers believe if an election date is announced this would not necessarily be the end of the South African quest for an international, recognisable settlement in the territory.

Much will depend though on whether the date set for elections will allow for continued negotiations and discussion about the proposals in the event of Swapo seeking further concessions — DDC

SA to go ahead with SWA plan

South Africa will announce in the next week that it is going ahead with one-man-one-vote elections in SWA/Namibia so that a new independent state of Namibia will be born by the end of this year.

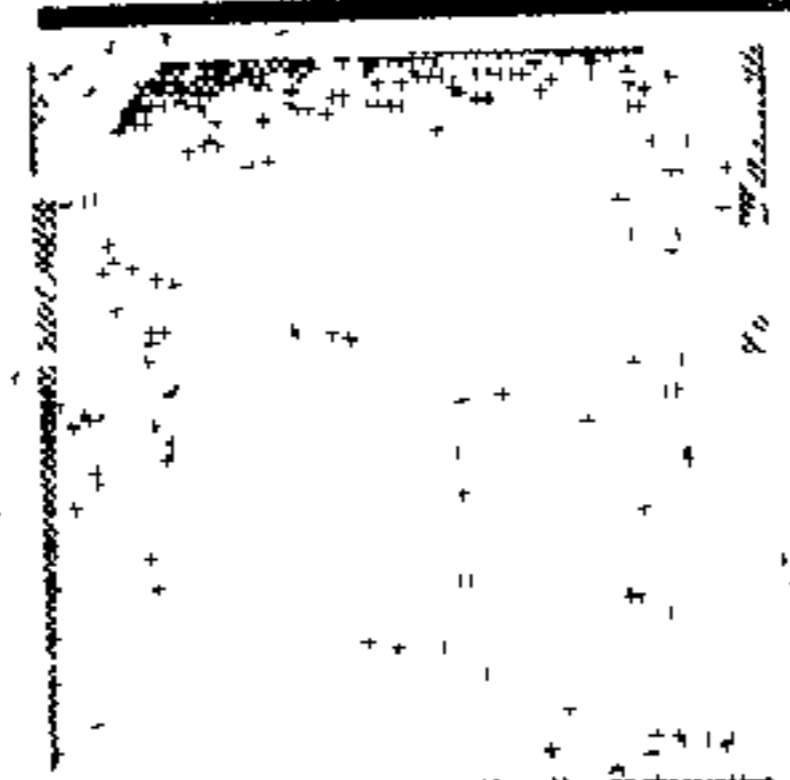
The foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, with the backing of Prime Minister Mr. Vorster, is authoritatively said to be exasperated beyond endurance by the way a series of concessions by South Africa in 12 months of secret diplomacy have been met with stalling and further demands from the South West African Peoples Organisation, the marxist group which has guerillas operating from Angola.

Short of eleventh-hour agreement from Swapo being produced by American ambassador to the UN, Mr. Andrew Young, who has been meeting Swapo's exiled leader, Mr. Sam Nujoma in Lusaka, Mr. Botha will recommend to the South African Cabinet that elections should be called for July or August.

This is thought to be the latest date to give time for a resulting Constituent Assembly to decide a constitution by December 31, South Africa's pledged date for independence.

The election news will be a setback to the Big Five Security Council nations — America, Canada, Britain, France and Germany — which have been intermediaries between Swapo and South Africa since April 1977, despite resentment from the 25-member UN Council for Namibia.

But there is bitterness in Pretoria that the Big



Harold Evans, editor of the London Sunday Times, sent this report to his newspaper from Pretoria while visiting South Africa.

Five have continued to press South Africa, at Swapo's behest, for troop reductions and confinements that would leave the territory vulnerable to intimidation or invasion by Swapo guerillas in Angola backed by some of the 23 000 Cuban troops there.

In December, I understand, South Africa said that because it was conscious of the importance of international recognition for an independent SWA/Namibia and at "considerable risk to security," it would consider a reduction to 3,000 troops, with only 1 400 of them combat troops, provided terrorist activity ceased for eight weeks.

Informed Pretoria sources say it is regarded

as "the last straw" that the Big Five at the talks in New York last month should have associated themselves with a ceiling of 1 500 troops restricted, in the Big Five's proposal, to two areas of Grootfontein or Oshivello.

Another unresolved point has been political prisoners. South Africa has released detainees and will, I understand, accept the judgment of a panel of jurists for 50 or so who have been convicted of criminal offences. It will also accept the return of Swapo exiles to join a peaceful election, but South Africa says Swapo holds 1 000 black South West Africans prisoner and these, too, should be released for the election.

Goldwater sees hope for SWA

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — United States Senator Barry Goldwater has predicted a great economic future for SWA/Namibia if its political problems can be solved satisfactorily.

The former presidential candidate was speaking at the end of a four-day

private visit to the territory. He was accompanied by his wife and Lieutenant-General William Quinn, a security adviser to the US Senate.

Senator Goldwater met several political, economic and military leaders during his visit. Of Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the multi-racial demo-

cratic Turnhalle Alliance, he said "He's the kind of citizen I wish we had more of in the world. He has managed to create a remarkable cohesiveness among a diversity of people. It augurs well for the country."

Of Swapo, the Senator said "It is an organisation, like many others el-

sewhere in the world, set up not to help the people, but to help themselves."

Senator Goldwater said there was a general lack of understanding of the situation in SWA/Namibia by the American people. He intended addressing the US Senate about his observations.

He felt that President

Carter should visit countries in Africa which had established working governments.

Asked why President Carter had not visited SWA/Namibia, he said: "We have given up trying to guess what our President is up to."



Outrage may be last straw for SA

By DAVID WILLERS
THE MURDER of the Herero chief, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, may be the last straw for the South African Government, whose patience over the torturous SWA/Namibia settlement negotiations — exacerbated by Swapo intransigence — is already frayed. Observers had expected the government to announce a date for

elections in the territory this week which would lead to an "internal" settlement. The latest outrage, if found to be the work of Swapo, will undoubtedly give the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, no further cause for delay in the matter. Indications at the weekend were that if the Western members of the UN Security Council involved in the

SWA/Namibia dispute had not presented their final proposals by Friday at the latest, the territory would have gone it alone. However, Western diplomats, while stunned by Mr Kapuuo's death last night, said they would press ahead with their proposals to secure a lasting peace in SWA/Namibia that would include Swapo.

There were indications that if West would redouble its efforts in the next few days in a bid to avert unilateral action by South Africa over SWA/Namibia. The assassination might be seen as an attempt to disrupt the existing order in SWA/Namibia so as to make an orderly free election campaign impossible.

Kapuuo slain by assassins

Cape Times 28/3/78

221

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Chief Clemens Kapuuo, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) died in hospital last night after being gunned down by assassins in his Katutura shop between 5.30 and 6pm.

Gun was standard communist issue

Defence Reporter

THE Tokarev pistol that killed Chief Clemens Kapuuo in Katutura yesterday might well have started its career strapped to the waist of a Russian soldier

Russian-designed, it is one of thousands manufactured not only in Soviet arsenals but also under licence in communist China, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia

At one time the Tokarev was the standard sidearm for all military and paramilitary force in the Warsaw Pact countries

Most of them were chambered for the old but

effective 7.62 mm cartridge, which in the hands of a skilled marksman gave a maximum effective range of about 50 m

Although the Tokarev is now obsolete in the Warsaw Pact nations and has been replaced by the Makarov, which fires the same 9 mm round used by the Nato forces, it is still in frontline service in Yugoslavia and forces in the Warsaw Pact countries.

It is a typically big military pistol, weighing 0.85 kg (1.88 lb) and carrying an eight-shot magazine. An old design well tested in battle, it reloads itself after each shot but is not capable of automatic fire



Chief Clemens Kapuuo

He was the second DTA leader to be assassinated within six weeks

Late last night, armed police were conducting the most intensive manhunt Windhoek has ever seen. They were looking for two men

Brigadier Victor Verster, Divisional Commissioner of Police for SWA/Namibia, said the assassins had used at least one and possibly two Russian-made Tokarev automatic pistols.

It was not yet known how many bullets struck the chief as he walked towards his shop in nearby Katutura township about 5.30pm

Police were on the scene within minutes and rushed Chief Kapuuo to hospital. Officials at the State Hospital said that an emergency operation had been performed but he died shortly afterwards

Meanwhile Brigadier Verster said a full-scale manhunt was underway for the two killers and the police were taking all necessary steps to ensure that violence did not flare in the township.

After hearing the news of Chief Kapuuo's death, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, said "What can I say I am terribly shocked"

Katutura volatile

The situation in Katutura was volatile last night. During recent weeks it has been the scene of bloody faction fighting between Chief Kapuuo's Herero supporters and Ovambo followers of Swapo

The shooting follows the recent publication of an alleged Swapo "plan" to eliminate all "prominent puppets" in the territory.

Chief Kapuuo, who was believed to be one of their targets, was always accompanied by a strong contingent of bodyguards when he was in Katutura.

His shooting comes barely six weeks after another DTA official, Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, Ovambo's Minister of Health, was killed by an assassin during a political meeting in Ovambo

The assassin, identified at the time as Mathias Mauni, 25, had allegedly been a member of Swapo. Mauni was shot dead at the scene of the assassination by a member of the Ovambo homeguard

Elifas shot in 1975

This is the third assassination of political figures in SWA/Namibia since 1975 and the second this year. In 1975 the former Chief Minister of Ovambo, Chief Filemon Elifas, died in a hail of bullets, fired from a Russian-made automatic rifle

Chief Kapuuo's assassination was expected here to cause a wide reaction across the globe

Chief Kapuuo has been a well-known politician for many years who travelled widely overseas and had often acted as unofficial ambassador for SWA/Namibia.

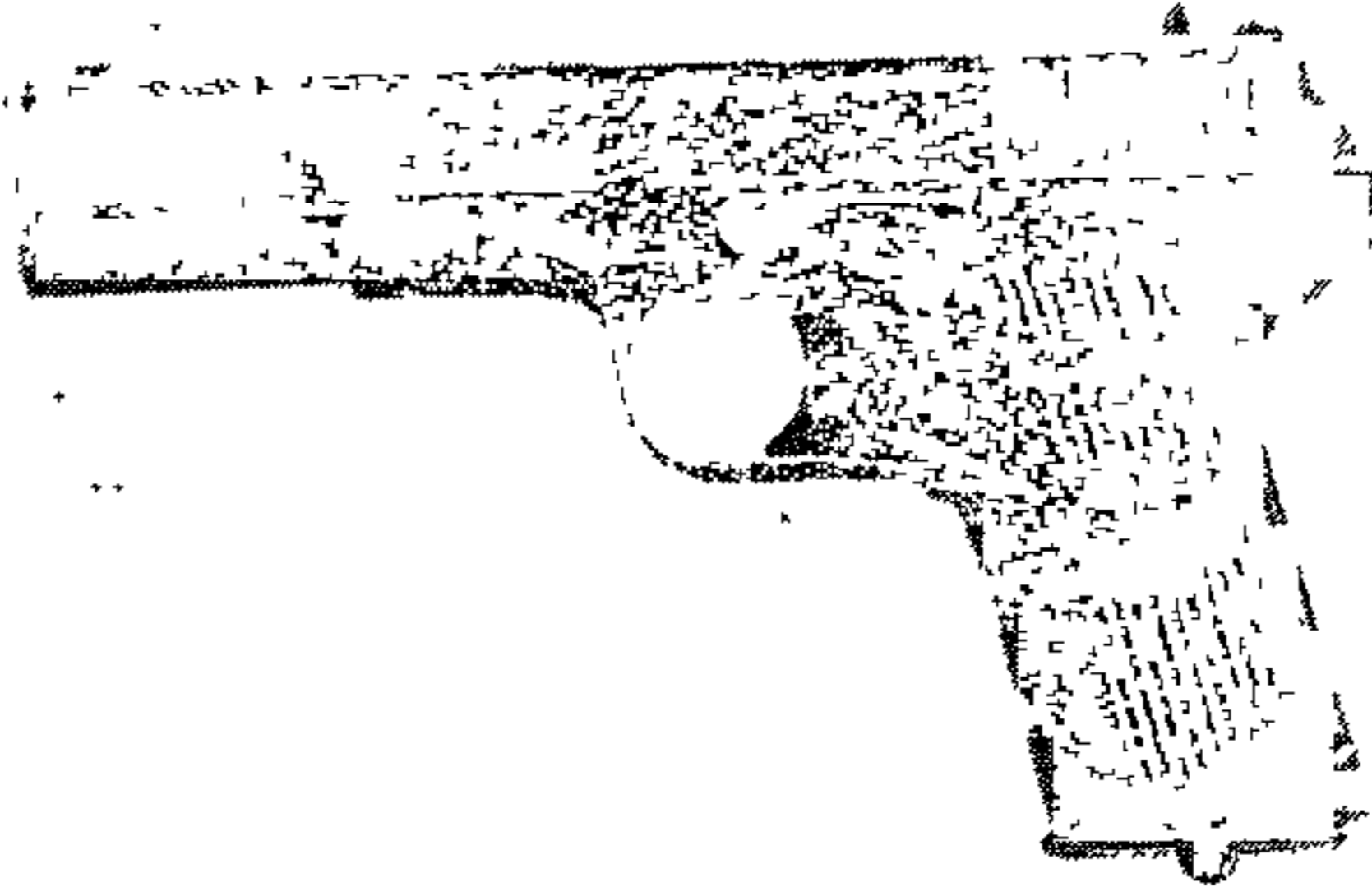
He was tipped as the future president of SWA/Namibia should the DTA come to power. Lately it was thought that Chief Kapuuo had built valuable contacts overseas for the international recognition of SWA/Namibia after independence

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, made an urgent appeal last night to the Herero community in the territory to remain calm and to withhold any retaliatory action against any person or political group following the death of Chief Kapuuo

Mr Mudge said the killing could provide a serious reaction from other population groups belonging to the DTA and from the Herero nation

He said his organization appealed to the Hereros and to all DTA leaders to remain calm and to exercise self-control.

• SWA talks in final stages — page 2.



A typical Tokarev pistol

'Cowardly act' is condemned

WINDHOEK — The leader of the Basters in SWA/Namibia, Dr Ben Africa, said last night the time had come for the people of the territory to take strong action against "these people who see violence as the only means of solving our problems here"

Describing the assassination of Chief Kapuuo as "nothing less than an illicit and cowardly act which must be condemned by all who stand for the territory"

action was not checked immediately, it could lead to people in the territory taking up arms against one another

"We do not condone this cowardly type of action and we firmly believe that the time has come for strong action to be taken against these people who perpetrate violence in the territory

"We are trying to bring about independence in SWA/Namibia through

Talks on SWA now in final stages

Diplomatic Reporter

THE FINAL stages in the SWA/Namibia dispute will begin this week when the United States ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, reports back to the Security Council Big Five on his Lusaka talks with Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader.

Carter to make key speech in Lagos

WASHINGTON — President Carter will make a major speech in Lagos during his African trip to spell out "America's new spirit of involvement" with African nations, administration officials said yesterday in Washington.

Both Mr Carter and his United Nations Ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, now en route to Nairobi and later to join the American President in Lagos, remain confident of keeping US-African ties strong enough to undercut the Soviets' influence on the continent.

Mr Young, who held talks with four frontline presidents in Lusaka, Zambia, last week, has reported back to Washington that he believes the four presidents, together with Rhodesian guerilla leaders, are ready to move ahead with the Anglo-American peace plan, in spite of the tough communique they issued in Dar es Salaam over the weekend.

Sources have said that Mr Nujoma's stance will have a vital bearing on whether the Western proposals — to be submitted to Pretoria this week — still represent the "middle ground".

If not, they may have to be amended — something which few of the parties in the dispute wish to negotiate at this stage owing to the critical time scale for elections in SWA/Namibia.

Either way, sources said last week, matters will have to come to a head — "within days not weeks". The editor of the London Sunday Times, Mr Harold Evans, went so far in an article at the weekend as to categorically assert that South Africa would announce this week that it was going ahead with one-man, one-vote elections leading to a new independent state of Namibia by the end of the year.

Mr Evans, widely regarded as well-informed, claims that short of an 11th hour agreement from Swapo being produced by Mr Young, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Botha, will recommend to the Cabinet that elections be called for July or August.

There is wide consensus among professional diplomats who have been intimately involved in the SWA/Namibia talks, that the Western proposals as they stand at present will be acceptable to

(4)

op plaas of èrens anders vir

2

3

4

5

6

Mr Young said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the weekend meeting was positive, productive and very important for Anglo-American policy on Southern Africa.

A conference statement issued on Sunday said that the guerilla war in Rhodesia should be stepped up. The statement urged Britain and the US to take an unequivocal stand on the internal settlement.

Mr Young said yesterday. "I am confident that this was a very positive and productive meeting and that its long-range impact will be very considerable for Britain and the United States in dealing with the problems of Southern Africa."

President Carter will be in Nigeria for three days, the first visit paid by an American president to black Africa — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter

South Africa, however, and observers believe that if an election date is announced this would not necessarily be the end of the South African quest for an internationally recognizable settlement in the territory.

Much will depend though on whether the date set for elections will allow for continued negotiations and discussion about the proposals in the event of Swapo seeking further concessions.

Swapo has accepted a four month electioneering period as suggested by the West, and elections set for October or November would therefore give everybody some extra breathing space.

However elections set for July would make negotiations within the present settlement framework very difficult indeed and could mean the end of the Western initiative in its present form.

Cape Times 28/3/78 22

Mission boy who rose to be chief

rens anders vir

CHIEF CLEMENS KAPUUNO, who died in Windhoek last night from gunshot wounds inflicted by two assassins, was born on March 16, 1923 at Ozondjona in the Okahandja district of SWA/Namibia.

3 4 5 6

He was educated at the Anglican mission school for Africans at Windhoek and was then sent to Johannesburg to train as a teacher.

'Cowardly act'

Continued from page 1

From 1950 to 1953 he was president of the SWA Teachers' Association.

His political influence was developed when he became an interpreter for the Paramount Chief of the Hereros, Chief Hosea Kutako.

He helped to organize the first petition from Herero tribal leaders to the United Nations in 1947, and it was largely due to his campaigning that the Herero Private Fund was established in 1952 to pay for a special envoy to report on the plight of the South West African people to the UN.

On March 25, 1960 Herero headmen met at Windhoek and declared Clemens Kapuuno successor to Chief Kutako. He succeeded as supreme chief of the Hereros on July 26, 1970.

On June 30, 1971 he issued a statement endorsing the International Court of Justice's pronouncement on self-determination for South West Africans.

On March 9, 1972, he met the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim at Windhoek for three hours and outlined the problems of his people.

At the beginning of 1975, Chief Kapuuno, then vice-president of the Namibia National Convention, called for separate independence for the Ovambos, a move which put him into conflict with Swapo which was demanding a single independent state.

South West Africa's Legislative Assembly leader, Mr Dirk Mudge, backed Chief Kapuuno's rejection of Swapo, and during the rest of his career Chief Kapuuno did his utmost to convince international political leaders that Swapo was not the true representative of the territory's peoples.

peaceful action and it must be made known that we will not tolerate these people who believe that the territory's problems can only be solved through violence and intimidation"

Dr Africa said the whole of Rehoboth — the traditional home of the Basters in SWA/Namibia — had been deeply shocked by the assassination and that the Baster community as a whole in the territory were "joining the Herero community in mourning the death of this great and much-loved leader"

Chief Kapuuno's death had left many in the territory "speechless", he said.

The Administrator General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, described the death of the veteran Herero leader as "a great loss to the SWA/Namibian community. It is not only a great personal loss to myself and others," he said, "but also to the whole of the South West African community. Chief Kapuuno was a great and much-respected man. His death has come as a great shock to us all"

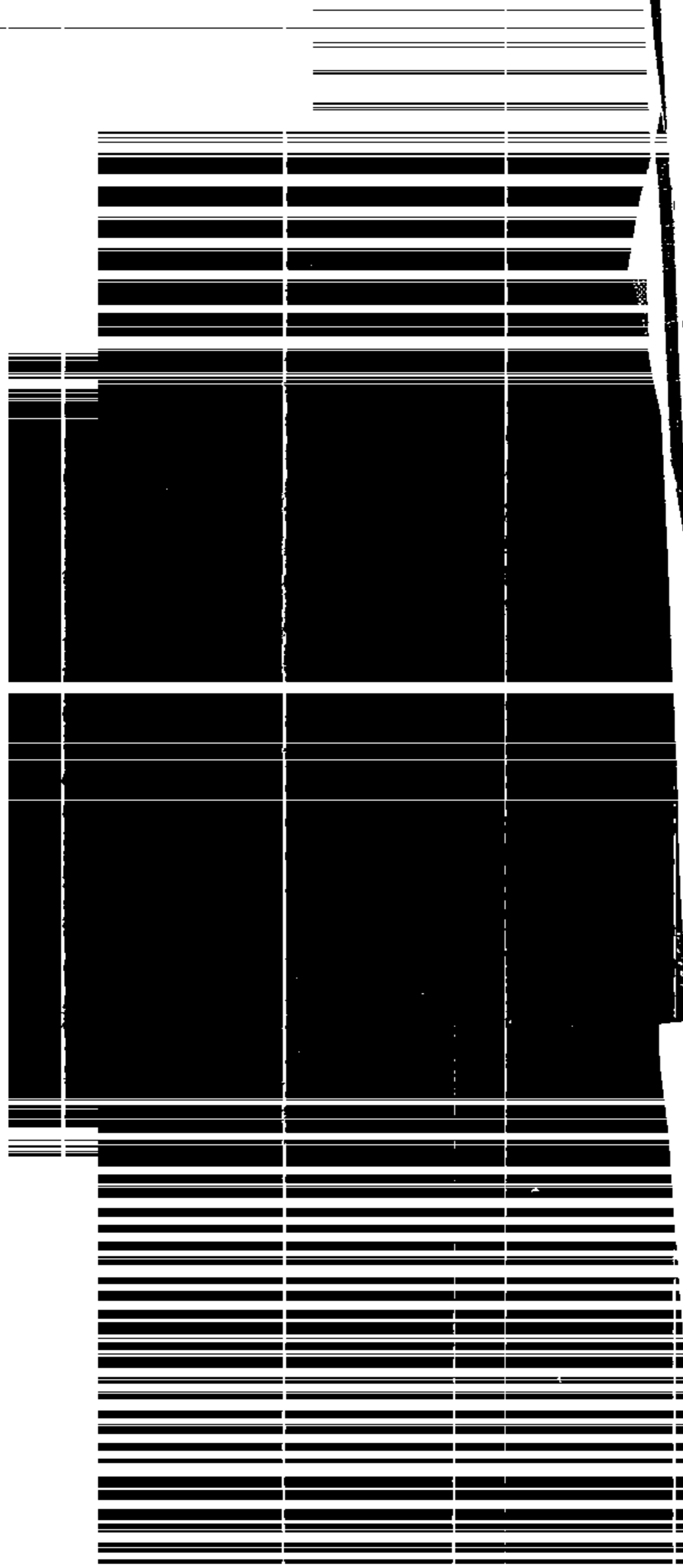
Last night the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eghn, said that the assassination of Chief Kapuuno was both a

personal and a political shock. "Personally, I am deeply shocked by this brutal assassination. I have known Chief Kapuuno for a number of years. He was a moderate and a traditionalist but nevertheless was in the forefront of the campaign for independence for South West Africa long before the present developments in this direction started

"Politically, this cowardly attack will no doubt be a setback for peaceful settlement of the independence issue in South West Africa. It could lead to inter-group conflict for it is unlikely that the Hereros, who have revered Chief Kapuuno as their leader, will take this cowardly action lying down."

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said last night that he was deeply shocked by the assassination of Chief Kapuuno

"This reckless and brutal assassination makes a mockery of talk of peaceful coexistence with Swapo's murder gangs. My sympathy goes out to Chief Kapuuno's family and relatives and to all those who have sacrificed so much to seek peaceful agreement in South West Africa"



22
Natas Mercury
28/3/88

SWA chief
gummed down

WINDHOEK — Chief Clemens Kapuuo, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) died in hospital last night after being gunned down by assassins in his Katutura shop.

Chief Kapuuo, the second DTA leader to be assassinated within six weeks, was hit several times in the chest by shots fired at close range from a Russian Tokarev pistol. First reports indicated two gunmen were involved.

The shots were fired between 5.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. and the chief was rushed to hospital where doctors performed an emergency operation. He died in the emergency section of the hospital soon afterwards.

A shaken Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, said: "What can I say? I am terribly shocked."

The assassination followed days of bloody rioting in Katutura township between Chief Kapuuo's Herero supporters and Ovambo followers of Swapo. Several people have died.

Last night the Administrator General of South West Africa, Mr. Justice M. Steyn, made an urgent appeal to the Herero community to remain calm and to withhold any retaliatory action.

Speaking from Swakopmund, Mr. Steyn said the matter was in the hands of the police.

Great loss

He described the death of Chief Kapuuo as "a great loss to the South West African community."

"It is not only a great loss to myself and others, but to the whole community. Chief Kapuuo was a great and much respected man. His death comes as a great shock."

Police reinforcements rushed to the troubled township were last night still searching for the gunmen.

The shooting follows the recent publication of a Swapo plan to eliminate all "prominent puppets" in the territory.

Chief Kapuuo, believed to be one of the prime targets, was always accompanied by bodyguards when in Katutura.

The previous DTA official to be killed was Owambo's Minister of Health, Mr. Toivo Shiyagaya.

28/3/78

r
o
d
n
n
a
o
a
y.

Goldwater attacks U.S. policy

221

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — United States President Mr. Jimmy Carter will be forced to do something about the continued presence of Cuban forces in Africa, Senator Barry Goldwater, a former American presidential candidate, said at the weekend.

The veteran Arizona Republican politician made a scathing attack on American foreign policy and Mr. Andrew Young, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations at a Press conference after a four-day visit to South West Africa.

Senator Goldwater claimed that though Mr Young did not represent American opinion on the question of foreign affairs the American people had no immediate effect on that policy.

"Mr Young represents himself He's as crazy as can be if he thinks we are about to help guerilla forces in Africa or anywhere else."

He said America would not supply arms to front line African States for the escalation of guerilla wars in southern Africa.

"Mr. Young has been kept very quiet in America during the past three or four months. The President seems to realise he is a political liability and he wants to hush him up"

Elections

Senator Goldwater said elections for a constituent assembly in South West Africa should be held as soon as possible.

Administrator - General Mr Justice M T Steyn and other political leaders in the territory seemed to agree that quick elections were advisable, he said.

"The quicker the election on a constitution, the better the constitution will be served. If it tends to drag out you might be in trouble"

He said American foreign policy since the last term of Eisenhower had been aimed at placating the Soviet bloc in the United Nations.

"Unless we face up to the communist threat instead of placating a possible enemy things are going to get worse before they get better"

"America can take the blame for Cuban expansionism in Africa because we didn't stop them in Angola. That was a major disaster and sheer stupidity"

Senator Goldwater said he would like to see President Carter visiting South Africa instead of other Black countries.

There was a lack of understanding in America about the problems facing southern Africa.

Justice

"I don't believe in apartheid, but I don't think it is any of my business. I still don't think we are doing any justice to our Indians, so we better fix up our own house before we worry about others"

It would be unwise for America to impose economic sanctions against South Africa because "America's balance of payments is in its worst shape in history and the dollar is not in good shape either"

He said America could not afford to lose trading partners, specially not South Africa which was "sitting on all the gold that is left in the world"

"I asked to meet Swapo leaders but I had no indication that they wanted to meet me"

Kapuuo

SNAP

LEAD KAPUUO

WINDHOEK MARCH 27 SAPA

CHIEF CLEMENS KAPUUO, PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC TURNHALLE ALLIANCE (DETA) AND VETERAN HERERO LEADER DIED HERE TONIGHT AFTER HE HAD BEEN SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN NEAR HIS SHOP LATE THIS AFTERNOON.

CHIEF KAPUUO . . died
in hospital

19.

20.

21.

22.

23.

28/3/78 DD (22)

assassinated

WINDHOEK — Chief Clemens Kapuuo, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, died in hospital last night after being gunned down at his Katutura shop here.

Chief Kapuuo, the Herero leader, was apparently hit several times in the chest when shot at close range by two assassins as he walked towards his shop at about 5.30 p.m.

The gunmen fled.

Two members of the chief's bodyguard were wounded when the assassins opened up through a gate in a wall surrounding the back of the chief's property

The bodyguards, whose names have not been released, were not seriously wounded and were being treated in hospital.

Police were on the scene within minutes and rushed Chief Kapuuo to hospital where doctors performed an emergency operation, but he died soon afterwards

Last night armed police were conducting the most intensive manhunt this city has ever seen for the two killers

The Commissioner of Police for South West Africa, Brig V Verster, said the assassins used at least one Russian-made Tokarev automatic pistol

The shooting follows

the recent publication of an alleged Swapo plan to eliminate all "prominent puppets" in the territory

A shaken Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, said last night "What can I say I am terribly shocked"

He would not say anything further until he had more details.

The situation in Katutura was volatile last night. During recent weeks it has been the scene of bloody faction fighting between Chief Kapuuo's Herero supporters and Owambo followers of Swapo

The death of Chief Kapuuo, who was tipped as the future President of South West Africa should the DTA come to power, comes barely six weeks after another DTA official, Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, Owambo's Minister of Health, was killed by a

Swapo assassin during a political meeting in Owambo

The Administrator General of South West Africa, Mr Justice Steyn, has appealed to the Herero community to remain calm and to withhold any retaliatory action against any person or political group

Speaking from Swakopmund last night, Mr Justice Steyn described the death of Chief Kapuuo as "a great loss to the community"

"Chief Kapuuo was a great and much-respected man. His death has come as a great shock to us all"

The killing drew swift reaction from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

He said in Pretoria, "The Prime Minister and his Government express their deepest sympathy with the family of Chief Kapuuo and with his party colleagues and reiterate that the people of South West Africa will be supported in their struggle against those who want to exterminate by murder and violence their leaders and their people"

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said in Cape Town last night that the assassination was both a personal and a political shock

"Personally, I am deeply shocked by this brutal assassination. I have known Chief Kapuuo for a number of years. He was a moderate and traditionalist, nevertheless, was in the forefront of the campaigning for independence for South West Africa long before the present developments in this direction started.

Politically, this cowardly attack will no

doubt be a setback for peaceful settlement of the independence issue in South West Africa

"It could lead to inter-group conflict for it is unlikely that the Hereros, who have revered Chief Kapuuo as their leader, will take this cowardly action lying down," Mr Eglin said

The Leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said "This reckless and brutal assassination makes a mockery of talks of peaceful co-existence with Swapo's murder gangs. My sympathy goes out to Chief Kapuuo's family and relatives and to all those who have sacrificed so much to seek peaceful agreement in South West Africa"

The leader of the Basters in South West Africa, Dr Ben Africa, said the time had come for the people of the territory to take strong action against "these people who see violence as the only means of solving our problems here"

Describing the assassination of Chief Kapuuo as "nothing less than an illicit and cowardly act which must be condemned by all who stand for peace in this territory," Dr Africa said if this type of action was not checked immediately, it could lead to people in the territory taking up arms against one another.

DDC-SAPA

oe het dit gekom dat u betaling

atter probleme onJervind u met di

at doen u gewoonlik om die probleer

Goldwater attacks US policy and Young

28/3/78 DJ (221)
(22)

WINDHOEK — The United States President, Mr Jimmy Carter, would be forced to do something about the continued presence of Cuban forces in Africa, Sen Barry Goldwater, a former American Presidential candidate, said at the weekend.

The veteran politician made a scathing attack on American foreign policy and Mr Andrew Young, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, after a four-day visit to South West Africa

Sen Goldwater claimed that though Mr Young did not represent American opinion on the question of foreign affairs, the American people had no immediate effect on that policy.

"Mr Young represents himself. He's as crazy as can be if he thinks we are about to help guerilla forces in Africa or anywhere else

"Mr Young has been kept very quiet in America during the last three or four months. The President seems to realise that

he is a political liability and he wants to hush him up"

Sen Goldwater said elections for a constituent assembly in South West Africa should be held as soon as possible

"The quicker the election on a constitution, the better the constitution will be served. If it tends to drag out you might be in trouble"

He said American foreign policy since the last term of Eisenhower had been aimed at placating the Soviet bloc in the United Nations.

against South Africa because "America's balance of payments is in its worst shape in history and the dollar is not in good shape either"

He said America could not afford to lose trading partners, especially not South Africa who is "sitting on all the gold that is left in the world."

During his South West African visit, Sen Goldwater saw Judge Steyn, political leaders and Maj-Gen Jannie Geldenhuys, general officer commanding South West Africa command

"Unless we face up to the communist threat. Instead of placating a possible enemy, things are going to get worse before they get better."

"I asked to meet Swapo leaders, but I had no indication that they wanted to meet me."

"America can take the blame for Cuban expansionism in Africa because we didn't stop them in Angola. That was a major disaster and sheer stupidity."

He said it was apparent that Swapo leaders were not interested in helping the people, but rather of helping themselves.

Sen Goldwater said he would like to see Pres Carter visiting South Africa instead of other black African countries.

There was a lack of understanding in America about the problems facing Southern Africa.

It would be unwise for America to impose economic sanctions

—How the chief's headman saw him die—

28/3/78

(221)

WINDHOEK — Chief

Clemens Kapuno, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and chief of the Hereros, was talking to a group of Herero headmen in a walled courtyard behind his Katutura shop yesterday when he was killed by Russian bullets.

Headman Cornelius Hangero said: "Chief Kapuno was talking when we heard the shots.

"He was standing with his back to a wiremesh gate in the wall behind his shop

"He was first hit in the back. He clutched over his left shoulder at the wounds.

"Another shot was fired," said Headman Hangero

This was probably the shot — of the three that hit Chief Kapuno — that struck him in the chest

"He staggered a few steps and sank to his knees," he added.

Headman Gerson Hoveka said "I saw Chief Kapuno collapsing. I caught him in my arms. He was shot in the back and there was blood on his chest."

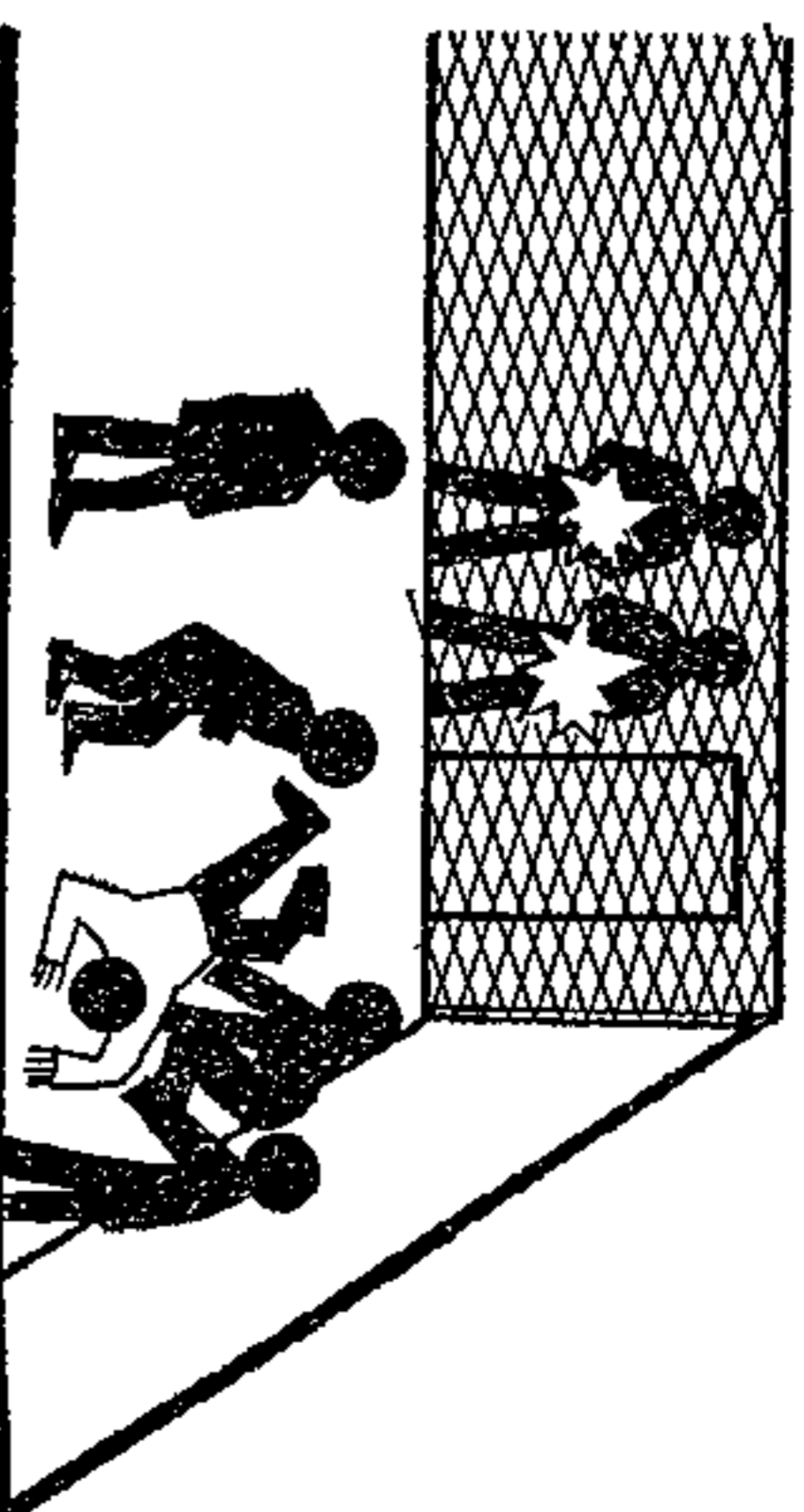
The shots, in all five or six, he said, came through the honeycomb-patterned wall of the courtyard.

"Two people put their arms through holes in the wall," Headman Hoveka said.

"They both had automatic pistols.

"No one saw the assassins. We saw only their arms."

Chief Kapuno made no sound after being shot, Headman Hoveka said. The men with Chief



Clive Cowley and Lester Venter, of The Star's Africa News Service

the fleeing assassins because the courtyard gate was locked.

An off-duty soldier, Private Ebson Kaapama, said he saw two men with pistols run down a lane near Chief Kapuno's shop

Their tracks led in the direction of the municipal compound for migrant workers from Ovambo, he said

A man ran from Chief Kapuno's shop to the Katutura police station, about a kilometre away, after a shop assistant could not get through on the telephone

A police vehicle came to take Chief Kapuno to Katutura hospital. Mr Ernest Kuhlmann, deputy leader of the

Turnhalle Alliance, said "When they took the Chief away his eyes were closed and there was no sign of breathing. I think he was already dead."

Chief Kapuno was dead on arrival at the hospital. Some of the men with Chief Kapuno in the courtyard narrowly escaped.

Headman Hangero had bullet holes in his clothes. A shot went through the right-hand lapel of his jacket, emerged, low under an armpit, and went out through the inside of a sleeve. He was not harmed.

The others were grazed by flying splinters. Chief Kapuno's bodyguards were in front of his shop when the killing

Chief Clemens Kapuno . . . no greater lie, no greater injustice than to say he was a stooge.

A dream he will not see come true

28/3/78

Clive Cowley

WINDHOEK — Chief
Themens Kapuno (55)

ived for a dream, which will come true but which he will now not see. His dream was of independence for SWA/Namibia.

In that independence he would have played an important, perhaps pivotal role, had he not been assassinated.

He was destined to be either president of the new state or leader of the official opposition.

Once a schoolteacher, at the time of the Herero

people, he was in the thick of politics for all his adult life.

No greater he was ever told by the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), no greater injustice done to a man, than the allegation that Chief Kapuno was a stooge and a puppet.

In fact he was a staunch and consistent opponent of apartheid and South African rule of SWA/Namibia from the time he began to talk politics. His constant demand was freedom for the territory

He said it from political platforms. He said it in statements to the Press. He said it in petitions to the United Nations where he appeared in person on several occasions.

As leader of the Hereros' Chief Council and the National Unity Democratic organisation, he was a reluctant participant in the constitutional conference in the Turnhalle. For he was basically a conservative leader. He wanted to make certain first that it was a genuine attempt to find a

solution for the territory

Once he agreed to participate, however, he threw his full weight behind the talks, as well as the considerable prestige he had overseas.

When the Turnhalle was dissolved as a constitutional body, Chief Kapuno was elected president of its political offshoot, the multi-ethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

A tall, burly, slow-speaking man, he had tremendous dignity. He commanded the overwel-

ling loyalty of the Hereros.

A man of peace, he died by the gun. His like will not be easily found again, either for the Hereros or for the DTA, in a territory where he was one of the few leaders of stature.

Chief Kapuno was born at Okahandja, 64 km north of Windhoek, and was a teacher for 18 years before becoming the right-hand man to the ageing Chief Hosea Kutako.

When the old chief died, Chief Kapuno was elected leader of the Hereros, al-

though the Mbandero clan of the Hereros disputed his chieftainship.

He travelled widely putting SWA/Namibia's case

He combined politics with running a successful general dealer's business in the Katutura township near Windhoek.

He was a man of moderation in both politics and his personal life. He neither smoked nor drank.

Chief Kapuno aspired to national leadership on the basis of his Herero constituency which came first for him.

15. Aant
wlc

The Star

Tuesday March 28 1978

(22)

The rule of the gun in SWA/Namibia

(a) Name
alle

(b) Verwa

(c) Ouder

(d) Gesla

(e) Woonp

(f) Skool

(g) Nou o

(h) Skool
dis
van

(i) Werk
ged
ged
vek

(j) Jaarl
gew

(k) Jaarl
kon

and

THE assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the man who might well have become the first President of an independent Namibia, should be condemned in the strongest possible terms — not only here, but around the world. His death is a severe setback for the cause of freedom and democracy in troubled SWA/Namibia, and it bodes ill for the future of peaceful change towards genuine majority rule.

It is not yet clear who was responsible for Chief Kapuuo's cold-blooded assassination or what the exact motivation was. However, it is difficult to divorce this event from the death of Chief Philemon Elphas, Chief Minister of Ovambo, who was murdered by a man with a Russian-made rifle in 1975 or the assassination of the Ovambo Minister of Health, Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, by an alleged member of Swapo at a DTA political rally in February. The murders fit the classic marxist ploy of eliminating all effective leaders opposed to the "revolutionary" cause.

The finger points, inevitably, to Swapo. If the organisation was

not responsible for Chief Kapuuo's death and if it does not believe in political assassination, it should say so. Failure to do so can lead only to a popular assumption that Swapo was responsible for Chief Kapuuo's death, and that Swapo is totally committed to winning SWA/Namibia by the gun.

For the free world and the Western "Big Five" group, the assassination should mean a careful reassessment. In the absence of any categorical dissociation from the murders by Swapo, they need to consider whether the terrorist wing of that organisation has a right to demand the withdrawal of troops from the territory. Indeed the question must again be asked: has the terrorist wing any intention of playing a constructive role in pre-independence elections?

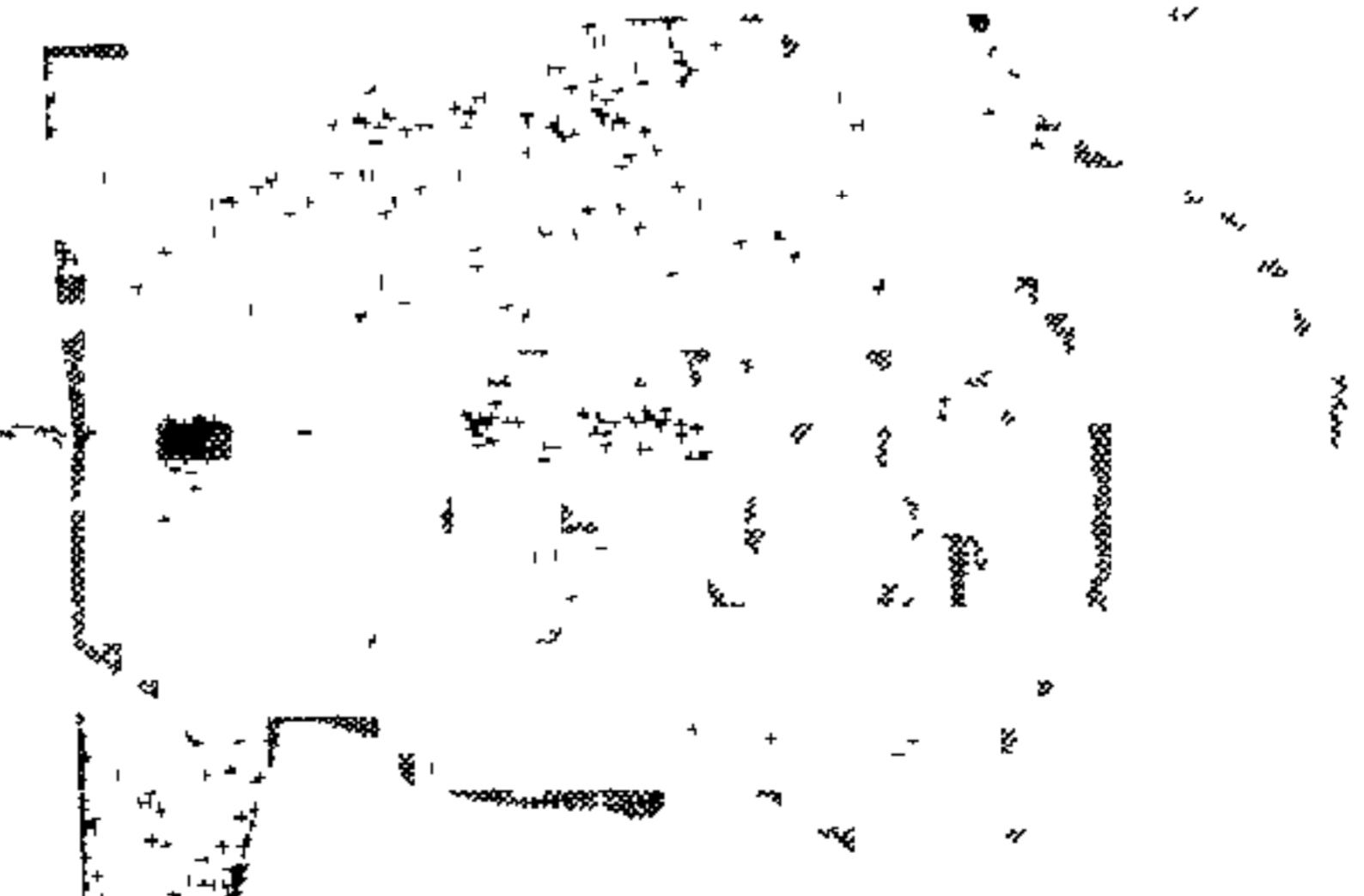
For the people of SWA/Namibia, the assassination must be seen as another challenge. The event should not be allowed to create the panicky, vicious reaction and the chaos that such deeds are meant to cause. There is a greater need than ever for calmness and confidence on the difficult road to self-rule.

HERERO murder mounts

AKA 28/9/78

221

Riot police keeping
watch after murder



Hoveka:
I saw Chief
Kapuno
collapsing;
I caught
him
in my arms

● See Page 21.

SHOCKING Outrage

WINDHOEK — Police reinforcements have been sent to Windhoek after the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuno last night

The chief was shot at about 6 pm and since his death the Hereros he led have been flying towards Windhoek from all parts of the territory

It was quiet in Katutura, the Windhoek township where the chief lived and died, today. But not police were on the alert after a night of keeping watch

Police patrolled the township and nearly empty buses left the Herero section.

Election

"It is going to be difficult to keep them under control," said Mr Jarretundu Kozonguzi, a senior aide of Chief Kapuno's. We will try our best to persuade them to leave matters to the police Chief Kapuno was a peace-loving man

Dr Lukas de Vries, president of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, said: "I fear a bloodbath"

From Cape Town, John Patten reports an election date for SWA/Namibia independence system may be announced this week.

There were strong indications from sources close to the Government today that the assassination will bring matters quickly to a head and may hasten the announcement of an election date.

The assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuno drew immediate reaction from the South African Government, Sapa reports

In a statement released in Pretoria last night, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said:

"The South African Prime Minister and his Government are deeply shocked by this cowardly murder of a prominent leader of South West Africa. The Prime Minister and his Government will give in-depth attention on Wednesday to this tragic and shocking occurrence.

"Mr. Kapuno's life for his country and his people. He was a true leader of Africa.

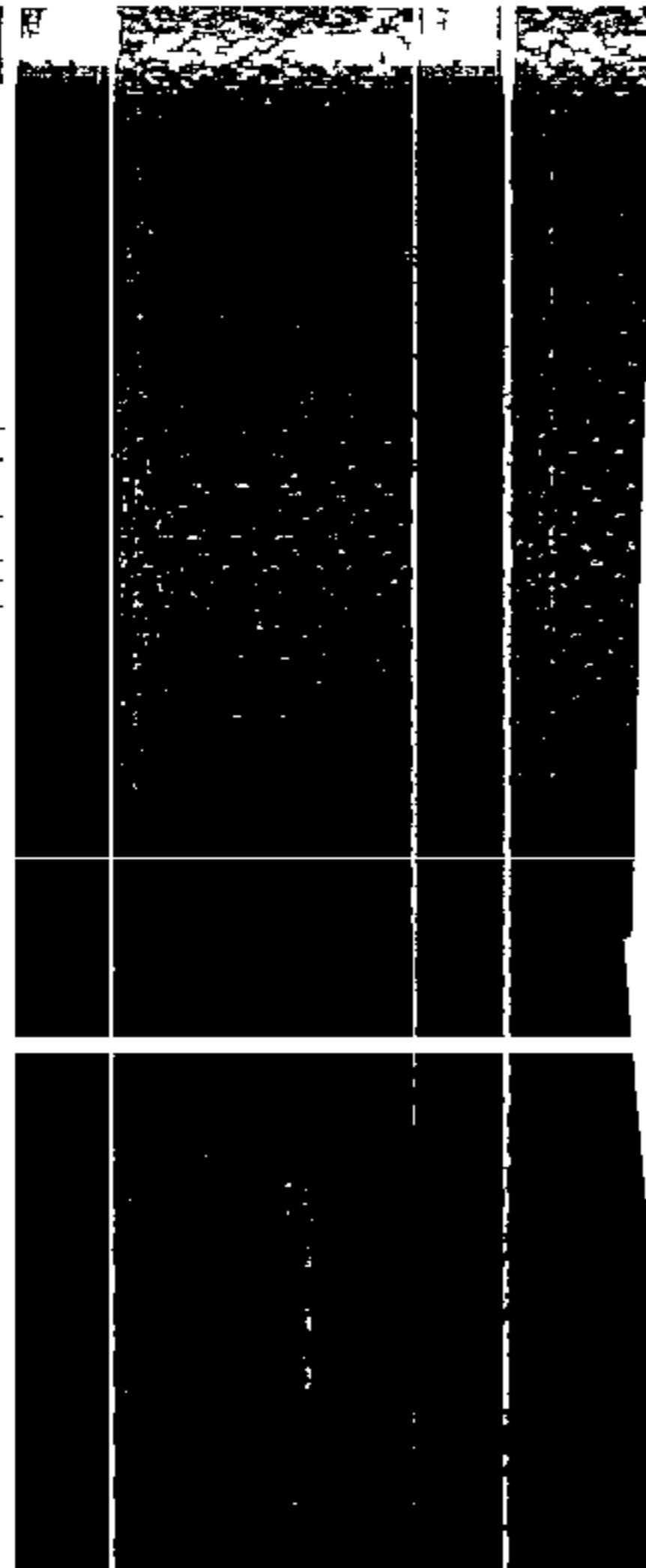
"The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek in South West Africa that Mr. Kapuno was a man with a commanding presence and natural leadership qualities although his method was moderate, peaceful and fair."

Certain that Chief Kapuno's murder was a premeditated political assassination, not done on the spur of the moment.

"The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cohn Egolf said today: "I am shocked at this cowardly outrage. Chief Kapuno was a man with a commanding presence and natural leadership qualities although his method was moderate, peaceful and fair."



One of the last pictures of Chief Clemens Kapuno, taken when he and Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, met for soft drinks recently in Mr Kapuno's Katutura shop



22/3/78
221
riv sarpus suerê fo saepd do epetsi
(4) opou

- (a) Aantal 15.
- (b) w eiw
- (c) Aantal 15.
- (d) Aantal 15.
- (e) Aantal 15.
- (f) Aantal 15.
- (g) Aantal 15.
- (h) Aantal 15.
- (i) Aantal 15.
- (j) Aantal 15.
- (k) Aantal 15.
- (l) Aantal 15.
- (m) Aantal 15.
- (n) Aantal 15.
- (o) Aantal 15.
- (p) Aantal 15.
- (q) Aantal 15.
- (r) Aantal 15.
- (s) Aantal 15.
- (t) Aantal 15.
- (u) Aantal 15.
- (v) Aantal 15.
- (w) Aantal 15.
- (x) Aantal 15.
- (y) Aantal 15.
- (z) Aantal 15.

TODAY'S WEATHER
FRANSVAAL—Till 6 pm tomorrow Cloudy and cool with scattered showers.
— See Page 5

To Page 3, Col 1

To Page 3, Col 2

Last night, in an atmosphere of high tension in Katutura township, the focus of Herero wrath was clearly Swapo and its Ovambo supporters, although the known evidence against them was only circumstantial

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the territory Brigadier Vic Verster, said the murder weapons were Russian-made Tokarev 7,62 mm automatic pistols

The firearms had not been recovered, but spent cartridges were found near the scene of the assassination, the backyard of Chief Kapuno's shop in Katutura

The same type of weapon was used to murder Mr Toivo Shyagaya, another leader of the DTA, who died in Ovambo last month at the hands of a Swapo terrorist

It was logical that the assassins were Swapo terrorists

KAPUUNO DEATH APPALS THE U.

LONDON — The assassination of moderate Herero leader Chief Clemens Kapuuno could only impede the search for a peaceful solution in South West Africa, a spokesman for the British Government said yesterday.

The statement, issued by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said "We are appalled at this violent act."

Those British newspapers that appeared on the streets here yesterday did not go beyond brief factual reports of the assassination in Katutura. Distribution of most national newspapers was stopped by industrial action.

Chief Kapuuno was described as "the most significant Black leader in Namibia" by the Financial Times and "ambian stooge" by the communist Morning Star.

Andrew Young, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, said yesterday there could be a positive sequence of these kinds of tragedies. There could be "a new sense of direction, a new sense of purpose, if people have the good sense to realise that more and more bloodshed and more and more destruction is not going to bring peace or independence for anybody."

Conflict

The U.S. envoy was speaking to reporters as he passed through Nairobi on his way to join President Carter on his visit to Lagos.

He said although many people might have disagreed with Mr Kapuuno, shot dead in Windhoek on Monday night, about his methods to attain independence "he was from the beginning a person who fought with all the means at his disposal for self-determination and majority rule."

"The export of apartheid and the exaggeration of tribalism and ethnicity are the cause of the kind of strife and bloodshed that will result unless there is a United Nations peace-keeping operation and an attempt on the part of all the parties concerned to find a democratic means of bringing about majority rule in Namibia."

Denial

The external wing of Swapo based in Lusaka yesterday blamed South Africa for the assassination and denied that it was responsible.

Police in Windhoek had said they believed the killers were Swapo terrorists.

But a Swapo spokesman in Lusaka said, "Chief Kapuuno's assassination comes as the culmination of weeks of unrest provoked and kept going by the South African occupation forces in Namibia."

Swapo in Windhoek yesterday expressed its regret at the violence in Katutura township which, it said had resulted in the death of Mr Kapuuno.

The Swapo information and publicity secretary, Mr M Tlhabanello, said 23 Ovambos and three Hereros had died in violence in Katutura since February 28.

He said all those deaths had been unnecessary, especially during the current critical stage in which a peaceful settlement was being sought.

Up to now no judicial commission of inquiry has been set up to go into these murders and investigate the cause of the uprising.

at gehou

"

"

gebruik

The news media as well as the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, had blamed Swapo for the deaths, he said.

in plaasmesjinerie

"Swapo feels these deaths — all of them — were not necessary at all, especially in these crisis time in which everybody, we hope, is in search of a peaceful settlement in Namibia." Mr Tlhabanello said.

Swapo believed that only a serious, sincere and honest judicial commission of inquiry could put the picture straight as far as the cause of the killings was concerned.

Swapo could also flight accusations, he said, but it felt this would be unwise and premature pending proper investigation. (Sapa- Reuter)

inge betaal

vervoer na en van geriewe ander

mediese koste

bydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

bydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

Kapuuo se dood vir Weste 'n skok en tragedie—McHenry

Van Ons Korrespondente en Sapa

DIE dood van kaptein Clemens Kapuuo, erevoorsitter van die Demokratiese Turnhalle-Alliansie (D.T.A.) en geerde swart leier in Suidwes, was 'n skok en 'n tragedie wat die noodsaaklikheid van 'n vreedsame en aanvaarbare oplossing in Suidwes beklemtoon.

Dit was die reaksie gister van mnr. Donald McHenry, Amerikaanse ambassadeur, wat saam met die afgevaardigdes van Kanada, Brittanje, Frankryk en Wes-Duitsland oor 'n Suidwes-skikking met Suid-Afrika onderhandel.

Mnr. McHenry het as segsman vir die vyf Westerse lande opgetree en gesê die sluipmoord op mnr. Kapuuo was „nog 'n daad in die siklus van geweld wat die Namibiese volk geteister het”.

Sy reaksie was een van vele wat van oor die hele wêreld ingestroom het nadat die nuus van mnr. Kapuuo se dood bekend geword het.

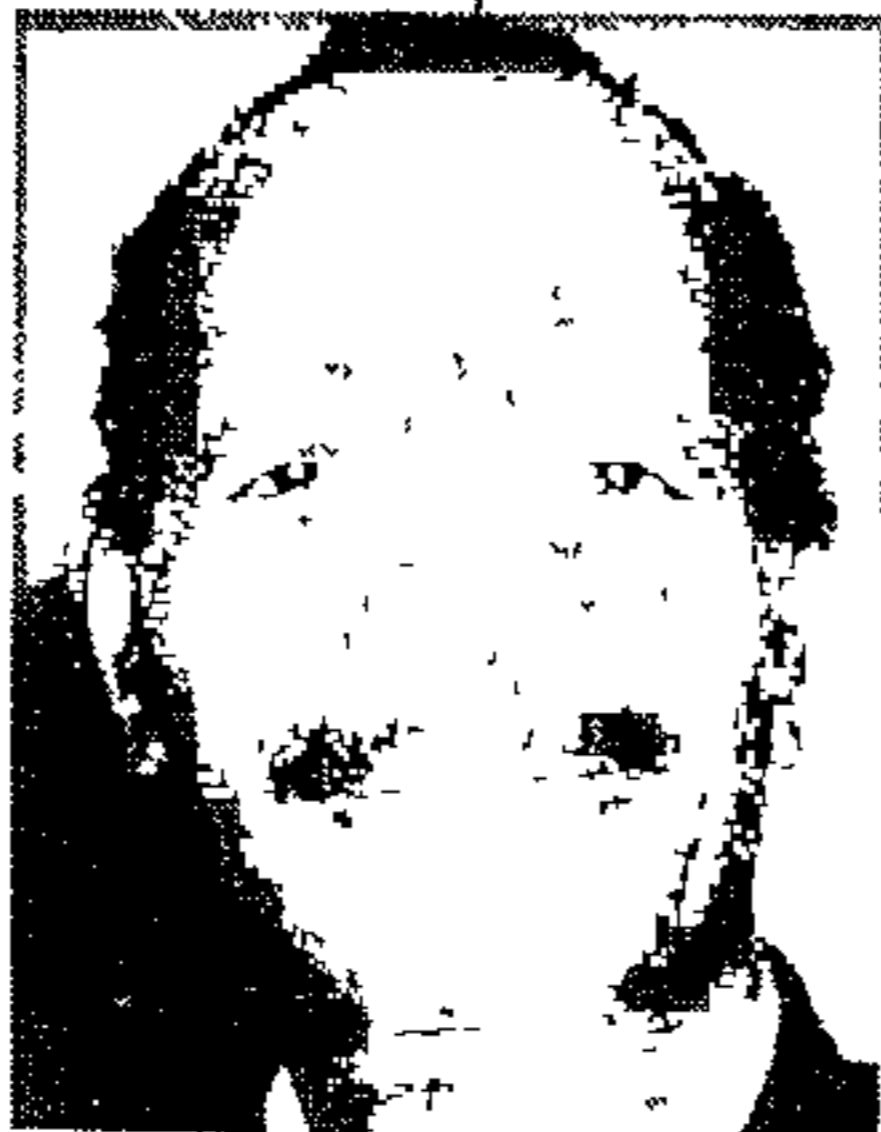
BELEMNER

In 'n verklaring gistermiddag het die Britse departement van buitelandse sake gesê dié daad van geweld kan slegs die soeke na 'n vreedsame skikking in Suidwes belemmer.

In sy verklaring in New York het mnr. McHenry laat blyk dat die Westerse Vyf nuwe stappe oorweeg om die kwessie van Suidwes so gou moontlik op te los „Ons hoop dat ons 'n vinnige ooreenkoms oor die voorstelle kan kry wat ons binnekort sal stel, sodat die geweld vir eens en altyd beëindig kan word.”

Mnr. Dirk Mudge, voorsitter van die D.T.A., het gister-

aand in 'n TV-onderhoud gesê hy kan nie anders as om te dink dat die dood van kaptein Kapuuo deel is van 'n beplande veldtog nie. Sy dood het vir hom bewys



DR. PHATUDI

dat „hierdie mense” vir die werklike leier op die uitkyk is

Intussen het 'n woordvoerder van Swapo, mnr. M. Tlhabanello, gister in Windhoek sy spyt uitgespreek oor die geweld in Katutura, wat volgens hom tot mnr. Kapuuo se dood gelei het. In Londen

het Swapo se Britse verteenwoordiger, Shapua Kaukungua, gister ontken dat Swapo self regstreeks vir die sluipmoord verantwoordelik was.

Lede van die kapteinsraad van die Herero's het Swapo eergisteraand vir die dood van mnr. Kapuuo verantwoordelik gehou en gevra dat Swapo in Suidwes finaal voor 'n keurse gestel moet word. „Swapo kan nie die voordele van 'n politieke party eis en terselfdertyd met sy daad van terrorisme voortgaan nie,” het hulle gesê.

Volgens Sapa het brig. Verster, Afdelingskommissaris van Polisie in Suidwes, gister gesê dit is logies dat die sluipmoordenaars Swapo-terroriste was

„SOORT TWEEDRAG’

In Nairobi het mnr. Andrew Young, Amerikaanse ambassadeur by die V.V.O. gister sy spyt uitgespreek oor mnr. Kapuuo se dood. Hy het gesê sy dood is „net die soort tweedrag wat die Weste so hard probeer vermy het”.

Hy het bygevoeg dat, hoewel baie mense kaptein Kapuuo daarvan beskuldig het dat hy met Suid-Afrika saamwerk, daar geen kwessie was dat hy selfbeskikking en vryheid vir Suidwes nagestreef het nie. Hy het met alles tot sy beskikking vir 'n meerderheidsbewind geveg, het mnr. Young gesê.

In Lebowa het die hoofminister, dr. C. N. Phatudi, sy hartseer uitgespreek en gesê dit is hoog tyd dat sulke sinlose daad gestaak word. „Geweld was nog nooit 'n oplossing nie en sal nooit die land se probleme oplos nie”

In Londen het die Britse departement van buitelandse sake gesê „Ons is ontsteld oor dié gewelddadige daad wat die soeke na 'n vreedsaam onderhandelde skikking in Namibië slegs kan belemmer”.

Die Amerikaanse departement van buitelandse sake het eweneens in 'n verklaring sy skok uitgespreek „Dit is duidelik dat Namibië die dienste van al sy leiers nodig het om saam te werk vir die toekoms van die land. Ondanks die tragedie glo ons kaptein Kapuuo se dood moet nie die pogings verminder van alle betrokkenes om 'n regverdige en internasionaal aanvaarbare oplossing vir Namibië se probleme te kry nie.”

Die sluipmoord is met weinig belangstelling deur die Britse nuusmediums gehanteer, berig ons Londense kantoor.

The Guardian se voorbladberig het slegs negentien reëls beslaan, en het kaptein Kapuuo beskryf as „die leier van die Vorster-gesinde swart groepe in Namibië”

Die berig het verskyn onder



MNR. YOUNG

die opskrif. Vorster's Black Ally Shot Dead.

Die Daily Telegraph het ook in 'n enkelkolomberig op sy voorblad die sluipmoord afgehandel

Die ander, meer gewilde Britse dagblaai het die nuus kortliks op binnebladsye geplaas of glad nie.

Radio- en beeldradioprogramme het gistermiddag egter meer aandag gegee. Die beeldradionuus van die B.B.C. het kaptein Kapuuo

Die Administrateur-generaal van Suidwes, regter M. T. Steyn, het gister gesê kaptein Kapuuo se dood is nie net vir hom 'n persoonlike verlies nie, maar ook 'n verlies vir die hele gemeenskap „Kaptein Kapuuo was 'n grootmoedige en hoogs gerespekteerde man. Sy dood is 'n skok vir ons almal”

getoon tydens dié besoek van die Turnhalle-beraad aan Londen, terwyl die belangrikste nuusbuletyn oor die B.B.C.-radio 'n onderhoud met mnr. Dirk Mudge bevat het.

In Kaapstad het al die leiers van die politieke partye in die land hul skok oor die sluipmoord uitgespreek.

Kapuuo killing condemned by West

29/3/78
221

Caledon municipality :
There are 160 families of
last year the number to
available.

Caledon divisional council
There are 45 families on
and Botriver.

George municipality :
There are 600 families on
and 354 were expanded from
been approved and construction

Thus, attempts to focus
simply a way of shifting
platteland authorities, and
housing problems.

NAIROBI — Western
governments have con-
demned the assassination
in Windhoek on Monday
of the Herero leader,
Chief Clemens Kapuuo

Mr Andrew Young,
United States Ambassador
to the United Nations, ex-
pressed "deep regret"
here yesterday over the
assassination.

Mr Young described
Chief Kapuuo as a man
"who fought with all the
means at his disposal for
majority rule."

He said there could be a
positive sequence of
"these kinds of tragedies"
— there could be "a new
sense of direction, a new
sense of purpose, if people
have the good sense to
realise that more and
more bloodshed and more
and more destruction is
not going to bring peace
or independence for
anybody"

Mr Young was speaking
to reporters as he passed
through Nairobi on his
way to join Pres Carter on
his visit to Lagos

He said while many peo-
ple accused Chief Kapuuo
of collaboration with
South Africa, there was no
question that he was seek-
ing self-determination
and freedom for South
West Africa

The assassination was
"just the kind of conflict
that the United States has
sought to avoid," he said

"What we are trying to
do is to end the darkness
of tribalism and division
in Namibia.

"The export of
apartheid and the ex-
aggeration of tribalism
and ethnicity are the
cause of the kind of strife
and bloodshed that will
result unless there is a
United Nations
peacekeeping operation
and an attempt on the part
of all the parties concern-
ed to find a democratic
means of bringing about
majority rule in
Namibia"

The United States State
Department said in a
statement from
Washington "We are
shocked and saddened by
such an outrageous act of
violence. Clearly Namibia

needs the services of all its
leaders to work together
to build that country's
future

"Notwithstanding the
tragedy of this event, we
believe Chief Kapuuo's
death must not diminish
the efforts of all those who
are engaged in the search
for a just, fair, and inter-
nationally acceptable
settlement of the Nam-
ibian issue."

At the United Nations, a
spokesman for the five
Western members of the
Security Council said the
assassination was a "shock
and a tragedy" which un-
derlined the need for a
peaceful and acceptable
settlement of the South
West African problem.

The statement was
issued by Ambassador
Donald McHenry of the
United States which,
together with Britain,
Canada, France and West
Germany, has been work-
ing for a peaceful transfer
to majority rule in the
territory.

Mr McHenry said on
behalf of the five that the
assassination was
"another act in the cycle
of violence which has
tormented the Namibian
people"

Indicating that the
Western five intended tak-
ing new steps aimed at
resolving the problem, he
added "It is our hope that
we can achieve a swift
agreement on the
proposals we will make
available shortly so that
the violence will end once
and for all"

In London, the Foreign
Office said "We are ap-
palled at this violent act
which can only impede the
search for a peaceful,
negotiated settlement in
Namibia"

British newspapers that
appeared on the streets
yesterday did not go
beyond brief factual
reports of the
assassination. Distribu-
tion of most national new-
spapers was stopped by in-
dustrial action.

Chief Kapuuo was
described as "the most
significant black leader in
Namibia" by the Financial
Times — SAPA-RNS-AP.

re completed
made

Hawston

completed
0 units has
le.

ea are
ities to
and the

EDITORIAL OPINION

221

SWA task must go ahead

Murder is always a foul act. When it has political overtones and when it can set back the cause of peace in a troubled land, it is even more tragic. The killing of Chief Clemens Kapuuo in South West Africa is likely to delay the chances of peaceful settlement in that strife-torn country. Whoever is responsible should be brought to justice as soon as possible — and if they are members of any organisation, its leaders should (a) hand them over for trial by the courts and (b) dissociate themselves from the killers.

The police believe the murderers may be Swapo terrorists: certainly that is the conclusion many observers have come to already. If indeed they are, Swapo will not do itself any good by protecting them. Assassination of political leaders is not the way to win power in a country. It mocks any pretence of commitment to a democratic form of government and it makes the law of the gun superior to the Rule of Law. In addition, of course, any act of murder must be condemned — whoever is responsible.

Chief Kapuuo's murder complicates an already-tangled situation. The Turnhalle principles have tended to fade from public eye somewhat as the Big Five of the West and South Africa tried to reach accommodation.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which Chief Kapuuo headed appeared to be making some success in its campaign to win support, but this murder now removes a powerful figure in the DTA — a man trusted by many of South West Africa's black people. It will not be easy to find a replacement.

In addition to the politicking by the various organisations in South West Africa, tribal rivalry appears to be an important negative factor for peace — and one that may be compounded by Chief Kapuuo's murder. The task ahead for all those political leaders who want South West Africa to progress to a non-racial democracy is to calm passions and to work with renewed energies towards that goal.

It would be simplistic, and self-defeating, for anybody to retreat. The impetus that has been shown in South West Africa must be kept up, work continued towards an internationally-recognised settlement and democratic elections held as soon as possible. The murder may stiffen the hardliners in the A H du Plessis mould to resist change, but they should not hold sway. Chief Kapuuo himself would not have wanted his death to hold back the welcome signs of progress that have been made over the past few years in the disputed territory.

No attempt is made in the official statistics to establish the size of the pool of unemployed and underemployed. However, it seems clear that such a pool exists in these areas, although at times localised shortages (at going wage rates) of certain types of labour may occur.

Regional employment figures after 1970 are available only for agriculture. These figures (see Table 2) show that at the same population growth rate of 3,07 per cent a year between 1971 and 1974, a total of 68 815 jobs in agriculture were needed in 1974 if the natural increase in those already employed on farms was to be absorbed. However, actual employment in agriculture in 1974 was only

nd,
these
lots
vinia,
ed.
in
h rate
on
igures.
r of
of
he
hat
ere
t find
in in

WINDHOEK — The two killers who assassinated Chief Clemens Kapuuo were still at large last night as police mounted one of the biggest manhunts in South West Africa's history.

The assassins have managed to elude the massive police dragnet set up throughout the vast territory but there was speculation yesterday that they might still be in Katutura.

Police reinforcements from South Africa arrived here by plane yesterday to stand by in case of further violence in Katutura. The township was quiet until late last night.

It was quite possible the gunmen could have slipped into Katutura's massive, Owambo hostel complex which is near the scene of the Herero leader's cold blooded murder on Monday.

Observers point out that the hostel, which has almost 5 000 inmates and hundreds of illegal squatters, would be an ideal hiding place for the assassins.

However, Brig A Gous, Divisional Inspector of Police for South West Africa, refused to comment on this speculation.

Mr Billy Marais, chief secretary of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said the DTA's executive committee would meet here today to discuss the latest situation following their president's death.

One of the issues to be considered would be protection for the DTA leaders — two of whom have already been killed by assassins this year.

Police spokesmen refus-

As the hunt for killers goes on

ed to comment on steps they might take to protect the DTA politicians.

A spokesman for the Herero Chief's Council said the date for Chief Kapuuo's funeral had been set for April 8.

The council, which began deliberations yesterday on the events surrounding their leader's death, still had to decide where Chief Kapuuo would be buried. The rest of the funeral arrangements also had to be finalised, the spokesman said.

The South African Cabinet convenes today for in-depth discussions of Chief Kapuuo's assassination and to review the

general situation in South West Africa.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the territory, Brig V Verster, said yesterday it was logical that the assassins of Chief Kapuuo were Swapo terrorists who had infiltrated Windhoek from the northern territories.

He said the assassins had been well versed in handling automatic pistols, such as those that had been used.

The Russian-made Tokarev pistols were standard issue to Swapo terrorists who were fighting on the northern borders of the territory, Brig Verster said.

The police had found a number of spent cartridges at the scene of the shooting from which the weapons were identified.

However, Swapo has denied responsibility for the killing.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma said in Lusaka yesterday "It is not Swapo which is responsible for the killing of puppet Kapuuo, but it is the responsibility of the people of Namibia who were resisting oppression."

Mr Nujoma also said "Collaborators and puppets of the enemy (South Africa) cannot escape being punished by

the people of Namibia who are resisting oppression."

Meanwhile, the municipal offices in Swakopmund's black township was set alight on Monday night. Damage of about R12 000 was caused.

In Katutura, people went to work as usual. Fears were expressed earlier that there might be large-scale reprisals in the township.

An Owambo man was allegedly dragged from his car in Katutura on Monday night. The car was set alight and the man attacked, but he was not seriously injured because of prompt police action.

DDC
Reaction, page 11.

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Minister Pik Botha made an urgent visit to South West Africa yesterday in the wake of Chief Clemens Kapuuo's assassination and on the eve of what could be a decisive Cabinet meeting on the territory's future today.

Mr Botha left Cape Town yesterday morning for Windhoek where he had discussions with the Administrator General, Mr Justice Steyn, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brig V Verster, and senior Defence Force officers

He was scheduled to return late last night, well in time for this morning's Cabinet meeting at which the South West African situation will be thoroughly examined

While there is speculation that the murder of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance president could accelerate a decision to go for an internal settlement, spokesmen for the Western contact group are hoping that South Africa will remain patient for a few days longer

The French Ambassador, Mr Jacques Schricke, warned yester-

so Botha
flies in for
crucial talks

day against incautious and precipitate action

Another senior Western diplomat said he hoped the five would have the opportunity to put their case at a "contact" meeting this week because he believed "a mutually acceptable settlement could be very close"

The West is expected to deliver its final proposals for an internationally acceptable settlement this week and believes that allround agreement is "imperative" following the assassination

"The assassination will no doubt increase feelings of a number of groups to ask for immediate independence," Mr Schricke said "But the long-term interests of the Western powers and South Africa are concerned, so we hope

it will not happen at this stage

"Incautious action preventing international recognition of an independent Namibia would also be a blow to relations between South Africa and France"

Mr Schricke said the assassination had been a "great shock" to him, because he had developed a personal knowledge of the Herero leader

He added "I hope it will not prevent our aim that peace be restored to Namibia"

The Ambassador said he had received no official reaction from Paris, but anticipated "more or less the same response as my own"

He conceded the assassination could be a

"danger to the efforts of those of us who are trying to achieve an internationally acceptable solution"

A diplomatic source stressed that the decision to present the South African Government with the West's final proposals "probably before the end of the week" was taken before the murder

"Therefore we can only hope Mr Vorster and Mr Botha will give us a chance to show how far we have come before taking any actions

"The definitive text is being prepared for the South African Government Believe it or not, there is a good chance it may be more acceptable to both parties," the source added — PC

MR BOTHA . . . urgent visit to Windhoek.

New sales tax today

In his Budget speech today, the Minister of Finance, Sen Horwood, will announce details and the starting date of the new sales tax, which has been likened to Britain's VAT (Value Added Tax).

On page 5 today our London correspondent explains how Britain applies VAT — with essential foodstuffs exempted.

DD 24/3/78
221

V

15. Aantal afhanklikes (gesinslede op pl
wie werker moe sorg)

1

- (a) Name (eerste name
alleenlik)
- (b) Verwantskap aan werker
- (c) Ouderdom
- (d) Geslag
- (e) Woonplek
- (f) Skooljare voltooi
- (g) Nou op skool?
- (h) Skool (naam, soort,
distrik en afstand
van plaas)
- (i) Werk wat vir boer
gedoen word (b.v.
gedurende skool
vakansies)
- (j) Jaarlikse tydperk
gewerk (dae of weke)
- (k) Jaarlikse betaling:
kontant

ander

Police find
evidence
of Swapo
death list

WINDHOEK — The Windhoek Advertiser reported yesterday that police had found evidence of a Swapo list of names of politicians and journalists for assassination.

Quoting the head of the Security Police in South West Africa, Col. Koos Myburgh, the newspaper said a number of politicians were under police protection after the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo on Easter Monday.

Col. Myburgh did not say who the politicians were, but confirmed that police security services had used their own discretion as to whom should be guarded.

Reward

Brig. Victor Verster, Divisional Commissioner of Police in South West Africa, reported earlier yesterday that satisfactory progress was being made in the manhunt for the killers of Chief Kapuuo.

No arrests had yet been made, Brig. A. J. C. Gouws, Divisional Inspector of Police, said.

In a Press statement Brig. I. J. M. van Niekerk, Chief of the CID, which heads the murder hunt, called on all people in the territory to assist the police in their investigations.

Brig. van Niekerk said the police and the SWA Anti-terror Fund would pay handsomely for positive information on the assassination — (Sapa)

vir

5

6

30/3/78
221
Not a Mercury

WEST TO GIVE S.A. ITS PLAN ON SWA

CAPE TOWN — The Western contact group on South West Africa would present its proposals to the South African Government today, Prime Minister Mr. Vorster said here yesterday.

Mr. Vorster made the announcement after a special meeting of the Cabinet to discuss Monday's assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and its implications in the South West African issue.

"The Cabinet had penetrating discussions on all the relevant facts in connection with the assassination of Chief Kapuuo, the implications on the question of South West Africa, as well as further action," he said in a statement issued from his office in Parliament.

Contrary to expectations Mr. Vorster did not announce an election date for the territory.

"In view of the receipt tomorrow and considerations of the proposals of the five Western countries, no statement will be issued now."

Mr. Vorster returned to Cape Town yesterday morning from Bloemfontein where he addressed a meeting on Tuesday night. Foreign Minister Mr. R. F. Botha, paid a flying visit to Windhoek for discussions with Administrator-General Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn and Government officials.

The assassination of Chief Kupuu, who was tipped to become the territory's first president, produced a barrage of speculation that South Africa would go ahead with an internal settlement without waiting for the approval of the Western contact group.

Discussions between South Africa and the five Western members of the UN Security Council in an attempt to find an internationally acceptable solution to the future of an independent South West Africa ran into trouble over demands by Swapo that all South African troops be withdrawn before the election.

Consult

The talks culminated in the February 11 meeting in New York between the Western group and South Africa but Mr Botha left saying he had to consult Mr. Vorster.

Since then the Western group has been preparing the "final" proposals which are to be presented to South Africa and Swapo today.

Informed Western sources have been reported as saying that a central feature of the proposals is a ceasefire on both sides. The sources believe an unmonitored ceasefire could resolve the security issue.

Ratified

If the proposals are accepted by both sides they would still have to be ratified by the Security Council.

December 31 this year has been named as the target date for independence and observers believe that if an internationally acceptable solution is not reached within the very near future South Africa could go ahead with an internal settlement with or without Swapo's participation.

It is possible that Mr Vorster could give an indication of his attitude to the new proposals when he addresses a meeting at Stellenbosch tomorrow night (Sapa.)

The Star

Friday March 31 1978

A UDI can only lose

221

THE decisions which will be made about SWA/Namibia in the coming days will affect the destiny not only of that territory but of all South Africans. The local and international repercussions will be far-reaching, perhaps traumatic, and it would be wise for everybody concerned with making these decisions to pause and reflect on the historical precedents.

What is happening today in the SWA/Namibia negotiations bears an uncanny resemblance to the anxious days before Rhodesia declared UDI—a euphoric step ending in disaster.

The world community, and particularly Britain, was laying down onerous (and in the eyes of Rhodesia, unreasonable) conditions for negotiated independence. The Rhodesian Government was frustrated, impatient and intent on minimising its projection of the likely consequences of UDI. "A nine days wonder" was the memorably inept phrase.

The situation today is virtually identical. The international community is laying down tough conditions for recognised independence in SWA/Namibia and

militant nationalists reject any internal settlement. The impatience and sincerity of local, moderate politicians who talk of "going it alone" is entirely understandable.

However neither South Africa nor the people of the territory can afford the dreadful consequences of a UDI. We cannot afford effective sanctions. We have no friendly neighbouring state, as Rhodesia had, to short-circuit them and provide the vital oil supplies.

More important, we do not need to afford the risk of sanctions. The West clearly wants a negotiated settlement, and is reported today to have persuaded militant nationalists (both Namibian and Rhodesian) to accept concessions and compromise proposals. Frustrating and infuriating as these negotiations may have been for Mr Pik Botha (especially in the light of Mr Kapuuo's assassination) South Africa's best interests clearly lie in keeping them going. A negotiated independence is the first prize. A unilateral move in defiance of our nearest allies at this point is unnecessary, irrevocable and a guaranteed loser.

vaatom

Wat is die waarde aan u van die betalings?

Indien wel, gee besonderhede.

15. Kt/hulle enige ander betalings terwyl hulle op u plaas

17. Waar slaag die span terwyl hulle op u plaas werf?

Vreelys aan boere (2)

Skeders

Carter wants

3/3/78 (22) Star

round-table

talks on SWA

Hugh Robertson

WASHINGTON — President Carter is expected to call for a SWA/Namibia conference based on the latest proposals for a settlement when he makes a major policy statement on Southern Africa in Lagos tomorrow.

Militants ready to accept West's peace proposals

LAGOS — Militant nationalist leaders from Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia appear to be ready to accept most provisions of Western proposals for a peaceful settlement in their countries according to Western diplomats here.

After the meeting of frontline presidents in Tanzania — where the nationalist leaders made these concessions — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania in effect told US Ambassador to the United Nations Mr Andrew Young, "We have delivered our clients and now it is up to you to deliver yours."

The Tanzanian leader was referring to South Africa and the new multi-

racial transitional government in Rhodesia, both of which must now be convinced by Britain and America to accept Western proposals before there is a final resolution of the worsening war in Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia.

Nigeria has been a strong supporter of the Western approach toward resolving the Rhodesian and Namibian disputes.

However, there is a growing impatience over the failure of Britain and the United States to deal successfully with the Rhodesian problems.

A final communique after the Dar es Salaam summit made no mention of SWA/Namibia. Swapo President Mr Sam Nujoma was at the meeting and Western diplomatic sources in Lagos say he was persuaded to accept the compromise peace plan.

If Swapo and the Patriotic Front are indeed ready to accept a compromise plan this will shift the onus for any failure of the negotiations back on the Vorster and Smith Governments — Washington Post News Service

African and Western sources say the United States has indicated it is prepared to throw its full weight behind the latest proposals.

Administration sources have made it known that Mr Carter will deal with the matter extensively in his Lagos speech.

But the official enthusiasm for the new settlement plan is tempered by frankly admitted nervousness that it will be rejected by the South African Government in much the same way as were key aspects of the previous proposals.

At a Press conference in Brasilia yesterday, Mr Carter gave a hint of this apprehension when he was asked about the new SWA/Namibia proposals.

SURPRISING

He said he hoped that if the new proposals were not completely acceptable to South Africa, they would at least be acceptable enough to prevent the South African Government unilaterally holding elections, in "complete violation of the United Nations resolutions and in complete violation of the principle of restoring (sic) majority rule to Namibia."

Mr Carter revealed a surprising unfamiliarity with the subject.

He implied, for instance, that the South African government has in mind elections which violate the principle of majority rule.

In fact, the government has gone out of its way to emphasise that it now is committed to one man-one vote elections — whatever might happen to the West's proposals — and that it is committed to majority rule in the internationally accepted sense.

New hope for Western plan

DD 3/13/78

221

CAPE TOWN — The latest, and possibly final, Western proposals for a South West Africa independence settlement yesterday brought some hope of acceptance by the South African Government and Swapo.

Senior Western sources believe the new proposals come much closer to the South African position and might, therefore, have less chance of acceptance by Swapo.

The sources said there were indications that the West and South Africa might be in agreement about a more effective military presence of South Africa in South West Africa in the period before independence.

They also said there was agreement about the respective functions of the South African-appointed Administrator-General and his United Nations counterpart who would come to South West Africa later.

However, according to informed South African sources, the package is virtually a repeat of previous proposals, though minor modifications do not rule out the possibility of further negotiation.

The proposals were handed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, here yesterday morning by the ambassadors of the five Western members of the

United Nations Security Council.

The proposals were also presented to Swapo in Lusaka yesterday.

After a meeting between Mr. Botha and the five envoys which lasted about 90 minutes, Mr. Botha held discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster.

It is understood the proposals will not be released by the South African Government for a few days, but that they will be made known in Lusaka by Swapo much sooner.

It is likely to be some time before South Africa responds officially to the plan, but it is believed the reaction will be fairly low-key.

The five envoys left for Windhoek soon after their meeting with Mr. Botha to present the proposals to South West African political leaders.

A spokesman for the group, Mr. William Bowdler, the United States Ambassador to South Africa, said the fact that the contact group had presented the proposals to the South African Government and had flown directly to Windhoek afterwards was an indication of the urgency with which the matter was regarded.

Meanwhile, Pres. Carter said in Brasilia yesterday he hoped the new proposals would prevent South Africa taking unilateral action to hold elections in the territory. —

DDC-SAPA-RNS

WINDHOEK — Drastic emergency measures are being considered by South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, to stop political violence in the territory

This was confirmed by his office yesterday following a call by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance for Swapo to be outlawed unless it stops its terrorist activities

The DTA is seeking an urgent meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to discuss the issue in the wake of the shock assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero president of the DTA.

Though Judge Steyn did not release details of any possible special measures to combat terrorism, he said drastic steps should be taken as a matter of urgency to stop political murders.

These hardline moves come at a time when the

221 3/3/78 SD

Steyn may take drastic action

Western initiative to bring Swapo into South West Africa's political process is reaching its climax. Representatives of the five Western powers arrived in Windhoek yesterday to present their latest proposals to political leaders inside the territory.

They are expected to get a cool reception from DTA leaders who have become impatient with the Western settlement effort. They have asked the South African Government to force the West and Swapo to make a final decision.

Mr William Bowdler, the American Ambassador to South Africa, said on his arrival in Windhoek that everyone involved in the

initiative for a peaceful settlement had a "sense of urgency about the need to move forward."

Mr Bowdler said he and his fellow envoys — Mr David Summerhayes, of Britain, Mr George Grande, of Canada, Mr Gerard Cros, of France, and Mr Hans Eick, of West Germany — had spent 90 minutes with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday discussing certain aspects of the Western settlement proposals.

It is possible that the Western envoys will be in Windhoek until Saturday. Mr Bowdler said they hoped to get the South African reaction to the proposals as soon as possible.

Judge Steyn said the

political murders in South West Africa this year were examples of a disease that had crept into the political situation.

He was shocked to hear that people throughout the territory had lit "victory fires" and danced when they heard of Chief Kapuuo's assassination. This was proof, he said, of how far the disease had spread.

Meanwhile, police reported yesterday that the situation in Windhoek's Katutura township was still calm. No arrests have yet been made in connection with Chief Kapuuo's murder — DDC.

A revolutionary for peace

Ed Morrow agrees with his enemies. he admits he is — or tries to be — a revolutionary. Their interpretation differs somewhat from his, though, as they think him merely a political revolutionary. In their eyes he is a terrorist in a dog collar.

His own view is that the Christian faith, where he finds his calling, is "a revolutionary concept which requires mankind to turn around, dramatically and completely."

Says the 43-year-old vicar-general of the Anglican Church in SWA/Namibia "No secular philosophy demands as much of a man as Christianity."

Sudden turns, voluntary and involuntary, are part of his life.

● As a boy of 15 he was taken from school and put to work as an apprentice in the building industry. He had to help support the family when his father died.

● He was not baptised until he was 21.

● He quit an R8,000-a-year partnership in a construction company at the age of 36, to become a lay worker for the church at a priest's stipend of R116,66 a month.

● When he was 38 he began to study for the priesthood.

● He was given the hot seat of vicar-general fresh from theological college, before he was ordained as a priest, after two bishops in succession had been expelled from the territory.

He came to Windhoek with his wife, Lauren, to establish a building firm for the church.

As managing director Ed Morrow paid himself a priest's stipend. The artisans got more. The labourers got almost as much. Profit was shared. The workers were party to decision-making.

Although all of its work for the church was done at cost, the firm did business worth about R100 000 in the two years it operated.

The firm went into voluntary liquidation when Ed Morrow left to study for the priesthood. Unfortunately, nobody was qualified to continue the work

he had started. He had been a sub-deacon in Windhoek, but "felt the need to minister more fully."

So he returned to the building industry in Durban for a short time. The job paid the fares to Britain for himself and his wife. Before they left they sold their Durban home, which paid their keep for two years at the Queens Theological College.

After nearly three years as vicar-general Ed Morrow hopes to become a parish priest with an industrial mission when the Rt Reverend James Kaulima assumes duties in June as suffragan bishop.

He says: "I have come to see the parish priest as the anchor of the Church." At the same time he believes he must put his practical skills to use in his ministry.

Nor is he likely to forsake his social concern, his pursuit of Christian

Christianity is a revolutionary

concept, says Ed Morrow, vicar-general in SWA/Namibia, whose enemies regard him as a terrorist in a dog collar.

CLIVE COWLEY
of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Windhoek.

principles in politics and the economy, which has so often brought him into conflict with the authorities.

He will not necessarily stay in the territory. He regards himself as a citizen of the world, although he will never forget Namibia. He says it will always be of deep interest to him.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA 221
After Kapuuo FM 31/3/78

Western diplomats studying SA government reaction to the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo were relieved this week to note that neither Prime Minister John Vorster nor Foreign Minister Pik Botha said anything to reflect on the merits of the West's SWA settlement proposals.

The final package was due to be presented to government and to Swapo as the *FM* went to press.

Mid-week rumours that the killing was pushing government dangerously close to bellicose unilateral action on internal settlement moved the French Ambassador to SA, Jacques Schricke, to issue a public warning against "incautious and precipitate" action.

With Pik Botha paying a flying visit to Windhoek and the Cabinet convening a special meeting after cancelling the usual Wednesday Nat parliamentary caucus meeting, a portentous announcement appeared in the offing.

Good sense seemed certain to prevail, however — particularly after the Western Five made diplomatic appeals to government to wait a few more days to study their final proposals.

Western sources stress that they are as anxious to halt growing anarchy in SWA as SA, but that independence machinery

Financial Mail March 31 1978



Chief Kapuuo . . . 26th victim in a month

can only work by mutual agreement of the contending parties, as well as with the participation of the UN Security Council.

Nationalist sources who argue that an internal settlement would be morally even more defensible since the death of Kapuuo, and consequently more difficult for the Western group to condemn, fail to appreciate one cardinal point: a SA-sponsored unilateral settlement would certainly be rejected by Swapo and therefore carry the seeds of its own destruction — because the guerrilla war, as in Rhodesia, would intensify.

The death of Kapuuo raises a number of points to ponder. According to Windhoek Swapo, Kapuuo was the 26th murder victim in the territory since February 28. Twenty-three Ovambo-speakers and three Hereros have died violently, presumably because of ethnic/political differences of opinion. Yet not a single arrest has been made. And despite numerous appeals for a judicial commission to investigate the causes of violence, no action had been taken by the time the *FM* went to press.