

NAMIBIA GENERAL

From = 1-6-79

To = ~~21-8-79~~
31-8-79

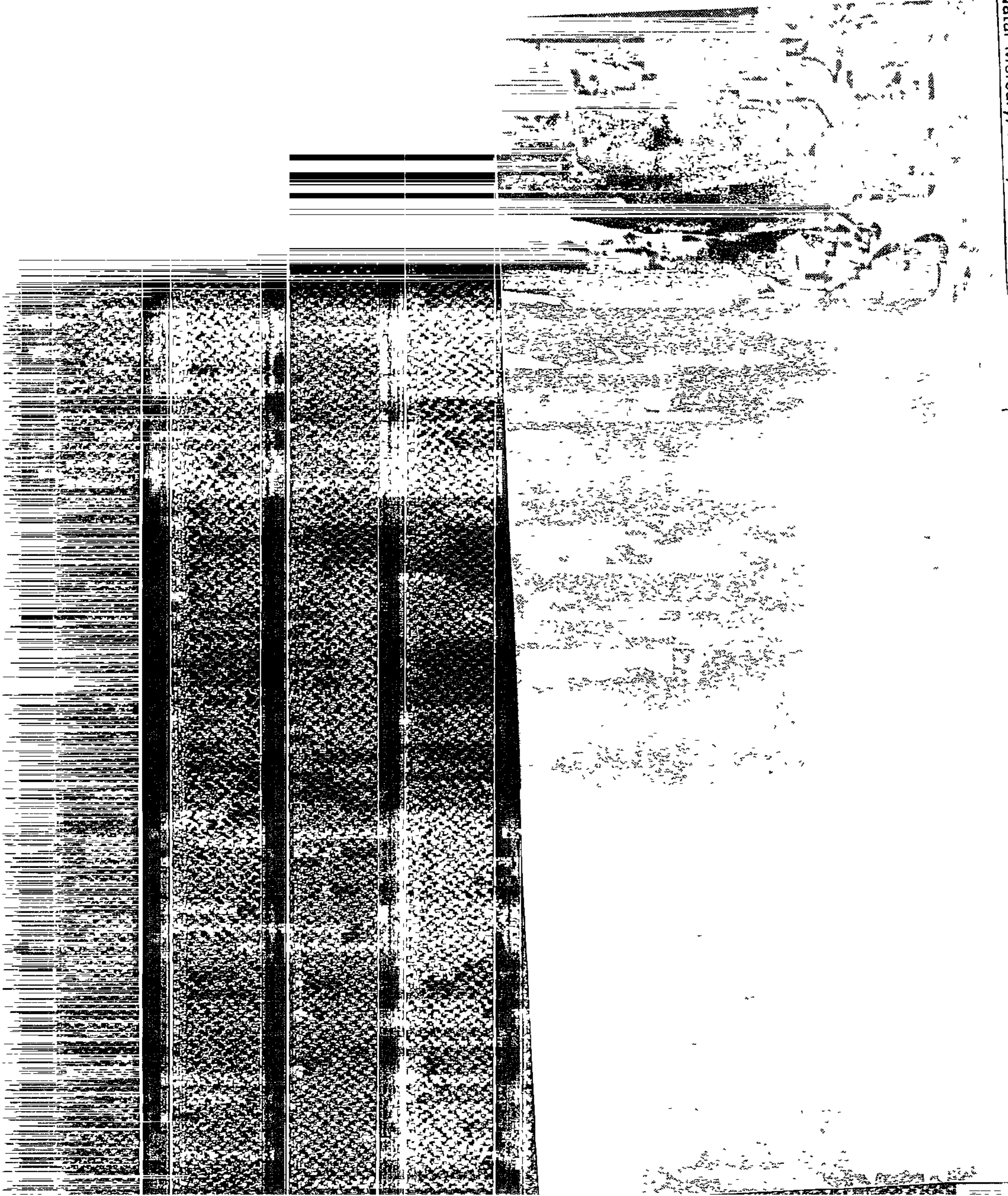
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IGHT Soldiers of the
apri area going through
eir paces on the parade
round. At first, beds and
ree meals a day cause
roblems but they adapt
quickly

BELOW Major Charles
Hochapfel, Officer Com-
manding 34 Battalion —
good soldiers and a very
proud force



LEON MELLETT
Military Correspondent



RELATIVELY speaking, the "wealthiest" soldiers in the world are probably the Black soldiers of South West Africa, particularly in the Caprivi and Kavango.

Compared to the average permanent force soldier of the South African Defence Force their basic salaries are exactly the same. But for a territory such as Caprivi or Kavango where job opportunities are poor and average salaries equally bad, a Black soldier receives a "fortune".

Major Charles

Hochapfel, Officer Commanding the Kavango soldiers of 34 Battalion at Rundu, said the rookie "just does not know what to do with all the money he receives in his pay packet. It is so much more than what the average worker here receives."

Major Hochapfel said that the Kavango soldiers were treated the same as any other member of the SADF.

"There is no segregation, they receive the same training, the same pay and are treated exactly as any other soldier."

He said that training stretched over a period of one year and the trainees adapted easily.

"Initially we do have problems especially with normal army discipline such as three meals a day and other routine matters."

"At first they have terrible stomach aches because they are only used to one meal a day and initially they find it very difficult to sleep on a bed. But they

The Wealthy

soldiers of

South West

Africa

1/5 July 79 2215

adapt quickly."

Major Hochapfel said that the Kavango had proved themselves good soldiers and a very proud force.

He said training was carried out in Afrikaans as it was the language commonly spoken, but English was used in the Caprivi.

Major Geoff Preston-Thomas, officer commanding 33 Battalion in the Caprivi, said that the Caprivi soldier spoke only English apart from his

native tongue.

"This is the only part of South West Africa where the locals speak English instead of Afrikaans as a second language," he said.

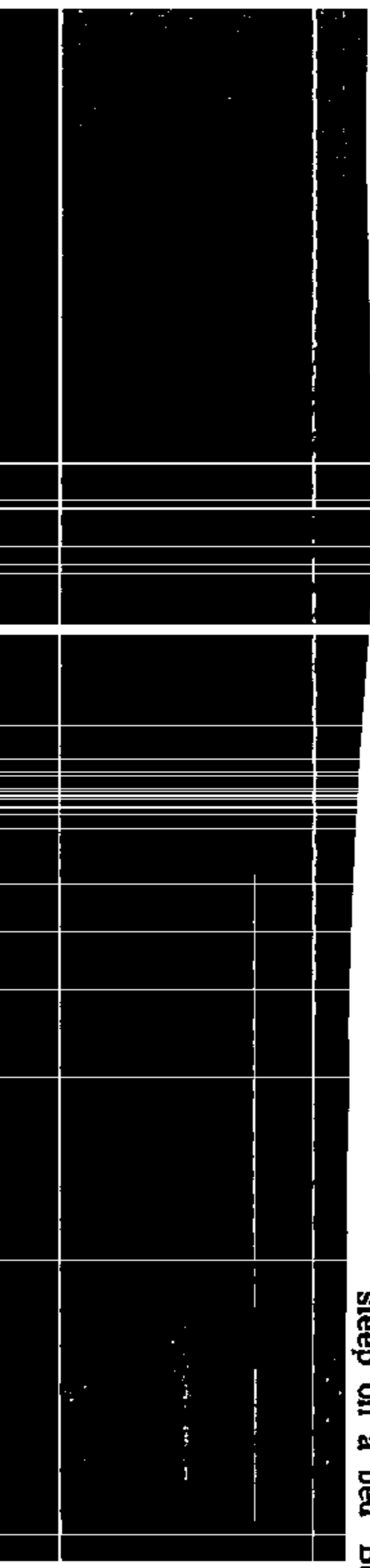
He found that, in common with the Kavango, the Caprivi also found it difficult to adapt to Army discipline but "they soon learn."

What he has not been able to achieve, however, is to teach them "military time."

Here in Caprivi everything goes according to Caprivi time — depending on the sun as it moves from east to west — and they just cannot understand any other time," he chuckles.

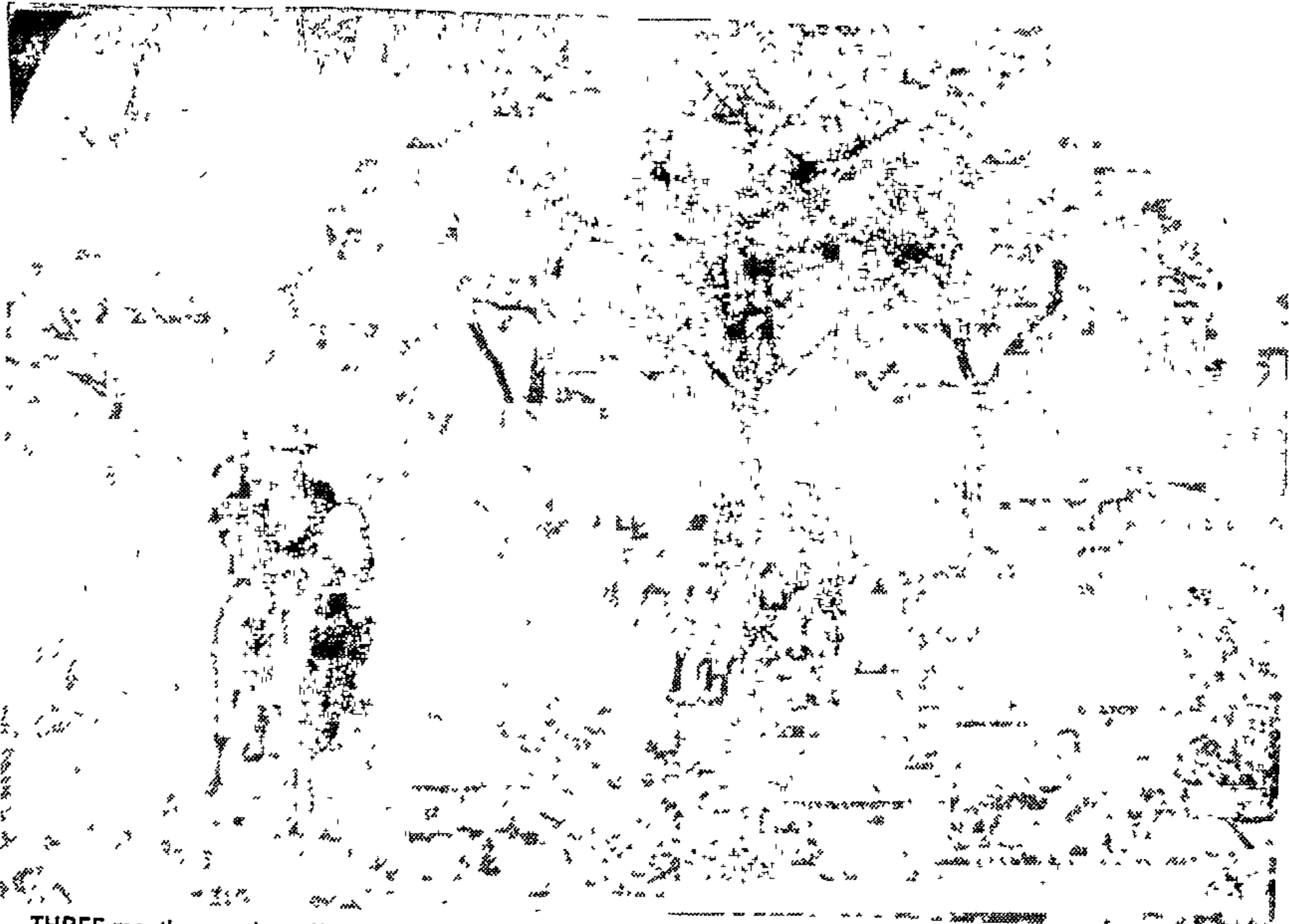
But Major Preston-Thomas is very proud of his battalion.

"They're keen, neat, proud and top soldiers," he said.



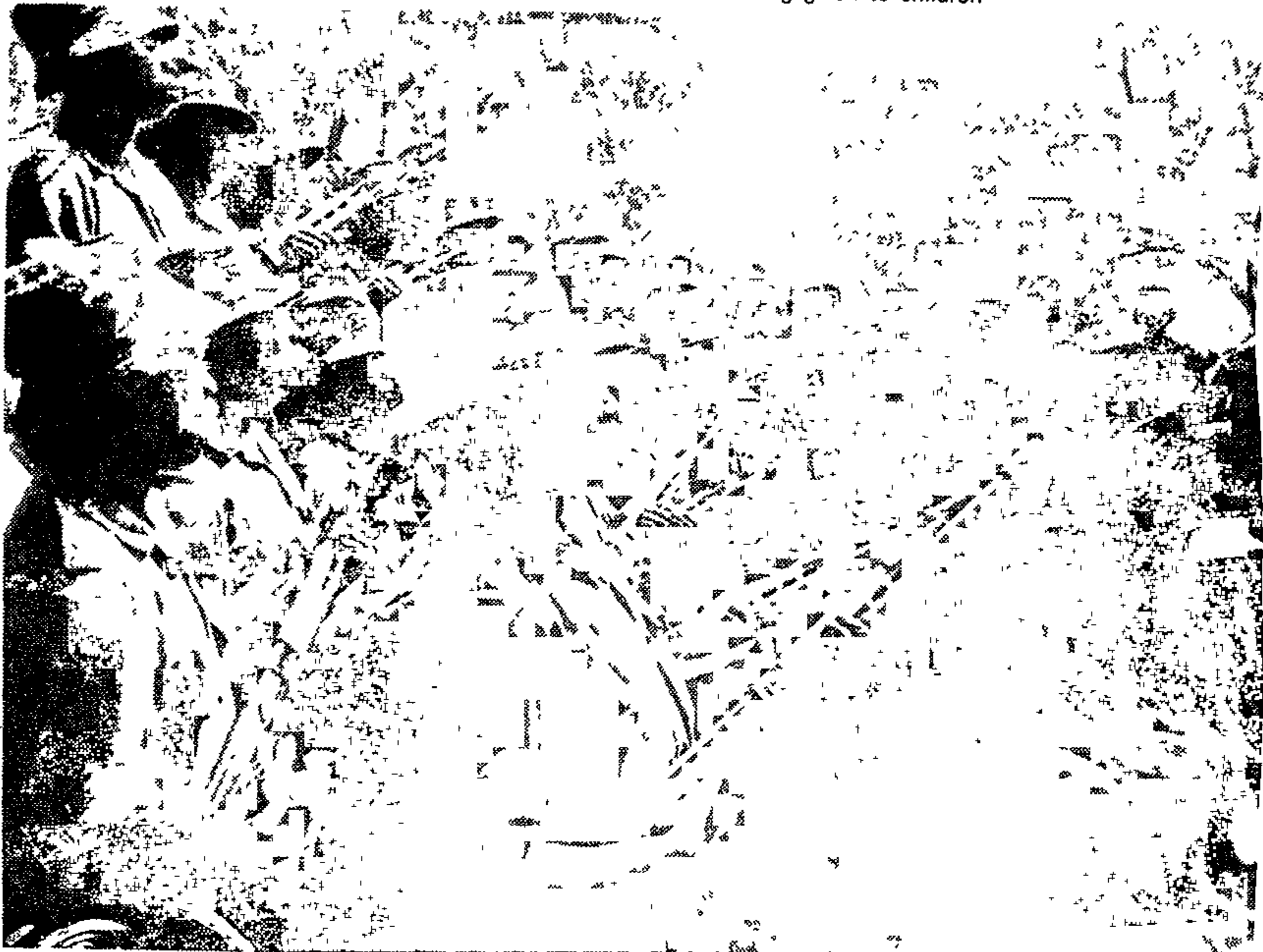
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1/6/79



THREE months ago these Kavango soldiers had rarely seen a horse. Today they are formidable mounted soldiers. Horses are rare in Kavango because of the climatic conditions and diseases but these horses were bred in other parts of South West Africa and ac-

ording to Major Hochapfel, they have adapted "very well" to Kavango. He said the Kavango people had become so keen on horses since the establishment of a mounted unit at Rundu that special riding lessons were being given to children.



THE KAVANGO love music and the soldiers spend much of their free time singing and making music. This choir of 34 Battalion has become very popular in

Kavango. Here the men are singing to the rhythm of drums and their own accompaniment provided by tapping the tempo on their rifles.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No R. 1150

1 June 1979

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTH-WEST AFRICA DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Notice is hereby given that the following amendments to the rules regulating the conduct of the proceedings of the South-West Africa Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, published under Government Notice R 3292, dated 12 September 1969, have, in terms of section 43 (2) (b) of the Supreme Court Act 1959 (Act 59 of 1959), been made by the Judge President of that Division

The amendments of rule 2 by—

(a) the substitution for subrule (1) of the following subrule

“(1) For the despatch of civil business there shall be two terms yearly, namely—

(a) 1 February to 15 June, inclusive,

221

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

1 Junie 1979

No R 1150

WYSIGING VAN DIE REËLS WAARBY DIE VERRIGTINGS VAN DIE SUIDWES-AFRIKA-AFDELING VAN DIE HOOGGEREGSHOF VAN SUID-AFRIKA GEREEL WORD

Kennis word hierby gegee dat die volgende wysigings aan die reëls waarby die verrigtings van die Suidwes-Afrika-afdeling van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika gereel word, soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 3292 van 12 September 1969, kragtens artikel 43 (2) (b) van die Wet op die Hooggeregshof, 1959 (Wet 59 van 1959), deur die Regter-president van daardie afdeling uitgevaardig is

Die wysiging van reël 2 deur—

(a) subreël (1) deur die volgende subreël te vervang

“(1) Vir die afhandeling van siviele aangeleenthede is daar jaarliks twee sittingsstermyne, naamlik van—

(a) 1 Februarie tot en met 15 Junie;

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STAATSKOERANT, 1 JUNIE 1979

No 6467 17

(b) 1 August to 15 December, inclusive; and three inter-term days, namely 15 January, 30 June and 15 July, whereas the rest of the year shall be vacation.”; and

(b) the substitution for subrule (6) of the following subrule:

“(6) For the despatch of criminal business there shall be two criminal sessions yearly, namely from—

(a) 1 February to 15 June, inclusive and

(b) 1 August to 15 December, inclusive”

(b) 1 Augustus tot en met 15 Desember, en drie tussentermyne, naamlik 15 Januarie, 30 Junie en 15 Julie, terwyl die res van die jaar vakansie is”; en

(b) subreël (6) deur die volgende subreël te vervang

“(6) Vir die afhandeling van strafregtelike aangeleenthede is daar jaarliks twee strafsittings, naamlik—

(a) 1 Februarie tot en met 15 Junie, en

(b) 1 Augustus tot en met 15 Desember.”

and papers. I have failed to get my Pretoria appointment.

The P.M.O. of the hospital applied for me, but the post has been abolished. A junior officer is to be appointed to do most of the Secretary's work.

An Officer of the 7th Dragoon Guards had tea with us yesterday. His Regiment had been with Bethune in Natal while we were there. They were behind us and never saw a Boer. Mrs Bethune and a Mrs Carr Ellison accompanied the column and stayed at hotels every night. This column, however, never came further north than Eshowe.

UN vote for SA sanctions

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221
DD.

UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution calling on the Security Council to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

The resolution strongly condemned South Africa for its "arrogant and defiant actions in imposing on the Namibian people a so-called internal

details of the UN independence plan

Its position on this was "irreversible and non-negotiable," it declared SAPA-DDC

The move was aimed at forcing South Africa to comply with the UN-sponsored independence plan for South West Africa.

The vote was 118 to none with 16 abstentions.

Among those who abstained were the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, authors of the plan which involves UN-supervised elections in the territory.

The Security Council, the only body empowered to impose sanctions, is expected to meet this month to take up the assembly's recommendation

The US, Britain and France, which each have a veto in the council, have so far been opposed to economic sanctions, although the council unanimously imposed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa in November 1977.

Yesterday's resolution, sponsored by more than 80 countries, expressed support for the "legitimacy of the South West African people's struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa."

It declared that South Africa had "acted deceitfully through unilateral measures and sinister schemes within Namibia" while conducting protracted negotiations over the UN in-

settlement through a fraudulent and illegal 'National Assembly'".

It called on UN members and specialised agencies to give increased support to Swapo, which the resolution described as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people"

In its key final paragraph, the resolution called on the Security Council to "convene urgently to take enforcement measures against South Africa, as provided for under chapter 7 of the charter of the UN," to ensure Pretoria's compliance with UN resolutions and decisions on South West Africa.

The British representative, Mr Philip Mansfield, speaking also on behalf of the US, France, Canada and West Germany said the five Western countries would abstain because they did not wish to complicate their continuing efforts to bring about an internationally recognised independence for South West Africa

Swapo promptly attacked the Western five as "defenders and protectors" of their interests in the region and accused them of performing a "somersault" and breaking all their assurances and promises

Declaring that "Swapo bases inside Namibia are there to stay," it ruled out any compromise on the

Only the people can win this long war

The Okavango has a serenity that is hard to describe. Birds drift lazily above the reeds. The broad, clear river slides over the African flats, a gentle but blind giant, destined never to see the sea. The river is remote, beautiful, bountiful. It seems to epitomise peace.

Yet this week I stood on the water's edge with a party of newspapermen and gazed across the river at the battle-scarred remnants of the village of Calai, the only Angolan "town" within hundreds of kilometres. The local inn was deserted, the "supermarket" plundered, a nearby building wrecked. The settlement was devoid of all life.

A few days previously a brief pre-dawn battle between MPLA and Unita troops caused panic-stricken evacuation. Then the Unita victors also melted back into the bush.

This week-end, no doubt, suburban wives and children, the families of SA Defence personnel, will be picnicking not far from last week's battle-site. Such is the strange African war on the Angolan border. Or at least at Rundu and its "unactivated" hinterland where one Pretoria housewife who has been there only a few months told me she hoped she would be able to stay for at least three years.

In the Caprivi strip, life appears equally peaceful along the banks of the Zambezi — except for the bomb shelters in every garden at Katima Mulilo and the military instalments in the area. Here also the strip of hinterland is "unactivated" and the Caprivians seem uninterested in war. This SWA/Namibia frontier is almost as far from Windhoek as it is from Pretoria. In the rainy season it may take a truck a fortnight — or a month — to reach the outpost from the nearest big supply depot.

Yet nowhere is too remote for ideological warfare, and the border is gradually becoming a battleground between African father and son, brother and brother. The SA forces, confidently and efficiently entrenched, are only part of the war. And despite their huge strength, high morale and heavy presence, our armed forces form only a thin dyke in the vast, remote, African hinterland.

UNDERCURRENT AFFAIRS

By

Harold G. Mason

I have visited the main outposts on the Angolan border three times in the past three years, yet it came as a shock to me to be reminded that the so-called "low-intensity" war against Swapo is now in its 15th year. It is a war which neither side could ever win.

The SA army and airforce cannot "wipe out" Swapo, or indeed any band of terrorists — or even organised regiments of guerrillas. The SADF's role is to hold down terrorism and to ensure good administration, to see to it that, despite the war, pensions are paid and schools stay open.

The solution for ending the war lies in the hands of the local populace itself. Only when the border tribes, especially the Ovambo, are sufficiently organised themselves — and sufficiently committed to actively defend a new Namibian republic, will it be possible to smother the guerrilla war.

As the highly sophisticated military command of SWA/Namibia itself constantly reiterates, the solution is only 20 percent a military one. It is 80 percent political, for it is a struggle for the hearts and minds of the people. It is they who must be primarily responsible for their own defence as well as for their own government.

* * *

That is why the creation and training of black Namibian battalions is so important. It is something that should have been done when the war began nearly 15 years

ago. It is something that needs top priority today.

We were told on the border that this project does indeed have priority, but can proceed only at a certain pace. Yet few of the visiting newspapermen (representing every sector of SA public interest) felt the process was fast enough.

Namibians are being trained impeccably, with patience and devotion by some of SA's best military instructors. The standards are tremendous — yet we believe this is part of the problem. What is needed as soon as possible is a large indigenous army with its own officers. At this late stage the emphasis needs to be on quantity rather than quality.

In the other area of winning hearts and minds, the SADF is using patrols as well as specialists in what it calls "civic action." Here again, however, it was our view that even greater priority needs to be given to providing army teachers, plumbers, agronomists, doctors, and other experts to help backward communities in the remote areas of SWA/Namibia.

There was a crude American military view in Vietnam which said: "We must win hearts and minds but if you grab 'em by the balls the hearts and minds will follow."

The SADF view is, as I have said, not so naive. But winning hearts and minds is as big a task as fighting fullscale war. It needs another 20 percent effort from the army — and a 100 percent effort from the politicians.

Wynhant 3/6/79

(221)

Dirk Mudgese se sonde met 'n ou buurman

Van BUKS PIETERSEN

'N HERNIEUDE smeerveldtog, waardeur die DTA-leier, mnr. Dirk Mudge, en sy gesin bewadder word, word nou weer in Suidwes aangeblaas. Hierdie keer is die tema: Sonde met die Bure. Die storie word versprei dat mnr. Mudge se seun 'n bejaarde sou aangerand het.

Die bejaarde buurman, mnr Heinrich Huckle, 61, is 'n munisipale elektriese inspekteur, en die gevolg van die petalje was dat die Mudge-huishouding 'n dag lank sonder elektriese krag moes klaarkom.

Mnr. Mudge sê nou dit skynlik dieselfde mense wat alles 'n politieke storm in my te breek deur smeerstories la, sê hy, is dat sy gesin oor my en my gesin te verou weer betrek word in 'n spreit," sê mnr. Mudge gister ..Die mense wat hiervoor aan RAPPORT Die oorsaak van die hele erantwoordelik is, is waar onaangetaanheid is 'n dreig-

WINDHOEK

Krag is in middel

Van

nag deur inspekteur afgesny



MNR HENK MUDGE — het die buurman aan sy skouers by die Mudgewoning se voorhek uitgemarsjeer



MEJ RIETH MUDGE, 21 — Die buurman beweer dat sy hom in die uitvoering van sy pligte gehinder het

Rapport

3/6/79

221

oproep wat een van mnr Mudge se dogters, mev. Chrisna Greeff, voorverlede week by haar huis op Keetmanshoop ontvang het. Tydens die telefoonoproep het 'n man wat nou voordoen dat hy 'n Owambo is, gedreig om mev. Greeff en haar kinders te vermoor.

Dit was oor dié oproep dat mev. Greeff se oudste broer, mnr Henk Mudge, 28, besluit het om diefwering voor die vensters van haar huis aan te bring. Hy het self die diefwering in sy pa se motorhuis gaan sweis.

En dit is wat die bejaarde mnr. Hucke die hoenders in gemaak het. Gewapen met 'n skroewedraaier en 'n tang en net in sy pantoffels en sy kamerjas, is mnr. Hucke

toe die Dinsdagnag oor na die Mudge-huis om te probeer om as elektriese inspekteur reg in eie hande te neem en die krag af te skakel.

Mnr Hucke is deur Henk Mudge aan sy skouers by die Mudge-woning se voorhek uitgemaarsjeer. In die proses is twee houes met 'n skroewedraaier na Henk se maag gestee. Die volgende dag is die Mudge's se elektriese krag afgesluit.

Nou beweer mnr. Hucke hy is aangerand. Hy beweer ook dat mnr Mudge sr in die straat op hom geskree het en dat die moete Rieth, 21, jongste dogter van die Mudge-egpaar, hom in die uitvoering van sy pligte gehinder het.

Met al hierdie klagtes, plus 'n hele klomp beweringe van

oottreding van munisipale regulasies, wil mnr Hucke nou hof toe.

Meer as twee weke al dreig hy in die Suidwester, mondstuk van die opposisie-party Aktur, om klagtes by die polisie aanhangig te gaan maak.

Van die dreigemente het tot dusver niks gekom nie. Al wat gebeur het, is dat die oubaas, wat beweer dat hy eens 'n D T A -ondersteuner was, vir die Suidwester 'n lekker klomp politieke skietgoed gegee het.

Mnr. Dirk Mudge het intussen 'n brief van die stadsraad van Windhoek ontvang waarin daar om verskoning gevra word vir mnr. Hucke se optrede. In die brief word gesê dat die soort optrede nie van 'n munisipale amptenaar verwag word nie.

Mnr. Fanie Spies, voorsitter van die bestuurskomitee van die stadsraad het vande week aan RAPPORT gesê dat sy raad die saak ten volle sal ondersoek voordat daar besluit sal word teen wie om op te tree.

Mnr Hucke is nou met verlof. Hy het gister teenoor RAPPORT erken dat hy deur sy hoofde aangeraai is om verlof te neem, maar sê dat dit op aanbeveling van sy geneesheer geskied het.

„Dit is oor die terugslag wat ek die aand by die Mudge's se huis opgedoen het. Ek ly nou aan hoe bloeddruk en soggens, wanneer ek opstaan, is ek ook koorsig. Dan is daar ook die hartkloppings wanneer ek gaan slaap” sê mnr Hucke.

221

Scrap Gag Bill — DTA

DR BEN AFRICA, vice-president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — which controls the interim government in South West Africa — hopes to scrap the SA Government's controversial Advocate-General Bill once it becomes law in the territory.

The 'Press Gag Act', which is likely to become law during this session of the SA Parliament, restricts newspapers from reporting about Government corruption and the misapplication and maladministration of State funds

This could mean that in future South West African publications would be able to make disclosures about alleged SA Government maladministration — such as those during the SA Information Department scandal — while South African newspapers would be prohibited from doing so

"I wouldn't like to see the Act applied in South West Africa. It will cause many problems. At the least it needs a lot of changes," Dr Africa said this week

Mr Dirk Mudge chairman of the DTA which holds 41 of the 50 seats in the National Assembly interim government in SWA (with a further 15 seats to be allocated) — was not prepared to disclose his personal views about the Attorney General Act, but confirmed that the law would be investigated by the DTA

"The whole matter will have to be discussed in the National Assembly. In the meantime I will investigate whether the Act will apply to South West Africa. If it does we will decide what to do about the new law," he said

However, Professor Marinus Wiechers, one of South Africa's leading constitutional lawyers, who was a member of the SA legal team to the World Court SWA case in 1970/71 and counsellor to the Damara nation at the Turnhalle Constitutional talks, said this week that there was no doubt that the Advocate General Bill

also applied to South West Africa

Dr Ben Africa, vice-president of the DTA said this week that he did not doubt that the Bill would apply to South West Africa

"But we in the National Assembly have the power to repeal, to scrap completely all South African laws, except those which deal with the constitution of our territory"

"Obviously the present Attorney General Act is a delicate matter because it involves the whole Press, and it is not for me, alone, to decide. But I, personally, would not like the Bill to be applied here," Dr Africa said

The National Assembly was inaugurated by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, last Monday, during which he said "With the establishment of this Assembly, the nation enters the promised land of real say in its own affairs"

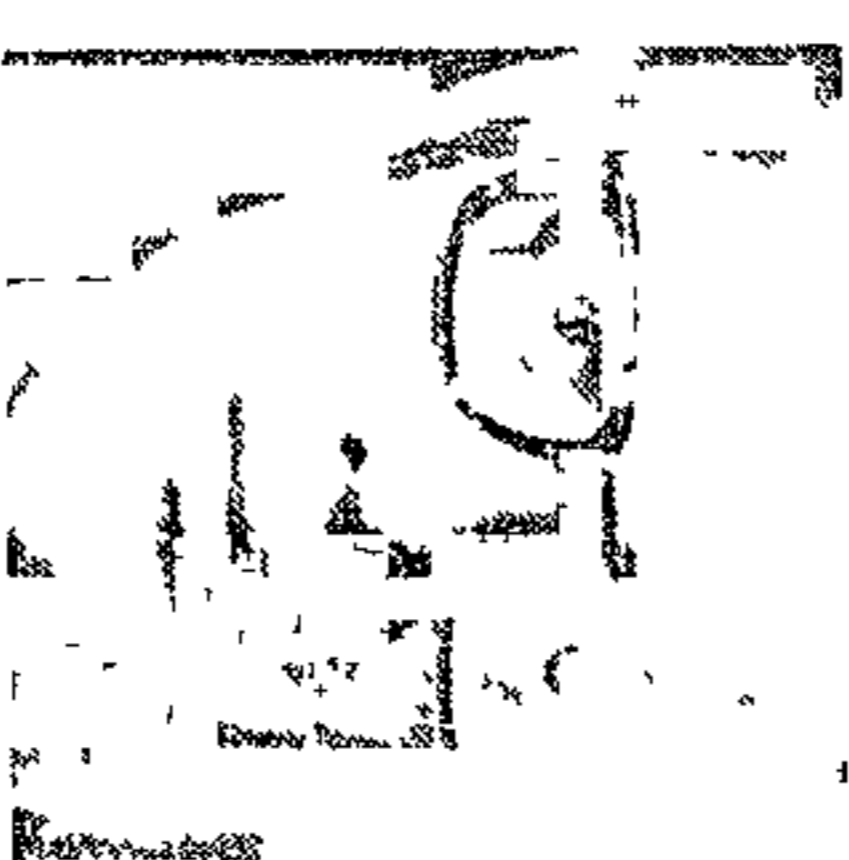
A few days earlier he said that the new administration could make laws and with few exceptions, repeal or amend any law, including an Act of the SA Parliament, which applied to the territory — except where these laws would alter the international status of the territory



DR BEN AFRICA
Change law

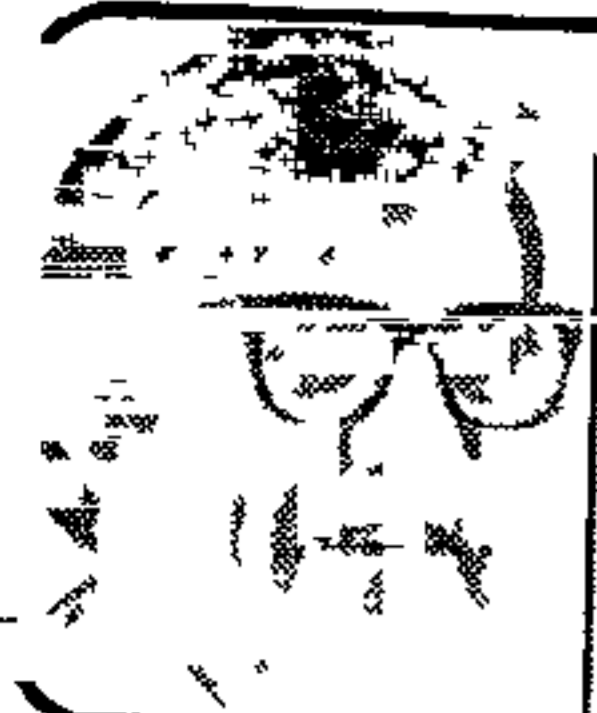


DIRK MUDGE
Investigate



PROF MARINUS WIECHERS
Power to repeal

2. 11. 1979
3/6/79
221



KEN OWEN

Oh, stop snivelling about SWA and do something

SOUTH Africa's most tiresome national characteristic — a propensity to indulge in resentful self-pity — threatens to overwhelm all possibility of achieving a sensible solution in South West Africa

True, the United Nations has been beastly, and the Western Five Powers are serving their own interests, not ours, and the frontline states want to pin the blame for failure of negotiations on South Africa Dear me What a wicked world

But if the Government's howls of outrage are a bluff intended to persuade the West to come courting again, then it is overplaying its hand And if it has indeed abandoned all hope of a settlement, then the rules of diplomacy decree that it should loudly be proclaiming its lust to negotiate and its optimism for agreement

Instead, the Government and its major mouthpieces have been blustering and carrying on in a manner that will persuade the whole world it has lost both its nerve and its grip on events

The trouble with this

snivelling about the perfidy of foreigners is that it tends to blind us to the limits of what can reasonably be expected of the West — and in South West Africa those limits dare not be ignored because of the territory's special status as an international trust

Prestige

The prestige of the UN, and of the International Court of Justice, and indeed the very idea of collective action to preserve the peace, ride on the outcome

Rightly or wrongly, most of the educated world has decided that the failure of the League of Nations to deal with Italy's illegal aggression against Ethiopia contributed to World War 2 because it destroyed the effectiveness of the League to act as a peacekeeping mediator of disputes

Now the fear is that failure to deal with South Africa's "illegal occupation" of Namibia will similarly discredit the United Nations, possibly depriving the world of the one instrument it has available to mediate the next threat of nuclear war

Unless South Africans make the effort of imagination to understand this fear, and to recognise its validity, they cannot possibly understand the motives or the actions of the Western Big Five

Survival

Among other things, concern for the survival of the United Nations — for the survival of its rather tattered but precious credibility — means that the Western powers can NEVER abandon the cause of bringing Namibia to independence under UN auspices To do otherwise, to acquiesce in a demonstration of impotence at least as visible as the League's impo-

Each time, both sides will adjust — making each side less dependent on the other, and thus, ironically, easing the imposition of the next set

Always, there will be a danger that matters will get out of hand (as they did after Biko's death, thanks to the appalling insensitivity of Mr Jimmy Kruger) There will be a constant danger of a "uniting for peace" resolution in the General Assembly which will outflank the Security Council vetoes and permit UN members to wage war on South Africa, as the United States waged war in Korea on behalf of the UN

Even if all collective measures fail, the United Nations will still not be able to abandon its trust without fatally discrediting itself, and so the Western powers will not be able to abandon the UN Increasingly, from decade to decade, the conflict will pit the survival of the UN against the survival of South Africa To such a

"constellation of states" — as it will have every reason to do

The trouble with this option is that the secretariat of the United Nations, most of its members, the Soviet bloc, and many people in the West are determined to install a Swapo government in Windhoek They see elections in tactical terms If Swapo wins, well and good, but if Swapo loses, the struggle continues — a luta continua in Portuguese, vinceremos in Cuban Spanish

Load dice

A sensible reading of recent events suggests that the Western powers, foreseeing the continued struggle and hoping to avoid it, would rather load the dice in favour of Swapo and avoid further conflict

They were offering South Africa a loaded election as a figleaf for surrender, and that is why the Government is so embittered and disillusioned now It underestimated the diplomatic cynicism which once led Dr Henry Kissinger to write off the Rhodesian whites as "a refugee problem"

The final option is for South Africa to end its dispute with the UN by withdrawing and so ending the "illegal occupation" which is the cause of the conflict. Naturally, that would precipitate an immediate struggle for power within South West Africa, and South Africa has a duty to prepare its allies in the territory for

will ensure that the ants aim their in the right direction, and Dirk Mudge of the does seem to have grasped that point

The advantage of course of action is that it inverts the forces which now persuade the Western powers that a Swapo government is the quickest to (an admittedly tyrannical and marxist) peace.

Once the entire nation of South West Africa armed, man and boy, withdrawal of South African forces will not constitute a promise of peace but a signal for war between two strongly armed South West African factions. And the UN will find itself at risk of making war on those people whose welfare it holds in trust — a worse outcome for the UN's prestige would be hard to imagine

Withdrawal

As South African withdrawal comes closer, so the pressure will rise on the



MR DIRK MUDGE
Grasped point



DR HENRY KISSINGER
Refugee problem

S. Times

3/6/79

22

ence to deal with Italy, might deliver a mortal blow to the UN

This makes it foolish in the extreme for South Africans to pretend to themselves that they are immune to sanctions because their raw materials are vital to the West, or because they happen to sit astride a busy sea route

The truth is that, much as the Western powers fear sanctions, the process of imposing them selectively is already under way. It began when the Security Council voted a mandatory arms embargo in the wake of the Biko affair

Sanctions

Unless the South West African affair is resolved, further sanctions will follow. Each measure will, if it is true, be chosen carefully to ensure that it does the minimum of damage to our trading partners and the maximum possible to us

conflict there can be but one outcome

What then is South Africa to do?

Independence

The harsh truth to be faced — and the Government did face it when it set December 1978 as the target for independence — is that South Africa's so-called "illegal occupation" must end

One option is to return to the World Court for a binding decision — one way or the other — in the place of the existing advisory opinion which is accepted by most countries, but not by South Africa

A second option is to negotiate through the Western Five for a UN-supervised election and a recognised independence, in the hopes that the government which emerges will cooperate with South Africa in establishing a Southern African

that struggle, just as the Soviet Union is preparing its clients

This means transferring the administration of the territory to South Westers, as the Government is doing, and training a South West African army, as the Government is doing. (Individual South Africans who feel a duty to do more are, of course, free to go to South West Africa as volunteers, or to settle there, the Government's primary duty is to South Africa.)

Terrorism

Rhodesian experience suggests that one further step is necessary. The peasants must be armed and organised to defend their own villages and their own families against terrorism, as the Rhodesian auxiliary forces are now being armed

It is, of course, up to local leaders to create the political structure which

Western powers to avert a power struggle — and another highly visible defeat in Africa by the Soviet Union — by returning to negotiations for free and fair elections

Paradoxically, therefore, it is the unilateral option which in the end holds the most promise for a negotiated settlement because it creates a counterforce to Swapo. It creates a means to force the West to the negotiating table — as railing at them will never do

That is why it is so important for the Government and its organs to cease their whimpering, to avoid burning bridges, and to preserve the possibility of a return to negotiations

But that can only come about if South Africa accepts that it must, without qualification, get out of South West Africa. That territory does not belong to us, and it is a source of great and unnecessary danger.

Swapo office will close

(22)

RIM 5/6/79

WINDHOEK — Sources close to Swapo confirmed in Windhoek yesterday that the organisation had decided to dissolve its National Executive Committee and to close down its offices in a city centre building.

The former vice-chairman of Swapo, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, reported earlier that the opening of offices would be considered only once the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 had been implemented, leading to an internationally-recognised settlement in SWA/Namibia.

Asked whether the latest developments should be seen as a move to go underground, Mr Tjongarero replied. "It should be seen as scrapping of bureaucracy and becoming a pure peoples' movement"

Observers in Windhoek said the dissolution of the Swapo National Executive now meant Swapo was effectively without administrative machinery.

Apart from Mr Tjongarero,

the internal Swapo leaders are all in detention, held in terms of emergency proclamation AG 26 at the orders of the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

The only other internal Swapo executive member, Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, Publicity and Information Secretary, is still on an overseas visit. Mr Tlhabanello left SWA/Namibia before the detentions were ordered.

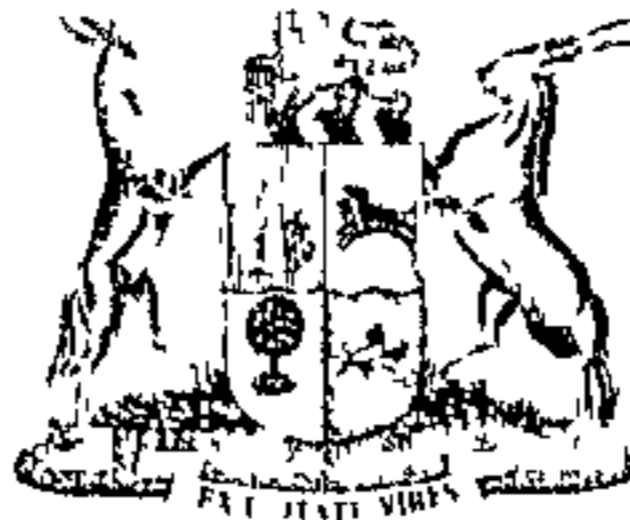
Mr Tjongarero, who recently returned from a visit to Europe, was asked why he was left to go free while all his colleagues were in detention.

"It is an attempt to drive a wedge of disunity into the ranks of the movement; it is to cause distrust and disagreement in Swapo's ranks," he said.

The decision to close Swapo offices, Mr Tjongarero said, had been taken because he could no longer subject new office personnel to the threat of detention. — Sapa

221
~~211~~

For full text
see Act 1979



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol 168]

CAPE TOWN, 6 JUNE 1979

[No. 6486

KAAPSTAD, 6 JUNIE 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No 1200

6 June 1979

No 1200.

6 Junie 1979

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word.—

No 61 of 1979 Sea Fisheries Amendment Act, 1979

No 61 van 1979 Wysigingswet op Seevisserye, 1979

Act No. 61, 1979

SEA FISHERIES AMENDMENT ACT 1979

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:**[**

Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

To amend the provisions of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1973, so as to delete the definitions of certain expressions and to define or further define certain expressions; to withdraw the powers of the Minister of Economic Affairs with regard to the establishment of a Fisheries Advisory Council for the territory of South West Africa; to amend the procedure for the issuing of licences for fishing boats or factories; to further regulate the said Minister's powers of prohibiting or regulating the catching, receiving, processing or manufacturing of fish or fish products or the removal of aquatic plants or shells from the sea or the sea-shore or the recovery of salt from the sea; to extend the said Minister's power of making regulations; and to create certain offences; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 29 May 1979)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows.—

Amendment of section 1 of Act 58 of 1973, as amended by section 1 of Act 22 of 1976

1. Section 1 of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended—
- by the substitution for the definition of "advisory council" of the following definition
" 'advisory council' means the Fisheries Advisory Council established under section 2 [or, if such a council has been established for the Republic and such a council has been established for the territory, means, with reference to any matter in the Republic, the advisory council established for the Republic and, with reference to any matter in the territory, the advisory council established for the territory]",
 - by the insertion, after the definition of "advisory council", of the following definition.
"aquatic plant" means any kind of plant, algae or other plant organism found in the sea or on the sea-shore,
 - by the substitution for the definition of "factory" of the following definition
" 'factory' means any premises, vehicle or vessel on or in which any fish or fish products are salted, dried, smoked, packed, frozen or canned or otherwise treated, or rock lobster is kept in captivity for purposes of trade, but does not include any fish shop, supermarket, hotel, boarding house, restaurant, refreshment or tea room or eating house or a fishing boat on which fish which has been caught off such fishing boat is only gutted, salted or chilled for the preservation thereof",

70101

Schwarz: Remove Swapo from SWA

Copy 9/16/81

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — South Africa should continue talking to the Western Five from the position of strength it had achieved by proving that Swapo's armed presence in SWA/Namibia was not possible, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said yesterday

Speaking on the foreign affairs vote in the Budget debate, he said the accusation that South Africa was trying to gain an advantage in peace which it could not achieve in war, namely the removal of Swapo's armed presence in SWA/Namibia, should be eliminated by proving that Swapo could not maintain such a presence

The solution to the problem in SWA/Namibia was to keep on talking and to talk from strength, he said

"The answer is to demonstrate absolutely that South Africa is able to eliminate a Swapo presence in the territory"

The recent statements by Mr Don McHenry and Mr Andrew Young were significant. Mr Young said the Western Five intended to continue working towards a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia under the auspices of the United Nations

Regarding the issue of bases in the territory, there had never been any attempt on the part of the Western Five to create bases for Swapo inside the territory, Mr Young said. The only problem had been how to deal with armed forces found inside the territory after a ceasefire

Disarming, or safe conduct

"Mr McHenry then gave the game away," Mr Schwarz said

Mr McHenry said there were other solutions. He indicated that Swapo could be disarmed or be given safe conduct out of the territory if found after the ceasefire. But South Africa was not to be allowed to gain in peace what it had failed to gain in war — the removal of Swapo's armed presence there.

"So there is an alternative," Mr Schwarz said

The course of continued talks and proving Swapo had no military presence in the territory had to be followed in order to avoid sanctions against South Africa

"We have an obligation to see that Swapo is eliminated in SWA/Namibia," he said. "Then the ball game changes"

South Africa had to show too that it was not merely doing the same thing in the territory as Swapo was. Swapo was seeking a military solution, South Africa a peaceful one, and was maintaining peace and order to achieve it

"A combination of strength and a willingness to talk is what provides the solution to this problem," Mr Schwarz said —

Sapa

SA will stand by its commitments to SWA

C. Times 7/6/79 221

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — To end the war in SWA/Namibia, South Africa would have to become party to installing a terrorist regime in the territory, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday

"If the government has to choose between brief popularity abroad and standing by its commitments and honour, then it will rather stand by its commitments to the people of SWA/Namibia and suffer the consequences," he said

He was speaking on his vote during the Budget debate, spelling out the historical development of the negotiated settlement plans to date

The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, he said, had been told that, should he lose an election in the territory, the special representative of the United Nations, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, would not issue the certificate required for its validity, namely that the election was free and fair

South Africa remained committed to its undertaking to the people of SWA/Namibia to let them decide their own future

The government would accept their decisions and create the necessary infrastructures and then keep aggressors out till the territory could look after its own security

South Africa had made many painful concessions in the almost two years of negotiations with the Western Five, Mr Botha said. These included the massive United Nations presence and the reduction of South African troops to 1500 after a visible peace

The territory's parties complained that the UN presence would create the impression among people that Mr Nujoma had taken over, he said

The elections were held

after South Africa insisted with the Western Five that it could not interfere with the internal affairs of the territory and that the elections had to proceed in order to meet the agreed December 31 independence date

After that, South Africa again had to convince the elected Constituent Assembly to go along with the implementation of the settlement proposals. This too was a painful decision for them to take

This was done after positive encouragement from President Jimmy Carter himself and the decision was regarded as being in the best interests of SWA/Namibia

The UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim was then invited to the territory to arrange for the implementation of the settlement

"No matter what you do, you can never win," Mr Botha said

After a final implementation plan was drawn up and the deployment of Untag been agreed to, and after a status document was prepared and many painful concessions were made by South Africa, Mr Ahtisaari expressed concern over the monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring territories. This was during his January visit

The ceasefire date was set for February 26 and Mr Ahtisaari had to report to Dr Waldheim and then canvas the support of the governments in neighbouring states in monitoring the bases

On February 20 a broadcast from Luanda Radio was monitored and Mr Nujoma announced he was to infiltrate 2500 troops under arms after the ceasefire, and that they would be designated to bases where they would be monitored inside the territory

Wiley: No point in talks with UN

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The government should recognize it as a fact that there was no further point in negotiating with the United Nations and the Western powers, dominated by the United States, on the future of SWA/Namibia, Mr John Wiley (SAP Simonstown) said yesterday

Speaking in committee on the foreign affairs vote, Mr Wiley said in view of the double-dealing of the Western powers on the territory, South Africa was no longer bound by the original agreement agreed upon with them

"I hope it will not be long before he (Mr Pik Botha) sees the utter hopelessness of dealing with the Western powers," Mr Wiley said

He could not sense an end to the United States' hostility towards South Africa

Mr Wiley asked why, in view of the recent happenings at the United Nations when South Africa was refused a platform, the Republic still remained a member of the world body

"What sense is there in remaining a member of that organization?" — Sapa

'Modern Living' for Bushmen

The SADF, in co-operation with other Government departments, is operating a unique scheme in SWA/Namibia to bring Bushmen into the 20th century, reports The Star's Africa News Service, from Lubebu, SWA/Namibia.

"What now, Doc?" the nervous voice of the young national serviceman crackled over the radio.

He was all thumbs. After all, he was trained as a signaller and not as a midwife.

"It was a difficult birth," said Major Pinalie Coetzee, officer commanding the military base at Lubebu.

"But he coped admirably after making radio contact with the doctor."

And so, the first Bushman baby to be born at Lubebu, in Bushmanland, in the far north-west of SWA/Namibia, entered the world.

Lubebu, in the local dialect, means "The place where we have come to stay."

An unusual name, considering that the Bushmen are traditional nomads.

But then Lubebu is an unusual settlement where 700 Bushmen, women and children are being introduced to modern life.

At last count, only 2,000 of SWA/Namibia's 26,000 Bushmen were living in Bushmanland: the majority work on white-owned farms.

At the request of the Bushman Council the authorities are now trying to develop this almost uninhabited area.

The South African Defence Force, in consultation with other government departments, laun-

ched the project nearly a year ago.

News of the development is attracting Bushmen from all over SWA/Namibia.

Their schooling in the intricacies of the 20th century includes basic reading, writing and arithmetic, needlework, agriculture, woodwork and forestry. Only a handful are actually in military uniform. They receive training similar to national servicemen.

"with minor changes to accommodate cultural differences."

"We are teaching them to help themselves," said Major Coetzee, a retired farmer.

Eventually, the civilians will be encouraged to spread to other parts of Bushmanland.

The settlement at Lubebu was initially laid out strictly according to military regulations. But it created social problems.

"They're very private people," said Major Coetzee. "So I allowed them to pitch their tents where they wanted to."

Now they live in the bush around the parade-ground in small family units.

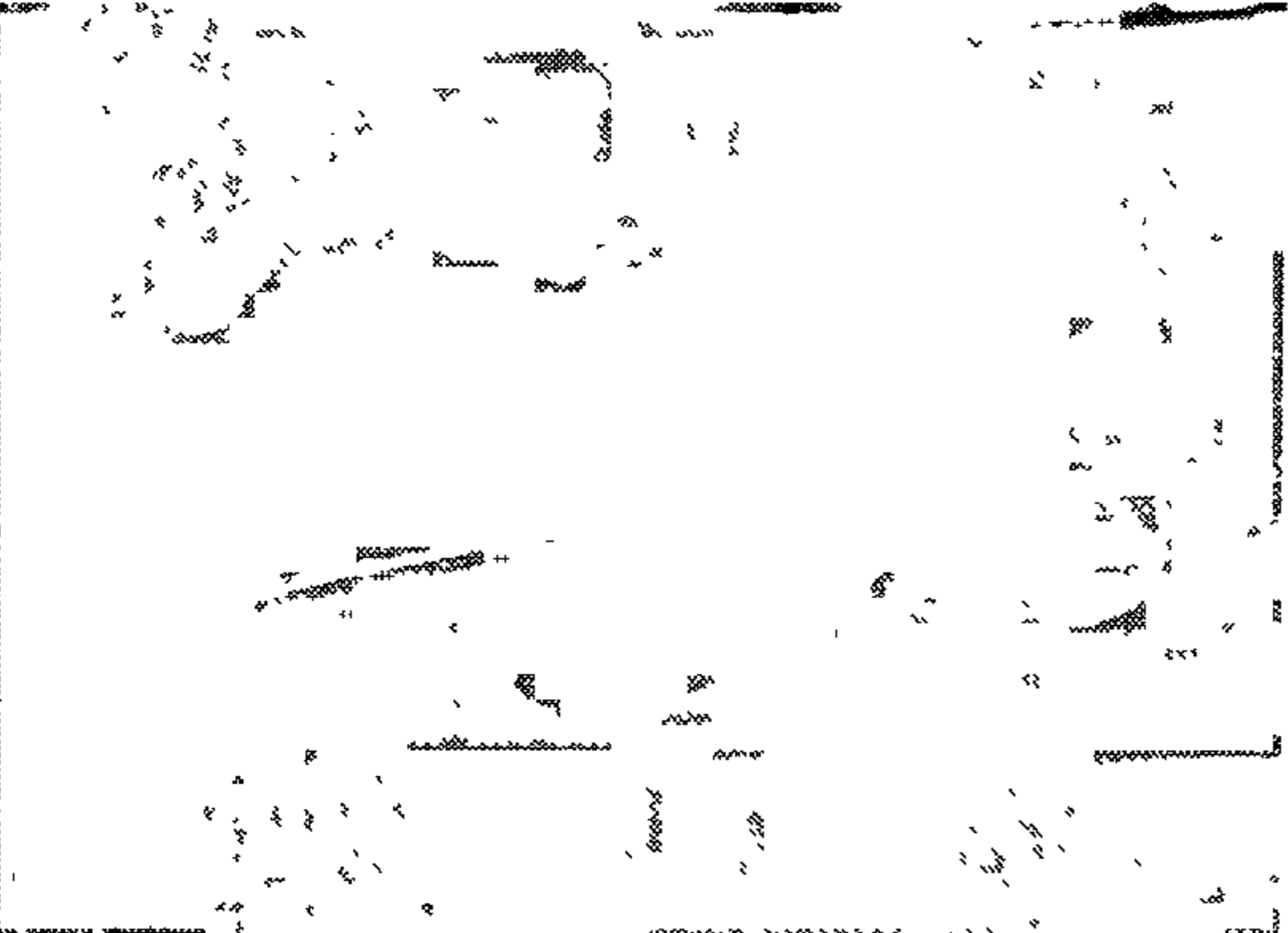
"I don't believe in breaking up families," said Major Coetzee.

"It is encouraging to see how interested some of the Bushmen are in agriculture. Many have even started their own vegetable patches outside the camp," he added.

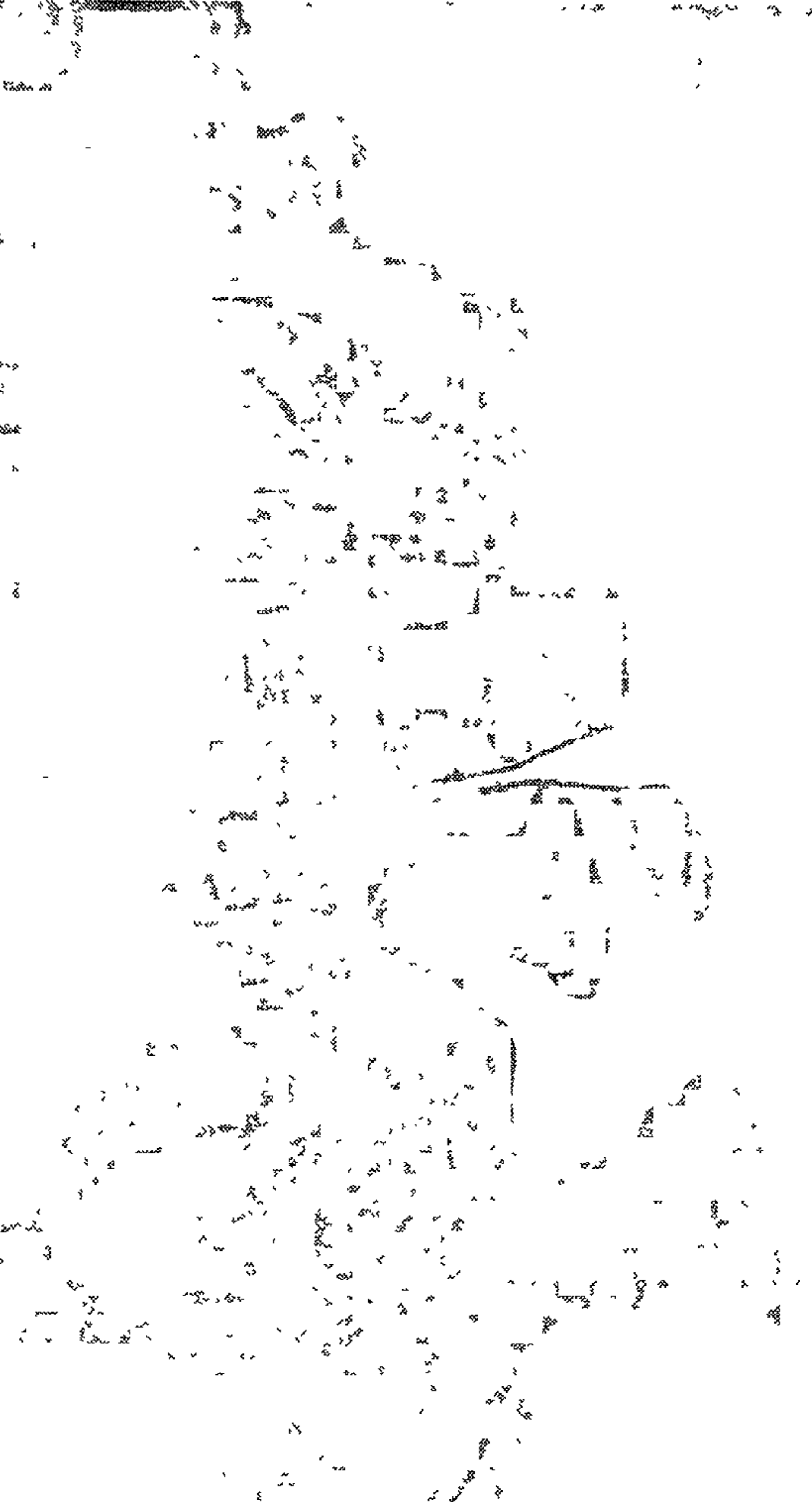
(c) Argus Co., 1979.



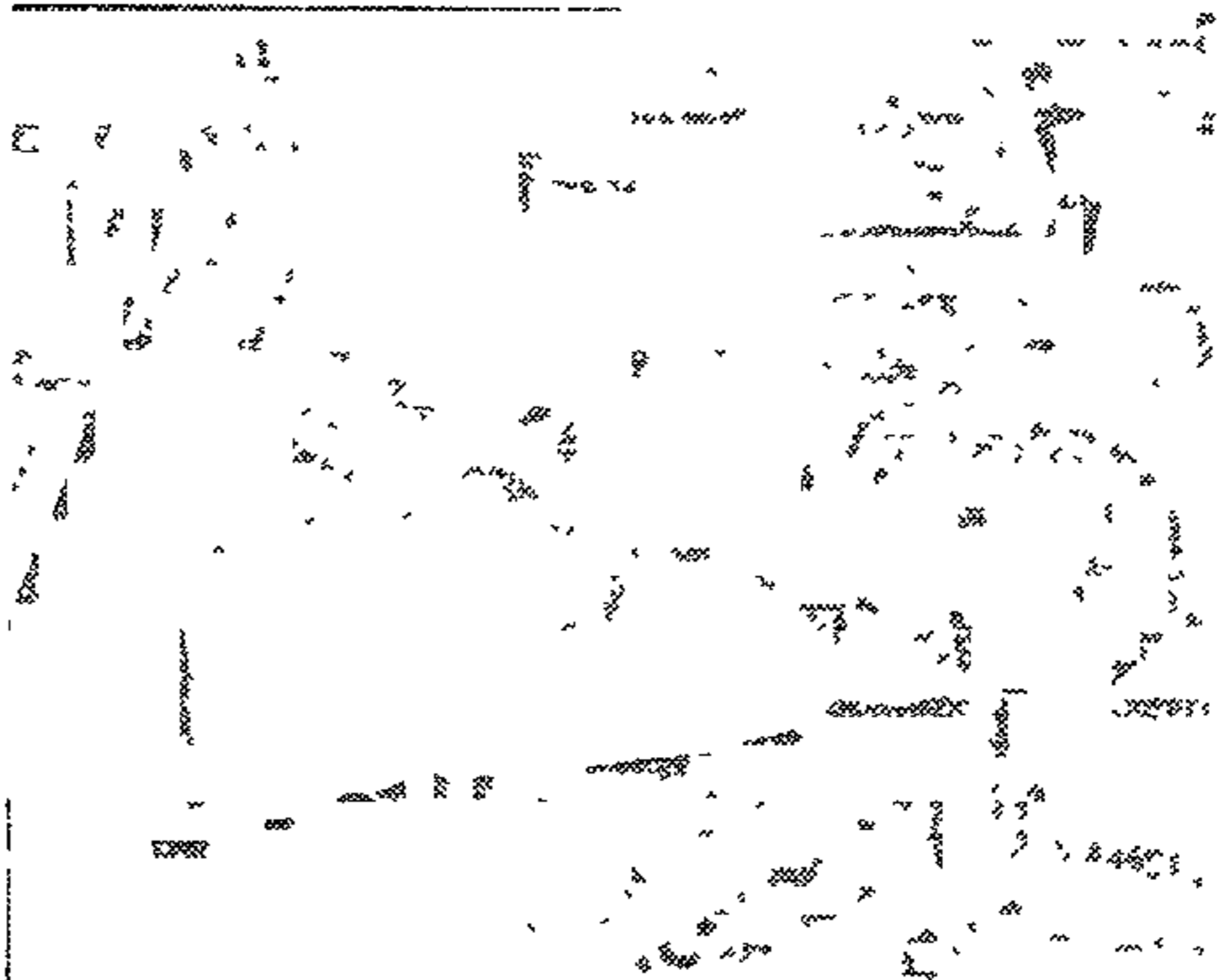
A Bushman soldier's son tries on his father's boots for size



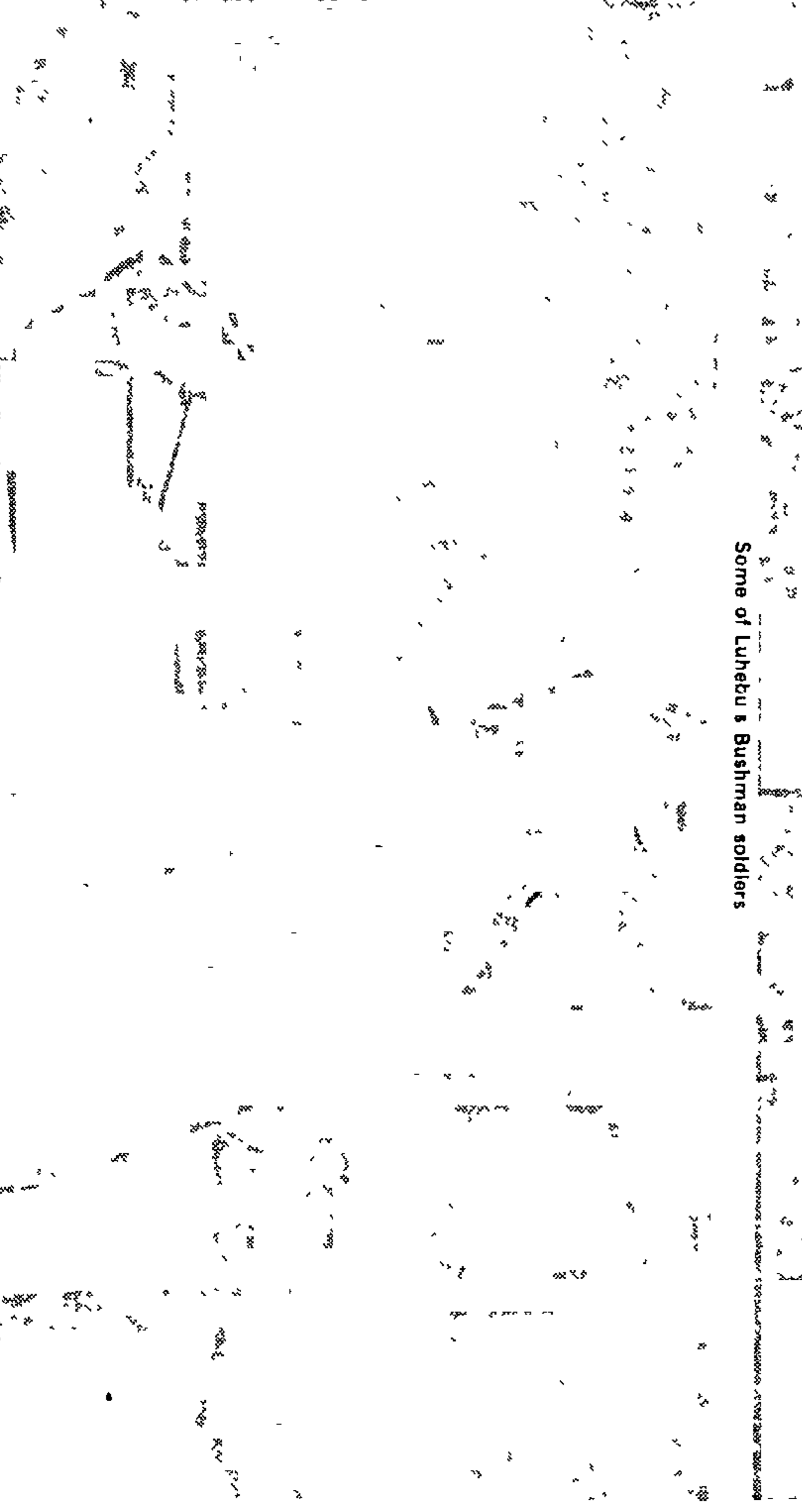
The old and the new: despite his modern uniform this Bushman soldier stokes his fire with traditional bellows



Some of Lubebu's Bushman soldiers



A Bushman child at school. The medium of instruction at Lubebu is Afrikaans



A Bushman soldier relaxes with his traditional musical instrument



One of Lubebu's senior citizens, the mother of a soldier

Cabinet gets emergency

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

HE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has called a special Cabinet meeting for tomorrow to discuss the Erasmus Commission report.

Announcement of the meeting followed an outcry over reported Government plans to delay publication until after the crucial by-election in Randfontein on Wednesday.

At the same time, the Government itself was in uproar over the premature "leaking" of the report, and the Prime Minister has summoned the Government Printer to Cape Town to explain how this happened.

The Government was reported to be planning to discuss it at its regular Tuesday Cabinet meeting and to table it in Parliament on Wednesday or Thursday.

However, the "leak" put the report in the hands of newspapers and news agencies earlier this week, although it was subject to an

Botha calls his Ministers amid outcry over Erasmus leak

OUT OF TOUCH . . . the men at the centre of the storm . . .

254

SUPPLEMENTARY

REPORT

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

This report will be available to the public in the form of a book. It will be available to the public in the form of a book. It will be available to the public in the form of a book.

spread speculation that this was the work of supporters of Dr Connie Mulder' who felt the report would be damaging to the Government and who, therefore, wanted it released before the by-election

The HNP accused the Government of withholding the report to minimise its effect on the election

Mr Colin Eglu, Leader of the Opposition, called on the Government to release the report before Wednesday

'Entitled'

"The voters of Randfontein are entitled to know what the Erasmus Commission has found before they go to the polls," said Mr Eglu

The PFP candidate in the Randfontein by-election, Mr John Fabre, said the Government did not want the Randfontein by-election to be a true barometer of the political climate in South Africa

It was hoped that by the time the Johannesburg West by-election took place, public opinion would have changed

Mr. Hart, Schwarz PFP



OUT OF VIEW . . . Mulder, Deneys Rhoadie, Vorster, Van Zyl Alberts, Van den Bergh, Nic Rhoadie, Les de Villiers, Cas de Villiers and Eschel Rhoadie

AS THE information storm threatened to burst anew this weekend in the wake of the Erasmus commission's final report, the major figures were all out of public view.

The State President, Mr John Vorster, was in Cape Town, said a spokesman at his Pretoria residence.

The telephone at the Randfontein home of Dr Connie Mulder, who lost his job, his Parliamentary seat and his membership of the National Party as a result of

own Affairs debate," he said

Surprised

Opposition politicians were surprised yesterday to learn that the debate in the House on the Foreign Affairs and Information vote

BY KEVIN STOCKS

the information scandal, was not answered.

Dr Eschel Rhoadie, the former Secretary of Information, is still a fugitive overseas.

His brother, Dr Deneys Rhoadie, former deputy Secretary for Information, was in Pretoria today according to his family.

The second former deputy, Mr L E S de Villiers, who works for the New York public-relations

firm, Sydney S Baron, has an answering machine on his telephone, and he too could not be reached.

Mr J van Zyl Alberts, the department's "frontman" for the Citizen and other projects, said that if the report was leaked by accident "it was a good accident for someone".

He wished they had sent him a copy too.

He did not think the report would be greatly concerned with the Alfesko Trust, a front organisation he ran for the Govern-

ment Mrs Alberts said she and her husband were not worried about the report.

"We haven't read the newspapers. We don't read them any more," she said, "because what they say about my husband is all lies."

Mr John McGoff, the American millionaire who was connected with the department's activities, is in America.

General Hendrik van den Berg, retired head of the former Bureau for State Security (BOSS),

is no longer listed in the Pretoria telephone directory and could not be contacted. He may have been on his farm near Bronkhorstspruit.

There was no answer from the numbers of Mr Cas de Villiers, who was director of the Foreign Affairs Association front organisation, or from that of Professor Nic Rhoadie, brother of Dr Eschel and Dr Deneys Rhoadie, whose Institute for the Study of Plural Societies at Pretoria University was secretly funded by the department.

PRINCIPLE

259

3/6/79

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spokesman on the scandal, said his party wanted to know who was responsible for sending the report to newspapers, his motives, and why there were no safeguards to prevent the leak.

"The Government has a duty to make the report available to the public as a whole without delay and before next week's debate on the Information and For-

had been advanced today.

"Without the report the debate will be like Hamlet without the Prince," said Mr Schwarz

NRP leader Mr Vause Raw joined the outcry "It is unforgiveable to suppress the report before the election and to deny the voters of Randfontein the facts to which they are entitled," Mr Raw said

Info report IS bombshell

BY EUGENE HUGO

THE THIRD and last report of the Erasmus commission is a shattering document — the "bombshell" that Mr Justice Erasmus said it would be

Packed with fresh evidence and new findings, it is the most devastating of the three reports produced by the commission of inquiry into the Information Department scandals.

The Sunday Times has received a copy of the report but, according to its legal advisers, is prohibited in terms of the Commissions Act from publishing the contents until it is tabled in Parliament.

This was planned to happen next Wednesday or Thursday — too late to have an impact on the by-election on Wednesday in Dr Connie Mulder's former constituency of Randfontein.

The Government has no fear of losing that election, but it does worry about a stayaway vote and about HNP gains.

While nothing of the con-

tents of the report can be disclosed, the commission chairman, Mr Justice Erasmus, has said it might be necessary to revise findings set out in the commission's earlier reports.

He has also said the report could have serious consequences for South Africa and "serious implications" for a few people

The 72-page report was sent to newspapers, news agencies and foreign correspondents through an "administrative bungle", according to a senior official.

On the cover is a sticker which embargoes publication until the report is either tabled in Parliament or is released by the Government.

The Government is expected to launch a high-level investigation to find the source of the leak.

There is speculation that it may have been deliberately engineered by either Mulder sympathisers or HNP supporters, possibly with a view to influencing the Randfontein by-election.

— but the important issue now was to overcome the remaining obstacles, such as how the monitoring of Swapo bases was to be carried out

Many of the Namibians he had met had made suggestions as to how the surveillance problems might be handled but his mission had been purely exploratory and he had not entered into negotiations with any party

SA's earlier condition, that independence had to come by September, had presented no difficulties in his discussion with Botha

Carrington is now consulting with the other four members of the Five's "contact group" on how negotiations could be resumed. Luce stressed that all parties, including the so-called front-line states, were unanimous in their desire that the Western diplomatic involvement should continue. But he was uncertain about the mechanism by which the matter, which is now in the hands of the UN Security Council, could revert to the Five.

Luce added that when the DTA said it was in favour of a new Western initiative and possibly a new negotiating plan, this did not mean going back to square one. He had made it clear that the new British government was fully behind the agreed principles. Future negotiations would be about outstanding issues only — in other words, on how to interpret the agreement.



Luce fully behind the UN plan

of confidence" since the end of February — he was not sure whether Pretoria had replied to Kurt Waldheim's clarification

territory in archae capacity under a sp the carrying capaci into operation and i to individuals beca group would split ar away some distance a settlements would ap to grow, the boundar

SWA/NAMIBIA *mal 6/77* Back on track? 221

The Western Five are likely to launch a renewed initiative on Namibia, says Richard Luce, the junior minister sent to Zambia, SA, and SWA by UK Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington last month

On his return to London, Luce told the FM that he had consulted all the Namibian parties, including Swapo. He had been surprised how flexible the Swapo representatives had been. He had also discussed the issue with the Zambian foreign minister, and with Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan. All these parties, he claimed, were "totally committed" to the principles of the Western settlement plan.

Asked whether he agreed with recent government criticism of the Five, Luce said he did not wish to go over old arguments. There had been a "breakdown

BLACK AND WHITE IN POINT

density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting factors would operate to balance recruitment (birth, immigration) and loss (death, emigration).

This simple ecological model has some utility although it has been noted that population often appears to be at a lower density than the carrying capacity. It has been suggested that social organisation may act as a population regulating mechanism (Wynn-Edwards, 1962; Snyder, 1968). In Early Iron Age communities individuals would have interacted, and as population density grew the number of interactions would have increased. Animal models (Calhoun, 1952; Christian, 1955; 1956) suggest that this would have led to higher levels of stress which eventually would have led to a split in the community and the occupation of nearby site territories by some of the newly formed groups. In the continuous spread model it was assumed that the population density stabilised behind the advancing frontier and this followed from an implicit assumption that after community fission the groups would have moved a short distance before settling.

The social stress theory of population regulation is not universally accepted, and the lack of a critical resource has been considered as the main factor limiting population density in nature (Chitty, 1960; Lack, 1954). This also may be true for human populations (Yellen, 1976). In the case of human populations an increase in genetic fitness associated with movement from the natal area would have to be used to explain fission. The problem of the factors that controlled community fission will be returned to later.

A flow chart of the relationship between population growth, carrying capacity and the frontier enclosing the colonised area (Fig. 2) forms the basis of the computer simulation (Appendix 1) presented here,

Discontinuous Spread. If the assumption in the continuous spread model of short distance moves is relaxed then the whole culture, can be treated in a similar way to a community. In the discontinuous spread model settlement proliferation and the movement of the frontier would have been the same as in the continuous spread case. As the density of settlements increased behind the frontier the

Lifting of race laws opposed

WINDHOEK — The Bill to lift racial discrimination in residential areas and public places yesterday provoked the strongest Parliamentary protest in the South West African National Assembly when opposition speakers opposed the first reading

Mr Sarel Bekker of the Herstigte Nasionale Party said "If this measure goes any further I will have nothing to do with this piece of treason"

Mr A. H. du Plessis of Aktur said his party was going to oppose every stage and facet of the Bill

"We feel the measure is aimed at violating the identity of a population group," he said

He added that the proposed legislation was a dangerous measure which would force the whites into a straightjacket

Mr du Plessis said if the Bill was to become law it would create tension and a climate that would favour organisations such as Swapo

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, who introduced the Bill, said there would be grave consequences if the legislation was not launched through the Assembly

"A policy advocating exclusive residential areas could not win the votes of moderate blacks in the last election. How did members on the other side of the house expect to win the votes of radical blacks," he asked.

Mr Eben van Zijl of Aktur said if the Bill was adopted, the good race relations which had been built up over many years would immediately break down

In terms of the Bill nobody may even intimate that a public amenity is reserved for a particular race group. An offender will be liable to a maximum fine of R300 or three months jail if the Bill becomes law — Sapa

SWA: No shocks planned

Botha

C. Times 9/6/79
Political Staff

221

THE FOREIGN MINISTER, Mr Pik Botha, has given an assurance that there will be no surprise move such as a unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) for SWA/Namibia.

Replying to the foreign affairs vote, Mr Botha said the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, had been given an assurance that if he lost a United Nations-supervised election in the territory, it would not be certificated as free and fair by the UN

He added that he was not always sure that the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, knew what was going on in his office

Dealing at length with the SWA/Namibia impasse, he said the government would continue to listen to the advice of the democratic leaders in the territory and was still prepared to implement the proposals it accepted last year

He was convinced, however, that the territory would eventually attain independence, and said that existing legislation would not require the government to consult Parliament on the matter

'Painful'

The government had accepted "painful" conditions in agreeing to the Western proposals, he said, but it could not accept Swapo bases in the territory or that Swapo forces across the border should be allowed to remain unmonitored in the transition period

South Africa would not be party to installing a terrorist



Mr Pik Botha

government in the territory in order to end the border war

It would be easy to do this and enjoy a temporary reprieve from UN sanctions, but South Africa would rather stand by its commitment to SWA/Namibia and bear the consequences

Mr Botha said he was convinced that if this happened, South Africa would be faced with a massive refugee problem because three-quarters of the population would leave if Swapo were allowed to take over

Mr Botha said he believed it was "inevitable" that the countries of Southern Africa would be forced to form a strong united force

Replying to queries about why certain countries voted the way they did in the UN recently, he said "group intimidation" was strong. How a country voted did not necessarily reflect its true attitude

Initiative

He had held discussions with the head of an African state whose UN ambassador had taken the initiative against South Africa in a certain matter

Swaziland had not voted in the recent UN General Assembly and Botswana had reserved its position on the clause calling for action against South Africa

There were, therefore, hopeful signs for co-operation in Southern Africa

Mr Botha made it clear that South Africa would not withdraw from the UN, but emphasized that it would not pay its subscriptions till its rights had been restored. It was useful, meanwhile, to remain a member

SA will stand by its commitments to SWA,
page 5



Unita leader Jonas Savimbi ... the war could go on forever

Savimbi holds court in the middle of nowhere

By RIC WILSON

DEEP in the Angolan bush, the black pimpinel Jonas Savimbi is cheekily holding court.

His followers have hacked a huge clearing in the middle of nowhere — and this is the venue for the 12th annual congress of Savimbi's Unita movement.

There, protected by heavily armed troops and surrounded by colourful political posters, party delegates have come from all corners of the vast country to discuss the campaign against President Agostinho Neto's Cuban-backed MPLA government.

Summoned by bush telegraph, they trickled in daily over the past few weeks.

Many had trekked hundreds of kilometres through MPLA and Swapo-controlled territory to the bush congress' secret location, known only by its codename "Chipundo".

A few, like Mr Jeremiah Chitunda, even came from Europe to attend the secret rendezvous.

He is Unita's representa-



Peter Hawthorne and two members of his Unita bodyguard

In a military sweep before the congress, Unita forces had driven the MPLA from the town of Cabai and other southern outposts.

There were about a thousand people in the grass-shut camp, including congress delegates, camp followers and military commanders who had come for a pow-wow about the war.

We often saw soldiers going out and coming back from patrols.

On arriving in the bush fortress, he made an appointment to see Savimbi through his secretary.

Her name is Anna and she looks like a normal office secretary — except for her battle-dress uniform and black beret.

"She is an attractive, very smart, trim girl, who always carried a pen and notebook and very efficient."

"She took us along to a grass shelter, where we met Jonas Savimbi and his headquarters staff. Pinned up in front of us was his war map of Angola, which he carries with him everywhere."

Hawthorne also did a TV interview with Savimbi, which was televised by the BBC this week.

In his report for Time, due out tomorrow, Hawthorne describes the Angolan conflict as "a war of very minor confrontation over a maximum front."

As such, he believes it could go on forever with neither side gaining.

"It is a very low-key war, with all the fighting being done by foot soldiers."

impressed by Savimbi — a burly, good-looking man in his 40s.

"He is very charming, well spoken and eloquent — but the first thing that struck me was his dress."

Despite being right out in the bush, his uniform was crisp and freshly laundered.

The Unita leader sported a snazzy bandolier across his chest and an ornamental pistol hung from his belt. Round his neck was a purple silk bandana.

Low-key

They sat on a log bench in front of the map, the self-styled "President" and the newsmen, and discussed the war.

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As such, he believes it could go on forever with neither side gaining.

"It is a very low-key war, with all the fighting being done by foot soldiers."



Deep in Unita's Angola, journalist Peter Hawthorne holds the AK-47 of his escort, Lieutenant "Percy"

"Unita's losses so far this year are under 150 men killed. The focal point of Savimbi's operation is to keep the Benguela railway out of action."

His aim is to wear down the marxist-MPLA regime in the hope that it will be-

come disillusioned with its Cuban prop and kick out the foreign troops.

"His philosophy is simple. He believes that Unita has the popular vote and would win a free election. He is very pro-West and pro-South African."

Savimbi's HQ retinue — including a "palace guard" of elite troops — travels separately from the rest of the floating camp.

He always moves at night, following a secret route through the raw Angolan bush.

The Unita congress will probably drag on for weeks.

"They have no concept of time and for many of the delegates it is a rare reunion with old friends," said Hawthorne, who flew out of Angola the day after he interviewed Savimbi.

10/6/79

221

Sun/Times.

through the Zaire back door aboard Unita's own aircraft, a Fokker Friendship which flies regularly between the neighbouring countries.

Cheeky

Preparations for the Unita congress were observed by freelance newsman and Time magazine correspondent Peter Hawthorne, who has just returned from an undercover mission into Unita-held southeast Angola.

"The whole thing is really very cheeky. Right in the middle of the bush, virtually surrounded by his enemy, Savimbi is holding his party congress," said Johannesburg-based Hawthorne, who spent five days in Angola as Savimbi's guest.

The secret trip was organised by a "former Angolan Portuguese who has close links with Unita".

At 24 hours' notice, Hawthorne and a photographer flew by private aircraft to a remote, undisclosed airstrip in southern Angola.

Scary

"We were met by armed Unita troops who took us by truck to meet Savimbi. We travelled for three days, mostly at night for safety reasons. We had two personal bodyguards, who were with us all the time.

"It was quite scary at first, but I don't think we were ever in any real danger. There is no doubt that southeastern Angola is a Unita stronghold. The congress site — the venue had been changed once for safety sake — was absolutely secure."

1979-12-10

Mudge warns that demos won't halt 'mixing' laws

221

STAR
12/10/79

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, warned today that the process of implementing anti-discrimination legislation in SWA/Namibia would "not be delayed in the face of a rightwing backlash"

He was reacting to protests from Whites including one from the Windhoek City Council which has asked the National Assembly not to go ahead with the Bill which will open residen-

tial areas and public amenities to all races.

Mr Mudge's warning also comes after a request from the SWA Municipal Association — representing 16 municipalities — for the Assembly to take no final stand, and to hold a referendum first among property owners

"These people have for some time now been aware that such steps were going to be taken. If they wanted an opinion poll, why didn't they make one? And even if they did, what about it?" said Mr Mudge

"This is not merely a matter of the white man's viewpoint," he said, referring to a demonstration and protest meeting by the right-wing Aktur and the extremist HNP in Windhoek yesterday

In the National Assembly yesterday, Mr Mudge said it was sad that some people could not get their priorities right

"We are confronted by a total onslaught and annihilation, and can fight this threat only if all the people of the territory — including the whites — stand together"

WINNING

He said moderate forces in SWA/Namibia would stand no chance of winning a one-man one-vote election if the Bill was rejected

"And the consequences of losing such an election are chaos," he said.

The Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, said today that it was up to the National Assembly to debate the legislation

But he repeated that he was responsible for law and order and would not tolerate any violations of the law — "be it from the left or the right"

In the Assembly yesterday, the chairman of Aktur, Mr A H du Plessis, said the Bill was "out to get at the whites"

Shortly before, more than 1,000 whites had demonstrated outside the Turnhalle building — where the Assembly was sitting.

STAR 12/10/79

221

It started off as a determined protest against the introduction of anti-discriminatory measures in South West Africa/Namibia. The target was the Turnhalle building where the National Assembly was debating the issue. Outside, the demos gathered, mostly Aktur and HNP members. Placards were waved, some saying "Racial mixing is the certain downfall of our white race." As the day progressed a sterner mood prevailed and at a protest meeting in a Windhoek motel, an opposition photographer was forcibly ejected in a flurry of punches.

HNP joins Aktur in 'race' protest

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — They came to blow off steam about a thousand Aktur and HNP supporters arrived at a Windhoek motel last night to protest against proposed legislation desegregating public amenities and throwing open residential areas to all races. And as the feelings ran high, the interjections — coupled with a soothing word from the Aktur

speakers on the platform — seemed to sum up the mood. For many of the people in the excited audience, it was their second protest of the day. Earlier, they and a few others took part in a lively demonstration outside the Turnhalle. When the chanting right-wing Aktur crowd spotted a photographer employed by the opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) news-

paper, Die Republikein, they bundled him from the hall, one or two even aiming punches at him. Then entered the "man of the moment," chairman of Aktur, leader of the National Party and former South African Cabinet Minister, Mr A H du Plessis. He got a standing ovation. DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, and the Administrator-General Mr Justice Steyn, bore most of the ridicule, while Mr Pik Botha, South African

Minister of Foreign Affairs, also came in for a mention. But the deputy leader of Aktur, Mr Eben van Zijl, got the message across clearly: "We urge people towards orderly and civilised opposition. It is a time for cool heads and we can harm our cause by reacting over-hastily. If we whites continue to demonstrate our feelings like we did today, then nobody could afford to ignore this race group."

Whites protest over race Bill

(221)
12/6/79
RBM

Father's country 'helped kill son'

Staff Reporter

THE embittered father of Rifleman Johannes W L Jans — killed on the border on Sunday — said yesterday his deepest hurt was that his mother country, Holland, gave financial support to the terrorists who killed his youngest son.

South-African born Johannes was killed in a skirmish with terrorists in the operational area.

He leaves his 21-year-old wife, Mrs Cheryl Jans.

"He was the only one of my three sons to be called up," said Mr Jans, of Eighth Street, Bezuidenhout Valley, Johannesburg.

"What upsets me most is that Holland supports the terrorists he died fighting. I will never go back there."

Mr Jans said the family had accepted that Johannes, as a South African citizen, would be called up for military duty, although his brothers had not needed to go.

He said they had never expected Johannes to be sent to the border as he had injured his knee during his basic training in 1977.

"In April he was called up and did three weeks' training. We saw him for two days before he was sent to the border, the day before his birthday."

Mr Jans said he had contacted his son's captain to query the statement made in 1977 that due to Johannes' leg injury he would never do active service.

"The captain told me that Johannes would only be doing light duties on the border," said Mr Jans.

"Johannes wanted to go to the border in 1977 when all his friends went, but this time he was worried about Cheryl and his new job, which he started in February," he said.

Mrs Cheryl Jans said yesterday the horror of her husband's death had "not hit me yet."

She said that although he was supposed to be on light duty, he was the sort of person who would volunteer to go on a patrol.

"Johannes' letters to me were very cheerful and optimistic — except for the last one. He was feeling a little depressed as it was our first wedding anniversary," she said.

The Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, announced in Windhoek yesterday that security forces in the northern areas of SWA/Namibia had killed 10 terrorists since Friday.

WINDHOEK — A large crowd of whites demonstrated in Windhoek yesterday on the steps of the historic Turnhalle Building, seat of the South West African National Assembly, in protest against proposed legislation that would open residential areas and public amenities to all races.

The placard-waving crowd chanted "Away with Mudge" and "away with Steyn".

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, introduced the Bill last Friday. If approved by the General Assembly, the Bill will go to the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, for his signature.

The demonstrators exhorted Mr Mudge, who had entered the building by a rear entrance, to come outside and face them.

Mr Mudge, surrounded by four bodyguards, briefly appeared on the steps at the main entrance to jeers from the crowd.

Some of the placards, in Afrikaans, German and English, said "D F Mudge, who do you

think you are to give away the whites' right of birth?"

Another said: "Enforced integration is discrimination against whites." And another: "Be warned. Forced integration will lead to violence."

When Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the main opposition party, Aktur, entered the building, the crowd cheered him.

And many rushed forward to shake the hand of Mr Sarel Bekker, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, when he arrived.

But one of the demonstrators blocked the way of Mr Werner Neef, a member of the DTA, when he wanted to go inside.

Police intervened, but a demonstrator tore Mr Neef's jacket.

The demonstrators dispersed after about an hour and were asked to attend a National Party public protest meeting tonight.

One demonstrator, who addressed the crowd over a megaphone, said the anti-discrimination Bill would lead to "open confrontation" between the races — Sapa.

Soldier's murder trial starts today

By SEAN O'CONNOR
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The trial of a former national serviceman from Alberton, charged with murdering four South African soldiers, starts in the Windhoek Supreme Court today.

Mr Christo Croukamp, 19, is charged with murdering a Permanent Force sergeant and three national servicemen — one of them a corporal — in a border incident nearly two years ago.

Mr Croukamp is the youngest son of Mr and Mrs Roelof Croukamp of Leondale, Alberton, and is one of 16 children.

The trial is expected to last for three days and the State intends calling 16 witnesses, mostly military and police personnel.

A report by two Pretoria psychiatrists will also form part of the evidence.

The evidence against Mr Croukamp will be led by a senior State advocate, Mr Joe Hiemstra, and the defence will be conducted by a prominent Windhoek advocate, Mr Chris Mouton.

Mr Croukamp appeared in the Ondangwa Magistrate's Court three weeks ago, and after pleading not guilty to the charges, he was committed for trial.

Mr Croukamp was sent to psychiatrists at the Voortrekkerhoogte Military Hospital and the State intends producing a letter he allegedly wrote to one of the psychiatrists.

He is charged with murdering Sergeant Jan Furstenburg of Middelburg, Corporal Leslie Muller of Ladysmith, Rifleman Joachim de Vos of Swellendam and Rifleman Cornelius Lourens of Vryheid, in a shooting incident in Owambo on September 29, 1977.

1000 demo against new SWA legislation

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2/16/79

(221)

Africa Bureau

INDHOEK — More than 1000 angry white demonstrators greeted members of the multiracial National Assembly when they arrived at the Turnhalle yesterday for the second reading of the DTA's contentious Anti-Apartheid Bill.

The placard-carrying right-wing whites jostled at least one white DTA member of the assembly and shouted abuse at others who arrived for the sitting.

There were ugly scenes as they repeatedly chanted for Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, to come outside and for the Administrator-General Mr Justice Marinus Steyn to get out of the territory.

Mr Mudge made his way to the Turnhalle through a back entrance as the demonstrators chanted 'come out

you cowards', 'where is Mudge?' and 'away with Steyn'.

The demonstrators, some of whom wore firearms under their jackets, cheered as a taped message was broadcast through a loud-hailer warning that there would be 'open confrontation' if the abolishment of racial discrimination bill becomes law.

The proposed legislation makes provision for the opening of white residential areas to all races and makes it a criminal offence to turn away blacks from hotels, restaurants, cinemas and other public facilities.

The demonstrators, most of whom were Aftur and HNP supporters, jostled Mr Werner Neef, one of Mr Mudge's colleagues, as he arrived at the crowded doorway of the Turnhalle. They also harassed and threatened a number of press-

Part of the

leaving crowd outside

SWA/Namibia

Part of the Anti Apartheid Bill



CT.
12/8/79
221

men

Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party and Aktur in SWA-Namibia, was given a roaring ovation when he stood on the steps of the Turnhalle and waved to the crowd.

Among the placards were "don't discriminate against whites", "challenge Mudge Neef (and other white DTA officials) to appear before reactionary court", "be warned — forced integration will lead to violence", "law makers — we will fight you", "chase traitors into the sea" and "away with national assembly".

The demonstrators dispersed shortly after singing the South African national anthem and announcing plans for a protest meeting in a Windhoek hotel last night.

In an emotion-charged atmosphere inside the assembly DTA representatives lashed out at the "scandalous" demonstration. They also attacked Aktur for supporting apartheid in the territory.

Mr Mudge said the bill did not do away with all discriminatory measures but this did not mean that the DTA were not in favour of scrapping the rest.

"This is only the first step and more things will come. Racial discrimination is morally indefensible and I have no intention of trying to defend it."

He challenged Aktur to be honest with their voters and tell them what the consequences would be if there were no changes in SWA/Namibia, and Swapo won a United Nations-supervised election.

Conceding that the penalty clauses in the anti-apartheid bill "cut deeply", Mr Mudge said however, that if they were not included, the attempt to scrap racial discrimination would have been a futile exercise.

● The leader of Aktur and chairman of the SWA National Party, Mr A H du Plessis said last night that whites in SWA/Namibia were prepared to pay the price for fighting to safeguard their identity.

Mr Du Plessis told almost 2 000 angry Aktur supporters at a protest meeting that Aktur would use whatever means at its disposal to safeguard the rights of the territory's whites.

Swapo sabotages rail link

13/6/79
221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK, — The railway line between Tsumeb and Otavi in northern South West Africa was sabotaged early yesterday, the second time terrorists have struck at rail links in that area within three weeks.

Damage to the line, discovered in the morning by a railways engineer doing inspection rounds was 'minimal', said the systems manager in South West Africa, Mr D W Ackermann. 'The line was reopened shortly afterwards and only one rail was affected,' said Mr Ackermann.

The General Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuis, said today a security force search for terrorists in the area was continuing.

The sabotage incident came on the same day as Mr Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, repeated a call for 'definite and strong action against Swapo.'

LANDMINE
Three people died yesterday when the truck in which they were travelling detonated a landmine in Ovambo, northern South West Africa.

Ovambo's Minister of Justice, Mr Tara Imbili, said today the incident took place on the main, gravel-surfaced Ondangwa-Oshikango road, about 3 km from Ondangwa.

He said the driver and two passengers, who have not yet been identified, were killed instantly.

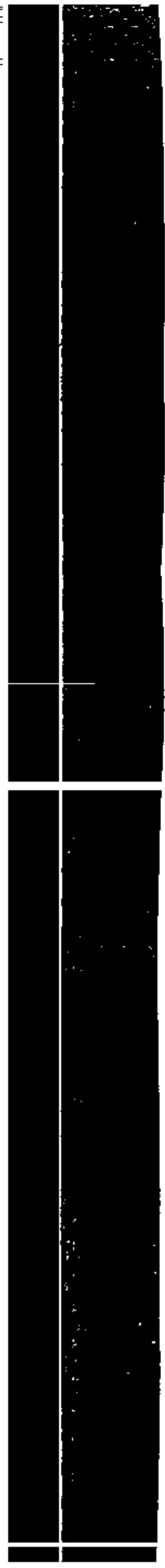
Into battle . . . in the saddle

NAI 13 6/79

(22)



THE motorcycle units move through the bush at speed, with the riders often standing up to see better. Most of the men have their machines waiting at home



THE men in the horse unit are mostly from a rural background where they have grown up with horses. The specialist unit uses horses specially bred in South Africa

(23)

1376

Soldiers with nerves of steel

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Crack specialist tracking and infantry units of the Defence Force have been widely deployed in the South West African operational area to deal more effectively with the terrorist threat to the territory.

The units have been in existence for some time but have been kept under wraps.

The SWA Specialist Unit was de-classified this week when military correspondents were flown to a training base in the vicinity of Etosha Pan in northern South West Africa to see how they operate.

The unit combines one of the oldest forms of warfare and hunting — using dogs and horses — with the latest in powerful scrambler motorcycles to track down and eliminate terrorists.

National Servicemen and Permanent Force members are psychologically and physically handpicked for their tasks before they join the unit

All of them must have nerves of steel, some must have the ability and love for animals to work with horses and dogs and yet another group must simply be whizz-kids on a motorcycle — usually in sandy terrain fit only for four-wheel drive vehicles

"It is absolutely essential to keep the psychological make up of these men in mind when they are picked," an officer at the training base said

"One must remember it is often the tracker who goes into an ambush first. They must therefore be able to withstand almost unbearable tension.

"To follow a very hot track with the enemy only a stone's throw away and still be able to concentrate takes some doing," he said

"The enemy may be anywhere in the bush, yet the tracker must at all times concentrate on signs on the ground."

Stamina is another most important attribute of a tracker. He may have to remain in the bush for days on end with no logistical support.

Difficult

All men in the unit are well versed in bushcraft and survival methods, often in extremely inhospitable country and under difficult circumstances.

Motorcycles are noisy machines but the experts at the training base say this is used to an advantage

"We have learnt from experience that the sound of a motorcycle or a group of them in the bush can be very confusing," the training officer said.

"It is difficult to tell from which direction the bikes are coming and the speed with which the men arrive at a contact is an advantage

"The bikes appear and the shooting starts before you know where you are."

Night patrol ended in death

The Star's Africa News Service

13/6/79
Soldier (221)

WINDHOEK — A young soldier allegedly said he shot four comrades dead because he thought they were terrorists

A letter allegedly written to a psychologist showing that he shot them deliberately is expected to be led in the Supreme Court here

Mr Christo Lira Croukamp (20) of Alberton, is appearing before SWA/Namibia's Judge President, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, and two assessors, in connection with four allegations of murder

Mr Croukamp was not asked to plead yesterday and the only evidence led was during an application for bail which was set conditionally at R100.

The allegations are that Mr Croukamp murdered Sergeant Jan Furstenburg, Rifleman Jan de Vos, Corporal Leshe Muller, and

in court

after

four

comrades

killed

Rifleman Cornelius Lourens near the SWA-Angolan border on September 29 1977
According to the State's summary of facts, Mr

Mr Christo Croukamp of Alberton with his mother, Mrs Susanna Croukamp and eldest brother, Phillipus, after being granted bail in the Supreme Court, Windhoek, yesterday

Croukamp, a national serviceman, and the four men killed were on counter-insurgency patrol, at the time of the alleged incident

Sergeant Furstenburg ordered the section to assume an ambush position at twilight to protect themselves
It alleged that section

members were woken early on September 29 by heavy firing from Mr Croukamp's position. Four men were fatally hit

Mr Croukamp, it said, explained that he saw supposed terrorists and fired at them

The incident apparently caused Mr Croukamp to suffer depression and he was sent to Orlamhoogte Pretoria, for psychiatric treatment

The summary also said that the State intended to lead evidence that Mr Croukamp wrote a letter to a psychologist, admitting that he deliberately shot the men because he had fought with Sergeant Furstenburg and Corporal Muller

Mr Justice Badenhorst granted bail on condition that Mr Croukamp surrender his passport, and report to Alberton police three times a day
The hearing was postponed to August 14

The white backlash now being experienced in SWA/Namibia over the opening of residential areas to all races and desegregating of public amenities was predicted

So too was the extent of the backlash among the territory's 100 000 whites, who form 10 percent of the entire population

Although a significant number of whites feel aggrieved about the proposed legislation which they feel impinges on "basic rights" their numbers do not signify an overwhelming majority

And recent demonstrations in Windhoek revealed that at times it was difficult to distinguish between supporters of the right-wing National Party's election front, AkTUR, and the ultra-right Herstigte Nasionale Party

Aktur has admittedly taken the lead in fighting the implementation of the Abolishment (sic) of Racial Discrimination (Urban Residential Areas and Public Amenities) Bill, now being considered by the newly-established National Assembly.

But their opposition is no new factor

As far back as January attempts to bring about the changes contained in the Bill, through the Constituent Assembly — elected in South African-backed elections last December in which only right-wing parties participated — were opposed by both Aktur and the HNP

One of the first functions of the Constituent Assembly (which was, as its successor the National Assembly is, dominated by the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) was to request the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, to issue a proclamation listing the changes.

But that would have meant a South African Government rubber stamp to such a proclamation,

Mr A H du Plessis
some answers wanted.

Mr Eben van Zijl
forced integration

(221)
STAR 13/8/79

'All-race' Bill reaps a white backlash

Legislation which will end racial discrimination in SWA/Namibia has caused a white backlash. But the extent of the protest should not be overestimated, writes CHRIS VAN GASS, of The Star's Africa News Service.

signed by the State President

Aktur foresaw this and effected what amounted to a veto by voicing its protest with "friends" in South Africa

Had the South African Government agreed to implement the changes, the argument went, it could have come into the firing line in that it agreed to changes in SWA/Namibia, which it was not prepared to allow on home ground

Through the National Assembly, it was felt, such moves would be considered decisions "by the majority of the territory's people"

Aktur's objections, as those of their white supporters, can be ascribed to traditional influences, as well as a feeling that the whites of the territory never agreed to integration

"A situation of forced separation is now being turned into one of forced integration by the Bill," the deputy leader of Aktur, Mr Eben van Zijl, has said

Aktur has stood by the principles of the original Turnhalle which agreed to "traditional areas" for all population groups. For whites these traditional areas were considered their agricultural land and residential areas

The designation of residential areas was also affecting the functions of the white Legislative Assembly, a second-tier body akin to provincial councils, it is argued

Making segregation a punishable offence was also a contradiction of the principle of private choice accepted by the Turnhalle, which gives the individual the right to decide whether to open his establishment to all races

Though there has been some fighting talk, the consequences of the backlash cannot yet be fully gauged

The Bill is considered dangerous by the whites and serious warnings have

been issued about what could happen if it is pushed through

"We want some answers to questions we have put," Mr A H du Plessis told a protest meeting

"Depending what they are, we may have to get together again and reconsider our position"

Top Swapo man detained at airport

221
13/10/79
Niam

WINDHOEK — The former publicity and information secretary of Swapo, Mr Mokganele Thlabanello, was detained by security police at the J. G. Strijdom airport here yesterday

The head of the Security Branch in South West Africa, Colonel Koos Myburgh, said Mr Thlabanello, was returning from overseas. He was taken into custody by police waiting at the airport.

This meant that 68 leaders and members of Swapo were now in detention in terms of Proclamation AG 26. The proclamation provides for the detention of people for the prevention of political violence and intimidation.

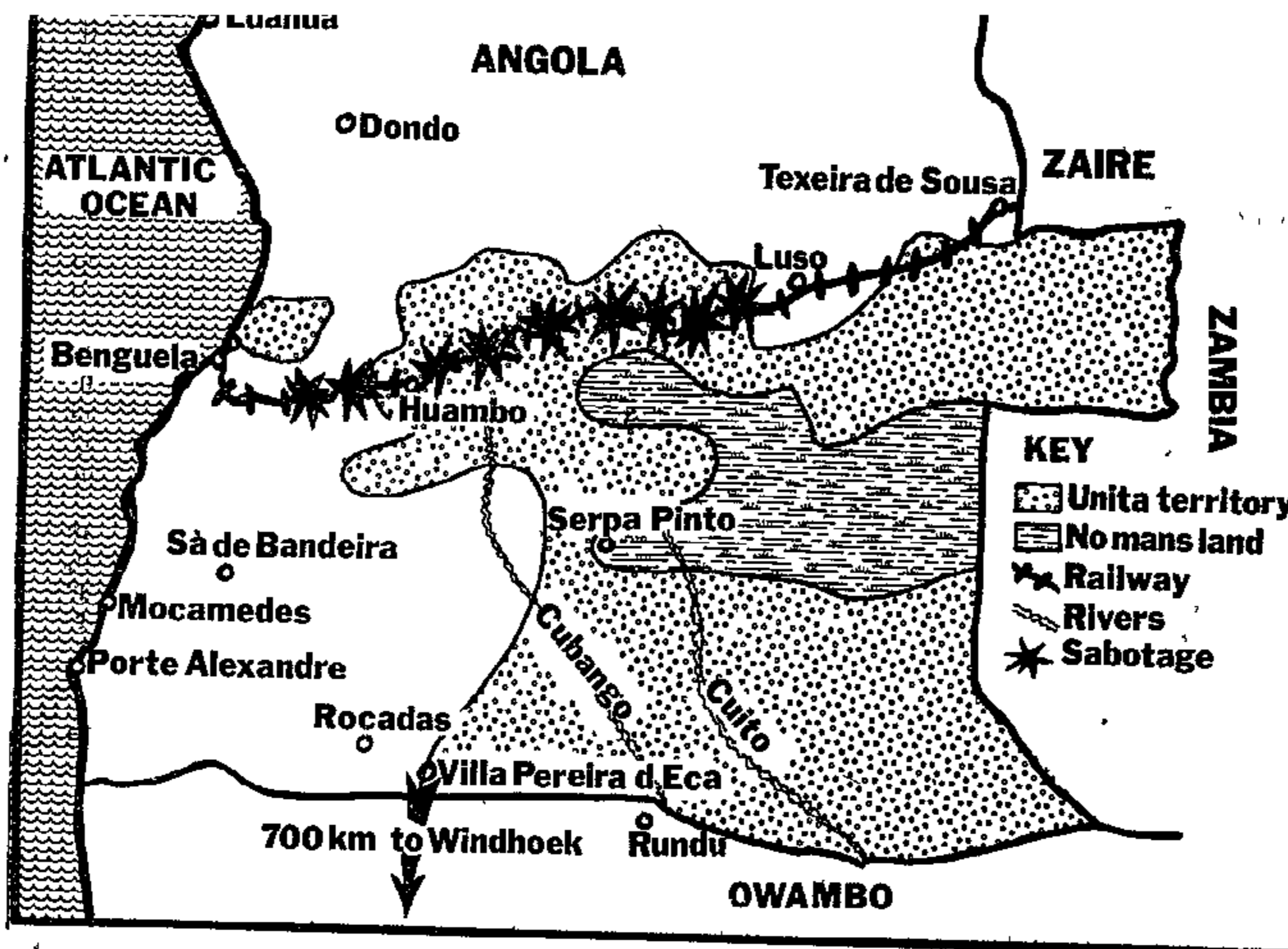
Police started a country-wide swoop on

Swapo leaders and members earlier this year

Mr Thlabanello and the deputy chairman of Swapo, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, were overseas at the time Mr Thlabanello's arrest came as he stepped off a flight from Frankfurt. Mr Tjongarero has since returned, but was not detained.

About two months ago Mr Tjongarero announced that he had dissolved the Swapo executive in South West Africa. The Swapo offices here had been closed since.

He told reporters at the time that he was "scrapping bureaucracy" and that Swapo would in future be a "pure, people's movement" — (Sapa)



This is the map Time writer Peter Hawthorne brought back from Angola. It shows the nine places on the Benguela line sabotaged by Unita.

Why Benguela won't reopen — by Jonas Savimbi

DENNIS GORDON: Foreign Editor

THERE is virtually no chance that Angola's Benguela Railway is going to reopen. Anyway, not while Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Unita liberation movement, controls the civil war against the Angolan government.

A map brought out of Angola's south eastern war zone this week by reporter Peter Hawthorne of Time magazine shows why Angolan government statements that the line is about to start moving copper exports from Zaire and Zambia can largely be discounted.

It shows nine locations where the line was sabotaged by Unita guerrillas in six weeks during April and May. The map also shows the area under Unita control despite four years of attempts by the Angolan army and 17 000 Cuban soldiers to eliminate the rag tag guerrilla forces.

And Hawthorne was told by the elusive Dr Savimbi himself. "I was born on the Benguela Railway at Munhango. My father worked on the railway and I personally know it from the border with Zaire to the coast at Lobito. It is just not possible for the government to reopen it."

"They promised in November last year they would do it. They haven't succeeded. And they will never succeed as long as we are around."

"We were surprised to hear of an offer by the European Economic Community of millions of dollars in aid for the railway. But for what? Are they going to buy helicopters? Are they going to produce some electronic device to fight us with?"

"I don't think anybody can open the railway unless they fight us first. Are the Western countries prepared to fight us on behalf of the MPLA (the ruling party in Angola), the Russians, the Cubans?"

"If they buy some locomotives we will blow them up. And if they try to rebuild the bridges, we will blow them up again."

Dr Savimbi, who fights his guerrilla struggle from the front line, has 12 000 guerrillas, armed mainly with Russian AK47 assault rifles captured from their enemies.

His most significant victory in the ephemeral bush war has been the disruption of the Benguela Railway. Once a major money earner for Angola, the railway is equally vital to landlocked Zambia and Zaire for exports of copper and imports of manufactured goods and food from the industrialised countries.

The shutdown of the line has meant that Zambia's Dr Kenneth Kaunda has had to embarrassingly negotiate for his country's border with Rhodesia to be reopened to gain access to export and import routes to South Africa. Zaire, too, is reliant on South Africa to export its copper output from Shaba province bordering Zambia.

In an interview with Hawthorne at a secret Unita base in the Angolan bush, Dr Savimbi commented on a variety of subjects, including

South Africa. The white South Africans are Africans. Anything that affects us affects South Africa and anything that affects them affects us. If Unita had come to power in Ango-

la in 1975, I am sure that today the problems of Rhodesia and Namibia could have been solved peacefully. When we take over, we shall be looking for a dialogue with South Africa, not war. With such know-how in South Africa, we feel that all the countries in this area would benefit.

Cuban involvement. The intention of the Cubans is to control the border with Namibia so that they can help Swapo. Today they fear to come into this area. We control most of the south. I don't think the Cubans are very keen on the war any more. When they start being sent home in their coffins, they will be less keen.

Soviet aims in Africa: In 1975 we were crushed by tanks and Migs and troops from Cuba. Western countries, who profess to believe in democracy, did not help us. Cannot the West see that the Russians are step by step getting bits of Africa, encircling the oil riches of the Persian Gulf, getting the minerals of Angola, trying to control the sea route around the South African Cape? The Russians want the world, but not a world war.

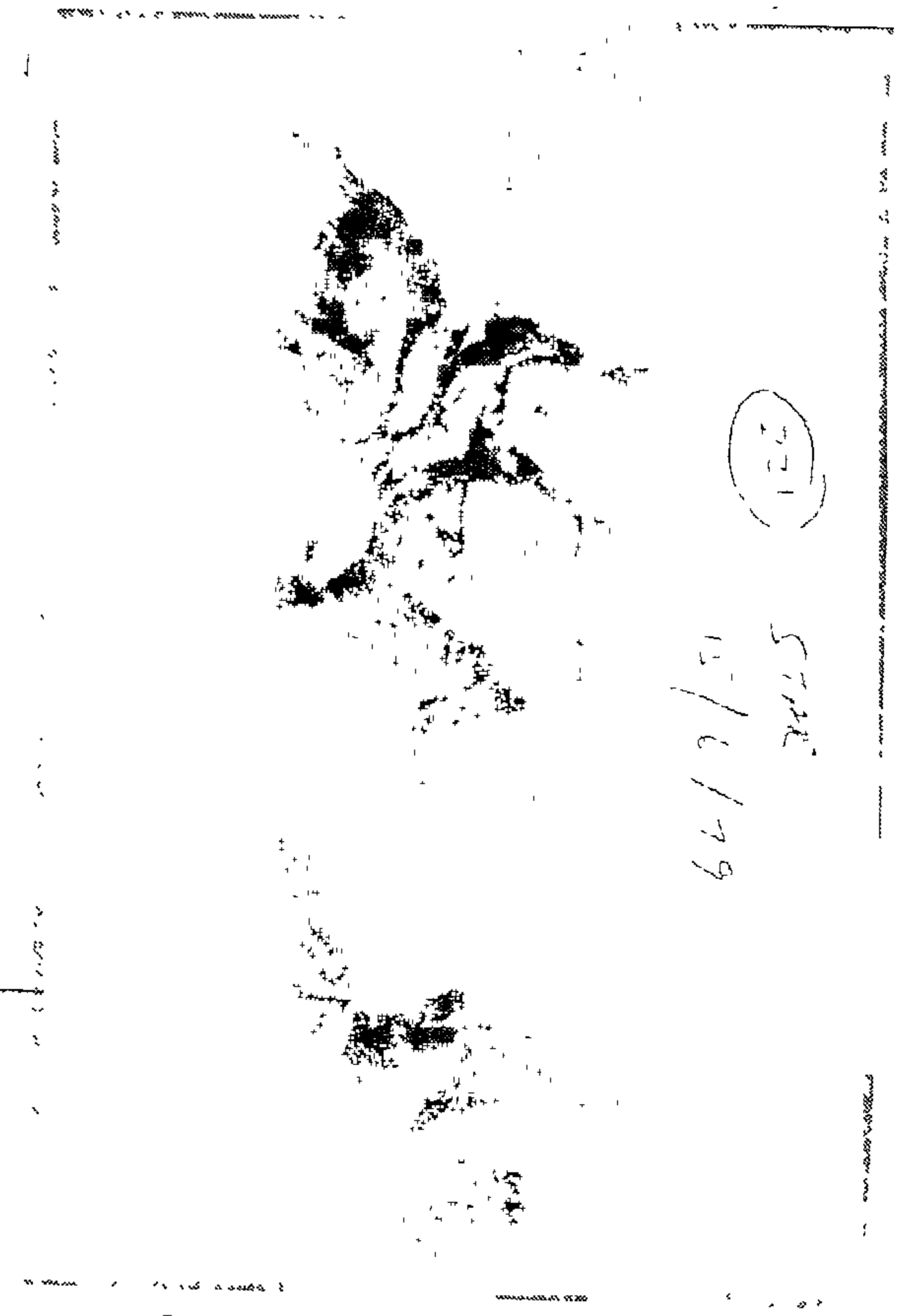
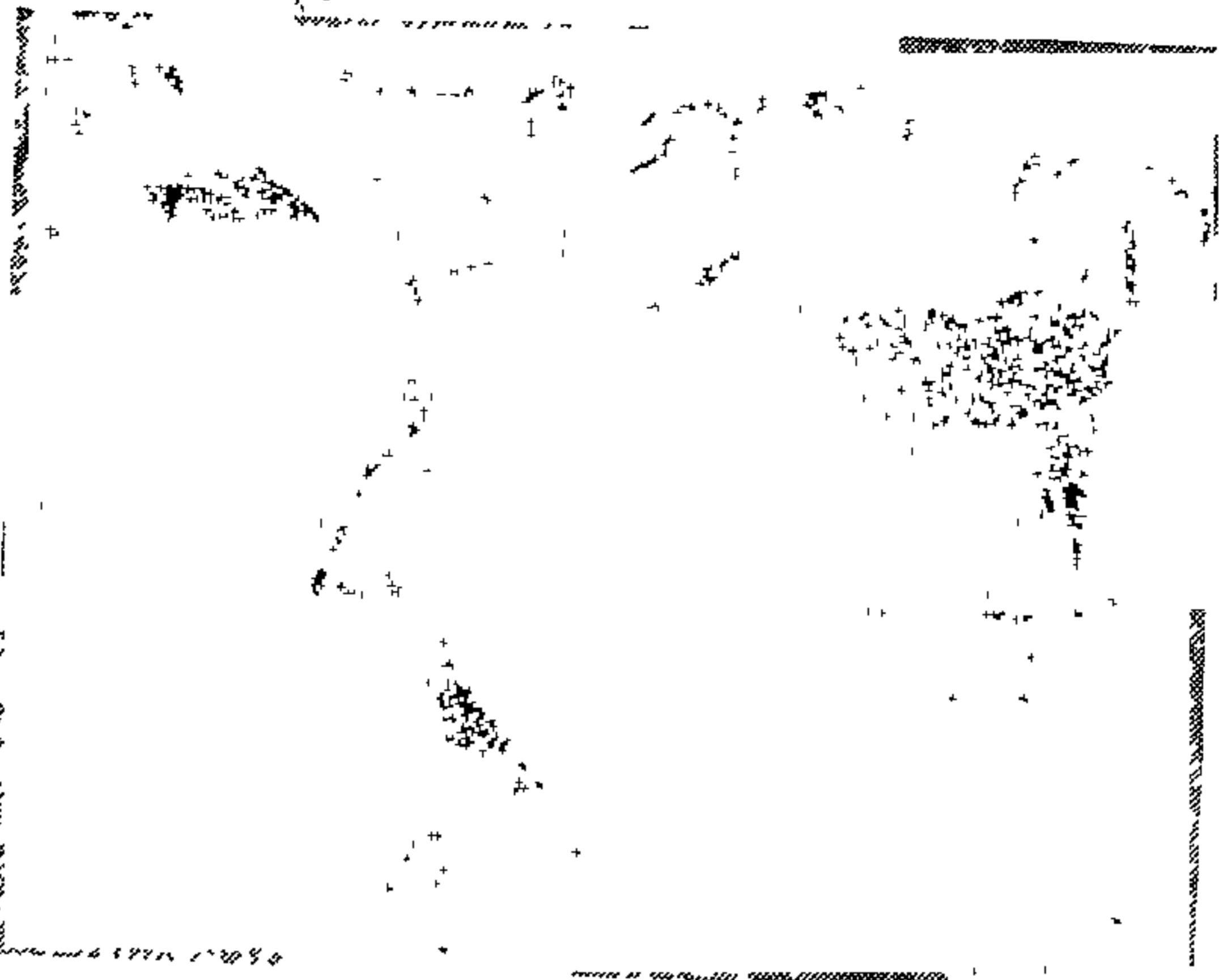
Unita's support: It is not true to say that support comes largely from South Africa. After the invasions of Shaba province in Zaire (which was launched by Katangese exiles from Angolan territory in 1978), independent African countries realised that the Russians and Cubans will not be content with Angola. From that point we started to get substantial support from some African countries, but they can't say it openly of course. Second, we are getting substantial support from Arab countries. Obviously we can't say which ones

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224
14/6/79
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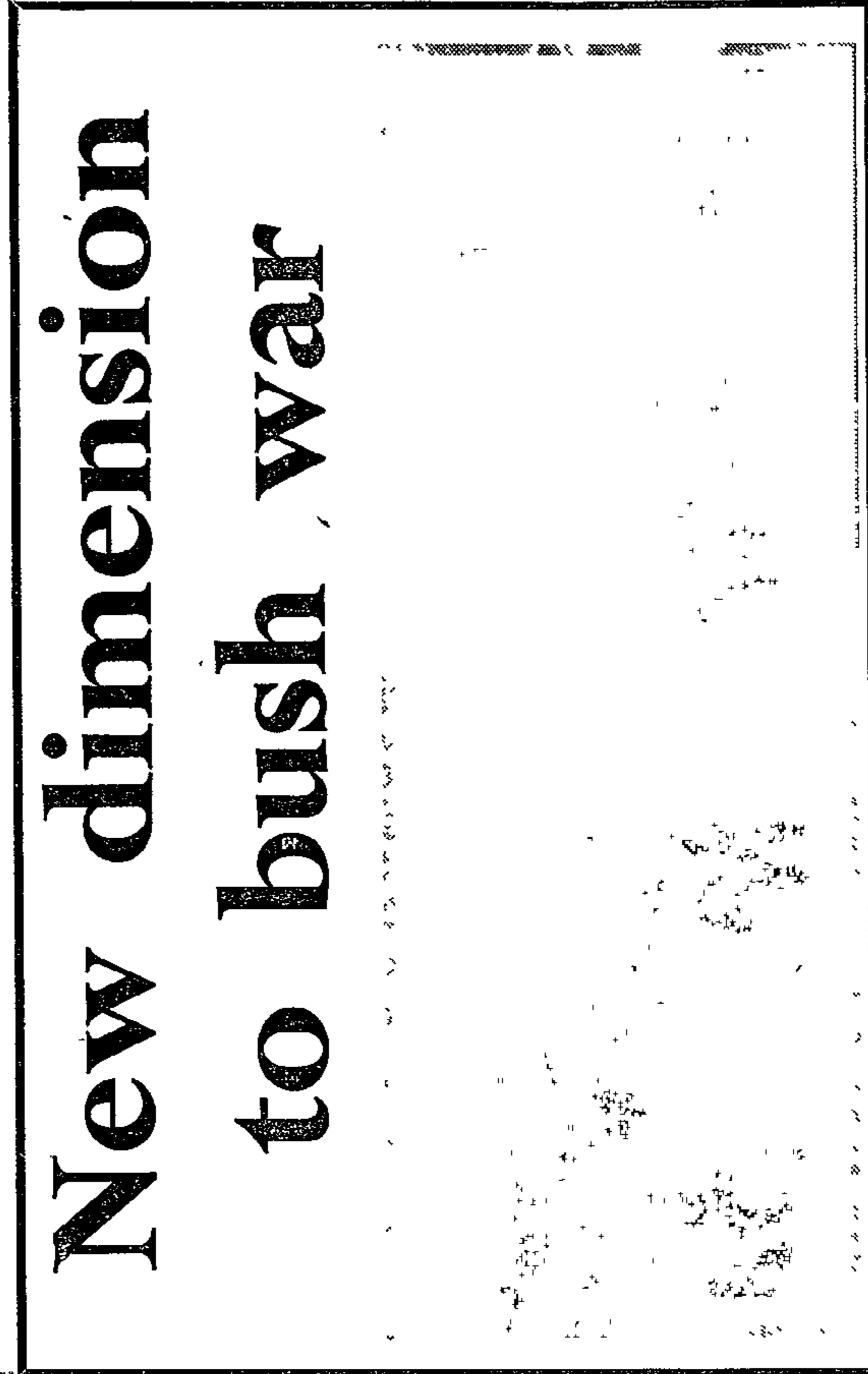
A dog handler from the South West Africa Specialist Unit with his patrol dog. Most of the patrol dogs are very aggressive and give early warning of terrorist



221

STAFF 15/6/79

A section of mounted Infantry at full gallop through the bush.



A new dimension has been added to the savage SWA / Namibia bush war — motorcycles, horses, dogs and specialist trackers.

The introduction of this new dimension has given the South African Army greater mobility and added thrust in follow-up operations against Swapo terrorists who in recent months have been trying to escalate their activities in the embattled northern areas of the territory

COMBINED

The new elements, combined in a unit called South West Africa Specialist Unit, known as SWA Spec in defence circles, have achieved great success in the short two years they have been operational.

The unit was declassified this week when the army took a group of military correspondents to visit their training base near the Etosha Pan, bordering on Ovambo

SWA Spec is made up of four wings — mounted infantry using horses, motorcycles, trackers and dogs

Members of the unit will wear a distinctive shoulder flash showing a bare foot-print. The flash

presence.

New dimension to bush war

for early warning of terrorist presence and each dog has its own way of letting its handler know when there is a foreign presence. These dogs are very aggressive.

The mine and explosive detection dogs are similar to the tracker dogs but with exceptional sense of smell. At all times he is directed by the handler so that he does not miss any ground when nosing around for explosives

The officer commanding the unit, who may not be identified for security reasons, is a tough senior officer with a love for his men and animals that flows from his eyes as he talks about SWA Spec.

He started the unit in July 1977 and is justly proud of the way it has developed since those early days.

"We are the first in the world to use motorcycles in this way and they have proved enormously successful," he said.

SWA Spec, although little is known of how they actually operate, must rate as one of the army's crack outfits and can rightfully take its place among the special forces of the world's defence forces.

dogs are selected for their superior sense of smell and discipline. The tracker dog is an aid to the tracker and is especially effective at night when tracks cannot be seen.

Patrol dogs are used

with them.

The dogs used by the unit are divided up into different roles; tracker dogs, patrol dogs and mine and explosive detection dogs.

Most of the tracker

is used for a variety of purposes: normal patrolling, establishing contact with the local population and generally the same functions as a normal infantry patrol.

Most of the horses are Anglo-Arabs with quarter-horse bred into them at the army horse farm at De Aar.

The man and horse are completely self-sufficient while in the bush, carrying all their requirements

221

STAR

15/6/79

has been designed and approved but has not yet been issued.

TESTS

It is not easy to qualify for this badge of distinction. First the volunteer has to pass stringent psychological tests and then a harrowing physical fitness test.

He is then sent to SWA



Four members of the South West Africa Specialist Unit in full battle gear with their 350 cc motorcycles. The use of motorcycles in the kind of war being fought in SWA/Namibia is unique in the world.

(221)

STAR

15/8/79



A section of motorcyclists from South West Africa Spec dismount in the Ovambo bush during a simulated ambush.

15/10/79 ADM

Envoy's hopes for settlement in SWA

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Sir David Scott, British Ambassador to South Africa for the past three years, held informal talks this week with representatives of political parties in South West Africa during a farewell visit to the territory before going into retirement.

Sir David, who returns to Britain next week after being closely involved with the Western initiative to bring about a settlement in SWA, said: "I hope that with all the efforts of the Western Five, we will be able to reach a solution here before too long."

He did not think the Conservative Party government in Britain would result in a dramatic change of policy towards the SWA problem.

"But the new government is in the position that it has not been tied down with these negotiations over the last two years, and this might help," he said.

He felt there was substantial change taking place within the territory.

"There seems to be quite a shifting of the balance of power and political parties are reassessing their relationships with other parties," he said.

He was not surprised that there was a polarisation among whites in the territory and said it had seemed inevitable that there would be clashes.

"But there also seems to be wide agreement between whites and blacks and it is these positive things that we want to build on."

Sir David said he had held talks with representatives of political parties and church groups with the full knowledge of his government but had not been acting on behalf of the Western Five.

"But I will report to the Five on what I have seen and heard," he said. — Sapa.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Benjamin Pogrand, John Ryan, Trevor Bisseker and Hamish Fraser, newsbills by Lin Mingo, headlines and sub editing by Mike Stant, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg.

SADF wipes out 11 SWA terrorists

WINDHOEK — In the past three days, security forces have killed 11 terrorists in the operational area and white farming areas of northern South West Africa, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding the SA Defence Force's SWA Command, said yesterday.

In spite of this, there had been a low tempo of terrorist incidents in the operational area this month and this trend continued, he said at a Windhoek Press conference.

Early on Wednesday a terrorist was shot dead in the farming area near Otavi. Gen Geldenhuys said it was not possible at this stage to say if the terrorist had been involved in murder incidents in that area.

He announced that 30 young Ovambo men and women had been abducted at gunpoint from a place in north western Ovambo near the Angolan border on Wednesday. Terrorists had been selective and taken only young men and women.

That terrorists were once again abducting young people

indicated they were unsuccessful in their recruiting drive in Ovambo. There was no longer a steady flow of volunteers across the Angolan border to join the terrorist units in southern Angola, he said.

Gen Geldenhuys thought the infiltration of terrorists into SWA during February and March had been politically inspired. Terrorists were anxious to create the impression they were operating from bases within SWA.

This had inspired them to greater activity and it was possible this political motivation had now petered out.

According to information, there had been no terrorist infiltration into Kaokaland in north western SWA nor in Kavango, although some terrorists had infiltrated close to the Kavango-Ovambo border.

Gen Geldenhuys said the SADF had recently made history when the first black commando members were used operationally. They were members of the Rietfontein Block Commando. — Sapa.

1. The revised report eliminates the effect of increased production costs as they are not controllable by the branch manager. Other comments:

2. Increased contribution from increased prices.

3. The increased price of widgets may have a stimulative demand.

4. It seems as though there has been a success in an adverse mix variance.

5. Increased selling effort is reflected in travel and entertainment, and the expense.

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected



A black in the house next door?

Financial Mail June 15 1979

cau anc Dut of Ind are 'cc de: mo: wh wh Af Wh.

'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate developed and the developing experiences. Table II which provides a more detailed analysis contributing to the overall mortality of the form of cause specific mortality rates for cardiovascular diseases are consistent with a small proportion of the overall mortality of cardiovascular diseases. This indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases are similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since. Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in Table II are of a certain amount of information. However, better classification which have taken place since we examine the temporal changes of mortality in these categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

SWA/NAMIBIA

221 For 15/6/79

Bitter broedertwis

Holy war has broken out in SWA/Namibia. Dirk Mudge of the DTA now has four bodyguards and by all accounts he needs them. Dominee A G du Toit of the Windhoek NGK mother church in a sermon this week referred to blacks and coloured people in terms so insulting the FM prefers not to repeat them.

In a demonstration which harked back to events in Germany around 1936, white opponents of the DTA carried placards denouncing desegregation moves in the National Assembly as a heinous plot by "Jews and Zionists".

Some of the same whites who two years ago accepted the repeal of the Immorality Act and the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act are staging a physical and political act of resistance against a bill in the National Assembly that will abolish residential and public amenity apartheid.

Yet the bill still leaves untouched numerous pockets of apartheid. Through an oversight (which Mudge says he will rectify in the committee stage) business premises are not mentioned. Also omitted are sports and social clubs, municipal libraries and halls on the platteland, and schools (although a senior DTA man says he has a schools bill in the pipeline).

Mudge says political and violent protest will not deflect him. HNP and NP delegates in the National Assembly say they

will fight the bill step by step — which could hold up its enactment another week or so. About 30 days after that, it should become law. It carries maximum penalties of three months' imprisonment or a fine of R300.

Political observers in Windhoek expect the NP and HNP to walk out of the Assembly, placing them, ironically enough, in the same camp as Swapo, the UN and the West, who say the Assembly is without constitutional meaning.

Meanwhile, the Windhoek town council has already petitioned the National Assembly not to abolish "protective title deeds" which prevent blacks from living among whites. But having already rejected a similar petition from opposition groups in the National Assembly, the chairman, Johannes Skryver, will probably do the same to the council's plea.

As distasteful as the white internecine strife in Namibia may be, the SA government is unlikely to intervene. Regardless of the fact that probably the majority of Namibian whites, mostly kith and kin of SA Nats, are bitterly opposed to the measures and could go to extreme lengths to foil its implementation, for SA to try to get the bill modified would destroy any hopes the DTA might have of winning over Swapo supporters.

The DTA's move in the National Assembly is expected to have interesting spin-offs. There is once again a strong possibility that the NNF may be attracted to join the Assembly. It is understood that if Swapo still does not want to join, the ruling DTA will offer NNF the 15 additional seats by which the Assembly is empowered to enlarge itself.

If this happens, it is almost certain that the NNF will sponsor further measures designed to wipe out financial and economic apartheid — like opening up the Land Bank to black farmers.

... ..

DAVID BOURNE AND BRUCE DICK

2 MORTALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA 1929 - 1974

PART I 1929-1970

It has become increasingly apparent during recent years that advances in medical knowledge and expertise do not necessarily result in concomitant improvements in the health status of the population. The lack of an ability to implement this knowledge in practical applications of these advances in medical care is the major reason. The provision of medical care requires a methodology which provides the methodology to define precise methods of intercepting and controlling the disease process which will permit the most effective utilization of resources to incorporate methods of surveillance and control programmes in order to provide an assessment of operational and to ensure that the services are sensitive to the health needs of the community.

If the provision of health services is to be effective, it is necessary to determine parameters by which the health of the community can be measured. Whilst this is a complex task, specific medical problems which have ready qualitative indices, when an overall assessment of health measurement becomes problematic.

The medical profession has, on the whole, been rather inattentive to health. Consequently, data being made to measure the positive aspects of health to be applicable for routine use at a national level are few. Little alternative but to make use of the available aspects of the community. Most of the information about the mortality experience collected in most countries, the reliability of which is considerable variation depending on the resources available for the collection of problems associated with reliability (S)

... give rise to concomitant

Karakul Board GM Tokkels van Wijk attributes higher earnings to slim-look fashions, and he reckons demand for swakara (karakul) should continue at present high levels for some time

The major market for pelts is still West Germany, which imported a total of 3,5m skins in 1978. Japan is a new and growing source of revenue. Major competition is from Russia and Afghanistan, but south-

SWA/Namibia's political situation may be causing concern, but the territory's karakul clip is bringing some smiles. This year's export earnings are estimated at R75m, compared with R59m last year. Prices at the last London auction in July moved sharply up to R17,15 a pelt from R12,24 12 months ago. Two further auctions will be held this year. The clip produced 4,66m pelts, also slightly higher than last year.

to rise fractionally to 4,63m kg in the marketing season which begins in September. Prices last season averaged around 68,5 c/kg, and receipts totalled about R3,14m. With world demand for wool static, farmers' income is not expected to move sharply over the next 12 months. Worldwide demand for all types of wool is likely to drop by around 1% in 1979-80, but production could drop by up to 4%. Prices are therefore expected to remain firm.

Despite the problems of using mortality data as a means of assessing a community's health status, it is a measurement which has stood the test of time and, to date, is usually the only method of evaluating the health of populations, albeit indirectly, since it is frequently the only data which is available. The standard analyses of routinely collected mortality data undoubtedly provide an important indication of the unhealthy problems in the community and, if their limitations are appreciated, they provide an invaluable input into the overall health profile of the community. Identifying the predominant problems and identifying major

an instructive to examine the past in order to place the perspective, this study was undertaken as a preliminary investigation. A more detailed analysis of the current mortality experiences of communities in South Africa.

Essentially an attempt to identify and collate published data on the past mortality experiences of the various communities. Extensive discussion about the data has been avoided as the Tables and Figures will speak for themselves, and stimulate thought, comment and, where necessary, action.

KARAKUL CLIP

Shearing profits

3W&L

221

PM 31/8/74



Karakul on display . . . slim looks, fat profits

ern African producers remain the major exporters

Karakul wool is benefiting from the oil crisis. As synthetic fibres become more expensive and heating costs rise, karakul is expected to become popular for soft furnishings

SWA/Namibia's wool output is expected

summary, investment appraisal, simple cash flow and tax report

The investment appraisal report indicates the lessor's yields, his profit discounted at a set discount rate, rentals payable and timing of payments. A unique feature, says Lawrence, is the ability to summarise detailed cash flow and identify "every single cash flow element during the lease".

Hillsam will handle deals over R200 000, and fees will be calculated according to individual projects. Should the package be accepted by the customer, the cost of implementing the package will be set off against the fee.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Wider limits

The State President is to be asked to proclaim a 200-mile exclusive economic zone in SWA/Namibia, and it is reliably understood that the Pretoria government is ready to accede to Windhoek's request.

Because of the territory's indeterminate international status, neither the National Assembly nor the Administrator-General is constitutionally competent to make laws that will alter the status of the country — in this case by extending territorial sovereignty.

But in terms of a 1977 amendment to the SWA Constitution Act, the State President may extend to SWA the powers taken under Proclamation 180/1977, the instrument SA used to proclaim a 200-mile regime, from the Orange River mouth in the West to Ponto D'Oro in the East.

Although the SWA inshore fishery has

been under severe pressure for a number of years and the principal canning species, the pilchard, has at times been close to commercial extinction, Pretoria resisted calls to set up a 200-mile exclusive zone in SWA at that time because it feared that such a move would have been considered provocative and prejudicial to Western initiatives to achieve a negotiated settlement.

Conditions have changed appreciably since 1977, on both the fishing grounds and on the diplomatic front. The two questions are not unrelated, except that the danger has since receded that a unilateral declaration of wider territorial integrity would be seen by the international community as a prelude to a political UDI.

There is ample evidence to support the view that the maximum sustainable yield of the pelagic fishery has declined from about 1,5Mt a year to barely 300 000 t. SA must accept responsibility for the deterioration of the fishery. As the licensing authority since 1969, it has failed to respond to danger signals by leaving untrimmed the total allowable catch of nearly 1Mt when the resource clearly could not support such a level.

But, now that the authorities have introduced stringent conservation measures to save the resource (by curtailing the activities of the shore-based industry), it is clear that the rescue operation will not succeed unless controls are extended to all trawler operators at all levels.

In Windhoek and Pretoria it is argued, probably correctly, that political grounds for international protest against a 200-mile regime are slender. In fact, the proclamation could be presented as an act of responsible stewardship by Pretoria, in defence of one of Namibia's main pillars of prosperity. As such, it could therefore hardly be construed as a provocative political act.

At present, SWA sovereignty extends only 12 miles — six miles territorial, plus six miles fishing. Although this would normally be sufficient to protect the interests of the shore-based pelagic fishery, efforts by the authorities to restore the fortunes of the industry by strict conservation measures are being hampered by the intrusion of foreign distant water trawler operators, who are known at times to have taken pilchard in addition to their normal white fish activities.

Although most of the nations active in SWA waters are signatories to the International Convention for the South-East Atlantic Fishery (Icseaf) and adhere strictly to the rules, lack of overall control does result in sporadic incursions by outsiders.

Official sources in Windhoek say that a 200-mile regime would not prejudice the Icseaf convention by subjecting foreign operators to a system of licensing.



Trawling . . . moving much further offshore, please

SWABC

denies

political

bias

iii. Whether or composition of the employment industry, to

iv. The balance within a multi-

v. Economic and undertaking

vi. The viability of registration

vii. Any other factors within the international inter-

The Commission

which was also proposed

in the United Kingdom

of employers' organisations

Industrial Registrar

system, organisations

registration has been

representative staff

activities, while

responsible behaviour

representative position

Registrar would find

upon certain requirements

opinion that exists

be equally subject to

management and control

should be left intact

introduced.

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The newly-proclaimed South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation, SWABC, yesterday strongly denied staff appointments were influenced by political party affiliations

Reacting to a Windhoek newspaper report, the chairman of the SWABC, Mr Piet Venter, said it was not true that preference was given to staff members with an allegiance to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

"Our broadcasting corporation is not responsible to a particular party or government. We are responsible to everyone," Mr Venter said

A weekly newspaper reported at the weekend that there was bitter dissension within the SWABC and that a number of staff members had decided to hand in their resignations

The report said the trouble had arisen because the staff believed preference was being given to people who were loyal supporters of the DTA. The report cited an example of a senior reporter who it claimed had been overlooked for a top post in the SWABC in preference to another staff member with lower qualifications

The newspaper named four SWABC editorial members who had decided to leave their jobs. One of the men, Mr Sarel de Deer, said yesterday he was not prepared to comment

However, Mr Venter said yesterday there had only been one resignation

He said all SABC staff in South West Africa had been seconded to the SWABC when it was proclaimed recently by the Administrator-General, and that the majority of the staff had been offered jobs with the new corporation

They would have to decide by Friday if they wanted to join the SWABC, Mr Venter said. And if they did not they would be gradually sent back to the SABC in South Africa when new staff was recruited

"We have received a few replies to our offers and all have accepted," he said

is a bona fide union which is relevant to the legitimate needs of the employees in the undertaking, concerned.

the various population groups

conditions prevailing within the occupation.

otherwise, of the organisation seeking

to maintain peace and harmony

trade or occupation, and the

that the Industrial Relations Act

provision similar to that applying

provisional and final registration

unions, for which purpose the

separate registers. Under such a

be permitted only if provisional

should then confer a measure of

protect it in its organising

that certain obligations in regard to

confer limited negotiating and

final registration by the Industrial

described, limited time conditional

The Commission was of the

and employee organisations should

be concerned at ensuring their effective

registration of existing organisations

should be left intact when the proposed new system of registration is

introduced.

/ Closed...

Oom's Triangle of Terror

By DAVID FORRET
WINDHOEK — Oom Kerneels Lusse is a contented old-timer whose main joy in life is to sleep in the cool evening air on the stoep of his tiny homestead in the Otavi Valley.

"I sleep here every night and have never been disturbed," he said as his blue eyes, watery and sunken, looked down the slope of the mountain to the valley where the army trucks were moving.

Oom Kerneels, 71, and his wife Danie, 64, have been settled on their smallholding for nine years and, as the old man put it, "We have never had occasion to complain about our privacy being interrupted."

He is a peaceful man. The only firearm in his name was an antiquated shotgun — and he gave that to a friend to shoot jackals. He said he had no fears because he had lived his life.

"The notion of terrorism has never entered my mind," he said thoughtfully.

But the reality of the bush war has finally hit white South Westers with a viciousness that has almost no equal in the 13-year armed struggle, waged by Swapo.

Oom Kerneels lives in the district now becoming known as the Triangle of Terror, the thickly-bushed white farming areas bounded by Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otavi.

Whites have been face to face with terrorism since Swapo insurgents opened a new front and infiltrated the huge cattle farms south of the "operational area" — the tribal lands of Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi.

Security forces are still engaged in a massive hunt for groups of terrorists — initially thought to number about 100 — since the murder of Mr Karl Buchholz on his farm near Otavi about two months ago. Seven more civilian deaths, including an elderly white woman and her two grandchildren, followed.

Administrator-General Justice Marthinus Steyn

Oom Kerneels and his wife Danie on the stoep where he likes to sleep

PICTURES STEFAN SONDERLING

has extended the operational zone by declaring white areas as far south as Windhoek "security districts" in which police and soldiers have wide-ranging powers to cope with "the total terror onslaught".

Special liaison committees between farmers and military authorities have been set up to keep each other informed of any security threat, but it is not the first time that the farmers and their

A gathering of Otavi farmers and their wives now means sporting pistols and rifles

Triangle of Terror after the rainy seasons. The mysterious man's nickname was coined by farmers who described his huge footprints in almost the same terms as the awesome Abornabie Snowman.

A few farmers have invested in security radio systems. More have built fences and erected floodlights around their homesteads. Others have taken less elaborate precautions and almost all carry guns.

There were enough of them on show to start a small war when Otavi farmers recently gathered for a public auction on the farm of Mr P. Smit.

Almost all the local farmers were there armed to the teeth and riding shotgun from one cattle-post to the next to activate the auctioneer's lilted voice — except the man most interested in buying the Smit property, next-door-neighbour Mr Buchholz.

He had been gunned down by terrorists at one of his cattle posts a few days earlier. Mr Buchholz had shown interest in extending his farm as soon as he heard the Smit's wanted to sell up and settle in South Africa.

"It's not that we're afraid and going on a chicken-run," explained Mrs Katrina Smit, "but we see no future with the present political chaos in the territory."

She spoke bitterly of politicians' promises that everything would come right after the December election — the territory's full poll.

"Things are worse than ever before," she said. Many other farmers share her views, but most refused to be quoted and evaded questions suspiciously.

One man, who refused to be photographed, explained: "I don't want my picture in the hands of the terrorists. I could be next on their list."

That's the fear of terrorism and life in the Triangle of Death.

Determination is etched on this Otavi farmer's face as he strides into the future



Non-race bill: DTA to press ahead

221
CT 18/6/79

From DAVID FORRET

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is to press ahead with its contentious anti-apartheid bill following this weekend's talks between the DTA delegation and the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Dr Ben Africa, vice-president of the DTA, said last night that there was no question of the DTA watering down the proposed legislation, which will make racial discrimination a criminal offence in SWA/Namibia.

He would not comment on the DTA delegation's discussions with Mr Botha, but added that the DTA would be going ahead with the bill in its present form.

The debate on the bill will be resumed in the Legislative Assembly today.

The bill will place the South Africa Government in a dilemma and there was speculation that the Prime Minister would try to persuade the DTA to make concessions in the light of strong white resistance to social reform in the territory.

Feared

It is feared that if the bill is passed by the National Assembly and approved by the Af-

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vice M T Steyn a white backlash seems inevitable

If on the other hand, the new rulers of SWA, Namibia are blocked or forced to water down the legislation, the assembly's credibility would be harmed and dissension could surface among black and brown DTA members.

The stand taken against the bill by the NG Kerk and the National Party leader, Mr A H du Plessis — former South African cabinet minister who still has strong connections in the National Party — could place the government in an extremely embarrassing position.

The Abolishment of Racial Discrimination (Residential Areas and Public Amenities) Bill will become law only after it is passed by the DTA-ruled National Assembly and signed by Mr Justice Steyn as South Africa's representative.

Black leaders

Black DTA leaders, who are sensitive about the accusations that they are merely South African "stooges", have complained about the attitude of whites in rural districts, where racial discrimination is still the order.

During the past two years many hotels and restaurants have been opened to all races, but this has always been the prerogative of the owners.

In terms of the proposed legislation, people found guilty of enforcing petty apartheid in hotels restaurants cinemas and other public amenities will be liable to a fine of R300 or three months' jail.

DTA to postpone anti-race penalty

RDM
221
19/6/77

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The penalty clause in the proposed anti-apartheid legislation for South West Africa will be postponed for about three months after it becomes law, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

Announcing the concession at the National Assembly Mr Mudge said this did not mean that the R300 fine or three months jail provision for racist offenders would be scrapped. "A law without penalty measures is not a law," he said.

Mr Mudge said the postponement of the penalty clause would give hotel and restaurant owners time to prepare for the changes and voluntarily open their establishments.

The decision, which follows weekend talks between a DTA delegation and the South African Government, is unlikely to placate white Rightwingers, who are expected to urge the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, to block the social reform as South Africa's representative in the territory.

The National Party is to launch a large campaign to petition Mr Justice Steyn not to sanction the proposed law.

Mr Mudge, who will reply fully to the Opposition's objections today, said the policies of the HNP and Aktur would lead only to confrontation. "We can argue as much as we like, but the democratic process cannot be stopped. It can only be replaced by one thing — confrontation."

He said Aktur had accepted the "democratic process" of a one-man, one-vote election. Having done so, one would have to be a "political fool" to go into an election with a policy that was not supported by the people.

Mr Mudge said there was no doubt it was a "dangerous



MR DIRK MUDGE

... "democratic process cannot be stopped."

risk" to have an all-race election, particularly under United Nations supervision. Opponents of the Bill should state clearly what would happen to whites if the moderates lost an election.

Chief Kuaima Riruako, vice-chairman of the DTA, called for the implementation of equal pay for equal work, equal job opportunities and compulsory education for all races.

He said the whites in the DTA were moving with the changing times and "nothing will stop us" from adopting the anti-apartheid law.

Mr Sarel Becker, of the HNP, said the DTA was becoming more dangerous than Swapo. With the DTA's half-baked legislation being forced upon us, they are driving more whites out of this country and causing more economic disruption than Swapo could ever hope to achieve," he said.

Mine blast kills three in SWA

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Three people were killed yesterday when the truck in which they were travelling detonated a landmine in Ovambo, northern SWA/Namibia.

Ovambo's Minister of Justice, Mr Tara Imbili, said today the incident took place at about 5 pm on the main Ondangwa-Oshikango road, about 3 km from Ondangwa.

He said the driver and two passengers, who have not yet been identified, were killed.

The railway line between Tsumeb and Otavi in northern SWA/Namibia was sabotaged yesterday, the second time terrorists have struck at rail links in that area within three weeks.

Damage to the line, which was discovered in the morning by a railways engineer doing inspection rounds, was "minimal," according to the systems manager in SWA/Namibia, Mr D W Ackermann.

The sabotage incident came on the same day as Mr Dirk Mudge, the chair-

man of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, repeated a call for "definite and strong action against Swapo"

The backlash from the right
and the DTA try to move



QUOTE

We are confronted by a total
onslaught and faced with
annihilation
MUDGE

By GEOFF DALGLISH

A SCRAP of paper on the door of
Jan van den Bergh's Apollo res-
taurant in Windhoek, could cost
him R300 or three months' jail.

"Whites only", it warns in
English, Afrikaans and German
with another trilingual notice ham-
mering home the point: "Admis-
sion for our established clientele
only".

THE WHITE REBELS OF STILL DEFIANT...as the

122

6/6/79

begins as Mudge

the last social barriers



SOUTHWEST rest of Windhoek mixes it

**RIGHTEST
IN
SOUTH-WEST
REJECT
THE 'NEW**

QUOTE

I am a child of Cain, therefore I know that apartheid carries the germ of oppression —
KLOPPER

'SOCIETY'

By Chris van Gass

WHEN crippled Peet van der Merwe, with a large calibre handgun strapped to his waist, struggled to attention from his wheelchair and joined his fellow HNP supporters in the strains of Die Stem, his action seemed to typify the determination of the backlash among some whites in SWA/Namibia on segregation.

Peet was one of about 150 people — the largest attendance by half which the HNP has attracted for some time at Otjwarangho — who joined a protest meeting on Wednesday night against a Bill opening residential areas to all races and desegregating public amenities.

HNP leader Sarel Becker, told the Otjwarangho meeting: "Send telegrams, demonstrate, draw up petitions and let the South African Government know your feelings so that they will tell Steyn (the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn) and Mudge (Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, who proposed the Bill) that they are not prepared to enter the 'new society'."

Becker continued: "It is evil legislation. The South African Government knows that political change is coming in South Africa and that is why it is pressuring Mudge to push through the legislation."

"It is aimed at getting the whites out of SWA. There is a master plan and P. W. Botha and P. W. Botha want to get the white man out."

Mr Dirk Mudge replied: "It is sad that some people cannot get their priorities right."

'DON'T FORCE US - IF WE DON'T WANT TO MIX WITH BLACKS'



Multiracial disco fever . . . a white man dances with a Coloured woman

66/9/71
122

Peering suspiciously through a crack in the door that is kept locked, even at mealtimes, embittered Jan van den Bergh said: "It's like Russia now. This Government doesn't allow you to have an opinion."

Like so many white South West Africans is incensed by the contentious anti-apartheid Bill aimed at making racial discrimination a punishable crime.

Already the Abolishment of Racial Discrimination (urban residential areas and public amenities) Bill has caused ugly scenes and dire warnings that an explosive situation was being created.

White anger came to the boil outside the Turnhalle on Monday with more than 1000 placard carrying whites from throughout the territory calling for Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA which originated the Bill, to step outside — and for the Administrator General, Justice Marthinus Steyn, to quit SWA/Namibia.

"Come out you cowards!" "Where is Mudge?" And "Away with Steyn", the rightwing mob chanted.

A reporter who had given the unruly demonstration wide coverage found a note pinned to his door with a knife. The sinister message. "Sleep lightly".

The Bill, which had its second reading in the multiracial National Assembly this week, provides for the opening of white residential areas and the scrapping of racial discrimination in all hotels, restaurants, cinemas, rest camps, public recreation centres, nature reserves and holiday resorts.

If passed in its present form — and it almost certainly will — contravention will be a criminal offence with a fine of up to R300 or three months jail.

Pledging to fight vigorously to stop the latest move, the leader of the National Party, Mr A H du Plessis, told the Tribune: "We are going to oppose it in all stages."

Can it be stopped?

"I'm not going to speculate," he insisted.

What upsets him is that whites were not given the chance to air their views on the territory's latest hot potato

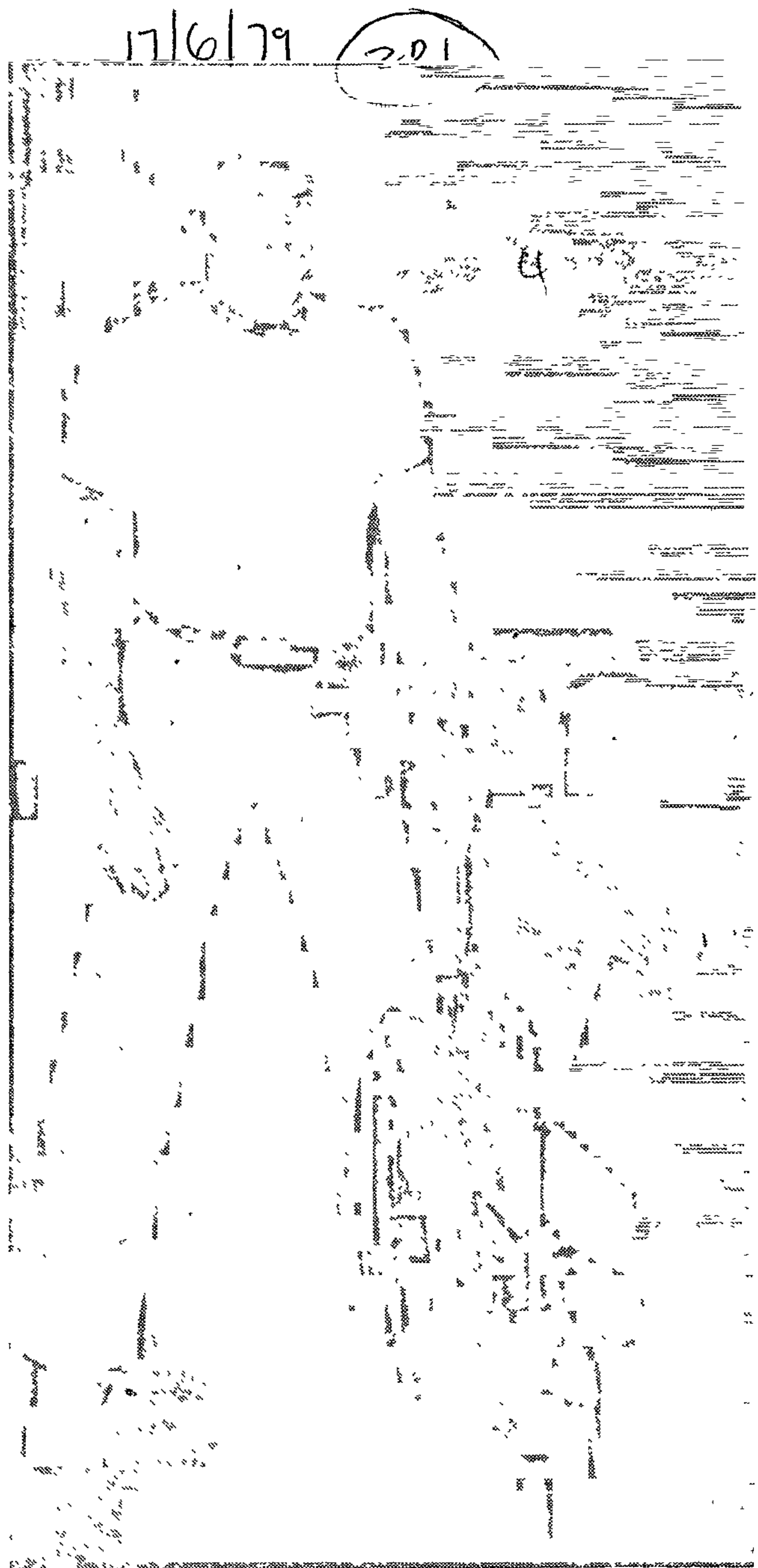
"This innocent piece of paper is the most explosive Bill that I have held in my hands for many years," he told the National Assembly

Although he insisted that he was not against abolishing discriminatory practices, legislation "should not place people in a position where they are compelled to accept a situation they cannot avoid".

Opening a swimming pool to all races would still allow you to boycott the facility, he said, but what could you do if a black moved in next door?

He suggested that certain residential areas or new townships could be set aside for those people who didn't mind racial mixing

HNP leader Sarel Becker was more outspoken "Mr Mudge has always said that development should be through evolution but this is a revolutionary move. He can no longer be regarded as a verligte. He is a leftist, extremist."



PEET van der Merve, gun strapped to his waist, at the HNP meeting at Otjiwarongo

On Wednesday night South African HNP leader Jaap Marais addressed more than 200 angry whites in Otjivarongo. "It was the biggest crowd we've ever had there," Mr Becker said.

He sees a worldwide trend towards the right which he believes will sweep South Africa in the wake of the HNP's revival in the Randfontein by-election.

Ultimately this could save South West Africa, but "I just hope it comes in time".

Asked if he anticipated more protests and possible violence, he said: "We do not encourage violence but the mood of the people is ugly.

"We have certain plans up our sleeve but we can't tell the Press," he added.

White outrage is fiercest in the platteland.

Hotelier Petrus Ebersohn is adamant that the Central Hotel in Gobabis will remain all-white.

"It's my bread and but-

ter. What happens to me if I lose the farmer clientele?

"My attitude remains the same and I'll defend it to the end. If they force me, we'll talk further in court."

Jurgen Bugder, lessee of Hotel Mariental, is just as adamant. His regulars aren't happy at the idea of mixing with blacks.

"Let's face it. Some people aren't going to be happy. I want to keep my private facilities away from my public facilities.

"Basically, what one should do, especially in the platteland, is have a public bar. You must remember that you are allowing a lot of unsophisticated people in and you want to maintain the standard of your hotel

"Admitting blacks isn't the problem," he insists. "The biggest problem is that we haven't got adequate facilities."

The solution, he believes, is to add a separate public bar away

from the main reception and accommodation area, but that poses a major cash headache at a time when the future is uncertain and hoteliers are reluctant to sink more money into their struggling businesses.

Tourism has nose-dived with the growing terror threat. The massive petrol price hike is expected to have far-reaching affects and now many South Africans are likely to think twice about a holiday that involves mixing with other races.

Relying heavily on winter visitors from the Cape and dozens of "biltong hunters", he now fears that many won't make the trip this year with the brutal murder of a 64-year-old grandmother and her two young grandchildren indelibly etched in the minds of many would-be tourists.

Several Windhoek hotels have long since dropped their "Whites Only" tag with white South Africans

courting the favours of the capital's many beautiful coloured girls.

At the Central Hotel Grossherzog I heard "kafir" brandished around freely in the public bar but there were no black ears to be offended.

Hotelier Nico Loubser feels that the hotels' traditional right of admission could be eroded if there is a penalty for not admitting blacks.

He doesn't oppose the scrapping of discriminatory practices but raised the question: "If I say I'm not going to serve someone because he is drunk, am I going to have to take him to the hospital for a blood test. It has to be arbitrary."

Asked why his hotel was an exclusive white preserve, he said: "It's a matter of usage that has made it that way. We were not graded an international hotel and it stayed that way."

At the nearby Hotel Kaiserkrone I was flanked

by white, black and coloured men with a group of coloured women sitting near by.

To a blinkered white South African Windhoek is surprisingly free and easy when it comes to contact between the races. But apartheid still a very real and hurtful thing, according to Andrew Klopper, the 58-year-old coloured leader and former headmaster, who split with Aktur, the National Party's election front, over the contentious Bill.

Declaring his support for the DTA's stand, he crossed the floor of the National Assembly and announced:

"I disassociate myself from the attitude of Aktur. I cannot be otherwise. I am a child of Cain. Therefore I know that apartheid carries the germ of oppression.

"I went to school as a non-white, I taught a non-white curriculum. I received a salary less than

the whites, because a white salary was too much for me.

"There have always been two doors in SWA, and I always ended up going through the non-white, inferior door.

"I have chosen the road of conciliation rather than confrontation," he added.

Later over lunch he described the agony of a father who had wished to see his children educated at the University of Cape Town, but had been turned away.

"The DTA stands for closed schools and open residential areas and here we don't coincide," he said. "You can't build a common loyalty when you build walls between children.

"What I fear is a backlash from white extremists. When there is action there will be reaction, and this we cannot afford. It is a very explosive situation.

"The whites say that they are the carriers of Western civilisation — the

custodians of the non-whites. We expect them to set an example that is worthy of being followed. They have the right to demonstrate, but they must do it in an orderly way," he said.

Whatever people say, South West will never be the same again. Nobody is going to curb the desire of the people to build a non-racial society.

Attractive housewife Helga Lohmann said: "I'm very optimistic and nobody is going to get me out. We're planning to buy a bigger place. What's the use of running away. We are no worse off than anywhere else. Overseas they live with terrorism all the time."

Although she has accepted the inevitability of change — and black neighbours — she isn't taking any chances "I'm learning to use a gun."

Hannes Smith, the flamboyant editor of the Windhoek Observer, slates the issue of open residen-

tial areas as inconsequential.

"I doubt if among Katatura township's 35 000 inhabitants there are 100 who could afford to move into the posh white residential areas."

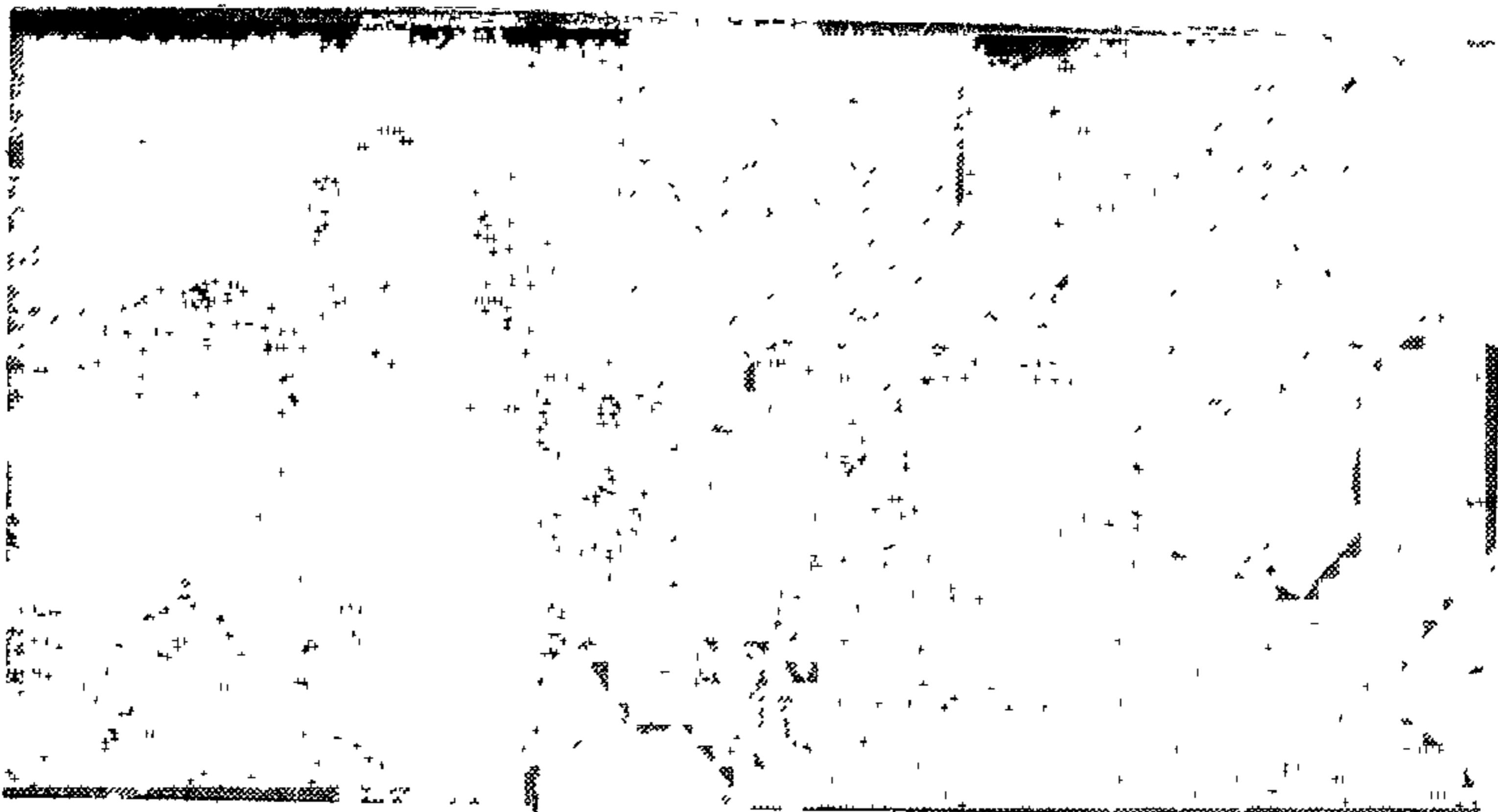
His priority would be a massive non-racial education scheme to uplift all.

Describing his shame as a white, and an Afrikaner, witnessing Monday's demonstration he wrote in yesterday's editorial.

"Looking at the jostling, shouting crowd, one was filled with a sense that bordered on humiliation. Those people represented not the riff-raff of life, not the jobless, the unskilled or those without roots. No, precisely the contrary. Here were the people who own much of SWA's wealth, contribute largely to its professional technical services . . . therefore it was a particularly painful sight."

17/6/79

221



A crowd of mixed revellers group together for a snapshot in a local Windhoek hotel and deliver a punch against apartheid

17/6/79

221

6

Sunday EXPRESS

(22)

DON'T STOP THEM NOW

IN THE history of Africa, this week's decision by the internal government of South West Africa/Namibia to outlaw race discrimination must rank as unique. Never before has an elitist minority holding the reins prepared to surrender its traditional, privileges in good time.

Which is not to say that the move has come a moment too soon. Those Whites who are distressed by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's action may have accepted it more readily had it been done gradually, but the effect of such delay on Black aspirations would have meant courting a repeat of the "too little too late" tragedy that has been played out so bloodily and often in Africa.

No, Mr Mudge and his fellow DTA leaders had no real choice but to move as they did, though it stands to their credit that they had the vision to perceive this and the courage to act. After their landslide election victory, the DTA was steadily losing Black support to Swapo through lack of impetus and decisive action was essential to regain the initiative.

Externally, too, the decision was necessary. Passing a law against race discrimination (and applying it forcefully) is perhaps the one way, short of implementing the UN settlement plan, that the internal government has of proving its bona fides to the world. It may not lead to recognition in the short term, but it must certainly help to counter calls for sanctions or other punitive measures.

SWA/Namibia has a lot more going for it than did many other African countries at its stage of political development. The DTA are taking steps to realise the promise that the territory holds. It would be nothing short of a tragedy if rightwing pressure, either inside the country or from South Africa, forces Mr Mudge and his followers to back down.

STRAWWE UIT S.W.A.

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221

Rapport 17/6/29
Van Ons Suidwes-Kantoor

WINDHOEK

DIE omstrede Wetsontwerp op die Afskaffing van Rassediskriminasie in Suidwes gaan dalk binne die volgende paar dae ingrypend gewysig word.

RAPPORT verneem dat die strafbepalinge (R300 boete of drie maande tronkstraf) vir etlike maande uitgestel gaan word. Ook word verneem dat stappe beoog word om wrywing in die oorgangstydperk tot die minimum te beperk.

Daar word aanvaar dat die maatreël wat nou voor die Nasionale Vergadering van Suidwes dien, nie voor Augustus afgehandel sal wees nie. Wysigings wat nou beoog word, sal waarskynlik meebring dat die wet nie voor op die vroegste in Maart, aanstaande jaar toegepas sal word nie.

Die ontwikkeling, word verneem, het niks te make met die skielike besoek vandeeweek deur 'n DTA-afvaardiging aan die Eerste Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, nie.

Dit blyk nou ook dat die emosie-belaaide betogings vandeeweek deur 'n groep blankes voor die Turnhallegebou in Windhoek niks anders was as oorreaksie deur mense wat nie behoorlik ingelig was nie.

Daar is eintlik geen sprake daarvan dat die blankes van Suidwes in 'n dwangbuis gedruk word nie. Al die moontlike gaan gedoen word om die oorskakeling na mededeelsaamheid so glad moontlik te laat verloop, verneem RAPPORT.

Two City policemen killed on border

CT. 19/4/79

221

By MALANE BOSMAN and SEAN O'CONNOR

A SEA POINT police sergeant and a Bellville constable were shot dead in a terrorist ambush in the operational area in SWA/Namibia at 10 am yesterday. They were Sergeant J P H "Pat" Pietersen and Constable P J Stemmet.

A young Storms River policeman Constable Kobus Tate was badly wounded in the same attack and late last night doctors were fighting for his life in the intensive care unit at the Grootfontein Military Hospital

The names of the three policemen were given to the Cape Times by Brigadier R P J Van Vuuren, Senior Staff Officer to the Commissioner of Police

Brigadier Jan Visser, head of police public relations in Pretoria, confirmed the ambush, the two deaths and the wounding. He said: "South Africa's police force is shocked"

• In two other unrelated incidents at the weekend, a South African army officer was killed in a skirmish and two farm workers were killed accidentally by security forces and four wounded

Defence Headquarters in Pretoria announced yesterday that a South African officer, 20-year-old Second-Lieutenant Samuel Walter Coetzee of Knysna, had been killed on Sunday in a skirmish with Swapo terrorists

He was the son of Mr and Mrs J P Coetzee of the farm Bezuidenhoutskraal in the Knysna district

Last night Mr Coetzee said his son had hoped to become a minister in the Baptist Church when he had completed his military training

"Samuel was a reborn Christian. He was quiet and unassuming and dreamed of the day when he could become a minister, but it was not to be"

Mr Coetzee said he felt it was an honour that his son had laid

CT.

19/6/79

221

Sergeant Pietersen

Constable Stemmet

down his life in defence of Christianity against the communist onslaught

"No South African father can ask more of his son," Mr Coetzee said

Lieutenant Coetzee will have a semi-military funeral

The Africa Bureau reports that, in another incident at the weekend, security forces accidentally killed two farmworkers and wounded four as the forces closed in on two Swapo guerillas hiding on a farm in northern South West Africa-Namibia

In a joint communique yesterday, the Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, General Jan Geldenhuys, and the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the territory, Colonel Adriaan Drotsche, said this was the first time such an incident had occurred

The names of the farmworkers have not yet been released. The wounded are all in a satisfactory condition in the Otjiwarongo Hospital

The incident occurred on Saturday night after security forces had received information that two insurgents were being sheltered and entertained by farmworkers on a farm between Otavi and Otjiwarongo — two towns in the heart of the territory's white farming area

As the security forces approached the area where the two insurgents had been reported, the farmworkers tried to get away and "ran right into the security forces", the communique said

South West Africa Command also disclosed that one terrorist had been killed by security forces south of Tsumeb on Friday afternoon

And in the operational area, four insurgents have been killed in the past four days in clashes with the security forces

Sergeant was 'a landmark'

19/6/79

By LIZ MCGREGOR and MALANE BOSMAN

The Cape Times spoke last night to shocked colleagues of the dead and injured policemen who were serving the last few days of a three-month call-up when they were ambushed in the thick bush of the border area

● Sergeant John Patrick Hamilton Pietersen, 'Sergeant Pat', as he was known to his colleagues and the hundreds he had contact with during his 30 years in the police force, was stationed at Sea Point

Policemen at the station, barely in control of their emotions, said their Sergeant Pat was "a landmark, something like our lighthouse here". They called him a "good old soul" and "a pillar of strength"

Sergeant Pat's wife, Bettie, was under heavy sedation, at her Gardens home last night. He often wrote to her from the operational area, always telling her to "wait for me"

Mrs Pietersen was expecting her husband to return home in two days' time. He had been away for three months. The couple had no children — only two little dogs

Sergeant Pietersen received a medal for bravery from the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, when the new Sea Point police station was opened on January 26, 1976

In November, 1974, he risked his life and jumped into the sea at Green Point in an attempt to save the lives of two people whose dinghy had capsized

Colonel D J J Otto, station commander at Sea Point, said "His death came as a great shock to us. Sergeant Pat was a perfectionist, such a good worker — it's a tragedy"

● For the second time in less than a month, Mrs Anna Stemmet of Jonkershoek Road, Stellenbosch, is mourning the death of one of her family. Yesterday her 20-year-old son, Pieter, a constable, was killed in the operational area

The last time she saw him was when he flew down for the funeral of her husband, who died of a heart attack less than a month ago. Then Pieter had been on the border for two months

Her eyes red and swollen from hours of crying, Mrs Stemmet described last night how happy Pieter had been during this three years in the police force. He was stationed at Bellville and lived in the bachelor quarters in Parow

She smiled faintly as she told how proud he was when he was sent to the operational area three months ago to help defend his country

"In every letter he wrote he said how happy he was"

Pieter matriculated from the Paul Roos Gymnasium in

A From page 1

Stellenbosch in 1976. He loved sport, especially rugby and diving, and spent many school holidays at youth camps

"But he was a quiet, thoughtful boy. He didn't talk very much," said Mrs Stemmet

She has four other children. Her oldest son Wilhelm is going to join the police force next month. Gerard, 19, is in the army at Potchefstroom. Anton, 18, and Anita, 16, are at school in Stellenbosch

Colonel J J Nel, District Commandant at Bellville, described Pieter as a "good policeman, a young man whose whole life lay ahead of him"

He said the constable's colleagues were deeply affected by his death

● The police at Storms River "are praying" for Constable Kobus Tate, their well-loved colleague who is fighting for his life in an intensive care unit

The 22-year-old policeman matriculated at Kareedouw and joined the police force three years ago. He was stationed at Storms River when he went to the border in April. "We are praying for him," Warrant Officer Gert Swanepoel, station commander at Storms River, said last night. "He is one of the best — a young man but a diligent policeman"

To page 2 A

must be given verbal space. The interviewer will get nothing of value from African applicants unless he is patient and knows how to listen. Also management finds that Africans have certain preconceived ideas of the work situation. One of those is that will not be good, they will not be able to and that they will not be able to do a good deal of misunderstanding and faulty communication and this gives rise to insecurity. Therefore if an African communication it is no wonder that he is not satisfied with the job. African may have good ideas about those ideas of English developed words for African law too complete mathematics are acquired African ret the worker many cannot knowledge

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I punched Lewin until he fell — witness

221

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19/6/79.

WINDHOEK — A former detainee at the military detention barracks at Grootfontein in northern SWA/Namibia told the Windhoek Regional Court today he had become angry with a fellow-detainee, Signalmán Arnold Lewin, and had punched him "until he fell down" during a working session in the barracks.

Rifleman Stephen Booysen was giving evidence at the trial of seven South African Defence Force members facing a charge of culpable homicide after the death of Signalmán Arnold Charles Lewin (18) on November 19 last year.

Medical evidence has been that Signalmán Lewin, of Kimberley, died of heat exhaustion.

Mr Booysen said today he was one of the group of detainees at the barracks doing physical exercises on November 18. After this, the group moved to the garden area where Signalmán Lewin "kept on falling."

"I told him to come right and gave him some water. I got cross with him and hit him on the chest with a flat fish," he said.

MALINGERING

Mr Booysen said Rifleman Josef Nieuwoudt, one of the accused, then told him to leave Lewin alone. Members of the group thought Signalmán Lewin was malingering at that stage, said Mr Booysen.

The witness also said Signalmán Lewin was manhandled by fellow-detainees during the exercises and at the garden.

The court was told in previous evidence that it was Signalmán Lewin's first day of exercise at the barracks. Mr Booysen said today it took about a week to become accustomed to the exercise programme there.

Pieter Frederick Gröbler (19) and Rifleman Izak Gerhaidus Morkel (18) — The Star's Africa News Service and Sapa.

Mr W A du Plessis and an assessor, Professor J A Olivier, professor of Forensic Medicine at the University of the Orange Free State, were on the bench. Mr Gerhard Visser appeared for the State and all the accused were represented.

(Proceeding)

All seven SA Defence Force members pleaded not guilty to the charge.

They are Lieutenant Jacobus Johannes Esterhuizen (26), Lance Corporal Adriaan Hendrik du Preez (no age given), Rifleman Josef Markus Nieuwoudt (20), Rifleman Gordon Bransby Dwyer (20), Rifleman Thomas Shane Stander (20), Rifleman

Pik and UK in new peace talks on SWA

221
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19/6/79

LONDON. — A new attempt to move SWA towards an internationally acceptable settlement will be made when South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, opens talks with the British government here on Wednesday.

The British Foreign Office said yesterday that the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, would represent the five Western governments involved in the SWA situation — the first contact at ministerial level between South Africa and Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

"The meeting will be a continuation of the discussions which have been taking place on the UN plan for Namibia," a spokesman said "We will be speaking on behalf of the Western Five"

Government sources said Lord Carrington had new ideas and approaches which would be explained to Mr Botha.

The Western Five — Britain, the United States, West Germany, France and Canada — have been concerned that the plan to hold UN-supervised elections in the territory might collapse unless problems delaying implementation can soon be overcome

Last month one of the Foreign Office's Africa specialists, Mr Richard Luce, visited Lusaka, Cape Town and Windhoek to assess the situation for the new British government His report has been handed to Lord Carrington and passed on to the other four Western powers

Mr Botha's last direct contact with the Western five was in New York in March A Swapo delegation also attended the proximity talks, which were an American-sponsored attempt to clear the way for fresh elections under UN supervision

Two main problems were thrown up at the talks — whether Swapo forces should

be monitored in neighbouring black-ruled states during a ceasefire, and whether Swapo terrorists inside the territory should be gathered at designated camps

South Africa wanted UN forces to monitor the external camps, which was not accepted In turn, South Africa did not accept the establishment of bases inside the territory where Swapo forces would stay during the ceasefire. Mr Botha argued that they should all return to their bases in Angola and Zambia.

The process has been stalled since those talks. The subsequent establishment of an internal administration in SWA and a crackdown on Swapo's representation inside the territory are considered by the Western governments as retrograde developments and there are fears that Swapo might pull out of the exercise unless something is done soon to get it moving — Sapa

DB death: facts omitted says former soldier

Star 20/6/75 (22)

WINDHOEK — A former military detainee had omitted certain facts from an affidavit, made to a board of inquiry investigating the death of a fellow prisoner, because he had been told to keep it brief, the Regional Court heard here today.

Giving evidence before Mr W A du Plessis and an assessor was Mr Jacobus Coetzer, who had been in the military detention bar-

racks at Grootfontein, SWA/Namibia, with Signalman Arnold Lewin (18), died after he had been in detention barracks at Grootfontein on Nov 18.

Seven soldiers have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide arising from the death of Signalman Lewin. They are Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen (26),

Lance-Corporal Adriaan du Preez (19), Private Josef Nieuwoudt (20), Private Gordon Dwyer (20), Private Thomas Stander (20), Private Pieter Grobler (19) and Rifleman Izak Morkele.

Mr Coetzer said he had pointed out that signalman Lewin had heat exhaustion to two of the accused — Private Nieuwoudt, who was in charge of the detainees at the

time, and to Private Stander, a fellow detainee, only to be told that Signalman Lewin was not sick but merely "gyping" (malingering).

He had also warned them at the time that heat exhaustion was dangerous. It could be fatal, he had said.

Mr Coetzer said he worked underground in a mine where cases of heat exhaustion were encoun-

tered almost daily, so he was in a position to recognise symptoms of the illness.

Mr Coetzer said he had not remonstrated with Private Nieuwoudt and Private Stander when they had refused to accept his diagnosis.

"I was only a detainee at the time," he told the magistrate. The hearing continues. — Sapa.

Court hears of heat exhaustion, beatings in DB

CT. 20/6/79

221

WINDHOEK. — A former detainee at the military detention barracks at Grootfontein, northern SWA/Namibia, described in the Regional Court here yesterday how he became angry with a fellow-detainee, Signalman Arnold Lewin, and had punched him "until he fell down" during a working session in the barracks last year.

Signalman Lewin, 18, died after having been in DB at Grootfontein on November 18 last year

Seven soldiers have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide arising from the death of Signalman Lewin

They are Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, 26, Lance Corporal Adriaan du Preez, 19, Private Josef Niewoudt, 20, Private Gordon Dwyer, 20, Private Thomas Stander, 20, Private Pieter Grobler, 19, and Rifleman Izak Morkel, all of the South African Defence Force

Mr Stephen Booyesen, who yesterday told the court he had been in detention at the same time as Signalman Lewin, described how he and Signalman Lewin, along with other detainees, had to do a series of strenuous exercises on the parade ground at the

Grootfontein detention barracks on November 18 last year

Mr Booyesen said he had witnessed incidents in which Signalman Lewin had been manhandled while doing exercises

He said the group had been put to work in a vegetable garden after they had completed exercises Signalman Lewin had not been able to cope

"The deceased initially just stood around He didn't know what to do," Mr Booyesen said

Because of this, Private Stander, one of the accused, threw a clod at Signalman Lewin

"I then said to the deceased he had better get busy with something and that he had better work or else we will all have to go back to PT

"And Private Niewoudt, who was in charge of us, also told him to go to work," Mr Booyesen said

Signalman Lewin had stumbled and fallen into a hole and had asked him for water

"I did and told him to start working He tried, but he just kept on falling and I had to help him up a few times"

Signalman Lewin had fallen yet again, Mr Booyesen said

"I picked him up and then hit him until he fell down," he told the court

Mr Booyesen testified that Private Niewoudt had instructed him to leave Signalman Lewin alone after this

He had later seen Private Stander punching Signalman Lewin and Private Grobler attempting to force water down his throat "while holding his nose closed"

Mr Booyesen said "I don't remember much after this as he was just lying there under a tree and we had to go back to the barracks"

Cross-examined by Mr Johnstone, defence counsel for Private Stander, Private Grobler and Rifleman Morkel, Mr Booyesen admitted he had continued hitting Signalman Lewin, even while he was lying down

But he denied having ever hit Signalman Lewin in the face

"I only punched him in the chest," he said

Defence counsel for Privates Niewoudt and Dwyer, Mr Sam Maritz, said he had found certain parts of Mr Booyesen's evidence "upsetting" and it had contradicted evidence given by previous witnesses.

Mr Booyesen replied, as far as he was concerned, his version of what had happened was accurate and correct

Another witness, Mr Jacobus Coetzer, told the court he realised Signalman Lewin was suffering from heat exhaustion When he informed Private Niewoudt of his suspicion, he was told Signalman Lewin

Mr Coetzer said although he was on light duty at the time due to a foot injury, he had volunteered to work in the vegetable garden

He had gone to the garden on November 18 and had found Signalman Lewin attempting to chop wood, he said

"The deceased's muscles were so lump (verslap) that he could scarcely lift the axe above his head," Mr Coetzer said

He said his first impression had been that Signalman Lewin was suffering from heat exhaustion

He had worked underground in a mine where cases of heat exhaustion were encountered almost daily Signalman Lewin had displayed symptoms which, according to his knowledge, were associated with heat exhaustion

Malingering

Mr Coetzer said he had pointed this out to Private Niewoudt, "but his reaction was, only that the deceased was malingering"

He had also warned Private Niewoudt and Private Stander later that Signalman Lewin

Signalman Lewin, 18, died after having been in DB at Grootfontein on November 18 last year

Seven soldiers have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide arising from the death of Signalman Lewin

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"The deceased initially just stood around He didn't know what to do," Mr Booyesen said

Because of this, Private Stander, one of the accused, threw a clod at Signalman Lewin

"I then said to the deceased he had better get busy with something and that he had better work or else we will all have to go back to PT

"And Private Niewoudt, who was in charge of us, also told him to go to work," Mr Booyesen said

Signalman Lewin had stumbled and fallen into a hole and had asked him for water

"I did and told him to start working He tried, but he just kept on falling and I had to help him up a few times"

Signalman Lewin had fallen yet again, Mr Booyesen said

"I picked him up and then hit him until he fell down," he told the court

Mr Booyesen testified that Private Niewoudt had instructed him to leave Signalman Lewin alone after this

He had later seen Private Stander punching Signalman Lewin and Private Grobler attempting to force water down his throat "while holding his nose closed"

Mr Booyesen said "I don't remember much after this as he was just lying there under a tree and we had to go back to the barracks"

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might be suffering from heat exhaustion of which the results could be fatal But again the reply had been that Signalman Lewin was only malingering, Mr Coetzer said
The hearing continues today — Sapa
dealing wi
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Three cheers for a wise neighbour

ONLY the most short-sighted of southern Africa's verkramptes could fault Mr Dirk Mudge's reasoning and his bold stand on the elimination of discrimination in SWA/Namibia. He has summed up the position simply and succinctly: if racial discrimination is not outlawed in the territory, the forces of moderation will not win a one-man-one-vote election "and the consequences of losing such an election are chaos." Because he believes this, Mr Mudge has consistently refused to retreat in the face of tremendous pressure from some of the territory's leading white people. The only concession has been a sensible one — delaying the implementation of penalties for three months in order to give owners of public amenities an opportunity to make the necessary alterations.

What Mr Mudge and his supporters are saying in effect is. if

civilised standards are to survive in SWA/Namibia, race discrimination must go. This is diametrically opposed to the entire basis of the National Party's policy in South Africa (and until very recently in SWA/Namibia). Despite the positive change that has been made and will continue to be made here, the foundation of the policy is survival by way of separation, segregation, apartheid and blatant race discrimination. It is a policy that is as wrong for South Africa as it ever was for SWA/Namibia.

Hard political realities have brought Mr Mudge to acceptance of this position and at this late stage he is — fortunately — not wasting any time. Circumstances will also force South Africa to a similar acceptance of reality. Those who live in this country and those who wish it well hope that it will not be too late when it does come.

Security forces kill 31

22/6/79
RDM
221

BY DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Thirty-one insurgents have died this month in skirmishes with security forces, it was announced yesterday.

A black member of the security forces and his wife have been murdered by terrorists in the operational area

Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding SWA Command, said yesterday a special constable in the Owambo Homeguard Unit was shot outside his kraal before terrorists set fire to his home. His wife was burnt to death.

Yesterday, one guerrilla was killed in a contact with security forces in the oper-

ational area. This brings to 31 the number of insurgents killed this month

Gen Geldenhuys announced that one civilian was murdered and another seven Ovambos were abducted by a small group of armed terrorists during the week.

After the civilian was gunned down, security forces eventually caught up with the fleeing terrorists

"The security forces opened fire on the terrorists, who left various items of equipment behind in their hasty retreat to Angola"

He said another abduction took place about 12 days ago when about 30 young men and women were taken into Angola

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pleasant implications, for the supervisor communicates the most with
a supervisor is to be a "tough guy". This type of attitude has un-
thing is that management often thinks that a good characteristic of
lazy. These attitudes are extremely dangerous and the unfortunate
that Africans like rough treatment and that they are stupid and
the untrained supervisor brings with him dangerous stereotypes i.e.
men from a different cultural background and with a foreign language.
that he knows how to do this highly specialized work of handling
it is extremely necessary that the supervisor is trained in order
on the job and the final quality of the finished product. Therefore
as a result sets the pace for understanding the job, the standards
workers' job satisfaction, motivation, morale and happiness; and
the atmosphere on the factory floor. He thus determines the
top management may be, it is the white supervisor who determines
to the African workers. So, however high-minded and idealistic
man in the work situation as he represents the image of the company
accompanying attitudes. It is the white supervisor who is the key
he handles himself and the Africans under him together with his
employment. A lot of these problems derive indirectly from the way
who constantly encounters problems with the Africans under his
It is the supervisor who, nowadays is considered part of management

9. Supervisor and Traditional Attitudes regarding Africans.

Terrorist toll in SWA rises

WINDHOEK — The security forces had shot 31 terrorists in South West Africa this month, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys said here yesterday.

The terrorists had been shot in several contacts, the latest being yesterday in which one terrorist was killed.

General Geldenhuys said at a Press conference there had been a lower tempo of terrorist activity aimed at civilians, during the past weeks.

He mentioned a number of incidents which had occurred in the operational area in the past week.

A constable of the security forces was shot dead at his home. Terrorists afterwards burnt down his kraal and his wife was burnt to death.

An unidentified civilian was shot dead at his home by terrorists. Security forces later intercepted the terrorists.

When they opened fire the terrorists left several pieces of equipment behind as they fled into Angola.

In another incident seven civilians were abducted to Angola by a small band of terrorists. — (Sapa)

108 000	119 700	119 700
576 000	638 400	642 200
TOTAL		
62 400 (n)	3 800 (n)	

R19 000 (n)	R 8 000 (n)	R58 200 (n)
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MATERIAL A	MATERIAL B	TOTAL
36 800	478 400	75 800
3 000	39 000	3 000
33 800	439 400	72 800
500	437 450	67 300
33 650	437 450	773 950
33 800	439 400	774 400
500	5 500	5 500
33 800	439 400	829 400
32 000	416 000	64 000
32 000	416 000	736 000
TOTAL		
37 000 (n)	450 (n)	37 950 (n)

R23 400 (n)

Usage was 37 000 - 200 = 36 800 kgs
 (35 000 - 36 800) kgs x R13

5. Material B usage variance

CF. 22/6/79

Mudge calls for final decision 221

WINDHOEK — A final decision on the independence of SWA/Namibia would have to be made within the next two or three months, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said here last night.

Addressing a mass rally, Mr Mudge said he welcomed further negotiations between South Africa and the West on SWA/Namibian independence, but the DTA would never accept any deviation from the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

"South Africa can go on with negotiations with the West, but we will not accept any deviations from Resolution 435," he said.

"Time is of the essence. The people of this country do not want an interim government — they want independence."

"A final decision on this must be taken in two to three months from now."

He was still in favour of United Nations-supervised elections in the territory. It would be in the interest of the territory to gain international recognition after independence, he said.

Resolution 435 had been accepted because SWA/Namibian leaders wanted to be free from interference from the United Nations and some countries.

"We still stand by it and we realize what the inherent dangers in it are. We are also aware of the consequences of a (UN-supervised) one man, one vote election," he said.

"But we cannot commit suicide and we can, therefore, not accept any deviations from the original plan."

SWA/Namibians had accepted the resolution, taking it for granted that the territory would be completely demilitarized. Swapo bases could not be allowed in SWA/Namibia because that organization would never accept the outcome of a UN-supervised election.

It would use a ceasefire agreement to regroup and train more terrorists in Angola to infiltrate into SWA/Namibia, Mr Mudge said.

"I know Swapo will be defeated in an election, but then they will start the terrorist war all over again" — Sapa

Terrorists kill security force member and wife

(22)

CT 22/6/79

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — A member of the security forces and his wife have been murdered by terrorists in the operational area, the general officer commanding SWA Command, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, announced yesterday.

The man, a special constable in the Ovambo homeguard unit, was shot outside his kraal before the terrorists set fire to his home. His wife was burnt to death in the process.

A military spokesman said one guerilla was killed in a contact with security forces in the operational area yesterday. This brings to 31 the number of insurgents killed in various skirmishes this month.

General Geldenhuys announced that one civil-

ian was murdered and seven Ovambos abducted by a small group of armed terrorists during the week. He said another abduction took place about 12 days ago when about 50 young men and women were taken across the border into Angola.

After the civilian was gunned down outside his kraal, the security forces launched a follow-up operation and eventually caught up with the fleeing terrorists.

"The security forces opened fire on the terrorists, who left various items of equipment behind in their hasty retreat to Angola."

General Geldenhuys, added that the insurgents were generally operating at a lower intensity against Ovambo civilians in recent times.

MM 22/6/79
221

Debate on SWA race Bill

WINDHOEK — Business losses from the abolition of racial discrimination should not be compensated, the chairman of the majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in the National Assembly here yesterday.

Mr Eben van Zijl (Aktur) contended that White hotel owners and restaurateurs would suffer losses as a result of the anti-discrimination Bill.

Black businessmen had received Government aid which had never been granted to Whites, he said. Black businessmen in Katutura were still paying only R6 per month for liquor licences, whereas Windhoek businessmen had to pay "hundreds of rands" for licences.

Mr Sarel Becker (HNP) asked Mr Mudge whether he could recall the prohibition of liquor sales to non-Whites, specified to South Africa in the League of Nations mandate for South West Africa.

Mr. Mudge. "Yes, but nowadays we do sell liquor to non-Whites in South West Africa. You just don't want them to sit down in hotels to drink it."

The Assembly approved the third clause of the Bill after a division. — (Sapa)

Decision on SWA must come soon?

(Star) (221)

Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, warned last night that a final decision on the renewed international initiative over SWA/Namibia must be taken soon — because the territory's people want independence.

He told a meeting of his Republican Party that a decision was needed within "two or three months".

"The people of this country will not be satisfied with an interim government. They want independence — and this cannot be delayed indefinitely," he said.

The DTA, to which the Republican Party is affiliated, would not allow the renewed negotiations to interfere with the internal political process.

"We are not busy changing the constitutional status, but the time will come when this will have to be done," said Mr Mudge.

"I hope the Western powers come to their senses and go back to the original Waldheim plan."

He said his organisation would not prevent South Africa conducting further negotiations. "But we will not accept any deviation from the original Waldheim plan."

He also warned right-wing groups to "stop demonstrating against moderates".

Botha warns SWA of aid review

Sun. Times 24/6/79

(221)

By COLLEEN HENDRIKS

THE PRIME Minister, Mr P W Botha, has warned the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Aktur that the South African Government would have to reconsider its military and other aid to South West Africa/Namibia if the internal dispute between the two parties was not resolved.

The Prime Minister's warning came after last week's rowdy demonstration by 1 000 whites against proposed legislation which will make apartheid a crime in the territory.

The Government's stance was conveyed to Aktur and DTA leaders by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

Sources in the two rival parties said that they were required to accept, in writing, the Prime Minister's terms for continued aid to the territory.

Bury

These included specific assurances that the DTA and Aktur, the National Party's election front, would endeavour to bury the hatchet.

The party leaders were apparently given copies of the Prime Minister's letter to study.

The letter, reports Fleur de Villiers, was read to the Nationalist caucus in Cape Town some days ago.

The delicate nature of the communication between the South African Government and the two main parties in the SWA/Namibian National Assembly became evident in interviews with the leaders of Aktur and the DTA.

Aktur's ageing leader, Mr

PW gets tough over SWA rift

...nity to go to the polls next week has led to a further hardening of verkramppte attitudes.

Sources said that Aktur told the Prime Minister that forced integration was as frightening in SWA/Namibia, as it would be in South Africa.

The DTA's reply is believed to have made it clear that a policy which was acceptable to the majority of the population was needed to win a one man, one vote election — and the war against Swapo insurgents.

The DTA has consistently pointed out that blacks in SWA/Namibia would not vote for a party which discriminated against them.

stood to have defended its decision to take part in last week's demonstration.

Attempts to prevent whites from expressing their opinions on the constitutional process in SWA/Namibia "would have serious repercussions", the Prime Minister was told.

For some time now, verkrampptes have been campaigning for a white second-tier election.

The last time whites voted for a legislative body in the territory was in 1974.

The next election has been postponed indefinitely by the Administrator-General.

The fact that the Basters are being given the opportunity

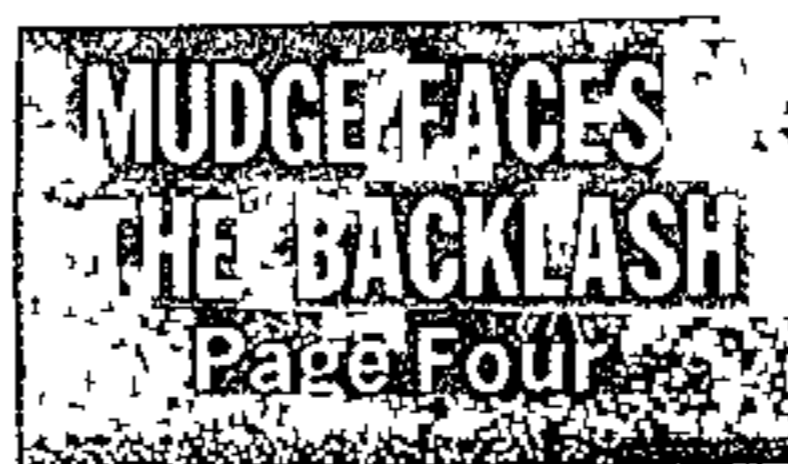
• From Page 1

heved to have stressed the importance of good will between the various ethnic groups in an attempt to establish a stable society in the territory where a guerrilla war has been waged since 1967.

Both parties have assured the South African Government that they have been acting — and will continue to — in the territory's interest.

However, it is known that differences in interpretation exist between Aktur and the South African Government on the question of majority rule and the protection of minority rights.

In its reply to the Prime Minister, Aktur is under-



A H du Plessis, refused to confirm the Prime Minister's rebuke.

"I don't know what you're talking about," the DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said.

However, sources close to the DTA executive confirmed that the Prime Minister had said that it was becoming increasingly difficult to honour South Africa's undertaking to maintain law and order in the territory in the light of escalating bitterness between the two parties.

Mr Botha, who is also Minister of Defence, is also said to have expressed his displeasure over the reluctance of party leaders to show appreciation for South Africa's unselfish sacrifices in SWA/Namibia.

He pointed out that the South African public would not tolerate indefinitely the abuse of its moral and financial aid.

Pretext

Sources said that the Prime Minister took the two parties to task for trying to settle personal grievances under the pretext that they were acting in the national interest.

Mr Botha also expressed concern over the inadequate regard for the interests of minority groups in SWA/Namibia — an apparent reference to the DTA's systematic erosion of white privileges and rights, according to Aktur sources.

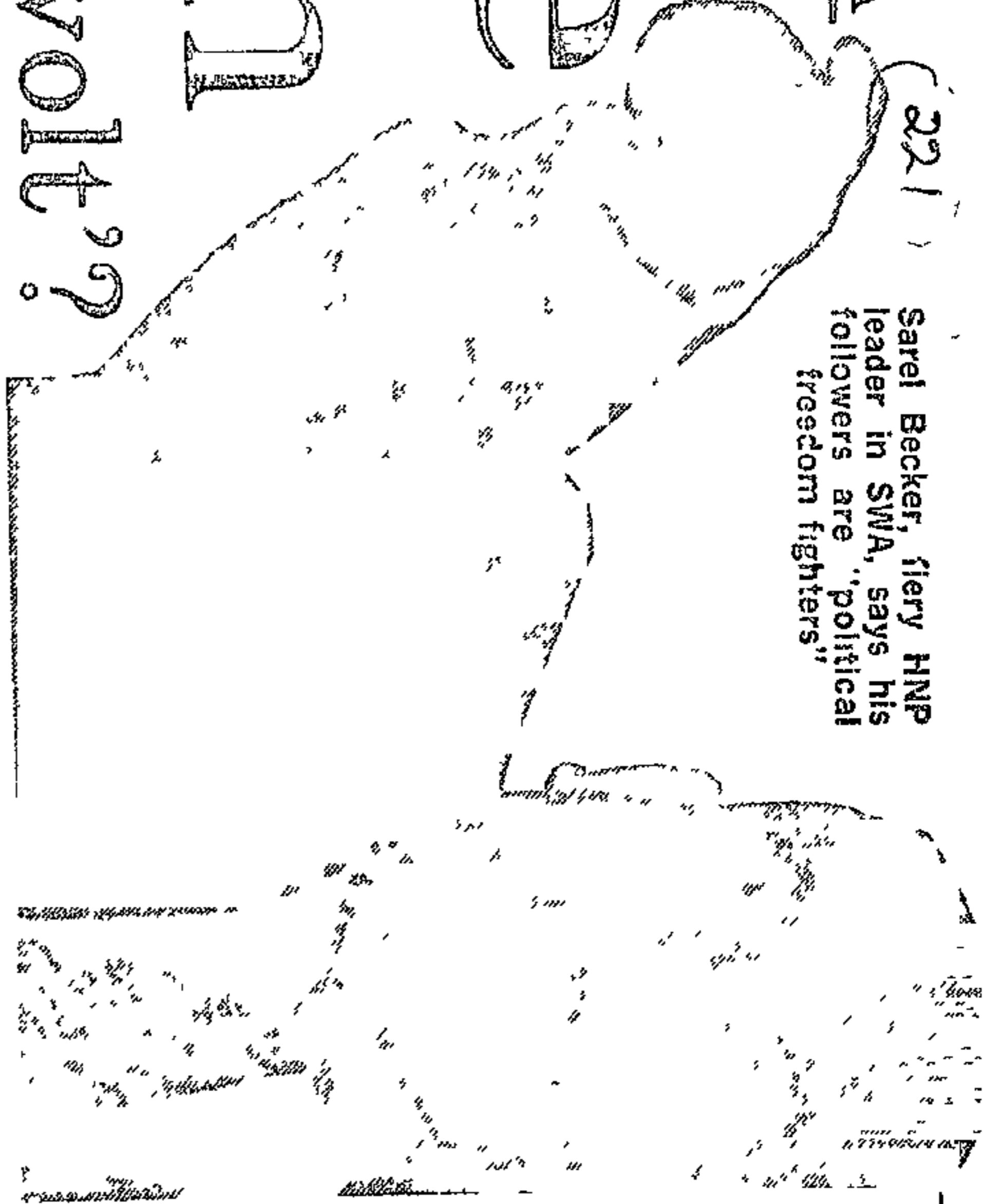
The Prime Minister is be-

COLLEEN HENDRIKS looks at the men of SWA who refuse to let white control slip away . . .

Mr Mudge faces the

backlash in How to defuse a 'revolt'?

Sarel Becker, fiery HNP leader in SWA, says his followers are "political freedom fighters"



Becker They will do everything possible within the bounds of the law — to halt the integration process

Blankswa's Mr Henne Barnard said "I am personally opposed to violence. And at this stage it is not being contemplated"

But he added he might reconsider

A fortnight ago there were ugly scenes outside the Turnhalle when a thousand white demonstrators greeted the multiracial National Assembly when they arrived for the second reading of the anti-apartheid bill

Demonstrators, some wearing firearms under their jackets, cheered as a taped message, broadcast through a loudspeaker warned that there would be "open confrontation if the bill becomes law"

Notice

To defuse the situation, the DTA later agreed to postpone the penatry

DTA secretary Mr Billy Marais "But we have to be on the look out for cranks." Both rightwing parties in SWA/Namibia are committed to peaceful change. An ageing and tired Mr A H du Plessis, the ex-NP leader, now Akhur boss, gave the assurance. "We won't do anything irresponsible." HNP members are political freedom fighters, said the party's fiery leader, Mr Sarel

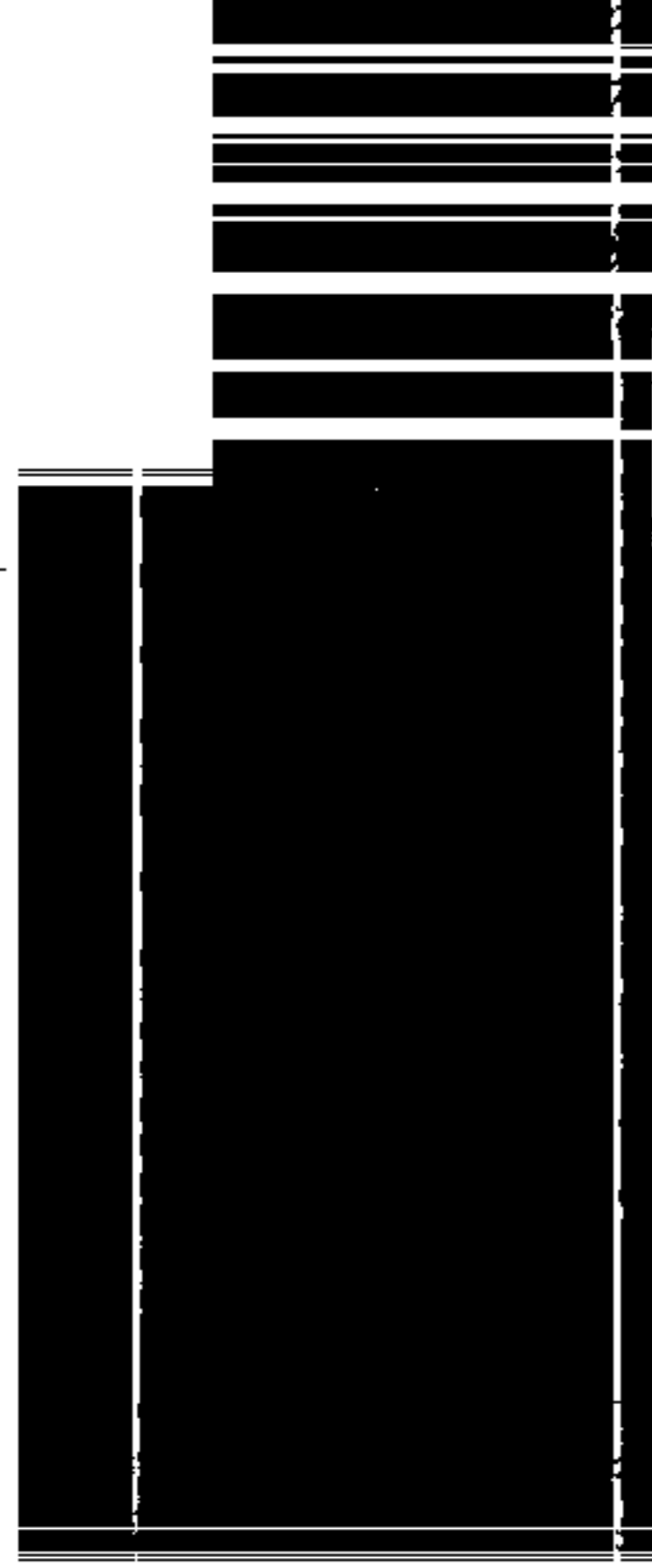
dent, Mr Torvo Shyngay a Minister of Health in the Cwamibo government, and numerous Owarndo headmen by terrorism. By holding out, the whites would play into the hands of black radicals. "They will not only move into white residential areas, but also into your homes if they come to power," he said. As always, precautions were taken. Armed supporters surrounded the bar-and-restaurant in

valies in the territory's history. Despite rumours that there might be an attempt on his life, Mr Mudge did not mince his words. Was the opening of residential areas and public amenities asking too much when black leaders had paid the highest prices for co-operating with whites? Mr Mudge was referring to the assassination of Chief Ojemuns Kapuno, the DTA's first presi-

STUBBING out his cigarette with the determination of a man who is giving up smoking, a stern-faced Mr Henne Barnard said this week: "Blankswa will have to reconsider its policy of peaceful resistance if there is no other way of preserving the identity of the white man in South West Africa."

Blankswa is one of a number of white rightwing movements which have sprung up in the territory in the past year. They were born out of a growing belief that the negotiating power of the whites — who have ruled this arid land since it was annexed by the Kaiser's troops during the later 1800s — is being systematically eroded. Blankswa's aims coincide, to a greater or lesser degree, with those of other known resistance

Blankswa's aims coincide, to a greater or lesser degree, with those of other known resistance



24/6/79

221

clause (three months imprisonment or a fine of R300) for three months after the proposed legislation becomes law.

Nevertheless, a notice on the door of Mr Jan van den Berg's restaurant in Tal Street reads

"New customers must phone the proprietor an hour in advance for security reasons.

"All I'm interested in is making a profit — and blacks aren't conducive to making a profit," he says

Verkrampies hold Mr Mudge, the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Ni T Steyn, the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his predecessor, Mr John Vorster, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, personally responsible for the "systematic treachery" which they allege has taken place in SWA/Namibia.

Judge Steyn's offices in the old Berg Hotel have maliciously been nicknamed Berchtesgaden

Verkrampies have roughed up journalists working for South African Afrikaans newspapers because, they claim, the newsmen refused to write the truth about the white revolt

One received a note warning him to "sleep lightly".

Such rightwing rumbles create a problem for moderate citizens — black and white — in this troubled territory

How, they ask, can this dangerous broedertwis be defused so that sensible people can get on with independence?

The driver, Mr Hennie Barnard (37), himself injured, disengaged gear to allow the bus to get as far as possible from the ambush site.

At least 12 of the rugby players returned the terrorists' fire through the bus's shattered windows

Mr Crafford (18), a Stellenbosch University student from Tsumeb, said: "The first we heard were the shots as they smacked into the bus. We all dropped flat and I looked up to make sure we were in fact under fire

"All I saw was the red glow of tracer bullets."

COASTED

Mr Crafford said the bus coasted to a halt about a kilometre down the road. Mr Barnard shouted: "Those with guns stay with the bus and defend the wounded. The others, run for it."

Mr Crafford said he stumbled across a wounded friend as he scrambled from the bus and dragged the man about 20 m to the relative safety of the roadside

He said that while the wounded were being cared for at the roadside, four of the men ran for help towards Oshivello Gate, the exit from Ovambo. They ran about 10 km before encountering a South African Defence Force patrol.

PATROL

Mr Crafford said the security force patrol arrived at the scene at about 10 pm. The more seriously wounded were flown in a helicopter to hospitals at Grootfontein and Oshakati.

The players, Tsumeb's first and second fifteens, were returning home from a Saturday afternoon match against the Oshakati teams

The wounded are Mr Hennie Barnard, a school-teacher who was driving the Tsumeb primary school bus, Police Constable Koos van Taak (22), Mr Sam Sales (25), Mr Boetie Boucher, who was apparently the most seriously hurt with a stomach wound, Mr Kallie Kruger (38), who was the only man to have his wife on the bus, Mr J H van Rooyen, Mr Jan Muller, the captain of the first team and a former lock forward for the SWA/Namibian provincial side, Mr Jurie Barnard and a Mr Killian

Aftermath of weekend

Ambushed

25/6/79
STAR



MR ERNST CRAFFORD

bus out after curfew

25/6/79

STAR
221

TSUMEB — A South African Defence Force spokesman insisted in Windhoek today that the bus carrying two rugby teams from Tsumeb which was ambushed by Swapo terrorists on Saturday night had written permission to travel after dark, and a military escort.

Nine people, most of them players, were injured in the ambush and sources close to the Tsumeb Rugby Club said they were aware only of verbal permission from the Defence Force to travel through Ovambo from Oshakati to Tsumeb at night.

Mr Ernst Crafford (18), one of the players, said there were seven SADF members aboard the bus, but all were players in the two teams.

For the past year there has been a sunset-to-sunrise travel curfew in terrorist-threatened Ovambo

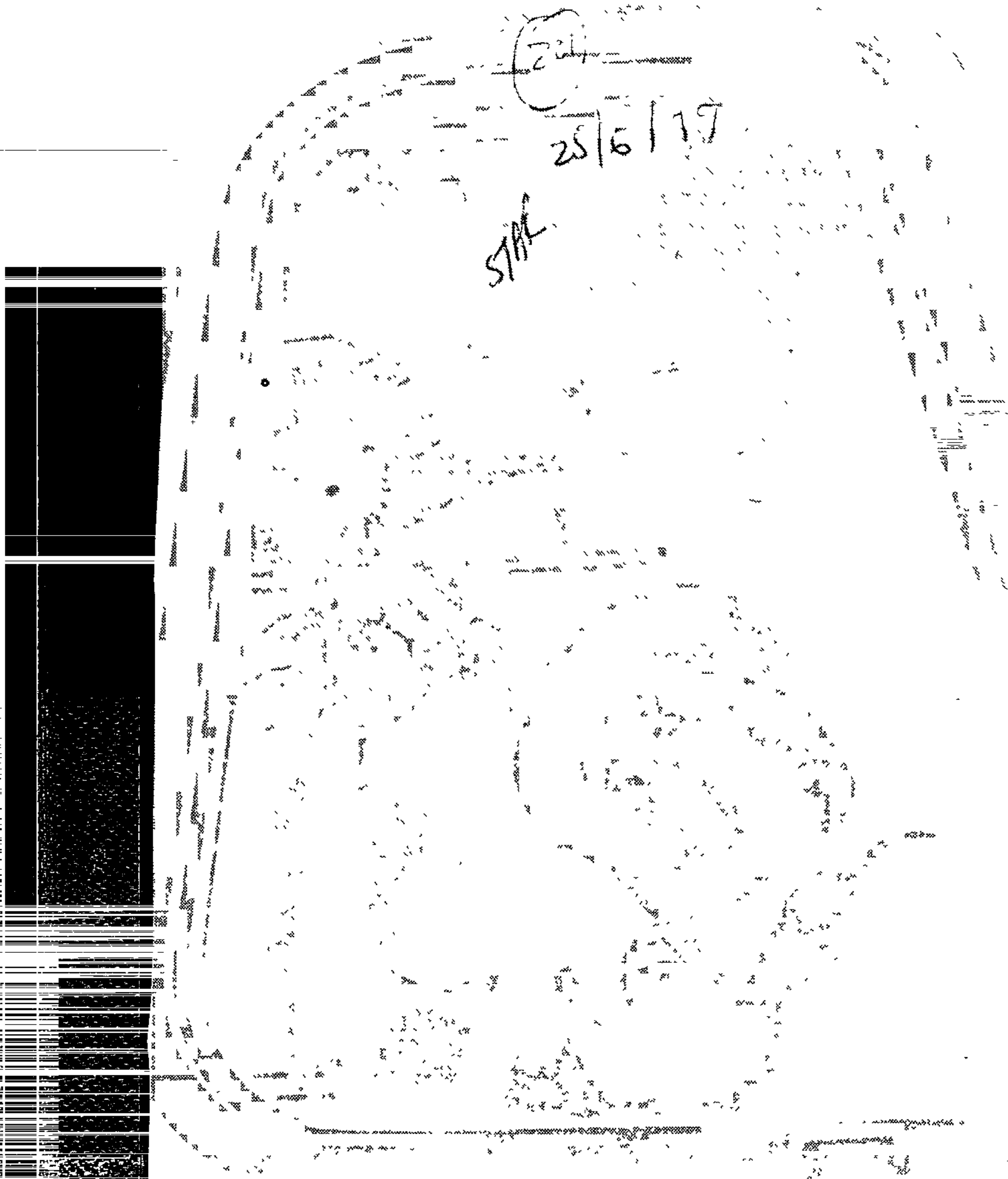
A total curfew restricting all inhabitants of Ovambo to their homes at night was ordered by SWA/Namibia's Administrator General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, from last Friday night.

SHATTERED

The hail of Swapo bullets, which included tracers, shattered most of the Tsumeb Rugby Club bus's windows, punctured the front left tyre, severed a fuel line and damaged the steering mechanism

The bus stalled under the murderous fire but coasted for about a kilometre.

error attack on SWA rugby team



A member of the SADF at Oshivello Gate (entrance to Ovambo) inspects the damage to the bus's windows shortly after the ambush

Police

(221) LT,
27/6/79.

hold

1 500

in swoop

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — About 1 500 people were detained yesterday in an all-day raid by members of the South African Police and the army on Windhoek's Katatura Township.

The swoop, launched before dawn, was aimed specifically at the huge Ovambo hostel complex and its immediate vicinity.

The area was cordoned off early yesterday morning and visitors and newsmen who were turned away at a security force roadblock were reminded that Katatura was a "security district".

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, M. J. Marthinus Steyn, recently declared magisterial districts as far south as Windhoek "security districts" following terrorist infiltration into white farming areas.

'Criminal check'

In terms of these emergency security measures, the security forces have wide-ranging powers of arrest and search without warrant. People detained under this law can be held without trial for up to 30 days.

But Colonel Adriaan Drotsche, Divisional Commissioner of Police for SWA/Namibia denied last night that the 11-hour operation had any political or security implications.

"This was purely a criminal check — a big clean-up — that is all," he said.

Colonel Drotsche confirmed that about 1 500 people had been arrested and that his men had taken possession of stolen property and dangerous weapons such as assegais, sticks and knives.

One of the main aims of the raid was to catch people living illegally in the municipal-controlled Ovambo hostel, he said.

Municipal authorities have complained recently that the hostel is being used by illegal occupants who have flocked to Windhoek since the scrapping of the pass laws, but have been unable to find work.

However, it is also generally known that many, if not most, of the Ovambo hostel residents support Swapo. The militant movement draws most of its traditional support from the Ovambos, the largest ethnic group in the territory.

Newsmen were turned away at an army roadblock near the hostel yesterday because, as a policeman in camouflage uniform explained, the township was a "security district". One photographer had his film confiscated.

Many early morning commuters were ordered to return to the hostel till the search of the buildings had been completed.

Asked why riot and military vehicles were used in the raid, Colonel Drotsche said "We do not think of them as riot vehicles. They are just transport."

The raid was completed by about 4 pm yesterday.

Spokesmen for the SWA military command referred queries to the police.

Windhoek

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blast: white is suspected

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The Star's Africa News Service
Windhoek

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A businessman was killed and five people wounded when a South African-made hand grenade was tossed into a Freemasons' Lodge here last night. A white man was seen fleeing from the scene after the blast.

The explosion occurred at 10 55 and could be heard kilometres away.

Only seconds before the grenade was thrown through a window the glass had been shattered by a stone.

The dead man was Mr John Rees (about 42), a father of two girls and a boy. He was the owner of a pharmacy in the city centre. He died from shrapnel wounds in the neck on arrival at the State Hospital.

The Lodge Hall, in Windhoek's exclusive Luxury Hill area, was daubed with swastikas about two months ago. It serves as a meeting point for various lodges of the Freemason movement in Windhoek.

A few weeks ago the Freemasons were sent a threatening document, listing part of its membership, which was issued by an extremist white right-wing movement, the Wit Weerstandsbeweging.

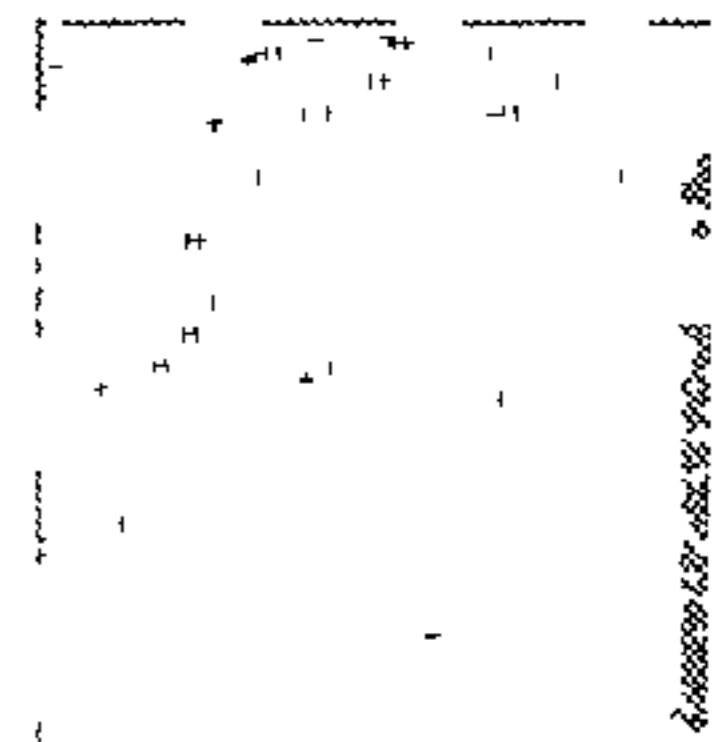
The document said people should boycott businesses owned by Freemasons.

Not one of the 16 people in the room at the time of the blast appeared on the WWB's list.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Colonel Attie Drotsche, said today the grenade was "without a doubt" South African made. He said a witness had seen a white man fleeing.

Injured

"We cannot rule out any possibility, but it is



Mr Rees killed.

Parallel drawn to Nazi Germany

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Shock waves rippled through Windhoek's white community today after last night's terror bombing of the Freemasons' meeting.

Mr Gunther Kaschik, a Windhoek city councillor and a member of a sister lodge, said "The parallels to what happened in Nazi Germany in 1933 and what has happened now are shocking. It is the same pattern and proves that a similar group and system exists."

He called on authorities to make known that the Freemasons were not a secret society, but that they were a cultural and welfare organisation.

Mr Kaschik said he had no doubt that the attack was the work of right-wing extremists.

Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party, said. "I feel revulsion for any form of human butchery and violence."

"I only concentrate on

To Page 3, Col 1

my belief that Swapo had nothing to do with this," said the colonel.

The five Lodge members injured are: Mr Wolfgang Buerger (61), who underwent a three-hour emergency operation today, Mr Pat Levers (50), a mining executive, Mr Stan Ruthven (55), a fuel company executive, and Mr Julius Smith and Mr Francois Gresse, a well-known softball player, who were slightly injured.

The superintendent's office at the State Hospital today described Mr Buerger's chances of survival as "better than fifty-fifty."

A spokesman said Mr Buerger's condition was serious — he had had his gall bladder removed and his intestines repaired.

He said both Mr Levers and Mr Ruthven were "fine." They suffered mul-

To Page 3, Col 2

By Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — The revolutionary Swapo movement is sending highly trained members of its "special group" into the white farming areas of SWA/Namibia

This was revealed yesterday by the Senior Staff Officer Operations at SWA Command, Colonel Eddie Webb, who said the insurgents who had infiltrated south of the red line, the operational border area, were the best security forces had come up against

He said the first infiltration this year took place in March —

Elite Swapo troops in terror drive

some days before the proposed ceasefire date between South Africa and Swapo forces, in time to substantiate the claim by Swapo president Sam Nujoma that there was a Swapo military presence in the territory

Colonel Webb said

Swapo would try to maintain the activities of the special group which has since March 26 killed four adults and two children in the white farming areas.

He estimated there were "several" of these insurgents in these

areas, some of them dormant and awaiting orders to act

They had received additional training to prepare them for specific terror assignments in the white areas, and carried sophisticated equipment to strike at their targets

The special group, said Colonel Webb, had been trained in infantry tactics, anti-tracking, navigation, bushcraft, demolitions and survival

They were carrying sabotage kits which have until now not featured in the conflict. These contained Russian-made TNT explosive in 250g blocks, fuses, electric and ordi-

To Page 3, Col 1

Similar
to Nazis,
warning

From page 1

political opposition and lawful resistance"

Mr Becker, who knew Mr John Rees who died in last night's blast, added. "I repudiate this deed absolutely and categorically"

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which dominates SWA/Namibia's National Assembly, said. "I am shocked that people in this day should resort to violence. People's lives are at stake and one simply cannot condone such action

"I want to express the hope that people will control themselves."

Blast:
white
suspected

From page 1

multiple injuries to their backs and legs.

A Freemason, Mr Jock Brown, said last night "it was terrible. A stone shattered one of the windows. One man jumped up and ran outside. Then came the bomb.

"It exploded right next to us. I think Pat Levers took the brunt of the blast. It was so quick that I didn't have time to duck. John Rees was wounded in the neck.

"The lights went out and then I heard groaning. John said 'Please, please, I want to get up.' I helped him and he was taken to hospital in a private car."

Senior police officers inspected the building. The walls of the room were pockmarked with shrapnel and all the windows were shattered

SWA terror: new turn

From page 1

many detonators, booby-trap equipment, semi-automatic AK-47 rifles with five magazines and loose boxes of ammunition, handgrenades and pistols.

Colonel Webb said it was found that most of the special group carried sidearms for use when they switched their uniforms for civilian clothing and went underground — to buy food at a trading store, for instance.

Security forces had found a cake of soap, bought in Tsumeb, on one of the gang of five terrorists responsible for the murder on March 26 of farmer Karl Buchholz (59) in the Otavi area.

It was thought that the killings of two children and two adults in the Tsintabis district in May were done on the order, "go in and kill whites"

Asked why it had taken some time for security forces to come to grips with the in-

surgers after the Buchholz killing, he said "They infiltrated in summer when the terrain is on their side. Now it's winter and the bush is helping us — better visibility and no rain to wash out tracks"

He added "The second reason is the fact that they did not make contact with the local black population as they did in the 1976 infiltration. Then, their every move was reported to us, but not now."

1 500 Ovambos held in SWA dawn swoop

27/6/77
SA
1221

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — About 1 500 blacks were detained yesterday in an all-day raid on Windhoek's Katutura township

The pre-dawn swoop, launched by South African policemen and soldiers, was aimed specifically at the huge Owambo hostel complex and its immediate vicinity

The area was cordoned off in the early hours of the morning and visitors and newsmen, who were turned away at a security force roadblock, were reminded that Katutura was a "security district"

One photographer had his film confiscated at the roadblock

The territory's Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marth-

inus Steyn, recently declared magisterial districts — as far south as Windhoek — "security districts", following terrorist infiltration into white farming areas

In terms of these emergency security measures, the security forces have wide-ranging powers of arrest and search without a warrant. People can be held without trial for up to 30 days

But Colonel Adriaan Drotsche, Divisional Commissioner of Police for South West Africa, last night denied the 11-hour operation had any political or security implications

"This was purely a criminal check — a big clean-up — that is all," he insisted

Colonel Drotsche confirmed

that about 1 500 people had been arrested and that his men had taken possession of stolen property and dangerous weapons, such as assegais, sticks and knives

One of the main aims of the raid was to net people living illegally in the municipal-controlled Owambo hostel, he said

Municipal authorities have recently complained that the hostel is being used by illegal occupants, who have flocked to Windhoek since the scrapping of the pass laws — but have been unable to find work

However, it is also generally known that many, if not most, of the Ovambo hostel residents support Swapo. The militant movement draws most of its traditional support from the

Ovambos, the largest ethnic group in the territory

Many early morning commuters were ordered to return to the hostel until the search of the buildings was completed

Asked whether the police had adequate facilities to accommodate the detainees, Colonel Drotsche gave his personal assurance that everything necessary had been done to ensure that the detainees were comfortable

Police had drawn 3 000 extra blankets from Government warehouses. He declined to disclose where the detainees were being held

Asked why riot and military vehicles were used in the raid, Colonel Drotsche said "We do not think of them as riot vehicles. They are just transport"

(2) Show the following accounts as they would appear in the firm's ledger for the financial year :

during 1976 financial year.

(1) Prepare the journal entries related to Plant and Machinery (including adjusting and closing entries)

REQUIRED :

Time method. The financial year ends on 31st December.

Garment Manufacturing Ltd. depreciates its plant and machinery at 10% per annum using the straight

The trade-in value of the old machines was R3 500 and the new machines were bought on credit.

1976 certain of these machines (originally costing R4 000) were traded-in for new ones costing R7 200.

Garment Manufacturing Ltd. Purchased plant and machinery for R20 000 on 1st July 1974. On 1st April

EXERCISE : DEPRECIATION AND DISPOSAL OF FIXED ASSETS BEFORE EXPIRY OF USEFUL LIFE

1 500 Owambos held in SWA dawn swoop

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After consideration of all the evidence and taking into account developments

sort of matter which needs to be decided on by such a judicial body.

rights of a worker to belong to a trade union are but a few examples of the

orders, awards, determinations and many other legal documents or the

The interpretation of provisions of labour laws, industrial agreements,

disputes which involve a conflict of rights or aspects of a legal nature,

evidence highlighted the need for a special judicial body to deal with

An overwhelming majority of witnesses in their submissions and oral

AN INDUSTRIAL COURT

CHAPTER 4 OF THE REPORT

this sensitive matter.

mining industry should be encouraged to negotiate an accommodation of

1956 (Act 27 of 1956). It felt that for the present, the parties in the

of the Report with such measures existing in the Mines and Works Act,

parties to provide safeguards - the Commission did not deal in this Part

statutory work reservation provisions and that of negotiating between

dealing with work reservation in all industries - that of abolishing the

Having established what, in its view, are the essential principles in

All-out hunt for SWA bomber

22100
28/4/79

WINDHOEK — The police are “throwing everything they can” into tracking down the person who bombed the Masonic Hall in Windhoek shortly before midnight on Tuesday.

This assurance was given last night by the Administrator - General, Mr Justice Steyn, who appealed for people to remain calm and not make assumptions about who committed “this senseless murder” of one of the three Freemasons, Mr John Rees, 42

However, there were strong fears in South West Africa yesterday that the handgrenade attack on the Masonic Hall was the first act of urban terrorism by rightwing whites

Colonel Koos Myburgh, Windhoek's security police chief, said his men were investigating allegations that an eyewitness saw a white man running from the scene of the bombing

Police also confirmed that the handgrenade used in the attack was manufactured in South Africa and commonly used by the Defence Force and police

From DAVID FORRET

Mr Rees, a Windhoek pharmacist and father of three, died on the way to hospital, and doctors were still fighting last night to save the life of Mr Wolf Buerger, one of the five men wounded in the blast

The others — Mr Stanley Ruthven, 57, Mr Eric Levers, 54, Mr Michael Smith, 47, and Mr Lambert Gresse, 28, all of Windhoek — were treated and discharged from hospital

All SWA political leaders, from the DTA to the Herstigte Nasionale Party, yesterday rejected the violence

The National Assembly will discuss a motion today strongly condemning the action in the same manner as Swapo's violence

Feelings have been running high since the DTA proposed its anti-



The dead man, Mr John Rees.

apartheid legislation for the territory. Some white rightwing extremists have openly warned of confrontation if the Bill becomes law

Meanwhile, Mr Gunther Kaschik, a former mayor of Windhoek and a prominent Freemason, said he received an anonymous typewritten note yesterday which indicated his life and those of his colleagues were being threatened by the Wit Weerstandsbewing (White Resistance Movement)

The note, which is apparently being circulated by the white extremists, offers a reward for people who can inform the WWB about the “movements and habits of Freemasons”

Some WWB pamphlets have already accused freemasonry of being equivalent to communism

Mr Justice Steyn, who recently warned he would be compelled to take action against white extremists if they continued with subversive activities, last night called on moderate Southwesters not to take the law into their own hands following the bombing

The attack took place while 18 Freemasons were having a few drinks at a T-shaped table in the Masonic Hall

A stone was thrown through one of the windows before the grenade was hurled at the gathering

Mr Ulf Victor said “I immediately ran towards the back door. The explosion was deafening

“I suddenly realised I was outside, but I could not see anybody. There was blood all over the place. It was horrible” — DDC

1221 28/1/79

By DAVID FORRETT
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South African police are "throwing everything they can" into tracking down the murderer who bombed the Masonic Hall in Windhoek before midnight on Tuesday.

This assurance was given last night by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, who made an earnest appeal for people to remain calm and not make assumptions about who committed "this senseless murder" of Freemason Mr John Rees, 42.

However, there were strong fears in South West

SAP chase Freemason bomber

Africa yesterday that the handgrenade attack was the first act of urban terrorism by Rightwing whites.

Colonel Koos Myburgh, Windhoek's Security Police chief, said his men were investigating allegations that an eyewitness saw a white man running from the scene of the bombing.

Police confirmed the handgrenade was manufactured in South Africa and commonly used by the SA

Defence Force and police.

Mr Rees, a Windhoek pharmacist and father of three, died on the way to hospital, and doctors were still fighting last night to save the life of Mr Wolf Berger, one of five men wounded in the blast.

The others — Mr Stanley Ruthven, 57, Mr Eric Levers, 54, Mr Michael Smith, 47 and Mr Lambert Gresse, 28, all of Windhoek — were

treated and discharged from hospital.

All SWA political leaders, from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to the Herstigte Nasionale Party, yesterday condemned the violence. The National Assembly will discuss a motion today strongly condemning the action in the same manner as Swapo's violence.

Feelings have been running high in SWA since the

DTA proposed its anti-apartheid legislation for the territory. Some white Rightwing extremists have openly warned of confrontation if the Bill becomes law.

Meanwhile, Mr Gunther Kaschik, a former Windhoek mayor and prominent Freemason, said he had received an anonymous type-written note yesterday indicating his life and those of his colleagues were being

threatened by the underground "Wit Waterstandsbeveging" (white resistance movement).

The note offers a reward for people who can inform their "WB" about the "movements and habits" of Freemasons. "By giving us that help you can prevent and oppose the causes of all political unrest and the obliteration of the whites (in SWA)," the note says.

"I regard this as a serious threat on my life. All I can say is that these ignorant extremists are mistaken about Freemasonry and it is now up to the authorities to have the guts to stand up and tell these people to stop," Mr Kaschik said.

Mr Justice Steyn, who recently warned that he would be compelled to take action against white extremists if

they continued with subversive activities, last night said he was deeply shocked by the incident. He called on Southwesterners not to take the law into their own hands following the bombing. He hoped the murderer would be caught and brought to justice for his "foul deed".

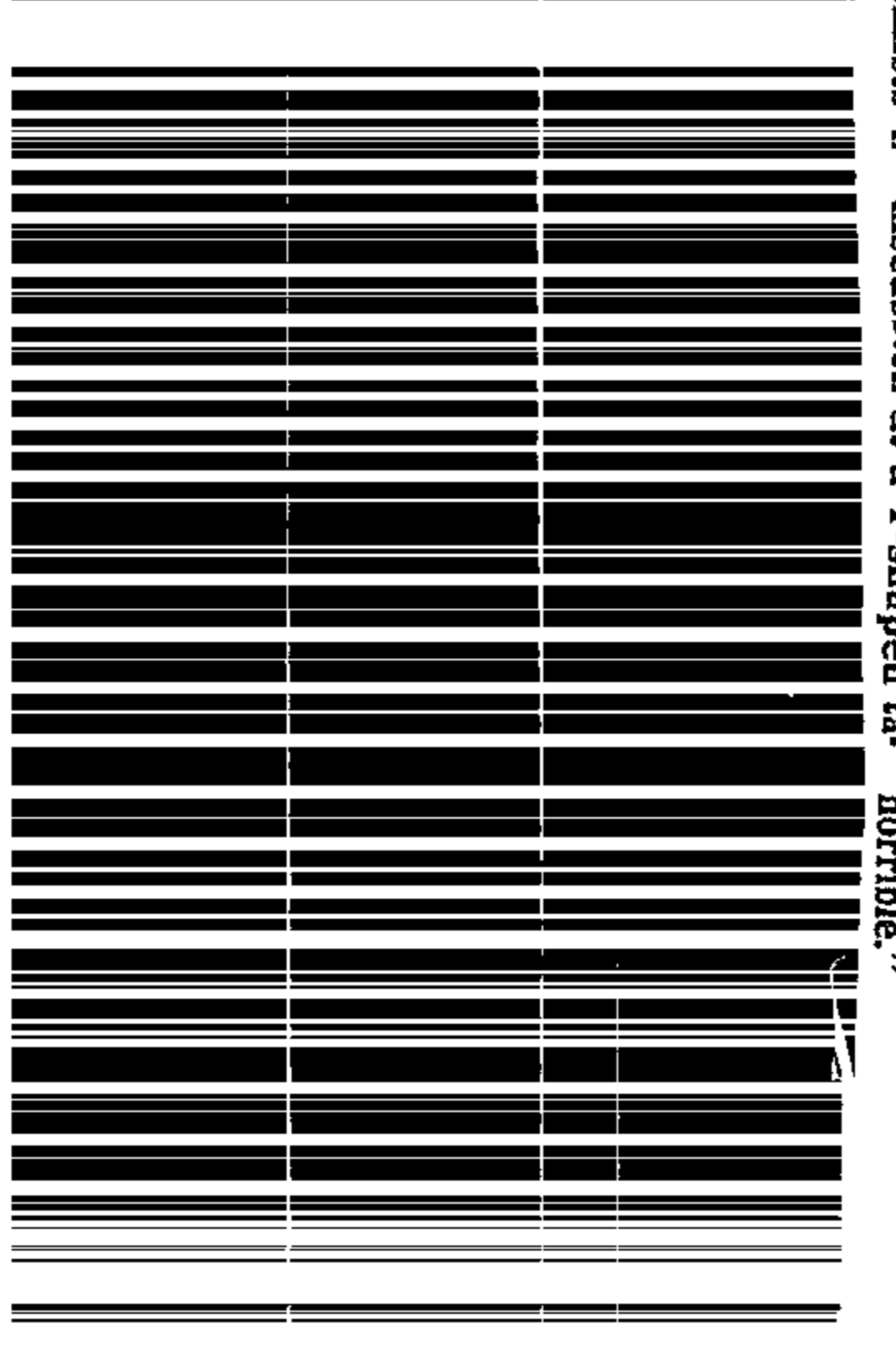
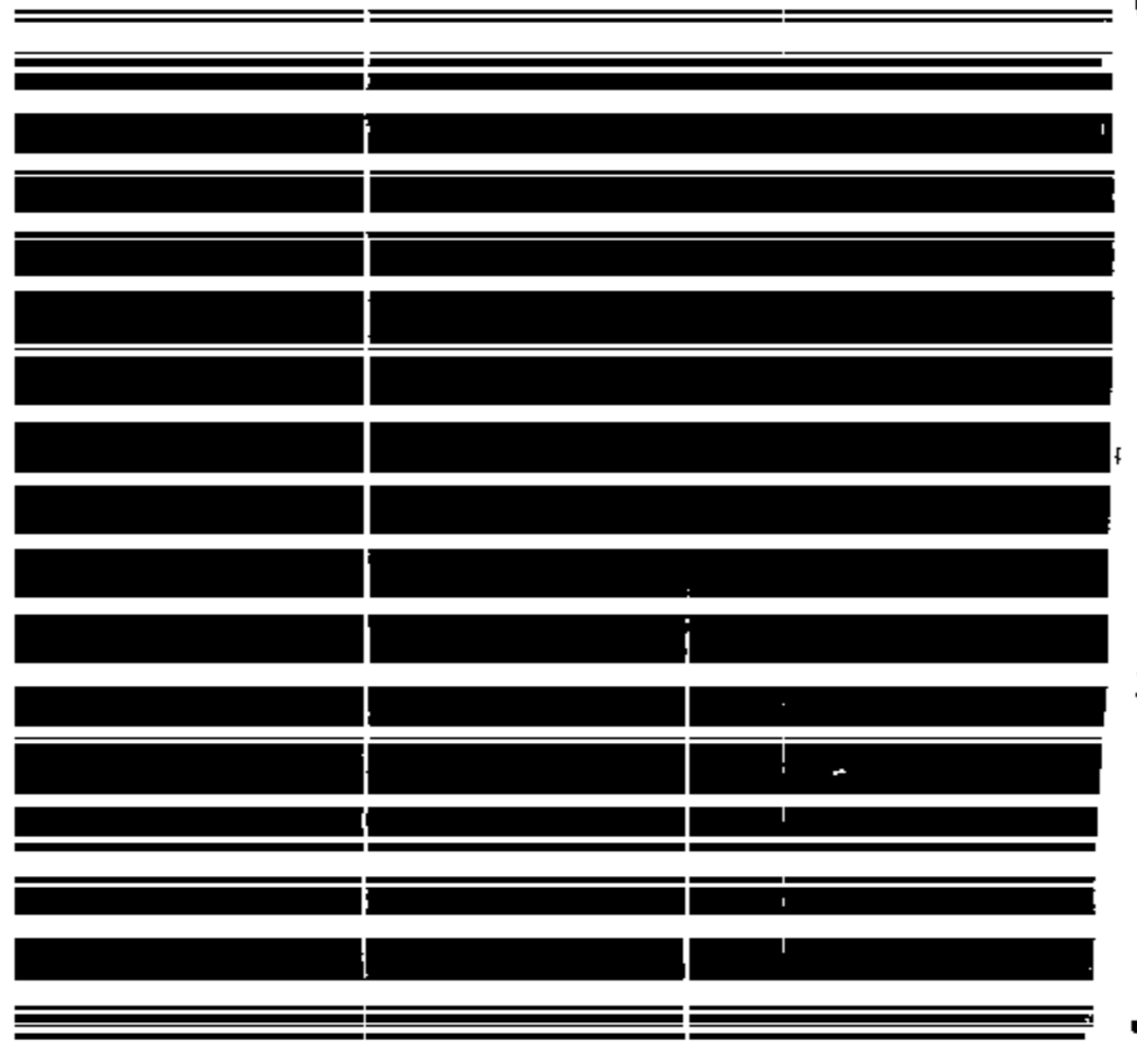
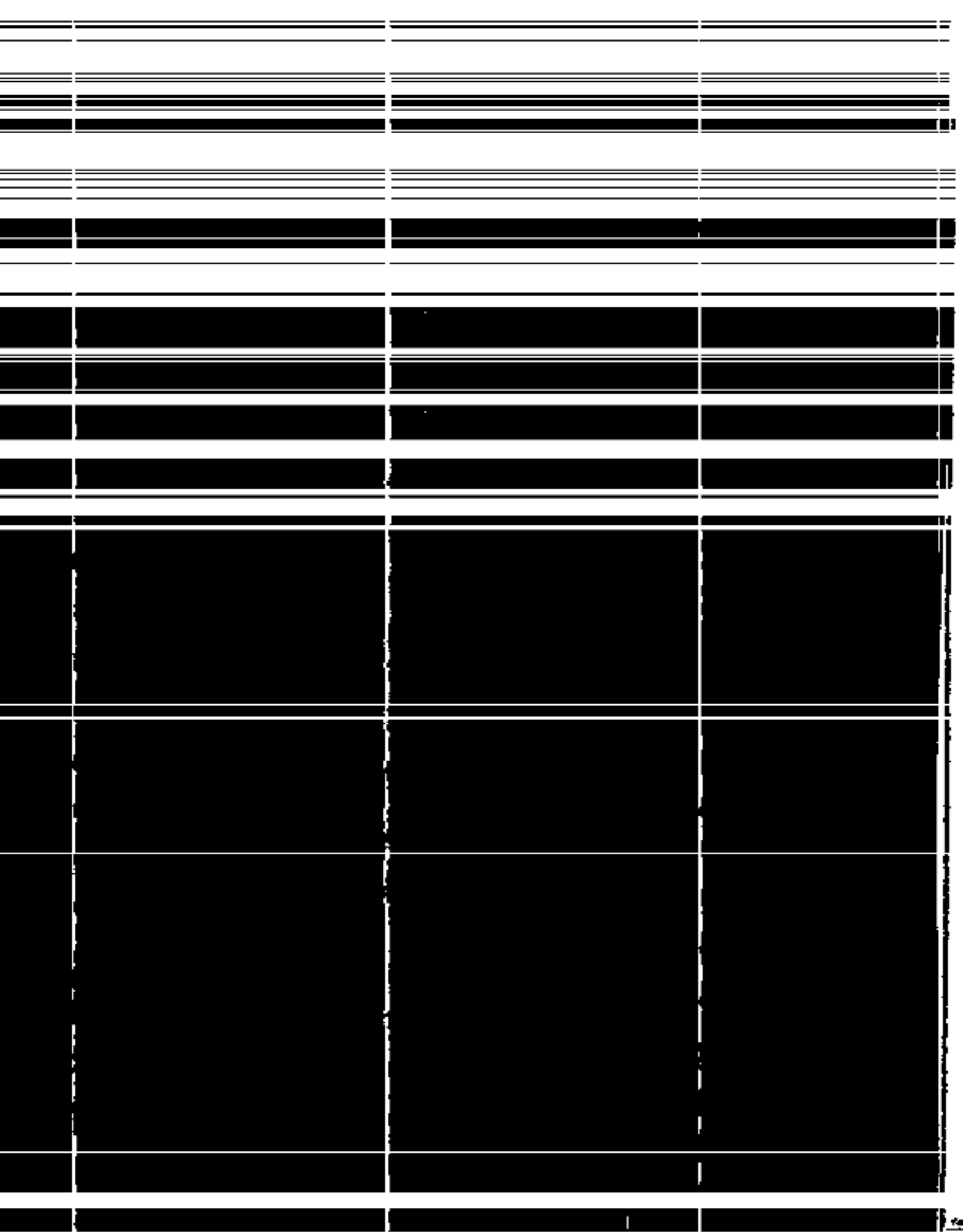
The attack took place while 18 Freemasons were having a few drinks and a discussion at a T-shaped ta-

ble in the Masonic Hall.

Mr Ulf Victor said he heard noises like rifle shots. He looked up and saw small holes in the window as one Free Mason shouted: "Somebody is shooting."

Mr Chris Whyte said the grenade hit the far wall and rolled towards the table as everyone was scrambling for cover.

"I immediately ran towards the back door. The explosion was deafening. I suddenly realised I was outside but I could not see anybody. There was blood all over the place. It was horrible."



SA police hunt Masonic bomber

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — The South African Police are "throwing everything they can" into tracking down the man who bombed the Masonic Hall at 10.55 pm on Tuesday, killing one man and injuring five.

This assurance was given last night by the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn who made an earnest appeal for people to remain calm and not make assumptions about who committed "this senseless murder" of one of the freemasons, Mr John Rees, 42

There were strong fears in the territory yesterday, however, that the hand-grenade attack on the Masonic Hall was the first act of urban terrorism by right-wing whites

Colonel Koos Myburgh, chief of the Windhoek security police, said his men were investigating allegations that a witness saw a white man running from the scene of the bombing

Police confirmed that the hand-grenade used in the at-



Mr John Rees

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Mr Rees, a Windhoek pharmacist and father of three, died on the way to hospital. Doctors were still fighting

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The others — Mr Stanley Ruthven, 57, Mr Eric Levers, 54, Mr Michael Smith, 47, and Mr Lambert Gresse, 28, all of Windhoek — were treated and discharged from hospital

SWA/Namibia political leaders, ranging from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to the Herstigte Nasionale Party, yesterday criticized the attack. The National Assembly will discuss a motion today condemning the action

Feelings have been running high since the DTA proposed its anti-apartheid legislation for the territory. White right-wing extremists have openly

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To page 2



3
2
1 Corner

Objective function

20

AREA

FEASIBLE

10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

$$\begin{aligned} & (4) \times 4 \leq y \\ & 100 \leq x + 4z \\ & y \geq 1/10(x + y) \\ & \therefore x \geq 2/5(x + y) \end{aligned}$$

Let x = c.c. of A
y = c.c. of B

(221) 28/6/74



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From page 1

warned of confrontation if the bill becomes law

● Mr Gunther Kaschik, a former mayor of Windhoek and a prominent freemason, said he received an anonymous typewritten note yesterday informing him that his life and those of his colleagues were being threatened by the underground "Wit Weerstandsbeweging" (White Resistance Movement)

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Several WWB pamphlets have already accused freemasonry of being equivalent to communism

Mr Justice Steyn, who warned recently that he would be compelled to take action against white extremists if they continued with subversive activities last night called on moderate South-westerners not to take the law into their own hands after the bombing

The attack took place while 18 freemasons were having a discussion in the Masonic Hall. A stone was thrown through a window before the grenade was hurled at the gathering

One of the freemasons, Mr Ulf Vietor said he heard noises which sounded like rifle shots. He looked up and saw small holes in the window as one member shouted "Somebody is shooting"

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'Mail' Africa Bureau

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UK may take new initiative on SWA talks

221
28/6/79
Jat

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South African officials believe that the British Government is preparing a vigorous initiative to get the stalemated SWA/Namibia plan moving again.

Developments are expected soon, after talks in London between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, but it is not clear what direction they will take.

Officials believe that one way of starting to overcome problems would be for the West to provide cast-iron guarantees that future undertakings made by the West will be honoured. Renewal of trust between the negotiating parties is seen as the first condition of getting things moving.

ENCOURAGING

The meeting between Mr Botha and Lord Carrington was encouraging to the South African Government, not because any details for solving the SWA/Namibia problem were finalised, but because there was evidence of a new vigour and determination.

Tacit agreement was reached that Britain would actively try to resuscitate the plan and discuss with other members of the Five the most profitable steps.

The officials pointed out that as far as South Africa was concerned the Western settlement plan was still on the table and no doors had been shut on a settlement taking place in the future.

Security tightens

A peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia still seems a long way off: meantime, the priority is tightening up security, writes ALAN DUNN, of The Star's Africa News Service.

WINDHOEK — With an internationally recognised and peaceful SWA/Namibian settlement still a distant dream, and a recent escalation of terrorism including six murders in the white farming areas of the north, Southwesterners are battling down and tooling up in readiness for tougher times

People have never been more security conscious than they are now, say arms dealers and security consultants

The manager of a leading Windhoek arms and ammunition business, Mr Johan Snyman, said sales spiralled after the killing of farmer Kari Buchholz (59) in the Otavi district on March 26 and part-time farmer Bernd Hennies (35) near Ojivawarongo nine days later

He said most customers were buying heavy-calibre handguns, shotguns and a South African-made semi-automatic hand carbine

A Democratic Turnhalle Alliance security guard 12 bore pump-action shotgun in hand at the front door of the party's headquarters in Windhoek

which came on the market this year

"Many who buy here are also asking for advice on where they can get weapons training," he said. He had sold hundreds of carbines with 30-round magazines to farmers in the last few months

"They are recoilless and small enough to carry and handle in a car," he said. It seems that his is what everybody is looking for something to get them through that terrifying and often successful roadside ambush

Mr Snyman said sales were split evenly between men and women

"He is out on the road or working late, and she sits at home alone — they are realising she needs something for protection" But the chief of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's security, Mr Max Kessler, who heads a

compact but adequately armed force of guards, feels that people here are still too lax

"They are certainly becoming more weapons-conscious. If you walked around with a revolver strapped to your side two years ago, people would have thought you mad. Now it is considered normal"

Mr Kessler, who is himself without a firearm only in the bathroom, went on "People used to buy arms and let them rust in the cupboard. This is not the case today and I welcome this

"Why give the guy with an AK-47 or Tokarev a chance?"

Apart from personal bodyguarding of prominent DTA members such as the party chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, Mr Kessler's staff mans the front door of the party's headquarters, the Grand Hotel, while guards patrol outside armed with 12-bore pump-action shotguns

Visitors to the building are subjected to a quick but thorough body search before they set foot inside, as are the shoppers at some of Windhoek's department stores and shops

tomor service — and its now part of life in Windhoek. It is not unusual to see a queue of Saturday morning shoppers at the door of a store in the popular French Bank centre in the main street, quietly waiting their turn to be searched by security personnel before entering

The very real threat of urban terrorism was driven home to commuters last December when two bombs exploded in Windhoek. Since then, armed guards carrying riot truncheons and walkie-talkie sets have appeared at the French Bank centre

Promotions in the mall have been stopped and all save two of the refuse bins in the walkways have been removed. Each shop-owner in the centre has a specific task allotted him should an emergency arise. One has a siren, there is a chemist to treat

any wounded, evacuation plans have been drawn up, and the security staff has a successfully-tested bomb blanket close at hand in case any suspicious packages are spotted

The security men at this centre, too, are trained to use their weapons at a combat and shooting range about 25 km north of the city

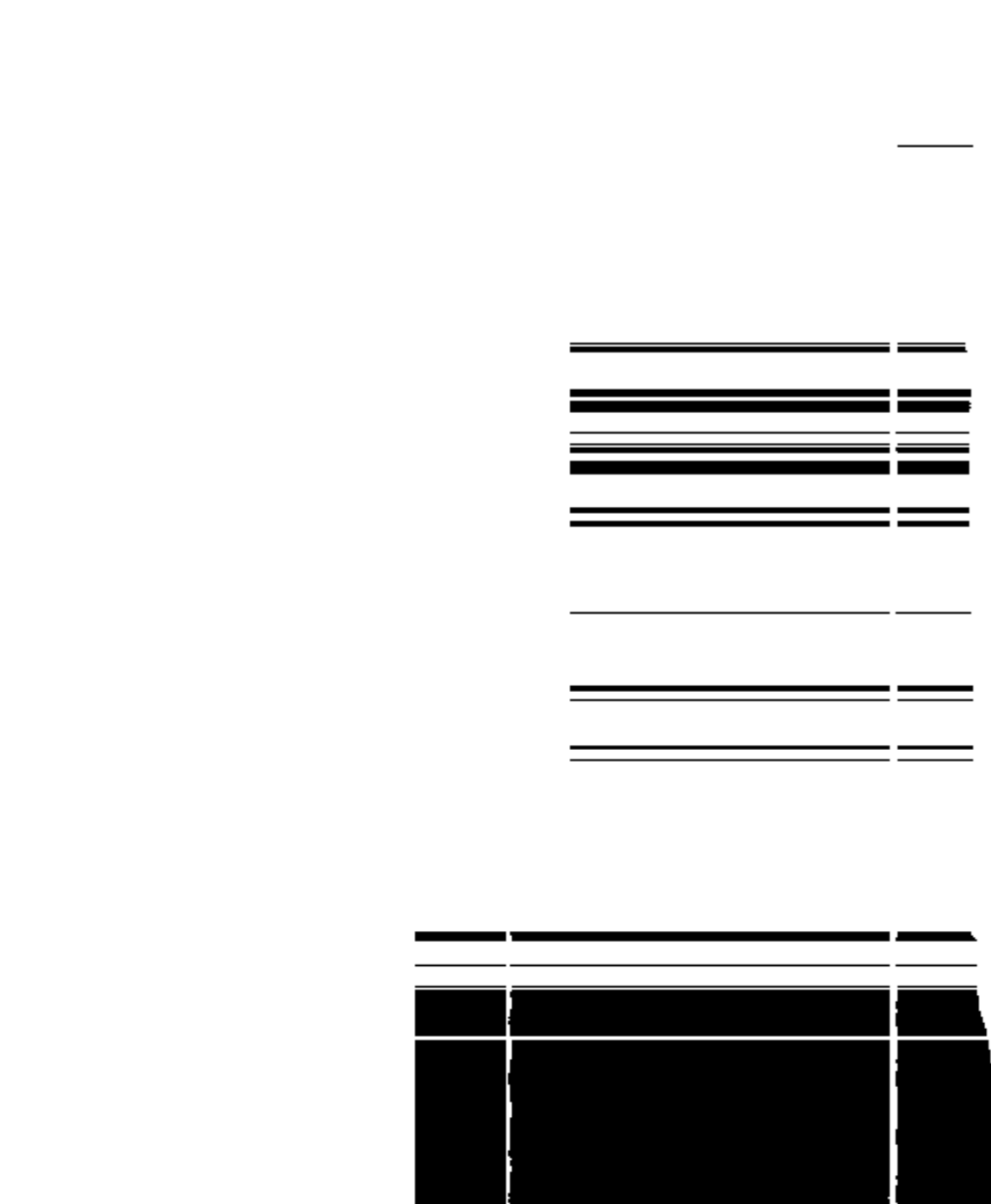
Police feel that these security systems are effective. One senior police officer said their mere presence had a strong deterrent value for would-be terrorists or criminals

Then there are the farmers, not only in the northern areas where the recent terrorist strikes have taken place, who are secretive about their stepped-up security measures. However, they admit they are gearing themselves for terrorism

Farmers and private firms are showing strong interest in the Rietbok, an armoured vehicle which has stood the test of an AK-47 bullet and is anti-landmine designed

(c) Angus Co 1979

A security official searches a customer's sling bag before she enters a Windhoek department store



Aktur seeks ^{file} 221 to have SWA Assembly made illegal

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The right-wing National Party alliance, Aktur, today sought a supreme court order to declare the National Assembly of SWA/Namibia illegal and all legislation passed by it invalid

Aktur, which has five seats in the National Assembly, dropped the bombshell early today while the Assembly was debating the controversial anti-discrimination legislation which will remove racial barriers in residential areas and public amenities in the territory.

The Bill was read for the third and last time in the Assembly today and passed by 33 votes to four.

The Administrator General of SWA/Namibia, Judge Marthinus Steyn, was cited as first respondent in Aktur's action and papers were served on him by Windhoek's deputy sheriff.

The papers cited as second respondent the president of the National Assembly, Mr Johannes Skrywer, and the secretary of the Assembly, Mr Nico Davin, as third respondent.

Aktur's action seems to stem directly from the anti-discrimination legislation which has caused a major uproar and a backlash among right-wing whites.

Aktur stated in the papers that it contested the validity of the proclamation by Judge Steyn which turned the former Constituent Assembly — elected in South African-backed elections in December last year — into the present National Assembly.

Aktur says that, because the National Assembly is considered illegal, the party also contests the legality of any laws passed by the Assembly — which is dominated by the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

Aktur based its argument on the fact that the State

President delegated his powers to Judge Steyn and argued that the judge could not further delegate this authority to the National Assembly, which he had done.

An Aktur spokesman said today that the Abolishment of Racial Discrimination (Urban Areas and Public Amenities) Bill was one of the reasons why the action was brought.

The application is expected to be heard on Monday.

(22) 29/6/79

Five die, eight injured

WINDHOEK Five people, two of them children, were killed yesterday and eight injured in Ovambo in the worst landmine explosion this year in the terrorist war in northern SWA/Namibia.

The people, all of them Ovambo civilians, were travelling in a kombi on a road in eastern Ovambo when the vehicle detonated the mine. Seven of the injured are

children, and three were being treated in the Oshakakati State Hospital last night. The names of the dead have not yet been released

In a brief Defence Force communique, the officer commanding South West Africa Command, General Jan Geldenhuys, said the landmine was of Russian origin. It is understood that the victims of the blast

were being given a lift to Oshakati from Thenkongo district in eastern Ovambo when the explosion occurred

A middle-aged woman, Mrs Martha Simon, a teenage boy, Werner Shangheta, a 14-year-old girl, Priscila Punda, and a two-year-old girl, Sipora Konjashili, were admitted to the hospital, and were last night reported to be in a satisfactory con-

d in landmine blast

(221) CT 29/6/79

dition.

Mrs Simon was being treated for a dislocated left knee and the three children for cuts and bruises.

Military observers here described the explosion as one of the worst since the beginning of the bush war in SWA/Namibia almost 13 years ago.

Only two weeks ago, three people were

killed and four injured in a landmine explosion in central Ovambo. They were travelling in a truck on a road only 20 km from Ondongwa, the second-largest town in Ovambo, when the blast occurred.

● A dusk-to-dawn curfew had been imposed in the operational area in Ovambo, it was announced here yesterday.

According to a government notice by

the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, this was an extension of the proclamation declaring the northern half of the territory security districts.

Nobody in Ovambo may leave a place of residence during the night,

Previous legislation also stipulated that no traffic was allowed on the roads in Ovambo after dark — OC-Sapa

In the past it was convenient to blame Swapo for outbreaks of urban violence. The movement that is committed to urban struggle to bring about change must expect this sort of response from its opponents

The attack on the Masonic Lodge induces a wider and more sinister dimension into the Namibian equation. There is no telling where the next attack will come from and at whom it will be directed although Tuesday night's killing will be joined most people out of their comfortable assumptions about Swapo being the only public "enemy". The extent of violence underlying white resistance change in the territory must pose severe problems for the local administration for Pretoria

People like Eben van Zyl (NP) and Sarel Becker (DNP) are probably right when they say that the DTA-sponsored anti-apartheid bill provides the basis for racial conflict when it becomes law even though the penalty clause of the measure is to be suspended until the A.G. decides to give it effect

Clearly one of the reasons for the present state of affairs is the paralysis of political development

The Federal Party, the white arm of the Namibia National Front, has applied to the Administrator-General for an invitation to join the National Assembly, which it hopes to take up four seats

When that happens the Federals will be kicked out of the NNF. But although the Mudge is keen to broaden the spectrum of the Assembly it now seems that the remainder of the DTA caucus does not want the Feds to walk in without having contested an election. So the A.G. appears powerless to accommodate the breakaway group.

Ironically the internal situation in Namibia may have produced a set of conditions conducive to an early return to the provisions of UN Resolution 435

Sources in Windhoek told the PM after a recent contact with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that a new initiative could get off the ground as early as next week because it is increasingly difficult to ward off demands for a Security Council meeting to discuss punitive action against SA

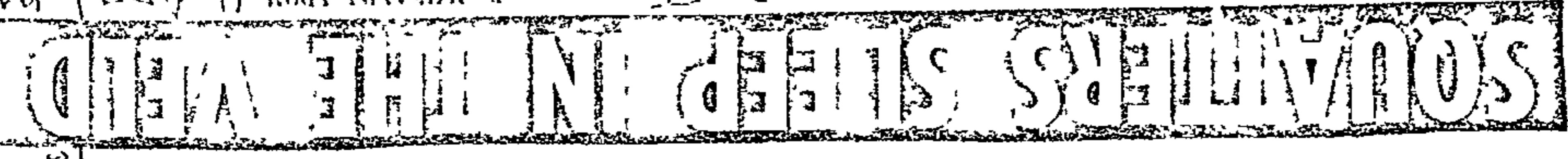
It private down the and foreign sources... One of the decisive issues that... A big... and amending legislation... Such a decision can become policy with... and to opt instead for a policy... principle to dump the old... that the Cabinet has decided in... of the Crossroads settlement... Some people believe that the method... political deals... movements of people with nationalist... forces of urban pull rural push on the... necessary to recover... the Cabinet if it was... it suggests that he has succeeded in... the manner in which he... present similar ones from... km, to be accompanied by... ad hoc solution in a... stressed that Crossroads was a... Although Prid Minister Pric Koorhof... publication of the... a change of heart however must await... decision on whether government has had... ions could be far... international issue - the policy... Over what has become a closely watched... correct - and not simply a public... But if what the FAL has been told is... demolished last week... of quarters in Davenport were summarily... as the East Rand where the houses... happening in other parts of the... in that they appear to contradict what is... squatter camp are puzzling - not least... decision on the future of the Crossroads... The policy implications of the Cabinet...

SWA/NAMIBIA
The Lunatic Right
Windhoek is fast becoming the Belfast of Africa. While police and troops were combing Katutura township for black outlaws and questioning 1500 detainees a white diehard hurled a South African-made grenade into a Masonic Lodge gathering killing one man and injuring five others. And in the National Assembly white verkramptes were applying a filibuster to a bill aimed at removing social and residential apartheid. For a number of months a sinister organisation known as the Blanke Weerstandsbeweging (white resistance movement) has been threatening violent action against SWA Freemasons. Death lists of masons have been found pasted to shop windows. Until the contrary is proved, the resistance movement will be blamed for the attack. About 14 days ago about 2000 militant white reactionaries demonstrated outside the Purnhalle, where the DTA had sponsored its anti-apartheid bill. Death threats were hurled at Administrator-General Tienie Steyn and the DTA leadership.

...that the squatters was organised by one or more persons is being investi-... A warning is however issued to any person who squats after the above re-... that nobody will be prosecuted... As a result of discussions with those concerned and of a visit by the de-... The Community Council of Davenport met on Monday, April 2 and adopted... In a Press statement the chairman of the board Mr S J van der Merwe said... When POPT arrived at Puumiamqashit most of the squatters were busy erect-... Mr Mashilone further said that their only problem at the moment was getting... Mr Mashilone said that the police have destroyed our homes. Unless... After the checks were de-anthised the police took away the corrupted from... The many town also called Puumiamqashit by the squatters was demolished... In the open, but immediately began pulling up their shacks yesterday... morning

The Way Out CROSSROADS

allow human considerations to prevail instead of right... Koorhof for his handling of the Crossroads dilemma. He those to Dr... Staff Reporters
8 April 1979
Welcome new plans
Crossroads dwellers



Bill sounds death knell of SWA racism

221
CAM
23/6/77

WINDHOEK. — The South West African National Assembly yesterday passed the controversial Anti-Discrimination Bill, which will open up the territory's residential areas and public amenities to all races

The Bill now goes to the Administrator-General for his signature before being published and becoming law.

The legislation provoked a political furore among whites, both in and outside the Assembly, and has sparked off several court cases

When notice was given of the Bill's introduction, the leader of the largest opposition group in the Assembly, Mr A H Du Plessis, of Aktur, said "We will oppose every facet and stage of this measure with every means at our disposal."

Aktur then invoked the strongest possible form of parliamentary opposition by opposing the Bill's first reading. It requested a division at least 10 times before the Bill was finally read for the third time yesterday

If ratified by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, the legislation will enable members of all races to buy property in proclaimed towns throughout SWA

Tourist resorts, hotels and restaurants will risk conviction on criminal charges if they turn away patrons on the basis of race or colour

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, who piloted the legislation through the Assembly, hinted during debate that the punitive provision of the Bill would not be invoked for three months after it had become law

The purpose of the concession, Mr Mudge said, was to enable hoteliers to bring their premises into line with the Bill's provisions

Many hotels, especially in country towns, had only one public bar and lounge

Owners would, for instance, wish to build extra facilities for working people who merely drop in for drinks after work as well as for those who wish to entertain guests more formally, Mr Mudge said

Shortly after the Bill's introduction, about 2 000 whites staged the largest demonstration ever by a white group in the territory in front of the Turnhalle — seat of the National Assembly — to protest at the legislation

A rowdy, placard-waving crowd carried banners proclaiming they were supporters of Aktur

Demonstrators also carried the sign of the Herstigte Nasionale Party

Many had firearms and some were heard shouting obscenities at Mr Mudge.

One of the placards said Mr

Mudge and other top DTA officials should be brought before "a reactionary court"

A setback for Aktur also marked the Bill's introduction. A coloured member of Aktur, Mr Andrew Kloppers, gave notice in the Assembly that he had resigned from Aktur because of its opposition to the Bill

Mr Kloppers said he would give his full support to the measure and took up a seat as an Independent

Aktur reacted by instituting court action and was granted an interdict by a Supreme Court judge preventing Mr Kloppers from voting in the Assembly.

Further court action is pending.

Yesterday, Mr Eben van Zijl of Aktur, said Aktur had opposed the Bill in the Assembly — "but our opposition will not stop here"

During debate on the Bill, Mr Van Zijl proposed an amendment that the legislation should be renamed the "Enforced Integration Bill".

In his final reply to the debate yesterday, Mr Mudge said a genuine change of heart among the people of SWA towards each another would never be substituted with formal legislation to promote racial harmony

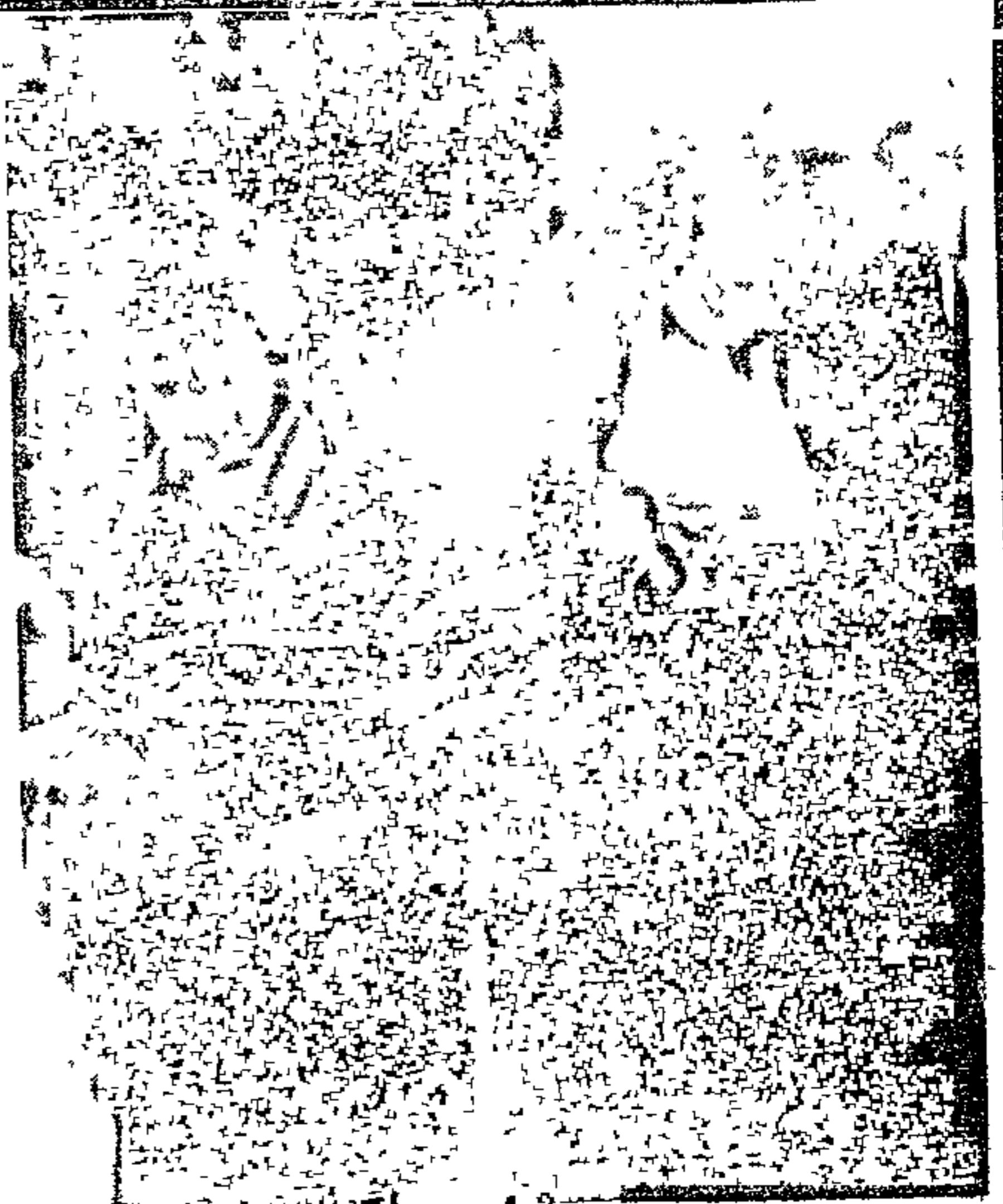
The Assembly went into recess until July 17 — Sapa

Minstens 2 blankes
kan geëien word

Nog kry

dreig-

oproep



MEV KAREN REES, weduwee van mnr. John Rees, en hul seun, Michael, Vrydag by die begrafnis van mnr. Rees.

rapport 1/7/79
ná aanval op

Vrymesselaars

NIE net die Vrymesselaars is die skyf van die mense wat die Windhoekse apteker mnr. John Rees, 42, vermoor het nie. Ná die graanaat-aanval op die beweging se tempel is dreigemente ook deur verskeie ander mense ontvang.

Die mense wat vir die terreur van die afgelope week in Windhoek verantwoordelik is, is beslis blankes Minstens twee van die geweldenaars kan deur verskeie ooggetuïenis geëien word.

Hierdie mense is duidelik goed georganiseer, en uit die dreigemente wat verskeie mense sedert Dinsdag-aand ontvang het, lyk dit of hulle vir niks sal stuit nie om hul verregse doel te bereik.

Die aanval op die Vrymesselaarstempel waarin mnr. Rees dood en vier ander beseer is, is vooraf baie deeglik beplan.

Nuwe feite dui daarop dat minstens twee mense vir die



Van Buks Pietersen: WINDHOEK

ontvang het, vandeeweek aan RAPPORT.

Die man sê toe hy opstaan, het die twee jong mans in hul spore omgedraai en uitgehardloop.

Toe hy self buite kom, was daar 'n stofwolk waar die twee oomblikke tevore haastig in hul motor weggetrek het.

Die man en sy vrou het dieselfde aand nog by vriende ingetrek omdat hulle nou bang is om in hul eie huis te bly.

Minstens vier ander mense, geeneen 'n Vrymesselaar nie, is deur onbekendes gedreig. Een van hulle, mnr. John Kirkpatrick, is 'n bekende regsgeleerde en hoofbestuurslid van die veelrassige Namibia National Front.

Sy vennoot, mnr. Colin du Preez, is ook so gedreig.

Van die ander mense wat gedreig is, is onder meer die bestuurder van veelrassige sport- en sosiale klubs, en van 'n Joodse klub

ings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se

Rapport

1/7/79

221

aanval verantwoordelik was. Die twee het hulself net die volgende aand by die golfklub buite die dorp vertoon en kan deur verskete mense geen word.

Die moordenaars het Dinsdagmiddag die eerste aanduiding van hul planne gegee deur 'n gewese meester van die Duitse losie van die Vrymesselaars tuis op te bel. Die man wil nie sy naam laat noem nie, uit vrees vir wraak.

Die moordenaars het eers hate seker gemaak dat hulle met die regte man praat. Hy is gevra om homself te identifiseer en te bevestig dat hy 'n Vrymesselaar is.

Toe kom die dreigement. "Jy sal weer van ons hoor." Dieselfde aand het die granaat ontplof.

Die man aan wie die dreigement gerig is, was nie Dinsdagaand in die tempel nie, maar net die volgende aand sou hy die vermeende moordenaars sien.

Ná die jaarlikse golftoernooi tussen 'n Duitse en 'n Engelse groep was die spelers omstreeks halfagt besig met 'n laaste drankie in die klubhuis toe twee vreemde mans die vertrek binnekom.

"Ons kon dadelik agterkom die twee hoort nie daarin nie. Hulle het in die deur vasgesteek en reguit na ons gekyk. Toe wys die een aan sy maat uit," vertel die man wat die dreigoproep

WYLE MNR REES



MNR MICHAEL SMITH
Hy is in die aanval gewond.

Die dreiger het in elke geval óf Afrikaans gepraat, óf Engels met 'n swaar vermomde aksent. Elke keer was die boodskap dieselfde: "Het jy gesien wat Dinsdagaand gebeur het? Pas op, jy is die volgende."

Die polisie soek onverpoos na mnr. Rees se moordenaars. Drie van sy vriende wat saam met hom in die granaatontploffing beseer is, is intussen uit die Staatshospitaal in Windhoek ontslaan.

Twee van die beseerdes, mnr. Pat Levers en Stan Ruthven, het Vrydag in rolstoel 'n roudtiens vir mnr. Rees bygewoon. Die derde, mnr. Michael Smith, se arm was nog verbind.

DOKTERS veg nog in die waakeenhed van die Staatshospitaal in Windhoek om die lewe van mnr. Wolf Buerger, 52, een van die vier losie-ledes wat in dieselfde aanval gewond is. Die drie ander gewondes is reeds uit die hospitaal ontslaan.



MNRE STAN RUTHVEN (links) en Pat Levers, wat albei in die aanval beseer is, Vrydag in rolstoel op mnr. Rees se begrafnis.

SWA Basters get a new Kaptein

RAM 3/7/79

(221)

WINDHOEK — Mr Hans Diergaardt, leader of the Liberation Front and its representatives in the South West African National Assembly, was officially installed in Rehoboth yesterday as the first Kaptein of the Rehoboth Basters in more than 70 years.

The last Kaptein to be appointed from the ranks of the Basters was Mr Hermanus van Wyk, who served until about 1906. Since then, white magistrates and civil servants have acted as leaders of the Rehoboth.

Mr Diergaardt, who is also a businessman, was inducted by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, who was escorted through the town by members of SWA's own 41 Battalion and a local horse commando.

Mr Steyn also officially installed the six-member Rehoboth Volkskeraad which was

elected 22 months ago but whose duties were suspended until now.

The induction of a Kaptein and the election which led to it, brought to an end almost two years of bitter feuding among the Basters.

The dispute arose after the 1977 election — won by Dr Ben Afrika, vice-president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — was annulled.

Mr Diergaardt contested the election result and Dr Afrika was prevented by a Supreme Court injunction from taking up office.

An impasse developed and the Basters only recently received the go-ahead to elect another Kaptein after the matter had been settled out of court.

Mr Diergaardt gained a marginal 413 vote victory over his only opponent, Dr Afrika in the later election. — Sapa.

RDP 1/7/71

Terror gang (221) blasts pumps

By SEAN O'CONNOR
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Six terrorists blew up a petrol station at a shopping complex in central Owambo late last night

The terrorists overpowered two Ovambo nightwatchmen and then attached large amounts of explosive to the petrol pumps

The explosion wrecked the pumps, the roof of the filling station and shattered the display windows of the garage and other shops in the complex

The two nightwatchmen escaped seconds after the blast and were not injured, the chief secretary of the Owambo Government, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, said yesterday

He was unable to give an estimate of the damage but

said the underground tanks did not appear to have been damaged in the blast

The shopping complex, at Onanjokwe, is situated only 3km from Ondangwa, the second largest town in Owambo

On Saturday, terrorists blew up the electricity generator at the Ongha Primary School, about 25km north of Ondangwa on the road to Oshikango, the now deserted border post with Angola

"The generator was blown to smithereens and thousands of rands of damage was done," Mr Bezuidenhout said

He also disclosed that an Ovambo woman, Mrs Elvestene Nghulokwa, and her four sons were abducted by terrorists from their home at Emboo

in the Kwanyama area in Owambo on Saturday

Early this week her brother was also abducted by terrorists

Meanwhile, 120 Angolan refugees have crossed into Owambo and are being given food and medical attention at a tribal office at Omungwelumu in western Owambo

There are 40 children, about 60 women and 20 elderly men in the group

Mr Bezuidenhout said yesterday it was not known yet why the refugees had fled Angola

Early last month more than 300 Angolan refugees crossed the border into Owambo after fleeing southern Angola because of renewed fighting between MPLA Government forces and Unita guerrillas

Farming in the shadow of war

RSM 4/7/71 (22)

WHEN THE sun sinks below the tangled horizon of thorn trees nobody leaves the safety of the farmhouse

The doors are locked and the curtains drawn. Three walls, more than two metres high, have been built to guard the front of the house, the backdoor and a big side window.

It would be difficult to fire shots or hurl a grenade into the home.

Next to his bed, the elderly farmer keeps a loaded shotgun. A second rifle — with a telescopic sight — stands in the corner of the dining-room.

Soon after daybreak on at least one day a week Oom Andries Bester, who is 74, drives to his lonely cattle posts — some of them more than 30km from the farmhouse.

He must go. The reservoirs need checking or the cattle may have broken a fence.

Wearing his pith helmet he travels along narrow dirt tracks which cut through the thick bush and form corridors in his 25 000 hectares of prime cattle country.

As he approaches a post, he looks for the danger signs.

A deserted cattle post could mean an ambush but if the sound of his Land Rover sends kudu and warthog running from between the cattle at the drinking trough, he knows all is safe.

And when his son goes into the bush to take salt to the cattle or make sure they have water he looks carefully for the footprints of strangers.

Unlike his father, he usually carries a rifle when he is away from the farmhouse.

Oom Andries, his wife Louisa, their 38-year-old son Wally, and his wife and two young children live on a farm deep in the terrorist-threatened north of South West Africa.

Their farm, Una, lies in the heart of the territory's vast cattle-ranching area, an area where terrorist murders have become harsh reality.

In the past four months well-trained Swapo insurgents have turned this once peaceful farming region which stretches north from Otjiwarongo to the towns of Otavi, Tsumeb and Grootfontein, into a new war front.

Three German-speaking farmers have been shot dead and two young children and their grandmother have been

Farmers in the South West Africa war zone are refusing to submit to terrorist intimidation. **SEAN O'CONNOR** describes life with the Bester family, who are ready to fight it out to keep what they have built up over 42 years.

bayoneted to death by gangs of marauding terrorists.

Oom Andries and his son, Wally, like most other farmers around them, have been forced to take precautions. They built the three high walls next to the house, they stay inside at night and they keep firearms close at hand in their homes.

But, that is as far as it goes. They refuse to be intimidated by the terrorist threat and they are determined not to let it disrupt or interfere with their farming — their first love and their only source of income.

Oom Andries is almost casual in his approach to the situation.

He seldom carries a rifle when he travels to the cattle posts and says he has learnt to detect the signs of danger. Kudu and warthog running for the cover of the bush when he approaches the post assures him that no one is lying in wait.

But tragedies occur, he says, when farmers arrive at deserted cattle posts.

It is simply that Oom Andries does not want his life-long love suddenly dominated by a foreign factor — fear of a terrorist attack.

His wife, who is a month older than him and a descendant of the 1820 Settlers, says she does not worry a bit when her husband is away from home.

"I have got used to the situation. They (the terrorists) have never molested us and I hope we never have to defend ourselves," she says.

Mrs Bester was born in Maclear in the Eastern Cape and when she was still at school, her parents moved to Bloemfontein. After completing her matric, she became a teacher and later took up a post in Otjiwarongo when her parents settled in South West Africa.

She met her husband-to-be in the small farming town and they were married in January, 1930.

Oom Andries was born in Lindley in the Free State and when he finished his schooling, he came to South West Africa with the sole aim of becoming a farmer.

But first he was a junior clerk at a Windhoek bank and then a policeman in Otjiwarongo. As a sergeant, he ended up as the station commander in the town after 10 years in the force. Then he fulfilled his ambition and in 1937 he bought the farm, Una, in a private settlement.

In the past 42 years, he has steadily built up his business and today is one of the most successful farmers in the north of the territory, with an investment in land alone running to about R750 000.

Oom Andries, once a keen politician and a United Party member of the South West Africa Legislative Assembly, said "Naturally we get nervous when we know they (the terrorists) are in the vicinity but we have accepted our position and resigned ourselves to it."

"How can we leave here?" he retorts indignantly, while sipping coffee at the kitchen table.

"Not only do we love the country but everything that is ours is here on this farm. Our three youngest children were born here and we can't just leave everything."

"This is not bravery — it is just that we have accepted the situation. My wife and my daughter-in-law started getting scared and I had to talk to them. We must learn to live with the situation."

"If it has to be fought out, we will fight it out here. What is the point in simply leaving?"

Wally, his 29-year-old wife, Yvonne — they have two daughters, Madeline, six, and Cheryll, two-and-a-half — have much the same view.

Wally is a graduate of the University of Pretoria and now

plays a major role in running his father's farms — there are five altogether.

He lives with his family in an old farmhouse, a short distance from the new one which Oom Andries built in 1960 — "the bricks I used were unique. I made them out of limestone and cement."

During the day, the farmyard scene is no different to any other.

Wally supervises the mixing of fodder for the cattle. Oom Andries walks through the nearby pens proudly surveying his Santa Gertrudis, Brahman and Hereford cattle and later he strolls to his farm office in a white-painted outbuilding to make entries in his diary — a habit which lives on from his days as a policeman.

Madeline plays with a soccer ball in the farmyard and her crimson-cheeked sister clutches a doll and clamours for attention.

Wally's wife, Yvonne, brings a mug of coffee to her husband and in the main farmhouse, grey-haired Mrs Bester stands over a pot on an ancient wood-burning stove making marmalade.

Two stacks of baled straw, nearly two storeys high, stand near the entrance to the farmyard. A few metres away, the Besters have built a large corrugated-iron shelter for their cattle truck, their tractors and other farm implements.

On the grass patch next to Oom Andries' farmhouse, fowls scurry around aimlessly and the pet Doberman Pincher and the children's sausage dog bask in the sun.

No one carried a firearm in the farmyard.

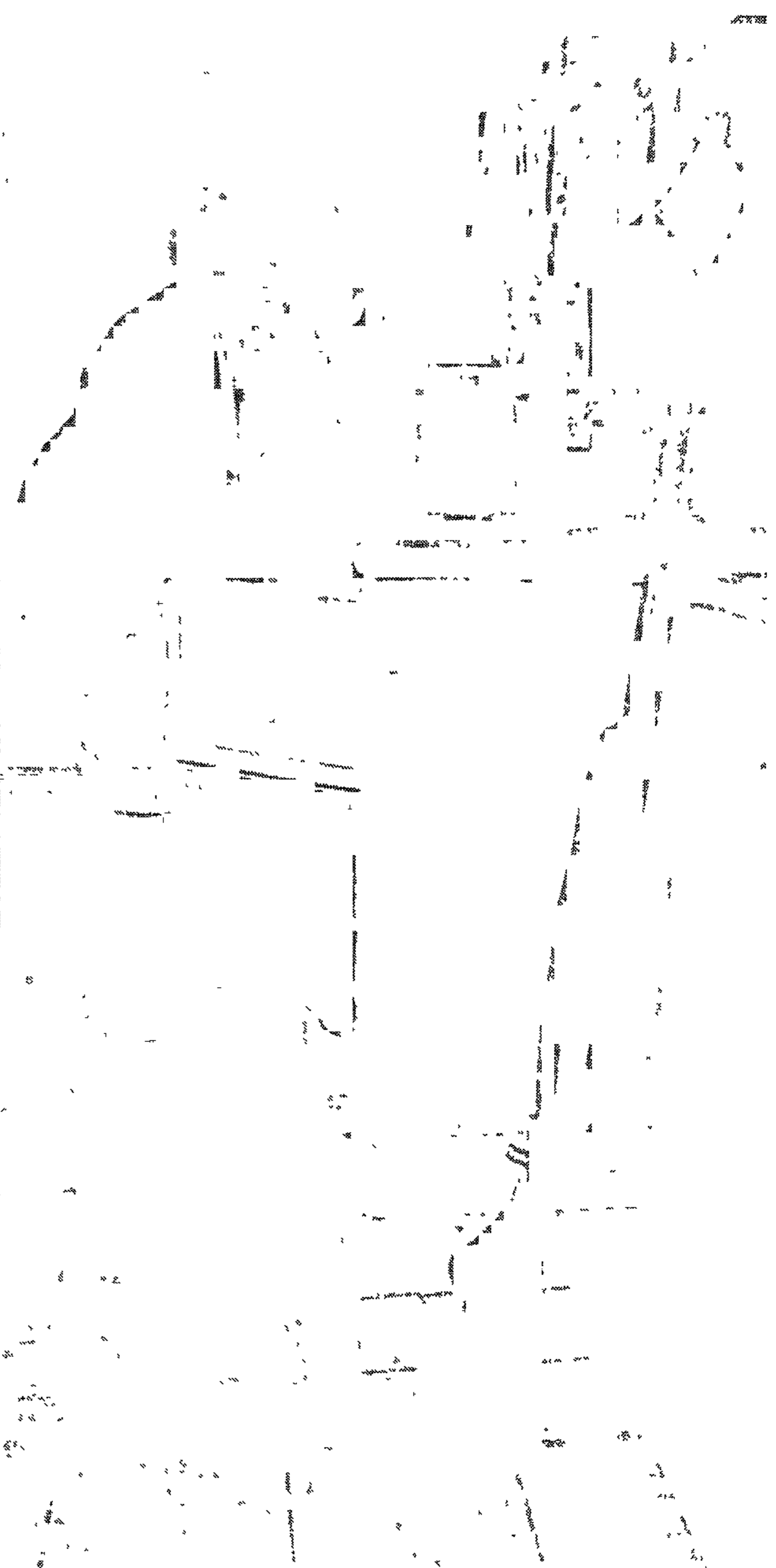
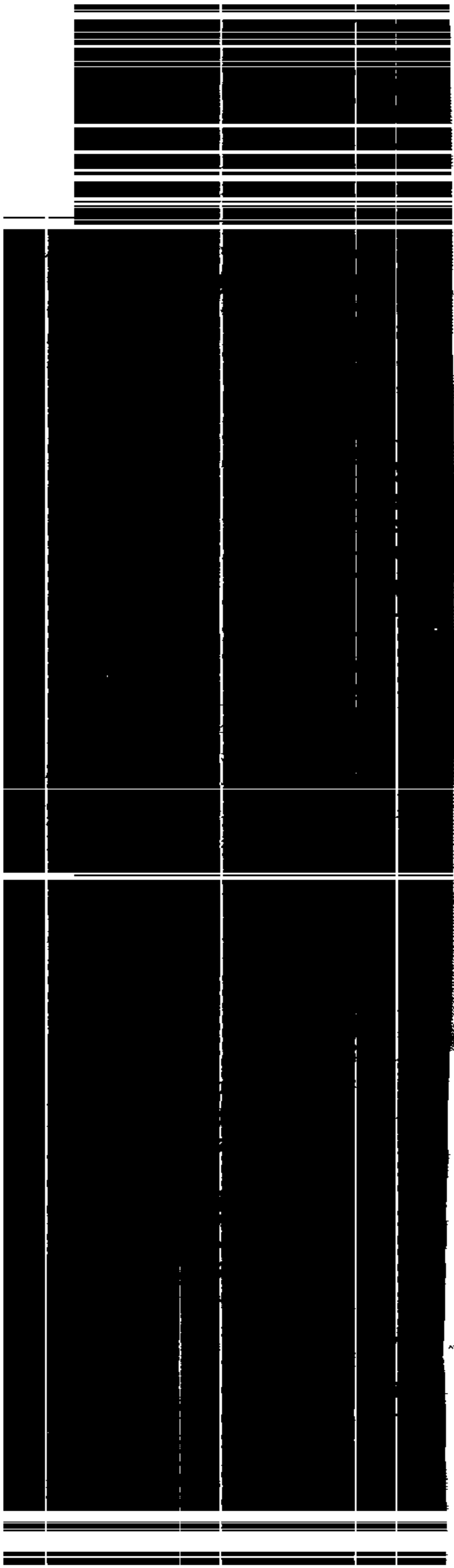
In the late afternoon one day last week, Wally went hunting. His wife drove the Land-Rover and he stood on the back, armed with a sleek hunting rifle. He was hunting for the pot that evening.

Armed with an automatic rifle, I was told to "let rip" if anything untoward occurred.

In his left breast pocket, Wally had a spare magazine.

"You can't afford to take risks — it might be the last one you'll take," he said.

This is the life of a dedicated farming family in the terrorist-threatened north of South West Africa — a family who are determined to see that farming wins and not the terrorist war.



4/7/79

Oom Andries' wife, Louisa, at work in her kitchen. A rifle is always close at hand, just in case there's trouble



Mrs Yvonne Bester and her daughters, Madeline, six, and Cheryl, two. Her husband's automatic rifle leans against the settee Mrs Louisa Bester is partly obscured



Oom Andrie's Bester, 74, in a cattle pen on his farm in South West Africa's terrorist-threatened north.

Pictures **STEPHAN SONDERLING**

SA security forces kill 12 in hot pursuit raid

RDM 5/7/79 (22)

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security forces crossed into Angola early this week in a hot pursuit raid which claimed the lives of 12 Swapo guerrillas

Disclosing this yesterday, the Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, General Jan Geldenhuys, said South African and South West African forces were bombarded with mortars and small arms fire during a routine patrol near the Angolan border

"During the hot pursuit the security forces had to cross over the border where they

shot dead 12 armed terrorists," Gen Geldenhuys said

The security forces suffered no losses in the raid

Security forces also discovered a Swapo storage depot containing weapons and canned food supplies

In a defence force communique, Gen Geldenhuys said the weapons were of Russian and Czechoslovakian origin and the food was from Denmark, Russia and the Netherlands

The canned food was packed in nearly 50 cartons, some of them marked "gift of Holland" and "gift of Denmark" and ad-

mitted to the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees in Luanda. Some cartons came from the World Food Programme

According to South West Africa Command, the World Food Programme, (WFP), was established in 1963 by the United Nations General Assembly and the World Food and Agriculture Organisation

It is based in Rome, is not an independent body and its aims are to assist in economic and social development and to help in times of emergency by distributing food supplies

Meanwhile, it was also disclosed that seven other Swapo guerrillas were killed by security forces in the past week

One of the insurgents died in a security force ambush in the Tsumeb district on Tuesday afternoon. The insurgent was on his own

Security forces took possession of an automatic rifle

Slogans in SWA hit at Masons

WINDHOEK — Anti-masonic sentiments became apparent in Windhoek again yesterday only a week after a man was killed in a handgrenade attack on the masonic lodge

Anti-masonic slogans were sprayed in large letters on a wall in a municipal parking area in Karzer Street

The slogans, in Afrikaans, read "Freemasonry criminal organisation, brotherhood without Christ — onslaught against RSA"

The series of slogans were daubed on the wall on Tuesday night

A few weeks before the grenade attack on the masonic lodge, pamphlets appeared in Windhoek containing a bitter attack on freemasonry as well as a so-called death list

Meanwhile, official sources said yesterday the investigation into the death of Mr John Rees, 42, who died in the grenade attack continues unabated

Several whites had been questioned by the police about the incident, but up to yesterday afternoon there had been no arrests — Sapa

All in SWA must have new ID

WINDHOEK — Everybody living in SWA, irrespective of origin or nationality, would in future have to carry a uniform identity document for security purposes, a spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General said yesterday

The documents would have no bearing on nationality, race

or origin of people

The sole purpose of the document would be to simplify the checking of movement of people in security districts

A colour photograph, thumbprint, signature and other details of the bearer would appear on the document, the spokesman said — Sapa

● Windhoek blast: white man held

5/2/79 (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Powers under emergency security legislation have been used to detain a 20-year-old white man by police investigating last week's grenade attack on a Masonic lodge. One man died and five were injured in the incident.

The man, detained for questioning on Monday, was now undergoing "intensive" interrogation, the chief of the SWA/Namibian Security Police, Colonel Koos Myburgh, said today. The man can be held incommunicado for up to 30 days.

Colonel Myburgh said the investigation was continuing in spite of the detention. There was "a strong suspicion" that the grenade attack — in which businessman Mr. John Rees (42) was killed — was the work of more than one white right-wing extremist.

He also said that the suspect was not of any specific political movement or pressure group.

The detention can be seen as a major breakthrough in the search for the bomber who hurled a South African-manufactured hand grenade through a window of Windhoek's Masonic Lodge at 10.55 pm on Tuesday last week.

Security Police investigating the blast have so far questioned more than 20 right-wing extremists, all of them white.

The condition of the man most seriously injured in the explosion, Mr. Wolfgang Buerger (61), was today described by a relative as "serious".

Mr. Buerger is still attached to a respiratory machine in Windhoek's intensive care unit.

Exclusive

The bomb was hurled through a side window of the lodge which is situated in Windhoek's exclusive Luxury Hill area. Sixteen lodge members were holding a meeting.

The blast of the grenade was heard several kilometres away. Mr. Rees, a

pharmacist and father of three, died from injuries to his neck on arrival at the State hospital.

A witness described the blast as being "terrible." Another witness reported that a white man had been seen running from the scene shortly afterwards.

The other four hurt by the shrapnel have all been discharged from hospital.

Review of training urged

THERE are a number of factors which makes it imperative to review the existing policies and practices in so far as the recruiting and training of Black apprentices in particular are concerned, the Wiehahn Commission says

The commission says one of the existing need for various types of skilled artisans in certain regions and sectors of the South African economy in general and the danger of serious shortages in the event of a significant upswing in the economy in the near future

Other factors are

• The need for skilled artisans in the Black townships in the light of present and expected efforts to improve the quality of life in the townships.

• The present and future needs for skilled artisans in the Black states to sustain and promote economic development there

• The limited number of artisans in Black townships who are qualified to train Black apprentices in various trades in the townships.

The commission says it is of the opinion that if changes are introduced in the labour field with the

recruitment and the supervision of position will be minimised

The implications that might occur will largely be eliminated by the orderly and evolutionary development of the new system

The commission is aware of the fact that a new

organisation or major changes to open to abuse or exploitation by those who are likely to be used and are often victimising but who lack interest in the long term with no chevron intent

It is also accepted that the changes which the commission will recommend are

bound to elicit opposition from certain quarters

It is however the considered opinion of the commission that if changes are introduced with the necessary caution and circumspection opposition will be minimised, the commission says.

THE ASSEMBLY — The multiracial Wiehahn Commission has recommended that black trade unions be registered because they have become part of the fabric of South Africa's industrial life — a position which can only become further entrenched

This proposal if accepted by the government will reverse its trade union policies adopted when it came to power in 1948 and will bring black trade unions under legislative controls for the first time

The commission said in its report that black trade unions were not subject to the protective and stabilising elements of the system which applied to registered trade unions

Nor were these unions under any obligation to account for their income and expenditure as were registered unions it said

The commission opposed an outright ban on foreign financial aid to unions in South Africa

It pointed out that in one year black unions received more than R300 000 and in June last year two black trade union federations received R77 000 from overseas

But the commission felt the right to register would encourage and enable black unions to generate their finances from their own sources

While its recommendation would bring the black unions within the scope of the Industrial Conciliation Act the commission also recognised the position these unions had won for

Register black unions call

themselves

Evidence submitted to it showed a number of companies had recognised black unions and negotiated with them. Most of these companies were foreign but the practice was increasing apace

There was evidence also that black unions were receiving increasing support from certain local registered trade unions white coloured and black

It had been brought to the commission's notice that certain registered trade unions are being used from overseas (and are in fact considering the possibility) to terminate the registration of the Industrial Conciliation Act 1956 with a view to opening their ranks to black workers or joining for us with existing black trade unions

The commission also said that if black trade unions were not registered — and therefore being outside the statutory industrial relations system — it could bring extreme stress to bear on the existing statutory system a

development which could pose a grave danger to industrial peace

It also came to the conclusion that the present process was creating by precedent an informal system which could in the long run be impossible to dismantle or restructure

It is abundantly clear to the commission that black trade unions have become part of the fabric of South Africa's industrial life and that their strength and position of influence can only become further entrenched

Obviously they can no longer be ignored — the commission therefore cannot recommend the maintenance of the status quo

Black trade unions although unregistered enjoyed full freedom of law

A prohibition would undoubtedly have the effect of driving black trade unions underground and uniting black workers not only against the authorities but more important also against the system of free enterprise in South Africa — PC

Open unions to migrants call

From BARRY STEIN
THE ASSEMBLY — The Wiehahn Commission has recommended that migrant workers from both self governing States like the Ciskei and from independent countries like Transkei be allowed to join trade unions in South Africa

It had considered whether migrant and commuter workers were a threat to security inside South Africa and potentially a danger to the stability of the trade union movement but it rejected this view

The commission does not believe these fears to be realistic and feels itself unable to compromise its credibility for the sake of circumventing what may be a sensitive and emotion-laden issue it said

However five commissioners tabled a minority report in which they said the role of migrants and frontier commuters should rather be pursued through negotiation and consultation with neighbouring states

The majority of the commissioners rejected this view and argued that the involvement of foreign governments in labour affairs inside South Africa would have the effect of thrusting government virtually into the role of trade unions

The commission added "This would be in total conflict with the accepted principles of minimal state involvement in the employer-employee relationship and maximal self-governance by the parties

Barring migrants and commuters from trade unions would also revoke a freedom that already ex

ists because at present Black workers are free to join unions whether they be migrants, commuters or permanent residents

The commission pointed out there were differences of opinions among the leaders of black states on the desirability of trade unions. Some of them were opposed to the idea while others were strongly in favour. This could mean that some labour agreements with South Africa could permit membership while others not but the commission felt the Republic should have the power to decide

It also considered whether or not to place on the membership of migrants and commuters into trade unions but it rejected this view

Another problem was whether minority groups in a union would be swamped by members of another group

Evidence presented overwhelmingly supported the view that membership should be divided primarily by the unions themselves and the principle should be accepted that this choice cannot be dictated by the state or the employer

It therefore recommended that unions and individuals should have the full freedom of association so that individuals could join any union of their choice and that unions should be free to admit or bar anyone whether or not race, colour or sex is a consideration

There was no dispute in commission, except for one member about the desirability of membership of unions by black people permanently resident inside South Africa



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ONE BASIS URGED FOR ALL

At 3 en 2 May 1979

WHAT'S IN THE REPORT

Main recommendations of Part One of the Wiehahn Commission report are

- The registration of trade unions with African members, including migrant workers. A minority of five members recommended the exclusion of migrants and frontier (homeland) commuters
- The abolition of statutory job reservation but the retention of the five remaining job reservation orders which it hopes, will be 'phased out' in consultation with the unions concerned
- The retention of the "closed shop". A minority of five recommended the retention of existing "closed shops" but a bar on new ones
- The racial composition of trade unions to be left to the unions concerned
- The appointment of a National Manpower Commission, appointed by the Minister of Labour. This will consist of equal numbers of employer, worker and state representatives and will report to the Minister, not only on manpower needs but on the workings of the new system generally
- An industrial court to be presided over by a senior jurist which will decide on disputes arising out of the new system. The court will only be able to decide on civil cases and will have no power to build up a body of case law on non-union things, fur

employment practices as they affect racial job changes

- A series of safeguards to protect groups previously protected by job bars, including tougher unfair dismissal laws, the strict application of the equal pay for work of equal value principle, training and retraining, relocation allowances for transferred workers, the development of fair employment practices legislation and in the last resort, arbitration and the industrial court
- The extension of plant level committees to non-Africans. These committees which will take the place of liaison committees will be called works committees. In some cases works committees (of workers only) may be formed
- In industries where there are no industrial councils, works committees will be allowed to bargain binding wage increases. Where there is an industrial council, works committees and council will have no statutory wage bargaining rights
- The indenturing of Africans as apprentices in white areas. The protection of non-African interests in this area by negotiation, consultation and consensus
- Concessions for apprentices who undergo mandatory training
- Industrial relations training offered by bodies who are not registered

workers or employers bodies will have to be approved by the Minister. The State will "encourage and facilitate industrial relations training

- Statutory bars on separate facilities in the work place will go. They will be negotiated between employers and the workers concerned
- Unregistered trade unions will not be allowed to conclude agreements with employers or have unions dues automatically deducted by employers
- No bars will be placed on entry to trade union office but the proposed National Manpower Commission will keep a watch on this aspect
- A dual system of registration for trade unions involving provisional registration with limited rights leading up to full registration
- Stricter criteria to be applied in granting registration to trade unions
- Existing registered trade unions will not have to re-register
- A veto right for all parties to an industrial council on a number of matters including new applications for membership
- Both the Mines & Works Act and the Black Building Workers Act which entrenched job bars have not been dealt with and will be discussed in subsequent reports
- The Department of Labour's name should be changed to the Department of Manpower Development

THE Unemployment Insurance Act should be amended so as to eliminate the procedure for differentiation between the maximum amount population group says of earnings below which the Wiehahn Commission an employee has to make contributions and the exclusion of Black workers earning less than R546 per annum from the scope of the act

The commission also recommends that consideration be given to the revision of other legislative measures which fall outside its terms of reference but which also provide for raising the maximum insurance contribution so as to solve lengthy delays being such measures into force the recommended new figure becomes applicable

"The present method of raising the maximum insurance contribution so as to solve lengthy delays being such measures into force the recommended new figure becomes applicable

"This often reduces the effectiveness of the amendment and a quicker and less cumbersome method should be found

The Unemployment Insurance Commission submitted a memorandum to the commission with a number of suggestions for amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act

"This could be done by proclamation, which would eliminate the delays occasioned by the introduction of legislation every time the ceiling is raised"

The commission agreed with this submission and recommended accordingly

"In so far as the exclusion relating to Black workers is concerned the commission believes that such differentiation between Blacks and members of other population groups — who are not members of other population groups — is not justified and will sufficient urgency to merit recommendation that the Act be amended to include Black workers on the same basis as other population groups"

Attention

"Among the various suggestions made two are of particular importance — is not justified and will sufficient urgency to merit recommendation that the Act be amended to include Black workers on the same basis as other population groups"

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(22) SLOGANS painted on a Windhoek wall by the White resistance group

Masonic movement attacked

WINDHOEK — Anti-Masonic sentiments became apparent here again yesterday, only a week after a man had been killed in a hand grenade attack on the Masonic Lodge.

Anti-Masonic slogans were sprayed in large letters on a wall in a municipal parking area in Kaizer Street here, the main street.

The slogans, in Afrikaans, read: Freemasonry criminal organisation, brotherhood without Christ — onslaught against RSA (Vrymesselary kriminele organisasie, broederskap sonder Christus — aanslag teen RSA).

Before the grenade attack pamphlets appeared which contained a bitter attack on Freemasonry. — (Sapa.)

5/17/79
221

12 terrorists killed in raid

WINDHOEK — Security forces have crossed into Angola in a hot pursuit raid and killed 12 Swapo terrorists.

Disclosing this yesterday, the Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, General Jan Geldenhuys, said South African and South West African forces were bombarded with mortars and small arms fire during a routine patrol near the Angolan border.

"During the hot pursuit, the security forces had to cross over the border where they shot dead 12 armed terrorists," General Geldenhuys said. The security forces suffered no losses in the raid.

Security forces also discovered a Swapo storage depot containing weapons and canned food supplies.

In a Defence Force com-

**From
CHRIS FREIMOND**

Dispatch Salisbury
bureau

munique. General Geldenhuys said the weapons were of Russian and Czechoslovak origin and the food was from Denmark, Russia and The Netherlands.

The canned food was packed in nearly 50 cartons, some of them marked "Gift from Holland" and "Gift from Denmark" and addressed to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Luanda.

Other cartons were marked "Supplied by World Food Program Gift from Denmark".

According to South West Africa Command, World Food Program was established in 1963 by the United Nations General Assembly and the World Food and Agriculture Organisation.

It is based in Rome, is not an independent body and its aims are to assist in economic and social development and to help in times of emergency by distributing food supplies.

Meanwhile, it was also disclosed that seven other Swapo guerillas were killed by security forces in the past week.

One of the insurgents died in a security force ambush in the Tsumeb district on Tuesday afternoon. The insurgent was on his own. Security forces took possession of an automatic rifle.

Picture, page 3

SWA laws are taken to court

WINDHOEK — The Judge-President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, reserved judgment in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday on an application challenging the validity of the SWA National Assembly and legislation passed by it

QUES

DEFE

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The application was brought by Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party front, Akatur, and the respondents were the Administrator-General of SWA, the president of the National Assembly and the secretary of the assembly

The application seeks a temporary interdict suspending the activities of the National Assembly or a clarifying order declaring the assembly invalid

Counsel for the applicant, Mr Ken Bethune, SC, argued that the Administrator-General had, by proclamation AG 21, conferred wider powers on the National Assembly than he himself had received from the South African State President through proclamation 181 of 1977

Mr Bethune said the assem-

bly's powers were so all-embracing that it could, for example, amend by a straight majority, entrenched clauses such as the language rights clause in the South African Constitution Act as applicable to SWA

All that was needed was the signature of the Administrator-General. Not even the South African Parliament had such powers, Mr Bethune said. Powers delegated to the Administrator-General could not be redelegated. Delegation of such powers had to stop somewhere

If the State President wished to confer legislative powers on the SWA National Assembly, he had to do so by proclamation

Mr Bethune said because the State President had given his approval to Proclamation AG 21 it did not give legal effect to the proclamation. The State President's approval on its own did not constitute legislative action

He asked the court to grant a temporary interdict, suspending legislation passed by the National Assembly. — Sapa.

SWA police hold man over Masonic Lodge death blast

WINDHOEK — The Chief of the SWA Security Police, Colonel Koos Myburgh, confirmed yesterday that a young man had been detained for questioning in connection with the grenade attack on the Masonic Lodge in Windhoek last week

A number of people have been questioned since the at-

tack in which Mr John Rees, a Windhoek chemist, was killed and several people injured. They were all released

Col Myburgh said the young man, whose name may not be released, was in custody in connection with the incident. It was not yet known if a charge would be laid. — Sapa

Ovambos killed in landmine explosion

WINDHOEK — Two Ovambo men were killed and two more injured when a bakkie triggered a landmine in the Ovambo operational area of SWA on Wednesday. Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, chief secretary of the Ovambo government, announced yesterday

The dead men were Mr Simon Watulifa and Mr Walter Simon. The injured, Mr Izak Kanjine and Mr Kalombo Auwenga, were being treated at the Oshakati state hospital.

In another incident, a water pipeline supplying eastern Ovambo had been sabotaged by terrorists

Mr Bezuidenhoud said there had been five acts of terrorism against civilian targets in the past week.

Other incidents were a landmine incident last Friday, the destruction of a power plant at a school, and the blowing up of a filling station near Ondangwa

These incidents were all reported earlier

Mr Bezuidenhoud said these actions had once again proved that Swapo terrorists preferred civilian targets

"It is a cowardly man who seeks out an innocent, unarmed adversary," Mr Bezuidenhoud said

"The Ovambo nation and the people of SWA will, however, not be deterred and will continue on their course which will lead to orderly independence," he said. — Sapa.

- How will the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
- Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method
b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Road 7/7/79 (221)

A strikes into Angola

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Jan Gelden-
other forces

In a brief communique, Gen Geldenhuys said a number of Swapo headquarter bases and logistic installations in Angola were attacked by elements of the Defence Force
The communique said one aircraft crashed while returning to base but it did not specify if the aircraft had come down inside Angola. The pilot escaped without injury
Yesterday's operations were a follow-up to the hot pursuit raids into Angola early this week which

claimed the lives of 12 Swapo guerrillas
Based on information gathered during the hot pursuit raid, yesterday's communique said "A number of Swapo headquarters and logistic installations in Angola were attacked by elements of the SADF."
A military spokesman said in Windhoek last night no further details of yesterday's incursions would be announced at this stage
This is the second time this year that the airforce has lost an aircraft during

raids into Angola.
On March 14, an airforce jet crashed in Angola, killing both crewmen. The crash occurred shortly after South African forces struck at 12 Swapo bases during four days of raids into Angola and Zambia
There have been two other major cross-border raids against Swapo — both of them last year
In May, security forces attacked Cassinga, deep inside Angola, and in August, there was a hot pursuit operation into Zambia after

ten South African soldiers were killed in a Swapo attack on Katima Mulilo.
The hot pursuit raid early this week, in which 12 guerrillas were killed, was triggered off when Swapo insurgents bombarded South African and South West African forces with mortars and small arms fire during a routine patrol near the Angolan border
The security forces suffered no losses in the raid. Large quantities of arms and food supplies were also captured.

SA hits again at Swapo in Angola

7/2/79

7/2/79

(221)

Mennonite Central Committee

14

The Star's Africa News Service Windhoek

The South African Defence Force has carried out more ground and air attacks on Swapo base and installations in Angola, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, officer commanding the SWA Command, has announced.

Lance Corporal Ettiene Louis Bell has been killed in a skirmish with terrorists in the SWA/Namibian operational area, Defence Headquarters in Pretoria has announced. He is survived by his mother, Mrs L F S Bell of Marine Towers, Harris Crescent, North Street, Durban.

In the Angolan operation a South African Air Force pilot ejected from his plane. He was recovered safely and suffered only minor abrasions.

The ground and air attacks on "a number" of Swapo headquarters and logistical installations came yesterday as a follow-up to earlier hot-pursuit operations into Angola, announced by General Geldenhuys on Wednesday.

12 killed

In a statement yesterday General Geldenhuys said all the forces involved in the operation returned safely to SWA/Namibia.

"Based on information received during continuing operations in the past few days a number of Swapo headquarters and logistic installations in Angola were attacked by elements of the South African Defence Force," said General Geldenhuys.

Earlier this week SWA Command announced the deaths of 12 terrorists in an across-the border hot-pursuit operation into Angola.

Report

Large quantities of arms

and food supplies were captured during this operation. Some of the food originated from Holland and Denmark.

A Defence Force spokesman said no further details would be released at this stage.

A London report says Angola is preparing a report for the United Nations on the South African attacks, according to the Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge.

Dr J.F. Durnley
 Professor G.F.R. Ellis
 Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
 Mr E.V.E. Howes
 Professor M.F. Kaplan
 Dr W.A. Landman
 Mr G.K. Lindsay
 Sir Richard Luyt
 Professor S.J. Saunders
 Professor H.W. van der Merwe
 Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
 Professor Monica Wilson

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White party quits SWA's ruling body

221

12/10/77 20/1/78

WINDHOEK. — The Federal Party, the only white component of the political umbrella organisation, the Namibia National Front, has resigned from the NNF

The NNF's Publicity and Information Secretary, Mr R V Rukoro, said here yesterday that the decision was taken at a weekend meeting of the NNF's central committee.

Mr Rukoro said in a statement the Federal Party, led by Mr Bryan O'Linn and Mr John Kirkpatrick, resigned as a result of "internal differences"

Mr Rukoro expressed appreciation to Mr O'Linn and Mr

Kirkpatrick for "personal sacrifices made in pursuit of the goal of national liberation of SWA/Namibia"

The statement said the NNF and the Federal Party had parted company amicably

Mr O'Linn was also the secretary-general of the NNF

"We hope and trust that whatever they do in future will be reconcilable with the broad principles for which we stood all along," Mr Rukoro said

He disclosed that the NNF central committee had also decided at the weekend that the front should become a single political party

A steering committee had been appointed to investigate the possibility

Up to now, the NNF had acted as a political umbrella for several political parties and groups, including the Federal Party and the South West Africa National Union

Dealing with the proposed system of identity documents to be carried by everyone living in SWA, Mr Rukoro said the plan could lend itself to "abuse and manipulation" and would ultimately amount to the old pass law system

This would be to the detriment of the people of the territory

Asked to comment on the Federal Party's resignation, Mr O'Linn said his party would, for the time being, adopt a "wait and see" attitude

The party was unlikely to take further initiative to participate in the national assembly

The possibility of participating in the assembly was, however, not completely excluded, he said

The Federal Party executive will meet in due course to discuss the matter. The party might also, at a later stage, give reasons for resigning — Sapa

plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

- a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
- a) deferral method
 - b) liability method
- (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.
- Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under
- a) liability method
 - b) deferral method
- Assume the tax rate remains 42%

SWA men held on explosives charges

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE
APPLIED EXAMPLES

'Mail' Africa Bureau X
WINDHOEK

Two white men have been arrested in connection with the discovery of a box of explosives here at the weekend. Colonel Koos Myburgh, Windhoek's security police chief, said last night that the men, who are being held under the Administrator-General's emergency security measures, might be brought to court at a later stage on charges of illegally possessing explosives.

In terms of the measures under which they are being held, Proclamation AG 9, they can be detained for up to 30 days without trial.

Meanwhile, a young white man is still being held for questioning in connection with the hand-grenade attack on the Windhoek Masonic Hall, which killed a Freemason, Mr John Rees, almost two weeks ago.

Another man, Mr Wolf Buerger, 61, is still in a serious condition at the Windhoek State Hospital after being wounded in the blast. Police said last night they were still making progress with their investigation. Various people were questioned by police over the weekend.

limited acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 y 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. A 25% initial allowance is granted for t line. wear and tear being 20% on the reducing poses, Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, able income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 ively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6

the balance on deferred tax account in respect plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

- deferral method
- liability method?

ow the tax charge will be disclosed in the statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7,

- deferral method
 - liability method
- (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
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5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8. Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under
 - a) liability method
 - b) deferral method
 Assume the tax rate remains 42%

General sees long terror war in SWA

... tide has turned in the years-old terror war in SWA/Namibia but there is still long, hard slog ahead before ... returns That was the ... Major-General Jan ... OC South West ... Command, had for ra- ... listeners at the weekend His remarks made it clear no immediate political so- to the border war was ... that at this stage it ... like a war to the death Speaking on the radio pro- ... Weekend World, he ... that.

- Security forces were in-

creasingly taking the initia- tive While the number of inci- dents had remained constant since April, most of the con- tacts had been made by South African and SWA/Namibian troops and not the Swapo in- surgents they were fighting

- Swapo's loss rate had ri- sen steeply since April and in- surgent morale was said to be very low
- Many terrorists would have liked to desert but had been deterred by the public execution of other would-be deserters
- Swapo was resorting to

abductions because it could not recruit enough volunteers

- The Tsumeb-Grootfontein-Otavi area had been cleared of infiltrating insurgents and the situation was under control there
- South Africans and SWA/Namibians should be mentally and spiritually pre- pared to face a long, drawn- out terror war, although he had no doubt at all that the security forces would win in the end

To judge by General Gelden- huys's remarks, it appears that the cumulative effect of

trans-border raids and in- creased security force effec- tiveness is catching up with the Swapo gangs operating into SWA/Namibia from Angola

In the past 18 months, the security forces have struck heavy blows at Swapo rear bases, crippling the organiza- tion's field operatives by de- stroying large quantities of food, munitions and other sup- plies, and disrupting the train- ing and southward movement of fresh manpower

At the same time, the secu- rity forces have refined their bush-warfare techniques, mak-

ing increasing use of tracked units and fast-moving infantry mounted on horses or scram- bler motorcycles

The morale factor is ... to the progress of the border war, where time is a terroris- weapon and victory comes ... so much from physically over- coming an enemy as mental, bleeding him to death by dis- rupting his economy and de- stroying his will to resist.

If, as General Geldenhuys says, the insurgents' morale low, and if it can be kept low the security forces have ... deed turned the tide

Children of the conflict

Text: Chris van Gass.
Pictures: Stefan Sonderling.

The Star's Africa News Service.

★

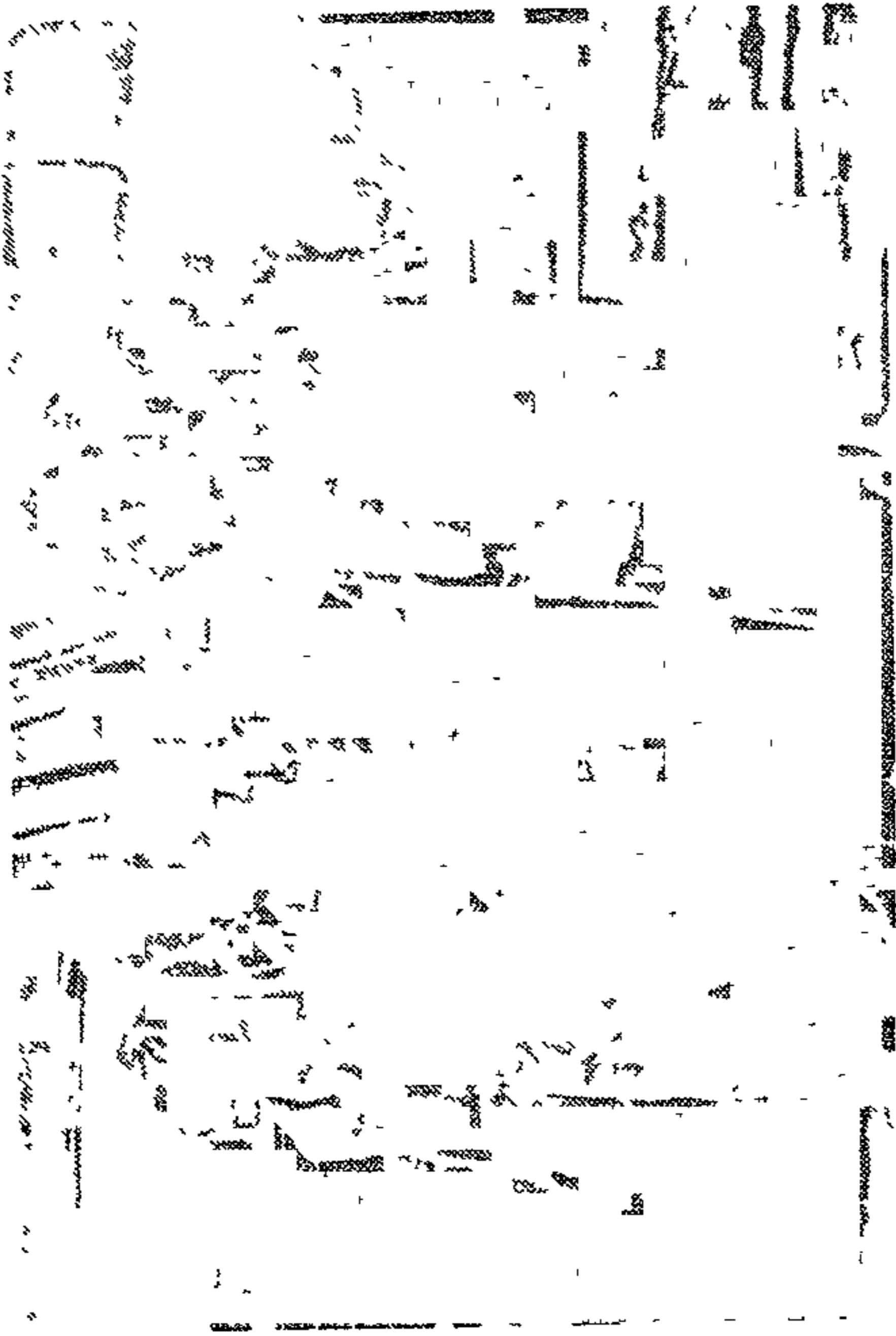
Their faces are a picture of divergence. . . and the picture tells the story of the various challenges they will face in the future

While their fathers and grandfathers haggle over a lasting political solution for SWA/Namibia, the children of the territory are caught up in the melee of rigidity and change which is determining the society they are to inherit.

Already they are the children of a constitutional dispute which has made them international wards

Their eyes and actions tell a story of what their elders face.

Some are locked in prayer of hope, others have offered the hand of friendship and cooperation. more have chosen to wave the flag of polarisation: while the cold steel of confrontation is also an aspect of the daily reality



While the grown-ups listen to the speeches the children play outside. Here a young boy shows the way to a friend



A group of Bushmen boys, perhaps too young to realise the complexities of the political situation facing their country, sport the new T-shirts of the right-wing National Party front Aktur.



From his perch on top of a military vehicle, the world around this blond chap seems to consist of more than just little tin soldiers.

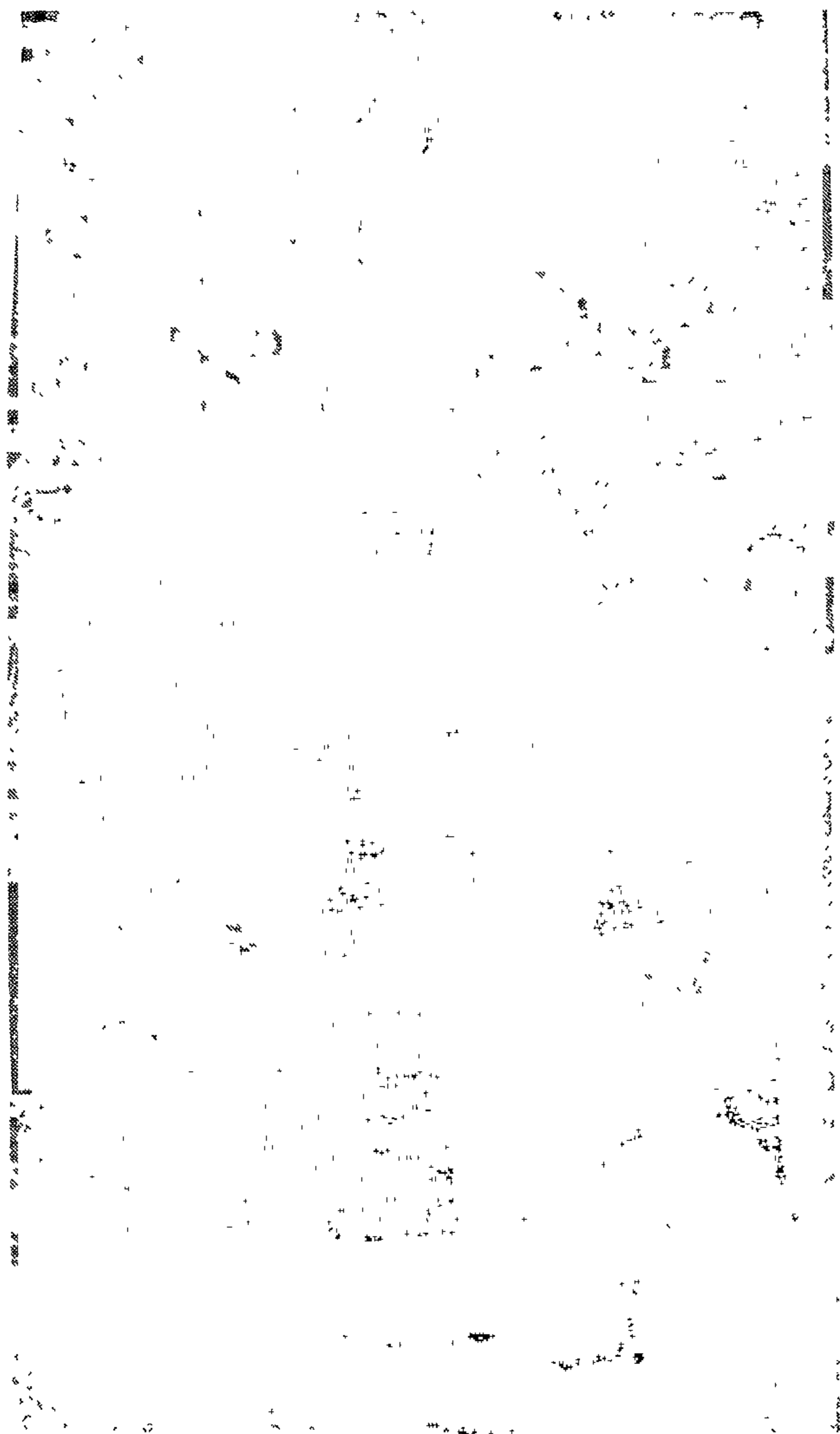


Choirboys of the local Catholic church prepare for a service in Windhoek's Cathedral

221

10/7/79

STAR



Heads bowed in prayer, these two white children draw inquisitive glances from a group of black children at a military parade in Caprivi.

New SWA law will make racism a crime

Star 12/7/79

221

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Barring people from public amenities on racial grounds will be a criminal offence in SWA/Namibia from August 11 in terms of a controversial Act promulgated today which also throws open residential areas in the territory to all races

The Abolishment of Racial Discrimination (Urban Residential Areas and Public Amenities) Act 1979, which has drawn a vicious, sometimes even violent reaction from the territory's white right wing, will come into operation 30 days after pub-

lication in the official gazette today

It is understood the legislation, the most contentious yet passed by the recently established SWA/Namibia National Assembly, was signed by the territory's Administrator-General Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, earlier this week

This means that exhaustive attempts by Mr A H du Plessis's Aktur, the National Party election front, to prevent his legislation being passed, have failed for the time being

One of the measures Mr du Plessis took was to bring an urgent application before the Supreme

Court, Windhoek, to have the National Assembly declared null and void

Aktur also asked that the interdict apply to the laws made by the assembly, including the abolishment of racial discrimination

Judgment has not yet been delivered in the matter, but Mr Justice Badenhorst and Mr Acting Justice Kritzingel gave counsel appearing in the matter last week the assurance that they would issue their decision "as quickly as possible"

Both Aktur and the ultra-right wing Herstigte Nasionale Party have rejected the legislation as "discrimination against whites"

Mennonite Central Committee se konferensie oor 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana Verhandelung voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa'

14

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergriepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
Mr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dit stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Broek
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaard
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Landsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

3

star 12/7/79
Security police

(221)

arrest Swapo leader at airport

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security police in SWA/Namibia today detained Swapo's former secretary for publicity and information, Mr Mokganele Thlabanello, as he stepped off a South African Airways flight from Frankfurt.

Mr Thlabanello is the most prominent member of Swapo in the territory to have been detained this year.

Sixty-seven top Swapo members have been detained by security police since April 27

Colonel Koos Myburgh, chief of security police in SWA/Namibia, confirmed the detention

Mr Thlabanello left the territory within days of the former titular leader of Swapo in SWA/Namibia, Mr Daniel Tjongarero,

in April — before the wave of detentions

Mr Tjongarero later returned and dissolved the organisation's central committee, leaving the administration of Swapo in the territory on the branch level.

He has not been detained

Speculation at the time of Mr Thlabanello's departure that he would not return was strong in many quarters but Swapo members were confident that he would.

The detentions were made on the orders of the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Steyn, who has powers to detain without trial "to prevent political violence and intimidation."

Mr Tjongarero was not available for comment on his colleague's detention.

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

konferensie van die Afr.kaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober)

Memorante Central Committee se Konferensie oor 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana Verhandeling voorgelê oor 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober)

14

sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huise op die laer

die sentrum

navorsings-fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra dr Sheila T van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

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Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

3

271

Race barriers in SWA abolished

WINDHOEK — Four far-reaching laws passed by the SWA National Assembly were promulgated by publication in extraordinary official gazettes by the Administrator-General of SWA here today

The most controversial of these was the abolition of racial discrimination (Urban Residential Areas and Public Amenities) Act (AG 64)

The other three are The Assistance Fund for South West Africa Act (AG 62) The Identification of Persons Act (AG 63) and the Functions of Directorates Act (AG 65)

All the legislation was put through all its stages during the last sitting of the SWA Legislative Assembly. Publication as

Government notices today promulgated it officially.

The abolition of racial discrimination (Urban Areas and Public Amenities Act) will remove restrictions based on race in connection with residential even in urban areas and certain public amenities.

It prohibits the imposition of racial restrictions on the basis of colour

This legislation has evoked strong criticism from the main opposition party in the National Assembly, the National Party front, Aktur

The Act is applicable to accommodation facilities in proclaimed towns and cities, hotels, guest farms and rest camps.

It will in future also be an offence to prohibit

people from public recreation areas, such as game parks, nature reserves and holiday resorts on the basis of their colour

This includes all restaurants refreshment rooms, tearooms and all businesses supplying food and drink to the public

Nobody will be allowed to prohibit, on the basis of race or colour, anybody from acquiring ownership, or any rights in residential areas, or from living in such areas.

Owners of public amenities, will be prohibited from refusing food or drink (including alcoholic beverages), accommodation or seating accommodation to anybody in their establishments on grounds of colour. — Sapa.

Group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes:

(1) social stress as a result of environmental factors

9.

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kvale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts.

I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

221 13/7/79 ket

Namibia scraps race law

WINDHOEK — Four far-reaching laws passed by the Namibian National Assembly were promulgated by publication in extraordinary official gazettes by the Administrator-General of Namibia in Windhoek yesterday.

The most controversial of these was the abolishment of racial discrimination (Urban Residential Areas and Public Amenities) Act.

The other three are. The Assistance Fund for South West Africa Act, the Identification of Persons Act, and the Functions of Directorates Act.

All this legislation was put through all its stages during the last sitting of the Namibia Legislative Assembly.

The abolishment of Racial Discrimination (Urban Areas and Public Amenities) Act will "remove restrictions based on race in connection with residential erven in urban areas and certain public amenities".

It prohibits the imposition of racial restrictions on the basis of colour

This legislation has evoked strong criticism from the main opposition party in the National Assembly, the National Party Front, Aktur

The Act as applicable to accommodation facilities in proclaimed towns and cities, hotels, guest farms and rest camps.

WINDHOEK — Four far-reaching laws passed by the South West Africa National Assembly were promulgated by publication in Extraordinary Official Gazettes by the Administrator-General yesterday.

The most controversial was the Abolishment of Racial Discrimination (Urban Residential Areas Public Amenities) Act

The other three are The Assistance Fund for South West Africa Act, the Identification of Persons Act and the Functions of Directorates Act

The legislation was put through all its stages during the last sitting of the assembly

The Abolishment of Racial Discrimination (Urban Areas and Public Amenities) Act will "remove restrictions based on race in connection with residential erven in urban areas and certain public amenities"

It prohibits racial restrictions on the basis of colour

This legislation has evoked strong criticism from the main opposition party in the assembly, the National Party front, Aktur

The Act is applicable to accommodation facilities in proclaimed towns and cities, hotels, guest farms and rest camps

It will also be an offence to prohibit people from public recreation areas, such as game parks, nature reserves and holiday resorts, on the basis of colour

This includes all restaurants, refreshment rooms, tea rooms and all businesses supplying food and drink to the public

Nobody will be allowed to prohibit, on the basis of race or colour, anybody from acquiring ownership, or any rights in residential areas, or from living in those areas

Owners of public amenities will be prohibited from refusing food or drink — including alcohol — accommodation or seating accommodation to anybody in their establishments.

No extra payment may be charged for services to members of any particular racial group

Any person who contravenes the provisions of the Act

South West bars the colour bar

will be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding R300 or imprisonment not exceeding three months

Employees of establishments contravening the Act would make the owner liable unless it was proved he did not permit or connive to contravene the Act, or that he had taken all reasonable steps to prevent contravention of the Act

The assistance fund of South West Africa Act provides for a fund to give assistance in respect of loss or damage arising from terrorist activities

It also provides for a board, under the control of the Administrator-General, to manage the fund

The Identification of Persons Act provides for the identification of South West Africans over 16

Identity documents will be issued to all residents in the territory In the case of tourists and visitors, passports,

citizenship documents and other identification documents will be accepted

Anybody not in possession of an identity document may be detained by members of the security forces.

Anybody who forges identity documents or fails to comply with the provision of the Act will be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding R500 or six months' imprisonment

A photograph, thumbprint, signature and other particulars will appear on the document

The Functions of Directorates Act provides for the exercise of performance of certain powers, duties and functions of directorates established in connection with the administration of the territory

The Abolishment of Racial Discrimination Act will come into operation in 30 days The others went into effect yesterday — (Sapa)

TOP SWAPO MAN HELD

13/7/79
Post
221

WINDHOEK — Security police in Namibia yesterday detained Swapo's former secretary for publicity and information, Mr Mookganedi Thlabanello, as he stepped off an international South African Airways flight from Frankfurt.

Mr Thlabanello is the most prominent member of Swapo in the territory to have been detained so far this year in terms of Security Legislation AG 26.

This brings the total of top Swapo members detained by security police since April 27, to 67.

Colonel Koos Myburgh, Chief of Security Police in Namibia, confirmed the detention, saying that they

were aware Mr Thlabanello was arriving at 8 35 am yesterday at Windhoek's J G Strijdom airport because his name was on the passenger list.

Mr Thlabanello left the territory within days of the former titular leader of Swapo in Namibia, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, in April — before the wave of detentions Mr Tjongarero later returned and dissolved the organisation's Central Committee, leaving the administration of Swapo in the territory to the branch level.

Speculation at the time of Mr Thlabanello's departure that he would not return, was strong in many quarters though Swapo members were confident he would — **POST Africa News Service.**

groups could have lived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a triadition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that Group Fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (L-Gassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1956). This association would suggest that...

Waldheim: New ideas for SWA

221
16/7/79
CT

LUANDA — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, reported yesterday that the President of Angola, Mr Agostinho Neto, had given him new ideas for breaking the stalemate with South Africa over SWA/Namibia

He declined to express optimism over the proposals, however, or to disclose the details of Dr Neto's suggestions. He said he "did see a chance of resuming the contacts with the parties concerned and to clarify the open questions in a better spirit," adding that it was worth making another effort. Dr Waldheim said after his two-hour meeting with Dr Neto that he felt "a little better" about the prospects of meeting the deadline for a settlement in SWA/Namibia. He would decide whether there was a basis for a new approach to South Africa after conferring with concerned parties at the Organization of African Unity summit which starts tomorrow in the Liberian capital, Monrovia.



Dr Kurt Waldheim

He repeated that the principal obstacles to implementing the plan for UN-supervised elections leading to independence were the opposing views over monitoring Swapo forces in Angola after a ceasefire and stationing them in the territory.

Dr Waldheim said there was not much time left to negotiate as South Africa had proposed that SWA/Namibia attain nationhood by the end of this year.

The secretary-general, on his first visit to Angola, is accompanied by Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN special representative for SWA/Namibia.

Dr Waldheim said that Dr Neto had advanced "some new ideas in order to overcome the stalemate." Declining to elaborate on the grounds that the situation was delicate, he added "I don't know if this will work. At any rate, I think it is worth making another effort."

Asked if the Neto proposals were enough to build optimism about a settlement acceptable to the UN, he replied "In the light of the disappointments of the past, it would be naive to say we can be optimistic." — Sapa-Reuter

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model. The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a special red activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwaile and Uweve have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread calculated from the earliest known dates for each sample size. It is possible that the sample do not reflect the real population of dates. Because an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of present study were derived from only one tradition, complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be irregular culture-historical reconstruction. Identity of spread associated with the simulation of the would seem to indicate that this is the most al.

Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the d-Tripp typed the final drafts. My special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

should also be tested against the archaeological record. The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

Waldheim works on SWA peace

LUANDA — UN Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, began talks here yesterday which he hopes may lead to a break in the long stalemate over South West Africa.

On his first visit to Angola, he told reporters that President Agostinho Neto's role in the search for a South West African independence settlement was "of the greatest importance".

Dr Waldheim said talks yesterday with Dr Neto and later this week in Monrovia, Liberia, with other Heads of State and Governments of the Organisation of African Unity, could lead to a new approach to South Africa, which rules the territory.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN special representative for South West Africa, is accompanying Dr Waldheim.

"I would not exclude the possibility that we will be able in the next few months to come to some constructive conclusions," Dr Waldheim said.

Not much time

He emphasised that neither South Africa nor the South West Africa People's Organisation had rejected the idea of continuing efforts to settle the future of the former German colony.

But there was not much time, he said. South Africa has proposed that the territory attain independence by the end of this year.

Dr Waldheim indicated that he would explore with Dr Neto, and with the African leaders in Monrovia, compromise proposals that might over-

come conflicts over the interpretation of the UN settlement plan.

He said differences now were centred on the proposal to restrict Swapo forces to two locations (he rejected use of the word "bases") inside South West Africa, and the question of monitoring Swapo units in Angola and Zambia.

South Africa wants the UN to undertake this monitoring, but the countries concerned are unwilling to permit this.

Dr Waldheim is expected to speak to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia by telephone from Luanda, and at their scheduled meeting in Monrovia.

Repercussions

Zimbabwe - Rhodesia also will be high on the agenda for the talks in both capitals, following Dr Waldheim's discussions in London on Thursday with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

The Secretary-General said he had explained to the British Government what repercussions were likely at the UN, if Britain recognised the administration of Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and lifted economic sanctions.

"My impression from these talks is that the British Government will proceed carefully," he said — (Sapa-Reuter).

Waldheim hopes for 221 SWA breakthrough

LUANDA — UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, began talks here yesterday which he hopes may lead to a break in the long stalemate over South West Africa

On his first visit to Angola, he told reporters President Agostinho Neto's role in the search for a South West Africa independence settlement was "of the greatest importance"

Dr Waldheim said talks with Dr Neto, and with other heads of state and governments of the Organisation of African Unity, could lead to a new approach to South Africa, which rules the territory.

The Secretary-General said he did not rule out another trip to Pretoria by the UN special representative, Mr Ahtisaari, for discussions of the UN

plan, which calls for independence after UN-supervised elections

He emphasised neither South Africa nor the South West Africa People's Organisation had rejected the idea of continuing efforts to settle the future of the former German colony

Dr Waldheim said he would explore with Dr Neto and with the African leaders in Monrovia, compromise proposals that might overcome conflicts over the interpretation of the UN settlement plan

Differences now were centred on the proposal to restrict Swapo forces to two locations inside South West Africa, and the question of monitoring Swapo units in Angola and Zambia

Dr Waldheim said he

would explore further with Dr Neto a compromise plan to establish UN liaison officers in Angola, who might maintain contact with local forces responsible for monitoring Swapo's observance of the proposed ceasefire.

Zimbabwe-Rhodesia will also be high on the agenda for this week's talks in Monrovia and Luanda, following Dr Waldheim's discussions in London on Thursday with British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher

Dr Waldheim said he had explained to the British Government what repercussions were likely at the UN if Britain recognised Bishop Abel Muzorewa's government and lifted economic sanctions — SAPA-RNS.

WINDHOEK — The DTA's contentious anti-apartheid legislation, which is being strenuously resisted by white verkramptes in South West Africa, will have to be signed by the South African State President before it becomes law

This development, which could lead to renewed in-fighting in the National Party in South Africa, follows yesterday's judgment on an application brought by Aktur before the Windhoek Supreme Court

The territory's Judge President, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, rejected the application by the National Party and Aktur leader, Mr A H du Plessis, to declare the SWA National Assembly null and void

Up until now, the Bills passed by the DTA-dominated assembly had only to be signed by the Administrator - General, Mr Justice Steyn, before they could become law

It is generally believed the National Assembly was created from the SWA Constituent Assembly

Aktur court bid rejected

17/1/74
221

because the previous body's recommendations of social reform in SWA were being blocked in Pretoria for fear of political embarrassment to the South African Government

Mr Du Plessis was granted leave to appeal and his advocate, Mr Ken Bethune, said he would get instructions today on whether to proceed

The Administrator - General's legal advisers were studying the judgment last night and it is understood that the possibility of an appeal had not been ruled out

It was not clear last night whether Aktur's five representatives, the DTA's main opposition in the Assembly, would take their seats when the 50-member body reconvened

this afternoon

Mr Justice Badenhorst said in his judgment that the Administrator - General could not and had not delegated his legislative powers to the Assembly

"The conclusion to which the court has been forced is that the National Assembly is merely an instrument of the Administrator - General" He said all the laws that were ostensibly made by the Assembly were, in fact, laws of the Administrator - General

"If this finding is correct, then these laws must be submitted to the State President for his approval before they can be enforced"

If this was not so, it would mean that the position of the law governing

the SWA Constitution would be baulked by the fact that the controlling function of the State President would fall away

Mr Justice Badenhorst said it was inconceivable that the Administrator - General could place himself in a better position than the State President who still had to submit his own proclamations to the South African Senate and Parliament

In his application, Mr Du Plessis said the State President's proclamation which established the office of the Administrator - General did not give Mr Justice Steyn the right to delegate his legislative powers to any other body or person

Outlining developments which had led to the establishment of the

National Assembly, Justice Badenhorst said the Administrator General had called an election last year for a 50 member Constituent Assembly. The Assembly's main objective had been to draw up a constitution for the territory

But nothing came of this, "Mr Justice Badenhorst said

The Administrator - General, in terms of Proclamation AG 21, had converted the Constituent Assembly into a body with legislative powers

Mr Justice Badenhorst said he could find no substance in argument for the applicant that Proclamation AG 21 was invalid because it had not been tabled in both Houses of the South African Parliament

Mr Bethune had argued that Section 38 of the South West African Constitution Act required that legislation passed by the South African State President had to be submitted to the House of Assembly and the Senate for approval — DDC-SAPA

Aktur snubs SWA/Namibia Assembly after verdict

221

17/7/79

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Aktur, the National Party's front in SWA/Namibia, has decided not to take its seats in the National Assembly which resumed sitting today.

Following yesterday's Supreme Court rejection of Aktur's application to have the Assembly declared invalid, Aktur officials today claimed "We have lost the case, but we have won the judgment"

They were referring to the judgment delivered by Judge President Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, which has created uncertainty over the validity of legislation passed by the Assembly — particularly anti-discriminatory laws — and promulgated last week.

Mr Badenhorst ruled that four laws gazetted last week would not have legal standing until they were placed before the South African State President.

This interpretation is expected to place the South African Government in the embarrassing position of giving its blessing — through approval by the State President — to desegregation legislation passed by the Assembly.

But the court rejected Aktur's application to have the Assembly and all the legislation passed by it declared "invalid"

Judge Badenhorst referred to the Assembly as being merely the "tool" of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn

"All laws must be signed by him and are presented as being laws of the Administrator-General, himself," he said.

"If this finding is correct, the laws must first be placed before the South African State President for approval before they become enforceable"

A spokesman for Aktur

- Professor E V. Axelsson
- Professor J.F. Beekman
- Professor J F Brock
- Mr C.S. Corder
- Professor W H B Dean
- Dr J.P. Duminy
- Professor G F R Ellis
- Biskop A.W. Habelgaard
- Mr E V E Howes
- Professor M.F. Kaplan
- Dr W A. Landman
- Mr G k. Lindsay
- Sir Richard Luyt
- Professor S J Saunders
- Professor H.W. van der Merwe
- Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
- Professor Monica Wilson

Seventien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (a dan stigters-lede aan)

Mennonite Central Committee se konferensie oor 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorwerp: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik program bygedra dr Sheila T van mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Univer

said today "Until we receive clarity on certain aspects the entire Aktur delegation — which has five members — will not sit in the Assembly"

If the party misses three consecutive daily sessions of the Assembly, without obtaining official leave, it can lose all its seats by default

Fresh initiatives to restart SWA talks

221 CF
17/7/79

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

NEW initiatives are being launched on two fronts in an effort to restart international negotiations on independence for SWA/Namibia.

The issue has been deadlocked since March this year over United Nations proposals about Swapo bases inside and outside the territory during proposed UN-supervised elections.

Disagreement then dashed earlier optimism that UN elections could be held in the territory in September, leading to internationally-recognized independence by the end of this year.

Diplomatic sources indicated yesterday that a Western delegate — probably British — would arrive in South Africa soon to discuss remaining problems and the prospects of resuming negotiations with the full five-nation Western contact group.

This is seen as one of the results of the discussions in London



Lord Carrington

last month between the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his counterpart in the new Conservative government, Lord Carrington.

Mr Botha said after the meeting — at which Lord Carrington spoke on behalf of the Western group — that dramatic developments could be in sight. There were indications that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's government would continue to act as mediator until a full negotiating session could be arranged.

Sources said the new advance negotiator would not be Mr Richard Luce, the Foreign Office official who visited Southern Africa in May to discuss the SWA/Namibian question, but probably another British diplomat.

The decision to send in another Western negotiator follows strong criticism by Mr Botha of the leader of the Western contact group, Mr Don McHenry of the United States, who was accused of being partisan to Swapo and an "enemy" of South Africa. While Mr McHenry has denied these charges, his credibility with the South African Government is obviously low.

The British initiative seems unconnected to the present visit by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to Angola for talks on the SWA/Namibian issue. Dr Waldheim said his talks with President Neto of Angola, and other African leaders, could lead to a new initiative. He also raised the possibility of a visit to Pretoria by his special representative for the territory, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who is travelling with him.

No approach has yet been made to the South African Government, and South African officials said all they knew of this was

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To page 2

A

221 17/7/79
From page 1

of Dr Waldheim's remark. Despite a feeling that a settlement by Mr Botha is much more mature at this stage, and a belief that agreement is still far from certain, the cautious optimism in Pretoria that negotiations could be restarted.

The two main stumbling blocks both relate to UN proposals on Swapo bases which South Africa has rejected as unacceptable deviations from the plan it accepted in 1975. It is noted that the UN has also rejected the proposal to allow Swapo to operate within the territory and to have UN forces for 10 years to secure the region.

Western diplomats are hoping for a deal which South Africa dropped its demand for UN supervision of elections in a bid to secure Swapo's independence. After 10 years of negotiations, the UN Secretary-General said that the situation is still far from satisfactory.

The UN Secretary-General said that the situation is still far from satisfactory. He also raised the possibility of a visit to Pretoria by his special representative for the territory, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who is travelling with him.

Aktur out of Assembly

221
18/7/79
MS

WINDHOEK — The National Party members representing the second largest election front, Aktur, in the South West African National Assembly, decided to withdraw from the Assembly yesterday after Monday's judgment in the Supreme Court here.

Announcing their withdrawal Mr A H du Plessis, leader of Aktur and the South West African National Party, said Aktur's executive committee had considered Aktur's position in the National Assembly at a meeting on Monday night.

"In view of the situation as it has developed, the meeting expressed reservations about Aktur's participation in the proceedings of the National Assembly," Mr du Plessis said.

The feeling was that NP members representing Aktur should withdraw until they had consulted the policy-making organs of the party.

The NP's executive committee would meet next Monday and the party's congress would begin next Tuesday, Mr. du Plessis said.

The decision to withdraw meant that at least three members of Aktur did not take up their seats in the National Assembly when it reconvened yesterday afternoon.

Mr Pieter Diergaardt, a Baster member of Aktur, said he would consult his people before taking a decision on his position in the assembly as did another Aktur member, Mr Hans Diergaardt, leader of the Liberation Front and a Baster kaptein.

It was not certain what Mr Percy Niehaus, another Aktur representative, had decided. Mr Niehaus was out of town and could not be contacted yesterday.

Mr du Plessis said Aktur's "attitude with regard to the judgment in the Supreme Court will also be formulated in the days ahead".

The Judge President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, on Monday dismissed with costs an application by Mr du Plessis that the National Assembly be declared invalid.

Mr Justice Badenhorst found that the National Assembly was just an instrument of the Administrator-General of the territory.

Laws passed by the National Assembly were merely laws of the Administrator-General himself and as such the laws had to be submitted for approval to the South African State President before they could become law.

Aktur's mouthpiece, Die Suidwester, reported yesterday afternoon that,

in terms of the judgment, the four laws, including the Anti-discrimination Bill, passed so far by the National Assembly, were without legal effect (Sapa)

STUD NO	STUDENT NAME	DESCRIPTION	AS AT 26 03 79	PAGE
1100021	MACFARLANE	ROMAN LAW I	UP (57)	1100021
1100021	HENRY	ROMAN LAW I	F (40)	094440C
1100021	HENRY	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	F (37)	
1100021	NORMAN JAMES	LATIN I	ASS	119242L
1021500	POTTER	FRANCIS BARROD RUXTON	UP (51)	102460D
113745L	RUSHIN	GOOSON IAN	F (48)	113745L
122557P	SAVIELSON	ROBERT LEONARD	ABS	122557P
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101254J	SWITH	JOHN JARK	ABS	101254J

STUD NO: 15026
STUDENT NAME: A.A./LL.B.
DESCRIPTION: EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR: 2

DESCRIPTION	AS AT 26 03 79	PAGE
TIN I	110473E	3
MAN LAW I	103273D	2
MAN LAW I	110945L	2
TIN I	116943F	2
MAN LAW I	1125974	2
MAN LAW I	110935P	2
TIN I	110751K	2
MAN LAW I	113612P	2

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Aktur quits Assembly

8779 (22) P. 101

THE National Party members representing the second largest election front, Aktur, have decided to withdraw from the Assembly after this week's judgment in the Supreme Court in Windhoek.

Announcing their withdrawal, Mr A H du Plessis, leader of Aktur, and the SWA NP, said Aktur's executive committee had considered Aktur's position in the National Assembly at a meeting.

"In view of the situation as it has developed, the meeting expressed reservations in Aktur's participation in the proceedings of the National Assembly," Mr du Plessis said.

The feeling was that NP members representing Aktur should withdraw until they had consulted the policy-making organs of the party.

The decision to withdraw means that at least three members of Aktur will not take up their

seats in the National Assembly when it reconvenes this afternoon.

Mr Pieter Diergaardt, a Baster member of Aktur, said he would consult his people before taking a decision on his position in the Assembly.

Another Aktur member, Mr Hans Diergaardt, leader of the Liberation Front and Baster Kaptein, said he also wanted to consult his people before taking a decision.

It was not certain what Mr Percy Niehaus, another Aktur representative, had decided. Mr Niehaus was out of town and could not be contacted yesterday.

Mr du Plessis said Aktur's "attitude with regard to this week's judgment in the Supreme Court will also be formulated in the days ahead."

The Judge President of Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, this week dismissed with costs an application by Mr du Plessis that the National Assembly be declared invalid.

Mr Justice Badenhorst found that the National Assembly was just an instrument of the Administrator-General of the territory. Laws passed by the National Assembly were merely laws of the Administrator-General himself and as such the laws had to be submitted for approval to the South African State President before they could become law.

Aktur's mouthpiece, Die Suidwester, reported this afternoon that, in terms of the judgment, the four laws, including the anti-Discrimination Bill, passed by the National Assembly were without legal effect. The Administrator-General had signed the Bills which had then been gazetted, but the legislation had not been submitted to the State President for his approval, the newspaper said.

"The implication is that the South African Govern-

ment can no longer claim that legislation, such as the Bill which enforces integration, has been passed by the people of South West."

The newspaper wrote

the discontinuous spread model employed ecological of spread. However it is possible that cultural and not ecological stresses. Cultural in village fission among the Ndeumbu (Turner, 1954) real level is possible. It would seem that the

that such legislation had to carry the approval of the State President in his capacity as representative of the South African Government and Parliament.

— Sapa

, each group had the potential to act as a the present model can account for divergent addition.

two models used in the present study, it was could have resulted from two different processes:

1) of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality due to the scarcity of a particular resource.

have been associated with social conflict

, Yornig, 1967, Turner, 1954). This association

was rather than resource scarcity determined when

or, oral tradition cannot provide an accurate

sation and an archaeological test between the

the discontinuous spread model employed ecological

of spread. However it is possible that

cultural and not ecological stresses. Cultural

in village fission among the Ndeumbu (Turner, 1954)

real level is possible. It would seem that the

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwaile and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

DTA to table motion against extremism

(221)
18/7/79

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance intends tabling a motion today calling on the National Assembly to strongly condemn any form of "political extremism" in South West Africa which could lead to the type of violence being conducted in the north of SWA

The DTA also intends urging that the 50-member Assembly expect all political parties claiming to be democratic and moderate to oppose "militants" in the territory

Political parties should not waste their physical and financial capabilities on emotional incitement and the creation of a feeling of intolerance and bitterness among their

followers, the DTA's motion says

The motion will be introduced in the Assembly today by Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA

The five delegates from the National Party's election front, Aktur, boycotted the Assembly yesterday when the body resumed its session after a three-week recess

Mr A H du Plessis, leader of Aktur, who is also the leader of the National Party in South West Africa, said yesterday the National Party would not participate in the Assembly's proceedings until the party's congress and head committee meeting were held. The head committee meets next Monday and the congress begins the following day

"We will have consultations at the congress and at the head committee meeting next week when finality will be reached," Mr Du Plessis said

The boycott follows the Windhoek Supreme Court hearing this week when the Judge-President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, rejected an application by Mr Du Plessis to declare the National Assembly null and void

In his application, Mr Du Plessis claimed that the proclamation which established the office of the Administrator - General of SWA did not give the Administrator - General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, the right to delegate his legislative powers to any other person or body — DDC

SAAF will force down planes over north SWA

The Star's Africa News Service.

WINDHOEK — The South African Air Force will force down aircraft contravening the new security legislation which restricts civilian aircraft flying in the northern air space of SWA/Namibia.

The SAAF officer in command in the territory, Colonel T J de Munnik, said that aircraft disobeying the new measures would be forced down "if we are in a position to do so."

A notice gazetted on Tuesday restricts civilian flying over Kaokoland, Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi, to daylight hours and at an altitude of no less than 3 000 feet.

Pilots must also file flight plans which have to be approved by Air Force authorities.

Security forces yesterday killed five Swapo terrorists in SWA/Namibia's operational area bringing the total killed in the last week to 10.

Major-General J J Geldenhuys, OC SWA Command, said the security forces had no losses in yesterday's clash.

He listed the following terrorist incidents in the past week.

A terrorist, shot dead when he jumped up in sight of a patrol in northern Owambo and attempted to flee.

In the same area security forces caught a small band of terrorists returning from a kraal to the SWA/Namibian border with Angola. One was shot and his Russian-manufactured AK47 assault rifle was seized.

Security forces discovered a terrorist laying a landmine. He was shot as he ran away.

A terrorist camp was found in the bush. Two were killed and the rest fled into Angola.

An explosion damaged a shop in the Ombalantu area and three vehicles.

In the simulations the values were used: one, five people for simulations (Ter, 1973). The ethnography (Ter, 1950).

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion. In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem of limited resources remains. A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig.3, Appendix 1).

Nkope has occasional fluting and bevelling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition. Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occurred as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the flint analysis (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwale were related through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were carried out over both possible reconstructions:

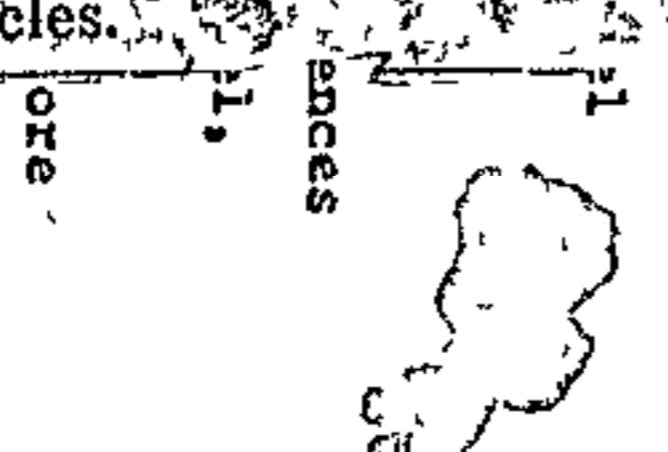
- Simulation 1. Urewe → Lelesu → Kwale → Silver Leaves
- Simulation 2. Kwale → Silver Leaves

RESULTS

Simulation 1. The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of expansion than the wave of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer per year were generated by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these were an order of magnitude lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread model.

the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Cokomele axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).



HARSH REALITY OF LIFE ON THE FARM

OF COURSE WE'RE

AFRICA BUREAU

WINDHOEK. — When the sun sinks below the tangled horizon of thorn trees, no one leaves the safety of the farmhouse.

The doors are locked and the curtains drawn. Three walls more than 2m high have been built to guard the front of the house, the backdoor and a big side window.

It would be difficult to fire shots or hurl a grenade into the home.

Next to his bed the elderly farmer keeps a loaded shotgun. A second rifle — with a telescopic sight — stands in the corner of the dining room.

Soon after daybreak on at least one day a week Oom Andries Bester (74) drives to his lonely cattle posts — some of them more than 30 km from the farmhouse.

He must go. The reservoirs need checking or the cattle may have broken a fence.

Wearing his pith helmet, he travels along narrow dirt tracks which cut through the thick bush and form corridors in his 25 000 ha of prime cattle country.

As he approaches a post, he looks for the danger signs. A deserted cattle post could mean an ambush but if the sound of his vehicle sends kudu and warthog running from between the cattle at the drinking trough, he knows all is safe.

And when his son goes into the bush — taking salt to the cattle or making sure they have water — he looks carefully for the footprints of strangers. Unlike his father, he usually carries a rifle when he is away from the farmhouse.

MURDERS

Oom Andries, his wife Louisa, their son, Wally (38) and his wife and two young children live on a farm deep in the terrorist-threatened north of South

ourselves,' she says.

Mrs Bester was born in Maclear in the Eastern Cape and when she was still at school, her parents moved to Bloemfontein. After completing her matric, Mrs Bester became a teacher and later took up a post in Otjiwarongo when her parents came to South West Africa. She met her husband-to-be in the small farming town and they were married in January 1930.

Oom Andries was born in Lindley in the Free State and when he finished his schooling he came to South West Africa with the sole aim of becoming a farmer.

But first he was a junior clerk at a Windhoek bank and then a policeman in Otjiwarongo. As a sergeant he ended up as the station commander in the town after 10 years in the force. Then he fulfilled his ambition and in 1917 he bought the farm Una.

NERVOUS

In the past 42 years he has steadily built up his business and today he is one of the most successful farmers in the north of the territory.

Oom Andries, once a keen politician and a United Party member of the South West Africa Legislative Assembly, said "Naturally we get nervous when we know they (the terrorists) are in the vicinity but we have accepted our position and resigned ourselves to it."

How can we leave here? He retorts indignantly. Not only do we love the country but everything that is ours is here on this farm. Our three youngest children

221 NEM
19/7/79
NERVOUS



BEHIND the guarding walls relaxation is never complete — the threat and the gun are ever present

were born here and we can't just leave everything," he says sipping coffee at the kitchen table.

This is not bravery — it is just that we have accepted the situation. My wife and my daughter-in-law started getting scared and I had to talk to them. We must learn to live with the situation.

If it has to be fought out we will fight it out here. What is the point in simply leaving?" he said.

Wally, his wife Yvonne (29) — they have two daughters, Madeline (6) and Cheryll (2) — have much the same view.

Wally is a graduate of Pretoria University and now plays a major role in running his father's farms

— there are five altogether.

He lives with his family in an old farmhouse, a short distance from the new one which Oom Andries built in 1960 — the bricks I used are unique. I made them out of limestone and cement.

During the day the farmyard scene is no different from any other.

Wally supervises the mixing of fodder for the cattle. Oom Andries walks through the nearby pens proudly surveying his Santa Gertrudis Brahman and Hereford cattle and later he strolls to his farm office in a white-painted outbuilding to make entries in his diary — a habit which lives on from his days as a policeman.

Wally's wife brings a mug of coffee to her husband and in the main farmhouse, grey-haired Mrs Bester stands over a pot on an ancient wood-burning stove making marmalade.

Two stacks of baled straw nearly two storeys high stand near the entrance to the farmyard. A few metres away, the Besters have built a large corrugated-iron shelter for their cattle truck, their tractors and other farm implements.

No one carries a firearm in the farmyard.

In the late afternoon one day last week Wally went hunting. His wife drove the vehicle and he stood on the back, armed with a sleek hunting rifle. He was hunting for the pot that evening.

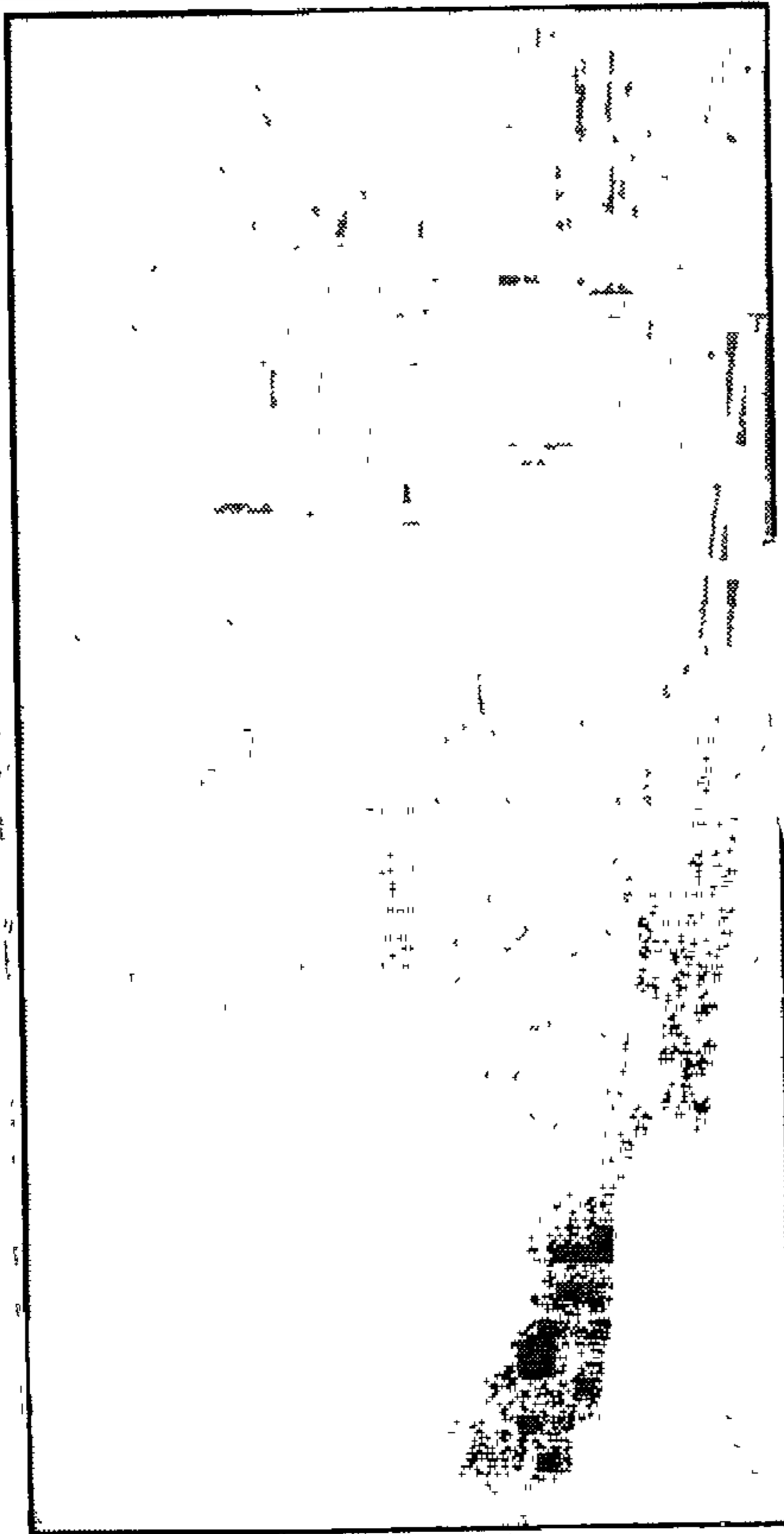
Armed with an automatic rifle, I was told to let rip if anything untoward occurred.

In his left breast pocket, Wally had a spare magazine.

"You can't afford to take risks — it might be the last one you'll take," he said.

This is the life of a dedicated farming family in the terrorist-threatened north of South West Africa — a family determined to see that farming wins and not the terrorist war.

M IN S.W.A.



OOM Andries has learnt to detect signs of danger

FIREARMS are always ready to hand — even in the kitchen as Mrs Andries goes about her daily tasks.

Una, lies in the heart of the territory's vast cattle-ranching area, an area where terrorist murders have become harsh reality

In the past four months, well-trained Swapo insurgents have turned this once peaceful farming region — which stretches north from Otjwarongo to the towns of Otavi, Tsumeb and Grootfontein — into a new war front

Three German-speaking farmers have been shot dead and two young children and their grandmother have been bayoneted to death by gangs of marauding terrorists

Oom Andries and Wally, like most other farmers around them, have been forced to take precautions. They built the three high walls next to the house, they stay inside at night and they keep firearms close at hand in their homes

But, that is as far as it goes

They refuse to be intimidated by the terrorist threat and they are determined not to let it disrupt or interfere with their farming — their first love and their only source of income

DANGER

Oom Andries is almost casual in his approach to the situation. He seldom carries a rifle when he travels to the cattle posts and says he has learnt to detect the signs of danger

Wild animals running for the cover of the bush when he approaches a post assures him that no-one is lying in wait. But tragedies occur, he says, when farmers arrive at deserted cattle posts

It is simply that Oom Andries does not want his life-long love suddenly dominated by a foreign factor — fear of attack

His wife, who is a month older than him and a descendant of the 1820 Settlers, says she does not worry a bit when her husband is away from home

"I have got used to the situation. They (the terrorists) have never molested us and I hope we never have to defend

221

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Ten guerillas (221) killed in SWA

WINDHOEK. — Security forces shot and killed 10 guerillas in the operational area in northern SWA/Namibia in the past week, the Officer Commanding the SWA Command, Major General Jan Geldenhuys, said in a statement here yesterday.

In the latest incident an army patrol had killed five guerillas in a contact late on Wednesday afternoon.

The security forces suffered no casualties, he said.

In an earlier incident a guerilla was shot and killed in northern Ovambo during a routine patrol after he had jumped up in front of the patrol and ran away.

Security forces had come across a small group of guerillas who had called at a kraal in the same area. The guerillas were on their way to the

SWA/Namibian border with Angola when they met the security forces. They exchanged fire and one guerilla was shot dead.

Earlier this week guerillas had blown up the shop of an Ovambo businessman, Mr David Sheehama, in the Ombalantu tribal area. The explosion detonated on the verandah and three vehicles were destroyed.

General Geldenhuys said that in another incident this week security forces had come across a guerilla laying a landmine. He tried to run away but was shot and killed.

In another incident a routine patrol came upon the shelter of a group of guerillas and two were killed. The rest of the group fled into southern Angola, General Geldenhuys said. — Sapa

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SWANATS TURN

On Prik Botha

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Tension between the South African Government and the National Party in South West Africa has reached unprecedented levels over White resistance to the DTA's anti-discrimination legislation.

The South West Nationalists have launched a concerted behind-the-scenes campaign to win over Right-wing MPs to their cause before the South African National Party congresses, while bitterly attacking the Government.

Openly challenging Mr Prik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kosie Pretorius, a prominent South West Nationalist and MEC, yesterday called on him to give a "public explanation" over his handling of the South West Africa situation.

"Mr Dirk Mudge and Mr Prik Botha, and with him the South African Government, are captives of a growing together process (saamgroepes) in South West. Why must South Westers, and particularly the Whites, now bear the consequences?"

His strong attack on Mr P W Botha's Administration, as well as the apparent canvassing of Transvaal Nationalist MPs, is

use help us
 are needed to give true nationwide coverage.
 are needed to further improve reliability. However,
 continuous basis by Rank Xerox and constant re-
 noted to further improve reliability. However,
 are needed to give true nationwide coverage.

Botha's Administration — an embarrassing position which the Government wants to avoid. Finality has not yet been reached on judgment because one of the Judges, Mr Justice Kritzinger, still has to give his ruling. Aktur's campaign suffered a setback this week when Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Nationalist leader in the Transvaal, said there was no question of an official bloc forming to support Aktur's case. He said it was not for South Africa to interfere in South West Africa's domestic politics.

Mr Pretorius said that South Africa and Mr Justice Steyn must be "great-hearted enough" to

part of a desperate attempt by the Nationalists' election front, Aktur, to have the anti-apartheid measures blocked.

They believe they have won half the battle by getting a Court judgment which apparently compels the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, to have the National Assembly's legislation referred to the State President for his approval before it can become law.

They hope this could trigger in-fighting in the National Party which could lead either to the blocking of the DTA's legislation or pin

Chairman/Voorsitter
 I Mackenzie
 Directors/Direkture
 J P de Swart managing/desurende
 J W Turndull P K Hoogendyk

Chairman/Voorsitter
 I Mackenzie
 Directors/Direkture
 J E Andriessen
 J K Hoogendyk
 D A Thompson (Brit.)
 G K Milton (Brit.)

221

Dr. A.P. WYS regse predikant af

Deur BUKS PIETERSEN en HENNIE VENTER 'N STERK "regse" predikant van Windhoek wou dié week dr. Andries Treurnicht, Transvaalse leier van die Nasionale Party, en die NG Kerk betrek by die regse, blanke verset teen integrasie in Suidwes.

Hy het 'n affak gekry van dr. Treurnicht — wat daarvoor 'n dank-telegram ontvang het van mnr. Dirk Mudge, leier van die DTA in Suidwes en vader van die

wet waarteen nou gekla word dat dié integrasie verpligtend maak.

Die predikant is 'ds. Paul du Toit, leraar van die NG Moedergemeente in Windhoek, wat al 'n „lyfwag" van

gewapende kerkraadslede gehad het wanneer hy preek. Dr. Treurnicht was Woensdag by op 'n geslote vergadering van NG predikante in Pretoria, waar hy by 'n blanke afvaardiging uit Suidwes te woord gestaan is.

Hy het bevestig dat hy met 'n „groepie manne" uit Suidwes gepraat het.

Dit was nadat een van sy kiesers hom gevra het of hy bereid sal wees om 'n familielid van die kleser uit Suidwes te woord te staan. Hy het gevoel daar is niks mee verkeer om die mense aan te hoor nie.

Dr. Treurnicht sê hy het hulle laat verstaan dat hy nie amptelik met hulle kan praat nie, maar dat hy bereid is om hulle aan te hoor. Hy sê die groep het gewis nie

as 'n amptelike Aktuur-afvaardiging met hom gepraat nie. "Ek het aan hulle gesê ons standpunt is dat ons nie betrokke wil raak in die interne politiek in Suidwes nie, en hulle het dit so aanvaar. Daar was ook niks geheims aan ons gesprek nie."

Dr. Treurnicht wou nie sê waaroor alles gepraat is nie, aangesien hy die saak nie "aan die groot klok wil hang nie".

Uit Suidwes word berig dat die leier van die afvaardiging, ds. Paul du Toit, al probleme gehad het oor sy regse uitsprake van die kansel af.

Aan RAPPORT het ds. Du Toit Woensdag se vergadering bestempel as 'n byeenkoms van „manne wat wil weet wat in Suidwes aan-gaan". Hy sê sy afvaardiging was nie politiek saamgestel nie, maar RAPPORT verneem dat van die sterkste „konserwatiewe" van oor die hele gebied in die geselskap was.

Hoewel ds. Du Toit die vergadering bestempel het as 'n „aangename gesprek", is dit duidelik dat sake daar nie verloop het soos die groep

van Suidwes gewaarsku het om hul neus uit die sake van die NP in Suid-Afrika, en veral in Transvaal, te hou. Dit blyk nou dat dr. Treurnicht, wat deur die Windhoekse leraar bestempel word as „'n behoudende man", nie die enigste politieke figuur in Suid-Afrika was met wie ds. Du Toit in die jongste tyd kontak gehad het nie.

Op die jongste FAK-kongres in Bloemfontein het hy ook dr. Connie Mulder raak-geloopt. Ds. Du Toit sê dit was „in die verbygaan" en dat „ons glad nie oor Suidwes gepraat het nie". Dr. Mulder het die FAK-kongres as 'n afgevaardigde bygewoon en was net een dag daar.

Ondanks die oenskynlike affak wat sy afvaardiging by dr. Treurnicht op die lyf geloop het, het ds. Du Toit steeds groot agting vir die NP-leier van Transvaal. Hy praat met lof oor hoe dr. Treurnicht sonder die hulp van koerante en die SAUK as leier in Transvaal na vore kon tree.

Dit is juis teen die koerante en die SAUK dat ds. Du Toit — net soos die Aktuur-

Ds. Du Toit het onlangs, ná die handgranaataanval op die Vrymesselaarstempel in Windhoek, kwall onder skoot gekom in die Suidwes-pers, na aanleiding van 'n preek wat hy 'n paar weke tevore oor die Vrymesselary gelewer het.

Mnr. John Rees, 'n bekende Windhoekse sake-man, is in die handgranaataanval dood en verskeie ander Vrymesselaars is beseer. Ds. Du Toit self is net die volgende dag oor die telefoon met die dood gedreig.

Ná die dreigement is sommige van ds. Du Toit se kerkradslede met vuurwapens by sy eredienste opgemerk. Hieroor sê hy dat hy sy kerkrad oor die dreigement ingelig het en dat die nodige voorsorg dus getref is om hom en sy gemeente te beskerm.

* Mnr. Mudge het aan dr. Treurnicht 'n telegram van dank gestuur oor sy standpunt dat die mense van Suidwes self oor hul politieke toekoms moet beslis. Hy het ook die versekering gegee dat die DTA beslis nie propa-ganda vir sy standpunte in die Party probeer



DR TREURNICHT
Dankelegram uit Suidwes van mnr. Mudge.

Dr. Treurnicht het dieselfde aand 'n verklaring uitge-reik waarin hy die politiek beskuldig die media daarvan dat hulle die situasie in Suidwes „manipuleer".

maak nie.
* Lees ook Poltux op bl. 17.

GAT

(221)

Mudge hits at extremists on right and left

QUESTI
DEFERR

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided on a straight line. A 25% initial allowance is available for tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% of the balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 19.7 and taxable income amounted to R45 000 respectively, for the financial year ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31.12.19.7 assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method

(assume there are no other timing differences)

3. How will the tax charge be affected if the company, an extension of an existing company, is acquired in the 19.8 financial year?

4. How does the tax charge change if the company is acquired on a purchase basis?

5. Further to question 4, show how the tax charge will be affected if the company is acquired on a power-sharing basis.

Draw up the income statement for the year ended 31.12.19.7 under a) liability method b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

from outside as well as from within the territory to ensure this objective was not reached. Referring to a recent court action attempt by the main opposition in the National Assembly, Aktur, to have the Assembly declared invalid, Mr Mudge said Aktur would not succeed in disrupting or retarding the internal political process in any way.

Aktur's plan was very clear. "They wanted South Africa to be brought in as an umpire so that they could help decide on our affairs."

"But this plan has already failed and so has their court action to have the National Assembly declared invalid," Mr Mudge said.

"South Africa has already said that the people of SWA will have to decide their own future."

Aktur was busy also with a campaign to try to cause a division within the ranks of the South African Government. "But they will fail with this action too," he said.

Turning to the terrorist war in the territory, Mr Mudge said there was no longer a need for Swapo to continue fighting for the independence of SWA.

"We have already succeeded in doing that," independence is already in reach. So there is no need for Swapo to continue fighting for it.

He warned political extremists they were "playing with fire" and the DTA would not tolerate attempts to bring about chaos and confusion in the territory or efforts to disrupt the internal political process.

"The DTA will ensure that chaos and bloodshed never prevail in SWA and that a stable government is brought to power in the territory," he said.

Political observers said afterwards the meeting "reeked of an election campaign" and it strengthened the view another election was imminent in the territory.

This was borne out by the fact that most of the other 10 DTA leaders who shared the platform with Mr Mudge dedicated their speeches to explaining DTA policy and pulling their political opponents to pieces.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has already intimated that renewed efforts are being made to get the SWA independence initiative back into action after a lengthy in-

SWA Nats plan fact campaign

(22-1)
DD
24/7/19

Group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the

and sustained" information campaign in South Africa to inform the South African electorate correctly about our point of view and thus eliminate wrong impressions'

Leaders of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance said here earlier it seemed the SWA National Party was becoming involved in a 'direct confrontation with the South African Government by influencing the South African electorate

The DTA mouthpiece, Die Republikein said in a front page report yesterday the information campaign by the SWA National Party throughout South Africa was an attempt to influence opinions during forthcoming National Party congresses in the Republic of South Africa.

WINDHOEK — The South West African National Party plans a large scale campaign in South Africa to disseminate information about whites in SWA according to the agenda of the National Party annual congress here

The congress will be officially opened today by the leader of the National Party in SWA Mr A. H. du Plessis

The first item on the agenda is a request to the congress to establish an 'information action committee with instructions to reach the electorate of the RSA

collect and disseminate information on what the true image of the whites in South West Africa is" and the congress would accept responsibility for financing the campaign

According to the agenda it would also be within the scope of the information committee to organise National Party branches throughout SWA "to motivate as many members as possible to personally feed through information to the RSA electorate"

The National Party in South West Africa would maintain a "purposeful

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the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kvale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts. I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

Aktur decides to quit National Assembly

From DAVID FORRET
WINDHOEK — The National Party decided yesterday to pull out of the South West African National Assembly as a direct result of the DTA-proposed anti-apartheid legislation.

The announcement was made in a lengthy statement prepared at the end of the first day of the National Party congress here.

The withdrawal from the Assembly by Aktur — the National Party's election front which forms the DTA's main opposition in the Assembly — is a direct challenge to South African Government policy on SWA.

South West Nationalists are strenuously resisting social reform envisaged by the DTA and are openly

confronting Mr P. W. Botha's government for allegedly ignoring white opinion in the territory.

Aktur has five of the 50 seats in the DTA-dominated Assembly.

Last night's statement said it was not worth the National Party's while to continue serving in the Assembly.

The Nationalists made it clear that if circumstances changed and the chances were more favourable for Aktur to make a contribution in an "appropriate authority," they would reconsider their boycott.

They said the Assembly had no legislative authority and that it was merely an advisory body for the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn.

All the "so-called laws" drafted by the Assembly had as much power as

decisions of a "farmers' association" unless they were signed by the Administrator-General and approved by the South African State President, the statement said.

Earlier, the NP leader in SWA, Mr A. H. du Plessis, said the whites of the territory were experiencing a period of deep concern and despair.

Officially opening the congress of the party, he painted a dark picture of the economic situation and said the territory was moving increasingly into recession.

Mr Du Plessis appealed to delegates to try to find a way out of the current situation and chart the right direction for the territory's future.

He was unanimously re-elected leader of the party.

DTA will go on with programme

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The withdrawal of the National Party front, Aktur, from SWA/Namibia's National Assembly has left the Assembly under the control of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which has indicated it will push on with its controversial legislative programme.

The National Party's walkout, announced in a statement after the first day of a crucial National Party congress yesterday, follows a court application by Aktur to have the assembly and all its laws — particularly anti-discriminatory legislation — declared invalid.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said today the walkout made "absolutely no difference" to the National Assembly.

"We are going to continue normally. We cannot allow ourselves to be pushed around by people who do not know what they want."

The National Party said yesterday that continued participation in the assembly "was no longer worth it."

The National Party based its decision on reasons given during the judgment of the Judge President of SWA/Namibia that the National Assembly was "merely a tool of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn."

PRESIDENT

Mr Justice Badenhorst concluded that all legislation passed by the assembly should be placed before the South African State President for his approval. His viewpoint was contradicted by the second judge hearing the urgent Aktur application, Mr Acting Justice Kritzing.

The National Party statement said Aktur had always tried to make a positive contribution in the assembly, but that the DTA "was not interested in co-operation."

"According to the court judgment (that of the judge president) the assembly is nothing more than an advisory body."

"Is it not a waste of time and money to sit in a powerless..."

The National Assembly is now left with an opposition, comprising two minor political parties — the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, with one seat each. The DTA holds 41 of the 50 seats in the assembly.

Memorante Central Committee se konferensie oor 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana Verhandeling voorgelê oor, 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienslike Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder

SWA laws binding ^{Star} 26/7/79 — Steyn (22)

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, has rejected claims by the National Party front, Aktur, that legislation passed by the territory's National Assembly was not legally binding, and warned that these laws would be carried through

Mr Justice Steyn cleared up the confusion over whether the legislation — particularly anti-discrimination legislation passed by the Assembly 10 days ago — would be put into effect

In a statement issued last night Mr Justice Steyn said that unless and until the Appeal Court found that the proclamation which constituted the National Assembly, Proclamation AG 21, was invalid, the laws passed by the Assembly would be enforced

● Nats ask President to reject SWA's laws —
Page 28

leiding, deur van die Sentrum

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huise op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra dr Sheila F. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Venootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in.

a) Drie stigterslede.

Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
Mr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dit stigterslede aan).

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Durniny
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

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Ban Swapo is called by Nats in Namibia

26/7/79
221 Post

WINDHOEK — The congress of the National Party of Namibia yesterday afternoon adopted a resolution asking the authorities to ban Swapo and declare Swapo supporters dangerous and unwanted elements in the territory.

The resolution also asked the authorities to declare the entire Namibia a security area to curb Swapo activities.

All possible methods should be utilised to destroy Swapo, the resolution said.

During discussion on the motion, delegates pointed out that the authorities had some difficulty in banning Swapo because attempts were still being made to get that organisation to take part in an election in the territory.

Delegates said the chances of an internationally acceptable solution and an election under United Nations supervision were remote at this stage.

The chairman of the congress, Mr Eben van Zyll, pointed out that the banning of Swapo had been discussed in the national assembly and the matter was being considered.

Acceptance of the motion by the congress would, however, reflect the feelings of the congress.

Delegates motivated the motion by saying that undercover agents for Swapo came to work for them on their farms. There had been instances where farmers had discovered that these agents were training their black workers in guerrilla warfare at night.

Representatives of Swapo also spread propaganda among black farm workers, promising to give them the farms on which they worked for a white owner if Swapo came to power.

Another delegate said the work force of several thousand black workers at the CDM mining operation

at Oranjemund in southern Namibia consisted mainly of Swapo supporters. At least two-thirds of the Ovambo workers at Oranjemund were Swapo supporters.

He alleged there was large-scale diamond smuggling from the area to augment Swapo's military strength. Security at the mine should be tightened, he said.

A delegate pointed out that allegations of large-scale diamond smuggling were unsubstantiated and the Diamond Board of South Africa exercised strict control. Several other motions were adopted by the congress yesterday.

Foreign countries, and South Africa should stop financially supporting political groups in Namibia, all whites entitled to vote in a white election in terms of current legislation should also be entitled to vote in any further election. — Sapa.

Aktur PR plan

WINDHOEK.— The National Party of Namibia yesterday accepted at its annual congress the appointment of a publicity committee which will continuously promote its viewpoint and that of Aktur, its election front, in what is seen as an attempt to canvass support in South Africa.

This move contained in an amendment, differs noticeably from the original discussion point calling for an information action committee to reach voters in South Africa and to organise branch members countrywide to send information directly to the South African voter.

It follows a recent warning from

the South African Government to political figures in Namibia not to meddle with politics in the Republic.

Other points of discussion which the congress unanimously accepted yesterday included

A call to the South African Government for a white election in Namibia as quickly as possible. It accepted that the National Party of Namibia should direct the strongest possible representations to the South African Government that the election be held on traditional lines (constituent and not proportional representation) to renew the all-white legislative assembly as a mouthpiece of the whites in the territory.
—POST Africa News Service

Chairman/Voorsitter
I Mackenzie
Directors/Direkteure
L P de Swart, Managing/Besturende
L W Turnbull, P K Hoogendy

Chairman/Voorsitter
I Mackenzie
Directors/Direkteure
J E Anderson (British) Managing/Besturende
P K Hoogendy, G W G Crowne
D. A. Thompson (British), G Milton (British)

POST

WILANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

221

THERE are now very strong indications that the South African Government would have to intervene one way or another to avert a growing conflict situation in Namibia.

The crisis is being fought out in the white community between those who share the views of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance that apartheid must be dismantled and outlawed, and those who cling to the verkrampte sentiments of Aktur.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is reported to be giving the matter his serious attention. A statement is expected from him when he addresses a National Party rally tomorrow night.

The tragedy about the white political structure in Namibia is that it is so closely linked with the structure here. The tensions between the various factions are in themselves indicative of the tensions that exist within the National Party here.

So whatever direction Mr Botha points out to, he will be under pressure to consider the volatile nature of the situation. Since Aktur enjoys wide support in the right-wing elements of the Nats.

We believe, however, he would have lost a golden opportunity if he did not come out clearly and strongly in support of the DTA attempts to eradicate apartheid in that territory. This would help lay the groundwork for what he eventually will have to do for South Africa — to make racial discrimination illegal.

It is true that he will lose some people in his party here, perhaps even a few Members of his Parliament. But it is worth the risk and sacrifice. It would, in any case, be good riddance.

We believe, at the end, that it will be totally and utterly irresponsible to sacrifice the future of South Africa and all its peoples, simply to maintain the fragile unity of a party.

What must be achieved in Namibia is the creation of an atmosphere that will make real dialogue possible, thereby bringing to an end the war that has so tragically claimed so many lives.

Namibia stands as a test for Mr Botha's statesmanship. The whole country is watching him. He must show courage and wisdom.

SWA/NAMIBIA

FM 27/7/74
221

More talk of UDI

Even though British-led Western efforts at reviving the moribund UN settlement plan for SWA/Namibia are now getting off the ground, the UDI option is still being canvassed in Windhoek.

Informed political sources there said after consultations with a high-level delegation of SA officials this week that the first step to resuscitate the deadlocked UN plan could start as early as next week with the arrival in Pretoria of a ranking British envoy, Sir James Murray Murray will act for the five Western powers in the SWA "contact group". The team of SA officials, headed by Riaan Eksteen, SA's permanent representative at the UN, comprises representatives of the Prime Minister's department, the department of defence, and the foreign ministry.

The delegation has been in Windhoek since Monday, interviewing political parties and public organisations with a view to assembling a dossier of opinion on Namibian options.

325

According to the FM's sources, the line of questioning clearly indicated that the internal settlement option or UDI was still very much alive in Pretoria's mind.

But the SA officials, who were clearly questioned on their views about the UDI option, should renew their attempts to revive the UN settlement plan through the UN, and a UDI option is not a real settlement for the UN. The international community for SA is still a long way from the UN and the UN is still a long way from the UN. The UN is still a long way from the UN. The UN is still a long way from the UN.

The SA officials also indicated that the UN settlement option is still a long way from the UN. The UN is still a long way from the UN. The UN is still a long way from the UN. The UN is still a long way from the UN. The UN is still a long way from the UN.

The SA officials also indicated that the UN settlement option is still a long way from the UN. The UN is still a long way from the UN. The UN is still a long way from the UN. The UN is still a long way from the UN. The UN is still a long way from the UN.

but uncertain whether the bill if passed will ever become law because judges of the Windhoek Supreme Court have handed down conflicting opinions about which authority is competent to accede to National Assembly measures: the South African State President or the SWA Administrator-General.

So Namibia appears to be on the verge of becoming ungovernable because of the constitutional dispute among whites. Will Pretoria then welcome the return of the Western Five to help find a solution?

Aktur gambling with SWA future, claims Mudge ^{27/7/79} (22)

The **Star's** Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The National Party front, Aktur, was gambling with the future of its supporters, misleading them, and mobilising forces against the moderates in SWA/Namibia, the chairman of the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

Delivering a blistering attack against Aktur and the National Party at the close of the sitting of the territory's National Assembly, Mr Mudge warned that Aktur leaders should not antagonise SWA/Namibia's best friend — South Africa.

Referring to a speech earlier this week by Aktur executive member Mr Percy Niehaus who called on South Africa to compensate and repatriate whites should they suffer finan-

cial losses because of political developments, Mr Mudge said

"If he wants to cause chaos in SWA/Namibia and an exodus from it then he must antagonise our friend (South Africa) to such a degree that resistance and objections come from the ranks of the people there against that which South Africa is trying to do here."

Mr Mudge criticised attempts by Aktur to "awaken emotions in South Africa and South West Africa."

COMPONENTS

Mr Mudge said there were two components relevant to the situation in SWA / Namibia. They were:

- That an understanding among all groups be achieved

- That South Africa guarantee the safety of SWA / Namibia's people, regardless of the price

13 terrorists killed in ^{Star} 27/7/79 (221) hot pursuit into Angola

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — In a lightning follow-up action across the border into Angola this week, South African security forces killed 13 Swapo terrorists, bringing the total killed in the past week to 27, the officer commanding S W A Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, said in Windhoek yesterday.

The hot pursuit action was sparked when a temporary base came under light mortar fire from terrorists

"In the ensuing follow-up action, which spilled over into hot-pursuit just across the border, 13 terrorists were shot dead," said General Geldenhuys

A further six were killed in various other actions in the operational area, he added

Other incidents listed by the general at a Press briefing were

- Five terrorists were killed and mine-laying equipment seized when security forces, following tracks, caught up with the gang

- Three terrorists were shot during a routine visit to a kraal

- The principal of the Ondongulu school, a woman, was abducted across the border into Angola

- Eight telephone poles were blown up south of Oshikango in central Ovambo.

- About 60 refugees arrived from southern Angola, fleeing before renewed fighting between Unita rebels and ruling MPLA forces General Geldenhuys said the refugees said more would follow

The general said the outstanding characteristic of the terrorists' pattern, which showed little change, was that their actions were directed against civilians and civilian installations. They also hit indirectly at security forces through long-range bombardment and mine-laying

The practice of terrorists dragging their wounded back across the border, if the distance allowed, was still occurring General Geldenhuys said that comrades killed their wounded if the distance to the border was too great.

No 147, 1979

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PROKLAMASIE OM VOORSIENING TE MAAK VIR DIE INSTELLING VAN 'N LAND- EN LANDBOUBANK VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA; EN 'N DIEN FINDER GENOEMDE WET TE WYSIG SOOS DIT ONDERSKEIDELIK IN DIE GEBIED SUIDWES-AFRIKA EN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN TOEPASSING IS, EN OM VIR AANGELEENTHEDE WAT DAARMEE IN VERBAND STAAN VOORSIENING TE MAAK

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), maak ek hierby die wette in die Bylae vervat

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twaalfde dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

O. P. F. HORWOOD.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywings

1 In hierdie Proklamasie, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

(i) "die Wet" die Landbankwet, 1944 (Wet 13 van 1944),

(ii) "gebied" die gebied Suidwes-Afrika. (i)

DEEL I

WYSIGING VAN DIE LANDBANKWET, 1944, SOOS DIT IN DIE GEBIED VAN TOEPASSING IS

Toepassing van Deel I van hierdie Proklamasie

2 Hierdie Deel is slegs in die gebied van toepassing Wysiging van artikel 2 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 1 van Wet 42 van 1951, artikel 1 van Wet 13 van 1953, artikel 1 van Wet 60 van 1957, artikel 1 van Wet 47 van 1959, artikel 5 van Wet 31 van 1969 en artikel 1 van Wet 41 van 1972.

3. Artikel 2 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "adviseur" te skrap;

(b) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "bank" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"'bank' die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika by artikel 3 ingestel;"

(c) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) in die omskrywing van "kooperatiewe maatskappy" die woorde "die Wet op Kooperatiewe Verenigings, 1939 (Wet No 29 van 1939), of" te skrap,

(d) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "hoofbestuurder" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"'hoofbestuurder' die hoofbestuurder kragtens artikel 4*bis* aangestel;"

(e) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "besturende direkteur" te skrap,

(f) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "Minister" te skrap

(g) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "provinsiale bank" te skrap;

No. 147, 1979

PROCLAMATION TO PROVIDE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA: FOR THAT PURPOSE TO AMEND THE ACT AS IT APPLIES IN THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, RESPECTIVELY, AND TO PROVIDE FOR DENTAL MATTERS

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby make the laws set out in the

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twelfth day of July One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

O. P. F. HORWOOD.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Proclamation, unless the context otherwise—

(i) "territory" means the territory of South West Africa, (ii)

(ii) "the Act" means the Land Bank Act, 1944 (Act 13 of 1944) (i)

PART I

AMENDMENT OF LAND BANK ACT, 1944
 IT IS APPLICABLE IN THE TERRITORY

Application of Part I of this Proclamation

2 This Part shall apply only in the territory.

Amendment of section 2 of Act 13 of 1944 as amended by section 1 of Act 42 of 1951, section 1 of Act 13 of 1953, section 1 of Act 60 of 1957, section 1 of Act 47 of 1959, section 5 of Act 31 of 1969 and section 1 of Act 41 of 1972

3. Section 2 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in subsection (1) of the definition of "adviser";

(b) by the substitution in the said subsection for the definition of "bank" of the following definition:

"'bank' means the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa established by section 3 of the Act";

(c) by the deletion in the said subsection of the definition of "co-operative company" the words "the Co-operative Societies Act, 1939 (Act No 29 of 1939), or";

(d) by the substitution in the said subsection for the definition of "general manager" of the following definition:

"'general manager' means the general manager appointed under section 4*bis*.";

(e) by the deletion in the said subsection of the definition of "managing director";

(f) by the deletion in the said subsection of the definition of "Minister";

(g) by the deletion in the said subsection of the definition of "provincial bank".

(h) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) in die omskrywing van "registrateur" die woorde "artikel drie van die Wet op Kooperatiewe Verenigings, 1939 (Wet No. 29 van 1939) of" te skrap,

(i) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "Republiek" te skrap, en

(j) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) in die omskrywing van "taksakteur" die woorde "en 'n adviseur" te skrap.

Vervanging van artikel 3 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 6 van Wet 31 van 1969

4. Artikel 3 van die Wet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

"Instelling van Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika

3 (1) Daar word hierby 'n regs persoon met die naam die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika ingestel

(2) Die bank word beheer en bestuur op die wyse in hierdie Wet bepaal en is onthef van die bepalings van enige ander wet wat spesiaal op banke betrekking het."

Wysiging van artikel 4 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 42 van 1951, artikel 1 van Wet 46 van 1965, artikel 7 van Wet 31 van 1969 en artikel 2 van die Wet 92 van 1970

5. Artikel 4 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(1) Die werksaamhede van die bank word beheer en bestuur deur 'n raad wat bestaan uit 'n voorsitter (wat die kragtens artikel 4bis aangestelde hoofbestuurder is) en vyf ander lede wat deur die Administrateur-generaal aangestel word."

(b) deur subartikel (3) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(3) Geen lid van die Nasionale Vergadering van Suidwes-Afrika, die Wetgewende Vergadering van Suidwes-Afrika, die Wetgewende Raad van 'n gebied wat deur of kragtens 'n wet tot selfregerende gebied verklaar is, die Damara-Verteenwoordigende Owerheid, die Namaraad, die Gekose Kleurlingraad van Suidwes-Afrika, die Kapteinsraad of Volksraad van Rehoboth, of 'n direkteur van 'n ander bank of instelling wat geld uitleen, is bevoeg om as lid van die raad aangestel te word of om 'n lid van die raad te wees nie"

(c) deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang.

"(4) Die naam van elke lid van die raad moet in die Nasionale Vergadering van Suidwes-Afrika so gou doenlik na sy aanstelling ter tafel gelê word"; en

(d) deur in subartikel (5) die woorde "beide Parlements huise" en die woorde "beide Huise" deur onderskeidelik die woorde "die Nasionale Vergadering van Suidwes-Afrika" en die woorde "genoemde Vergadering" te vervang

Vervanging van artikel 4bis van Wet 13 van 1944, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 3 van Wet 42 van 1951 en vervang deur artikel 2 van Wet 46 van 1965

6. Artikel 4bis van die Wet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

(h) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) in the definition of "registrar" of the words "section three of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1939 (Act No. 29 of 1939) or";

(i) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) of the definition of "Republic"; and

(j) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) in the definition of "valuator" of the words "and any adviser".

Substitution of section 3 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 6 of Act 31 of 1969

4. The following section is hereby substituted for section 3 of the Act:

"Establishment of Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa

3. (1) There is hereby established a juristic person to be known as the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa.

(2) The bank shall be administered and managed as is in this Act provided, and shall be exempt from the provisions of any other law specially governing banks."

Amendment of section 4 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 2 of Act 42 of 1951, section 1 of Act 46 of 1965, section 7 of Act 31 of 1969 and section 2 of Act 92 of 1970

5. Section 4 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) The operations of the bank shall be administered and managed by a board which shall consist of a chairman (who shall be the general manager appointed under section 4bis) and five other members appointed by the Administrator-General."

(b) by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection:

"(3) No member of the National Assembly of South West Africa, the Legislative Assembly of South West Africa, the Legislative Council of an area declared by or under any law to be a self-governing area, the Damara Representative Authority, the Nama Council, the Elected Coloured Council of South West Africa, the Kaptein's Council or Legislative Council of Rehoboth, or any director of any other bank or money-lending institution, shall be qualified for appointment as or to be a member of the board";

(c) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

"(4) The name of every member of the board shall be laid upon the table of the National Assembly of South West Africa as soon as possible after his appointment."; and

(d) by the substitution in subsection (5) for the words "both Houses of Parliament" and the words "Tables of both Houses" of the words "the National Assembly of South West Africa" and the words "table of the said Assembly", respectively.

Substitution of section 4bis of Act 13 of 1944, as inserted by section 3 of Act 42 of 1951 and substituted by section 2 of Act 46 of 1965

6. The following section is hereby substituted for section 4bis of the Act:

"Hoofbestuurder van bank

4bis (1) Die Administrateur-generaal stel op die voorwaardes wat hy goedvind, 'n hoofbestuurder van die bank aan wat, benewens sy bevoegdhede en pligte as voorsitter van die raad, die bevoegdhede uitoefen en die pligte verrig wat die Administrateur-generaal bepaal.

(2) Indien die hoofbestuurder wat aldus aangestel is, om die een of ander rede gedurende enige tydperk nie in staat is om as sodanig op te tree nie, kan die Administrateur-generaal 'n beampte van die bank wat deur die raad aangewys is, aanstel om as hoofbestuurder gedurende daardie tydperk op te tree en terwyl die beampte wat aldus aangestel is, aldus optree, het hy al die bevoegdhede en verrig hy al die pligte van die hoofbestuurder."

Wysiging van artikel 4ter van Wet 13 van 1944, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 2 van Wet 47 van 1959

7 Artikel 4ter van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur die woorde "besturende direkteur, 'n" te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 5 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 8 van Wet 31 van 1969

8 Artikel 5 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf (a) van subartikel (2) die woorde "of artikel 10 (1) van die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962 (Ordonnansie No 11 van 1962 van die gebied)," te skrap

Wysiging van artikel 10 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 1 van Wet 10 van 1952, artikel 3 van Wet 47 van 1959, artikel 3 van Wet 46 van 1965, artikel 1 van Wet 5 van 1968 en artikel 24 van Wet 70 van 1968

9 Artikel 10 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in paragraaf (a) van subartikel (2) die woorde "of 'n Staatsminister of die Administrateur van 'n provinsie" te skrap; en

(b) deur in subartikel (3) die woord "Pretoria" deur die woord "Windhoek" te vervang.

Herroeping van artikel 11 van Wet 13 van 1944

10. Artikel 11 van die Wet word hierby herroep.

Vervanging van artikel 12 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 41 van 1972

11 Artikel 12 van die Wet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang:

"Verbod op deelname aan verrigtinge van raad deur lede onder sekere omstandighede

12 (1) Geen lid van die raad mag op 'n vergadering daarvan aan besprekings deelneem of stem nie in verband met—

(a) 'n aansoek om 'n voorskot kragtens hierdie Wet deur 'n persoon wat, of 'n maatskappy waarvan 'n direkteur of aandeelhouer aan daardie lid deur bloed- of aanverwantskap binne die derde graad verwant is, of

(b) so 'n aansoek deur iemand wat skuldenaar of skuldeiser van daardie lid is of deur iemand wat met daardie lid in vennootskap is of by hom in diens is, of

(c) so 'n aansoek deur iemand wat ingevolge 'n verbandakte skuldenaar is van enige liggaam van persone, hetsy met regs persoonlikheid bekleed al dan nie, waarvan daardie lid 'n direkteur is of waarby hy 'n ander amp of posisie as die van ouditeur bekleed.

"General manager of bank

4bis. (1) The Administrator-General, on such conditions as he may deem fit, appoint a manager of the bank who shall in addition to the powers and duties as chairman of the board, perform such duties as the Administrator-General may determine.

(2) If for any reason the general manager appointed is unable to act as such during any period, the Administrator-General may appoint another person designated by the board, to act as general manager during that period and the officer so appointed shall, while so acting, have all the powers and duties of the general manager."

Amendment of section 4ter of Act 13 of 1944, inserted by section 2 of Act 47 of 1959

7. Section 4ter of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion of the words "managing director, a"

Amendment of section 5 of Act 13 of 1944, by section 8 of Act 31 of 1969

8 Section 5 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of the words "or section 10 (1) of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1962 of the territory"

Amendment of section 10 of Act 13 of 1944, amended by section 1 of Act 10 of 1952, section 3 of Act 47 of 1959, section 3 of Act 46 of 1965, section 1 of Act 5 of 1968 and section 24 of Act 70 of 1968

9. Section 10 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of the words "or any Minister of the Government of any province"; and

(b) by the substitution in subsection (3) of the word "Pretoria" of the word "Windhoek".

Repeal of section 11 of Act 13 of 1944

10. Section 11 of the Act is hereby repealed.

Substitution of section 12 of Act 13 of 1944, amended by section 2 of Act 41 of 1972

11 The following section is hereby substituted for section 12 of the Act:

"Prohibition of participation in proceedings by members in certain circumstances

12. (1) No member of the board shall at any time take part in the discussion or vote on any matter in connection with—

(a) any application for an advance in connection with the business of the bank by any person who, or a company of which he is a director or shareholder is related to that member to the third degree of affinity or consanguinity;

(b) any such application by any person who is a debtor or creditor of that member or is in partnership with or in the employ of that member;

(c) any such application by any person who is a debtor under a mortgage bond of any property of any person, whether incorporated or not, of which that member is a director or under which he holds any office or position other than that of auditor.

No

Algemeen
573

574

Statistiek
Goewern
R 1576Vervoer,
Goewern
1618

1638

1639
1640Algemeen
591

(2) Iemand wat 'n bepaling van hierdie artikel oortree, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens vierhonderd rand of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande, en die hof wat so 'n lid aan so 'n misdryf skuldig bevind, kan gelas dat hy sy setel ontruim, wat daarop vakant word."

Herroeping van artikel 13 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 2 van Wet 60 van 1957 en gewysig deur artikel 4 van Wet 46 van 1965

12. Artikel 13 van die Wet word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van artikel 14 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 5 van Wet 13 van 1953

13. Artikel 14 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in subartikel (2) die woorde "binne veertien dae na die begin van elke gewone sitting van die Parlement, in beide Huse daarvan" deur die woord "so gou doenlik na die betrokke aanstelling in die Nasionale Vergadering van Suidwes-Afrika" te vervang

Wysiging van artikel 14bis van Wet 13 van 1944, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 1 van Wet 38 van 1963

14. Artikel 14bis van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur die woorde "die hoofbestuurder," te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 15 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 5 van Wet 42 van 1951, artikel 6 van Wet 13 van 1953, artikel 1 van Wet 31 van 1954, artikel 3 van Wet 60 van 1957 en artikel 9 van Wet 31 van 1969

15. Artikel 15 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) die woorde "die besturende direkteur en" te skrap, en

(b) deur in subartikel (2) die woord "bank", waar dit die derde maal voorkom, deur die woorde "Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika of die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika wat kragtens die Landbankproklamasie, 1935 (Proklamasie 22 van 1935) van die gebied, bestaan het," te vervang.

Vervanging van artikel 19 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 10 van Wet 31 van 1969

16. Artikel 19 van die Wet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang:

"Fondse van bank

19 (1) Die fondse van die bank bestaan uit—

(a) die kapitaal van die Suidwes-Afrikarekening van die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika op die datum van die inwerkingtreding van die Proklamasie op die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika, 1979, van die Staatspresident;

(b) gelde wat by of kragtens wet bewillig word om aan die bank betaal te word, en

(c) gelde wat kragtens die bepalings van artikel 20 deur die raad opgeneem word

(2) Die bank moet aan die Administrateur-generaal rente betaal op die gelde wat ingevolge paragrawe (a) en (b) van subartikel (1) deel van sy fondse uitmaak. Met dien verstande dat ten opsigte van die in subartikel (1) (a) bedoelde gelde, rente betaal word slegs op daardie deel wat uit lenings van die Administrasie van Suidwes-Afrika bestaan

(3) Bedoelde rente is betaalbaar op die datums wat die Administrateur-generaal van tyd tot tyd bepaal, en wel teen die koers waarteen rente op die betrokke

(2) Any person who contravenes any provision of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding four hundred rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, and the court who convicted any such member of any such offence, may order that he shall vacate his seat, which shall thereupon become vacant."

Repeal of section 13 of Act 13 of 1944, as inserted by section 2 of Act 60 of 1957 and amended by section 4 of Act 46 of 1965

12. Section 13 of the Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 14 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 5 of Act 13 of 1953

13. Section 14 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (2) for the words "within fourteen days after the commencement of every ordinary session of Parliament, be laid upon the Tables of both Houses thereof" of the words "be laid upon the table of the National Assembly of South West Africa, as soon as possible after the appointment concerned".

Amendment of section 14bis of Act 13 of 1944, as inserted by section 1 of Act 38 of 1963

14. Section 14bis of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion of the words "the general manager,".

Amendment of section 15 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 5 of Act 42 of 1951, section 6 of Act 13 of 1953, section 1 of Act 31 of 1954, section 3 of Act 60 of 1957 and section 9 of Act 31 of 1969

15. Section 15 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in subsection (1) of the words "the managing director and"; and

(b) by the substitution in subsection (2) for the word "bank", where it occurs for the third time, of the words "Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa or the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa which existed under the Land Bank Proclamation, 1935 (Proclamation 22 of 1935) of the territory".

Substitution of section 19 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 10 of Act 31 of 1969

16. The following section is hereby substituted for section 19 of the Act

"Funds of bank

19. (1) The funds of the banks shall consist of—

(a) the capital of the South West Africa Account of the Land and Agriculture Bank of South Africa on the date of the commencement of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa Proclamation, 1979, of the State President;

(b) moneys appropriated by or under any law to be paid to the bank;

(c) moneys raised by the board under the provisions of section 20.

(2) The bank shall pay to the Administrator-General interest on the moneys which in terms of paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) form part of its funds; Provided that in respect of the moneys referred to in subsection (1) (a) interest shall be paid only on that portion consisting of loans from the Administration of South West Africa.

(3) Such interest shall be payable on such dates as the Administrator-General may from time to time determine, and shall be at the rate at which interest

No.
 Algemeen
 573
 574
 Statistiese
 Goewere
 R. 1576
 Vervoer,
 Goewere
 1618
 1638
 1639
 1640
 Algemeen
 591

gelde deur die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika betaalbaar was onmiddellik voor die datum van die inwerkingtreding van die Proklamasie op die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika, 1979, van die Staatspresident, of, in die geval van gelde wat op of na daardie datum deur die Administrateur-generaal aan die bank voorgeskiet word, teen die koers deur die Administrateur-generaal ten tyde van die voorskot vasgestel."

Wysiging van artikel 20 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 5 van Wet 47 van 1959, artikel 1 van Wet 35 van 1961 en artikel 1 van Wet 7 van 1962

17. Artikel 20 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur subartikel (6) te skrap,
- (b) deur in subartikel (9) die woorde "namens die Regering" te skrap; en
- (c) deur in subartikel (10) die woorde "namens die Regering" te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 21 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 6 van Wet 47 van 1959, artikel 2 van Wet 35 van 1961, artikel 1 van Wet 14 van 1964, artikel 5 van Wet 46 van 1965, artikel 13 van Wet 5 van 1968, artikel 3 van Wet 41 van 1972, artikel 1 van Wet 52 van 1975 en artikel 1 van Wet 109 van 1976

18 Artikel 21 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur subparagraaf (ii) van paragraaf (a) van subartikel (1) te skrap,
- (b) deur in subparagraaf (v) van paragraaf (b) van genoemde subartikel (1) die woorde "'n ondernemer, soos in die Elektrisiteitswet, 1959 (Wet No 40 van 1958), omskryf," deur die woord "die SWA Water en Elektrisiteitskorporasie (Eiendoms) Beperk," te vervang;
- (c) deur subparagraaf (iii) van paragraaf (c) van genoemde subartikel (1) te skrap,
- (d) deur in subparagraaf (iv) van genoemde paragraaf (c) die woorde "deur 'n Wet van die Parlement" deur die woorde "by wet" te vervang;
- (e) deur paragraaf (c)bis en (d) van genoemde subartikel (1) te skrap,
- (f) deur paragraaf (g) van genoemde subartikel (1) te skrap; en
- (g) deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(2) Geen voorskot mag uit die fondse van die bank aan 'n lid van die raad of die hoofbestuurder of 'n lid van die personeel van die bank of 'n maatskappy of 'n kooperatiewe vereniging of maatskappy waarby 'n lid van die raad of die hoofbestuurder of 'n lid van die personeel regstreeks of onregstreeks betrokke is as direkteur, bestuurder, aandeelhouer of lid, behalwe as lid van 'n kooperatiewe vereniging of maatskappy, verstrekk word nie. Met dien verstande dat die bepalinge van hierdie subartikel nie belet dat geld by 'n bank gedeponeer word nie"

Wysiging van artikel 23 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 4 van Wet 41 van 1972

19. Artikel 23 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in subartikel (2) die woorde "of deur 'n adviseur" en die woorde "of 'n adviseur" te skrap.

was payable on the moneys in question to the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa before the date of the coming into operation of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa Proclamation, 1979 of the State President, in the case of moneys advanced to the bank on or after that date, at the rate fixed by the Administrator at the time of the advance."

Amendment of section 20 of Act 13 of 1944 as amended by section 5 of Act 47 of 1959, section 1 of Act 35 of 1961 and section 1 of Act 7 of 1962

17. Section 20 of the Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion of subsection (6);
- (b) by the deletion in subsection (9) of the words "on behalf of the Government"; and
- (c) by the deletion in subsection (10) of the words "on behalf of the Government".

Amendment of section 21 of Act 13 of 1944 as amended by section 6 of Act 47 of 1959, section 1 of Act 35 of 1961, section 1 of Act 14 of 1964, section 5 of Act 46 of 1965, section 13 of Act 5 of 1968, section 3 of Act 41 of 1972, section 1 of Act 52 of 1975 and section 1 of Act 109 of 1976

18. Section 21 of the Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion of subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (a) of subsection (1);
- (b) by the substitution in subparagraph (v) of paragraph (b) of the said subsection of the words "an undertaker, as defined in the Act, 1958 (Act No. 40 of 1958)" of the words "the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation (Eiendoms) Limited";
- (c) by the deletion of subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (c) of the said subsection (1);
- (d) by the substitution in subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (c) of the said subsection of the words "by law" of the word "law";
- (e) by the deletion of paragraphs (c)bis and (d) of the said subsection (1);
- (f) by the deletion of paragraph (g) of the said subsection (1); and
- (g) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

"(2) No advance shall be made out of the bank to any member of the board of the bank, or to any company, or to any operative society or company in which any member of the board or the general manager or any member of the staff is directly or indirectly interested, or to any director, manager, shareholder or member of a co-operative company; Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed as prohibiting the deposit of money with any bank."

Amendment of section 23 of Act 13 of 1944 as amended by section 4 of Act 41 of 1972

19. Section 23 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion in subsection (2) of the words "or an adviser" and the words "or an adviser".

Wysiging van artikel 24 van Wet 13 van 1944

20. Artikel 24 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—
 (a) deur paragraaf (b) van subartikel (2) te skrap;
 en
 (b) deur subartikel (3) te skrap

Herroeping van artikel 24bis van Wet 13 van 1944, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 2 van Wet 31 van 1954

21. Artikel 24bis van die Wet word hierby herroep

Wysiging van artikel 25 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 8 van Wet 47 van 1959 en artikel 11 van Wet 31 van 1969

22. Artikel 25 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—
 (a) deur subparagraaf (i) van paragraaf (b) deur die volgende subparagraaf te vervang:
 "(i) 'n verband of las wat kragtens hierdie Wet of kragtens 'n deur die Wysigingswet op die Landbank, 1969, herroepe wet gevestig is,"
 (b) deur in subparagraaf (ii) van genoemde paragraaf (b) die woord "Republiekregering" deur die woord "Administrateur-generaal" te vervang,
 (c) deur in subparagraaf (iii) van genoemde paragraaf (b) die woord "Republiekregering" deur die woord "Administrateur-generaal" te vervang,
 (d) deur in paragraaf (c) die woord "morg" deur die woord "hektar" te vervang, en
 (e) deur paragraaf (e) te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 26 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 9 van Wet 47 van 1959

23. Artikel 26 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—
 (a) deur die woord "of" aan die end van paragraaf (a), en paragrawe (b) en (c) van subartikel (1) te skrap, en
 (b) deur subartikel (3) te skrap

Wysiging van artikel 27 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos vervang deur artikel 2 van Wet 5 van 1968

24. Artikel 27 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—
 (a) deur in subartikel (2) die woorde "drieduisend morg" en die woorde "Minister van Landbou-egniese Dienste" deur onderskeidelik die woorde "tweeduisend vyfhonderd-en-sewentig hektar" en die woord "Administrateur-generaal" te vervang,
 (b) deur in subartikel (7) in die omskrywing van "dipbak" die woord "vee" deur die woord "diere" te vervang;
 (c) deur in genoemde subartikel (7) in die omskrywing van "hoeve" die woord "of" aan die end van paragraaf (a), en paragraaf (b) te skrap; en
 (d) deur in genoemde subartikel (7) in die omskrywing van "eienaar" die woorde "en, ten opsigte van 'n hoeve bedoel in paragraaf (b) van daardie omskrywing, die persoon wat as die houer van die huurkontrak, vergunning of toekenning geregistreer is" te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 28 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos vervang deur artikel 3 van Wet 5 van 1968 en gewysig deur artikel 12 van Wet 31 van 1969

25. Artikel 28 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—
 (a) deur in paragraaf (a) van subartikel (1) die woord "Wet" deur die woord "Proklamasie" te vervang,
 (b) deur in paragraaf (b) van genoemde subartikel (1) die woord "Wet" deur die woord "Proklamasie" te vervang;

Amendment of section 24 of Act 13 of 1944

20. Section 24 of the Act is hereby amended—
 (a) by the deletion of paragraph (b) of subsection (2); and
 (b) by the deletion of subsection (3).

Repeal of section 24bis of Act 13 of 1944, as inserted by section 2 of Act 31 of 1954

21. Section 24bis of the Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 25 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 8 of Act 47 of 1959 and section 11 of Act 31 of 1969

22. Section 25 of the Act is hereby amended—
 (a) by the substitution for subparagraph (i) of paragraph (b) of the following subparagraph:
 "(i) a mortgage or charge created under this Act or under any law repealed by the Land Bank Amendment Act, 1969";
 (b) by the substitution in subparagraph (ii) of the said paragraph (b) for the words "Republic Government" of the word "Administrator-General";
 (c) by the substitution in subparagraph (iii) of the said paragraph (b) for the words "Republic Government" of the word "Administrator-General";
 (d) by the substitution in paragraph (c) for the word "morgen" of the word "hectare"; and
 (e) by the deletion of paragraph (e).

Amendment of section 26 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 9 of Act 47 of 1959

23. Section 26 of the Act is hereby amended—
 (a) by the deletion of the word "or" at the end of paragraph (a), and paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1); and
 (b) by the deletion of subsection (3).

Amendment of section 27 of Act 13 of 1944, as substituted by section 2 of Act 5 of 1968

24. Section 27 of the Act is hereby amended—
 (a) by the substitution in subsection (2) for the words "three thousand morgen" and the words "Minister of Agricultural Technical Services" of the words "two thousand five hundred and seventy hectares" and the word "Administrator-General", respectively;
 (b) by the substitution in subsection (7) in the definition of "dipping tank" for the word "stock" of the word "animals";
 (c) by the deletion in the said subsection (7) in the definition of "holding" of the word "or" at the end of paragraph (a), and paragraph (b), and
 (d) by the deletion in the said subsection (7) in the definition of "owner" of the words "and in respect of a holding described in paragraph (b) of such definition, the person registered as the holder of the lease, licence or allotment".

Amendment of section 28 of Act 13 of 1944, as substituted by section 3 of Act 5 of 1968 and amended by section 12 of Act 31 of 1969

25. Section 28 of the Act is hereby amended—
 (a) by the substitution in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) for the word "Act" of the word "Proclamation";
 (b) by the substitution in paragraph (b) of the said subsection (1) for the word "Act" of the word "Proclamation";

No.	(c) deur die woord "of" aan die end van paragraaf (c), en paragraaf (d) van genoemde subartikel (1) te skrap, en (d) deur subartikel (1A) te skrap.	(c) by the deletion of the word "or" of paragraph (c), and paragraph (d) of subsection (1); and (d) by the deletion of subsection (1A).
Algemeen 573	<i>Wysiging van artikel 30bis van Wet 13 van 1944, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 11 van Wet 47 van 1959 en vervang deur artikel 6 van Wet 5 van 1968</i>	<i>Amendment of section 30bis of Act 13 of 1944 inserted by section 11 of Act 47 of 1959 and by section 6 of Act 5 of 1968</i>
574	26 Artikel 30bis van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur die woorde "’n ondernemer, soos in die Elektrisiteitswet, 1958 (Wet No 40 van 1958), omskryf" deur die woorde "die SWA Water en Elektrisiteitskorporasie (Eiendoms) Beperk" te vervang	26. Section 30bis of the Act is hereby by the substitution for the words "an as defined in the Electricity Act, 1958 (Act of 1958)" of the words "the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation (Proprietary) Limited".
Statistiek Goewern R 1576	<i>Wysiging van artikel 32 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos vervang deur artikel 7 van Wet 5 van 1968</i>	<i>Amendment of section 32 of Act 13 of 1944 substituted by section 7 of Act 5 of 1968</i>
Vervoer, Goewern 1618	27 Artikel 32 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur die woorde "die Omheiningswet, 1963" deur die woorde "die Omheiningsproklamasie, 1921 (Proklamasie 57 van 1921)" te vervang	27 Section 32 of the Act is hereby the substitution for the words "the Fencing of the words "the Fencing Proclamation, clamation 57 of 1921)".
1638	<i>Wysiging van artikel 33 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos vervang deur artikel 14 van Wet 47 van 1959 en gewysig deur artikel 8 van Wet 5 van 1968</i>	<i>Amendment of section 33 of Act 13 of 1944 substituted by section 14 of Act 47 of 1959 and by section 8 of Act 5 of 1968</i>
1639	28. Artikel 33 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (5) te skrap	28. Section 33 of the Act is hereby deletion of subsection (5)
1640	<i>Herroeping van artikel 45 van Wet 13 van 1944</i>	<i>Repeal of section 45 of Act 13 of 1944</i>
Algemeen 591	29 Artikel 45 van die Wet en die opskrif by daardie artikel word hierby herroep.	29 Section 45 of the Act and the heading section is hereby repealed.
	<i>Wysiging van artikel 45bis van Wet 13 van 1944, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 4 van Wet 35 van 1961</i>	<i>Amendment of section 45bis of Act 13 of 1944 inserted by section 4 of Act 35 of 1961</i>
	30 Artikel 45bis van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur die woorde "kragtens ’n Wet van die Parlement" deur die woorde "by wet" te vervang.	30 Section 45bis of the Act is hereby the substitution for the words "under an Act of Parliament" of the words "by law".
	<i>Herroeping van artikel 45ter van Wet 13 van 1944, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 2 van Wet 109 van 1976</i>	<i>Repeal of section 45ter of Act 13 of 1944, by section 2 of Act 109 of 1976</i>
	31 Artikel 45ter van die Wet en die opskrif by daardie artikel word hierby herroep	31. Section 45ter of the Act and the heading section is hereby repealed.
	<i>Herroeping van artikel 46 van Wet 13 van 1944</i>	<i>Repeal of section 46 of Act 13 of 1944</i>
	32 Artikel 46 van die Wet en die opskrif by daardie artikel word hierby herroep.	32. Section 46 of the Act and the heading section is hereby repealed
	<i>Wysiging van artikel 47 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos vervang deur artikel 23 van Wet 47 van 1959</i>	<i>Amendment of section 47 of Act 13 of 1944 substituted by section 23 of Act 47 of 1959</i>
	33. Artikel 47 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf (a) die woorde "Minister van Landbou-ekonomie en -bemerking" deur die woord "Administrateur-generaal" te vervang.	33. Section 47 of the Act is hereby amended substitution in paragraph (a) for the words of Agricultural Economics and Marketing" of "Administrator-General"
	<i>Wysiging van artikel 54 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 9 van Wet 13 van 1953 en artikel 6 van Wet 60 van 1957</i>	<i>Amendment of section 54 of Act 13 of 1944 amended by section 9 of Act 13 of 1953 and 6 of Act 60 of 1957</i>
	34. Artikel 54 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in die voorbehoudsbepaling by subartikel (1) die woord "Republiekregering" en die woorde "soos in sub-artikel (10) van artikel ses-en-veertig" deur onderskeidelik die woord "Administrateur-generaal" en die woorde "soos in artikel 1 van die Skatkis- en Ouditwet, 1975 (Wet 66 van 1975)," te vervang.	34. Section 54 of the Act is hereby amended substitution in the proviso to subsection (1) words "Republic Government" and the section (10) of section forty-six" of the word "Administrator-General" and the words "section Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act 66 of 1975) respectively.
	<i>Wysiging van artikel 55 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 11 van Wet 46 van 1965, artikel 11 van Wet 5 van 1968, artikel 14 van Wet 31 van 1969 en artikel 6 van Wet 41 van 1972</i>	<i>Amendment of section 55 of Act 13 of 1944 amended by section 11 of Act 46 of 1965, 11 of Act 5 of 1968, section 14 of Act 31 and section 6 of Act 41 of 1972</i>
	35. Artikel 55 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—	35. Section 55 of the Act is hereby amended—
	(a) deur in paragraaf (d) van subartikel (1) die woorde "artikel 22ter van die Boere-Bystandswet, 1935 (Wet No. 48 van 1935), of", die woorde "of	(a) by the deletion in paragraph (d) of (1) of the words "section 22ter of the Assistance Act, 1935 (Act No. 48 of 1935),

artikel 20D van die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962 (Ordonnansie No 11 van 1962 van die gebied)," en die woorde "subartikel (2) van genoemde artikel 22ter of" te skrap.

(b) deur in paragraaf (e) van genoemde subartikel (1) die woorde "artikel 48 (3) van die Boedelwet, 1913 (Wet No. 24 van 1913), of daardie artikel soos toegepas op die gebied of" te skrap;

(c) deur in paragraaf (f) van genoemde subartikel (1) die woorde "of artikel 10 van die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962, van die gebied," te skrap;

(d) deur in subparagraaf (ii) van paragraaf (b) van subartikel (2) die woorde "artikel 22ter van die Boere-Bystandswet, 1935, of", die woorde "artikel 48 (3) van die Boedelwet, 1913, of daardie artikel soos toegepas op die gebied, of" en die woorde "of artikel 10 van die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962, van die gebied," te skrap; en

(e) deur in subartikel (3) die woorde "artikel 48 (3) van die Boedelwet, 1913, of daardie artikel soos toegepas op die gebied of", die woorde "of artikel 15 of 16 van die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962, van die gebied," die woorde "1913, of daardie Wet soos toegepas op die gebied, of die Boedelwet," en die woorde "of artikel 10 van die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962 van die gebied," te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 56 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 25 van Wet 47 van 1959, artikel 5 van Wet 35 van 1961, artikel 12 van Wet 5 van 1968, artikel 15 van Wet 31 van 1969 en artikel 7 van Wet 41 van 1972

36. Artikel 56 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in paragraaf (bA) die woorde "of die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962 (Ordonnansie No. 11 van 1962 van die gebied)," en die woorde "of artikel 15 of 16 van daardie Ordonnansie" te skrap, en

(b) deur in paragraaf (d) die woorde "van die provinsie waarin die verkoping plaasgevind het," te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 57 van Wet 13 van 1944

37. Artikel 57 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur die woorde "van die provinsie waarin die goed gelee is," te skrap.

Herroeping van artikels 58, 59 en 60 van Wet 13 van 1944

38. Artikels 58, 59 en 60 van die Wet word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van artikel 64 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos vervang deur artikel 3 van Wet 14 van 1964

39. Artikel 64 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur die woorde "Minister van Landbou-ekonomie en -bemarking" en die woorde "daardie Minister" deur onderskeidelik die woord "Administrateur-generaal" en die woorde "die Administrateur-generaal" te vervang.

Wysiging van artikel 65 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 9 van Wet 13 van 1953, artikel 12 van Wet 46 van 1965 en artikel 16 van Wet 31 van 1969

40. Artikel 65 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) die woorde "voorlegging aan die Staatspresident en" te skrap;

(b) deur subartikel (1A) te skrap; en

words "or section 20D of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1962 of the territory)," and the words "subsection (2) of the said section 22ter or";

(b) by the deletion in paragraph (e) of the said subsection (1) of the words "section 48 (3) of the Administration of Estates Act, 1913 (Act No. 24 of 1913), or that section as applied to the territory or";

(c) by the deletion in paragraph (f) of the said subsection (1) of the words "or section 10 of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962, of the territory";

(d) by the deletion in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of the words "section 22ter of the Farmers' Assistance Act, 1935, or", the words "section 48 (3) of the Administration of Estates Act, 1913, or that section as applied to the territory or" and the words "or section 10 of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962, of the territory"; and

(e) by the deletion in subsection (3) of the words "section 48 (3) of the Administration of Estates Act, 1913, or that section as applied to the territory or", the words "or section 15 or 16 of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962, of the territory," the words "1913, or that Act as applied to the territory, or the Administration of Estates Act," and the words "or section 10 of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962, of the territory,".

Amendment of section 56 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 25 of Act 47 of 1959, section 5 of Act 35 of 1961, section 12 of Act 5 of 1968, section 15 of Act 31 of 1969 and section 7 of Act 41 of 1972

36. Section 56 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in paragraph (bA) of the words "or the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1962 of the territory)," and the words "or section 15 or 16 of that Ordinance"; and

(b) by the deletion in paragraph (d) of the words "of the province in which the sale took place".

Amendment of section 57 of Act 13 of 1944

37. Section 57 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion of the words "of the province in which the property is situate,".

Repeal of sections 58, 59 and 60 of Act 13 of 1944

38. Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Act is hereby amended

Amendment of section 64 of Act 13 of 1944, as substituted by section 3 of Act 14 of 1964

39. Section 64 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for the words "Minister of Agricultural Economics and Marketing" and the words "said Minister's" of the word "Administrator-General" and the word "Administrator-General's", respectively.

Amendment of section 65 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 9 of Act 13 of 1953, section 12 of Act 46 of 1965 and section 16 of Act 31 of 1969

40. Section 65 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in subsection (1) of the words "laid before the State President and";

(b) by the deletion of subsection (1A); and

No.
 Algemene
 573
 574
 Statistiek
 Goewern
 R 1576
 Vervoer,
 Goewern
 1618
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 Algemene
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(c) deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

“(2) Elke sodanige staat moet deur die hoofbestuurder, twee lede van die raad en die rekenmeester van die bank as korrek onderteken word, en moet so gou doenlik in die Nasionale Vergadering van Suidwes-Afrika ter tafel gelê word”

Wysiging van artikel 67 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 17 van Wet 31 van 1969

41 Artikel 67 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

“(1) Die reserwefonds van die bank word gekrediteer—

(a) met alle gelde waarmee die Suidwes-Afrika-reserwefondsrekening van die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika op die datum van die inwerkingtreding van die Proklamasie op die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika, 1979, van die Staatspresident gekrediteer is;

(b) met netto-winste van tyd tot tyd deur die bank gemaak,

en word deur die raad aangewend om enige verlies of tekort wat uit transaksies van die bank ontstaan aan te suiwer.”

Wysiging van artikel 68 van Wet 13 van 1944

42 Artikel 68 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur die woorde “Gekonsolideerde Inkomstefonds” deur die woorde “Sentrale Inkomstefonds” te vervang

Wysiging van artikel 69 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 28 van Wet 47 van 1959 en artikel 5 van Wet 52 van 1975

43 Artikel 69 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (2) te skrap

Wysiging van artikel 72 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 9 van Wet 13 van 1953, artikel 7 van Wet 60 van 1957 en artikel 30 van Wet 47 van 1959

44 Artikel 72 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in subartikel (4) die woorde “besturende direkteur, die” en die woorde “of ’n adviseur” te skrap

Wysiging van artikel 73 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 9 van Wet 13 van 1953, artikel 7 van Wet 60 van 1957 en artikel 8 van Wet 41 van 1972

45. Artikel 73 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) die woorde “besturende direkteur of die” en die woorde “of ’n adviseur,” te skrap;

(b) deur in subartikel (2) die woorde “besturende direkteur of die” en die woorde “of ’n adviseur,” te skrap,

(c) deur in subartikel (3) die woorde “of as adviseur” te skrap, en

(d) deur in genoemde subartikel (3) die woorde “Gekonsolideerde Inkomstefonds” deur die woorde “Sentrale Inkomstefonds” te vervang

Wysiging van artikel 74A van Wet 13 van 1944, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 18 van Wet 31 van 1969

46 Artikel 74A van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur die woord “ook” te skrap

(c) by the substitution for subsection following subsection:

“(2) Every such statement shall be correct by the general manager, two board and the accountant of the bank, tabled in the National Assembly of Africa as soon as possible.”

Substitution of section 67 of Act 13 of 1944 amended by section 17 of Act 31 of 1969

41. Section 67 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following

“(1) The reserve fund of the bank shall be

(a) with all moneys credited to the Africa Reserve Fund Account of the Agricultural Bank of South Africa on the commencement of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa Proclamation, State President;

(b) with any nett profit earned by the time to time;

and shall be applied by the board in making good any loss or deficiency which may occur in any part of the bank”.

Amendment of section 68 of Act 13 of 1944

42. Section 68 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for the words “Consolidated Revenue Fund” of the words “Central Revenue Fund”.

Amendment of section 69 of Act 13 of 1944 amended by section 28 of Act 47 of 1959 and section 5 of Act 52 of 1975

43. Section 69 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (2).

Amendment of section 72 of Act 13 of 1944 amended by section 9 of Act 13 of 1953, section 7 of Act 60 of 1957 and section 30 of Act 47 of 1959

44. Section 72 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion in subsection (4) of the words “director, the” and the words “or any adviser”.

Amendment of section 73 of Act 13 of 1944 amended by section 9 of Act 13 of 1953, section 7 of Act 60 of 1957 and section 8 of Act 41 of 1972

45. Section 73 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in subsection (1) of the words “managing director, or the” and the words “adviser”;

(b) by the deletion in subsection (2) of the words “managing director of the” and the words “adviser”;

(c) by the deletion in subsection (3) of the words “or as an adviser”; and

(d) by the substitution in the said subsection for the words “Consolidated Revenue Fund” of the words “Central Revenue Fund”.

Amendment of section 74A of Act 13 of 1944 inserted by section 18 of Act 31 of 1969

46. Section 74A of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion of the word “also”.

Wysiging van Tweede Bylae by Wet 13 van 1944

47. Die Tweede Bylae by die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in die opskrif die woord "Suid-Afrika" deur die woord "Suidwes-Afrika" te vervang

Wysiging van Vierde Bylae by Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 19 van Wet 31 van 1969 en Goewermentskennisgewing R. 201 van 1971

48 Die Vierde Bylae by die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf (a) van item 4 die woorde "of artikel 3 (i) van die Registrasie van Aktes Proklamasie, 1939 (Proklamasie 37 van 1939 van die gebied)" te skrap.

Vervanging van sekere uitdrukkings in Wet 13 van 1944

49 Die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die woord "Staatspresident" en die woorde "Minister van Finansies", oral waar hulle voorkom, deur die woord "Administrateur-generaal" te vervang;

(b) deur die woorde "besturende direkteur", oral waar hulle voorkom, deur die woord "hoofbestuurder" te vervang,

(c) deur die woord "Republiek", oral waar dit voorkom, deur die woord "gebied", te vervang,

(d) deur die woord "Staatskoerant", oral waar dit voorkom, deur die woorde "Offisiële Koerant" te vervang; en

(e) deur die woorde "Omheiningswet, 1963 (Wet No 31 van 1963)" en die woorde "Omheiningswet, 1963", oral waar hulle voorkom, deur die woorde "Omheiningsproklamasie, 1921 (Proklamasie 57 van 1921)," te vervang

Toepassing van sekere bepalinge van Proklamasie AG 7 van 1977

50. Die bepalinge van artikels 4 en 4bis van die Proklamasie op die Oordrag van Uitvoerende Gesag (Algemene Bepalinge), 1977, van die Administrateur-generaal, is *mutatis mutandis* met betrekking tot die Wet van toepassing asof hierdie Proklamasie 'n oordragproklamasie is soos in daardie Proklamasie bedoel. Met dien verstande dat by sodanige toepassing enige verwysing in genoemde bepalinge na artikel 3 (1) van daardie Proklamasie geag word geskrap te wees.

Uitleg van verwysings na die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika in wette, stukke en registers

51. 'n Verwysing in enige wet, stuk of register na die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika of 'n beampte of 'n persoon of liggaam verbonde aan daardie bank, word, behalwe waar dit klaarblyklik onvanpas is, uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika of 'n beampte of 'n persoon of liggaam verbonde aan laasgenoemde bank wat soortgelyke werksaamhede verrig of bevoegdhede uitoefen as dié van eersbedoelde beampte, persoon of liggaam, na gelang van die geval.

Oorgangsbepalinge

52. (1) Enigiets wat voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Deel kragtens 'n bepaling van die Wet gedoen is, word, behalwe vir sover dit klaarblyklik onvanpas is, geag kragtens daardie bepalinge, soos deur die een of ander bepaling van hierdie Deel gewysig, gedoen te wees.

Amendment of Second Schedule to Act 13 of 1944

47 The Second Schedule to the Act is hereby amended by the substitution in the heading for the words "South Africa" of the words "South West Africa".

Amendment of Fourth Schedule to Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 19 of Act 31 of 1969 and Government Notice R. 201 of 1971

48. The Fourth Schedule to the Act is hereby amended by the deletion in paragraph (a) of item 4 of the words "or section 3 (i) of the Deeds Registry Proclamation, 1939 (Proclamation 37 of 1939 of the territory)".

Substitution of certain expressions in Act 13 of 1944

49. The Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the words "State President" and the words "Minister of Finance", wherever they occur, of the word "Administrator-General";

(b) by the substitution for the words "managing director", wherever they occur, of the words "general manager";

(c) by the substitution for the word "Republic", wherever it occurs, of the word "territory";

(d) by the substitution for the word "Gazette", wherever it occurs, of the words "Official Gazette"; and

(e) by the substitution for the words "Fencing Act, 1963 (Act No 31 of 1963)" and the words "Fencing Act, 1963", wherever they occur, of the words "Fencing Proclamation, 1921 (Proclamation 57 of 1921)".

Application of certain provisions of Proclamation AG. 7 of 1977

50 The provisions of section 4 and 4bis of the Executive Powers Transfer (General Provisions) Proclamation, 1977, of the Administrator-General, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to the Act as if this Proclamation were a transfer proclamation referred to in that Proclamation. Provided that in such application any reference in the said provisions to section 3 (1) of that Proclamation shall be deemed to be deleted.

Interpretation of references to the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa in laws, documents and registers

51. Any reference in any law, document or register to the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa or to an officer of or any person or body attached to that bank, shall, except where it is obviously inappropriate, be construed as a reference to the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa or to an officer of or any person or body attached to the last-mentioned bank, performing functions or exercising powers similar to those of the first-mentioned officer, person or body, as the case may be.

Transitional provisions

52. (1) Anything done before the commencement of this Part under any provision of the Act, shall, except in so far as it is obviously inappropriate, be deemed to have been done under that provision, as amended by any provision of this Part.

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 R 1576
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(2) Die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 69 van die Wet en in die *Staatskoerant* van die Republiek afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 585 van 17 April 1964, soos gewysig, word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in regulasie 1 van Hoofstuk I die omskrywings van "Hoofbestuurder", "Minister", "spesiale bydrae" en "spesiale pensioentrekker" te skrap,

(b) deur in genoemde regulasie 1 in die omskrywing van "Fonds" die woord "Landbankpensioenfonds" deur die woorde "Pensioenfonds van die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika" te vervang,

(c) deur in genoemde regulasie 1 die omskrywing van "ou fonds" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang

"ou fonds" die "Landbankpensioenfonds van die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika";

(d) deur in genoemde regulasie 1 in die omskrywing van "pensioentrekker" die woorde "maar nie 'n spesiale pensioentrekker nie," en paragraaf (a) te skrap,

(e) deur subregulasie (1) van regulasie 1 van Hoofstuk IV deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang

"(1) Daar word hierby 'n regs persoon met die naam die Pensioenfonds van die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika ingestel";

(f) deur paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (3) van genoemde regulasie 1 te skrap,

(g) deur subregulasie (2) van regulasie 4 van genoemde Hoofstuk IV te skrap;

(h) deur in subregulasie (3) van genoemde regulasie 4 die woorde "na 1 Januarie 1946" te skrap;

(i) deur subregulasie (2) van regulasie 21 van genoemde Hoofstuk IV deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang.

"(2) Aan 'n vroulike lid wat aldus uitree of wat, met die voorneme om te trou, vrywillig uit diens tree, en wat dan binne drie maande vanaf daardie uitdienstreding in die huwelik tree, en nie by datum van uitdienstreding op proef in diens was nie, word 'n gratifikasiebedrag toegeken gelyk aan die bydraes deur haar inbetaal, benewens tien persent van daardie bedrag ten opsigte van elke voltooide jaar van pensioengewende diens bo twee jaar, maar nie meer as dubbel die bedrag van die bydraes deur haar inbetaal nie. Bewys dat sy in die huwelik getree het, word nie van sodanige lid met minder as drie volle jare pensioengewende diens verlang nie. Met dien verstande dat, indien skriftelike kennisgewing van die voorgestelde datum van haar huwelik nie kragtens die bepalinge van subregulasie (2) van regulasie 9 van Hoofstuk II gegee was nie, die Raad slegs 'n gedeelte van die gratifikasie hierbo beoog, aan bedoelde vroulike lid op aanbeveling van die Hoofbestuurder kan betaal, maar nie minder nie as die gratifikasie waarop sy geregtig sou gewees het indien sy kragtens die bepalinge van regulasie 23 vrywillig uit die Bank se diens bedank het.";

(j) deur regulasie 24 van genoemde Hoofstuk IV te skrap,

(k) deur die woord "Staatspresident" en die woorde "Minister van Finansies", oral waar hulle voorkom, deur die woord "Administrateur-generaal" te vervang,

(2) The regulations made under section 69 of the Act and published in the *Gazette* of the Republic of South Africa Government Notice R. 585 of 17 April 1964, as amended, is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in regulation 1 of the definitions of "General Manager", "special contribution" and "special pensioner";

(b) by the substitution in the said regulation 1 of the definition of "Fund" for the words "Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa Pension Fund" of the words "Pension Fund of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa";

(c) by the substitution in the said regulation 1 of the definition of "old fund" of the following:

"old fund" shall mean the "Land Bank Fund of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa";

(d) by the deletion in the said regulation 1 of the definition of "pensioner" of the words "but not a special pensioner" and paragraph (a);

(e) by the substitution for subregulation (1) of Chapter IV of the following:

"(1) There is hereby established a juristic person to be known as the Pension Fund of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa";

(f) by the deletion of paragraph (a) of subregulation (3) of the said regulation (1);

(g) by the deletion of subregulation (2) of regulation 4 of the said Chapter IV;

(h) by the deletion in subregulation (3) of regulation 4 of the words "after the 1st January 1946";

(i) by the substitution for subregulation (2) of regulation 21 of the said Chapter IV of the following:

"(2) A female member who so voluntarily retires from the service in connection with her marriage, and thereafter marries within three months of such retirement, and who at the date of her retirement was not employed on a full-time basis, shall be granted a gratuity in an amount equal to the sum of the contributions paid by her plus ten per cent of the amount for each complete year of service in excess of two years, subject to a maximum of twice the contributions paid by her. No gratuity shall be required if such member has completed less than three complete years of service: Provided that, if written notice of the date of her marriage was not given in accordance with the provisions of subregulation (2) of regulation 9 of Chapter II, the Board may, upon the recommendation of the General Manager, pay to such member only a portion of the gratuity provided for above, but not being less than the gratuity which such member would have been entitled to if she had voluntarily resigned from the service of the Bank under the provisions of regulation 23.";

(j) by the deletion of regulation 24 of Chapter IV.

(k) by the substitution for the words "President" and the words "Minister of Finance" where they occur, of the word "Administrator";

(l) deur die woord "Republiek", oral waar dit voorkom, deur die woord "gebied" te vervang;

(m) deur die woord "Pretoria", oral waar dit voorkom, deur die woord "Windhoek" te vervang.

(n) deur die woorde "Besturende Direkteur", oral waar hulle voorkom, deur die woord "Hoofbestuurder" te vervang; en

(o) deur die woorde "Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika", oral waar hulle voorkom, deur die woorde "Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika" te vervang.

(3) By die toepassing van enige bepaling van die Wet, word die bepalings van subartikel (2) van hierdie artikel, geag regulasies te wees wat kragtens artikel 69 daarvan uitgevaardig is.

(4) Die hoofbestuurder van die Land en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika kan enige vorm of voorskrif wat kragtens die Wet voorgeskryf of uitgereik is, aanpas vir sover dit nodig is om aan die bepalings van hierdie Proklamasie gevolg te gee

DEEL II

WYSIGING VAN DIF LANDBANKWET, 1944, SOOS DIT IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN TOEPASSING IS

Toepassing van Deel II van hierdie Proklamasie

53 Hierdie Deel is slegs in die Republiek van toepassing.

Wysiging van artikel 2 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 1 van Wet 42 van 1951, artikel 1 van Wet 13 van 1953, artikel 1 van Wet 60 van 1957, artikel 1 van Wet 47 van 1959, artikel 5 van Wet 31 van 1969 en artikel 1 van Wet 41 van 1972

54. Artikel 2 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) in die omskrywing van "kooperatiewe maatskappy" die woorde "of die Ordonnansie op Kooperatiewe Verenigings, 1946 (Ordonnansie No 15 van 1946 van die gebied)," te skrap;

(b) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) in die omskrywing van "registrateur" die woorde "of artikel 3 van die Ordonnansie op Kooperatiewe Verenigings, 1946 (Ordonnansie No 15 van 1946 van die gebied)" te skrap,

(c) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "Republiek" te skrap, en

(d) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "gebied" te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 4 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 42 van 1951, artikel 1 van Wet 46 van 1965, artikel 7 van Wet 31 van 1969 en artikel 2 van Wet 92 van 1970

55. Artikel 4 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in subartikel (3) die woorde " 'n Provinsiale Raad of die Wetgewende Vergadering van die gebied," deur die woorde "of 'n Provinsiale Raad" te vervang.

Wysiging van artikel 5 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 8 van Wet 31 van 1969

56. Artikel 5 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf (a) van subartikel (2) die woorde "of artikel 10 (1) van die Boerebystandsonderransie, 1962 (Ordonnansie No 11 van 1962 van die gebied)," te skrap.

(l) by the substitution for the word "Republic", wherever it occurs, of the word "territory".

(m) by the substitution for the word "Pretoria", wherever it occurs, of the word "Windhoek";

(n) by the substitution for the words "Managing Director", wherever they occur, of the words "General Manager"; and

(o) by the substitution for the words "Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa", wherever they occur, of the words "Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa".

(3) In the application of any provision of the Act, the provisions of subsection (2) of this section shall be deemed to be regulations made under section 69.

(4) The general manager of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa may adjust any form or instruction prescribed or issued under the Act in so far as it is necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Proclamation.

PART II

AMENDMENT OF THE LAND BANK ACT, 1944, AS IT APPLIES IN THE REPUBLIC

Application of Part II of this Proclamation

53. This Part shall apply only in the Republic.

Amendment of section 2 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 1 of Act 42 of 1951, section 1 of Act 13 of 1953, section 1 of Act 60 of 1957, section 1 of Act 47 of 1959, section 5 of Act 31 of 1969 and section 1 of Act 41 of 1972

54. Section 2 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in subsection (1) in the definition of "co-operative company" of the words "or the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1946 (Ordinance No 15 of 1946 of the territory)";

(b) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) in the definition of "registrar" of the words "or section 3 of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1946 (Ordinance No. 15 of 1946 of the territory)",

(c) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) of the definition of "Republic"; and

(d) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) of the definition of "territory".

Amendment of section 4 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 2 of Act 42 of 1951, section 1 of Act 46 of 1965, section 7 of Act 31 of 1969 and section 2 of Act 92 of 1970

55. Section 4 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (3) for the words "a Provincial Council or the Legislative Assembly of the territory," of the words "or a Provincial Council".

Amendment of section 5 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 8 of Act 31 of 1969

56. Section 5 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of the words "or section 10 (1) of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962 (Ordinance No 11 of 1962 of the territory)".

<p>No.</p> <p>Algemeen 573</p> <p>574</p> <p>Statistiek Goewerm R 1576</p> <p>Vervoer, Goewerm 1618</p> <p>1638</p> <p>1639 1640</p> <p>Algemeen 591</p>	<p><i>Wysiging van artikel 15 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 5 van Wet 42 van 1951, artikel 6 van Wet 13 van 1953, artikel 1 van Wet 31 van 1954, artikel 3 van Wet 60 van 1957 en artikel 9 van Wet 31 van 1969</i></p> <p>57 Artikel 15 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in subartikel (2) van die woorde "of aan 'n voormalige lid van die Landbankvoorsieningsfonds van Suidwes-Afrika wat uit 'n betrekking in die bank afgetreë het," en die woorde "of so 'n voormalige lid," te skrap</p> <p><i>Wysiging van artikel 19 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 10 van Wet 31 van 1969</i></p> <p>58. Artikel 19 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—</p> <p>(a) deur paragraaf (e) van subartikel (1) te skrap;</p> <p>(b) deur in subartikel (2) die uitdrukking "(c), (d) en (e)" deur die uitdrukking "(c) en (d)" te vervang; en</p> <p>(c) deur die voorbehoudsbepaling by genoemde subartikel (2) te skrap.</p> <p><i>Wysiging van artikel 25 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 8 van Wet 47 van 1959 en artikel 11 van Wet 31 van 1969</i></p> <p>59 Artikel 25 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in subparagraaf (i) van paragraaf (b) die woorde "of kragtens 'n deur die Wysigingswet op die Landbank, 1969, herroepe wet" te skrap.</p> <p><i>Wysiging van artikel 28 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos vervang deur artikel 3 van Wet 5 van 1968 en gewysig deur artikel 12 van Wet 31 van 1969</i></p> <p>60. Artikel 28 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (1A) te skrap</p> <p><i>Wysiging van artikel 55 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 11 van Wet 46 van 1965, artikel 11 van Wet 5 van 1968, artikel 14 van Wet 31 van 1969 en artikel 6 van Wet 41 van 1972</i></p> <p>61 Artikel 55 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—</p> <p>(a) deur in paragraaf (d) van subartikel (1) die woorde "of artikel 20D van die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962 (Ordonnansie No 11 van 1962 van die gebied)," te skrap,</p> <p>(b) deur in paragraaf (e) van genoemde subartikel (1) die woorde "of daardie artikel soos toegepas op die gebied" te skrap;</p> <p>(c) deur in paragraaf (f) van genoemde subartikel (1) die woorde "of artikel 10 van die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962, van die gebied," te skrap;</p> <p>(d) deur in subparagraaf (ii) van paragraaf (b) van subartikel (2) die woorde "of daardie artikel soos toegepas op die gebied," en die woorde "of artikel 10 van die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962, van die gebied," te skrap, en</p> <p>(e) deur in subartikel (3) die woorde "of daardie artikel soos toegepas op die gebied", die woorde "of artikel 15 of 16 van die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962, van die gebied," die woorde "of daardie Wet soos toegepas op die gebied" en die woorde "of artikel 10 van die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962, van die gebied," te skrap.</p>
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Amendment of section 15 of Act 13 of 1944, amended by section 5 of Act 42 of 1951, section 6 of Act 13 of 1953, section 1 of Act 31 of 1954, section 3 of Act 60 of 1957 and section 9 of Act 31 of 1969

57. Section 15 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion in subsection (2) of the words "or member of the Land Bank Provident Fund of West Africa who has retired from a post in the bank and the words "or such a former member,"

Amendment of section 19 of Act 13 of 1944, amended by section 10 of Act 31 of 1969

58. Section 19 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion of paragraph (e) of subsection (1);

(b) by the substitution in subsection (2) of the expression "(c), (d) and (e)" of the words "(c) and (d)"; and

(c) by the deletion of the proviso to the section (2).

Amendment of section 25 of Act 13 of 1944, amended by section 8 of Act 47 of 1959 and section 11 of Act 31 of 1969

59 Section 25 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (b) of the words "or under any law repealed by the Amendment Act, 1969".

Amendment of section 28 of Act 13 of 1944, substituted by section 3 of Act 5 of 1968 and section 12 of Act 31 of 1969

60. Section 28 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (1A).

Amendment of section 55 of Act 13 of 1944, amended by section 11 of Act 46 of 1965, section 11 of Act 5 of 1968, section 14 of Act 31 of 1969 and section 6 of Act 41 of 1972

61 Section 55 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of the words "or section 20D of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962 (Ordinance No 11 of 1962 of the territory)";

(b) by the deletion in paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of the words "or that section of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962, of the territory";

(c) by the deletion in paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of the words "or section 10 of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962, of the territory";

(d) by the deletion in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of the words "or section 10 of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962, of the territory"; and

(e) by the deletion in subsection (3) of the words "or that section as applied to the territory", the words "or section 15 or 16 of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962, of the territory", the words "or that Act as applied to the territory", and the words "or section 10 of the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962, of the territory".

Wysiging van artikel 56 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 25 van Wet 47 van 1959, artikel 5 van Wet 35 van 1961, artikel 12 van Wet 5 van 1968, artikel 15 van Wet 31 van 1969 en artikel 7 van Wet 41 van 1972

62. Artikel 56 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf (bA) die woorde "of die Boerebystandsordonnansie, 1962 (Ordonnansie No 11 van 1962 van die gebied)," en die woorde "of artikel 15 of 16 van daardie Ordonnansie" te skrap

Wysiging van artikel 65 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 9 van Wet 13 van 1953, artikel 12 van Wet 46 van 1965 en artikel 16 van Wet 31 van 1969

63. Artikel 65 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (1A) te skrap

Wysiging van artikel 67 van Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 17 van Wet 31 van 1969

64. Artikel 67 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(1) Die reserwefonds van die bank word gekrediteer met netto-winste van tyd tot tyd deur die bank gemaak en word deur die bank aangewend om enige verlies of tekort wat uit transaksies van die bank ontstaan, aan te suiver"

Herroeping van artikel 74A van Wet 13 van 1944, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 18 van Wet 31 van 1969

65. Artikel 74A van die Wet word hierby herroep

Wysiging van Vierde Bylae by Wet 13 van 1944, soos gewysig deur artikel 19 van Wet 31 van 1969 en Goewermentskenning R 201 van 1971

66. Die Vierde Bylae by die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf (a) van item 4 die woorde "of artikel 3 (i) van die Registrasie van Aktes Proklamasie, 1939 (Proklamasie 37 van 1939 van die gebied)" te skrap

DEEL III ALGEMEEN

Oordrag van bates, regte, laste en verpligtinge aan Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika

67 (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van subartikel (2), gaan die bates of regte verkry, en die laste of verpligtinge aangegaan, deur die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika met betrekking tot 'n aangeleentheid ten opsigte waarvan daar ingevolge hierdie Proklamasie deur die raad van die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika bevoegdhede uitgeoefen of werksaamhede verrig kan word en sodanige verpligtinge wat onmiddellik voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Proklamasie uit die Suidwes-Afrikarekening van die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika van Suid-Afrika betaalbaar was, sonder formele oordrag en sonder betaling van enige hereregte, seeliegte, kantoorgelde of ander gelde, oor op die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika

(2) (a) Ondanks die bepalinge van subartikel (1) gaan die verpligtinge van die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika in verband met enige lening wat deur enigiemand voor die datum van die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Proklamasie aan genoemde Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika toegestaan is en wat deur daardie bank ingevolge die bepalinge van die Wet in die gebied aangewend is, nie op die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika oor nie maar laasgenoemde

Amendment of section 56 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 25 of Act 47 of 1959, section 5 of Act 35 of 1961, section 12 of Act 5 of 1968, section 15 of Act 31 of 1969 and section 7 of Act 41 of 1972

62. Section 56 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion in paragraph (bA) of the words "or the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1962 (Ordinance No 11 of 1962 of the territory)," and the words "or section 15 or 16 of that Ordinance".

Amendment of section 65 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 9 of Act 13 of 1953, section 12 of Act 46 of 1965 and section 16 of Act 31 of 1969

63. Section 65 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (1A).

Amendment of section 67 of Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 17 of Act 31 of 1969

64. Section 67 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection.

"(1) The reserve fund of the bank shall be credited with any nett profit earned by the bank from time to time and shall be applied by the board in making good any loss or deficiency which may occur in any transaction of the bank."

Repeal of section 74A of Act 13 of 1944, as inserted by section 18 of Act 31 of 1969

65. Section 74A of the Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Fourth Schedule to Act 13 of 1944, as amended by section 19 of Act 31 of 1969 and Government Notice R. 201 of 1971

66. The Fourth Schedule to the Act is hereby amended by the deletion in paragraph (a) of item 4 of the words "or section 3 (i) of the Deeds Registry Proclamation, 1939 (Proclamation 37 of 1939 of the territory)".

PART III GENERAL

Transfer of assets, rights, liabilities and obligations to the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa

67 (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the assets or rights acquired, and the liabilities or obligations incurred, by the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa in relation to any matter in respect of which any powers may be exercised or functions may be performed in terms of this Proclamation by the board of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa and such obligations as were payable from the South West Africa Account of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa immediately before the coming into operation of this Proclamation, shall vest in the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa, without formal transfer and without payment of any transfer duty, stamp duty office fee or other moneys.

(2) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the obligations of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa in connection with any loan granted by any person to the said Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa before the date of the coming into operation of this Proclamation and appropriated in the territory by that bank in terms of the provisions of the Act, shall not vest in the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa but the last-mentioned

No
 Algemeen
 573
 574
 Statistiek
 Goewern
 R 1576
 Vervoer,
 Goewern
 1618
 1638
 1639
 1640
 Algemeen
 591

bank is verplig om enige bedrae wat in verband met sodanige lening terugbetaalbaar is, aan die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika te betaal voor of op die datums wat vir sodanige terugbetaling bepaal is.

(b) Die Minister van Finansies kan, op die voorwaardes wat hy bepaal, die betaling deur die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika aan die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika van die bedrae met betrekking tot 'n lening in paragraaf (a) bedoel, waarborg.

(3) Die registrateur van aktes moet die aantekeninge wat hy nodig ag om aan die bepalings van subartikel (1) gevolg te gee, aanbring in of op alle tersaaklike registers of stukke wat in sy kantoor gehou word.

Afstaan van personeel aan Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika

68. (1) 'n Beampte of klerk van die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika kan te eniger tyd met sy eie toestemming deur die raad van daardie bank op die voorwaardes wat genoemde raad bepaal aan die diens van die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika afgestaan word.

(2) (a) Iemand wat onmiddellik voor die datum van die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Proklamasie 'n beampte of klerk in die takkantoor van die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika te Windhoek is, word, behoudens die bepalings van paragraaf (b), geag deur die raad van genoemde bank kragtens die bepalings van subartikel (1) aan die diens van die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika afgestaan te wees op die voorwaardes en met behoud van die regte en voorregte wat onmiddellik voor daardie datum op daardie beampte of klerk van toepassing is, behalwe soos anders deur die raad van die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika bepaal word.

(b) 'n Beampte of klerk in paragraaf (a) bedoel, kan binne 'n tydperk van drie maande vanaf die datum van die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Proklamasie of die verdere tydperk wat die raad van die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika bepaal, skriftelik aan genoemde raad kennis gee dat hy wens om nie geag te word aldus afgestaan te wees nie.

(3) (a) Die raad van die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika moet gedurende die tydperk in paragraaf (b) van subartikel (2) bedoel, aan 'n beampte of klerk in paragraaf (a) van genoemde subartikel (2) bedoel, werk aanbied in 'n pos wat kragtens die Wet, soos dit in die gebied van toepassing is, by genoemde Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika ingestel is, op die bedinge en voorwaardes en teen die besoldiging wat die raad van daardie bank bepaal.

(b) Iemand aan wie werk ingevolge paragraaf (a) aangebied is en wat skriftelik kies om sodanige werk te aanvaar, word met ingang van 'n datum deur die raad van die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika na oorlegpleging met die raad van die Land- en Landboubank van Suid-Afrika bepaal, kragtens artikel 14 van genoemde Wet aangestel.

(c) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings van die een of ander wet, word daar, ten opsigte van 'n beampte of klerk wat ingevolge paragraaf (b) aangestel word, aan die Pensioenfonds van die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika uit die Landbankpensioenfonds 'n bedrag betaal gelyk aan die belang van die betrokke beampte of klerk in die bates van genoemde Landbankpensioenfonds soos deur die aktuaris van genoemde Landbankpensioenfonds bereken.

bank shall be obliged to pay any amount in connection with such loan, to the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa before or after the date determined for such repayment.

(b) The Minister of Finance may, on such conditions as he may determine, guarantee the loan to the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa of the amounts in relation to the loan referred to in paragraph (a).

(3) The registrar of deeds shall make such arrangements as he may consider necessary to give effect to the provisions of subsection (1), in or upon the registers or documents kept in his office.

Secondment of staff to Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa

68. (1) An officer or clerk of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa may at any time, with his own consent, be seconded by the board of the bank upon the conditions determined by the board to the service of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa.

(2) (a) Any person who immediately before the coming into operation of this Proclamation was an officer or clerk in the branch office of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b), be deemed to be seconded under the provisions of subsection (1) by the board of the said bank to the service of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa upon the conditions and with the same rights and privileges which immediately before the coming into operation of this Proclamation were applicable to that officer or clerk, unless otherwise determined by the board of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa.

(b) An officer or clerk referred to in paragraph (a) may within a period of three months from the coming into operation of this Proclamation, or such further period as the board of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa may determine, give notice in writing that he does not wish to be so seconded.

(3) (a) The board of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa shall, during the period referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (2), make arrangements to second an officer or clerk referred to in paragraph (a) of the said subsection (2), in any post available in the said Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa on such terms and conditions of remuneration as the board of that bank may determine.

(b) Any person to whom employment is offered in terms of paragraph (a) and who accepts such employment, shall be deemed to be seconded under section 14 of the said Act with effect from the date determined by the board of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa after consultation with the board of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa.

(c) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law contained, there shall, in respect of any officer or clerk appointed in terms of paragraph (a) to the Pension Fund of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa out of the Land and Agricultural Bank Pension Fund an amount equal to the amount of the pension of the officer or clerk concerned in the assets of the Land Bank Pension Fund as calculated by the board of the said Land Bank Pension Fund.

(4) By die toepassing van die Wet, soos dit in die gebied van toepassing is, en die regulasies daarkragtens uitgevaardig, word 'n beampte of klerk wat kragtens hierdie artikel afgestaan is of geag word afgestaan te wees aan die diens van die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika, geag personeel van genoemde bank te wees.

Wysiging van artikel 4 van Wet 31 van 1969

69. Artikel 4 van die Wysigingswet op die Landbank, 1969, word hierby gewysig deur in die voorbehoudsbepaling na die woord "dat" die woorde "vir solank hy in die gebied Suidwes-Afrika diens doen" in te voeg.

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

70. Hierdie Proklamasie heet die Proklamasie op die Land- en Landboubank van Suidwes-Afrika, 1979, en tree op 1 September 1979 of op so 'n vroeër datum as wat die Staatspresident by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal, in werking.

(4) For the purposes of the Act, as it is applicable in the territory, and the regulations made thereunder, an officer or clerk seconded or deemed to be seconded under this section to the service of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa, shall be deemed to be staff of the said bank.

Amendment of section 4 of Act 31 of 1969

69. Section 4 of the Land Bank Amendment Act, 1969, is hereby amended by the insertion in the proviso after the word "that" of the words "for so long as he is employed in the territory of South West Africa".

Short title and commencement

70. This Proclamation shall be called the Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa Proclamation, 1979, and shall come into operation on 1 September 1979 or on such earlier date as the State President may determine by proclamation in the *Gazette*

Two top Swapo members released from jail

221
 29 SP 29/7/79
 SUNDAY POST

Correspondent

THE former secretary for legal affairs and one of the most prominent members of Swapo, Miss Lucia Hamutenya, has been released after three months' detention in terms of security legislation.

She is the second top Swapo member to be released in the last week, bringing the total now in detention in the territory to 71.

Swapo's former secretary for publicity and information in Namibia, Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello was released last Friday after being detained eight days before on his return from an extensive stay in West Germany.

The organisation's former leader in the territory, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, has not been detained since his return from overseas. He dissolved the movement's executive committee while his colleagues were in detention.

The organisation, which also vacated its office headquarters in Central Windhoek is now being run at branch level. This is seen by some observers as going under "ground".

Miss Hamutenya, who was detained in a security police swoop on April 27, spent most of her detention at Gobabis but was released on Friday after being transferred to Windhoek. She acted as the organisation's caretaker leader while Mr Tjongarero and Mr Tlhabanello were overseas.

Security police have refused to give reasons for the move and Miss Hamutenya could not be reached for comment.

- c) Ander lede:
- Mr K. Bosman
 - Professor A. Cupido
 - Mr N. Daniels
 - Mr Achmat Davids
 - Professor R.J. Davies
 - Professor J.J. Degenaar
 - Mr René de Villiers
 - Dr I.D. du Plessis
 - Professor J.J.F. Durand
 - Professor J.B. du Toit
 - Mr A. Flederman
 - Professor R.F. Fuggle
 - Mr G.J. Gerwel
 - Erw. D. Guma
 - Professor A. Paul Hare
 - Mr H.W. Middelmann
 - Erw. M.T.L. Moletsane
 - Professor A.D. Muller
 - Sheik A. Najaar
 - Mr Victor Norton
 - Professor N.J.J. Olivier
 - Mr L. Phillips
 - Professor H.P. Pollak
 - Mr W.J. September
 - Mr Franklin Sonn
 - Mr P.M. Sonn
 - Regter J.H. Steyn
 - Mr R. Tobias
 - Professor R.E. van der Ross
 - Professor I.H. van der Ross

early today.
 Security legislation promulgated last year

ends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, bare vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Department van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas se byeenkomste aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

urende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Ierland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betroubare Suid-Afrikaanse belan-

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede
 Verhandelings voorlegging in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
 Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

PWARSKUDWES 221 STEERS

Twis bedreig veiligheid

Van JOHAN VOSLOO

DIE Eerste Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, het gistermiddag hier 'n waarskuwing tot die blankes van Suidwes gerig om hul twiste by te lê.

Mnr. Botha het op 'n groot nasionale sryddag gesê dit is 'n onmoontlike taak om veiligheid, wet en orde te handhaaf

as verwarring geskep word agter die rug van die veiligheidsmagte

"Openbare verklaarings of 'n gefluister deur sekere kringe in Suidwes wat die Regering van die Republiek onder verdenking bring, is onverantwoordelik," het hy gesê

Politieke waarnemers sien

'n Verstandige blanke een-

heidspoging sal die vertroue van gematigde swart politieke partye win en hul samewerking verkry.

Dit spyt hom om te moet sê dat die interne stabiliteit, vertroue en samewerking deur onnodige politieke verwarring in die gebied bedreig word

Mnr. Botha het verwys na pogings van mnr. Vorster om onderlinge stryd en agterdog bygelê te kry, en gesê:

Persoonlik het hy, en die Minister van Buitelandse Sake, mnr. P. W. Botha, by minstens vier geleenthede tussen Augustus 1977 en Oktober 1978, ernstige pogings aangewend om Suidwes se leiers te oorteed om hul verskilte nie die voorkeur te gee bô die sake waaroor hulle moet saamstaan nie. Dit het etlike ure in beslag geneem, maar hy is beskikbaar om nog sulke samesprekings te help voer, het mnr. Botha gesê

Suid-Afrika respekteer en beskerm die reg van die inwoners van Suidwes om vryelik en openlik hul politiek te bedryf en hul selfbeskikkingsreg sonder intimidasie uit te oefen Maar, het mnr. Botha gesê, die Republiek duld op sy beurt ook geen inmenging van Suidwes se kant in sy sake nie.

Die houding van Suid-Afrika teenoor Suidwes was en is nog altyd positief. Die Republiek het nie versuim om met sy sterker ekonomie die ontwikkeling van Suidwes te help verseker nie.

Mnr. Botha het na die Nasionale Party van Suidwes verwys en gesê dat die party self besluit het om sy federale

verbintenis met die Nasionale Party van Suid-Afrika te beëindig.

Die leier van die NP in Suidwes, mnr. A. H. du Plessis, het vóór daardie tyd op eie inisiatief bedank as lid van die SA Kabinet. Dit het alles geskied ter voorbereiding vir onafhanklikheid vir Suidwes.

"Maar daar is verder gegaan: Volgens 'n berig in die Suidwester van 5 Oktober

Beleid moet kan aanpas

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

word dat daar reg geskied aan elke gemeenskap.

Die Regering sal streef na die grootste mate van selfregering van die swart volke — ook vryheid as hulle dit wil hê, het mnr. Botha gesê. Daar moet ook gestreef word na die verdeling van mag in Suid-Afrika tussen blank, bruin en Indier, „met 'n sisteem van konsultasie en mede-verantwoordelikheid wat gemeenskaplike belange betref".

As ons sekerheid en stabiliteit soek, moet ons konsultasie en samewerking op die grondslag van Christelikhed opbou, het hy onder toelating gesê

'n Beleid van handhawing van ordelike regering en stabiliteit moet toegepas word, terwyl beweging evolusionêr en konstitusioneel plaasvind.

1977 het die leterskorps van die NP in Suidwes volmag van hul kongres ontvang om afskaffing van sekere diskriminerende wette te help bewerkstellig," het mnr. Botha gesê.

Hy het daarop verwys dat mnr. Du Plessis destyds self verklaar het: „Ek kan dit onomwonde stel dat as hierdie wette in die weg gaan staan van die samewerkingstroom wat ons in Suidwes voorsien, dit verwyder behoort te word".

Mnr. Botha het beklemtoon dat die politieke toekoms van die gebied in die hande van die inwoners is. Alle opsiges is vir hulle oop. Die SA Regering skryf nie beleid vir Suidwes voor nie.

Oor die kwessie van Walvisbaai het mnr. Botha gesê dat die Republiek besef dat Walvisbaai se gebruik beteken is vir Suidwes het, en daarom is Suid-Afrika bereid om met 'n onafhanklike en selfregerende Suidwes oor die gebied te onderhandel.

Oor die teenwoordigheid van Suid-Afrikaanse troepe het mnr. Botha gesê dit spreek vanself dat indien die gevare en dreigemente van aggressie op sigbare wyse aanneem, die Regering dermate die troepe sal verminder. Andersyds, indien die dreigement toeneem, sal die troepe vermeerder word.

Solank die Regering vir die veiligheid in Suidwes verantwoordelik is, sal geen pogings om die binnelandse rus en orde te verstoor, geduld word nie.

BOER EN MA IN BOEDELTWIS

EEN van Kaapland se voorste boere, mnr. Ernst Bruwer van Robertson, is nou in 'n groot regstryd teen sy bejaarde ma gewikkel. Hulle stry oor wie wat moet erf nadat mnr. Bruwer sr 'n tyd gelede gesterf het.

Tank, Agnes Bruwer word in die hofstukke beskryf as „'n sjarmante, elegante ou dame" van 84 wat volgens drie sielkundiges nie in staat is om haar eie sake te behartig nie

Volgens een van die advokate in die saak beweer mev. Bruwer dat haar man kort voor sy dood aan haar gesê het dat sy alles sou erf en dat haar seun planne het om alles by haar af te vat.

Die regsman, adv. D. G. Scott, het 'n aansoek in die Kaapse hooggeregshof gesteen dat 'n kurator-ad-litem aangestel word om mev. Bruwer in die boedelstryd teen haar seun by te staan. Die aansoek is toegestaan en op 7 Augustus sal 'n Kaapse prokureur, mnr. Hadley Law-

ton Salmon, mev. Bruwer help wanneer die stryd tussen ma en seun begin. Dit sa na verwagting tien dae duur. Die probleme het ontstaan nadat mnr. en mev. Bruwer vier maande voor sy dood besluit het om 'n gesamentlike testament op te stel.

'n Week ná haar man se dood het mev. Bruwer 'n bewering 'n boedel-samesmeltingstertifikaat onderteken. Daarmee het sy afstand gedoen van die helfte van die gesamentlike boedel wat elk vrou toekom wat in gemeenskap van goedere getroud is. Nou beweer sy dat sy nie besef het wat sy teken ni en wil sy haar helfte van die boedel terughê.



Mr. H du Plessis

Stimulo

SWA's right-wing leader

warns: We'll trek south

THE HERBERT WHELANDS EXXODUS

THE National Party leader in South West Africa, Mr A H du Plessis, has warned of a Great Trek by whites across the Orange River into South Africa.

In an exclusive interview with the Sunday Times, Mr Du Plessis said this week if the political situation became intolerable for whites in the territory, he would do his best to ensure an orderly exodus and proper resettlement in the Republic.

But yesterday the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, delivered a sharp rebuke to South West Africa's rebellious right-wing whites who have been trying to whip up sympathy among South African Nationalists.

In the strongest statement he has yet made on the issue he told a National Party rally in Upington. "South Africa will not tolerate any interference in its affairs".

Irresponsible

And he damned "public declarations or rumours that bring the Government of South Africa under suspicion in certain circles in South West Africa" as irresponsible (See Page 2).

Mr Du Plessis told the Sunday Times that he had not discussed the possibility of a mass exodus with the South African Government.

"But I told the Government under what circumstances the whites would leave the territory."

Most of the 100 000 whites in SWA are South African citizens.

During a mass meeting at the NP's annual congress in Windhoek's stadium on Tuesday night, the old political warhorse said the South African authorities had asked him to keep the whites in the territory.

Throwing up his hands in despair, he said:

"How can I when I don't get what I ask?"

"I suspect," he told the Sunday Times later, "that the Prime Minister fears a total collapse of the administration and economy in the territory if the whites were to with-

EXODUS threat

From Page 1

to have a white election Mr Plessis said

That is the only way we will ever know which party has the backing of the majority of whites.

Both the NP and RP the white component in the DTA claim to have the majority of whites behind them.

The hostility between the two groups flared into the open when Mr Judge the NP and DTA leader introduced the Anti Apartheid Bill in the Assembly.

Mr Du Plessis believes that the white element in the DTA was the driving

force behind the bill which will open white residential areas to all races and do away with discrimination in hotels, cinemas, holiday resorts and restaurants.

I believe it was the whites, but I can't prove it, he said.

The NP this week withdrew from the National Assembly after failing in a court action to have the assembly and its contentious Anti-Apartheid Bill declared invalid.

It will continue petitioning the courts until an international settlement becomes reality or the political situation in the territory becomes intolerable.

S/Times

29/7/79

S/TIMES

29/7/79

221

draw
The verkrampste leader is adamant that he received assurances that he "need not be concerned about the second-tier authority" and that "South Africa would not accept just any constitution" for the territory.

Fifth province

But this week he told me:

"I am worried that these assurances are no longer valid in view of the fact that the functions of the (white) Legislative Assembly are affected by the forced-integration bill which has been piloted through the National Assembly."

"When Mr Botha became Prime Minister he reconfirmed the assurances given to me by Mr Vorster," Mr Du Plessis said.

It had been the policy of the NP — even before it came to power — that SWA should become a fifth province of South Africa, he said.

Successive prime ministers, before and after 1948, encouraged whites to settle in SWA. South Africa had promised to look after them.

Although Mr Du Plessis is perturbed about political developments in SWA, he has been careful not to attack Mr Botha, with whom he served in Mr Vorster's Cabinet.

However, senior Nationalists in the territory believe he will throw down the gauntlet if he is pushed.

They say Mr Du Plessis is in possession of information which, if divulged, could be a source of great embarrassment to South Africa.

Mr Du Plessis refused to comment, among other things, on claims that he had proof of massive covert financial aid being given to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance by South Africa.

He did, however, not deny it.

The best way to defuse the explosive situation was

Hands Off, Botha

Botha

221

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday warned South West African whites that South Africa would not tolerate any interference in its affairs. His remark is seen as a "hands off" warning to South West African verkrampptes trying to whip up anti-Government feeling among Transvaal Nationalists.

Speaking at a National Party rally in Upington, he told whites in South West Africa to settle their differences and work together.

And he said "Any public declarations or rumours that bring the Government of South Africa under suspicion are irresponsible".

The internal stability, faith and cooperation in South West Africa were being threatened by unnecessary political confusion, he said.

The Prime Minister also delivered a sharp rebuke to the Nationalist Party in the territory which has strenuously opposed the latest anti-discrimination measures in South West Africa.

Mandate

The leadership of the National Party of SWA had received a mandate from its congress in 1977 to help bring about the removal of certain discriminatory laws, he said.

The leader of the party, he said, had declared:

"I can put it unequivocally that if these laws stand in the way of the cooperation pattern that we foresee in SWA, they should be removed."

Referring to threats of rightwing violence in South West Africa, Mr Botha said

BY IVOR WILKINS

as long as the South African Government was responsible for security in the territory, no attempts to upset internal order and peace would be tolerated.

"Nobody who takes the law into their own hands can be tolerated."

"The necessary respect for authority must be maintained."

The South African Government was prepared to continue giving support and help to the territory to help ensure its security.

"But it is an impossible task to maintain security, law and order, if, behind the back of the security forces, a mess and confusion is being created."

In a clear swipe at conservatives in South West Africa, he said no country could build its future on hatred.

"The whites must settle their mutual differences. It is of cardinal importance that the whites get their priorities right and cooperate on important matters."

"An intelligent white effort at unity will win the trust of moderate black political parties and achieve their cooperation."

Mr Botha said the identity and territorial ties of the separate nations of SWA was an important component

WILKINS

SWWA whites

Their own new army

SOUTH West Africa is to have its own army

An announcement would be made in due course about the developing defence force that would be handed over to the government of an independent territory, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, officer commanding SWA Command, said in Windhoek yesterday.

He was opening a sports meeting at 41 Battalion, a unit comprising virtually only black and brown volunteer soldiers.

"Forty-One Battalion have done its duty in the operational area and put up an excellent performance," Gen Geldenhuys said.

"The SWA Defence Force was much larger than was generally realised."

"In addition to 41 Battalion, there were further battalions in East and West Caprivi and in Kavango, Owambo and Kaokoland."

He added that there were also coloured, Owambo and Baster commandos and the Rietfontein Commando in Eastern SWA-Namibia. The traditional white commando and citizen force units in SWA/Namibia also did active service, he said.

A new uniform designed for the SWA-Namibian Defence Force would be shown to newsmen on August 30.

under United Nations supervision. Mr Botha emphasised that the people of SWA had to decide their own future.

"South Africa does not lay claim to one inch of ground in South West Africa. South Africa does not interfere in the internal political movements of SWA."

"The Republic of South Africa respects and protects the right of the inhabitants of South West Africa to conduct their politics freely and openly and to exercise their own free will."

South Africa will also not tolerate any interference in its affairs.

Mr Botha said the attitude of South Africa towards SWA remained positive. South Africa had not neglected to lend its stronger economy to the development of SWA.

Since 1969, South Africa had provided about R150-million to make up shortfalls in the SWA account.

Industrial losses to the value of millions had been carried by the South African Railways in the territory.

vested about R200-million there.

The costs of the South African Police service were still borne by South Africa, and so was the defence account to ensure the security of the territory now costing about R200-million a year.

After giving a lengthy detailed account of the political history of SWA/Namibia, Mr Botha said the political future of the area had always been in the hands of its inhabitants.

Duty

As far as the security of the area was concerned, it was the South African Government's accepted duty to ensure that the maintenance of law and order and the security of the inhabitants did not collapse.

"The South Africans in the area are there to lend protection against intimidation and aggression."

"It is self-evident that the danger and threat of aggression diminished considerably."

221

29/7/79

Sund/Times

determination without intimidation
"But," he warned, the South African Government would accordingly reduce its troops

Murray's cordon plan

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

A CORDON sanitaire which would seal off both sides of the Angolan border in a no-go zone. This is expected to be the key proposal in a new Western attempt to break the South West African deadlock.

Sir James Murray, the British envoy who will spearhead the latest Western initiative, will arrive in South Africa within the next few weeks for talks with the South African government.

Western sources in New

York suggested this week that Angola might put pressure on Swapo in return for guarantees that Unita was also isolated from outside support.

South Africa, sources believe, also appears to be switching its stance.

In the last abortive set-to with the West, its officials hinted that it might be ready to compromise on its insistence on tight UN military surveillance of Swapo elements in Angola, so long as the insistence on the internal restriction of some Swapo forces was dropped.

Now, New York believes that the external monitoring of Swapo is the Republic's prime concern.

At the same time, it is suggested that a really effective, and U N-backed, sealing of the northern border might be attractive to South Africa as a useful step in its policy of trying to forge a constellation of neighbouring states.

Western officials insist that the exact approach of the Murray mission has not yet been finalised and there is evidence of continued bickering between the British and the Americans.

New security moves 221 to counter Swapo

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia have taken new measures to counter any future infiltration by Swapo terrorists into the territory's white farming areas following the killing of six people south of the operational area earlier this year

This has been confirmed by the second-in-command of South West Africa Command, Brigadier P E K Bosman, who

refused in an interview to disclose further details for strategic reasons.

All he would say was "We have been very active in the white farming areas south of the red line since the murder of Otavi farmer Mr Karl Buchholz on March 26"

Coupled with the vigilance of the security forces in the area, this was the reason there was still only one insurgent unaccounted for in the Tsumeb-Otavi-Grootfontein triangle and why there had been no recent terror

incidents in white areas "It is very quiet there at the moment," said Brigadier Bosman

Turning to the low-intensity war in the operational area of Ovambo, Brigadier Bosman said Swapo terrorists were hitting targets — mainly through sabotage — which provided least danger to themselves and maximum propaganda value

The "propaganda war," he said, was also evident in terrorist attacks on the premises of two well-

known Ovambo businessmen

Earlier this month, shops belonging to Mr Leonard Nangolo of Ondangwa in Central Ovambo, who is one of the prominent Swapo members currently in detention under security legislation in SWA/Namibia, were damaged in a bomb blast

On July 17, the business of Mr David Sheehama was severely damaged in the Ombalantu tribal area near the Angolan border. Mr Sheehama has been questioned for his alleged Swapo sympathies

Brigadier Bosman said there were three possible explanations for these incidents

- Mistakes, where there was a breakdown in communication between the terrorist and his informer.

- personal grudges,
- or an attempt to discredit the South African forces. Swapo would claim it would never hit at its own supporters and would blame security forces for the act

Star 21/8/79

West has new hope for SWA impasse

Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

Western diplomats in Pretoria were jubilant today about the replacement of Mr Justice M T Steyn as SWA/Namibia's Administrator-General by verligte Broederbonder Professor Gerrit Viljoen.

They expected Professor Viljoen to be easier to deal with than Judge Steyn, that suspicions that the Administrator-General backed the DTA would disappear and that Aktur would be placated by the professor's impeccable Afrikaner credentials.

Professor Viljoen's appointment yesterday was a complete surprise to the diplomatic community. Those who know Professor Viljoen said it was good news, others thought he was an unknown quantity.

Diplomats would not comment for the record because the appointment is an internal matter. But privately they praised the appointment as a "felicitous accident."

They said Professor Viljoen was regarded as a "most reasonable" Afrikaner. It was easy to hold discussions and negotiations with him.

"If we get into the implementation stage things will go much more smoothly than they would have with Judge Steyn (the UN representative) and Mr Steyn were known to have had differences," one diplomat said.

Another diplomat said it was a constructive appointment because Professor Viljoen was well known as a verligte intellectual.

Neutralised

He had already taken a positive line by declaring that international recognition was still top priority in the territory.

Diplomats said the "Frontline States," with which they had to deal in negotiations, would have a negative reaction because of Professor Viljoen's

"But we look beyond that to what he has been doing and saying in past years"

Aktur would tend to be neutralised because, as head of the Broederbond, Professor Viljoen had impeccable credentials. But, at the same time, he would hold no brief for Aktur views.

Opposition MPs saw the appointment as giving substance to the Prime Minister's declaration at Upington that achievement of white unity in the territory was a top priority.

Bitter divisions among Nationalists had probably led to Mr Steyn asking for a change, said the chief Opposition spokesman on SWA/Namibian affairs, Mr Japie Basson.

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te verbeter. Die Sentrum sal ook verhoudinge tussen rasse en

ang-
tings

SWA troops get credit for tactical improvements

Star 2/8/79
221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South African forces have killed 35 Swapo terrorists in SWA/Namibia's operation area in the past week — bringing the total in July to 90

Professor
Ph. D.
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A senior officer at SWA command, Brigadier P E K Bosman, said July had been a "most successful" month because of the high number of deaths

He said it was due mainly to new tactics

"It will possibly decrease when the terrorists spot the pattern we are following. It is all a question of adaptation," said Brigadier Bosman

NO INCREASE

He stressed that the incident rate in Ovambo, in northern SWA/Namibia, was no higher than normal

"There is also no noticeable increase in infiltration across the border from Angola."

Last week's incidents included.

- The killing of seven terrorists who were fleeing back to Angola. Security forces seized rocket launchers, rockets, and a small amount of ammunition and other equipment.

- The killing of nine terrorists in a skirmish with security forces about 500 m south of the SWA/Namibian border with Angola. The terrorists were apparently heading for Ovambo, and the rest of the group fled back to Angola.

- The killing of six terrorists when security forces, during a routine visit to a kraal, saw a civilian run from it "probably to warn a group of terrorists nearby."

- In several other incidents, nine terrorists were killed.

- Three cases of abduction involving 17 members of the local population, including six women.

- The murder

wena tribal offices, Mr. Kornelius Martin, who was abducted by terrorists. His body was found about 2 km from his kraal. In the follow-up operation, security forces killed four terrorists.

UNITA ROLE

MPLA forces have now occupied most of the towns along the Angolan border with SWA/Namibia, according to Windhoek sources.

"Unita is no longer in control of these towns. They are still in the area but are in the bush," a source said.

The MPLA forces have, however, not succeeded in their original objective of driving Unita out of the area. Supply routes to the towns are continually being threatened by Unita.

The establishment of SWA/Namibia's first exemption board to deal exclusively with Commando and Citizen Force units from the territory was announced today.

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Professor Gerrit Viljoen does not underestimate the task he faces as Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia.

And there can be no doubt he will need all the powers of tact, persuasion and patience he can muster if he is to succeed.

With a largely academic background, including 12 years as rector of Rand Afrikaans University, Professor Viljoen will now occupy an office of great power at a time when political pressures are intensifying within SWA/Namibia.

DICTATOR

As virtual dictator of the disputed territory he will have to deal with rising tensions on many fronts.

Internally, he will face a group of rebellious whites, angry at the Legislative Assembly's approval of anti-discrimination legislation.

Externally, he faces the complexities of new moves by the Western Five to reach an accord with South Africa on the territory's future.

And, on both fronts, he faces those who believe that the way to rule SWA/Namibia is through the barrel of a gun.

Professor Viljoen is understandably hesitant in saying how he will handle these political questions.

He has still to undergo lengthy briefing sessions with the outgoing Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, with the South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha and with SWA/Namibian leaders of all population groups.

OUTLINED

But, at a Press conference last night, he outlined his approach.

First, he will meet the territory's leaders in a "think tank," modelled on those he has successfully conducted here with the

Viljoen — from BRAU to SWA

Two men visualise future of SWA

By Graham Fysh

There are some significant differences between the backgrounds of Mr Justice Steyn, the outgoing Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, and Professor Gerrit Viljoen, who took office today.

Politically, Mr Justice Steyn claimed to be aligned with any political party.

Except for a brief flirtation with the United Party in his early thirties, he devoted himself to his legal career, making a name for himself as an advocate in criminal trials and eventually being appointed a judge.

He never discussed politics publicly before becoming Administrator-General.

Professor Viljoen, on the other hand is an outspoken supporter of the National Party and of the verligte line of the Prime Minister, Mr R W Botha. In addition, he is head of the Broederbond, the secret Afrikaner society responsible for charting the course of Government policy.

Another difference between the men is that before his appointment, Mr Justice Steyn had never been to SWA/Namibia. Professor Viljoen has been there several times, making his first trip in the early 1960s.

SWA/Namibia and South Africa were shocked yesterday when the post of Administrator-General of the disputed territory changed hands. The position is highly sensitive and requires a diplomat of the best calibre. How will the change affect the sub-continent?



Mr Justice Steyn departing on a "good footing"

122

STAR

2/8/79

leaders At informal meetings — he distrusts formal organised discussions — Professor Viljoen will try to find a set of "undeniable priorities" on which all agree

"Once you start on this you might get a spin-off in the easing of tensions in other areas and a greater willingness to give and take," he explains

This gives and take, he adds, is necessary as the groups need one another and yet no single group can have all it wants. Among the priority areas of agreement he will seek to reach with the SWA/Namibian leaders is the ensuring of security in which stable and good government can take place along with "the effective combating of those who prefer solving problems through the barrel of a gun rather than through a democratic process"

Professor Gerrit Viljoen... "and if you have powers, they must be used."

Where there is a conflict — such as between the views of the South African Government and those of the SWA/Namibia Legislative Assembly — Professor Viljoen says he will undertake calm, careful, rational analysis of all facts in the conflict. He will use his patience to get people to reason and find common ground. And he will act as mediator.

CONFLICT

He does not believe that his being a Nationalist, an Afrikaner, a member of the Dutch Reformed Church or even Broederbond chairman will affect his acceptability. His position as chairman of the Broederbond is "a matter for the future"

Professor Viljoen hopes to have humility and humanity in dealing with

people but adds: "If you have powers they must be used."

CABINET

The professor's appointment might have been a reason for the Cabinet meeting for longer than usual this week. Perhaps it was why the Deputy Ministers were called in to take part in the discussions

Whatever the background — which Professor Viljoen refuses to discuss — he was eventually approached by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. The RAU rector then consulted his wife and children, realising they would be affected as much as him.

Yesterday morning he agreed to take the job. Now he enters the most challenging task he has faced — and possibly might ever face

facing it

AN NP conflict

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The political wrangle within the South African National Party over the SWA/Namibia issue was almost certainly the final blow which led to the sudden recall of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

The move was seen as a last-minute manoeuvre by Prime Minister Mr P W Botha to pull the carpet from under the feet of powerful right-wing elements on the eve of a special Transvaal National Party caucus meeting today

This has emerged after

the surprise announcement by Mr Botha in Pretoria effecting Mr Justice Steyn's recall in less than 12 hours.

Mr Botha named Professor Gerrit Viljoen, Rector of the Rand Afrikaans University and chairman of the Broederbond, as Judge Steyn's successor

SPEECH

Mr Botha's move follows a verligte policy speech by him in Upington on Saturday in which he rapped right-wing politicians in SWA/Namibia

The verligte line taken by the South African Government on SWA/Namibia — such as the scrapping of racial discrimination

has recently become a hot issue within the National Party caucus. Mr Botha's move can be seen as an attempt to appease right-wingers led by the arch-conservative and leader of the party in the Transvaal, Dr A P Treurnicht, who last week issued a statement warning right-wing leaders in the territory not to interfere with politics in South Africa

In an apparent reaction to Mr Botha's strategy the chairman of the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, yesterday announced that in anti-discrimination legislation — at the core of

the recent white backlash in the territory — would be postponed "depending on the co-operation" from those affected by the legislation

"HOPED"

"It is hoped that the co-operation will be of such a nature that it will not even be necessary to apply the penalty clauses," Mr Mudge said

Judge Steyn said last night that he and the South African Government were parting on "good footing" — he had even helped draw up-par of the Prime Minister's statement announcing his recall as Administrator-General

Crisis over Namibia

2 turbulent years at top

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn became, in his two years as lone ruler of SWA/Namibia, too politically involved to continue as the impartial Administrator-General.

He became a political football, criticised from both the left and right wings of the political spectrum in the territory — a situation which started with the preparation for December's controversial South African-backed internal elections.

"I became involved in the politics of the territory when I had to begin organising the elections.

"As I have said in the past I established a balance in politics — proven without a doubt by the attacks from both the left wing and right wing."

BREAKDOWN

But Judge Steyn looks upon those elections as one of his greatest achievements as Administrator-General, despite the controversy surrounding them which almost led to the breakdown of the Western initiative.

Since taking office in 1977, Judge Steyn Windhoek in September 1977, Judge Steyn has steered through a major programme dismantling the vestiges of apartheid he scrapped the Immorality Act, abolished pass laws, and removed the

Mixed Marriages Act from the statute book.

Through the SWA/Namibian National Assembly — which he sees as the other highlight of his term of office — he pulled off the most controversial development (in the eyes of right wing whites) he abolished the Racial Discrimination Act, which opened residential areas to all races and outlawed discrimination in certain public amenities.

WRATH

As Administrator-General he also brought the wrath of the international community upon himself by introducing stringent emergency security measures, providing for detention without trial, which have been used almost exclusively against the revolutionary Swapo movement.

It has been known for some time now that Judge Steyn has privately wanted to return to the Orange Free State and his job on the bench. But it seems he never issued any ultimatum to the South African Government to be relieved of his duties in SWA/Namibia.

"It was for them to decide whether they would now allow me to return. My return was not specifically in question," he said. Speculation that he had been sacked was "rather interesting."

"I realised a definite period had to be set at some or other time," he said.

Judge Steyn saw the suddenness of his removal from the territory as "necessary because of the security situation and other situations."

"One could not have said 'I am now retiring in a month's time,' because you would have all the uncertainty of the closing of a reign, so to speak."

With Judge Steyn's recall, South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha has given the rightwing South West Africa National Party front, Aktur, what it sought — the judge's removal. But, on the other hand, he has given it very little.

In Professor Viljoen, who is regarded as a super Afrikaner, they also have a man who is apparently in tune with Mr Botha's flirtation with verligtheid on racial issues.

POSITIVE

Professor Viljoen's appointment to the post could also have positive international reverberations, especially with the Western five nations seeking an acceptable international solution for the territory.

Whereas Judge Steyn — considered unacceptable internationally because of his apparent loss of credibility and impartiality through siding squarely against Swapo — was considered an impulsive personality Prof. or Viljoen is considered potentially more reasonable to deal with.

221

New A-G, same major priorities

THE change of Administrator-General in SWA/Namibia has come with such startling suddenness that it is bound to cause some disquiet. On the face of it, the move looks to be more connected with divisions in the National Party than with the international dealings over the territory Mr Justice Steyn, in pursuance of his brief to dismantle discrimination, had become deeply embroiled in a rift between the moderate whites of the DTA and the old-guard Nationalists of SWA/Namibia. His alleged "sell-out" of white privilege was being exploited by the right wing to sow division among South African Nationalists. The judge's abrupt replacement by Professor Gerrit Viljoen can thus be read as a move to defuse this threat to Mr P W Botha. One can only hope that it will not retard the progress of SWA/Namibia towards non-racialism and an acceptable internationally recognised solution.

Fortunately, there are grounds for believing that the switch of emphasis in Windhoek will not be too far-reaching.

Law without dignity

MISUNDERSTANDINGS about the conditions of Dr Koornhof's moratorium have caused much heartbreak lately. Although it was clearly stated at the time, many employers seem to have overlooked the point that the October deadline applies only to blacks who are entitled to registration in white towns and cities. It specifically excludes aliens, for instance. The result is that alien blacks are being innocently brought out of "hiding" — and are promptly being fined and repatriated. Some have to leave their children behind.

One of the most distressing cases, reported in The Star yesterday, was that of Mr Joseph Chitsongo, a 61-year-old Mozambican, who has been living here for 37 years. He will have to leave a South African wife and

three children in Soweto when he goes because he himself will be a homeless stranger in Mozambique. Sadly, the officials who administered the case are as much victims of it as Mr Chitsongo is. The old man was living here in contravention of the law and their course of action was clearly defined, regardless of the heartlessness of any particular instance.

Of course foreign influx must be controlled to preserve job opportunities for South Africa's own hard-pressed black people, but what law does not have the humanity to make an exception when an old man is to be wrenched from the bosom of his family? Such inflexible policies demean those who must implement them.

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te verbeter.

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206

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legislatures and the Windhoek legislative assembly.

The real reason for the conflict, of course, is that after nearly 40 years the Namibian NP sees its power-base crumbling. An analysis of last December's internal election shows that close to 70% of whites voted for the NP-led Aktur alliance in the belief that, no matter what happened in what was then to become a constituent assembly, regional apartheid in the towns, cities and farms would be maintained because the NP remained in control of the legislative assembly. On this scenario the NP would retain the bulk of its support.

For a short period developments favoured the NP. It is an open secret that constituent assembly resolutions not favoured by Aktur were simply held up in the pipeline by the NP executive committee in the legislative assembly.

As a result, the black components of the DTA became restive, and many supporters joined Swapo and parties in the NNF. Unable to fulfil its election promises to blacks, the DTA told Pretoria that to risk a UN-supervised election before pushing through a programme of social reform would be suicidal.

When Pretoria finally acted by converting the constituent assembly into a national assembly, it did so in favour of the DTA. When it became clear that the DTA-controlled national assembly's powers superseded those of the National Party-controlled legislative assembly — at least in the view of Pretoria and the Administrator-General — and a rash of totally unacceptable bills began to emerge from the new legislature, the NP knew that all would be lost unless it

could broaden the scope of its resistance to include kith and kin Nats in SA.

In the course of its resistance it adopted many guises, at times even coming pretty close to siding with the UN and the Western Five, claiming that the assembly was *ultra vires* the Western proposals and constitutionally meaningless. It challenged the enabling proclamation of the national assembly and lost. Now it has withdrawn from the national assembly altogether.

The tone of P W Botha's speech suggested that he has little patience with white reactionaries in Namibia. Nonetheless, he is aware that if for some reason it should be necessary to take the internal solution option, a UDI would not be workable if the white tribe were divided — on apartheid of all things.

● The sudden announcement as the FM went to press that Administrator-General Tienie Steyn is to be succeeded by Professor Gerrit Viljoen of Rand Afrikaans University clearly reflects P W Botha's desire to effect a reconciliation between the warring Nat factions in Namibia.

The NP leadership in Windhoek has never made any secret of the fact that it regarded Steyn as unsuitable for the position he held, alleging that he was biased in favour of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Viljoen, chairman of the Broederbond, is clearly thought by Pretoria to have the qualities required to restore white unity. As a broeder he has enough of the conservative in him to appeal to die-hard Afrikaners who favour retention of the status quo, as a verligte intellectual, he may be equally acceptable to white Nats in the Dirk Mudge stable.

SWA/NAMIBIA

Defying P W Botha?

Prime Minister P W Botha's weekend warning in Upington to whites in SWA/Namibia to behave themselves is not likely to deflect the white-minority aggrieved National Party from a confrontation with the SA government.

In addition to Nat leader Abraham Gule's threat to lead a white exodus, wild rumours were circulating in Windhoek this week of an imminent strike of white teachers and second-level bureaucrats. At the same time, a Nat committee was preparing a broad-based mailing to friends in SA, which they may understand as a thinly veiled attack against the National Party in SA.

The basis of the Nat's antipathy to the DTA-run national assembly is not laws not only in need of reform but also on matters which should be the province of the white legislature. The DTA's policy is to deal with apartheid on a case-by-case basis, a particular concern is the side of the white Nationalist Party which feels that laws relating to residential and social apartheid belong with homeland

Financial Mail August 7 1979
could inspect a copy of the document at the UK consulate in Durban. This a union official did — but he was told that he did not have a copy of the document. The union was told that it could inspect a copy of the document at the UK consulate in Durban. This a union official did — but he was told that he did not have a copy of the document.
The Durban based Chemical Workers' Industrial Union recently wrote to the Brush Board of Trade asking for a copy of submissions made by Reverex, a UK firm in whose Durban subsidiary the union claims majority membership. An official wrote back to union general secretary Nomvusa Dlamini to the effect that the union could not have a copy of the report because of copyright restrictions.
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Broedertwis on the streets ... questioning Pretoria's credentials

Financial Mail
EEC LABOUR CODE
Toothless watchdog

The EEC and Allied Workers Union are joined in the fact that a committee has been set up to monitor the implementation of the arrangements for the transfer of the East Hand Mill. The company has been elected a membership of 25. The union has been elected a membership of 25. The company has been elected a membership of 25. The union has been elected a membership of 25.
The day after the termination of the contract and the implementation of the contract of the workers and the company. It was not clear whether it was in the interest of the workers and the company. The implementation has been elected a membership of 25. The union has been elected a membership of 25.
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POSTAL TELEGRAMS
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WINDHÖEK — The new Administrator-General of South West Africa, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, is due to arrive in Windhoek today on his first visit to the territory since his appointment earlier this week.

It is expected that he will have discussions with the former Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn and senior aides.

Professor Viljoen may return to the Republic tomorrow but is expected to settle permanently in South West Africa later this month.

His accommodation in Windhoek could become a delicate issue and there is speculation on whether Professor Viljoen will move into the territory's top residence — South West Africa House — a luxurious mansion with sprawling lawns, a swimming pool and a tennis court.

At present, it is the home of Mr A H du Plessis, the leader of the all-White Legislative Assembly and

4/8/79 (22)

SWA home could be an 'issue'

leader of the National Party and its election front, Aktur

Until two years ago, it was the home of the Administrator of South West Africa, but when Mr Justice Steyn was appointed Administrator-General, the post of Administrator was scrapped by the South African Government.

It seemed logical at the time for Mr Justice Steyn, the then so-called Head of State, to move into the palatial home but instead, when Mr du Plessis was

appointed chairman of the Legislative Assembly soon afterwards, he took up residence in South West Africa House.

Nationalist South Westers believe that the leader of the Legislative Assembly should occupy the house and so are firmly behind Mr du Plessis remaining.

Mr du Plessis said yesterday that as long as it was essential for him — through the eyes of his people — to remain leader of the Legislative Assembly, he would continue to live in South West Africa House.

(22)

Ninety terrorists killed last month

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — South African security forces killed 90 terrorists last month — one of the biggest body counts in a single month in the history of South West Africa's 13-year-old bush war

Disclosing this yesterday, South West Africa Command announced that 35 insurgents were killed in the past week in a number of clashes with the security forces in Owambo

The week before, 27 insurgents were killed, at least 13 of them in a hot-pursuit raid by security forces into southern Angola

Brigadier P E K. Bosman, second in command at South West Africa Military Headquarters, yesterday largely attributed the high body count to quick follow-up actions by the security forces

Brigadier Bosman who addressed journalists on behalf of General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, said the higher death toll did not mean the intensity of the war had increased

"There are not many incidents but following up information quickly has given us good results," he said

Giving a breakdown of incidents in the operational area in the past week, General Geldenhuys disclosed in a communique that seven insurgents — fleeing for the Angolan border — were killed by security forces in a number of skirmishes

The security forces took possession of rocket launchers, rockets and a small amount of ammunition

In an incident about 500m from the Angolan border, security forces encountered a gang of insurgents and nine were killed. The rest of the group escaped into Angola, General Geldenhuys said.

During a routine security force visit to a kraal in Owambo, a civilian was spotted running away. He was followed by the security forces who came across a terrorist hide-out and six insurgents were killed

In several smaller incidents, another nine terrorists were killed, General Geldenhuys said

A 50-year-old tribal servant, Mr Kornelius Martin, of the Shangwena tribal offices in Owambo, was abducted by terrorists and then murdered about 2km from his kraal. Security forces launched a follow-up operation and four of the terrorists were killed

General Geldenhuys also disclosed that terrorists abducted 18 people — men, women and children — from their homes in Owambo this week and had taken them across the border to Angola. One of the people was Mr Matueh Aluvi and terrorists used his light truck to return to the border.

Sentrum vir Intergrupestudies sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig

Steyn

tells

why

he had

to go

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLING

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die Bailey gestig is. Dit is gereguleer deur die Institute of Inter-Racial Studies (Garansie) — 'n maatskappy beperk tot aandeelkapitaal (kragtens die Wet van 1973).

WINDHOEK — The outgoing Administrator-General of South Africa, Mr

STMR

3/8/79

221

said here yesterday he had, through his work, unavoidably become involved in the politics of the territory and this was one of the main reasons why a change had to be made.

Judge Steyn said his two biggest disappointments after two years in the country were that he had not seen independence and that he had failed to unify the Whites.

Discord

Asked if the initiative that he should be replaced had initially come from him, he said. "I would say not, but the idea that the political discord built up around me should be considered had come from me."

The Judge said one of the first problems Professor Gerrit Viljoen would have as his successor would come from the renewed Western initiative on South West Africa and attempts to get the bogged-down negotiations going again.

Other priorities would be to try to eliminate dissension among the people of the territory, to establish an independent public service, and national security.

Asked what he had not achieved, he said. "Independence . . . and I did not achieve that because of factors beyond the control of the people of the territory."

Swapo

On Swapo the Judge said:

"My action against Swapo was not aimed at the movement — it is Swapo's violence to further its aims which I have fought with all my power."

Asked what influence the professor's position as chairman of the Broederbond would have in his task Judge Steyn replied. "I feel Professor Viljoen's awareness of his mission here and his many talents will be utilised in such a way that all traces of suspicion will soon disappear."

"Time will tell that I am right . . . that South West Africa was lucky to get a man who will take it to the winning post." — (Sapa)

Steyn axed with deadly speed

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

THE AXE fell with breath-taking suddenness this week. Its victim — Judge Theunie Steyn, the man who for the past two years has guided South West Africa's destiny.

On Monday Mr Justice Steyn was Administrator-General of the territory, respected by black and white moderates, loathed by white verkrampes and the focus of Aktur revolt against liberalising change in South West Africa.

On Tuesday, the man who was once widely tipped to become the first South African Ambassador to an independent Namibia, packs his bags and returns to South Africa to take his place once again on the Bench of the Free State Supreme Court.

How did it happen? The normally loquacious judge is not saying. But Pretoria sources this week drew up the following timetable for one of the swiftest and most dramatic turn of events in South African politics.

The Prime Minister, they said, determined recently to put an end to the squabbling between rightwing Aktur and the DTA.

Judge Steyn, who was too closely identified with the DTA, could not act as mediator.

Characteristically, the Prime Minister spent little time in reflection.

On Monday, Mr Justice Steyn received the first inkling that something was up and responded with a request to return to the Free State Bench.

On Tuesday, Mr Botha put the matter to the Cabinet.

Cape Town is top of the crime log

By SUNDAY TIMES REPORTER

CAPE TOWN is the crime capital of South Africa.

The picturesque picture of an easy-going city lying under the shadow of its beautiful mountain bellies the fact that it has a higher crime rate than any other city in South Africa.

Although it has only 18 per cent of the major urban population, it has 25 per cent of all crime in major urban areas — a higher per capita incidence of crime even than Johannesburg. Johannesburg, with 23 per cent of the population, has only 18 per cent of the crime, according to Professor J H van Rooyen, professor of criminal law and procedure at Unisa.

These statistics were quoted this week in Cape Town by Mr Justice J P Wessels, Judge of Appeal, to prove that Cape Town and "problem areas" such as Green Point and Sea Point had the highest incidence of crime.

Mr Justice Wessels, president of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders, spoke at Niemo's annual meeting and suggested that Cape Town's crime rate could only be combated through more research and greater public involvement.

He said residents of Sea Point and Green Point, and the media, had made it clear that crime there was "cause for great concern".

Some had blamed crime there on the "influx of non-whites" and suggested moving them elsewhere.

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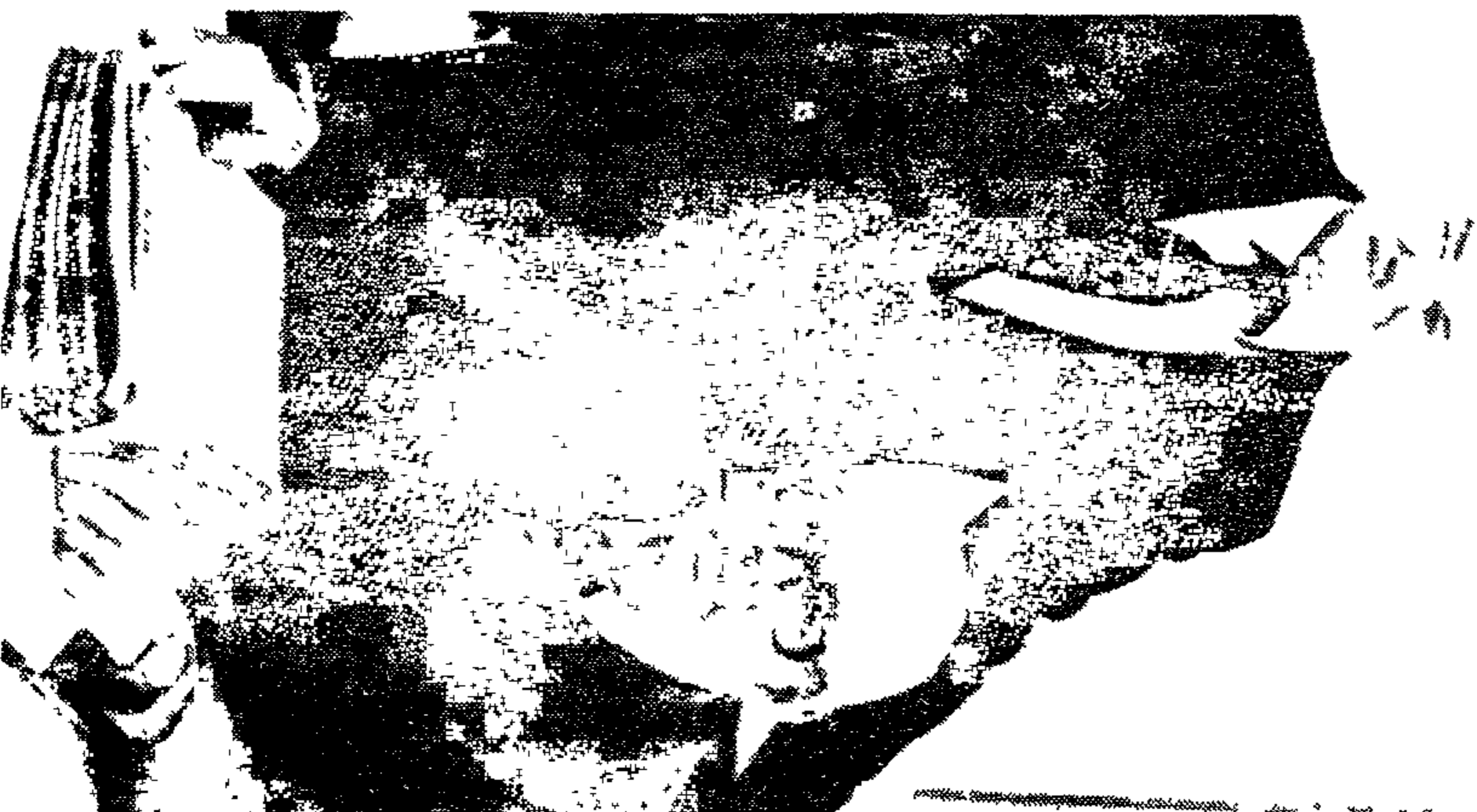
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The changing of the guard... the new Administrator-General of South West Africa, Professor Gerrit Viljoen (seated), gets down to work on his first official visit to the territory. With him is his predecessor, Mr Justice Marthi.

5/8/79

221

That night he summoned Professor Gerrit Viljoen, chairman of the Broederbond and rector of RAU, to Libertas and invited him to become Administrator-General of South West Africa

Prof Viljoen asked for time to consider.

The next morning he told Mr Botha he would accept

Mr Justice Steyn was addressing a meeting at Keetmanshoop when the call came from the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

He would be returning to the Free State Bench

Three hours later, Prof Viljoen's appointment was announced — effective immediately

Forefront

With South West African Broeders allegedly in the forefront of the anti-National Assembly, anti-South African agitation, the appointment of Broeder chairman Prof Viljoen as the South African Government's agent, was hailed as a master stroke

But there were considerations other than Aktur's hostility to Judge Steyn.

The Free State judge, sources said this week, had not got on well with Foreign Minister Pik Botha, and his own views on South West Africa's timetable for independence often confused the five Western negotiators and their ambassadors

"Pik and Theunie," sources said, "were like oil and water"

By last year, relations

at Airport yesterday and was whisked off for a round of talks with Mr Justice Steyn, Mr John Viall, the Administrator-General's chief director, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding, SWA Command, and Brigadier Dolf Gouws, Divisional Commissioner of Police for SWA.

had deteriorated to the point where Mr Botha and Mr Steyn had a "blazing row" which culminated in the judge's offer to resign immediately

Matters were patched up, but came to a head again this year when, during Mr Pik Botha's visit to London, Judge Steyn paid a visit on the Prime Minister to press his independence timetable

But although the end for Judge Steyn came with amazing swiftness this week, it was not unexpected

"I had long seen a two-year term of office as having a peculiar significance," he said yesterday

"So much so, that without knowing exactly when and how I would go, I have been preparing my final report for the past six weeks

Blunted

"I had become more and more involved with the political process in the territory and thought that my effectiveness could thus be blunted — and mentioned this to the Prime Minister in January this year"

His involvement was the inevitable result of last December's one-man, one-vote election, the establishment of the National Assembly in the teeth of vehement Aktur

opposition, the fact that he had signed the anti-discrimination laws and the subsequent court case

"The atmosphere had thickened, I had become radio-active and the sensible thing was to leave now," he said

He had had two "incredible" years

Tragic

Tragic and joyous highlights which he would never forget were Clemens Kapuuo's assassination and the success of last year's election

Southwesters, however, will remember the courage of the Free State judge who, unarmed, stopped a vicious Owambo-Herero civil war in Katutura township, who calmed the country after Kapuuo's death, and who did not flinch under terrorist fire at Katima Mulilo

IN YOUR magazine

Fabulous- at 50!



Nujoma praises Nigeria over BP

13

LONDON — Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo, said in Luanda at the weekend he had sent a telegram to Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo congratulating him on the takeover of British Petroleum assets

Quoted by the Angolan news agency Angop, Mr Nujoma said Swapo hoped

other African statesmen would follow suit

He described the action as a "great encouragement to the oppressed people of Namibia".

Meanwhile, a Swapo communique issued in Luanda announced that Pastor Hiskia Ndjove-Uanivi had been expelled,

from the organisation, and as speaker of the Voice of Namibia radio programme

The pastor was accused of heading a propaganda campaign calling for the assassination of the Swapo leadership at the instigation of the South African Government

In another statement, Mr Nujoma said the people of South West Africa would never tolerate an illegal South African administration

He condemned the recent appointment by Pretoria of Professor Gerrit Viljoen as new Administrator General of the territory in place of Mr Justice Steyn.

"The Namibian people want no South African racist agent in Namibia, whoever he may be," he declared — SAPA-AP

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c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Fiederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr G.J. Gerwel
Eerw. D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr R. Tobias
Professor E. van der Ross
Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mev. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtige aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels.

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

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Aktur
leader
to appeal

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The leader of Aktur the National Party election front in SWA/Namibia, gave official notice today of his intention to appeal against a Supreme Court judgment rejecting his application to have the National Assembly and the laws it has made, declared null and void.

The move by the Aktur leader, Mr A H du Plessis, has come on the eve of the implementation of the controversial legislation which outlaws racial discrimination.

9/8/79
Suburbs in SWA
mix on Saturday

WINDHOEK—Suburbs in SWA/Namibia will be multiracial from Saturday. Members of all races will be entitled to buy or rent property in proclaimed residential areas.

A spokesman for the Office of the Administrator-General confirmed in Windhoek today that the Act on the abolition of racial discrimination would come into effect on Saturday.

When the Act was promulgated last month by the then Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T

Steyn, the proclamation stipulated the Act would come into force 30 days after publication in the official gazette. The 30-day period expires tomorrow.

In a related development, the Registrar of Deeds sent a circular to attorneys, stating that the Deeds Office would, from tomorrow, no longer register deeds containing clauses restricting occupation of properties to particular race groups.

Existing title deeds with restrictive clauses must be endorsed to delete those clauses — Sapa.

Verfommeling van die Administrateur-Generaal

Memorandum van die Administrateur-Generaal: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

14

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra. Dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergrasie-studies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in.

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dit stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

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DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides an experience of a population which can be compared with other populations. All the age specific mortality rates corresponding numbers in the standardised population are obtained and dividing the total deaths so obtained and dividing the total population, the figure is independent of the age structure of the population. The choice of the standard population will give a weight to deaths among the elderly, which will reverse the position. The choice of the mortality between the two populations. As the Duke of Wellington said:

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These *de facto* figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

economic blueprint capable of withstanding the most searching critical scrutiny of the international community

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the front-running centrist political grouping in Namibia, is cautiously moving away from now stigmatised principles of ethnicity and decentralisation of power. Instead, the DTA's constitutional planners are working towards a unitary state model, with a concentration of power in a strong central government and rejection of the consensus principle in the legislature

At the end of this week, residential and public amenity apartheid will officially cease to exist. Next to go will be hospital apartheid, followed by the removal of racial barriers in all teaching institutions. Many whites find the changes unpalatable, and this poses the strongest threat to the exercise of the go-it-alone option. Continued overt, sometimes violent, resistance to the abolition of apartheid practices is the one thing that will devalue an internal settlement.

In an attempt to consolidate its support, the DTA appears to have adopted a policy decision to steal more of Swapo's clothes. Viljoen will have to try to convince white reactionaries that this is the territory's only chance of survival

SWA/NAMIBIA Another Zimrho?

The odds are heavily stacked against revival of the Western/UN settlement plan for SWA/Namibia

In Windhoek senior officials in the office of the Administrator-General no longer bother to conceal their conviction that a return to UN resolution 435 and an implementation package that will satisfy all parties is now a remote possibility

The alternative option, a South African-sponsored independence declaration, is presently making all the running despite talk of open doors and a willingness to negotiate. The price that Pretoria and the so-called moderate Namibian political parties are willing to pay for international recognition has slumped markedly since March this year.

A clear priority of the new Administrator-General, Gerrit Viljoen, will be to prepare an impeccable political and socio-

economic blueprint. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

221
PMB/8/74

CT OF THAT CAUSE OR...

The Star's Africa News service

WINDHOEK — The owners of SWA/Namibia's "whites only" hotels and restaurants see the law scrapping racial discrimination in public amenities and residential areas, which takes effect today, as a toothless bulldog

While all are adopting a "wait and see" attitude, they feel that the legislation does not amount to much without the Act's penalty clause which has been conditionally suspended

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, who announced the suspension of the penalty clause, has issued a stern warning to those who own or run the territory's public amenities

"If we do not succeed in getting their co-operation, the time will come when we will have to put the penalty clause (a maximum fine of R300 or three months' imprisonment) into effect.

His words can also be seen as a direct warning to the National Party-run administration which controls the territory's public resorts Both the National

Star 10/8/79 (221)

It's a toothless bulldog, hoteliers say of SWA law

Party and its election front, Aktur, have so far strongly resisted the legislation.

The leader of the NP in SWA/Namibia, Mr A H du Plessis, yesterday took the "peaceful and lawful" resistance campaign a step further by filing notice of his intention to appeal against a Supreme Court decision rejecting his application to have the National Assembly, and the laws it has made, declared null and void

"If we get the full co-operation of the public, of the people here, then I hope it will not be necessary to worry about the penalty clause," said Mr Mudge

"We have not in any way scrapped that clause It (the suspension) was introduced just because we wanted to give people

the opportunity to adapt," he said

"They have got no excuses whatsoever to discriminate on racial grounds Any laws or regulations such as the stipulations in the liquor licences and so on, have no substance from today," he added

Mr Jan van den Bergh, owner of Windhoek's well-known "apartheid" restaurant, said "I have got to see to it that I keep my clientele My clients have said in an opinion poll I have taken that they do not want black people on these premises

"I would be stupid to chase my old clients away I don't think there will be trouble Civilised blacks will not come here They know they are not welcome"

Garansie - in Maatskappij
in aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet
Nr. 61 van 1973)

More race bars go in SWA as blacks buy homes

221
10/8/79

c) Ander lede:

- Mr K. Bosman
- Professor A. Cupido
- Mr N. Daniels
- Mr Achmat Davids
- Professor R I
- Mr H.W. Middelmann
- Berw. M.T.L. Moletsame
- Professor A.D. Muller
- Sheik A. N...

4

Discrimination Act dealing with the opening of public amenities, to all races would not be applied immediately

He said those sections of the law would be enacted by a further proclamation of the Administrator-General. A date for the proclamation had not been set.

This meant it would not yet become compulsory for hoteliers, restaurateurs, inn-keepers and public tourist resorts to open their doors and facilities to all races from Saturday.

The Act did mean, the spokesman said, the removal of all legal restrictions which had prevented managements of public amenities from serving members of all races on a voluntary basis.

Legal observers here said the abolition of racial discrimination in urban residential areas was purely an administrative measure and did not require punitive provisions.

The anti-discrimination legislation had sparked off vehement opposition from the main opposition group in the National Assembly, Aktur.

Aktur especially objected to the penalty clause providing for a R300 fine or three months' imprisonment for owners or managements of public amenities who refused entry to patrons because of their race or colour.

WINDHOEK. Members of all races in South West Africa will be entitled to buy or rent property in proclaimed residential areas from Saturday.

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General confirmed that the Act on the abolition of racial discrimination would come into effect on Saturday.

In a related development, the Registrar of Deeds here sent a circular to attorneys stating that the Deeds Office would, from today, no longer register deeds containing clauses restricting occupation of properties to particular race groups.

Existing title deeds with restrictive clauses must be endorsed to delete those clauses "repugnant with" the Anti-Discrimination Act, the circular said.

Among blacks reported to have arranged to acquire houses in Windhoek's hitherto white residential areas are Paster Cornelius Ndjoba, the Chief Minister of Owambo and the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and Mr Johannes Karauire, Herero leader and DTA representative in the Assembly.

Both Pastor Ndjoba and Mr Karauire plan to move into houses on Castle Hill, also known as part of the city's 'luxury hill' suburb.

The spokesman for the Administrator-General's office pointed out that the section of the Anti-

Sentrum die volgende behels:

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Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlike Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

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Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, bare vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van Friends Service Committee en kollegas verskeie universiteite besoek.

ustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Itzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek staande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diploamatiese van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting egerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trustsige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek het hy 'n toelae vir die konstruktiewe Provan die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Kerken in Holland

Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die konstruktiewe let 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite vansvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels-firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee-vergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Institusie- Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie)

Neto says Yes to monitor on Swapo

slow 10/14/79 (221)

WASHINGTON — President Agostinho Neto of Angola has agreed in principle to Swapo bases in his country being monitored as part of a SWA/Namibia settlement, senior diplomats have disclosed.

This appears to remove one of the two remaining obstacles to a settlement, the diplomats said. They expect this and other concessions by the Angolan President to give an optimistic tone to settlement talks between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Sir James Murray, who will represent the five Western Powers.

President Neto is said to have agreed that Swapo guerillas inside Angola should be encouraged to return to SWA/Namibia, without their weapons, prior to United Nations supervised elections. He has agreed that those guerillas who refuse to return unarmed should be confined to bases inside Angola and that those bases should be monitored.

CONCESSIONS

According to diplomats, he has made several other important concessions which would suggest he has no serious objection in principle to the presence of UN troops in Angola.

One is acceptance of a proposal that there be a demilitarised zone on either side of the Angola-SWA/Namibia border which would be patrolled by UN forces.

Another is that UN personnel be stationed in Luanda to assist in the transition of SWA/Namibia towards full sovereign independence.

In Pretoria, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, would not commit himself today on the prospects of peace in SWA/Namibia, following from renewed talks with the Big Five contact group.

Asked about the reported acceptance in principle by President Neto of the monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola, the Minister said this was too serious a matter to comment on off the cuff, especially as it was relayed to him unofficially — The Star Bureau, Political Correspondent

Die Direkteur, professor
(tel. 1234), Ph.D.
Assistent, mev. H.
Chapman.
Cornell en Ruth Ruth-
ente en mev. Judith
Kaapstad) as deeltydse
teem. Twee ere-

Deseml...

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onder-
linge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te
lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en
taalgroepe.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n
Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die
Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universi-
teit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal,

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen
Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van
Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die
Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer
personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te
finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning
deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort

c) Ander lede.

Mnr K Bosman
 Professor A. Cupido
 Mnr N Daniels
 Mnr Achmat Davids
 Professor R J. Davies
 Professor J.J. Degenaar
 Mnr René de Villiers
 Dr I.D. du Plessis
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 Professor J.B. du Toit
 Mnr A Fiederma
 Professor R F Fuggle
 Mnr G.J. Gerwel
 Eerw D Guma
 Professor A Paul Hare
 Dr Gertrud Heydorn
 Mnr F A Jacobs
 Mnr H N Jimba

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 Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
 Professor A.D. Muller
 Sheik A. Najaar
 Mnr Victor Norton
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 Regter J.H. Steyn
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 Mv. S. Walters
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Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A W Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

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Van's customers say keep our restaurant white

WINDHOEK — A Windhoek restaurant owner is holding a mini-referendum among his customers to find out if they want him to open his restaurant to all races

And so far, Mr Jan van den Berg has received an overwhelming and emphatic reply from his patrons — his highly successful "boerekos" restaurant must be kept exclusively for whites.

In the past two months, Mr Van den Berg has handed out nearly 900 "ballot papers" to customers, 322 have been returned and 321 recorded a vote in favour of his Apollo restaurant remaining white.

The other paper was spoilt — It was signed by two different people, one in favour of the restaurant being opened and the other against

Mr Van den Berg, who first became prominent when he threatened not to serve members of a United Nations peace-keeping force, said he decided to go ahead with his opinion survey when he got wind that Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was about to propose its far-reaching anti-discrimination legislation.

Today, the DTA's legislation comes into force but it has been watered down so that the only real change will be the opening of white residential areas.

The original provisions in the DTA's Abolition of Racial Discrimination Bill made it a criminal offence for any owner or person in charge of a public amenity — hotels, restaurants, cinemas and holiday resorts — to refuse entry to blacks. — DDC

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Friends Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus)

231 11/8/79

Blankswa — new threat to SWA?

A SECRET, fast-expanding "cultural" organisation which aims to unite Whites and is organised along the lines of the South African Broederbond is growing fast in South West Africa. It is Blankswa — White SWA.

This week the Sunday Express interviewed the elusive leader of Blankswa. He declined to be identified.

From him and other members or former members of the head committee of the organisation, the Sunday Express learnt how Freemasons, Zionists, and members of certain political parties would be automatically disqualified from membership of Blankswa.

Choosing his words very carefully, he told how the organisation started in 1975, had members from the Orange to the Cunene — and was "snowballing" in membership at a "disquieting" rate. He declined to explain what he meant by "disquieting" (onrusbarend).

He would not divulge the names of the members of the head committee, the way it was organised, or who its members were.

He disliked hearing the organisation being called "secret". He preferred the word "confidential".

EXPRESS: How does Blankswa work, how is it organised?

I can only tell you about the top, its goals. Blankswa is a uniting factor among the Whites of SWA. It is an

**'DO NOT
THINK
WE ARE
SMALL'**

JOHN MATISONN
Political
Correspondent

organisation which stands for nationalism and patriotism and in whose principles the word of God enjoys absolutely top priority.

Is it a secret organisation? Everyone wants to label it a secret organisation and in certain aspects and principles Blankswa remains secret, or confidential. There are some things you don't take on the street. Take, for instance, the Rapportryers or the Broederbond — we are organised on the same basis as they were.

It is non-political and non-militant. By non-political we mean we don't link a political colour to the organisation. As long as our methods of evaluating and approving someone are followed he is permitted to join — and if he does not belong to an unsuitable political party.

What is not a suitable political party?

I won't express myself on that, but if a man belongs to an ideologically alien (volksvreemde) organisation or has any

volksvreemde principles

Does that mean someone from the Republican Party (of Mr Dirk Mudge and which broke away from the National Party in 1977 and is now in alliance with Blacks in the the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance), would not be easily admitted to membership?

You said that, not I.

And the Freemasons?

Do you know about the Rapportryers, and the Broederbond? In their constitutions it is incorporated that if anyone belongs to a volksvreemde organisation he would be unwelcome. Freemasons are classified under that heading.

And what of Jews?

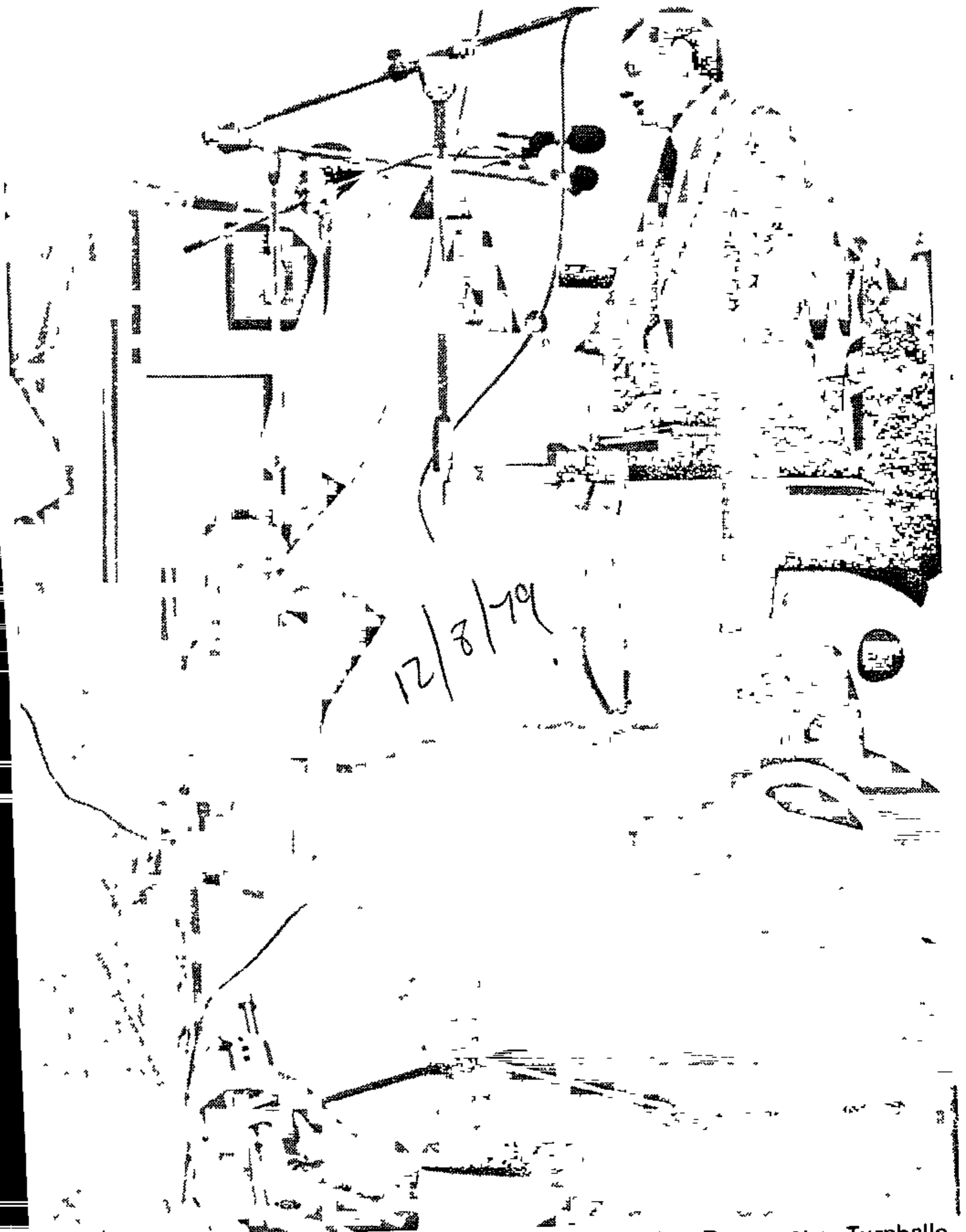
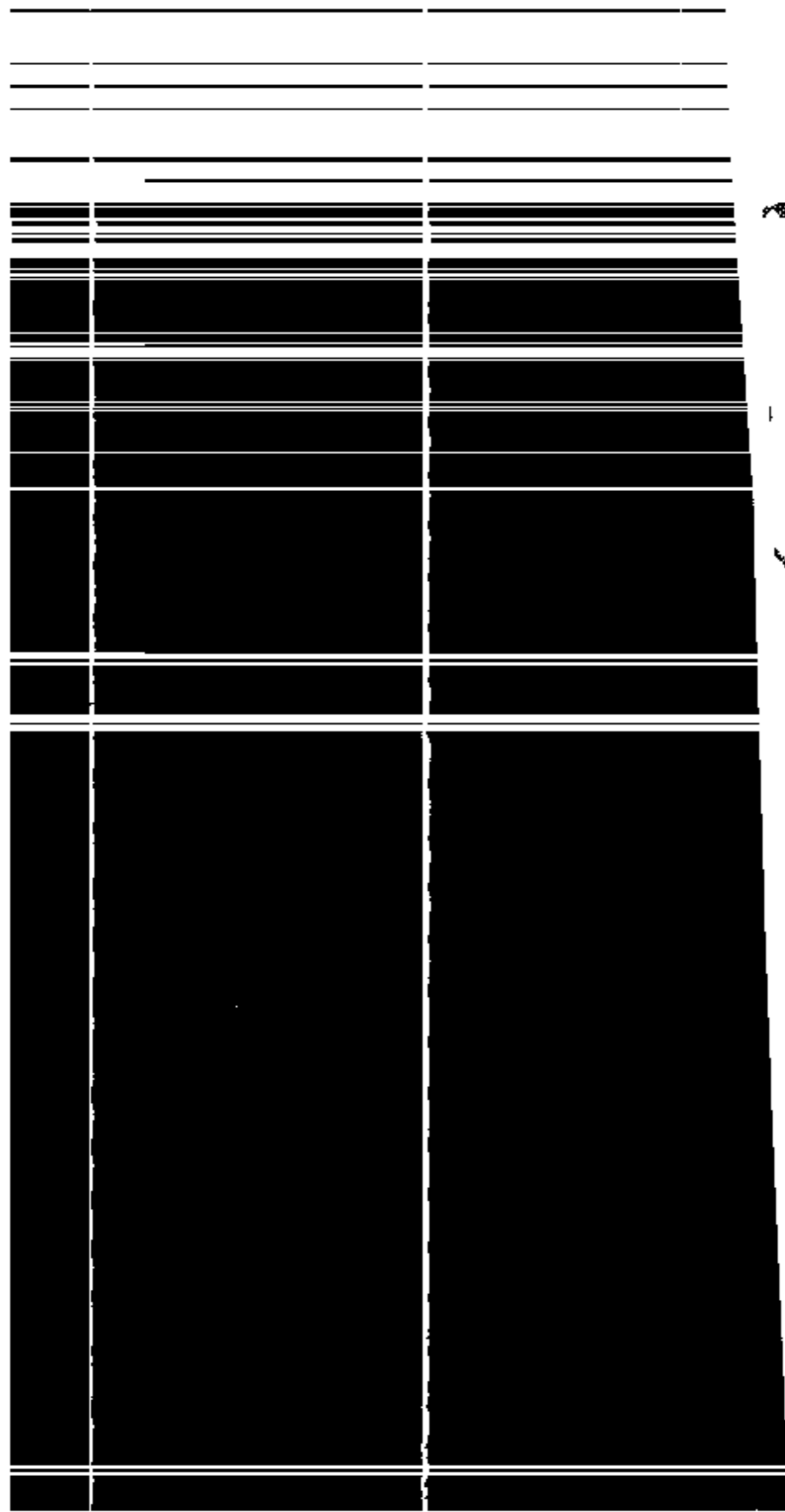
I can see where you are heading. Zionism, and the dangers which Zionism contains, is also very clearly spelt out in our constitution. To a great extent, not to 100% extent, we distance ourselves from that.

Can a Jew be a member?

Now you have me in a tight corner. There are Afrikaners and Afrikaners, and there are also certainly Jews and Jews. But if a man is labelled a Jew we distance ourselves from him.

You talk of the Broederbond. It was said to me that the Broederbond's support (although the interview was in Afrikaans, here the interviewer used an English word, the response was swift).

You can switch over to English for some terms, but



● The mood of Namibia today — chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, addresses a Windhoek meeting from behind a bulletproof shield and with a rifle to hand. His daughter sits on the stage, hidden from the audience by the shield

I will not speak English
... the Broederbond's support has dropped in SWA, and organisations like Blankswa have progressed? You cannot confront me with an organisation of which I am not a member and of which I know nothing, I will not speak about it
You said Blankswa is a non-militant organisation But

what would you say if things in SWA went on in the direction planned by Judge Steyn and Dirk Mudge? Would the time come when Blankswa members thought the Whites must be defended?

Yes, that is certainly a good question I will put it to you this way Don't think Blankswa is still small, that would be presumptuous

Can you say how many members you have? The numbers represent people from the Orange to the Cunene, and the numbers are disquieting (onrusbar-end)

Why do you say disquieting? I will leave it at that

● THE HIDDEN RESISTANCE IN SWA — pt. 1 of a seething territory
Pages 18,19.

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Sarel Becker ... he defied the Prime Minister
Sun Times
 By COLLEEN HENDRIKS
 Political Reporter

12/8/79 (221)

SWA 'blitz' by HNP

THE right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) is doing everything it can in its Koedoespoort parliamentary by-election campaign to whip up working-class resentments over the Government's handling of South West Africa.

It is also trying to exploit fears of the Government's new labour policy.

Thousands of pamphlets purporting to show how the rights of whites in SWA have been eroded, have been distributed in the constituency by the HNP.

And this week the party's representative in the SWA/Namibian national assembly, Mr Sarel Becker, addressed a meeting in Koedoespoort.

In so doing, he defied a warning by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, against interference in South African politics.

Political observers believe the National Party, represented by former Transvaal Administrator Sybrand van Niekerk, will retain the seat — but by a smaller margin.

The NP won the last election in Koedoespoort by nearly 7 000 votes but there have been growing signs of right-wing disaffection in the constituency.

The HNP has in three weeks collected more than 1 500 signatures — double its vote tally in the last election — but it was well behind the Nationalists in postal voting.

The HNP has also been attracting a number of English-speakers to its meetings in Koedoespoort.

In fact, at a meeting this week a motion dealing with South West Africa was proposed in English (Report by Colleen Hendriks, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg).

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WHEN . uge Marti nus Steyn flew out of Windhoek's J G Stridom airport on Monday, the Whites of the town celebrated his going with parties in the suburbs

For the moment there is a slight hiatus in the bitter sniping between White leaders that has become a regular feature of the news in SWA's Afrikaans newspapers. In an air of anticipation everybody is watching how the new Administrator General, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, will handle things

Political observers in SWA believe of Dr Viljoen that

- He should be able to restore sufficient confidence in Whites to buy the South African Prime Minister breathing space to deal with problems in the South African National Party and give him more confidence to face the Nationalist congress which began this week

- And he has enough stature as the top Afrikaner to 'pull rank' in any Afrikaner faction fight in SWA and to minimise the bitter personal attacks in the SWA newspapers

Below the surface, however, SWA is seething

Support for two secret White resistance movements is growing so fast that the largest of them — Blankswa — talks of its membership 'snowballing'. In local haunts you overhear talk of solving problems by shooting one or another of the territory's White leaders

Security police keep very senior Nationalist leaders under surveillance, and prominent politicians talk of speculation about a possible Rightwing White coup

Top political leaders see the growth of support for the White Right as a major contribution to the sudden replacement of Mr Justice Steyn as Administrator-General as Administrator-General ten days ago.

In Windhoek this week they described the below-the-surface tensions. They spoke of the two resistance movements Blankswa — White South West Africa — claims unofficial links at high level both with the National Party in SWA and the Herstigte Nasionale Party

SWA: Hidden Resistance

BY JOHN MATISONN
Political Correspondent



Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the NP and a former South African Cabinet Minister, said he had not heard talk of a coup, though he knew about the White resistance movements

"There is nothing about my organisation that intends any violence," Mr Du Plessis said

Asked about Judge Steyn's departure Mr Du Plessis 'would only say "He became very unpopular some way or other with the majority of the White population. I am sure the feeling of the Whites is to welcome the change."

Three weeks ago an inter-departmental government committee representing all the key security and policy elements in the South African Government was sent to the territory on a fact-finding mission by Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

The committee asked local

political leaders how well-organised and co-ordinated the White Right was. Their questions were seen by local leaders as an attempt to assess the likelihood of a coup by the National Party alliance, Aktur, and the HNP

Mr Reinhard Rukoro, publicity secretary of the Namibia National Front "When I met the group I was asked how serious the White Rightwing was, whether it was co-ordinated, whether it was spontaneous or organised. The group wanted to find out the strength and impact of the Right

"I can only think that they were concerned about the possibility of a coup by Aktur and the HNP"

Mr Andreas Shupanga, the head of the Swapo Demonstration in Tanzania on behalf of Swapo, told me he was not

asked about the White Right but raised the matter himself

"I asked if SA had the situation under control in Windhoek — meaning the situation with the Whites of course. The team declined to answer

"A coup was in the air. Listening to the leaders of these (Whites), it couldn't have been ruled out"

The official South African view of this conclusion? Nonsense

The probe by the SA Government came after top politicians, military and police officers in the territory had talked privately for months about a coup as the only way to end the "dictatorial" rule of Judge Steyn, I was told.

However, the man who led the SA investigators, senior Foreign Affairs spokesman Mr Neil van Heerden, declared this week "My impression is that talk of a Rightwing coup is alarmist and irresponsible"

Asked directly if the prospects of a coup had been investigated by his team, Mr Van Heerden said, "We did look broadly at the political scene but the findings of the group are being studied by

the Government — so no comment"

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was not available for comment

After the SA mission to SWA, the Prime Minister saw a delegation of members of the SWA National Assembly and urged them to water down anti-discrimination legislation

Rightwing Whites were especially antagonised by the anti-discrimination measures Graffih went up on the walls of Windhoek, telephone threats were made against people in public positions

People in SWA who speculate about the possibility of a coup point out that most security elements in the territory are strong supporters of the Right against the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of Mr Dirk Mudge

White support for the Nationalists and the HNP has grown and they have a much less hostile relationship than their counterparts in South Africa

And a top Nationalist leader claimed the two parties had the almost total backing from key security services

- "The police force would not fire a shot at members of a White-led movement," I

was not available for comment

- The parties have the support of the commando units, which include farmers in the well-organised security zones at the border, as well as in the urban areas further south

- There are widely supported allegations that the head of the Windhoek commando unit, the Alte Feste — German for "Old Fort" — Regiment, Commandant Henning Snyman, was a founder member of Blankswa, and chaired one meeting of the society Members of Alte Feste are issued with R1 rifles

- And most civil servants are believed to support the two parties.

But Blankswa describes itself as "non-militant"

It is said to include members of both the NP and the HNP, as well as the Broederbond, but to be drawing support from the Bond and other South African organisations

A Nationalist in SWA who maintains strong contact with Blankswa said "I think the possibility of a coup was a major reason for the decision to change the Administrator-General"

He claimed Blankswa was organised for defensive purposes, but admitted, "Sometimes the followers get out of hand — and then you could have an incident." It was common to hear people say that the only way to Whites to "get out of the corner" was to "shoot Dirk Mudge" or some other leader.

"That's just talk with most people, but someone who doesn't understand could do something," he warned

A smaller but more militant White resistance organisation was formed at the beginning of this year — the Wit Weerstandbeweging (White Resistance Movement)

The SA Government team included representatives of the office of the Prime Minister, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Defence Force, and Security Police

The results of the investigation, which also included questions to South Africa representatives at the United Nations, Mr Riaan Eksteed have been sent to the Prime Minister

221



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

PRYS + 1c AVB 20c PRICE + 1c GST
As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Getoets en Goedgekeurde BUITLANDS 30c ABROAD Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper
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VOL 170]

PRETORIA, 13 AUGUSTUS 1979
AUGUST

[No 6618

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No 172, 1979

VERKLARING IN VERBAND MET PROKLAMASIE AG 21 VAN 1979 VAN DIE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAAL VIR SUIDWES-AFRIKA

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

(a) die Proklamasie op die Nasionale Vergadering 1979 (Proklamasie AG 21 van 1979) van die Administrateur-Generaal word deur my kragtens genoemde artikel 38 aanvaarbaar te wees

(b) die bepalinge van subartikel (2) van daardie artikel nie van toepassing is nie op 'n wet kragtens daardie Proklamasie gemaak deur die Nasionale Vergadering van Suidwes-Afrika wat by artikel 2 daarin bedoel is en

(c) hierdie Proklamasie oërg word op 14 Mei 1979 in werking te stel te het

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria op beide die Sestiende dag van Julie Eenduisend Neuhonderd Seve en-sewentig

M VILJOEN, Staatspresident
Op Bes van die Staatspresident-in-rade
P W BOTHA

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No 172, 1979

DECLARATION IN CONNECTION WITH PROCLAMATION AG 21 OF 1979 OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Under section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act 1968 (Act 39 of 1968) I hereby declare that—

(a) the National Assembly Proclamation 1979 (Proclamation AG 21 of 1979) of the Administrator-General shall be deemed to have been issued by me under the said section 38,

(b) the provisions of subsection (2) of that section shall not apply to any law made under that Proclamation by the National Assembly of South West Africa established by section 2 thereof and

(c) this Proclamation shall be deemed to have come into operation on 14 May 1979

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Sixteenth day of July One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine

M VILJOEN State President
By Order of the State President-in-Council
P W BOTHA

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PROKLAMASIE		
172	Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika (39 1968) Verklaring in verband met Procl AG 21 van 1979 van die Administrateur-Generaal vir Suidwes-Afrika	6618

CONTENTS

No	Page No	Gazette No
PROCLAMATION		
172	South West Africa Constitution Act (39 1968) Declaration in connection with Procl AG 21 of 1979 of the Administrator-General for South West Africa	6618

Gedruk deur en verkoop by die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

Obstacles to SWA plan remain

3/8/79 (221) DD

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DURBAN — The new Western proposals on South West Africa have not removed the two major obstacles which made South Africa reject the Waldheim plan

This emerged yesterday from diplomatic sources following Saturday's two-hours of discussions between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the British emissary, Sir James Murray, who is representing the Western powers previously involved in the independence negotiations

While the Prime

Minister said after the talks only that he was prepared to study and consider the new proposals, diplomatic sources interpreted this as a cool reception and they did not hold out much optimism

It is understood the plan involves a 50 km wide "demilitarised zone" along the Angolan border, but it does not cater for South Africa's demands that Swapo bases in Angola be monitored by the proposed Untag forces

Apart from this, it seems that the Western

proposals also have not entirely dropped the possibility of establishing what would amount to Swapo bases in the territory

Mr Botha said after Saturday's talks that South Africa was prepared to stand by the agreement it signed with the Western Five. This has been interpreted to mean that South Africa would insist on the monitoring and the exclusion of Swapo bases in SWA in any settlement plan

South Africa's hardline

stand on these two points was probably 'spelt' out clearly on Saturday and it is felt that it is now up to the West to make the next move

The so-called "no-go" area along the Angolan border has been ruled out as an effective alternative to full-scale monitoring of bases because of the huge area it would cover — about 1 800 km long by 50 km wide

Mr Botha is expected to deal with the SWA situation in Durban on Wednesday when he opens the Natal National Party congress — DDC

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The Aktur Party in SWA has questioned the validity of the Assembly's constitution on the basis that the proclamation bringing it into being on May 14 was signed only by the then Administrator General, Mr Justice M T Steyn

Beyond doubt

The Government has now put the validity of the Assembly beyond doubt by saying that in terms of the South West Africa Constitution Act of 1968 the State President also signed with effect from May 14

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said today's proclamation in the Gazette would remove uncertainty that had led to 'speculation, insinuation and suspicion'

Uncertainty

Uncertainty about the constitutional development of SWA had caused the whole process which the Government had decided on in consultation with the people of SWA to be unnecessarily delayed

The proclamation put beyond doubt the powers of the National Assembly, the Prime Minister said

'I once again make a serious appeal to all the people of SWA to cooperate within this framework to ensure a stable future for themselves and to thereby make it possible for the South African Government to continue assisting them,' Mr

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

© 'Far from agreement' — Page 11.

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13/8/79

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13

Gazette, the State Pre-
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Questioned

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To Page 3, Col 1

rensre, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee-
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Friends, Stutterheim (April)
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Surprise Gazette validates SWA laws

New poll in SWA

Star 13/8/79 if talks collapse?

collapse?

By Hugh Leggett, Political Correspondent

Another unilateral election in SWA/Namibia is possible if South Africa breaks with the Big Five in the current talks on the future of the territory

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand House, resumed the talks in Pretoria today with the Western Five envoy, Sir James Murray

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, were not present. An open-minded attitude was reported

But there is scepticism that the talks will produce a compromise formula for implementation of the Western settlement plan

Already there is talk of a future election in the territory — conducted by South Africa with invited international observers — as the main South African contingency plan should the talks fail

New elections were not expected to be held in the near future because the chances of recognition and of meaningful participation by the people of SWA/Namibia would not be good so soon after a break with the Five

On the other hand, the machinery for an internal settlement is still very much in place in the territory and it is thought the Government wants the issue resolved one way or another before the end of the year

The cornerstone of Sir James's new initiative is the creation of a



P W Botha - pro-nation removes uncertainty that has led to escalation, insinuation and suspicion

Right winners

Govt blocks

Political Staff

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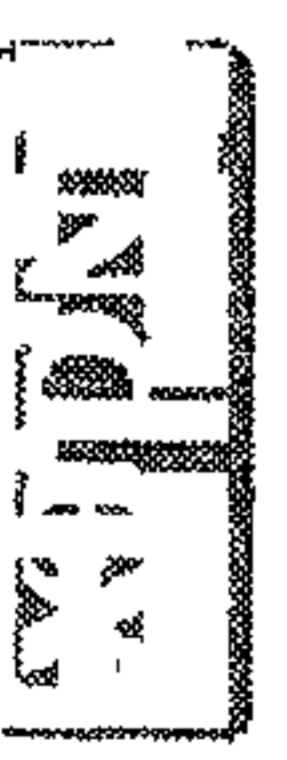
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Transvaal right winners have accused the Government of "selling out" whites in the territory

Word nie, word nulle getrad... die Sentrum se program raak... die navorsing van die... Verandering in Suid-Afrika... aar gelede aangepak. n Onder... evolkung van die Kaapse Skier... tal tydelike navorsings-

jaarlikse... en Raad... tuut var... Suid-Afri... Society of... Ngende Wene... Verhandel... bygewoon... logiese V... van Suid-



Women	9
Books	10/11
Stoep Talk	12
Letters	12
Leader Page	14
Finance	17
Racing	18/19
Sport	21/22
Comics	23
Topic	46

Swift SA move puts end to Nat court action

Validity of SWA Assembly affirmed

221

Argus 13/6/79

Argus Correspondent

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Steyn.

Beyond doubt

The Government has
brought the matter to a
close.

P. T. D.

Swift SA move on SWA

(Continued from Page 1)

Botha added in a veiled reference to the continuing political squabbling between whites in the territory

Sapa reports that Mr A H du Plessis, leader of Akrur and a private hotelier, intend to bring an application before the Supreme Court in Windhoek, citing the State President and the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, as first and second respondents in their official capacities

The Registrar of the Supreme Court, in Windhoek, confirmed today

Friends of the Committee on Skills Development

that he had been notified of the application. A date for the hearing still had to be set, but it might be tomorrow, he said

The application seeks to invalidate the Act on the abolition of Racial Discrimination, which came into operation in South West Africa on Saturday

Legislation

The applicants will also request the court to prohibit the SWA National Assembly from passing legislation, to rule that the Administrator-General has no powers to delegate his functions, and that the Administrator-General is not empowered to give legal effect to any institution by merely giving his approval

The private hotelier, Mr P J Ebersohn of Gobabis, east of here, said in an affidavit accompanying the application, that experience had taught him one could not allow 'undesirable' guests to hotels

He had, up to now, allowed only whites to patronise his hotel because he feared racial friction

Mr Ebersohn said that if he admitted non-white patrons to his premises, whites would shut his business and he was dependent on his present clientele.

Mr Hendrik van As, a member of the white Legislative Assembly, said in another affidavit that he owned two houses in the city. In terms of the title

deeds only whites could occupy the properties. Mr van As said he was formerly a property assessor and if non-whites were allowed to buy houses in the neighbourhood, the value of his properties would drop.

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering Society of Friends, Stutterheim ()
Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie Verhandelingsvoorgede in Werkgroep bygewoon van die Raad van die Intelligente Vereniging as die amptelike van Suid-Afrika (Augustus)

'FEAR FROM AGREEMENT ON SWA'

JOHANNESBURG — An agreement over South West Africa was 'very far away', the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

Interviewed on TV news on the eve of in-depth discussions beginning in Pretoria today between the Western Five's envoy, Sir James Murray of Britain, and members of the South African Government, Mr Botha said.

'Yes, we are very far away from an agreement — that much I can say at this stage. But we are prepared to study and investigate Sir James Mur-

ray's proposals and suggestions which he put to the Prime Minister (Mr P W Botha) and myself on Saturday.

50 km ZONE

Asked whether the plan to create a 50-km-wide demilitarised zone (DMZ) on either side of the Angolan border would pose any problems, Mr Botha said

'I didn't want to mention this — but apparently they leaked this in America'. (US officials have been quoted as saying that the creation of the DMZ would be the basis of the Western plan)

Mr Botha continued: 'If one takes into account that the length of that

border is well over 1 000 km and this cordoned demilitarised zone — will have to be 100 km wide, I wonder whether it is realised what a vast piece of land this comprises.

'Secondly, I have not heard that President Neto (of Angola) has agreed to the monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola — but apparently he has now agreed that Untag can patrol in his country over this wide stretch of land

'It seems strange to me that he considers it a violation of his sovereignty to have Swapo forces monitored at their bases but is apparently quite willing to

have Untag patrol such a vast piece of his country.

Asked whether there was a chance of resolving the question of Swapo bases inside SWA, Mr Botha emphasised that 'this was never part of any agreement — never ever, I don't want to take it further.'

WEST TACTICS

On how he felt about the tactic of the West and the United Nations of trying to accommodate both the terrorist forces and the internal moderates in trying to achieve a settlement in SWA and in Rhodesia, Mr Botha said:

'To try and accommodate anti-democratic or-

ganisations. Organisations that inherently and through their statements are enemies of democracies — certainly this is bringing the wolf into the kraal. This is an impossibility.

'They think they can achieve it. They think Africa must act differently from other parts of the world, but they themselves would not allow this

'The United States would not allow a terrorist gang or group or organisation to undermine and subvert it. The United States would insist on the ballot box as a means of acquiring power,

So would Britain, so would Germany and so would France.

'But apparently a different rule is to be applied in our part of the world, namely because these men have guns and because Russia is behind them, we had better accommodate them. You cannot achieve peace ever in this way.

FREE ELECTIONS

'The only tactic of the West that will work is to recognise as they have taken place in Rhodesia and in SWA to say that they can support it in terms of their own values and norms and systems. — Sapa.

13/8/79

STAR

122

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelingsvoorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom.

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Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir
die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaar-
verslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die
Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle
leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleentheid van
die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benevens 'n bydrae tot
die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum
sedert sy stigting in kantooruimte voorsien. Met die
uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huise op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se
program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede
mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L.
Roshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorgesien in die Statuut van die Sentrum vir Internasionale Studies

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SWA 221

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Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Dumany
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

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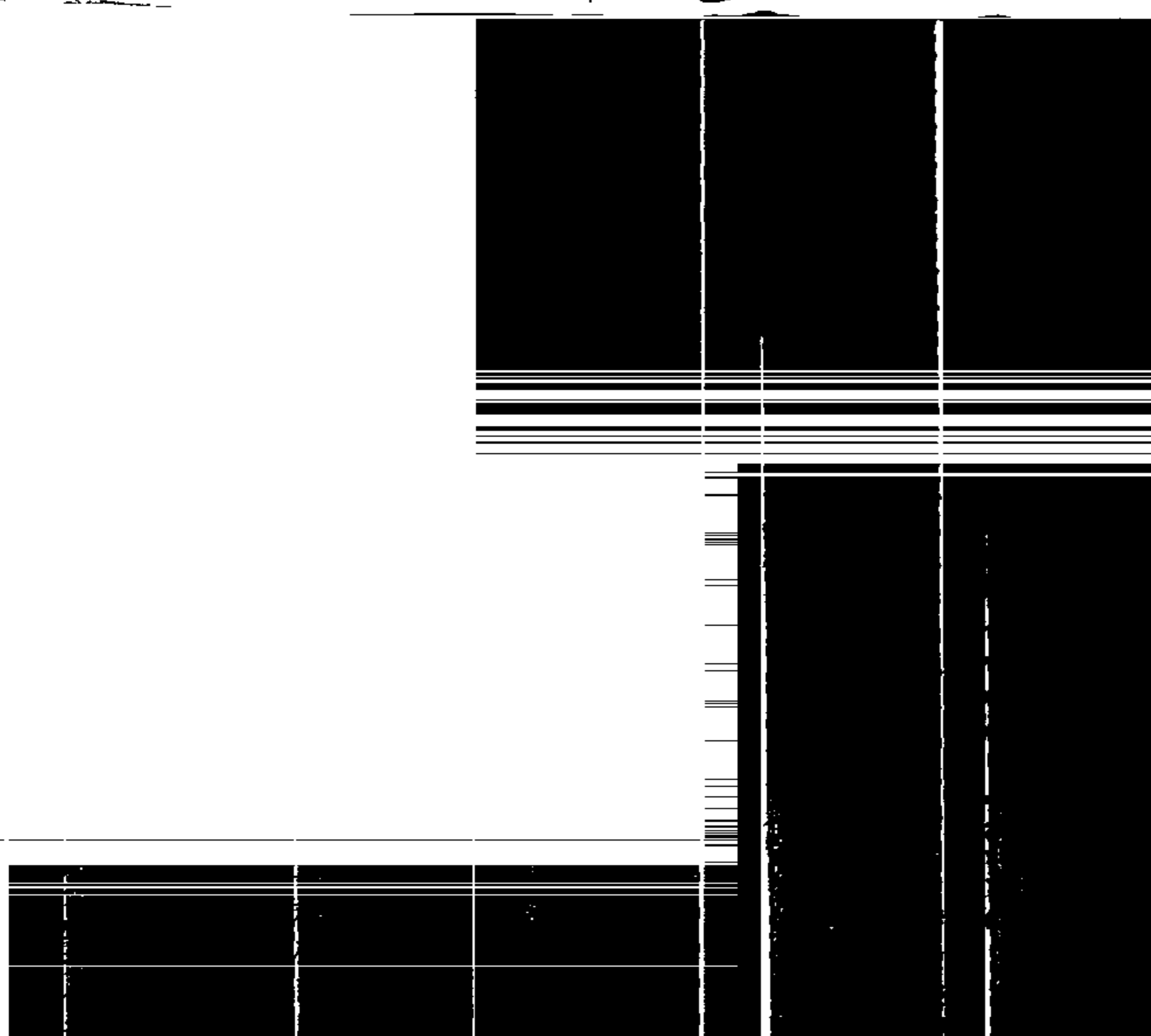
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Surprise Gazette validates SWA laws

New poll in SWA if talks collapse?

Govt blocks right wingers

star 13/8/79

(221)

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent
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In the Government Gazette, the State President said Proclamation AG-21 by the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, which constituted the National Assembly, will be deemed to have been signed by the State President

Questioned

Aktur questioned the validity of Proclamation AG-21 on the basis that it was signed only by the then Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn

Today's move effectively puts the validity of the National Assembly beyond doubt and thereby any laws it passes or has passed.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the Gazette proclamation today removed uncertainty that had led to "speculation, insinuation and suspicion."

He said uncertainty about the constitutional development of SWA had caused the whole process which the Government had decided upon, in consultation with the people there to be unnecessarily delayed

The proclamation put beyond doubt the powers

WORD NIE, WOU NULLE GERAD-
die Sentrum se program maak.
LING
et die navorsing van die
Verandering in Suid-Afrika
aar gelede aangepak. n Onder-
volking van die Kanse Skaer-
taal tydelike navorsings-

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee-
en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti-
tuit vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).
Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious
Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).
Nogende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede
Verhandeling voorgedra in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings
bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-
logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde
van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

INDEX

Women	9
Books	10/11
Stoep Talk	12
Letters	12
Leader Page	14
Finance	17
Racing	18/19
Sport	21/22
Comics	23
Topic	46
Crosswords	46

van die American Friends Service
Hy het n aantal konferensies in
die land bygewoon, bare vergader-
entor besames van die Carnegie
unity Relations Services van die
sie van die Amerikaanse regering,
nds Service Committee en kollegas
e universiteite besoek.
n September het die Direkteur Engeland,
nd, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek.
e joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse dip-
nare van die Suid-Afrika-Strating
s betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belan-

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P. T. O

Mr P W Botha . . . pro-
clamation removes uncer-
tainty that has led to
speculation, insinuation
and suspicion."

Day reporting back to Muzorewa

Star 13/8/77

(221)

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Britain's special envoy to Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr Derek Day, was meeting Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa today to present him with the latest British proposals for a settlement of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia issue.

Ander lede

Mr. Day is believed to have brought back detailed proposals of the new initiative and invitations to take part in a constitutional conference for Bishop Abel Muzorewa and other political leaders in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The initiative, which emerged from the Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka earlier this month and which has full Commonwealth backing, hit a snag at the weekend when Bishop Muzorewa learned of reports that Britain intended to include Nigeria in the talks.

The Bishop strongly attacked the reported Nigerian plan in a weekend speech, saying it was totally unacceptable. He was expected to sharply rebuke Mr Day today over the proposal, or even the suggestion that it should get into the British Press.

WELCOMED

Generally, though, the British initiative has been welcomed by Bishop Muzorewa, who has indicated he will be willing to attend the London conference.

Britain is also reported to be pleased that the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith — still acknowledged as the leader of the white community — has responded favourably to the proposal for a conference.

Britain's eventual plan to draw up a new constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia in which whites will lose much of their protection and privilege will, no doubt, meet strong resistance in the country but the Muzorewa government is keen to attend a conference.

Bishop Muzorewa does not want to appear "unreasonable," and wants to use the conference as a public forum to promote the virtues of his moderate, pro-Western government.

● UK likely to keep Smith out of talks — Page 15.

v n f c s a h t w

I Hare Professor R.E. van der Ross
 Professor J.H. van Rooyen
 Nev. S. Walters
 Professor F.A.H. Wilson

Boshoff
 in der Horst

Jaarvergadering van die Maat-
 elke drie jaar n verteenwoordiger
 rkiëring is in 1978 gehou en die
 kop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen
 jelle word nie, word hulle geraad-
 wat die Sentrum se program raak.

ORSING

het die navorsing van die
 is.

Verandering in Suid-Afrika
 aar gelede aangepak. n Onder-
 evolking van die Kaapse Skier-
 ntal tydelike navorsings-

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe
 Program, het met n aantal instansies, wat universiteite
 in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels-
 en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies
 bygewoon

Jaarlikse konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee-
 en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti-
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 van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

221
14/8/78
Mg

SWA

Nats may

force showdown

From
DAVID FORRET

WINDHOEK — South West African Nationalists are up in arms over yesterday's move by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to confirm the legislative powers of the DTA-dominated National Assembly.

The Prime Minister's action is likely to lead to a serious head-on clash with the National Party in South West Africa, which openly challenged South

African Government policy last month by withdrawing from the Assembly.

The legislative power of the 50-member Assembly, which is still being boycotted by a defiant National Party, was placed above all doubt yesterday by a proclamation published in a special Government Gazette.

The surprise move comes on the eve of a second application, which is due to be heard in the Windhoek Supreme Court today, to have the Assembly and its contentious anti-apartheid legislation declared null and void.

Mr Ken Bethune, **SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSSTUDIËS**

Aktur's legal representative, said last night the application would be heard today despite Mr Botha's proclamation.

The first application by Aktur, the National Party's election front, was rejected by two judges, who however differed on whether the Assembly's proposed legislation had only to be signed by the Administrator-General and not also by the State President, as Aktur claimed.

Announcing the proclamation yesterday, Mr Botha once again made an earnest appeal to South Westers to co-operate within the framework to ensure a stable future for

themselves and, in so doing, making it possible for the South African Government to continue assisting them."

Mr A H du Plessis, the National Party leader, yesterday refused to comment on the matter.

The proclamation was welcomed by Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, who said the whole process was now in gear for the Assembly to move forward and draft legislation for South West Africa.

Mr Mudge said efforts had been made to expedite and delay the activities of the Assembly by misinterpreting the

original proclamation — which established the Assembly — and challenging it in court on several occasions.

He said Aktur's actions had caused a great deal of uncertainty, which adversely affected the "already complicated situation" in South West Africa.

But South West Nationalists and other white rightwingers reacted angrily to the Prime Minister's clear rejection of their demands.

They complained bitterly that the one man, one vote December election as never intended to be a central government with legislative powers,

but rather a process to show the world that Swapo was a minority group in the territory.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that the new Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said last night he had been given legal advice which convinced him that the pending appeal and new court litigation would probably be won by the respondents.

The inevitable protracted legal processes and the uncertainty they created were not in the interest of the territory and that was why the State President had issued yesterday's proclamation, he said.

Pretoria talks, page 11

Soldier wrote how he shot 4 comrades

WINDHOEK — A former national serviceman from Alberton wrote to a psychiatrist saying he had deliberately opened fire on two of his fellow South African soldiers in the operational area, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Mr Christo Croukamp, 19, said in the letter that while lying at night in a security force ambush close to the Angolan border, he saw two figures approaching and at first did not recognise them.

"But when they got to the tree, I saw that one was Corporal Muller. I also saw that the sergeant was approaching in a crouched position. Then I thought to shoot and then to shoot myself," Mr Croukamp wrote.

He opened fire and was shot at himself by another

soldier in the ambush.

"Then I realised that I did not want to die, but it was too late to stop because I had already shot Corporal Muller and I had heard the sergeant call out in pain.

"After that, I don't know how to describe my feelings. I felt glad it was done but at the same time I felt scared that they might hang me."

This was evidence before Mr Acting Justice Kritzinger and two assessors yesterday when Mr Croukamp pleaded not guilty to murdering four of his comrades — a permanent force sergeant and three national servicemen, one of them a corporal — in a border incident nearly two years ago.

He is charged with murdering Sgt Jan

Furstenburg, of Middelburg, Cpl Leshe Muller, of Ladysmith, Rfn Joachim de Vos, of Swellendam and Rfn Cornelius Lourens, of Vryheid, on September 29, 1977.

Mr Croukamp's pro-deo defence counsel, Mr Chris Mouton, SC, said at the start of yesterday's proceedings the defence case would be based on what Mr Croukamp had told an Ondangwa magistrate at a preliminary appearance in May this year.

At the brief hearing in Ondangwa, Mr Croukamp pleaded not guilty to the murders and told the magistrate he had acted under orders and that the four soldiers who were killed had not.

"We were in the operational area and I thought the deceased were the

enemy," Mr Croukamp had said.

Mr Mouton accepted that the letter to the psychiatrist — dated last year — had been written by Mr Croukamp and that the shots that hit the four soldiers were fired by him.

The letter, which was handed in as an exhibit, was written to Mr Jacobus Redelinghuys, a psychiatrist at the Voortrekker-hoogte military hospital in Pretoria, where Mr Croukamp went for treatment a few months after the shooting.

Mr Croukamp said in the letter that when he was new in the army, he was picked on by Cpl Muller and later, when he went on a special course, he met Sgt Furstenburg and it was then that they "first came to know

Mr Croukamp wrote that after the course Sgt Furstenburg joined the platoon that he was in and immediately made him his "boy".

Mr Croukamp said he was always blamed for things that went wrong.

Shortly before his platoon was due to go to the border, Mr Croukamp said, he was charged for damaging state property. He said Sgt Furstenburg chased him unnecessarily and he had to carry two Vickers machinegun tripods for a few days. He was always made the "enemy" by Sgt Furstenburg during manoeuvres.

"It was then that I promised to shoot him. I also said it to him in front of many witnesses," he wrote.

The trial continues today. — DDC.

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) — 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr 61 van 1973).

SWA proclamation ready month ago

Star 15/8/79 (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—This week's proclamation confirming the legislative powers of the SWA/Namibia National Assembly was ready for signature a month ago.

It was signed by South African State President Marais Viljoen as long ago as July 16, and this fact is being used here by Akatur, the National Party front in the territory, as proof it was justified in seeking to stop anti-discriminatory legislation from being implemented.

"The South African Government must have con-

templated the possibility that the National Assembly was illegal and that the anti-discriminatory legislation was also illegal," said a top Akatur source today.

"Through issuing the proclamation on Monday the South African Government wanted to crush the second Akatur action which went before the Supreme Court yesterday.

It also showed the Government was prepared in advance for any eventuality in its determination to prevent Akatur's action succeeding, added the source.

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie)

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus)

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c) Ander Iede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Fiederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr G.J. Gerwel
Eerw. D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr R. Tobias
Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mev. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

AKTUR PROBEER IN S.A.

Van BUKS PIETERSEN

WINDHOEK

AKTUR van mnr. A. H. du Plessis, wat ook leier van die NP in Suidwes is, vry nou somer in die bondel na geesgenote in die Republiek in sy stryd teen die afskaffing van diskriminasie in Suidwes.

Met die HNP in Suidwes sowel as Suid-Afrika reeds aan hul kant, gooi mnr. Du Plessis-hulle ook flikkers by die regses van dr Connie Mulder en soek veral toenadering by Nasionaliste in Suid-Afrika met die oog op die partykongresse wat eersdaags begin. Die idee is blykbaar om die hele Suidwes-kwessie weer op die kongresse bespreek te kry.

Voorste vryersklonk onder die Aktur-manne is mnr. Piet Roux, gewese LV vir Mariental, verneem RAPPORT vandeeweek. Mnr. Roux, wat deesdae meer tyd in die Republiek deurbring as in Suidwes, het glo 'n bondgenoot gevind in mnr. Boet Botma, nou senator uit Walvisbaai se wêreld en gewese LV vir Omaruru.

Mnr. Roux laat nie op hom wag nie en gebruik elke moontlike geleentheid om sy invloed by sy gewese kollegas in die SA Parle-

ment te laat geld.

Met die onlangse besoek deur 25 parlementariërs uit Suid-Afrika aan Suidwes, het mnr Roux lang gesprekke gevoer met LV's van die onderskeie partye.

Hoe suksesvol mnr Roux met sy pogings was, kan nie gesê word nie. Mnr Albert Nothnagel, LV vir Innesdal, het ná sy terugkeer in die Republiek 'n paar kwaai klappe aan Aktur uitge-deel.

Maar dit is nie net na die Nasionale Party in Suid-Afrika dat Aktur nou voelers uitsteek nie. Twee prominente Aktur-manne, mnr Tiny Smith en ds Gert Steenkamp, is onlangs opgemerk by 'n samekoms van dr. Connie Mulder-hulle in Pretoria.

Aktur het intussen 'n hofsaak aan die gang om 'n maatreël wat aspekte van rassediskriminasie verbied, ongeldig verklaar te kry. Versoekskrifte in dié verband word vir onderte-

STEUN WERF

kening in Suidwes versprei.

Die Administrateur-generaal, regter Theunie Steyn, het vandeeweek reeds die betrokke maatreëls onderteken. Die hofuitspraak word nog afgewag.

In politieke kringe in Windhoek word hierdie nuwe poging van Aktur as vergeefs bestempel. Waarnemers vind dit veral vreemd dat mnr Du Plessis-hulle nou wil hê dat die Nasionale Party van Suid-Afrika hom met sake in Suidwes sal bemoei.

Die waarnemers wys daarop dat

● Mnr Du Plessis in 1975 self uit die RSA-Kabinet getree het omdat hy vir „sy mense in Suidwes moet gaan werk”

● Op sy voorstel het die NP van Suidwes hom losgemaak van die NP in die Republiek — die federale bande tussen die twee partye, het hy in 1977 gesê, was net betekenisvol in die tyd dat die SA Parlement nog

wette vir Suidwes gemaak het

● Ook onder sy leiding het die Suidwes-NP hom bereid verklaar dat diskriminasie afgeskaf word. Onder meer was die Ontugwet en die Wet op Gemengde Huwelike ter sake. Dié wette is reeds in Suidwes afgeskaf.

Mnr Du Plessis wil nou blykbaar in Suid-Afrika steun werf vir sy stryd teen mnr Dirk Mudge se DTA, wat die anti-diskriminasie-maatreël deur die Nasionale Vergadering gevoer het.

Dit lyk na 'n moeilike taak, sê die waarnemers, veral omdat Suid-Afrika se standpunt in dié verband herhaaldelik uitgespel is. Die RSA moet die veiligheid van die gebied waarborg en die binnelandse orde handhaaf. Verder het Suid-Afrikaners niks met die huishoudelike sake van die Suidwesters te make nie.

14

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelingsvoorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudings as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benevens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantooruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huise op die laer

SWA/Namibia talks resumed

PRETORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and government officials resumed negotiations on SWA/Namibia with the British envoy, Sir James Murray, yesterday and would continue today, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

“Following on the initial meeting between Sir James, representing the five Western nations, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr P. K. Botha, last Saturday, it became apparent that it would be useful, and indeed essential, to have a further exchange of views to take place at a higher level in order to examine certain suggestions, and

in greater detail, to attain further clarification and to examine their implications,” the spokesman said.

“These suggestions related to the present problems in regard to the implementation of the settlement proposal for SWA/Namibia. Consequently, discussions at departmental level took place on Monday, and were resumed this morning under the chairmanship of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie.

“The heads of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, and the Administrative General for SWA/Namibia and senior officials were present.”



Mr P. K. Botha

221

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K Bosman
 Professor A. Cupido
 Mnr N. Daniels
 Mnr Achmat Davids
 Professor R.J. Davies
 Professor J.J. Degenaar
 Mnr René de Villiers
 Dr I D du Plessis
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 Mnr Victor Norton
 Professor N.J.J. Olivier
 Mnr L. Phillips
 Professor H.P. Pollak
 Mnr W.J. September
 Mnr Franklin Sonn

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur van die

SWA: Govt will not accept changes

Political Staff
 THE Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, last night underlined scepticism about a possible breakthrough in the present SWA/Namibia negotiations when he made it clear that the government would not accept any amendments to the Western proposals accepted last year.

In a 90-minute address to about 2 000 people in the Durban City Hall, Mr Botha said the government was prepared to listen to proposals put forward by Sir James Murray, the British diplomat negotiating on behalf of the Western Five.

However, Mr Botha made it clear that the government was still firmly committed to the settlement plan accepted last year.

"We are prepared to implement these proposals and we are not prepared to consider amendments," he said.

This hard line could throw cold water on the latest Western proposals to establish a demilitarized zone on either side of the border between SWA/Namibia and Angola, and rules out any suggestion of Swapo bases inside the territory.

Referring to the latest round of negotiations between the government and Sir James Murray, Mr Botha said, "We are willing to listen to all suggestions but we will not accept any deviations in regard to the agreement we reached nor will we consider compromises arising from the demands of others that have been made since the acceptance of the agreement."

If the South African Government had to choose between stability and chaos, the choice would be in favour of stability. SWA/Namibia could not be expected to wait indefinitely for independence.

Lede skappy... op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

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(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie)

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

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Govt is not selling out whites in SWA — Pík

198/77

(22)

Political Correspondent

DURBAN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pík Botha, hit back today at those who say the Government is selling out the whites in South West Africa.

He said the best guarantee the government could give whites was to support moderate anti-apartheid blacks in both SWA and Rhodesia.

In South Africa also, moderate blacks should be encouraged so that the welfare of all southern Africa nations could be achieved to the point where whites and blacks took joint responsibility for the security of the region.

In its attitude towards both the SWA and Rhodesian problems, the Government was displaying a legitimate interest in retaining stability and peace in southern Africa he said.

He wanted to tell those who said the government was selling out whites in SWA that the Government had followed the same path since the beginning in its handling of the problem.

FUTURE

South Africa had a certain responsibility in the territory but it was for the people themselves to decide on the future.

Referring to the calling of the July 1 constitutional conference on Rhodesia, he said the stadium was becoming like a rugby match that would be played over and over again until the winners lose.

South Africa could not determine or prescribe what the Rhodesian leaders should do, but it retained a legitimate interest in the stability of its neighbour.

Mr Merwe

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van h oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligting teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle niëte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Gedurende die jaar is mejj. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mejj. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistentes in diens geneem. Twee ere-

Carter administration playing back seat role in southern Africa

WASHINGTON — Who would have thought at the height of the Carter administration's rash inception two-and-a-half years ago that it would soon be taking a back seat in the conduct of Western diplomacy in Southern Africa?

The boisterous eruption of United Nations ambassador Andrew Young on to the southern Africa scene, vice president Walter Mondale's naive lecture to Mr Vorster in Vienna, and President Carter's own pronouncements all portended a leading and confrontational American role in the region

But it has been some time now since we last had the benefit of Mr Young's wisdom President Carter, even in the face of provocation on Zimbabwe Rhodesia from

congress, seems to avoid saying more than is absolutely necessary on southern Africa

This week it was the new British Government which was taking the lead in seeking a Zimbabwe Rhodesian settlement and it was one of Britain's most widely respected UN diplomats, Sir James Murray, who was in Pretoria seeking an end to the SWA/Namibia dispute.

Discreet

Before that, the Carter administration had discreetly begun to extricate itself from the conspicuous role it had initially tried to play in the area

The middleranking United States diplomat who was assigned to liaise with the Salisbury government, it was made known, would not ride in tandem with his British counterpart, as was the case during the snug partnership with the former British Government

Administration spokesmen began to talk less and less about American participation in Zimbabwe

Hugh Robertson BEHIND THE NEWS

Rhodesia and more and more about a supportive role During the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka, they indicated an even more remote involvement by saying that they were awaiting details of Britain's latest settlement initiative

Growing up

In SWA/Namibia, it was quietly made known, the British were working on some new proposals with Washington's active support, of course, but nevertheless with London at the helm.

All this, it should be emphasised, does not indicate a change of policy by the Carter Administration,

despite its record of vacillation and backtracking in other areas of foreign policy

What has happened, rather, has been a painful growing up process in an administration which has had to learn most of its lessons in the saddle

One of its most difficult lessons has been one which the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, tried to teach when he met western foreign ministers in Pretoria earlier this year — that much more could be achieved in Southern Africa if the shouting stopped

And, indeed, looking back on the Carter administration's early period, the strident style of diplomacy may arguably have inhibited changes which economic reality and conflict in the area were beginning to bring about

Once having earned the animosity of the strongest elements in the Southern Africa situation — the South African and Zimbabwe Rhodesian Governments — Washington's capacity to influence events in the region diminished

ber 1978

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

otte is dit met imge genoe dat ek my verpligtinge
or die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir
bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en
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gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen
aal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van
and bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die
uktrewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer
eel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te
ier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning
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die Program gestig is Hulle hulp het dit moontlik
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wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belang-

, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves
ntgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die
ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social
es Building op die Grootte Schuur Campus aanbied.

Army kills 24 Swapo terrorists, soldier dies

16/8/79
(221)

Die hoofsaak van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onder-

2

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South African security forces have killed 24 Swapo terrorists in SWA/Namibia's northern operational area during the past week — bringing the total number of terrorist deaths so far this year to nearly 300.

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Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second-in-command of SWA Command, also announced that the security forces had lost one man during this period. He was Sergeant Barend Cornelius Roux (26) of Grootvlei near Heidelberg in the Transvaal.

Sergeant Roux was killed in a skirmish near the SWA/Namibia - Angola border late yesterday.

He was killed when his patrol was fired on by a group of terrorists. Follow-up operations are still continuing.

A sub-headman was stabbed to death by terrorists on August 9 in the Ongandjero area. After his death was reported, security forces followed tracks which led to a group of terrorists who were apparently waiting for the murderer to return.

In the ensuing encounter three terrorists were killed.

Two days later a group of terrorists tried to escape from a kraal as security forces approached. Four were killed when the security forces opened fire.

Security forces also lifted a number of landmines during this period. Among them were the usual Russian TM46 as well as the conventional British MK 7. The MK 7 has been found in the operational area before.

Forty-eight more people have died in Zimbabwe, Rhodesia's bush war, including two members of the security forces and a White civilian.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoe dat ek my verpligting teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Desember 1978

Hendrik W van der Merwe
Direkteur

15

20/8/79
Star
**Viljoen
warns
on SWA
delay**

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The main element of his brief as new Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia was to assist in guiding the territory to independence without "unnecessary or avoidable delay," Dr Gerit Viljoen said in Windhoek today on his arrival. He told a Press conference at the beginning of a four-day official visit to the territory that in the process, the aim would be to try and achieve international recognition.

But he added. "At the same time, the independence of SWA/Namibia which I envisage — and the South African Government envisages — is a peaceful, democratic and friendly disposed country which would be oriented towards Western values, rather than marxist values."

AKTUR MEETING

Among his first appointments today would be discussions with the leader of the right-wing National Party Front, Aktur, Mr A H du Plessis, in connection with Aktur's recent court case to have the National Assembly and its legislation declared invalid.

Dr Viljoen said he would also seek to make contact with other "democratic" political parties, both inside and outside the Assembly.

Returning to his priorities, Dr Viljoen said another major aim was to achieve a sense of security and enhance and increase this security, which would lead to the stability of all peoples in the territory.

This would entail two further things, firstly to arrange for the future SWA/Namibia — and particularly its constitution — to meet the legitimate desires of the whole population, and to achieve a sense of security for minority groups, which included whites.

The other was to achieve an acceptable arrangement for the civil servants who were to form the backbone of the civil service for an independent SWA/Namibia.

Die Sentrum word beklee deur 'n bestaan uit die Direkteur, professor W. van der Merwe, M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D. (Kaliifornie), die Administratiewe Assistent, mev. H. Albertyn en 'n deeltydse sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman. Gedurende die jaar is mej. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistent in diens geneem. Twee ere-

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademie Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, professor M.F. Kaplan, professor W.H.B. Dean, professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies te versprei onder

Border mine blast kills 4

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Four South African soldiers were killed in a landmine explosion near the Angolan border on Saturday in one of the worst such incidents in recent months in the SWA/Namibian operational area.

The officer commanding S W A Command, Major General J J Geldenhuys, last night named the dead men, all from the Transvaal, as Corporal J P Maritz of Barberton, Lance Corporal F Nienaber of Krugersdorp, Rifleman J B R Jordaan of Vereeniging and Rifleman G C Coppard of Johannesburg. All were doing their national service and none was married.

INCIDENTS

General Geldenhuys also announced that 16 more insurgents had been killed by security forces near the Angolan border since Thursday. They were all shot in separate incidents and their deaths brought the total number killed so far during August to 40.

In another incident at the weekend in the operational area in Ovambo, four black civilians were shot dead in the Ombalantu region by terrorists according to General Geldenhuys.

The dead were identified as an Ovambo man, known only as a Mr Edward, and three of his children.

● **Soldiers three who died on border.** Page 3.

Die Sentrum word beheer deur 'n Beheerraad waarvan die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, ex officio die Voorvoorsitter is en die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, ex officio die Voorvoorsitter is.

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Direkteur

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WINDHOEK — The main element of his task in Namibia would be to lead the territory to independence without undue delay and with international recognition, should this be possible, the Administrator - General of the territory, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said on arrival in Windhoek yesterday.

He would also attempt to instill an increased sense of security and stability in the territory, Dr Viljoen said. Addressing his first news conference in Windhoek, he said one of his first tasks next week would be to meet the leaders of all democratically orientated political parties and church leaders.

"My main task is to cooperate to lead Namibia as soon as possible, without undue delay, to independence . . . independence with international recognition," Dr Viljoen said.

21

How Viljoen will tackle his Namibia task

"This is the essence of my brief here"

Dr Viljoen said he and the South African Government envisaged a peaceful, friendly, independent Namibia — a country which would be Western orientated, rather than Marxist

Instilling a greater measure of security in Namibia would require two further aspects

"First of all the arrangements for the future of Namibia — particularly the eventual constitu-

tion — should be such that it meets on the one hand with legitimate desires of the whole population," he said.

"We must, at the same time, try to achieve a sense of security for minority groups. This includes, of course, the white group."

He would also attempt to achieve satisfactory arrangements for public servants in Namibia who would form the backbone of the territory.

This did not only mean public servants who were

working in the territory on a seconded basis, but also those who worked for the Namibian administration.

Asked to identify some of his main problem areas in Namibia, Dr Viljoen said one of the most important ones was to achieve the largest possible measure of agreement among the people of the territory about an acceptable constitution.

Such a constitution should not only be acceptable internally but internationally

Another important problem area was the security situation in Namibia and to repel the guerilla threat to the country.

Dr Viljoen also referred to "administrative and economic" stability and security in the territory. Public servants should be given a feeling of security which would enable them to stay.

There should be economic growth, investment and the creation of sufficient work opportunities.

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe

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Bazooka blast kills 7 children

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Seven Ovambo children were killed yesterday when they accidentally detonated a 88 mm bazooka projectile, apparently left behind by Swapo insurgents, the Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, announced today

The children placed the fins of the American-manufactured recoilless rifle shell in the ground, then hit it with a stick. It exploded, killing four of them instantly. Three others died in hospital and three more are in a serious condition in the Oshakati State Hospital, said Pastor Ndjoba

A spokesman for SWA Command said here today that similar projectiles had been used by Swapo in the past.

Pastor Ndjoba also announced that a South African Police translator and three of his children were murdered at the weekend in the Oshigambo area of Owambo.

His attackers took his South African Police equipment and fled. The dead man was Mr Johannes Edward.

Die is dit met innige genoe dat ek my verpligting gedurende die jaar uitvoer het

Hendrik W van der Merwe
Direkteur

er 1978

22/8/79

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Hendrik W. van der Merwe, M.A (Stellenbosch), Ph.D. (Kalifornie), die Administratiewe Assistent, mev. H. Albertyn en 'n deeltydse sekretarosso, mev B.J. Chapman.

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kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuswes was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Grootte Schuur Campus aanbied.

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221 21/8/79 Post

Hunger strike report denied

WINDHOEK — Police and the Department of Prisons yesterday denied claims by Swapo that 69 of its members have been on a hunger strike in protest against legislation under which they are being detained



Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello

without trial.

Swapo's former Secretary for Publicity and Information in Namibia, Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, yesterday said the detainees had started the hunger strike on August 7 and, as far as he knew had not broken it by last Friday.

But a senior Department of Prisons spokesman said: "It is not so." Security Police also denied the claim.

Mr Tlhabanello claimed that 26 of the detainees were transferred from Gobabis where they were being held at Windhoek, in an effort by authorities to break the strike.

He said the detainees were apparently protesting at Proclamation AG 26, under which they are being detained.

They felt the legislation should have been suspended with the departure of the former Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, until such time as the new Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had decided to invoke his own security legislation, he said.

Mr Tlhabanello is to leave Namibia by the end of the week for an overseas visit.

He denied reports that he was going to the United States to take up a study bursary, saying that he was hoping to leave by Sunday for West Germany where he would be "roaming around".

He stressed that it was only a visit and that he would not be pursuing his studies or conducting business there.

Mr Tlhabanello said he did not know how long he would be away, but he would definitely be returning to Namibia where he has a wife and two children.

Star 23/8/79 (221)

Racialism: habit and law

In SWA/Namibia some whites complain of "forced integration" because the law now insists that public facilities should be open to all in South Africa, railway officials who allow "non-white" passengers with first-class tickets to move from overcrowded to half-empty coaches reserved for whites have to ask them to leave again if white passengers object to their presence. And in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, where government schools are now "open", some schools have been taken over by private groups who still have the power to exclude black pupils, by charging high fees.

How can we find our way through this minefield?

Many people with a lifetime of experience of enjoying ethnically reserved facilities find it hard to accept that this should now be regarded as wrong, eg, in SWA. But consider public facilities carefully. If I dislike meeting certain people in the streets, is this a valid reason for barring them from the streets?

This is not as absurd as it sounds. A century ago,

blacks were not allowed on the pavements of some of our cities, and the nazis enforced the same rule against Jews in Eastern Europe in the 1940s just as our streets are open to all in South Africa today, so separate entrances to public buildings are beginning to be regarded as rather embarrassing, and Mr Puk Botha said he didn't wish to die for an apartheid sign in a lift.

The main point to understand is that such forms of segregation of public facilities are always imposed by the dominant group, and always resented by the others. When my grandfather found that the benches in the Beilun park he used to visit on sunny days suddenly had "Aryan" and "Nonaryan" labels, he no longer went to the park.

The nature of the problem becomes clear where benches that were previously segregated have the signs removed, as happened in Johannesburg some years ago. If a black person now sits on such a bench that is quite in order. It remains in order if she is joined by another black person, or by a white who does not

Segregation of public facilities is always imposed by the dominant group and always resented by the others, writes F E AUERBACH, who seeks a way through the "minefield" of racial discrimination.

But if a white person who sits next to her objects to her presence, then the white person is likely to accuse the black one of "causing friction" by sitting on a "reserved" bench in a public park.

The case of the railway passengers is rather similar, except that the railways have not officially "opened" all first-class coaches to all first-class ticket holders. They have merely allowed ticket holders not classified white to sit down in the only first-class coaches where seats are available, even though these coaches were, and still are, reserved for white passengers.

It would obviously be wise to declare such coaches officially "open" before risking that passengers taking a seat without the permission of railway authorities are asked to leave the coach again because some fellow passengers object to their presence. Fellow passengers object on grounds of race. The case against this was put very well some years



ago by a letter writer in the local Press. "There is nothing I can do about my race. If you tell me I am dirty, I can wash, if I am ignorant, I can become educated, if you object to my religion or politics I can change them, but I cannot change my race."

Since he is not to "blame" for it, he should not suffer discrimination because of it. Moreover, race classification, as we know, is very far from self-evident in very many cases.

tags of being classified white are so great that I wish to be classified white" (For example, you cannot be asked to leave an uncrowded first-class "white" railway coach.)

What is wrong with separate but equal facilities? First, in South Africa a 1953 law states that facilities may be declared separate even if they are not equal. Secondly, separate facilities are, in fact, rarely equal. Overcrowded railway coaches vs half-empty ones, back vs front entrances to stores and hotels, priority attention to white queues, fewer swimming pools per 100 residents, twice as many pupils per teacher — so one could go on. To all but the group enforcing it, segregation by law means inequality by law.

That is a fundamental reason why societies determined to abolish racial discrimination have outlawed it. The case for making laws on such matters as racial discrimination was put forcefully in Johannesburg in July by

Mr Mark Bonham Carter, former chairman of the British Race Relations Commission

It is important that society should say where it stands on a moral issue of this sort, and a law is a more effective and authoritative statement than any number of declarations by any number of politicians. It is common practice to use the law to restrict conduct which is against the public interest. It is a classic use of the law to strengthen and give protection to the weak. Moreover, if the law can be used to establish discrimination and segregation why should it not be used to serve the opposite end?

SWA/Namibia has just used the law for this purpose — and this has raised the cry of "forced integration." But there is really no choice either the law keeps me out of that first-class coach, or the law protects me if I wish to sit in it, even though other passengers object to my presence because of the colour of my skin. In this issue the law cannot be neutral. If we wish to abolish racial discrimination, all members of the public must be

entitled to use at least all public facilities. What of private housing and employment? Is selling a house really different from selling cars or furniture in shops? Can we allow racial discrimination to persist in employment if we decide to right past wrongs in interracial conduct by providing equal opportunities for all?

Finally, does law influence people's attitudes, or at least their conduct? Of course it does. It is meant to have an educational function — as we see very clearly in our speed limit legislation at present.

But, as Mr Bonham Carter warned in the same lecture "People have to be persuaded that the measures proposed are not only desirable in principle, but that they are also in the political and economic self-interest of society as a whole to mobilise that assent is a political task."

Perhaps, in South Africa, it has now become a political task on which most political parties can find common ground, and on which they can start to co-operate without delay. Given our past history and habits (both past and to a large extent present) it is a task needing much hard work and sustained effort, much tact and much wisdom.

READERS' VIEWS

Write to: The Editor
PO Box 1014
Johannesburg 2000

Bannings led to border threats

Star 23/8/79

221

Your editorial of July 11, "Why must the young men fight," in which you agree with the views expressed recently by Alan Paton, shows that tragically, the English Press like Dr Paton, has after 31 years of bombardment with Nationalist propaganda, fallen into the Government's web of lies.

The "threat" which South Africa faces on her borders from liberation movements is due solely to the policies of the Nats.

The ANC and PAC have won the Soviet Union for support and arms because the West is not truly opposed to the Nat Government for economic reasons. It was not the Soviets who approached these movements, the opposite was true.

Had the Government in 1960 not banned the ANC and PAC, and in 1977 the Black People's Convention and 18 other movements, there would be no threat. In addition, to use the term "threat to South Africa" is another Nat myth — who are actually under threat are the Government and its supporters — not the majority of South Africans, black and white who would welcome liberation from the tyranny under which they are now forced to live.

It is a fallacy put forward by Government propagandists that the threat which the country faces is one of communism — they say this because they are aware that the anti-communism issue is an emotional rallying point which all whites including liberals who oppose their policies, will gather around — this includes the English Opposition

and English Press who would not dare to suggest that young men of principle should not fight on South Africa's borders, for fear of being branded communists.

The truth is that the whites who are forced to fight on South Africa's borders are protecting the Government and its supporters from the consequences of their policies, namely armed struggle by the black movements which would not have become violent had they not been banned.

Let us also not forget that at the present time the Government's forces are fighting on the borders of a foreign country, SWA/Namibia, which is not even part of South Africa.

To people who are oppressed and poverty-stricken, the prospect of communism does not hold any fears. To affluent whites who selfishly want all of South Africa's

wealth and political power for themselves, communism is a terrifying thought — this is the reason that the Government uses "the Red threat" as a magnet to attract any whites who oppose them on racial policies.

Thus, young white men who leave South Africa because they believe fighting on the country's borders (and those of SWA/Namibia) is equivalent to supporting Nationalist policies are correct.

It is not they who would change their minds if they thought over the matter more deeply, as your editorial suggests. It is the English Press, Alan Paton and those like him who should think again, and hopefully they will see that the Nationalist wool has been pulled over their liberal eyes.

Ian De Saxe
20/112 Shirley Road,
Wollstonecraft,
Sydney, Australia.

(S/ET 10/1/5)

Anglican priest held in SWA

221
23/8/79

WINDHOEK — South African security forces have seized Swapo propaganda material at St Mary's Anglican mission at Odibo in Owambo, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, general officer commanding SWA Command, announced yesterday

He said information had been received that Swapo insurgents regularly visited the mission station, which has been the scene of a number of alleged abductions during the past couple of years

Gen Geldenhuys confirmed that the Rev P. H. Shilongo, an Anglican priest at the mission on the SWA-Angola border, was being detained for questioning

But Bishop James Kauluma, of the Anglican church in Windhoek, said he had no knowledge of any political propaganda material on the church's premises — DDC

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Gedurende die
Sentrum vir In-
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verjaarsdag op
in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973)

SA forces may help police no man's land

Star
23/8/79

(22)

Political Correspondent

South African forces would team up with a UN task force in policing a demilitarised zone if plans now being discussed by parties to the SWA/Namibia dispute get off the ground.

In two weeks of intermittent talks between British negotiator Sir James Murray and the South African Government which ended today, all focus has been on a Western proposal for a Vietnam-style DMZ as a prelude to peace and internationally recognised elections.

Sir James saw the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha today for the last time in this phase of the negotiations.

It has been conceded that the main point of discussion is a DMZ along the SWA/Namibia-Angola border.

For the plan to work it should have the following elements.

- The 50 km-wide swathe of no-fire zone must straddle the border equally on both sides.

- The UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag), in enforcing the DMZ, would have to cooperate with and have the cooperation of South African forces on the SWA/Namibia side and MPLA forces on the Angola side.

It is considered untenable that a UN task force be expected to police the DMZ alone without the presence of the sovereign forces.

- The UN task force would have to be limited to 7 500, the troop number prescribed in the Waldheim implementation report of August last year.

From the UN's point of view an increase over 7 500 would have budgeting and logistical implications. The South African Government would balk at an increase.

- The composition of Untag would have to be settled. This is believed to be still a point of disagreement.

- The outstanding problems of confinement of Swapo forces to locations inside SWA/Namibia and monitoring of Swapo in Angola and Zambia would have to be overcome.

Agreement on a DMZ plan could eliminate these outstanding problems.

word deur dr J P. Duminy, ds W A Landsay verteenwoordig en die Un- ad deur professor W H.B. Dean, is en mede-professor D.J. Welsh n verteenwoordig die lede van die

R. Ellis met navorsing- en studie- berte Schrire as sy plaasvervanger heskomitee en die Raad van Beheer.

PERSONEEL

estaa uit die Direkteur, professor rwe, M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph D. inistratielwe Assistent, mev H se sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman. meJ. Morna Cornell en Ruth Ruther- like assistente en meJ Judith itert van Kaapstad) as deeltydse n diens geneem. Twee ere-

Desember 1978

Hendrik W. van der Werwe
Direkteur

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onder- linge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taal groepe.

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is die

Getting Namibia back into gear

DR GERRIT VILJOEN takes up his new job as Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia at a propitious but challenging moment. The conditions for reaching an independence that pleases all concerned (or at least enough to make it work) have rarely been better. But the chances of success are still so slim that if South Africa and the West don't make it now, they probably never will.

Dr Viljoen moves into a territory marking time constitutionally and increasingly bedevilled by party political emotions—including the right-wing white backlash against desegregation. But in his favour he has an unusual interracial goodwill and lack of friction, thanks largely to his predecessor, Judge M T Steyn.

He also has a public political awareness beginning to cut across colour lines, a framework for internal self-rule, the punch of his personal status as a super-Afrikaner, and a clear brief to keep SWA/Namibia on its irreversible road to non-racial independence, despite his own beliefs in separate development.

The backlash

The right-wing backlash appears to be much more of a threat to Mr P W Botha in South Africa than it does to order and stability in SWA/Namibia (which is presumably why Dr Viljoen got this ticklish job). He cannot go very far towards placating these whites, however, without alienating black and

brown trust and endangering the entire exercise

Thus he will have to act with equal vigour against any danger from extreme right or left, represented by the militant Swapo. And simultaneously he must coalesce the large number of moderates of all races

His likeliest means for this appears to be to give executive teeth to the National Assembly, now only a legislative body, so it can take an increasing share of the day-to-day running of the country until a final constitution is worked out and pre-independence elections are held in which, hopefully, Mr Nujoma's Swapo will take its chances

The moderates

Externally, Dr Viljoen and Pretoria have in their favour a new British Government much more rational about southern Africa; an emerging realism among American leaders; and a growing exasperation among the trouble-riddled "frontline states" with the burden of Swapo

But this is a fragile climate which he and Pretoria should take great care not to disturb. They should do all in their power to find a transition which satisfies, if not the more rabid voices in the United Nations, then certainly the world's moderate states.

The West, in turn, should have patience and give Dr Viljoen a chance. Whatever he might be in South Africa, in SWA/Namibia he seems to be on the side of the angels.

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die sketse ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Club, Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Corporation en die Algemeen-
formeerde Kerken van
die ondersteuning van die
in staat gestel het om meer
ublikasies en werkgroepe te
weereens die ondersteuning
as en trusts noem, kort
Hulle hulp het dit moontlik
gratis te versprei onder
van 'n oop samelewing belang-
genoeë dat ek my verpligtings
ampes van die Sentrum vir
lingsprogram, boekstaaf en
e wyse waarop hulle hulle
tgevoer het.

endrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

'Soldier's confession dangerous to accept'

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The letter written by a former national serviceman in which he allegedly admitted deliberately killing members of his counter-insurgency patrol, could be dangerous to accept, the Supreme Court, Windhoek, was told today.

This was the evidence at the trial of Mr Christo Lira Croukamp (20) of Alberton who has pleaded not guilty to murdering four men in SWA/Namibia's operational area on the night of September 28/29, 1977.

Dr Dame Louw, a senior lecturer in psychology at the University of Potchefstroom, said today he agreed with earlier evidence from another clinical psychologist that "the whole letter could be dangerous to accept". He said the contrasting thoughts in the letter, written by Mr Croukamp, gave the impression that he was psychologically confused at the time.

Commenting on the feelings of guilt Mr Croukamp said he had after the shooting, Dr Louw said it was very difficult to say how any person would elaborate on these feelings.

He said the letter could possibly have been an example of the need for self-punishment. Mr Croukamp, he said, showed psychopathic traces but was not a fully fledged "five-star" psychopath.

Dr Louw agreed also that Mr Croukamp displayed signs of bravado, arising from the feeling of inferiority. The letter could have been written — without guilt feelings — through bravado, "to have his name on the country's lips".

He said there was this phenomenon, particularly in large cities, where people "confessed" to unsolved crimes which they did not commit.

"Anything is possible when it comes to human behaviour," said Dr Louw.

Mr Acting Justice Kritzinger and two assessors were on the Bench. Mr Joe Hienstra appeared for the State, Mr Chris Mouton SC appeared pro deo for Mr Croukamp.

(Proceeding)

Die program van die Sentrum

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

2

Gedurende die jaar is mej. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistent in diens geneem. Twee ere-

onder die toesig van n

178 bestaan het uit die

paal van die Universi-

te, die Adjunk-Prinsipa-

l.H.B. Dean, professor

Welsh.

eertraad waarvan die

n Kaapstad, ex officio

Prinsipaal ex officio

r is ex officio n lid.

J.P. Duminy, ds. W.A.

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kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehusves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies te versprei deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van n oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtings teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle

15

Application to stop SWA murder trial withdrawn

27/8/79

221

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — An application to stop the Supreme Court trial in which a former national serviceman is alleged to have murdered four comrades in SWA/Namibia's operational area, was withdrawn today.

Defence counsel for Mr Christo Lira Croukamp (20) of Alberton withdrew the application made last week in terms of section 103 of the Defence Act.

When Mr Chris Mouton, SC, appearing pro deo for Mr Croukamp, did so, the presiding judge, Mr Acting Justice M J Kritzing

ger, said. "I must say I think under the circumstances that it is a wise move"

Mr Joe Hiemstra, for the State, told the court today he had decided not to call a Windhoek journalist, Mr Gene Travers, to give evidence because of the circumstances in which Mr Travers spoke to Mr Croukamp.

The court has heard that Mr Croukamp allegedly told the newspaperman at a local hotel that he shot the four men intentionally.

After the State closed its case, Mr Croukamp told the court in evidence

that he still slept badly after the incident. "It does not bother me like it used to, but it is something I will never forget," he said.

In argument, Mr Heimstra submitted that Mr Croukamp was "an out and out liar." He said the court could place little value, if any, in what Mr Croukamp had said.

He submitted also that Mr Croukamp had trodden on shaky ground in several aspects of his evidence.

Mr Justice Kritzing is assisted by two assessors

(Proceeding)

1 sane ler Livier Tak er Ross Rooyen lison at- rdiger die geen aad- raak.

4

13

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, bare vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskere unversiteite besoek

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskere regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met n aantal instansies, wat unversiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskere handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon.

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie)

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April)

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorlegelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Running out of steam

Star 28/1/79

SWA/Namibia's dizzying rush out of South African colonialism towards independent statehood has come creaking to a standstill only half-way there, maybe less

Like one of those trail-breaking trains of the old American West it has reached the end of the tracks. No new line is being laid out ahead or thoroughly surveyed. The rails behind have been torn up so it cannot go back. The engine is running out of steam. And the passengers are squabbling and might get off to go their own ways.

This week a new train boss takes over with the job of calming the passengers and lashing or luring the railroad crews back into action to get the territory speeding ahead again before it is overtaken by southern African events.

He is Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the white-haired, black-browed top Afrikaner who was transplanted overnight from the rectorship of the Rand Afrikaans University to take over as Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia from Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, now returned to the Free State Bench and the pleasant farm where he was born south of Bloemfontein.

Dr Viljoen has the formidable challenge of directing what is at once the trickiest and most fascinating of all Africa's transitions to independence, more so even than Rhodesia's whose problems and lines of confrontation are clear-cut.

When Judge Steyn two years ago began the job of slicing SWA/Namibia free of South Africa his greatest problem was perhaps that he had no way of foreseeing the impact on its million-plus people of 11 ethnic groups, who were accustomed only to brutal German rule followed by Pretoria's institutionalised discrimination.

He was the legalist and theorist, strong in human communication, who started sweeping out discrimination and creating machinery for free politics and constitution-making.

Dr Viljoen appears more the administrator and pragmatist. He has the advantage of now being able to clearly see and define all the political-ethnic groupings brought into operation by Judge Steyn's widespread change.

But in addition to continuing such change, he

In this first of a three-part series on SWA/Namibia, WILF NUSSEY discusses the formidable challenge facing Dr Gerrit Viljoen in directing the trickiest of all Africa's transitions to independence.

221



Dr Gerrit Viljoen . . . new train boss.

arisation and stagnation which has taken place since the euphoria of last December's general election — because this makes it extremely difficult to achieve the compromise and consensus necessary to work out a constitution for independence.

The territory has many political parties but these can be grouped into:

● The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a coalition of elected or appointed representatives of the various ethnic groups which now dominate the political scene.

● The "internal Swapo" which claims to be one with Mr Sam Nujoma's external guerilla movement but is visibly more moderate and less militant, and would probably have a bigger following if it broke cleanly away and found a strong leader.

● The National Party and its election front Ak-tur (which drew a number of black votes . . . but why, nobody can say). It now has a tacit alliance with the local Herstigte Nasionale Party.

● The Namibia National Front, a somewhat ineffectual coalition.

● The Swapo-Democrats, a still small party of Swapo dissidents.

● Mr Nujoma's "external Swapo," which has an undefinable following inside the territory and whose current policy is simply war.

Change has quietly continued since the December election with only three events of note. One was Judge Steyn's unavoidable involvement in

emergence of a sharply vocal and potentially explosive right-wing backlash among some whites objecting to the pace and style of change. It was touched off particularly by a National Assembly law making discrimination illegal in residential areas and public amenities like hotels and bars (but note, not in schools, public libraries or other similar facilities).

This last has raised the most dust in both South Africa and SWA/Namibia. Here, however, its real implications are being missed and its danger exaggerated because South African right-wingers are using it to smear Mr P W Botha for his purposeful approach to race relations — accusing him of selling out SWA/Namibian whites.

Inside the territory the danger can be seen and contained by diplomacy and the police. It is that the hysteria being raised by the NP and HNP against the National Assembly and its anti-discrimination law is bringing extreme right-wing emotions to the boil. Many people blame this for the recent bombing of a Freemasons meeting which killed Mr John Rees.

But the extreme right-wing is apparently still small. Police sources say the underground Witweerstandbeweging (White Resistance Movement) is hardly much more than a name with no organisation and a small, amorphous few behind it. Its threat is that if it resorts to such terrorism it will play right into the hands of the Swapo militants by exacerbating fear and race relations.

There is much NP and HNP talk of leading a Great Trek back to South Africa, and dark words about being unable to hold back white anger much longer, and some people (including churchmen) are spreading dismay.

But few people give much credence to this. A number of farmers, possibly as many as 30 percent, have pulled out but primarily for economic

severely damaging impact is in the administration and civil service, run virtually by whites who, according to several of them, are split roughly 60—40 between the NP/HNP and the DTA. About 60 percent of them are South Africans and the rest South Westers.

Great uncertainty reigns among them about their futures. Will their jobs be guaranteed until and after independence? Will they be compensated if they have to get out, or get other jobs? Will they lose pension and similar benefits? Will they have to change citizenship?

If only a third of them quit the country the vital day-to-day running of SWA/Namibia would be crippled. This danger is one of the very first Dr Viljoen must defuse by ensuring their futures whatever happens because there are no blacks or browns trained to take over.

Tomorrow: The reality of ethnicity.

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Grootse Schuur Campus aanbied.

STAR

28/8/79

122

must contend with a whole new array of fears, aspirations, prejudices and sociological ripples triggered by the very speed at which the judge had to work

The new Administrator-General has many priorities, all of which have to be tackled together because they are interlocked. Probably the most basic is the political pol-

itics, which so eroded his status as impartial guide and mentor that he had to go, as he freely admits.

Another was the birth by his proclamation of the National Assembly. As a body with legislative but not executive powers it is supposed to start drawing up a constitution for independence.

The third is the

reasons. Through some beef control peculiarity, now being investigated by a commission, a rancher cannot market more than 15 head a month.

In the present uncertain climate farmers cannot sell up and very few are likely to abandon their fortunes unless independence turns sour.

Where the NP and HNP could indeed have a

SA won't delay SWA-Viljoen ⁽²²¹⁾

navorsingsassistentie in diens geneem. Twee ere-

The Star's Africa News Service WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has reassured internal political groups here that it was not South African policy to seek unnecessary delays in finding an internal solution in the territory.

Dr Viljoen, said last night he had explained to numerous political groups that the ideas presented by the envoy of the Western Five nations, Sir James Murray, last week, were being "thoroughly investigated"

"Especially the matter of the demilitarised zone between SWA/Namibia and Angola. South Africa has not rejected the initiative, but it is seeking

more concrete information about the ideas presented by Sir James," said Dr Viljoen.

He has seen 10 different political parties and interested groups, some not represented in the National Assembly — which resumes its sitting today without the participation of the National Party front, Aktur, which has decided to continue its boycott of the Assembly.

Among the problems he identified were:

- Finding an acceptable method to involve all democratic parties in the territory's National Assembly.
- Clearly asserting the framework and powers of second-tier authorities
- An urgency that the civil service structure in the territory be placed in the hands of locals through various directorates of Dr Viljoen's administration

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van h

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehulswes was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Grootte Schuur Campus aanbied.

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Ten slotte is dit met innige genoe dat ek my verpligtings teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het

Hendrik W. van der Nerwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

MULLER OOR JAG ONDER SKOOT

Van BUKS PIETERSEN

WINDHOEK

DIE Administrateur-generaal van Suidwes, regter Theunie Steyn, aanvaar volle verantwoordelikheid vir die jongste jagtog van oud-minister Lourens Muller in Suidwes.



Nie minder nie, as 29 Springbokke is voorverlede week deur mnr Muller en sy geselskap in die Aminius-reservaat by Gobabis geskiet.

Dit is deur Suidwes se verligheidshoof, kol Koos Myburgh, teenoor RAPPORT bevestig. Hy het ook aan die jagtog deelgeneem en sy polisiebakke is op die ekspedisie gebruik.

Regter Steyn het gereageer op 'n berig in 'n Engelstalige weekblad in Windhoek waarin beweer word dat mnr Muller en kol. Myburgh 39 Springbokke in die reservaat geskiet het. Die koerant kon nie vasstel of die jagtog heeltemal wettig was nie.

Kol. Myburgh het aan RAPPORT gesê dat hy en mnr. Muller 29 — en nie 39 nie — springbokke geskiet het.

Regter Steyn, wat self 'n paar weke voor die jagtog alle skietpermitte in inboorlingreservate teruggetrek het, sê hy het in mnr. Muller se geval 'n uitsondering gemaak omdat die reelings vir die ekspedisie lank voor die tyd getref was.

„Daarby, glo ek dat 'n man soos Lourens Muller so 'n vergunning toekom in die lig van die diens wat hy deur die jare aan Suid-Afrika gelewer het,” sê regter Steyn.

Hy glo dat manne soos mnr. Muller en kol. Myburgh verantwoordelike mense is en dat geen slagtery sou plaasvind nie.

Regter Steyn het self nie bepaal hoeveel bokke op die jagtog geskiet mag word nie. Hy het dit aan die diskresie van die permittrekker, die Sekretaris van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling in Pretoria, oorgelaat.

Mnr. Muller het 'n paar jaar gelede ook aandag getrek

* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 *



IN Suidwes word daar weer vroege gevra oor 'n jagtog waaraan mnr. Lourens Muller, bo, deelgeneem het. Maar regter Theunie Steyn, onder, sê hy aanvaar volle verantwoordelikheid

Fellows
of J. L. Boshoff
of the T. van der Horst

Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maat- en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger in Verkieping is in 1978 gehou en die er is Biskop A. W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen n lede opgelei word nie, word hulle geraad- d met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

verslagjaar het die navorsing van die 'gende beheis

en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak 'n Onder- kleuring bevolking van die Kaapse Skier- neem 'n aantal tydelike navorsings-

Professor J. L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou

(b) konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon.

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti- tuut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie)

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April)

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio- logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Detentions Immoral

THE detention without trial of 70 members of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) was "immoral and a basic violation of human rights", the Namibian Council of Churches said in Windhoek yesterday.

In a letter to the territory's newly appointed Administrator General, Gerrit Viljoen, the Council also asked why the detainees only had access to Calvinist ministers when most of them belonged to the Catholic, Lutheran and Anglican churches

"We regard this interference as a violation of people's religious and human rights, perpetrated under the so-called lawful and respectable cover

of martial law," the churches said

The leaders of the Anglican, Catholic and African Methodist churches, who represent about a million Namibians, also said they were concerned at the rise of fanaticism and secret denunciation "

"Violence has supplanted human dignity," the letter said

The authorities were reported yesterday to have broken a hunger strike started by Swapo prisoners at the beginning of August in protest at detention without trial for several months

The prisoners were taken to different detention centres, Press reports said

4

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
 Professor A. Cupido
 Mnr N. Daniels
 Mnr Achmat Davids
 Professor R.J. Davies
 Professor J.J. Degenaar
 Mnr René de Villiers
 Dr I.D. du Plessis
 Professor J.J.F. Durand
 Professor J.B. du Toit
 Mnr A. Fiederman
 Professor R.F. Fuggle
 Mnr G.J. Gerwel
 Eerw. D. Guma
 Professor A. Paul Hare
 Dr Gertrud Heydorn
 Mnr F.A. Jacobs
 Mnr H.M. Jimba

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
 Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
 Professor A.D. Muller
 Sheik A. Najaar
 Mnr Victor Norton
 Professor N.J. Olivier
 Mnr L. Phillips
 Professor H.P. Pollak
 Mnr W.J. September
 Mnr Franklin Sonn
 Mnr P.M. Sonn
 Regter J.H. Steyn
 Mnr R. Tobias
 Professor R.E. van der Ross
 Professor J.H. van Rooyen
 Mv. S. Walters
 Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
 Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Behoerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
 Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

By John Allen

A SWA/Namibia school-teacher, Mr Frank Bokhorst, today told how armed Swapo men seized him and took him through a hole in the Angolan border fence in a commandeered truck on a moonlit night

In his first interview after his release by Swapo in Luanda, on Monday he said in Johannesburg that when he left his Angolan prison cell at the beginning of this week, he saw Sapper Johan van der Mescht, the South African soldier, still being held

Mr Bokhorst told how during his nine months in prison he was kept in an isolation cell for six months and went on an eight-day hunger strike in protest against conditions.

This month, after a big reshuffle in the Angolan Government — which spread to the security po-

How Swapo captured me — teacher

lice holding him — conditions in the Sao Paulo Prison in Luanda improved considerably.

Mr Bokhorst described how Swapo forces in a stolen vehicle had driven him to a hole in the border fence. The vehicle, he said, had its headlights turned on when it passed within 5 km of a South African base.

The Swapo group, which numbered about five

— held their AK-47 rifles out of the truck on the alert as they crossed the border.

"It was the only time I was scared for my life," he said.

He feared landmines and attacks by South Africans or Unita forces.

He said he had heard stories, the truth of which

Page 3, Col 4

Teacher tells of life in an Angola prison

▶▶ From page 1

he was uncertain, that Unita forces in SWA/Namibia posed as Swapo terrorists and committed atrocities.

Mr Bokhorst and another teacher from St Mary's Mission School at Odibo — about 5 km from the border — were sitting on a veranda at about 9 pm on November 13 when he was called out to find about 10 Swapo men at the mission

"They seemed to be everywhere," he said

"One of the mission staff interpreted for the Swapo people and said I had to go with them I said 'yes' What can you say to 10 guys with AKs — even though they weren't pointed at me?"

"I had always expected this moment to arrive, but when it actually came it was a shock They had apparently asked specifically for me."

Mr Bokhorst said he knew of only six of the 17 people who were said to have been abducted at the same time

While he was at the school he thought there were pupils who had dealings with Swapo.

He was taken across the border with another teacher, Mr Christie Aaron, and two students from an adjacent

after two months in his isolation cell, he was allowed out into the sun for one hour a week and watched television two nights a week.

After four months he staged an eight day hunger strike because he was "very fed-up" Afterwards the food improved

The staple prison diet was rice and spaghetti. When his food was upgraded, he was given fresh fish and meat instead of tinned fish or meat

Mr Bokhorst said there were a number of Angolan communists in prison, who disagreed with the government's dependence on the Soviet Union.

Shortly after he moved to his second isolation cell, three Portuguese mercenaries, a prisoner of the African National Congress of South Africa and an Italian escaped.

CLAMPDOWN

A clampdown followed and "that was the end of the sunshine and television"

This month Disa, the Angolan security branch, was abolished as part of a government reshuffle and shortly afterwards everyone was allowed out into the sun for an hour a day and they were allowed to watch television regularly

complete surprise, which he learned about only when he was taken to the Luanda Press conference "The International Red Cross was wonderful They gave me clothing and didn't let me out of sight They saw me to the door of the aircraft in Luanda and met me in Lusaka"

The students appeared to have left voluntarily Mr Bokhorst said he was handed to the Angolan authorities at Omjiva about 50 km from the border "I was taken to Lubango and waited for a plane to Luanda and was questioned by at least two Swapo central committee members

"I saw Sam Nujoma, who looked at me, smiled and went off" Mr Bokhorst said Sapper von der Mescht was very fit, tanned and was keeping himself healthy by weight lifting Mr Bokhorst said that

AG REPSTUDIES

AG REPSTUDIES

30/12/77
221

DTA deputy wants a new constitution

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's National Assembly should immediately start drafting a final constitution and move the country to independence, the deputy chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Mr Kuaima Riruako, has said here.

Mr Riruako, who spoke in the Assembly yesterday, echoed a growing impatience among DTA supporters seeking an end to what they considered the constitutional impasse.

He told the DTA-dominated Assembly his supporters regarded it as their "natural right to move

swiftly to propose a date for Namibian independence."

"Our country is going through a critical phase in which the economy is suffering and a prevailing feeling of uncertainty permeates the very fabric of our society.

"This interim period cannot continue indefinitely," said Mr Riruako.

Supporting his motion, a white member of the DTA, Mr Werner Neef, said he could not blame the people of the territory for becoming impatient.

Mr Neef referred to the latest suggestion to create a buffer zone between SWA/Namibia and Angola as "preposterous."

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERKULTUR

(Ge-

Gedurende
Sentrum
sy werk
verjaar
in 1977

DIE

Die Sen

Bailey-

Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey
Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur
Garansie) - n maatskappy beperk deur Garansie en sonder
n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet
Nr. 61 van 1973).

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

The Abe Bailey Institute of

New I.D. ^{Star} papers to be required in SWA (221)

The Star's Africa News Service WINDHOEK — All residents of SWA/Namibia will have to apply for new identity documents now being prepared by the office of the Administrator-General of the territory.

In a statement by the Director of Community Services at the office of the Administrator-General it was announced that more than half the estimated number of residents had already been registered in terms of new legislation.

The uniform identity-document drive was introduced partly as a security measure for all residents of the territory. Visitors to SWA/Namibia will have to produce existing identity papers, if required to do so.

A date on which the carrying of the new SWA/Namibia identity document becomes compulsory is still to be determined.

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n Jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die Jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

NW 30/8/79

221

Croukamp goes free

WINDHOEK — Mr. Christo Lira Croukamp (19), was found not guilty of four charges of murder by Mr. Acting Justice M. J. Kritzingler in the Supreme Court here yesterday afternoon.

In discharging Mr. Croukamp, Mr. Justice Kritzingler said the State had not proved its allegations of murder and he and his assessors had concurred that Mr. Croukamp was not guilty of murder.

The State had alleged that Mr. Croukamp had shot Sgt Jan Furstenburg, Cpl. Leslie Muller, Rfn Jan Joachim de Vos and Rfn. Cornelius Johannes Lourens in the operational area in northern South West Africa on September 29, 1977.

In his judgment Mr. Justice Kritzingler said the State had based its case almost exclusively on an alleged admission made by Mr Croukamp in a letter to the clinical psychologist who had treated

COURT officials help Mr Ralph Croukamp to his feet after he had fainted when he heard that his son had been freed

him, Mr. Jacobus Redelinghuys.

The Court had gone to great trouble in an effort to find evidence, apart from the admission.

"I must say we found little, if any, except Mr. Croukamp's admission," Mr. Kritzingler said.

He pointed out that Section 209 of the Penal Code stated that an accused may not be found guilty on an admission alone without material, corroborating evidence.

He said psychologists had been called to give evidence on their interpretation of the alleged admission in the letter but no other corroborating evidence had been put before the Court

There should have been evidence that murder had, in fact, been committed.

"The fact that four people are dead, to my

mind, does not prove that four people have been murdered," the Judge said.

Defence counsel had accepted that four people had been killed but had never admitted that they had been murdered.

Evidence in the case was that Mr. Croukamp had had strict instructions on the night of the incident that he should sleep lightly and shoot at anything that moved.

Mr. Croukamp had said in two statements, handed in to Court, that this was exactly what he had done

"It was a war-situation -- against terrorists -- and Mr Croukamp had the right to follow instructions," Mr. Justice Kritzingler said

TURN TO PAGE 2

Mr F A Jacobs
Mr H M Jimba

d) Twee Ere-Fellows.

Professor J L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkieping is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A W Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels

A Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

LIJUNGANI

FROM PAGE 1

The only matter on which there could be doubt was whether Mr. Croukamp had recognised two moving figures in the night before he had started shooting

According to the admission in the letter he had recognised them, the Judge said

The crux of the matter was that the Defence Force or the State could have established exactly what Mr Croukamp could have seen on the night of the incident if they had any suspicion that there had been foul play

A number of responsible officers could have gone the following night to establish exactly what Mr Croukamp could have seen

when two figures moved in the night

This had not been done and the military authorities had apparently been satisfied that there had been no foul play

"In this case not a single State witness who had been present (on the night of the shooting) could tell the Court that the accused had acted in such a way that it was clear to them he was committing murder," Mr Justice Kritzingler said.

There was also no corroborating evidence that he had recognised the moving figures as his comrades and had deliberately shot them

The only other witnesses who could have assisted the State were two psychologists -- (Sapa)

SWA 'army' gets new uniform

31/8/77 (221)

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The first step towards a South West African defence force was taken yesterday when the military authorities unwrapped new uniforms for an indigenous army and air force.

The new uniforms will be worn for the first time when General Magnus Malan, Chief of the South African Defence Force, officially opens the Windhoek Show next Thursday.

Members of the defence force and various units which are indigenous to South West Africa, such as serving members who were born or have lived in the territory for several years, will wear the uniforms.

A military spokesman for South West Africa Command emphasised that a formal South West Africa defence force would exist



SOME of the new uniforms.

only when the territory got its independence

Mr Koos van Elinckhuizen, a South West Africa artist, designed the badges for the various arms of the future force.

The uniforms and badges were available in stock and ready for distribution by December last year, the original target date for South West Africa's independence.

The badges are unique to the territory and also in line with internationally known badges and rank insignia.

The diamond has been used as the basis for the design of rank insignia, while the dress uniform is in two colours. The tunic is olive green and the trousers are spruce green.

Army, air force and later navy personnel will all wear the same uniform.

Aktur five axed

WINDHOEK — The seats of the five Aktur members of the South West African National Assembly were yesterday declared vacant.

The announcement was made after the house had adopted a motion condemning the five Aktur members for being absent for more than 10 consecutive days.

The five members who have lost their seats are the Aktur and National Party Leader, Mr A H du Plessis, Mr. Percy Niehaus, Mr. Eben van Zijl, Mr. Jannie de Wet, and a Baster member of Aktur, Mr. Pieter Diergaardt — (Sapa.)

4

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K Bosman
 Professor A. Cupido
 Mnr N. Daniels
 Mnr Achmat Davids
 Professor R.J. Davies
 Professor J. ...
 Mnr H W Midde
 Eerw. M T.L. M
 Professor A.D.
 Sheik A. Najaa
 Mnr Victor Nor

... Verhandelingsvoorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderingsbygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

NAMIBIA - General

221

1-9-79 - 31-12-79

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221

N'kongo Hansard 3(22)
21/2/79

*34 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister
of Foreign Affairs

221

- (1) Whether he has received a reply to his representations to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization on the attack on the South African base at N'kongo, and when and (b) what was its content
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes,
 - (a) On 17 February 1979,
 - (b) For the sake of convenience a copy of the reply is being tabled.
- (2) No, but my reply to the letter of the Secretary-General of 17 February 1979 is also being tabled

Reply laid upon Table with leave of House

TEXT OF A LETTER DATED 17
FEBRUARY 1979 ADDRESSED TO THE
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BY
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

Excellency

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 14 February 1979, which was transmitted to me by the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations

I have taken note of your expression of concern over the incident of 13 February mentioned in your letter. In the course of my press conference of 15 February I stated that acts of violence of this kind were not helpful to our efforts. I fully recognize the importance of securing an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity in Namibia during the current

orts to bring about the implementation of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation (S/12636) in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). As I said in my letter to you of 1 January 1979 (3002), a comprehensive cessation of all 'the evils' as provided in paragraph 8 of the above mentioned proposal is an essential prerequisite to the implementation of Resolution 435 (1978). In the same letter, I also indicated that I would, at the appropriate time, propose a procedure for the commencement of the cease-fire.

As regards the recent mission of my Special Representative, Mr M Ahtisaari, he informed me that there are still a number of issues to be settled. He has indicated to me that while the parties have affirmed that they accept the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation, they give different interpretations on a number of important points and my Special Representative will pursue efforts in order to secure the necessary clarifications on those points. No one is more anxious than I to implement Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) as early as possible. But I am sure I will appreciate that before UNTAG can be established and enter into operation the outstanding issues must be clarified so as to enable it to carry out its functions effectively, in accordance with the provisions of the Security Council resolutions. Indeed, I intended to begin the consultations to that end immediately after the adoption of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) on 30 September 1978. Unfortunately, it was not possible to do so since I was informed of your Government's decision to co-operate in the implementation of that resolution only on 22 October 1978. In the meantime, as you will know, your Government proceeded unilaterally to hold elections in Namibia, without UN or UNCTAD supervision and control and in violation of Security Council Resolution 439 (1978). Nevertheless, in the interest of securing a peaceful settlement to this long-standing problem and bearing in mind my reports to the Security Council of 24 November and 2 December 1978 (S/12938 and S/12950), I issued my Special Representative to undertake further consultations in January 1979. I can assure you that we shall continue to make all possible efforts to conclude the continuing process as quickly as possible. In

this endeavour I must count on the understanding and co-operation of the parties. In these circumstances, I hope that all concerned will in the meantime refrain from actions or statements which might jeopardize such an outcome.

Since your letter has been circulated as a Security Council Document, I shall arrange for this reply to be circulated in the same way.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

KURT WALDHEIM

TEXT OF A LETTER DATED 20
FEBRUARY 1979 ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED
NATIONS BY THE MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter dated 17 February 1979 and received by me on 19 February 1979.

Your reaffirmation of the fundamental importance of an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity during the current stage is reassuring. I subscribe to your view that a comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts is an essential prerequisite to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). It is precisely for this reason that, in my letter of 14 February 1979, I brought to your attention the malicious and unprovoked attack by SWAPO on a security base in South West Africa on 13 February 1979. SWAPO's attack is a "hostile act" of severe proportions. It violates the spirit of the settlement plan. Indeed SWAPO's treacherous attack at a time when it was generally assumed that implementation of the settlement plan was about to commence, makes a mockery of the whole project, of our positive achievements and of our hopes and expectations of a peaceful resolution of this decades old problem. In the circumstances I find the description of the SWAPO attack as *not helpful* to be inappropriately generous. The attack should be condemned for what it patently is, an artifice to undermine and prevent the implementation of the settlement.

You refer to your undertaking, in your letter of 1 January 1979, to propose at the appropriate time, a procedure for the com-

mencement of a cease-fire. In the light of the real danger of an escalation in violence the period that has elapsed since 1 January is considerable. It is not unreasonable to have expected finally by now, particularly in the light of your urgent request to me during our talks in New York at the end of November 1978, to determine a date for the emplacement of UNTAG. You will recall that you suggested at that time that irrespective of the date chosen you would be in a position to proceed with the emplacement rapidly and with a minimum time lapse.

You state that Mr Ahtisaari during his recent mission to Africa established that the parties give different interpretations to a number of important aspects of the settlement proposal. I must emphasize, however, that South Africa cannot be one of these parties now placing an interpretation on the settlement plan which differs from the plan. In the view of the South African Government, there are no outstanding issues of such magnitude as to present insuperable obstacles. There are no outstanding issues of such a nature as to prevent the commencement of the implementation of the settlement plan. Such clarifications as were necessary on the question of the size of UNTAG, the role of the UN in regard to the police and the principle of consultation had been completed for some time now. I foresee no impediment to the satisfactory completion of a status agreement on the basis of the proposal currently under discussion by you and my officials. The same applies to the question of the composition of UNTAG, where we have bent over backwards to be accommodating. The flexible attitude adopted by South Africa should make it possible to make a start on the envisaged date with the emplacement of those units which will in any case have to proceed to South West Africa first.

Relatively speaking the two issues still under consideration must, therefore, be considered of secondary importance and can be finalized without undue difficulty. As you are aware on both these issues I await a response from you, having communicated to you our views both on the status agreement and on composition on 12 February 1979.

Following the visit of Mr Ahtisaari to South Africa in mid January 1979, it appears, after detailed discussions between your military experts and the South African military

authorities, that no serious problems should arise during implementation of the agreement. Agreement on the practical programme of implementation has accordingly also been reached.

In stark contrast to South Africa's attitude, fully explored with Mr Ahtisaari during his recent visit to South Africa and South West Africa, is SWAPO's outrageous demands recently stated in Luanda by Mr Nujoma. They include the establishment of five armed bases inside South West Africa, the complete withdrawal of South African troops and the refusal to place SWAPO forces under UN monitoring. There is clearly no basis in the Western proposal or, for that matter in your report on implementation to the Security Council dated 29 August 1978, for these claims by SWAPO. As such they represent nothing less than diversionary tactics deliberately aimed at delaying and wrecking the entire initiative for a peaceful settlement. On such a basis the emplacement of UNTAG would be out of the question. The clear language of the proposal on the restriction to base of SWAPO is not susceptible of more than one interpretation. Paragraph 8 of the Proposal (S/12636) reads in part:

"A comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts shall be observed by all parties in order to ensure that the electoral process will be free from interference and intimidation.

These provisions call for

A. A cessation of all hostile acts by all parties and the restriction of South African and SWAPO armed forces to base."

The relevant part of section 3 of the Annex to the Proposal reads

"SWAPO General cessation of hostile acts comes under UN supervision. Restriction to base

UN military personnel commence monitoring of cessation of hostile acts and commence monitoring of both South African and SWAPO troop restrictions." (Underlining added)

Furthermore, paragraph 21 of your report to the Security Council, dated 29 August 1978, states



"21 The functions which will be performed by the military component of UNTAG are set out in paragraph 8 of document S/12636 and in the annex thereto. These include, in particular

- (a) Monitoring the cessation of hostile acts by all parties, the restriction of South African and SWAPO armed forces to base "

SWAPO has never had a base in South West Africa and reference to SWAPO bases can therefore apply only to those outside the Territory

Moreover, in my letter to you of 22 December 1978, conveying South Africa's decision to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), I wrote

"III Special reference is made to paragraph 12 of the settlement plan accepted by the South African Government on 25 April 1978 with a view to monitoring of SWAPO bases in neighbouring states" (Underlining added)

Paragraph 12 reads as follows

"Neighbouring countries shall be requested to ensure to the best of their abilities that the provisions of the transitional arrangements, and the outcome of the election, are respected. They shall also be requested to afford the necessary facilities to the United Nations Special Representative and all United Nations personnel to carry out their assigned functions and to facilitate such measures as may be desirable for ensuring tranquillity in the border areas."

In your reply dated 1 January 1979, to my letter of 22 December 1978, you stated

"Certainly paragraph 12 of the settlement proposal is a very important element, and I have been assured by representatives of the States which border on Namibia that they will co-operate fully with the United Nations in ensuring that UNTAG is able to carry out its mandate" (Underlining added)

In your letter under reply you refer to the decision of my Government "unilaterally" to hold elections in Namibia with United Nations supervision and control. In this regard I wish to remind you that you were fully informed of the reasons why the elections in question were held. Moreover consultations with you and the Prime Minister continued without interruption throughout the electoral campaign and no time was lost as a result of the elections. In fact, within two weeks of the announcement of the election results on 1 January 1979, I received your letter in which you informed me of your decision to despatch Mr Ahtisaari to South West Africa and South Africa to complete consultations on operational requirements for the deployment of UNTAG.

The expectations of the people of South West Africa were raised by the very language of the Western proposal which provides in paras 3 and 11 for the installation of an independent Government of Namibia during 1978. Moreover the peremptory language of the last Section of the time-table annexed to the Proposal reads

"II By 31 December 1978 at the latest Independence"

As explained to you at the time South Africa took into consideration, *inter alia* this clear commitment when it decided to hold the elections on 4 December 1978. In this light I am surprised that you now *again* raise this issue.

South Africa has consistently honoured its commitments in terms of the proposal and the negotiations which preceded it. You will recall, for example, that on 2 December 1978, South Africa undertook to conclude consultations during December 1978 with the leaders of South West Africa to be elected during the elections of 4 to 8 December 1978. To honour this commitment, the Prime Minister and I travelled to Windhoek on 21 December 1978, the earliest possible opportunity, and used our best efforts, in the end with success to persuade these leaders seriously to consider ways and means of achieving international recognition through the good offices of the Special Representative and the Administrator-General. The positive result was conveyed to you by letter on 22 December. However, your Special Representative

reached South Africa for further consultations three weeks later

During Mr Ahtisaari's last visit to Cape Town I proposed, as a practical suggestion, to start the settlement mechanism with a view to commencing implementation on 20 February 1979. On the understanding that he was dealing *ad referendum* he in turn proposed 26 February to which I immediately agreed. I must once again appeal to you now to do your utmost to initiate that stage with the greatest urgency, by announcing the date and the arrangements for a cease-fire. It is imperative that implementation commence this month, as you envisaged in your letter to me of 1 January 1979. This will fit in with the envisaged holding of elections not later than 30 September 1979, which, as you noted in that letter "is consistent with the proposal". The United Nations cannot any more than South Africa countenance a deteriorating economic and political situation and increasing instability and conflict in the Territory. The people of South West Africa have long been promised the right to decide their own future. This has been South Africa's policy over the years and is also the objective of the United Nations. Their aspirations of independence by 31 December 1978 having been thwarted, the people will tolerate no further delay and my Government has an obligation to concede them what is their right. It will not be possible for the South African Government to associate itself with any move to delay the elections beyond the end of September 1979 and thus further postponing or denying the people of South West Africa the right to independence.

Neither the United Nations nor the South African Government can afford to allow them to be held to ransom by an organization of violence which, as recently as last week, has plainly demonstrated by its truculent attack that it intends to install itself in power by force and terror. It has as recently as this year on more than one occasion indicated in statements that this indeed is its chosen path.

I give due weight to your request that all concerned should in the meantime refrain from actions or statements which might jeopardize the outcome. I would draw to your attention that in referring from time to time to the Proposal and related matters, I have based myself on the provisions and language of the Proposal, Security Council Resolutions and

similar documentation. You will not, however, expect me to acquiesce through silence in statements by others which violate, contradict or repudiate the clear provisions of the Proposal.

Unlike SWAPO the South African Government carries the responsibility for the administration and the maintenance of law and order in South West Africa and it cannot just ignore statements or actions which have a bearing on the future of the Territory.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

R F BOTHA,
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Ruacana hydro-electric scheme

*20 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister
of Economic Affairs

23/2/79

Hansard 3 (117)

Whether the Ruacana hydro-electric
scheme has been completed or when, if
not, (a) what are the reasons for the delay
and (b) when is it expected that the scheme
will be completed

22
65

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The hydro-electric installation within
South West Africa was completed towards
the middle of 1978, although final commis-
sioning tests could only be carried out a
few days ago with the Kunene River being
in flood. However certain ancillary works,
including the Calueque dam, which are
situated in Angola could not yet be
completed, (a) political developments in
Angola, and (b) I am not in a position to

give the hon member any indications in
this connection

Election in South West Africa

Hansard 3 (167) 23/2/79

23 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of the Interior and Immigration †

221

(1) How many South African officials were specially seconded to assist with the election which was held in South West Africa from 4 to 8 December;

(2) whether there were any magistrates among them, if so, how many,

(3)(a) what was the average period for which the officials were absent from the Republic and (b) what was the total cost to the Republic

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

(1) 184 officials

(2) Yes, 54 magistrates

(3) (a) 15 days

(b) None (An amount of R16 192 in respect of subsistence and travelling expenses was debited against the SWA-account)

Financial assistance rendered to SWAPO

by UN

36 Mr J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether, according to the official records of the UN, that organization or any of its organs rendered any financial assistance to the organization and activities of SWAPO last year, if so, (a) what was the amount or amounts and (b) what was the officially declared purpose of the contribution or donations

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) Yes. The amounts in American dollars and the officially approved purpose hereof appears in the following schedule

Handwritten: 221

Handwritten: J. D. Basson

UN Organs	Amount	Purpose
UNICEF	50 000	UNICEF obtained approval from its Executive Board in May 1978 for an additional commitment of S.U.S. 104 million for use during 1978 and 1979.
UNHCR	50 000	SWAPO refugees' SWAPO, which has taken responsibility for the refugees, appealed for assistance.
		The 1978 allocation of \$150 000 has been committed, largely for the provision of tents, clothing, transport and domestic equipment. As this amount will not suffice to cover the greatly increased needs, an additional \$300 000 has been allocated from the Programme Reserve.
		Indirect assistance to SWAPO in cases where amounts are authorized for general expenditure, for example in respect of Namibians' Organ for Freedom Movement in general and SWAPO in particular.

UN Organ	Amount	Purpose
1978-79 Regular Budget (Biennial)	263 400	(a) to finance the Office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York.
UNESCO	20 000	(b) to defray the expenses of a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so requires.
UNDP	504 08	(c) Project no SWP/75/011—Finance and Supplies to SWAPO (initial) \$151 500.
		(d) Project no SWP/75/002—Finance and Supplies to SWAPO (Namibia) \$250 000.
		(e) Project no SWP/77/001—Transport, Communications and Postal Training for SWAPO \$24 400.
		(f) Project no SWP/77/002—Assistance in Agriculture Zambia (Namibia) \$58 268.
		(g) Project no SWP/77/003—Information and Publicity on Educational Assistance to SWAPO \$31 500.
		(h) Project no SWP/77/004—Educational Assistance to SWAPO for three years \$205 000.
		(i) Project no SWP/77/005—Assistance to SWAPO in Agriculture \$29 382.
		(j) Project no SWP/77/006—Supply of Food Supplies to Namibian refugees from Zambia to Angola \$120 000.
LNDP Grand total	1 889 990	SWAPO and PF. "Emergency assistance in the field of vocational training to the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia. Candidates will be trained over a two-year period."
(iv) ILO	1 600 000	

Cahora Bassa Scheme

76 Mr T. TRONSON asked the Minister of Economic Affairs

(a) What power has been supplied to the Republic by the Cahora Bassa Scheme and (b) in reply to Question No. 114 on 19 February 1978 and (b)(i), at what cost and (ii) over what period was the power supplied

(c) whether he will make a statement on the matter

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

(a) R29 636 664,000

(b) (i) R29 148 211,94 and

(ii) 28 February 1978 to 28 January 1979,

(c) no

Hansard 5 (332)
7/3/79

SS
271

Invitations to observe election in South
West Africa
Hansard (5) (320) 221 7/13/79
31 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the
Minister of Foreign Affairs :

221

- (1) Whether his Department invited persons from abroad to attend the election from 4 to 8 December 1978 in South West Africa as observers, if so (a) how many invitations were extended, (b) to whom were they extended, (c) for what period were they extended and (d) what expenses were incurred by the State in this regard,
- (2)(a) which of the persons invited accepted the invitation and (b) what arrangements were made for them to observe the election

The ACTING MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, but invitations were extended by the Administrator-General of South West Africa. Particulars concerning the invitations are as follows:
 - (a) 100;
 - (b) distinguished politicians, academics, jurists, journalists and clergy,
 - (c) 10 days,
 - (d) return airfare of the persons to South West Africa as well as

their transport and subsistence in the Territory.

- (2) (a) 63 persons. The hon. member will recall that SWATF, prior to the election, stated that it would take retaliatory steps against any person who accepts the invitation of the Administrator-General to travel to South West Africa. In view of this statement, I am of the opinion that it is not in the interest to divulge the names of the guests but the hon. member at anytime welcome to peruse the list of names, in my office.
- (b) The persons, like any other inhabitant of the Territory, enjoy complete freedom of movement and in this regard assistance is rendered where necessary.

South West Africa: training facilities
713179 Hansard 5 (329)

319 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

221
Whether his Department is taking any steps to provide inhabitants of South West Africa with training facilities in order to prepare them to take over postal and telecommunication services in that territory after its independence, if so, what steps, if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Yes, training facilities for all population groups have been in existence in S W A. for some years. The functional training of groups such as pupil technicians, learner telcom electricians and clerks, is mainly undertaken at organized training centres in Windhoek whilst workers in other grades such as telephonists and postmen, receive their training on a man to man basis in the work situation. In preparation for an independent S W A Post Office, the department has gradually been vesting greater responsibilities in its directorate in the territory, thus providing the training which will ensure that the management functions will also be executed effectively after independence.

Representative of Minister of Foreign Affairs in South West Africa

Hand 5 (3/11) 7/13/79 221
32 Mr J D DU P BASSON
Minister of Foreign Affairs †

- (1) Whether he appointed a representative in South West Africa in 1978, if so, (a) what is the name and (ii) duration of the appointment and (b) what (i) is the name, (ii) are the duties, (iii) are the conditions of service and (iv) is the professional rank of the appointee.
- (2) whether the appointee has made any requests with regard to attendance at the meetings of public bodies, if so, what requests,
- (3) whether the requests have been granted, if so,
- (4) whether the requests entail expenses for the State, if so, what expenses.

The ACTING MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) With a view to future development of the Department of Foreign Affairs the

need, already at this stage, to commence with a study and analysis of economic and development projects presently being undertaken in South West Africa and which could possibly be started in future. With this goal in mind the services of Mr J C Fick of the Department of Development Administration of the Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit were obtained and in December 1978 he was seconded to the Department of Foreign Affairs for a period of one year and assumed duty in Pretoria. In order to practically perform his task more effectively he was transferred to Windhoek. To give practical effect to his task it is important that he build up contact with the leaders of the Territory. The Department of Foreign Affairs reimburses the University for the salary and other service benefits which he continues to receive from it. Apart from his salary his conditions of service are the same as all other officials who temporarily perform duties in South West Africa. It includes, *inter alia*, free accommodation and a non-pensionable allowance of R1 260 per annum.

- 2). (3) and (4) When the arrangement with Mr Fick was under consideration, he indicated that he was also a member of the Johannesburg City Council and that it would be necessary for him at times to attend meetings of the City Council. He was informed that there was no objection to his attending the meetings but that he would have to make his own arrangements, i.e. to attend meetings in his own time and that the Department of Foreign Affairs accepted no financial responsibility for such arrangements.

Hansard 5 (374) 9/3/79

South West Africa training of inhabitants
to take over public service

221

317 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the
Minister of the Interior and Immigration:

Whether any steps have been taken to
provide training to inhabitants of South
West Africa in order to prepare them to
take over the public service in that territory
after its independence, if so, what steps, if
not, why not.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
AND IMMIGRATION

The independence of South West Africa
does not imply the evacuation of all the
public service posts in the territory and the
filling thereof by completely untrained
personnel. An autonomous public service
in the territory will be manned by prospec-
tive public servants of an independent
South West Africa as well as serving
public servants of the Republic of South
Africa who will be seconded to that
service. The Administrator-General re-
cently also announced the establishment of
a Training Institution for the training of
prospective public servants of an indepen-
dent South West Africa and the first intake
of candidates will be effected in due
course.

Boy, 12, sentenced to 20 years for murder

CT. 19/79

221

WINDHOEK. — A 12-year-old boy was sentenced to a total of 20 years imprisonment by Mr Justice J J Strydom in the Supreme Court here yesterday after he had been found guilty on two charges of murder and two charges of attempted murder, involving a firearm.

The hearing was in camera and the child may not be identified, but the judge gave special permission for the case to be partially reported to draw the attention of the public of the dangers of leaving firearms where children

had access to them.

The juvenile was found guilty of the murder of a man and a woman. He was also found guilty on two charges of attempted murder after wounding a second woman and firing at another man.

He was sentenced to seven years each on the murder charges and four years and two years imprisonment respectively on the charges of attempted murder.

Mr Justice Strydom ruled that the sentences

would be served concurrently.

Evidence before the court, led by the SWA/Nambian Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Joe Hiemstra, was that the boy had been friendly with another boy who had taught him to use a firearm.

On a certain day, the accused entered a farm house in SWA/Nambibia, took a firearm from it, and started target shooting in the yard while the owners were away.

Evidence was that farmworkers had threat-

ened the boy that they would inform the owner of the house that he was using the firearm. The child put the gun away but later fetched it again.

He wounded a man and, when the man ran away, fired at him again, killing him. Shortly afterwards, he shot dead a woman who had started shouting at him.

He then wounded another woman in her hip and fired shots at a man, but missed him. — Sapa

(221)

Boy (12) jailed for murders

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(221)

PICE

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED T

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1. What i of the

WINDHOEK — A 12-year-old Black boy was sentenced to a total of 20 years' imprisonment in the Supreme Court here yesterday on two charges of murder and two of attempted murder.

He was sentenced to seven years each on the murder charges and four years and two years in jail on the charges of attempted murder. The sentences will run concurrently.

Evidence was that a White boy had taught him to shoot.

The accused took a firearm from a farmhouse and started target shooting while the owner was away.

Farmworkers had threatened to tell the owner.

The child shot a Black man and, when he ran away, fired at him again, killing him.

He then shot dead a Black woman who had shouted at him.

He wounded a Black woman and fired shots at a Black man, but missed him.

Mr. Justice J. J. Strydom said he would have given the child an indeterminate sentence if it had been in his power to do so.

The Court had no assurance the child would not again use a firearm — (Sapa.)

ant for R60 000
d at 12½% p.a.
is granted for
the reducing
d 42% in 19.7,
nd R50 000
ded 31.12.19.6

unt in respect

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

-----o0o-----

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat saled platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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Tlhabanello heads out

THE former publicity and information secretary of Swapo of Namibia, Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, has left Namibia to further his studies in chemistry in the United States.

Mr Tlhabanello left the territory unannounced last week. He flew from the J G Strijdom Airport to the United States via Frankfurt, Germany.

Mr Tlhabanello was regarded as one of the most efficient political leaders in Swapo before the organisation closed

its offices in the territory 221 SP

He was well known for his outspoken and often bitter criticism of South Africa at public meetings. 2/9/79

He often travelled overseas on Swapo business and was well known for his straightforward and open approach to newsmen.

Sources said he had received bursaries to further his studies in the US.

Earlier this month, Mr Tlhabanello was detained by the Security Police after he had arrived at the Strijdom Airport from an overseas trip. He was released shortly afterwards - Sapa.



● Mokganele Tlhabanello

In a large bowl, combine orange sections, tuna and nuts, toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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9 Swapo detainees released

WINDHOEK — Nine Swapo members have been released from detention under the Administrator-General's emergency security measures.

One of the detainees released is an advocate, Mr Arthur Pickering, who earlier this year was held for questioning under the Terrorism Act in connection with a bomb explosion in Swakopmund.

Mr Pickering was detained with four other men within hours of the

explosion, which ripped through a crowded Swakopmund delicatessen-restaurant on December 30 last year, injuring more than 50 people, seven of them seriously.

The head of the security police in South West Africa, Colonel Koos Myburgh, yesterday confirmed the release of Mr Pickering and eight other Swapo members. They were released over the past week, he said.

Their release follows

the nation-wide crack-down four months ago by the former Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, on Swapo's political organisers and office bearers inside the territory.

Col Myburgh disclosed there were still 83 Swapo officials in detention.

They are being held under the AG-26 emergency security proclamation which was introduced last year by Mr Justice Steyn. In terms of the proclama-

tion, anyone suspected of being a security risk can be detained indefinitely without trial.

Swapo's highest-ranking official in South West Africa, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, was the only top member in the movement who was not detained in Mr Justice Steyn's crack-down four months ago.

Observers believe this was an attempt to discredit Mr Tjongarero in the eyes of his followers — DDC.

221

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD

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- salanaise

- salt and peppcr
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

- 1 cup mint
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onion keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash scallions, and cut tops off. Leave green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, scallions together, salt and pepper. Dressing and serve in a glass bowl. of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions

- 1 d salt
- 2 cups

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder

- 1 heaper
- 1/2 bott

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little so that no lumps form, and then add the boil up and stir all the time, then add and onions, bring to boil again. Bottl

---o0o---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Swapo 5 free

319 Post 4/9/79
FIVE more Swapo detainees have been released in Windhoek during the last few days. The total number still in detention is now 63.

The first detainees were arrested during a swoop on April 27 this year and they were held under Proclamation AG26, — a law which enables the authorities to hold people without trial "to prevent political violence and intimidation."

A total of 72 people were arrested and the first were released at the beginning of last month. — POST Africa News Service.

221

9 Swapo men freed in SWA

From SEAN O'CONNOR

WINDHOEK. — Nine Swapo members have been released from detention here under the Administrator-General's emergency security measures.

One of the detainees released is an advocate, Mr Arthur Pickering, who was held for questioning under the terrorism act early this year in connection with a bomb explosion in Swakopmund.

Mr Pickering, who is a coloured man, was detained with four other men within hours of the explosion, which ripped through a crowded Swakopmund delicatessen on December 30 last year, injuring more than 50 people.

The head of the security police in South West Africa, Colonel Koos Myburgh, yesterday confirmed the release of Mr Pickering and eight other Swapo men. They had been released over the past week, he said.

Their release follows the nation-wide crackdown four months ago by the former Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, on Swapo's political organizers and office-bearers inside the territory.

Colonel Myburgh disclosed that there were still 63 Swapo officials in detention. They are

being held under the emergency security proclamation introduced last year by Mr Justice Steyn. In terms of the proclamation, anyone suspected of being a security risk can be detained indefinitely without trial.

In July, security police released two prominent Swapo officials. Miss Lucia Hamutenya, Swapo's secretary for legal affairs, and Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, the movement's publicity and information secretary.

Mr Tlhabanello was held for a week after being detained by security police as he stepped off an aircraft from Zurich at Windhoek's J G Strijdom Airport on July 11.

About a month after the detentions, Mr Tjongarero, Swapo's top man in SWA, who had not been detained, closed Swapo's national headquarters in Windhoek. Swapo's national executive was also disbanded. Mr Tjongarero has said that Swapo's headquarters would reopen if a United Nations-supervised election went ahead in the territory.

9 Swapo detainees released

227
DD
4/9/79

WINDHOEK — Nine Swapo members have been released from detention under the Administrator-General's emergency security measures.

One of the detainees released is an advocate, Mr Arthur Pickering, who earlier this year was held for questioning under the Terrorism Act in connection with a bomb explosion in Swakopmund.

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explosion, which ripped through a crowded Swakopmund delicatessen-restaurant on December 30 last year, injuring more than 50 people, seven of them seriously.

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tion, anyone suspected of being a security risk can be detained indefinitely without trial.

Swapo's highest-ranking official in South West Africa, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, was the only top member in the movement who was not detained in Mr Justice Steyn's crack-down four months ago.

Observers believe this was an attempt to discredit Mr Tjongarero in the eyes of his followers — DDC

CT 7/9/79 (231)

'Relatively quiet' on Namibia border

WINDHOK — The past three weeks had been relatively quiet at the SWA Namibian operational area and during this period six terrorists had been killed there, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second in command of the SWA Command, said at a press conference here yesterday.

On August 22 while security forces were following the tracks of terrorists, they heard

a shot about 700m in front of them he said.

At the scene where the shot was heard a dead terrorist was found, shot by his comrades.

This type of action is often taken by terrorists to prevent wounded terrorists from falling into the hands of the security forces," Brigadier Bosman said.

On August 29, security forces received a tip-off that a terrorist was in a certain area. A terrorist was traced and shot dead.

On September 2, a group of about 12 terrorists was fleeing northwards. Security forces killed two. The rest fled further north.

Brigadier Bosman said two more terrorists were shot dead by security forces on September

2. A considerable amount of equipment was seized, including AK 47 rifles, hand grenades, magazines and Russian and Danish manufactured canned meat.

Brigadier Bosman said security forces had suffered no losses.

In reply to a question he said the operational area here had been relatively quiet during the past weeks because of

heavy losses inflicted on terrorist groups infiltrating SWA Namibia recently. "They have been hit hard and it is possible that they are holding back for a bit," he said.

In reply to another question, the brigadier said a military convoy system was still operating daily between the Oshana Gate and Ondangwa in Owambo — Sapa

Friday, September 7, 1979 NM

221

Together we will win, says Gen Malan

Six terrorists killed in SWA

WINDHOEK — The past three weeks had been relatively quiet in the South West African operational area and during this period six terrorists had been killed there, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second in command of South West Africa, said here yesterday.

On August 22, while security forces were following the tracks of terrorists, they heard a shot about 700m in front of them, he said.

At the scene where the shot was heard a dead terrorist was found. He had been shot by his comrades.

"This type of action is often taken by terrorists to prevent wounded terrorists

from falling into the hands of the security forces," Brigadier Bosman said.

On August 29 security forces received a tip-off that a terrorist was in a certain area. After investigations a terrorist was traced and shot dead.

In an incident on September 2 a group of terrorists, consisting of about 12 men, was fleeing northwards. Security forces made contact with them and two were killed.

Brigadier Bosman said two more terrorists were shot dead by security forces on September 2.

Brigadier Bosman said security forces had not suffered any losses in all these operations. — (Sapa.)

WINDHOEK — The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, said here yesterday he was convinced the people of South West Africa possessed the inherent ability to overcome the struggle against communism-Marxism.

Opening the Windhoek Show, General Malan said this was because they realised that human discontent, dissatisfaction and socio-economic and social shortcomings were the breeding grounds of these "foreign and dangerous ideologies."

Throughout his speech, General Malan emphasised the present conflict in the territory was in no way confined to military operations but was at its fiercest on the political-psychological level.

In the constellation of African States

7/9/79
221

close economic co-operation and interaction would, as envisaged by the Prime Minister, play a cardinal role in the development of a powerful sub-continental confederation

Sombre side

"On the other and definitely more sombre side of the picture, you and I are painfully aware of the sad fact that there are sinister forces at work which spare no effort to disrupt the orderly progress and welfare of South West Africa in order to create a suitable climate for revolution and anarchy.

"Indeed, this assault from outside is aimed against all the States in southern Africa that are not yet subject to Marxist domination."

Onslaught

General Malan said he identified himself with the point of view repeatedly expressed by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and other leaders, that "a total onslaught is raging against us."

Although he certainly did not know all the answers to the total onslaught, General Malan said, there were certain matters which deserved serious consideration.

Faith and will

"First, there is the unshakable faith of all inhabitants of the country in its future and its will to triumph. As I have come to know the people of South West Africa I do not doubt that you do indeed have that faith and will, provided, of course, that the leaders will, in the political, economical, religious and cultural fields, strengthen and continuously extend their great responsibility to foster this faith and will to survive among all the population groups, both as individuals and as a whole.

"A country which believes in itself and knows where it is going can never be destroyed.

Common goals

"Second, the aims and ideals of all your population groups are to be taken into account and unified in the formation of common goals which will ensure peaceful co-existence, mutual respect, progress, and the safety of one and all.

"South African and South West African military forces will unite in the physical struggle as long as it may be necessary. We will ensure that these forces are properly prepared, both physically and spiritually.

Rooted

"But — and this is a great but — you must realise that the security forces are, at all time, rooted in the nation.

"Without the active support of the people at home, on every conceivable level and in every field, the man in uniform can never give of his best.

"Without this, his morale, fighting spirit and endurance are destroyed.

"If he knows that he enjoys the support of his Government, his superiors, his friends and his family, he will not hesitate to sacrifice his life for his country and its people," General Malan said — (Sapa.)

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making by means of linear programming, though health service usually be presented in the simplified way required by

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to objective. But what tools are available to aid the 'ives themselves? Can anything be said on the questr to be given to particular diseases or age groups, wh more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be exp way that they can guide these detailed questions. problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this, but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

proposals which include, according to the Western sources the right of Swapo to be confined to camps of their own after the ceasefire. This is what SA objected to most

It seems that Angola has the approval of the other front line states for this plan. The advantages for SA would be that the Angolans would be certain to ensure that no Swapo guerrilla forces come within 50 km of the border during the ceasefire UN personnel would go in from Dav One with one of their officers - a monitor - attached to each SA and Angolan border unit from the start. As the withdrawal begins and the demilitarised zone is created further UN troops would arrive to police the area. Electronic and air surveillance could also be employed

There is to be a decision 'soon' on this proposal, and the betting in the West is, perhaps somewhat optimistically, that within a year a fully independent and recognised Namibian state will have been established

of Health, writes: Pole, an econo-

should, in my view, be mainly determined the taking of which one wishes it to con- it suggest that where decisions are primarily al or moral judgement - of determining basic uld want the activities to be compared to programmes - the mentally handicapped against at where it is a more technical question of actives can best be achieved - drug therapy I therapy - one would want the activities to within a particular programme. This distinc- an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - fit and cost-effectiveness, and through that of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts ion between the choice of the composition of the and the choice of the set of resources from is to be produced. The former is, in a broad of tastes, values, or utilities, the latter is 'iniques'

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.
- Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

SWA/NAMIBIA

New hopes in West

The new proposals brought to SA by Sir James Murray, a spokesman of the five-member Contact Group, would involve a 50 km-wide demilitarised zone on either side of the SWA/Angolan border, senior Western sources confirm

The proposal was put to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim by the Angolan leadership when he visited Luanda at the end of July, presumably because Angola believes that this would stabilise the situation on its side of the border with regard to Unita. Swapo has been informed of the arrangements which are now being discussed, but not consulted, because this question is seen as being purely a matter between the two border countries - Angola and SA - it was emphasised. Equally, it does not affect the original Western

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221
FM 7/9/79

RDM 11/9/79

Move to merge NNF, Swapo-D

(221)

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Moves are afoot in South West Africa for a possible merger between the Namibia National Front and Mr Andreas Shipanga's Swapo Democrats

This step, which is being studied by a committee appointed by the NNF and headed by Dr Zedekia Ngavirue, could strengthen the hand of moderate black nationalists outside the DTA-dominated National Assembly

Officials of the two parties also hope they might pave the way for a political realignment which could unite "progressive forces", including certain DTA factions and Swapo leaders inside the territory

The Zed Commission is named after Dr Ngavirue, Swanu vice-president who recently returned from 17 years in exile.

The NNF and Swapo-D have apparently agreed in principle to a merger

The NNF, an umbrella

organisation of predominantly black political and tribal groups, has had a loose working relationship with Mr Shipanga's party since his return to SWA last year.

Both groups boycotted the South African-sponsored December election and have consistently refused offers to participate in the assembly

Mr Reinhard Rukoro, the NNF publicity secretary, said yesterday a "real nationalist movement is a must" at this stage because neither Swapo nor the DTA could fill the role

"Swapo has failed in a number of areas and there is a vacuum for such a movement. We want to try and involve as many progressive groups and people as possible, not only here but also those abroad."

Meanwhile Mr Shipanga is in Europe on a predominantly fund-raising trip. At present he is in Bonn

Neto death may change pattern of SWA war

Defence Reporter

THE counter-insurgency war in the operational area of SWA/Namibia could be vitally affected by the death yesterday of Dr Agostinho Neto, ruler of Angola

Developments in Angola which often have an effect on happenings south of the border — are likely to depend on two factors. Who Dr Neto's successor is, and how the transfer of power will take place.

Unless there is a new unanimity of opinion the transition might be a difficult one. Since Dr Neto came to power there have been at least two attempted coups by de-facto MPLA members — in one case because Dr Neto allegedly favoured light-skinned mulattos like himself at the expense of pure-blooded blacks when appointing senior office holders.

Dr Neto, head of the Marxist-leaning Popular Movement (MPLA), has been a central figure of events in Angola since war broke out in 1975, just before independence.

Since the South African expeditionary force withdrew from Angola in March 1976, Dr Neto has been fighting a muted but vicious campaign against insurgents of Mr Holden Roberto's National Front (FNLA) in the north and Dr Jonas Savimbi's National Union (Unita) in the south.

Under his guidance, a force of Cubans, estimated at up to 20,000, together with indigenous MPLA troops — reinforced by members of the South West African People's Organization (Swapo) — and an unknown number of East Germans have been trying to pacify large areas which have been kept in a continual state of low-profile war, particularly

in the south of Angola.

With the disappearance of Dr Neto's dominating personality, a number of possibilities arise.

• There could be a political power struggle in Luanda. This would probably paralyse the war effort for anything from a few days to a few weeks or even months, giving Unita and the FNLA the opportunity to regroup or launch fresh offensives. Since many Swapo members fight alongside the MPLA — the price Dr Neto demanded in exchange for granting them a haven in Angola — it could lessen the flow of insurgents southwards over the border.

• Civil war could break out in Angola between factions of the MPLA forces. This would materially aid Dr Savimbi and bring him nearer to his stated but still distant aim of establishing an independent tribal republic in the general area south of the Benguela railway line. If this were to happen, Swapo incursions into SWA/Namibia would be severely hampered.

• Dr Neto could be replaced by a more radical leader, who would take increased communist aid if it is to be had in an attempt to settle the chaotic situation now existing in Angola by finally crushing the FNLA and Unita. If the two movements — and especially Unita — were to be destroyed, it would increase rather than decrease military pressures on SWA/Namibia.

SWA peace fears after Neto death

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The death of President Agostinho Neto of Angola was seen in Western capitals yesterday as a serious blow to hopes of an early settlement in SWA/Namibia, particularly as there is no indication of his successor.

Dr Neto died in hospital in Moscow yesterday after undergoing surgery for cancer on Sunday. The Soviet news agency, Tass, reported that President Neto had advanced cancer of the pancreas. It was discovered that his condition was incurable.

For all his clear dedication to theoretical Marxism, President Neto had shown himself to be a man who took account of the practicalities of any situation. Because of this, he had recently moved to a much more accommodating position in the long negotiations over independence for the former South African protectorate of SWA/Namibia.

President Neto showed the same pragmatism in his dealings with Russia and that country's African surrogate, Cuba. Soviet guns and Cuban troops kept him in power when the Unata forces under Dr Jonas Savimbi threatened to overrun his country with South African aid.

But in recent months, President Neto showed time and again he was prepared to cut down his dependence on both those countries. He agreed to an American proposal, put by the new United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Don McHenry, that there should be a 48 km demilitarized zone along his border with SWA/Namibia, a plan which would clearly curb the guerillas of the South West Af-

rican Peoples' Organization (Swapo) more than the highly mobile forces of South Africa.

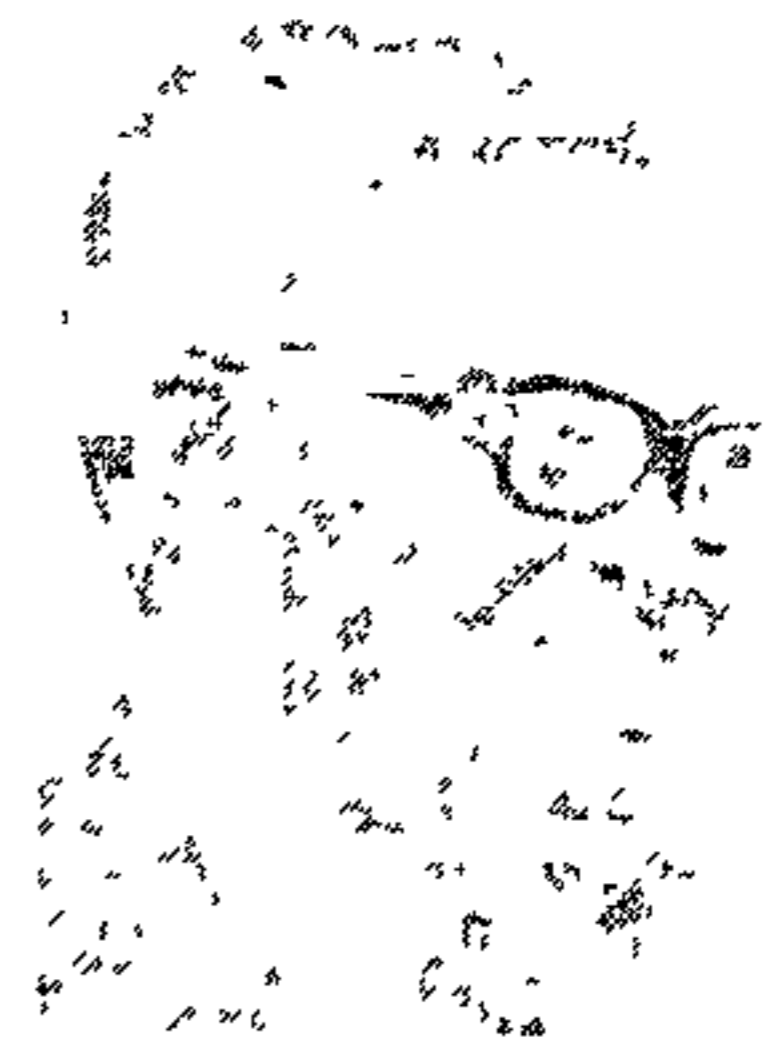
With the economy of his country in ruins, desperate shortages of even the most basic foodstuffs threatening anarchy in the towns and military successes by opponents denying large tracts of countryside to his own troops, President Neto had the stature to compromise in order to survive.

The danger now is that his successors, whoever they may be, will find it necessary to pursue a hard line to show their doctrinal purity. The likelihood is that the influence of Russia and Cuba in Angola will increase rather than diminish and that those prepared to carry on President Neto's more pragmatic brand of Marxism will find themselves debarr'd by lack of support or membership of suspect groups.

It was reported from Lusaka yesterday that President Kenneth Kaunda cut short his tour of sprawling shanty towns here when he heard of Dr Neto's death.

During a meeting in Mandevu shanty town north of here, the Zambian leader, who returned from the summit of non-aligned nations in Havana, Cuba, on Monday night, observed one minute of silence and later drove back to State House.

● **Neto death may change pattern of SWA war**



President Neto

Delegates shocked

LONDON — The death of Angolan President Agostinho Neto in Moscow spread shock and sorrow yesterday among the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Patriotic Front delegates attending peace talks here.

"Oh my God" was the immediate reaction of one senior official from Mr Robert Mugabe's wing of the alliance, which has recently been forging close ties with Luanda.

"We are absolutely shocked," a Patriotic Front spokesman said. "President Neto was very close to our revolutionary thinking." — Sapa Reuter

221

285 STAR 12/9/79 Security issue is top of the agenda

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The security of SWA/Namibia will be one of the most prominent issues to be considered here next week when the white Republican Party of Mr Dirk Mudge holds its congress

Among the discussion points which have been included in the agenda are calls for a compulsory system of national service for all races, the banning of Swapo as a political organisation and the inclusion of farmworkers, to serve in commando units alongside their white employers

The Republican Party, the white component of the ethnically orientated Democratic Turnhalle Al-

liance, would also be asked to consider the formation of a SWA/Namibian defence and police force "as soon as possible"

One of the branch executives of the party has also urged that SWA/Namibia be made independent "as soon as possible and even without international recognition."

Other discussion points include:

● That the entire SWA/Namibia be declared a security district and that all jobless be returned to their tribal areas.

● The defoliation of a strip of territory in the northern border area:

● That observation strips be bulldozed to make the tracking of terrorists easier

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

FIN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die ste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Groepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor te publiseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag vir 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

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TRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

JAARVERSLAG
1978

the cost of raising

58 Swapo men still in detention, says SP head

229
RJM
13/9/79
220

WINDHOEK — Fifty-eight of the 72 Swapo leaders and supporters detained in South West Africa earlier this year are still in detention, the head of the Security Police in the territory, Colonel Koos Myburgh, said yesterday.

After nine days in detention Mr Tlhabanello left SWA for the United States where he will study pharmacology.

Sources said at the time that he had received bursaries to further his studies.

The former vice-chairman of Swapo of Namibia, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, announced earlier this year that the Swapo executive in the territory had been dissolved. The Swapo offices were closed and have not been reopened since.

Mr Tjongarero said at the time that he was "scrapping bureaucracy" and Swapo of Namibia would in future be purely a "people's movement".

Mr Tjongarero, who was not detained with the other Swapo leaders, has since said he was still a member of Swapo, but that he held no executive position.

Col Myburgh confirmed that 27 young blacks who had left SWA illegally recently had returned to the territory.

They were being held in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act and the SWA Attorney-General was considering charges against them.

The group was detained in Bophuthatswana while on their way to Botswana after fleeing SWA — Sapa

Among the 14 leaders released were Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, Miss Lucia Hamutenya and Mr Arthur Pickering, a black advocate.

Police swooped on Swapo leaders and members earlier this year.

The Swapo leaders were detained in terms of security legislation AG 26, which provides for detention of people to prevent political violence and intimidation.

Col Myburgh said Miss Hamutenya, the former Swapo leader, had been released, but various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford — so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes.

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement — of determining basic priorities — one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes — the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy against behavioural therapy — one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities, the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

PLO gives Swapo British mines claims army

2/2/79
STAR

13/9/79

The Star Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Swapo guerilla movement was apparently being supplied with British landmines by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, a spokesman for SWA Command said in Windhoek today.

The spokesman did not want to elaborate on how the British MK-7 (anti-vehicle) landmines had reached Swapo from the PLO.

Twice before security forces have uncovered similar British mines in operations.

The spokesman also said that 21 guerillas had been killed in the past week by security forces, bringing the total killed since April to 289.

SA to assert itself at UN

221
DD 13/9/79

From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK — Look out for an aggressive new South Africa at the United Nations, Ambassador Adriaan Eksteen promised as he took up his post

After presenting his credentials to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, he quickly sought to set the assertive style by outlining to him the plan to achieve a "constellation" of Southern African states linked into the Republic

"We will make use of every opportunity to state South Africa's case", he said as he settled into the office not occupied by an ambassador for more than two years "We will not let any opportunity to go by to state South Africa's case and to refute baseless accusations. We will also use every opportunity to inform."

At 36, Mr Eksteen is the youngest man ever to hold

the job and the first to be appointed a UN Ambassador since Mr Pik Botha in 1974

It signals South Africa's determination not to quit or be forced out of the world body and to make full use of it as an "important forum of discussion", Mr Eksteen said

The first assertive act could come quickly next month, when the Eksteen team is thought likely to select some showpiece event in the coming General Assembly — such as the address by The Pope — to take the seats from which South African delegations were ousted in 1974 and again in June this year, when a brief come-back was staged

Mr Eksteen indicated no change in South Africa's attitude towards its UN dues — unpaid since the 1974 Assembly expulsion

and now totalling R8,4 million

South Africa was prepared to pay the full assessment only when it is assured of its Assembly seat again, allowing it an equal role with other UN members, he said

Mr Eksteen plunges immediately into hectic activity — with the shaky South West Africa negotiations further shaken by the death of President Neto and with an assault due here today aimed at Venda independence

Apartheid Committee chairman, Mr B A Clark, set the tempo by calling

the event a crime, a sham, a "diabolic strategy" and a serious challenge to the international community

South Africa will seize every chance to use the UN to counter such attacks and demonstrate the "peace, progress and prosperity for all" that its strategies are based on, Mr Eksteen asserted

"We do not believe in confrontation".

In tune with this style, Mr Eksteen expressed to Dr Waldheim South Africa's regrets over the death of President Neto and added the hope that "his successors will work in the direction of getting a peaceful solution"

SPRING

- 1 medium head lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley
- Wash and keep a small amount of green leaves
- scallions
- dressing of mint

CURRIED

- 2 lbs of potatoes
- 2 chopped onions
- Boil the potatoes until soft
- pour off the water
- Sauce: 1 1/2 cups of curry powder
- 1 1/2 cups of coconut milk

Mix the curry powder with the coconut milk so that no lumps form. Boil up and stir in the onions, bring to a boil.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce
 - 1 1/2 cups of bite-size pieces of tuna
 - 2 cups of diced apples
 - 1 11 oz can of orange sections
 - 1 6 1/2 oz can of mayonnaise
 - and broken in lettuce
- In a large salad bowl, mix the tuna, apples, orange sections, and mayonnaise. Toss gently. Make a dressing of lettuce, tuna and nuts; toss and lemon juice. Make a toss gently. Make a dressing of lettuce, tuna and nuts; toss and lemon juice.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---o0o---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- salad cream

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salad cream.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

PLO

link

with

Swapo

NM 14/9/79 (221)

Landmine from Britain

gives clue to terrorist supplies

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Palestine Liberation Organisation may be supplying Swapo with British-made landmines.

This was revealed yesterday by Colonel Johan Louw, who told a Press conference in Windhoek the Defence Force's suspicions were "reasonably strong"

He said security forces had killed a total of 21 terrorists in several incidents in the operational area during the past week

In one clash they had captured a quantity of equipment, including a British landmine

"Although not fully proven, indications point to the fact that Swapo is obtaining British landmines from the Palestine Liberation Organisation"

The British landmine was an anti-vehicle device with "reasonably formidable" explosive force, Colonel Louw told Sapa

Large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---00c---

1

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD
1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
redishes
May Bennett, Ridgeworth

43

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrot and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bunch of mayonaisse for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the top in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the redishes open up.

---00c---

GERMAN POT/TC S/1/79
boiled potatoes
chopped onion
Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

It was a fairly new model in current use by the British Army, he said, and contained about 5kg of TNT which could destroy a heavy truck

Abducted

Security forces had found British landmines in terrorist ammunition caches on a number of occasions

Mr Daan Oosthuizen, acting chief secretary of the Owambo Government, said at Oshakati yesterday that 20 Government workers had been abducted by armed terrorists while spraying against malaria mosquitoes north of Ondangwa.

They and two tractors were taken towards the Angolan border but five workers managed to escape

The terrorists later destroyed the tractors with explosives, causing damage estimated at R16 000

SPRING GREEN SALAD
1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
cress
May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

and parsley;
peel and cube,
a piece of the
cucumber, onion and
a little French
with a few sprigs
East London

(221)

14/9/79

225 (221)
ADM
14/9/79

Terrorists had British landmine

By SEAN O'CONNOR
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Palestine Liberation Organisation may be supplying Swapo with British-made landmines, South West Africa Command disclosed in Windhoek yesterday

A command communique said that on September 8, security forces in the operational area encountered about seven Swapo insurgents — three of whom were killed in the ensuing skirmish — and took possession of equipment, including a British MK 7 landmine

"Although not fully proved, indications point to the fact that Swapo are possibly obtaining British mines, or quantities of these mines, from the PLO," the communique said

The Senior Staff Officer (Planning) of South West Africa Command, Colonel Johan Louw, told newsmen yesterday that the mine was modern and of the type at present being used by Britain

He said the mine contained 5 kg of TNT, was an anti-vehicle landmine and required a minimum pressure of 250kg to trigger an explosion

This is not the first time security forces have discovered British-manufactured landmines in the operational area

In May security forces found a British MK 7 landmine attached to a Russian anti-tank mine

At the time a Defence Force spokesman said it was the ninth British landmine lifted by security forces in the operational area since December last year

The Defence Force spokesman had said the British Government would be officially notified and would be asked to explain how Swapo guerrillas came to have the mine

A senior South African Foreign Affairs official said at the time that when security forces had made similar discoveries in the past, the British embassy had said its government was definitely not supplying mines to Swapo

The embassy had said the mines were old and that they possibly dated back to the Second World War

Sapa reports that Col Louw also told the Press conference that security forces killed 21 terrorists in eight different en-

counters in the operational area last week. The security forces had suffered no losses

On September 7, a security force patrol caught up with a group of nine terrorists. In the ensuing fight, five terrorists were killed

The next day a group of seven terrorists ran into a security forces patrol which shot and killed three of them

It was during this contact, Col Louw said, that the British MK 7 landmine was found

On September 10, a security forces patrol came upon a terrorist group lingering outside a shopping complex

The terrorists fled, but in the follow-up operation security forces shot and killed one terrorist

On Tuesday, a routine security forces patrol heard shots and an explosion

The patrol went to investigate and surprised a group of terrorists who were apparently in the process of testing their weapons

"In this encounter, the security forces shot and killed three terrorists," Col Louw said

Yesterday, a security forces

patrol spotted eight terrorists sitting under a tree. The patrol shot and killed four but the remainder fled

On the same day, terrorists fired shots from a kraal at another security forces patrol

The terrorists ran away, but the patrol shot and killed three of them in a follow-up operation

Col Louw said security forces shot and killed two more terrorists in two further incidents close to the Angolan Border

Sapa also reports that 20 employees of the Owambo Government have been abducted by armed terrorists while spraying against malaria mosquitoes north of Ondangwa, northern SWA. Mr Daan Oosthuizen, Acting Chief Secretary of the Owambo Government, said at Oshakati yesterday

The workers and two tractors were taken towards the Angolan border, but five workers managed to escape

Mr Oosthuizen said the remaining 15 workers have not been seen or heard of since

The names and ages of the abducted men were not released

Skrale kans vir swart front

221

225
RAPPORT
16/9/79

Van Ons Suidweskantoor
WINDHOEK

DIE oorlewingskansen van 'n nuwe linksgematigde swart politieke front in Suidwes-Namibië is uiters skraal, sê politieke waarnemers aan RAPPORT. Hulle meen te veel persoonlikheidsgeskille en botsende ambisies bestaan binne die linkse partye wat daaraan wil deelneem.

Veral twee gematigde linkse swart groepe, die Swapo-Demokrate (Swapo-D) en die NNF, 'n sambreelorganisasie vir minstens sewe swart partye, bywer hulle vir so 'n samesmelting.

In die proses word geprobeer om soveel leierspotensiaal as moontlik onder swart politieke groepe binne- en buitelands te verenig as teenvoeter vir Swapo en die DTA. Waarnemers meen dit is die gevolg van die stagnasie in Suidwes se politiek vanwee die uitgerekte onderhandelings oor die gebied se toekoms.

Hoop word glo gevestig op gefrustreerde leiers binne Swapo en die DTA. Wat Swapo betref, word volgens gerugte geprobeer om Swapo se publisiteitskretaris, Peter Katjivivi, en Theo Ben-Gurirab, Swapo se verteenwoordiger by die VVO, te betrek. Binnelands is die NNF glo besig om steun van sogenaamde gefrustreerde leiers binne die DTA te werf.

Binnelandse Swapoleiers soos Daniel Tjongarero en Mokganedi Thlabanello, word ook in gedagte gehou, maar dit word as onwaarskynlik beskou dat dié twee nou hul rug op Sam Nujoma sal draai. Katjivivi en Ben-Gurirab is glo in onguns by Nujoma en mense meen dit is moontliker dat dié twee hulle by so 'n linkse alliansie sal aansluit.

Planne vir die nuwe eenheidsparty kan egter skeef loop omdat te veel leiers en sterk persoonlikhede binne so 'n alliansie 'n leierskapskrisis kan ontketen voordat die front nog gestig is.

Swapo is disciplined — ex-captive

(221)
225

Post
16/9/79

SUNDAY POST Correspondent

FRANK BOKHORST, the man who was recently released after nine months as a Swapo prisoner, intends to spend the next three years planning skills that will be needed "once there has been change in this country".

He said he had learnt while in Angola, how desperate is the need for skilled people in a developing society.

"Things are going to change in Namibia. Many whites will leave, but I have decided to stay and I must be able to contribute to rebuilding our society in the most effective way possible."

Mr Bokhorst, who already has a BA Hons degree in psychology and philosophy, plans to study for a Masters degree at the University of Cape Town next year.

He feels no bitterness towards Swapo for his months in captivity.

"The way they treated me confirms the idea I have of them — as a disciplined, well controlled organisation — except that they had no right to imprison me for nine months. But is it possible to speak of rights in a war situation?"

Mr Bokhorst was a member of the University of Cape Town Students Representative Council in 1973/74. After working overseas for three years, he went to Namibia, where he became principal of St Mary's — a mission station on the border to Angola. The mission is run by the Anglican Church of Namibia.

The church subscribes to the United Nations resolution 435 which rejects South African occupation of the territory and calls for UN supervised elections.

Mr Bokhorst said there was lots of support for Swapo at the mission as demonstrated by the fact that many of the children at the mission wore Swapo T-shirts.

Relaxing at his parents' Muizenberg home this week, Mr Bokhorst told how he and a fellow teacher, Mr Christie Aaron, were sitting on a stoep of the mission station one evening when one of his pupils came to tell him that some members of Swapo were outside, demanding to speak to him.

"I found a small band of guerillas outside. The leader of the group stirred vestiges of romanticism in me — he looked like Che Guevara. Bearded, in combat uniform, he had an AK 47 rifle at his side. He either wouldn't — or couldn't speak English and through one of my pupils told me he wanted me to come with them. I don't suppose I really had much option. Two pupils doing their home work in the nearby class room, jumped on their own accord into the back of the van with us."

"I was highly impressed by the guerillas' behaviour. They were disciplined and organised. There was no bullying or pushing around."

Nine months later Swapo unconditionally released Mr Bokhorst to the international Red Cross at a Press conference in Luanda, attended by the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma. The following day, he flew to Cape Town to be reunited with his parents, Prof Matthuys Bokhorst and Mrs Nell Bokhorst.



Dr Viljoen . . . three firsts.

Dr Viljoen opens Baster council

221
STAR
17/9/79

**The Star's
Africa News Service**
WINDHOEK — The opening of the Baster Volksraad in Rehoboth today by the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerit Viljoen, turned out to be a series of firsts.

It was Dr Viljoen's first public appearance as Administrator-General, the first sitting of the Baster Volksraad since its election in July, and the first time Rehoboth has had an elected Volksraad and kaptein take charge of running its own affairs in 55 years.

"The success of the future will be determined by the manner and responsibility with which this governing machine will function," Dr Viljoen said at the official opening.

Although self-rule would

mean greater self-determination for the Rehoboth Basters, it should be kept in mind that Rehoboth was an integral part of SWA/Namibia.

Among problems facing the Volksraad would be the creation of work opportunities, economic stability, development of agricultural potential, economically viable development and the establishment of a public service.

"The transition today to self-rule was not only peaceful, but remained true to the tradition of Rehoboth and occurred in a democratic manner," Dr Viljoen said.

There were powerful forces at work in SWA/Namibia threatening the continued existence of the territory and its people.

Nuionna threest to peacece polarn

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17/9/79

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*'We'll open
fire on any
troops who try
to disarm us'*

Printed and Published

laid out their

res. Today, their

221

17/9/79

Mercury Correspondent

GENEVA — Swapo president Sam Nujoma yesterday tried to smash any hope of a successful outcome of this week's UN Geneva talks on South West Africa when he announced that his terrorist forces would never surrender their arms or move from their present bases.

He also sent shock waves around the halls of the Palais des Nations here when he made it clear that his troops would "open fire on anybody who comes in range of our bullets" meaning they would be prepared to kill United Nations troops who tried to move or disarm them.

But UN and Western Five leaders remained optimistic last night and dismissed much of what Nujoma had to say by terming it "naturally excessive"

Informed sources privately added that, when it came to the crunch the terrorists would have to tow the line taken by the front-line States. Swapo would have to do what Angola and Zambia told it to

The Geneva talks, which finished yesterday, had been "positive" and all sides now had a better understanding of each other's problems regarding the implementation of a de-militarized zone (DMZ) on the South West Africa-Angola Zambia borders

The sources said there was a "genuine desire" to work towards "free and fair" UN-supervised elections in the territory. The UN team was now preparing a report for the Security Council and the South African delegation would be reporting back to Pretoria

The UN hoped to hear the South African Government's reaction to the proposals in the near future

Nujoma was the only person to dismiss this week's "simultaneous consultations" between the UN, South Africa, Swapo, the Western Five nations, the Front-line States and the South West African internal parties.

Waste of time

He said he felt they had been a "waste of time" and boasted that Swapo would urge the UN Security Council to now enforce sanc-

tions against South Africa and could guarantee that the General Assembly would pass a "strong" resolution next week against South Africa concerning its "illegal occupation" of South West Africa

Swapo did accept the concept of a DMZ along the South West Africa - Zambia - Angola borders but completely rejected the UN "working paper" discussed this week by the various delegates at the Geneva consultations.

"We are ready to sign a ceasefire with racist South Africa," he said "But Swapo is strongly opposed to any attempt to use the machinery of the United Nations to negate the achievement of the struggling Namibian people and give undue advantage to the military occupationist regime in our country"

Swapo was prepared to stop fighting but would keep their guns and stay

TURN TO PAGE 2

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box, based on too little field evidence. This kind invariably contains a few large, rectangular blocks. At the early stages of field research, such units appear to work very well and it is instructive to reflect on why this is so.

Unfortunately, the archaeological record of hunter-gatherer life survives only as very small fragments of the space-time continuum. Having recovered one such fragment (an occurrence or assemblage) the archaeologist

patterns which archaeologists actually observe in excavations of oldwork advances, these patterns emerge gradually, as concentrations of looking artifacts, foodwaste, and other data distributed unevenly in the larger space-time box.

Prehistorians assume that simple concentrations of this kind reflect networking and subsistence behavior shared by a fluctuating group of hunter-gatherers. We also tend to assume that individuals in a group behaved in similar ways because they shared a system of values proper conduct in matters such as stonkapping and food procurement. These irregular patterns or concentrations in the space-time box tend to interest prehistorians. Naturally, they would prefer to have concentrations are separated

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17/11/79 (336)
Nujoma threat

in fact, given South Africa sufficient information, in his opinion, to make a decision regarding the DMZ

He would be reporting back to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

South Africa would then consult with the internal parties. It was impossible to say at this stage whether South Africa would agree to the DMZ

FROM PAGE 1

where they were. Basically, Swapo was not prepared to budge an inch. They would have nothing to do with the proposals put forward by the UN and the Western Five that Swapo — following a ceasefire agreement — would surrender their arms to the UN's Untag troops and be escorted out of South West Africa to Angola and Zambia

Mr Brandt Fourie, Foreign Affairs Secretary, told me last night before returning to South Africa that he regarded the talks as useful

The United Nations had come up with clarification and answers to questions South Africa had needed to know and that they had been "very frank"

He emphasised the UN delegation had not tried to hedge at any stage and had,

Swapo rhetoric

He said he thought it would be "unwise" to make any comment whether this week's consultation with the UN and Western Five nations were "positive" but he expected the Government would make a decision and inform the UN as soon as possible

Basically, the Government had to decide whether the DMZ could be a substitute for monitoring

Mr Fourie told me that had he known about Swapo leader Sam Nujoma's statement late yesterday, he would have raised it with the UN team

In the past, when South Africa had confronted the UN with similar Swapo rhetoric, it had been told "you must expect this kind of thing until the ceasefire"

... are relatively often available. It is necessary to examine underlying the uses to which the resultant information can be the small mammals are concerned, they will have small home site standards, and the southern African species are not over large distances. Their distribution tends to be by vegetation type and secondarily by abiotic factors such as

... available. It may also improve possible to go further and suggest that some changes in exploitation of resources were due to choice rather than necessity.

One of the strengths of micromammalian evidence lies in the fact that it is closely associated with, but independent of, the archaeological evidence. It appears most likely that the samples of micromammalian material represent the remains of decomposed pellets deposited in caves and rockshelters by barn owls (*Tyto alba*). It is a happy circumstance that barn owls and humans often made use of the same caves, although probably not precisely at the same time. The debris of owl and human occupation is, however, frequently mixed in the same levels so that, from the archaeological point of view, the occupations may be considered as contemporary. This allows the micromammalian evidence to be directly relevant without the risk of false correlations between human activity and environmental conditions and change.

There is a number of advantages in the use of micromammalian data which have to do with the nature of small mammals, the habits of owls and the fact

¹ based on parts of a thesis to be submitted to the University of Stellenbosch for the degree of D.Phil.

Ground surface (Rosenzweig & Minshur 1969, Bond et al n.d.). Thus it should be possible to predict quite accurately the type and positioning of vegetation within the vicinity of the site. Because of their small size and short life span rodents and insectivores are not only very susceptible to environmental change but also tend to react quickly to such change. The result is that relatively minor climatic and/or vegetational changes will be reflected in the proportions of species present, that is community composition. It can also be assumed that there is relatively little time lag between the event which caused the change and the discernible response. This is applicable whether one is considering community composition, which probably reflects vegetational changes, or the physiological responses of individuals to climatic change. Variation in the mean size of individual in different populations of the same species may result from adaptation to differences in temperature or rainfall (Kowalski 1971:466; Toherov 1968:39) and, as such, can be a useful aid to palaeoenvironmental interpretation. Finally, it is important to note that there is no reason to believe that there has been any change in the habits and responses of small mammals during the Upper Pleistocene and Holocene. Detailed information is not yet generally available for the species encountered in the southern Cape, or indeed elsewhere (Redding 1978:63). It should, however, be possible to test currently and ultimately available data as constant for the period under discussion.

The same point may also be made about such data relating to the barn owl as may affect interpretation of the evidence. The size of the hunting

WINDHOEK — Guerrillas have attacked a South African base near the Angolan border on the second attack on the base this year. Security forces suffered no losses and the operation lasted only a few minutes. Using disclosed yesterday, the fire mortars and small arms the insurgents and small from the Angolan border and about 150 km east of Ondangwa.

But the long-range guerrilla fire was done to the damage which to the occupied base. Members of South West African's indigenous 41 Battalion Brig Pieter Bosman, Second-in-command of South West African Military that because it was a long range bombardment, it

The bombardment in February prompted the guerrilla fire. However, the force members' last week's attack was of a far lower intensity. The guerrillas had been involved in many operations that had been impossible to say how many insurgents had been involved.

On February 13 this year, more than 200 guerrillas launched an hour-long attack on the Nkongo base. However, last week's attack on the Nkongo base, involving seven security force members, was a far lower intensity. The guerrillas had been involved in many operations that had been impossible to say how many insurgents had been involved.

South African Foreign Minister, Mr. P. K. Botha, to send a letter of protest to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Waldheim. Brig Bosman also closed yesterday in the guerrilla area in the past week. On September 13, a guerrilla gang was captured.

On September 15, a routine patrol discovered a group of insurgents who had stopped for a lunch break. The guerrillas were killed and captured. Pieces of equipment were captured. On Tuesday, information was received that a number of insurgents were hiding at a cash shop.

The following day, security forces killed a guerrilla gang after a fire on a patrol had opened a shop. Security forces took possession of AK-47 rifles and handgrenades. On Tuesday, information was received that a number of insurgents were hiding at a cash shop. The following day, security forces killed a guerrilla gang after a fire on a patrol had opened a shop. Security forces took possession of AK-47 rifles and handgrenades. On Tuesday, information was received that a number of insurgents were hiding at a cash shop.

Swapo guerrillas attack border base

DAILY DISPATCH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1979

border base

complex and when the security forces arrived, however, two guerrillas were killed. And on Wednesday, a prominent member of the Council of Ministers, Mr. P. K. Botha, to send a letter of protest to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Waldheim.

(221) D&A STAR 17/9/79

Windhoek bomb blasters 'not amateurs'

The Star's Africa News Service WINDHOEK — The bomb which blasted a Windhoek petrol station and rocked the town at the weekend was the biggest planned in SWA/Namibia outside the operational area.

Security force officers investigating the "sabotage incident" estimated today that it was caused by the equivalent of three or four 400 g blocks of TNT

No group or political faction has yet been

blamed for the blast — which caused damage estimated at R200 000

The SWA/Namibia police chief Brigadier Dolf Gouws, said the blast was in ways similar to the one in a Swakopmund bakery this year, and others in Ovambo during the past few months

Colonel Koos Myburgh, the chief of Security Police in the territory, said there were still no clues to who was responsible or the type of explosive used

Explosives experts

had sifted through the debris without success, he said Samples would be sent to Pretoria for analysis

Colonel Myburgh ruled out that the saboteurs were aiming at the large underground petrol storage tanks at the service station

It was placed at the showroom's doors, metres from the petrol pumps

"They were definitely not going for the tanks — they were aiming at the building" he said

"Where the charge was placed shows the saboteurs were not amateurs They looked as if they knew how to do the job," he said

The garage owner, Mr Aldo Marcopido (43), also said he did not believe the bomb was meant to blow up the fuel tanks

Eight pumps were damaged, and four expensive motorcycles destroyed, as well as spare parts worth about R90 000

"The damage to the building alone is about R100 000 I think the

total would be near R200 000

"The station was easy to hit As to who did it, your guess is as good as mine It could be Swapo, or it could be the whites," he said

Mr Marcopido is one of the biggest fuel sellers in SWA/Namibia and has been at the garage for two years. Before that he worked in Boksburg

He said he had received no "direct" threats, but would not elaborate



Senior security force officers sift through the debris left by Saturday's explosion at a Windhoek service station, while members of a local commando clear up the rubble

Good buddies first at blast scene

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — First on the scene of the powerful bomb explosion at a fuel station in the northern industrial area of Windhoek at the weekend were two "good buddies" who had been working in the Prison Department grounds across the road

Mr George Nieuwoudt and Mr Johan Kruger said there was suddenly "one hell of a bang"

"The windows rat-

tled and the noise left us deaf for a few seconds," Mr Nieuwoudt said

"We jumped into our cars and were at the station in about a minute It is only about 200 metres from where we were working There wasn't a soul in sight

"There were flames inside the building and within two minutes the whole place was alight The windows were smashed and the metal struts supporting the driveway roof were

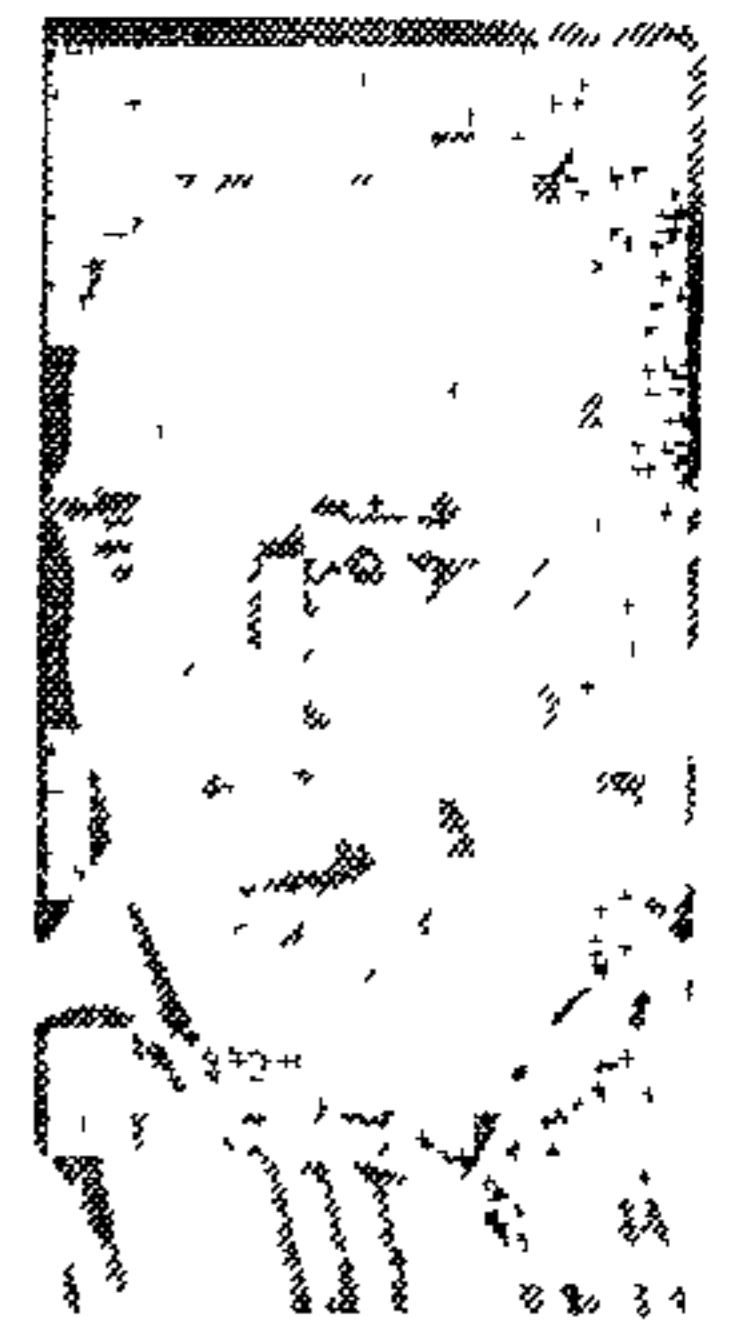
bent There were several smaller explosions, presumably from the cans of oil stacked inside," Mr Nieuwoudt said

"We found the watchman walking around in a daze He was also deaf from the explosion Except for him we saw no-one and we saw no cars either"

Mr Nieuwoudt went to his car and started calling for help on his Citizen Band Radio Several other "good buddies" heard him and one of them phoned the police



Mr George Nieuwoudt first at the scene of the explosion.



Mr Aldo Marcopido, owner of the service station



The remains of a Windhoek filling station after a bomb blast during the weekend

Windhoek explosion destroys garage

ROM 22/12/79 BZ

WINDHOEK — A bomb blast wrecked a filling station, destroying several vehicles in a showroom, at the Katutura township near Windhoek at the weekend.

"The bomb was placed right outside the front door," Brigadier Charles Gouws, Divisional Commissioner of Police, told newsmen at the scene

Nobody was injured

The sound of the explosion ripped through Windhoek shortly before 10pm on Saturday night

A pall of smoke hung over the filling station as ambulances, the fire brigade and police vehicles rushed to the scene.

Mangled steel girders and shattered windows greeted newsmen on the scene, while members of the fire brigade were extinguishing the last flames. A heavy smell of petrol filtered into the air from broken and cracked petrol pumps

"It must have been a terrific

explosion," Brig Gouws said

He said it was difficult at this stage to establish what kind of explosive had been used

Brig Gouws said it was clear after initial investigations a large amount of high explosive had been used

The blast was reminiscent of two attacks earlier this year on filling stations in Owambo, northern SWA, and was the third blast in Windhoek in the past 10 months

On December 2 last year, two bomb blasts ripped through the city. About two months ago, a prominent Windhoek pharmacist was killed in a handgrenade attack on a Freemason lodge in Windhoek

A member of the fire department at the scene of Saturday's explosion said it was a miracle 30 000l of high-octane and regular fuel in tanks underneath the filling station had not exploded

"It can only be an act of God that this did not happen, because it would have destroyed a

large part of the northern industrial area and might have caused an uncontrollable blaze," he said

The nightwatchman at the filling station, Mr Paulus Kagola, 32, said he was asleep in his room next to the filling station when he was awakened by the explosion

He escaped unscathed

Four fire engines of the Windhoek Fire Department were on the scene minutes after the explosion and the blaze was under control shortly afterwards when massive amounts of water had been used

The owner of the station, Mr Aldo Marcopido, said he estimated the damage at about R100 000

Among other things, four high-performance motorcycles, costing R4 500 each, were destroyed

Brig Gouws said a full-scale investigation had been launched — Sapa

17/9/79

Blast at SWA petrol station

From SEAN O'CONNOR
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Police were searching for a vital clue yesterday at the petrol station which was destroyed in a bomb explosion here on Saturday night. Detectives, assisted by army personnel, sifted through piles of charred rubble and debris for the detonator which could help to identify the type of bomb used and its origin.

The chief of security police in SWA/Namibia, Colonel Koos Myburgh, said yesterday that high-powered explosives had been used, "but we don't know what type of bomb it was". The explosion, which could be heard for kilometres, occurred just before 10 pm on Saturday.

No one was hurt in the explosion but a nightwatchman, Mr Paulus Kagola, asleep in a room adjoining the service station, was flung from his bed by the impact of the blast. The owner of the filling station, Mr Aldo Marcopido, said although Mr Kagola had not been hurt, he was now slightly deaf.

The service station is situated beside a double carriageway in Windhoek's industrial area, and less than a kilometre from the city's black township, Katatura. Across the highway from the garage is the Windhoek Prison, where warders saw the flash and heard the deafening blast.

Within seconds, a fierce blaze erupted in the showrooms of the filling station and four motor-cycles were destroyed. The driveway roof and most of the fuel pumps were badly damaged but the underground tanks, containing 30 000 litres of fuel, remained intact. The bomb was placed outside the main door to the filling station and caused a small crater on a concrete step.

Police cordoned off the area and yesterday soldiers refused to allow onlookers near the premises.

Mr Marcopido said he was insured against damaged caused in a riot, but did not know if his insurance company would pay out as a result of the explosion. He had not calculated the cost of the damage, but it is certain to run into tens of thousands of rands.

It was the fourth bomb explosion in SWA/Namibia in less than a year.



Police and firemen search through debris at the scene of the bomb explosion at a Windhoek petrol station on Saturday night. No one was hurt in the blast but extensive damage was caused to the petrol station pumps and building. It was the fourth bomb blast in the SWA/Namibian capital in less than a year.

17/9/79

Explosion wrecks Windhoek garage

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Senior officers of the security forces and explosives experts were still sifting through the debris caused by a powerful bomb explosion at a Windhoek service station at the weekend.

Damage is estimated at about R200 000, but no one was injured.

The blast was at 9 45 pm on Saturday and emergency services rushed to the scene to extinguish the fierce fire which followed.

Windhoek's main fire station lies about a kilometre from the garage in the northern industrial area on the road to Katatura, the black township.

15 MINUTES

Firemen had the blaze under control within 15 minutes, and then took further precautions to prevent the large underground fuel tanks from igniting.

While explosives experts sorted through each scrap of debris in the station's driveway yesterday, mem-

bers of the local commando prevented passers-by from stopping and hindering the search for clues.

The commando members also helped in the search by sweeping debris to one side and clearing the station's gutted showroom.

NO BLAME

Police have not blamed any political faction or group in South West Africa for the explosion.

When the explosion occurred, the nightwatchman, Mr Paulus Kagola, 32, was sleeping in his room about seven metres from the showroom.

Mr Kagola, who has been working at the fuel station for the past nine years, said:

"I went to bed at 7 30 pm and had locked the door of my room. At 9 45 pm I woke up to the sound of the explosion and there was a lot of dust in the room.

"The key of my door was in my pocket and for a few moments I could not find it. When I finally got the door open, I saw the fire," Mr Kagola said.

The owner of the garage, Mr Aldo Marcopido, 43, said he did not believe that the idea behind the bomb was to blow up the fuel tanks.

NOT EASY

"The tanks were just under half full and it is not easy to blow them up. You must know their exact position and there are only a few weak points where the charges could be placed.

"At the time of the blast they contained 30 000 litres. Eight petrol pumps were damaged, four expensive motorcycles were destroyed as well as about R90 000 worth of spare parts.

"The bomb was placed on the ground in the middle of the big showroom windows," Mr Marcopido said.

CT 18/9/79

Namibian independence to be discussed today (20)

WINDHOEK — One of the far-reaching proposals to be discussed at the SWA/Namibian Republican Party annual congress, starting here today, will be independence for the territory as soon as possible, even without international recognition

The congress will be officially opened by its leader, Mr Dirk Mudge, at a public meeting here tonight night

The Republican Party, which broke away from the SWA National party two years ago, is the white component of the Democratic Turnhalle alliance, the majority group in the SWA/Namibian National Assembly.

According to the agenda, a great variety of subjects ranging from bread-and-butter issues will be discussed.

The congress will request that the teachers' training college here, or part of it, be opened to all population

groups

The congress will also be asked that the salaries of the police in SWA/Namibia as well as those of public servants be reviewed

On economic matters, the congress will consider a uniform fuel price throughout the territory, 24-hour service at filling stations and rationing of petrol by means of a coupon system — Sapa

By Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Representatives of 151 nations gathered in New York today for the start of the 34th session of the United Nations amid a growing mood of political crisis within the organisation.

The relative calm of debate and diplomatic argument over potentially explosive issues confronting the world body could be transformed into extended confrontation and conflict, especially between the economically powerful West and the bloc power of communist and Third World nations.

The turning point which may be reached soon is anticipated even by Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, who said recently "If ever there was a time for serious reflection and stocktaking on the state and future of the community of nations, it is now."

Within a few days the General Assembly will endorse St Lucia as the 152nd member-state adding a further vote to the numerical superiority of the Third World.

Symbolised

The UN crisis is clearly symbolised in two world leaders who will address the gathering of diplomats: the Pope and Dr Fidel Castro — the voice of peace and accommodation and the spokesman of revolution.

With much of the Third World carrying Dr Castro's ideological imprint after his chairmanship of the recent summit of the "non-aligned" movement in Havana it seems likely that a greater majority in the assembly will be drawn into a Soviet-influenced voting bloc.

The tone set at the Havana conference could spark new confrontation with the West, particularly the United States, on the three major issues still confronting the UN — the Middle East, a more equitable economic order, and southern Africa.

Constant

Southern Africa's two constant items on the UN agenda — Zimbabwe, Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia — are still subjects of intensive efforts outside the UN to achieve settlements with as little conflict as possible, and reference to them has been muted.

But if, during the assembly, the London constitutional conference appears to collapse, and the Western "contact group" negotiating on SWA/Nam

New UN session

starts in mood of crisis

ibia offers only what the African bloc regards as delaying arguments, there is little doubt that Third World demands for alternative action will reach a crescendo.

Hope for political accommodation in SWA/Namibia appears particularly dim with the death of Angolan President Agostinho Neto upsetting an already drawn-out and exasperating mediation effort by the Western governments. It seems certain that they will side with some form of limited sanctions against South Africa if their effort fails.

Pursuit

Equally certain is the continuing pursuit by the Third World of concrete action to replace the rhetoric directed against the South African Government for its policies of segregation.

Western governments figure largely in the criticism as pillars of South Africa's economic and military strength, adding to the central confrontation.

During this session, the General Assembly will review the report of a committee drafting an international convention against apartheid in sport, and with the Olympics scheduled for next year, its punitive measures are likely to be easily adopted. They will call for a total boycott against South Africa in sport, en

dorse South Africa's expulsion from existing international and regional sports bodies, and require action against sports bodies maintaining contact with South Africa.

Inevitably, the ANC, PAC and Swapo will draw promises of more enduring support, and endorsement for their activities.

Limitation

For their part, the Western governments will continue to follow a policy of what one observer sees as "damage limitation" — trying to contain threatening conflicts with as little damage as possible.

Many western delegates avoid public airing of the criticisms they harbour privately of the blustering and sometimes whimsical nature of much General Assembly debate.

One who does not is Mr Ychuda Blum, Israel's Ambassador to the UN, as much a target of bloc hostility as South Africa.

In an article recently published in the New York Times he wrote "The situation in which 10 percent of the world's population can muster a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly is, to put it mildly, highly grotesque particularly when this new strength is out in the service of totalitarian practices incompatible with the United Nations' principles."

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Terror toll rises in SWA/Namibia

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South African security forces have killed 11 insurgents in the past week, bringing the total number killed in SWA/Namibia's operational area since April this year to 300

A Defence Force spokesman said Nkongo military base in north-east Ovambo, about 15 km south of the SWA/Namibian border with Angola, was bombarded last Thursday

"Guerillas used mortars and small arms, but the fire was inaccurate due to the range and caused no damage," he said

It was the second time the base had come under fire this year. On February 14 a group of between 150 and 200 guerillas bombarded the camp in a night offensive. The guerillas used rocket launchers, light mortars and automatic rifles in the bombardment

The spokesman said the following incidents had

occurred during the past week in the operational area

● On September 13, security forces ambushed a group of insurgents, killing two

● On September 15, a routine patrol surprised a group of insurgents and shot four

● On September 16, a group of insurgents fired on a security force patrol, three insurgents were killed in the security force follow-up operation.

● On September 18, two insurgents were shot by security forces at a "Cuca" shop

Two guerillas were shot dead by members of the Owambo Home Guard near the kraal of Mr Tara Imbili, Owambo's Minister of Justice and a top member of the DTA, yesterday.

Mr Imbili's family has been a favourite target for terrorists.

On Saturday, his younger brother Onesmus was abducted into Angola and last week his brother-in-law, Mr Johannes Manasse, was killed.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN I

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testamen Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited Garansie) - n maatskappy beperk deur Ga n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr 61 van 1973).

Mixed feeling in Namibia

20/9/79
RDM

WINDHOEK — "Voertsek," shouted a drunken patron at a whites-only Windhoek hotel as two coloured men stepped into the beer garden one Friday night

That they were neatly-dressed in the uniform of South West Africa's fledgling Battalion 41, and prepared to fight for his future, seemed to escape the antagonistic man and a few of his friends who jumped to their feet and shouted abuse as the coloured soldiers made a hasty retreat

This ugly incident highlights the state of confusion in which South West Africans of all colours are in about race reforms — the ludicrous situation of a country in the throes of dismantling apartheid on its way to independence

The winds of change began blowing over the dry plains of South West Africa about four years ago with the start of the multi-ethnic Turnhalle constitutional conference

The promise of massive social reform came shortly afterwards when hotel and restaurant owners were given permission to open their doors to all races. But the death knell of apartheid has still not been sounded

Many of them voluntarily desegregated their facilities and, apart from occasional violent reactions from extreme right-wingers, most white South West Africans, as verkrampte as many of them undoubtedly are, have accepted the change, but only in the knowledge that they can still go to their white preserves

Not all hotel and restaurant owners have opted for non-racialism and they are still not compelled to do so, even after last month's anti-apartheid legislation piloted through the National Assembly by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

The penalty clause — a maximum fine of R300 or three months' jail for owners of public amenities who even intimate that their facilities are for whites only — was "temporarily dropped" from the legislation after intense pressure by South West Nationalists

Far from switching overnight from conservatives to "kaffir boeties", as they derogatorily called white liberals in the past, verkrampte South West Africans have merely become more tolerant a matter of resignation rather than condonation

There has undoubtedly also been a change in their hardline attitudes as the changing situation has become more normal to them, and they have been exposed at times to multiracial social gatherings

But in their fight to maintain

DAVID FORRET Windhoek

white exclusivity in some hotels, restaurants, rest camps and residential suburbs, they argue that enforced apartheid should not now be replaced with enforced integration

DTA leaders on the other hand, armed with legislative powers for the first time in their drawn-out struggle against white-controlled bureaucracy to scrap racial discrimination, feel that people have had enough time to adjust to the new dispensation

An example often cited since last December's first one-man-one-vote election is that the developing Namibia could have a black president who would still be denied service at certain facilities in the country he leads

Though most hotels and restaurants are open to all races in Windhoek, the speed with which the new ideas travel to remote outposts and rural areas of this dry country make the trekboers look like jet-setters

It is clear that hotel owners who have not yet fallen into line with the new dispensation either have had no intention of doing so or have been under social pressure from their regular customers not to

Some hoteliers, particularly in small rural towns, have apparently told Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, privately that they will desegregate as long as their opponents are compelled to do the same. Others have asked for more time to prepare themselves for an expected influx of black customers

With this in mind, Mr Mudge has given them a period of grace to open up voluntarily so that the real racist culprits can be identified and brought to book when, and if, the penalty clause is okayed by the new Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen

In fact, Mr Mudge has thrown the ball into the court of the Nationalist-controlled all-white Legislative Assembly, the powerful body that has been able to block certain social reforms in the past

He says there will be no need for a penalty clause if everyone co-operates in the spirit of the new legislation, and he has called on the Nationalists to set an example by opening up remaining all-white resorts that still fall under their control

Mr Adolf Brinkman, MEC in charge of SWA administration's Department of Nature Conservation and Tourism, has flatly refused to open the remaining whites-only resorts at Swakopmund, Henties Bay, Namutoni

and Luderitz until the final outcome of the Nationalists' court application to have the anti-discrimination legislation declared null and void

Prospective holiday-makers are merely told when making reservations that these resorts are "not multiracial" — a change from the previous non-descript "not international" tag, which apparently confused foreign tourists not versed in South African political jargon

The question of enforced integration is now the major hot-point in the continuing broedertwis which broke out when Mr Mudge and his supporters walked out of the National Party two years ago

Those who are resisting change explain that business is business and they cannot afford to upset their "traditional" white customers. Like Mr Jan van den Berg, the controversial Windhoek restaurant owner who bluntly says that "no self-respecting black will come to my place"

In reply to an opinion poll he conducted among his white customers on whether or not he should open his Apollo restaurant — he claims that 321 voted against it with only one spoiled paper — a few prominent businessmen clubbed together and placed an advertisement in the weekly Windhoek Observer, posing the same question

So far 138 replies have been received and the "yes" vote is in the majority by 81 to 57

Some comments scribbled on the returned newspaper advertisement included "Asseblief, laat die kaffirs bly waar hulle is" and "a wholehearted yes, because the blacks will behave just as the whites teach them"

But there are also others who are far more extreme in their opposition to racial mixing. Like the young white vigilantes, self-styled identity protectors bent on maintaining the white identities of their unsuspecting victims. They do this by occasionally waiting in the dark of night to beat up mixed couples and patrons leaving multiracial hotels

Ironically, in Windhoek the most well-known whites-only hotel is a stone's throw away from the hotel that has set the pace for change and is now regarded as a predominantly black meeting place in the city centre

The atmosphere in this hotel's various bars and beer garden is relaxed and there are never any racial incidents. Nobody stirs when a drunken black patron is unceremoniously turfed from the premises because everyone knows that the same happened to a rowdy white the night before

Terrorists blast

Angola border base

21/9/79

221

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Terrorists have attacked a South African security force base near the Angolan border — the second attack on the base this year.

Security forces suffered no losses and the attack lasted only a few minutes, South West Africa Command disclosed yesterday.

Using mortars and small arms, the terrorists opened fire last Thursday on the Nkongo base, 16km from the Angolan border and about 150km east of Ondangwa.

But the long-range terrorist fire was inaccurate and no damage was done to the lonely base.

Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second in command at South West Africa Military Headquarters in Windhoek, said yesterday that because it was a long-range bombardment, it was impossible to say how many terrorists had been involved.

Brigadier Bosman also disclosed yesterday that 13 terrorists were killed by security forces in the operational area in the past week.

On September 13 a terrorist gang was ambushed, two insurgents were killed and security forces...

Russian AK-47 rifle
On September 15 a routine patrol discovered a group of terrorists who had stopped to have lunch. Security forces opened fire, four insurgents were killed and AK-47 rifles, a Russian Tokarev pistol and other pieces of equipment were captured.

SWA/NAMIBIA PLAN ⁽²²¹⁾
 DMZ exclusions ^{pm 21/4/79}

Military experts of the five Western countries constituting the contact group on Namibia have now drawn up a detailed draft on the proposed demilitarised zone on the Angolan/Zambian border, according to London diplomatic sources. The DMZ is to be 50 km wide (except in the Caprivi Strip where the Botswana/Namibia border limits the width) and Untag forces are to operate freely within it. However, a number of "selected locations" are to be excluded, together with their military bases with supporting airfields, population centres, and their immediate environment - defined as 5 km from the perimeter of each location. The listed exclusions are Ruacana, Oshakati, Rundu Omega, and Katima Mulilo and Maracha in Namibia (alue-

que Ngiva and Calai in Angola, and Sesheke in Zambia. The SA forces the plan suggests are to be restricted to base in these selected locations and withdrawn by the 12th week in accordance with the original settlement proposal. Presumably therefore, the purpose of the exclusions is to create areas where Untag will not operate freely although it will monitor the bases, logistic resupply and authorised movement of military personnel by land or air. Swapo forces are to be excluded from the selected locations. In terms of the plan the DMZ is to be established within two weeks of the ceasefire. The draft is now being studied by UN experts, according to informed sources and eventually it is expected to be discussed with Zambia and Angola, although Swapo will be given a copy for information only. Angola seems to have agreed in principle to the DMZ but it seems that Luanda has not yet accepted the details of the Western draft. The death of President Neto may therefore affect the situation, though Western sources were until recently confident that the front line states would agree with the basic military arguments for the scheme.

NO	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-65	65+	ALL	NO	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-65	65+	ALL	NO	M	F
519	0,02	-	-	-	-	0,25	359	0,02	-	-	-	-	0,17	170	0,48	0,32
113	0,02	-	-	-	-	0,83	942	0,02	-	-	-	-	0,67	785	0,55	0,67
1143	0,04	-	-	-	-	0,55	1143	0,04	-	-	-	-	0,55	1143	0,04	0,00
1075	0,00	-	-	-	-	0,67	1075	0,00	-	-	-	-	0,67	1075	0,00	0,00
	23,16	-	-	-	-	22,23		23,16	-	-	-	-	22,23		23,16	22,23

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

Tjongarero unlikely to swop after sacking

WINDHOEK — Chances are slim that Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's sacked deputy national chairman, will cross the floor to a new political movement following his dismissal

Mr Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo dissident leader, said he had no intention of trying to attract Mr Tjongarero into a moderate political party envisaged by Swapo-D and the Namibia National Front.

"I don't want to get him into more trouble", he quipped.

Mr Tjongarero has already said he has no intention of giving up his Swapo membership.

Mr Shipanga's Swapo-Democrats and the NNF are presently negotiating to form one political party, and officials from both groups are hoping to attract

moderate Swapo supporters

Though Mr Tjongarero has been summarily dismissed, there is no question of a split between the internal and external factions of the militant movement.

Mr Tjongarero, Swapo's highest-ranking official in South West Africa, appears to have lost his post largely because of his decision earlier this year to close Swapo's national headquarters in Windhoek and disband the movement's national executive inside the territory

He took these steps in the wake of a nation-wide crackdown at the end of April by the former Administrator - General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, on Swapo's political organisers and office-bearers.

221
24/9/79
More than 60 Swapo officials were arrested under the AG 26 emergency security proclamation and at present there are still 45 in detention

Swapo's organisation inside South West Africa is in total disarray although it still has tremendous grass-roots support. Apart from those in detention, other top leaders like Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, the publicity secretary, and Miss Lucia Hamutenya, secretary for legal affairs, have left for overseas.

Though it is difficult to ascertain the pressures inside Swapo in this situation, it is understood that "radical" elements with the support of Swapo's youth league members — are trying to discredit the moderates in an attempt to take over the internal leadership —
DDC

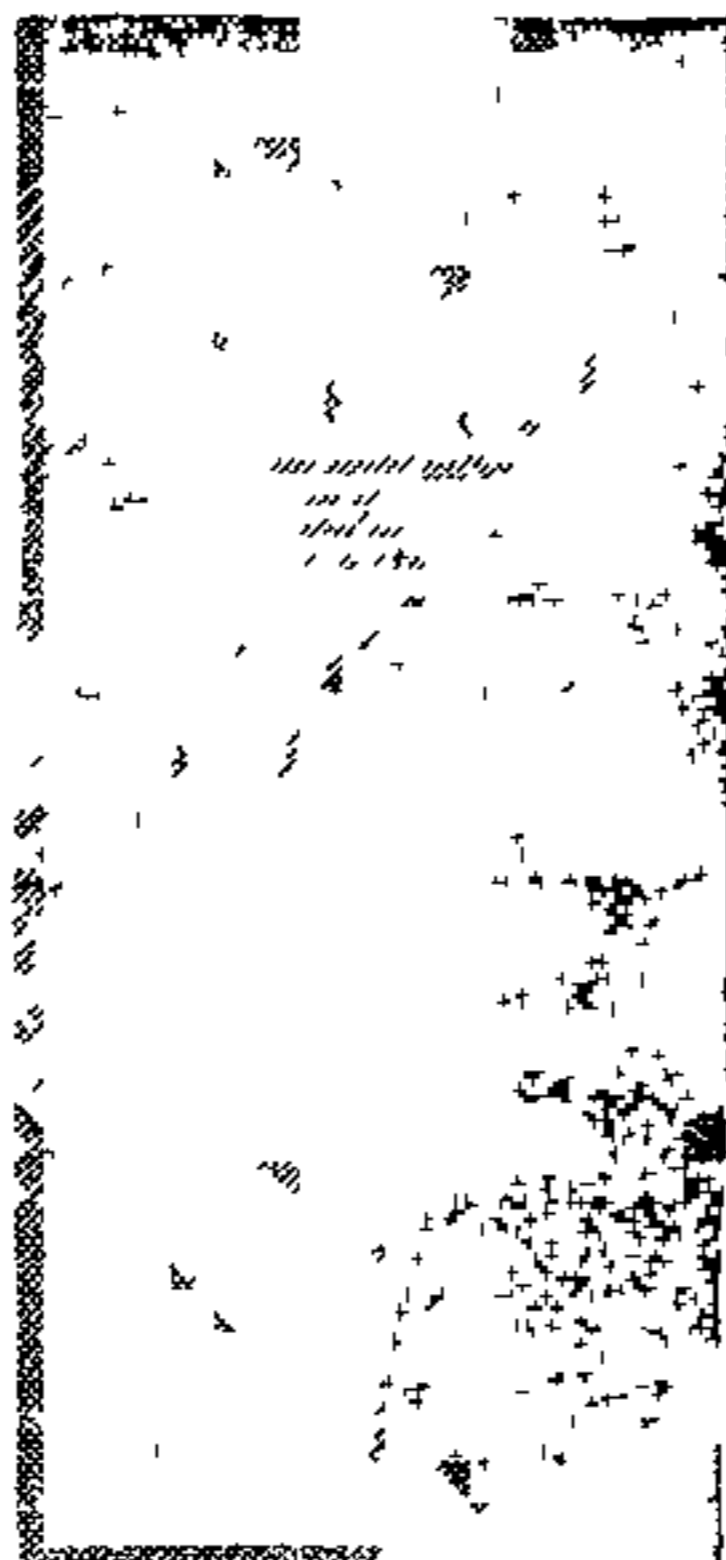
Prickly facelift afoot 221

SWA / Namibia's governmental structure is expected to undergo a facelift soon when moves are started to transfer powers previously vested in ethnic, second-tier authorities to the central authority — the National Assembly

The subject is a political prickly pear capable of raising right-wing ire, especially among the National Party-controlled white Legislative Assembly, the real power in the territory before the "decolonisation" process began. But the move is seen as more a practical and economic step than a political one.

It has also signalled a change in policy approach by the ethnic-oriented Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — which holds an overwhelming majority in the National Assembly appointed by the Administrator-General — placing a stronger emphasis on powerful central government.

The process can be seen as yet another step towards creating a



Dirk Mudge . . . change in policy approach.

government structure which would, should the search for an international solution fail, stand up and function effectively as an independent government machine.

As the polemic over the issue continues, observers here are asking whether the people of SWA/Namibia can afford

Moves are afoot in SWA/Namibia to place a stronger emphasis on powerful central government. From CHRIS VAN GASS of The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek. STAR
24/9/79

the luxury of 12 "governments," 11 ethnic and one central, which the DTA has propagated till now.

Significantly last week the chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, named five departments destined for transfer to the centre authority — roads, nature conservation, local authorities, traffic control and lower courts.

Other departments considered for the same treatment so far are agriculture and health.

Some Southwesterners, however, feel that for effective government all departments, except perhaps education, should become a central government responsibility.

"South West Africa cannot afford 12 governments — the people of this country will pay too heavily for such a privilege," said one observer.

As it is, regional Authorities such as those in

Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi deal with little of importance — apart from their budgets — during their annual legislative programmes.

In Caprivi, for example, the total annual income of the government is a mere R500 000, while its budget runs to R8-million—funds supplied mostly by the central authority.

The Ovambo government already has 74 members in its legislative council, plus eight Ministers, an indication of the financial burden such bureaucratic systems place on the taxpayer.

To achieve the integration of those departments into the central government would mean a request to the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen (who is himself looking into the matter of elevating second-tier functions to first-tier), by the National Assembly.

Sacked Swapo chief out in cold

BY DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Chances are slim that Mr Daniel Tjongarero sacked as Swapo's deputy national chairman, will 'cross the floor' to a new political movement

Mr Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo dissident leader, said in Windhoek that he had no intention of trying to attract Mr Tjongarero into a moderate political party envisaged by the Swapo Democrats and the Namibia National Front

"I don't want to get him into more trouble," he quipped

Mr Tjongarero has already said he has no intention of giving up his Swapo membership

Mr Shipanga's Swapo-D and the NNF are at present negotiating a merger into one political party, and officials from both groups are hoping to attract moderate Swapo supporters

Although Mr Tjongarero has been summarily dismissed by Swapo, there is no question of a split between the internal and external factions of the militant movement

He appears to have lost his job as Swapo's highest-ranking official in SWA largely because of his decision earlier this year to close its national headquarters in Windhoek and disband the movement's national executive inside the territory

He took these steps in the wake of a nationwide crackdown on Swapo political organisers and office-bearers at the end of April by the former Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn

More than 60 Swapo officials were arrested under the AG 28 emergency security proclamation and 45 are still in detention

Swapo's organisation inside SWA is in total disarray, although it still has tremendous grassroots support

Apart from those in detention, other leading figures, including Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello — the publicity secretary — and the secretary for legal affairs, Miss Lucia Hamutenya, have gone overseas

Mr Tlhabanello has gone to the United States to further his studies. Miss Hamutenya, who is apparently in London for medical treatment, is expected to return to SWA soon

Though it is difficult to gauge the pressures inside Swapo in this situation, it is understood that "radical" elements — with the support of Swapo's Youth League members — are trying to discredit the moderates in a bid for the internal leadership

In the letter dismissing Mr Tjongarero, Mr Moses Garoeb, Swapo's Lusaka-based administrative secretary, strongly condemned his decision to close the Windhoek offices as 'tantamount to sabotaging the liberation struggle in Namibia'

He said Swapo's central committee had unanimously rejected Mr Tjongarero's dissolution of the national executive as "unconstitutional" — only the central committee had the right to do so

Mr Tjongarero has said he took the steps because he could no longer guarantee the lives of Swapo's workers

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SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

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226 STA 15/9/79.
Church row over Swapo

The Star Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — The vice-president of the Namibia Council of Churches has threatened to resign from the organisation if the controversial temporary appointment of the former Swapo leader in SWA/Namibia, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, becomes permanent

The head of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Landesprobst Paul-Gerhard Kauffenstein, has written a letter

to this effect to the president of the NCC, Anglican Bishop James Kauluma

Landesprobst Kauffenstein said he based his threat to resign on the fact that when Mr Tjongarero closed the offices of his organisation in the territory he said Swapo may have to go underground

"I feel the Council of Churches may not be misused for the activities of Swapo," said Landesprobst Kauffenstein.

221

Dean of Windhoek to settle in Britain

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — After eight years in South West Africa working on the knife-edge dividing the political and theological extremes, the Anglican Dean of Windhoek, the Very Rev Dr Murray Dell, and his family are leaving to settle in the United Kingdom.

Dr Dell, 48, who was born in Durban, educated at Durban High School and obtained a doctorate in medicine at Edinburgh University before becoming a priest, will leave South West Africa in January.

'The move is not the result of political or ecclesiastical pressure, but for family reasons,' Dr Dell said.

In the past few years his parents and sister have moved back to Britain and so Dr Dell, his wife and two daughters Rebecca and Clare, will be following them.

'After eight years in a job it is quite normal for a priest to feel the time has come for a change.'

During his period in Windhoek Dr Dell has seen three members of the Anglican Church — Bishop Colin Winter, Bishop Richard Wood and the Rev Ed Morrow — put out of the country by the authorities.

'In its transition years from provincial town to international city, Windhoek has been an extraordinarily tense place in which to live,' he says.

'I can remember the time several years ago when one moment someone called me the next best thing to a communist and the following moment someone else called me the next best thing to a white racist.'

'Just because one rejects white power, it is, or used to be, sometimes automatically assumed that one wants to see the advent of black power and one's reservations about the advent of black tyranny can be taken to mean one supports a white tyranny.'

'If you're not careful, you can be crushed to bits between two political extremes.'

TWO EXTREMES

'You can also be crushed between two theological extremes — between narrow pietism and a liberation theology. So if it's not a political tension, it's a theological tension.'

'I've tried my best on this knife-edge and in the midst of this tension to minister creatively and positively to people of all colours.'

There are as yet no firm prospects of another post in England. Dr Dell and his family will be staying in Kent with another former Durban family, Canon and Mrs Eustace Wade.

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27 freed in
Windhoek

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Security police in Windhoek have released 27 youths held in terms of the Terrorism Act after being intercepted in Bophuthatswana last month as they were allegedly on their way to Botswana.

Their release yesterday follows a refusal by SWA/Namibia's Attorney-General, Mr. Donald Brunette, to prosecute them on any charges.

Separation 'no longer answer'

(221)

STAR
26/9/79

Although separation remained an important component of the solution to South Africa's problems, it could no longer be seen as the total solution, says the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Speaking in the Pretoria North City Hall as a guest of the regional council of the Junior Rapportryers yesterday, Dr Viljoen said it had to be supplemented with a recognition of collectivity, consultative levels and shared opportunities.

The Afrikaners should to an increasing extent become co-rulers of this country together with the other population groups instead of ruling on their own, he said.

CONNECTED

Dr Viljoen said he was convinced that the interests of SWA/Namibia and South Africa were intimately connected.

"The security forces are defending us all. We are all in the same boat, for better or worse," he said.

He had told the people of SWA/Namibia that they should not flee from the territory and seek refuge in the Republic.

Whatever form the change in the territory would take, it should be ensured that only the best officials were made available for the task.

"It must be a first team, on the educational and technical fronts as well," he said.

ILLUSION

The people in South Africa should discard the illusion that they were removed from what happened in neighbouring states

On the future of South Africa and its people, Dr Viljoen said he was tremendously optimistic, because he believed in the quality and dedication of young people and also because the relationship between the various population groups were better than in most other countries of the world.

Earlier in his speech, Dr Viljoen said South Africa could depend to a large extent on its military preparedness and efficiency, its economic power, its strategic mineral resources and its long history of political stability and law and order in a difficult multinational situation. — Sapa

1979

221 26/9/79 Post

Swapo in Namibia

Voiceless—not dead

SWAPO has been left leaderless and effectively without a political voice following the sacking of its internal leader, Mr Daniel Tjongarero.

The sacking comes on top of a two-year effort by South African authorities to discredit the organisation inside Namibia and to reduce the political impact of its leaders.

Mr Tjongarero disbanded the internal executive of Swapo recently following the arrest in April of 73 prominent Swapo members in terms of emergency legislation by the security police. Of those detained 28 have since been released.

In a letter to him last week, the Lusaka based external administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, told Mr Tjongarero that the 'unconstitutional' move of closing Swapo offices was the main reason for his dismissal.

These moves, along with the fact that other members of the executive of internal Swapo, such as the publicity secretary Mr Mokganele Tlhabanele, had left the country, are seen as effectively having neutralised Swapo as a political force internally — while externally it continues to conduct a guerilla war.

POST Correspondent

Mr Tjongarero, who has held a precarious reign over internal Swapo since he made a statement to security forces in December 1977, saying he would resign from Swapo, gave the reasons for the present situation as 'the sowing of dissension within Swapo, both internally and externally'.

Mr Tjongarero made his statement after being shown the victims of a landmine accident and said in Windhoek he was "intimidated" into signing it.

On two occasions subsequently when top executive members were detained, once in May 1978 and again in April this year, Mr Tjongarero, the vice-chairman of Swapo internally, was ignored by security police and allowed his freedom.

Mr Tjongarero said although the present situation meant the alienation of individual leaders of Swapo, it did not mean that Swapo was completely dead in the territory.

'I don't see Swapo dying out as a political or-

ganisation only that the branches would take over more of the leadership he said.

Mr Tjongarero said he would remain a member of Swapo and said if the steps he took to disband the executive were unconstitutional I accept it as such.

He said he had no spe-

cific plans for the future but would remain in Namibia.

When asked if he was not afraid of attempts on his life he said 'I have lived with the situation too long. The possibility of someone trying to eliminate me and blame it on Swapo is very real.'

Viljoen building bridges

(221) ~~2005~~ STAR 27/9/79

By Chris van Gass, The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — In his first month in office SWA/Namibia's new Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen has kept a relatively low public profile — but behind the scenes he has been working hard to bridge the gap between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Aktur

His attitude contrasts with the highly public style of his predecessor, Judge Marthinus Steyn. Since his arrival in Windhoek on August 26, Dr Viljoen has impressed politicians with his earnest approach to the problems confronting him.

Already Dr Viljoen is

openly described by the rightwing Aktur — which fused openly with Judge Steyn — as a "reasonable man who will listen to both points of view."

Officials of Aktur, the National Party front in SWA/Namibia, applaud the way he has kept a low profile by staying out of the news.

"This is something which can only be conducive to the difficult task he has to perform," said one

The rift among whites in the territory arose when the national assembly, dominated by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, passed anti-discriminatory legislation opening residential areas

and certain public amenities to all races. Aktur opposed this step vehemently and walked out of the assembly over the issue.

Since then both groups have had discussions with Dr Viljoen in an attempt to find common ground and facilitate the possible return to the assembly by Aktur.

Most of Dr Viljoen's first month has been spent feeling his way and meeting with the "democratic" political parties, church groups and other interested bodies.

Aides of Dr Viljoen speak highly of his ability to grasp the problems facing him. "He places much store in personal contact and prefers the individual

touch of getting to the people," said one.

His negotiations with Aktur and the DTA have apparently left Dr Viljoen little time to turn to other political parties to pursue his stated intention of attempting to broaden the base of the territory's national assembly — something parties such as Swapo-D and the NNF have shied away from in the past.

"In the month he has been here he has made several journeys into the country. Let him settle down and then we'll see what he does before commenting on his achievements," said Swapo-D leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga.

Swapo has built up close links with the PLO

(221)

STAR

27/9/79

Own Correspondent
BONN — The Palestine Liberation Organisation and the South West African People's Organisation are now working in close collaboration, according to Western sources.

Intelligence agencies, including the West German Office for the Protection of the Constitution, are now certain that the PLO and Swapo have established joint planning offices in East Berlin.

The East Germans are reported reliably to be slowly but consistently in-

filtrating Swapo forces in Angola.

So far their presence is small, but they are ready to expand. They keep a low profile, but their influence is growing daily.

East German experts in agitation and propaganda are now active in Africa — particularly Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia, and in a quieter way in East African countries except Kenya.

This is in addition to a major East German military presence in the for-

mer Portuguese colonies and Ethiopia.

Collaboration between the PLO and Swapo is relatively new, but is being encouraged by the East Germans.

The PLO office in East Berlin is near the Swapo headquarters. Both organisations have been given full diplomatic status and ostentatiously fly their "national" flags in the international area of the Unter Den Linden Boulevard.

It is now certain that East Germany is flying

Swapo casualties from the so-called operational areas to East Berlin for free hospital treatment. Sick and wounded are ferried to airports from which planes of Interflug, the East German airline working with Russia's Aeroflot, transport them to East Berlin's Schoenenfeld Airport.

PLO casualties, which are small in number, are being given similar treatment, and the East Germans are encouraging both to acknowledge their "humanitarian" action.

'My

NM. 27/9/79

tragic

(22)

mistake'

WINDHOEK — A Tsumeb magistrate yesterday described the death of a national serviceman, who was shot by one of his comrades in the operational area this year, as "a tragic mistake" and a "bona fide accident" and said nobody could be held responsible for his death.

Rifleman Dennis Colin Golden (19) of Regents Park, Johannesburg, died of shock and loss of blood from a gunshot wound in the Tsumeb district on March 28.

The inquest Magistrate, Mr. A. H. Coetzer, found that nobody had committed a wrongful act.

Nor had there been any negligence on the part of anybody which had contributed to Rifleman Golden's death.

Rifleman Daniel Potgieter (19) said in a statement to the Court he was horrified when he discovered that he had accidentally shot three of his comrades, killing rifleman Golden, after mistaking them for terrorists.

Terrorists

Rifleman Potgieter said Rifleman Golden was shot while in the Otavi area tracking down terrorists. He would not have fired the shots had he known he was firing at his own men.

In statements by members of the 10-man section the Court was told that the section leader, Lance-Corporal Johannes de Wet, ordered the men to fan out in a half-moon formation and wait in ambush for three terrorists believed to be in the area.

**Soldier
tells how
he shot
one of
his mates**

In front

The Court was told they took up their positions in dense bush and were unable to see one another and that Rifleman Golden and his group stationed themselves directly in front of two other members of the section.

One of the members of Rifleman Golden's group, Rifleman Johann Dryer, said that at "first light" they had decided to change positions and as they did so he heard a burst of fire.

He said three members in the group were hit, including Rifleman Golden — (Sapa)

Swapo man must go, or else'

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A prominent church leader in South West Africa this week threatened to resign from the Council of Churches in Namibia if the council continued to employ the sacked Swapo leader, Mr Daniel Tjongarero.

The head of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in the territory, Landespropst Paul Kauffenstein, said he had written a letter of complaint to the president of the council about Mr Tjongarero's appointment.

Landespropst Kauffenstein, who is the vice-president of the council — said this week that he was going on holiday to Germany for six weeks and if he found on his return that Mr Tjongarero's appointment had taken effect, "I will have no option but to resign".

But Bishop James Kauluma, the president of the Council of Churches, said Mr Tjongarero was working for the council on a "temporary, part-time" basis to carry out a single assignment which was expected to be completed before the end of the year.

There was no question of Mr Tjongarero taking up full-time employment with the Council of Churches, Bishop Kauluma said.

Landespropst Kauffenstein said it was unwise for the council to employ someone who had political affiliations.

"The council may come under suspicion of favouring one political party," Landespropst Kauffenstein said.

He said he had nothing against Mr Tjongarero personally and added that if someone else with different political affiliations had been appointed to the council, he would also have lodged a strong objection.

Mr Tjongarero said this week that he was only doing part-time work for the Council of Churches.

"I have not been appointed to the council," Mr Tjongarero said.

He was told nearly two weeks ago in a letter from Swapo's Lusaka-based administrative secretary that he had been relieved of his position of deputy national chairman of Swapo with immediate effect.

Mr Tjongarero, who is still a member of Swapo, has said he does not intend giving up his membership of the movement.

Farmer jailed for having grenade ^{C.T. 28/9/79} (22)

By SEAN O'CONNOR

WINDHOEK.—A young South West African farmer was sentenced in the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday to 18 months for illegally possessing a hand grenade

Fifteen months of the term were suspended for three years. Mr Jan Adriaan Steenkamp, 27, a farmer in the Witvlei district near Windhoek, was also found guilty of illegally possessing explosives and was fined R300 or three months.

Mr Steenkamp was in possession of 24 blasting cartridges, 48 detonators and 6 fuses.

Mr Steenkamp was in possession of the hand grenade and the explosives on July 7 in Windhoek.

Speaking quietly, Mr Steenkamp told the court he had been given the hand grenade and a "gift package" by a Mr

Bennie Williams at a wedding.

Mr Steenkamp said he had a lot to drink and it did not occur to him at the time that he might be taking part in a crime.

Under cross-examination, he said Mr Williams had asked him to keep the grenade and the package until he came to fetch it. Mr Williams had said the reason was that his brother was in trouble.

Mr Steenkamp said he put the grenade in his pocket and left the package in a car belonging to a friend, Mr Gert Pienaar, with whom he was staying at the time.

The magistrate said he accepted that Mr Steenkamp had not intended to use the explosives for any illegal purposes.

Mr Henne Barnard, of Stern and Barnard, appeared for Mr Steenkamp and Mr Tienie Steyn appeared for the State.

PURCHASING OFFICE

We have received your second hand typewriter

Could you please furnish

- (1) Name of person received
- (2) Department
- (3) Please state why

Is this machine for

- (1) Part-time post
- (2) Full-time post
- (3) Additional post
- (4) Does this position

Please state full details if any special key board

If new machine is a replacement of existing machine

SWA/NAMIBIA
Western hopes
 While Dirk Mudge and his DTA appear to have boarded a roller-coaster to Namibian independence, Western diplomatic sources confirm that planners of the contact group have just about completed the "fleshing out" of the revised proposition to resurrect the settlement initiative

The new proposals are said, on balance, to have an improved chance of overcoming Pretoria's chronic intractability over the security situation during the transitional period. Because of Pretoria's insistence on iron-clad guarantees of total sterilisation of Namibia's frontiers with Angola and Zambia and monitored immobilisation of Swapo forces in these countries, the revised proposals are of a highly technical military nature and will necessitate the convening of a technical level conference with the military personnel of the groups involved.

Having discussed the plan with the UN Secretary-General and his advisers who helped finalise it, the contact group will now seek its endorsement by Pretoria, the front line states, and Swapo, not necessarily in that order. Hopefully this will be accomplished in the next couple of weeks.

Initial scepticism in Pretoria and Windhoek to the Angola government's proposal of a demilitarised zone between Namibia and its northern neighbours arose from an intimate acquaintance with the area and doubts that the proposed Untag force of 7 500 would be sufficient to effectively seal off Namibia against insurgents.

But earlier this year, Foreign Minister Pik Botha reacted strongly to the size of the peace-keeping force of 7 500, stating that a contingent of that magnitude would create the impression of "an invading force" among ordinary Namibians.

A selling point in favour of a large

How much pressure the front-line states, particularly Angola, will be prepared to exert on Swapo to accept new arrangements after they themselves have done so (if they do) is open to question. But there are grounds for hope if their positive role in persuading the Patriotic Front to attend the Lancaster House talks is any yardstick.

Even so, it would constitute a minor diplomatic miracle if neither side raises serious objections to aspects of the revised implementation plan.

DATE

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 ng information for our records

221
 28/1/74

By Jean Jacques Cornish, The Star Bureau in London

The five-power Western contact group is trying to "sell" the frontline African states a military plan for SWA/Namibia that would give South African forces a decided advantage over Swapo

The two-page plan is being circulated by the Five—Britain, France, the United States, Canada and West Germany — among African foreign ministers at the United Nations General Assembly in New York

It details proposals for a demilitarised zone on either side of the SWA/Namibian border during the run-up to independence

The proposals were drawn up by Western military experts on the strength of the report from Britain's UN Ambassador Sir James Murray. Sir James visited Pretoria last month for talks with Government officials aimed at setting SWA/Namibian settlement efforts back on course

The plan provides for nine bases to be established inside a demilitarised zone stretching for 50 km on each side of the border. The zone would be narrower in the Caprivi Strip

In SWA/Namibia there would be bases at Ruacana, Oshakati, Rundu, Omega and Katima Mulilo and Mpacha

There would be a base at Seshoke in Zambia and Angola would have three bases at Calueque, Ngiwa and Calai

South African troops would be stationed at the bases inside the disputed territory and allowed to accompany UN forces on land patrols there

Zambian and Angolan troops would accompany UN patrols in their respective countries.

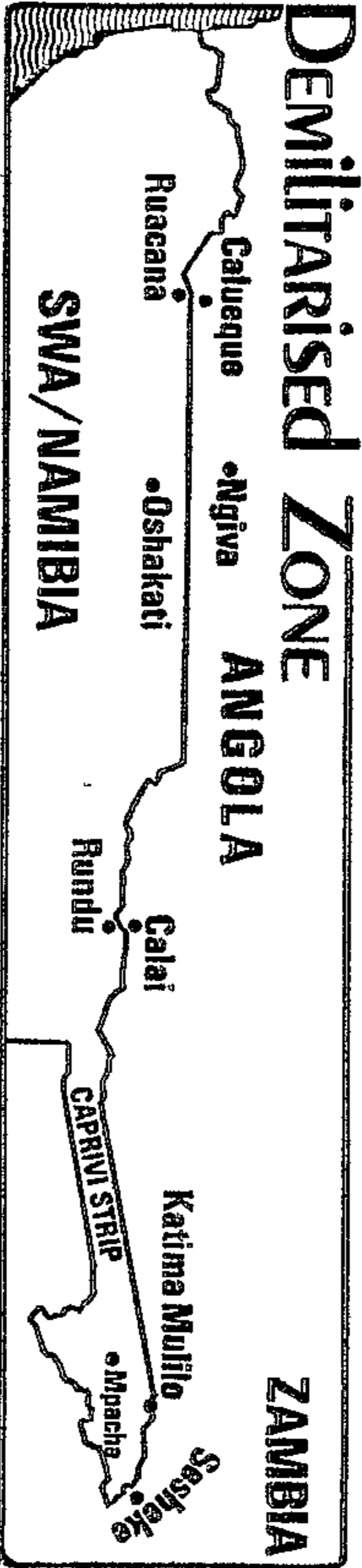
There is no provision for Swapo forces to have bases in the DMZ, and no

plans for them to accompany UN patrols

Swapo's publicity and information secretary, Mr Peter Katjavivi said he was aware of the plan and believed his organisation would reject it.

Its application would run counter to the UN Security Council plan under which South African

troops would be limited to 1 500 and confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivello



The nine bases — five in SWA/Namibia, one in Zambia and three in Angola — featured in the West's DMZ proposals.

West's NEW ZONE plan for SWA favours SA

221
225
Star
28/9/75

"There is no way we can go along with that thinking," Mr Katjavivi told me "Such a proposal would involve drastic amendments being made to the plan endorsed by the Security Council. And we will not rewrite that plan

"If we accept the principle of a DMZ South African troops would have to vacate the bases that happen to fall inside that zone. They would have to give way at the outset to allow proper supervision of the zone

"If South Africans patrol with UNTAG it would conflict with the UN plan that calls for South Africa withdrawal"

Reserved

Although Swapo has officially reserved its position on the principle of a DMZ, its high command is understood to be generally favourable to it. The Western thinking is, however, anathema

South Africa's position on the DMZ is rated as "sceptical" Z Z Z The concept of a DMZ was first raised publicly this year when an impassive over military arrangements threatened to sour the SWA/Namibian settlement efforts being led by the Western powers since 1976

Government-in-exile 22/1 29/9/79 planned by Swapo

reury Correspondent

EX — Swapo is "actively in considering the possibility of declaring itself, a government-in-exile according to Ben Gurirab, the UN's United Nations active

fewer than 80 and probably as many as 100 would recognise us as the Government of South West Africa. It is for us to decide when to launch a government-in-exile."

Mr Gurirab said that there was a strong possibility of outside foreign intervention on the side of Swapo.

"Non-South West African forces will join the struggle. We foresee that possibility and the option is always there," he said.

"Should the situation warrant it at some point along the road it is only for us to ask our powerful friends to help. It will be South Africa's limit. We expect the aid of these forces, because they have internationalised the conflict."

Mr. Gurirab said Swapo was already moving towards semi-conventional warfare and that the movement would soon be boosted with sophisticated and mechanised units.

He said that during the recent conference of non-aligned States in Havana, Cuba, Swapo was promised generous aid and this would be increased next year.

Mr Gurirab said a special OAU military commission formed at its last summit meeting in Liberia, would report back during the middle of next year on the military needs of "southern African liberation movements".

He said the commission would visit the front-line African States to assess their defence requirements as well as ways of increasing the fighting forces' offensive strategy.

He said that Swapo officials would be prepared to meet South African Government representatives for talks.

Asked if he was willing to meet South West Africa's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Mr. Gurirab said "If we receive an appeal from him we are prepared and ready for a meeting."

Admitting that he was a Marxist, Mr Gurirab said Swapo would form a socialist State when it took power in the territory.

Mystery over censorship of newspaper articles

Correspondent

EK — A feature on the Observer is censored from the edition of the Observer

er appeared with page, and an explanation that they had in out due to them on our visit

to empty (Swapo) headquarters

The special feature follows the week-long visit by Mr Smith to New York for talks with Mr Gurirab. The feature also quotes Swapo documents and contains a speculative piece on possible Swapo military strategy in the future.

It was still a mystery last night who had, in fact, censored the newspaper.

Mr Smith said Mr Frans Aucamp, manager of Suidwes-Drukkery, had told him that Brigadier Willem Meyer, acting Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, had contacted him before

the Observer was printed. But Brigadier Meyer last night denied that he had anything to do with the censoring of the Observer. He said there was no truth in the allegation that he had threatened to take action.

"If there are problems then it is a private matter between the printers and

Mr Smith. The military has had no finger in this pie."

Mr Aucamp said last night that it was customary for his firm to check through the publication prior to printing to see that there was no material which could cause problems.

West sets deadline for SWA pull-out

By STANLEY UYS
London Editor

LONDON

SOUTH Africa will be allowed to keep five military bases in the 50km demilitarised zone on the South West Africa-Angola border for three months under a draft settlement plan drawn up by Western military experts for the Western contact group on SWA.

The bases are Ruacana, Oshakati, Rundu, Omega and Katima Mulilo

But Swapo will be barred from three bases in Zambia and one in Angola

The plan — under the direction of Britain, the United States, Canada, France and West Germany — will be discussed at a conference next week and then presented to the South African, Angolan and Zambian Governments

(22)

South Africa's army will be restricted to base at these locations and withdrawn by the 12th week. The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) will monitor the bases, their logistics and authorised movement of military personnel by land or air.

Three bases will be allowed in the demilitarised zone in Angola — Calueque, Kgiva and Calai — and one in Zambia, Seshok.

Swapo's exclusion is certain to anger the organisation.

Untag will be responsible for monitoring the entire zone. It will verify that military camps or bases have been vacated, conduct regular and frequent patrols by air and land, and if armed activity is observed it will identify those involved and take appropriate action to ensure compliance with the terms of the cease-fire.

The plan is now being studied by UN experts.

It provides for:

- A demilitarised zone extending 50km on either side of the border, except in the Caprivi Strip where it narrows. Except for Untag, the zone will be cleared of military forces by the 12th week.

- Each Government to be responsible for the demilitarisation on its side of the border. Local police forces will remain.

All Untag land patrols will be accompanied by civilian liaison officers.

The peaceful return of South West African exiles will take place through entry points designated by the Angolan and Zambian Governments.

The demilitarised zone will be established 14 days after a cease-fire.

• See Page 2

Net

24/1/79

RDW

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Swapo is poised to be govt in exile

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Swapo is "actively engaged" in considering the possibility of declaring itself a "government in exile", according to Mr Theoben Gurirab, the movement's United Nations representative
In an exclusive interview in New York with Mr Hannes Smith, editor of the weekly Windhoek Observer, Mr Gurirab, said more than half of the UN-member countries would recognise a Swapo government-in-exile if South Africa declared a UDI in South West Africa
"Of the 150 member countries, no less than 80 and probably as many as 100 would recognise us as the government of SWA. It is for us to decide when to launch a government-in-exile"
Mr Gurirab said that there was a strong possibility of outside foreign intervention on the side of Swapo
"Should the situation warrant it at some point along the road, it is only for us to ask our powerful friends to step in"
He said that during the recent conference of non-aligned states in Havana, Cuba, Swapo was promised generous aid and this would be increased next year
"South Africa will eventually have to accept certain realities. As long as they persist with their present policies we will formulate and implement plans to fight them"
Admitting that he was a Marxist, Mr Gurirab said Swapo would form a Socialist state when it took power in the territory

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

- A. Alpha Limited account on 1 May 19.6. straight line. tax purposes, wear and balance. Tax rate and taxable income respectively, for 19.6 and 19.7
- 1. What is the balance of the plant at 31.12.19.6
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method
- 2. Show how the tax income statement would appear assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method (assume timing difference)
- 3. How will the answer of an extraordinary company, amounting to R70 000 in the 19.7 financial year, be treated?
- 4. How does the answer of deductible loss, income from other income statement, affect the taxable income?
- 5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

new plant for R60 000 provided at 12½% p.a. allowance is granted for 10% on the reducing balance method. Tax rate 42% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, 19.8. Taxable income R50 000 for 19.6 and R50 000 for 19.7. Balance sheet closed in the 31 December 19.7, 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

221

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, September 29, 1979 3

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

Swapo feature censored from SWA newspaper

A. Alpha L on 1 Ma straight tax pur balance and tax respect and 19

1. What i of the

2. Show h income assumi

- 3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Mail Africa Bureau WINDHOEK - A five-page special feature on Swapo was censored from last night's edition of the Windhoek Observer, a weekly English-language newspaper

The paper appeared with five blank pages and an explanation that they had been taken out due to "legal problems on our visit to enemy (Swapo) headquarters abroad"

The special feature follows a week-long visit by Mr Hannes Smith to New York for talks with Mr Theor-Ben Gurirab, Swapo's United Nations representative. The feature also quotes Swapo documents and contains a speculative piece on possible Swapo military strategy in the the future

Mr Smith, the newspaper's editor, immediately published 1 000 posters explaining that the pages had been "banned" and that he "regrets this" because I only attempted to bring

to our countrymen the truth" But it was still a mystery last night who had, in fact, censored the newspaper

Mr Smith said Mr Frans Aucamp, manager of Suidwes-drakkerij, had told him that Brigadier Willem Meyer, acting officer commanding SWA Command, had contacted him before the Observer was printed

Mr Smith said "Mr Aucamp was apparently told by Brig Meyer that the Observer might have contravened the Official Secrets Act by publishing classified material

But Brig Meyer categorically denied that he had anything to do with the censoring of the Observer. He said there was no truth in the allegation that he had threatened to take action

Mr Aucamp said "In today's Observer there was material which we felt could cause drama. We communicated with other parties who strengthened that belief"

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Now the ZR crunch — who controls army?

8/21/10/79 (221)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British Government will be put to the test this week as the Zimbabwe Rhodesia conference enters its most crucial phase

The conference, now entering its fourth week, will move to the question of who controls the security forces during any transitional period — but first formal agreement must be reached on a new constitution, which should be early this week

Both sides have indicated they are doubtful of Britain's impartiality on the issue, and at the weekend the Patriotic Front again questioned whether Britain might secretly be siding with the Muzorewa Government

But on the other side there are genuine fears in the Muzorewa camp that Britain might lean towards the PF's proposals for the transitional arrangements once the constitution has been agreed.

UNACCEPTABLE

The PF is demanding an eight-man governing council to run the country during a build-up to elections, with four men from the PF and the other four representing Britain and the Muzorewa Government.

There would also be a joint council to control the security forces

The PF's proposals are totally unacceptable to the Muzorewa delegation, but sources close to

Bishop Muzorewa have expressed fears that Britain might agree with the plan for a governing council while insisting on a neutral, British-appointed chairman who would have a casting vote

Bishop Muzorewa will tell Britain this week that the day-to-day running of the country, and the control of the security forces, should remain in his hands during any build-up to elections

He will make the point that he is the popularly elected leader of the

country, and that the PF, having refused to take part in the previous election, has never put its popularity to the public test.

The bishop will also put forward his own plan for solving possible deadlock on the transition issue

He will suggest, according to Zimbabwe Rhodesian sources, that the PF join the existing Government and have a say in the running of the country this way.

Bishop Muzorewa's delegation had a busy

weekend poring over details of a new constitution drawn up by legal experts from the British and Zimbabwe Rhodesian delegations

After a week in the background, the bishop's negotiating team re-enters the stage this week when either a bilateral meeting with the British delegation or a plenary session takes place

Members of the bishop's delegation are so far pleased with the progress made in contacts at official level with the British

Bishop agrees to UK constitutional proposals

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The present government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia would implement the British-proposed constitution even if no all-party agreement is reached at the London talks, according to a spokesman for Bishop Muzorewa's UANC.

The Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, is known to be unhappy about the present constitution and this claim by the UANC spokesman is consistent with this fact

In a statement released at the weekend the publicity secretary of the UANC, Mr Chris Sakala, who has returned from the London talks, said the

constitution would be implemented because it held the recipe for international recognition and the lifting of sanctions.

Mr Sakala said the international community would then have no legal or moral reason to continue isolating Zimbabwe Rhodesia

He predicted that the leader of the Zapu wing of the Patriotic Front, Dr Joshua Nkomo would eventually back down on the controversial question of who controlled the armed forces over the transitional period

"He has clarity of vision and is more realistic than his Mozambique-based counterpart (Mr Robert Mugabe) who is a

megaphone and virtual prisoner of his lieutenants"

Mr Sakala said the Muzorewa government wanted the present security structure to remain as it is except that it would like to see more advancement of blacks to top positions

There was no reason for the external nationalist leaders to be concerned about the composition of the army over the transitional period if agreement is reached

"They will then be part of the transitional government and, with other parties, will have jurisdiction over the security forces," he added

500 killed

GENE

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wipes out

Zanla base

(221)

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited on 1 May straight tax purpose balance. Tax rates were 4 and taxable income amounted respectively, for the financial year 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax of the plant at 31.12.19.7,
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will appear on the income statement for the year ending 31.12.19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method
 (assume there are no timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2.1 affect the balance sheet of an extraordinary gain of R70 000 in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. affect the tax liability, which can be deducted as a loss, which can be deducted from other sources of income in the 19.7 financial year?

5. Further to Note 4, assume the tax rate remains at 40%.

Draw up the income statement for Alpha Limited under a) liability method and b) deferral method. Assume the tax rate remains at 40%.

The Star's Africa News Service SALISBURY — Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces are believed to have wiped out the main Zanla base, killing 500 men, in four days of fierce fighting inside Mozambique.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesians lost only three men before completing their withdrawal this morning, according to sources in Salisbury.

The base, from which Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanla forces launched forays into Zimbabwe Rhodesia, was only about 40 km northeast of the border town of Umtata.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesians reportedly met spirited resistance when their air and ground forces hit the base on Thursday.

A spokesman for Combined Operations said today he was unable to confirm the details of the raid but said an official statement would be issued later.

Informed military sources told The Star Africa News Service that Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces had overcome the initial resistance and had "cleaned out" the base camp.

CAPTURED

The sources said piles of propaganda documents and military equipment had been captured.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces began pulling out of Mozambique late yesterday and by early today were believed to have completed the withdrawal.

Sources claim the Zanla forces were well entrenched and fortified and it is said white faces were seen among the defenders.

The trenches were nearly 3 m deep and according to the sources had been built professionally, unlike many of the haphazard defence positions encountered previously.

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Swapo weakened by desertions says General

From DAVID FORRETT

WINDHOEK — Swapo's fighting strength has been reduced by about 2 000 in the last six months, Major-General Jan Geldenhuis, General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, claimed yesterday.

Addressing pressmen at a weekly military briefing, General Geldenhuis said this figure represented between 12 and 16 per cent of Swapo's military force.

He estimated their strength to be between 6 000 and 8 000 men in Angola and between 1 000 and 2 000 in Zambia.

General Geldenhuis said Swapo was in a weaker position than a year ago. The 2 000 reduction in its ranks was not only a body count, but also included those rendered "inactive" by the security forces.

He said the security forces were aware of Swapo deserters who were now living in South West Africa, but the majority of them had not been identified.

rendered to their host countries, like Angola and Zambia.

He would not elaborate on the deserters who had returned to South West Africa because, he said, they were afraid of revenge by Swapo.

General Geldenhuis estimated the number of deserters to total several hundred or "possibly more than a thousand."

The security forces were receiving reports of insurgents who wanted to lay down their arms and return to South West Africa.

He said several groups of infiltrators had called at kraals in northern South West Africa and told inhabitants that they were tired of the struggle. They had said everything

they were fighting for was now being attained through peaceful means and the necessity for the armed struggle had faded.

"If you couple this with reports that are being received about conditions in which Swapo terrorists are operating, it completes the jigsaw puzzle on motivation in the movement's ranks," he said.

"Reports mention that the leaders sometimes have to use physical violence to maintain discipline and that larger terrorist groups are composed so that an eye can be kept on possible deserters, who are sometimes killed and buried by their comrades."

"Terrorists often get only one ration a day

which results in raids on small shops and cattle theft."

General Geldenhuis also announced that 12 insurgents had been killed in northern South West Africa since Saturday. Two civilians were killed by terrorists in Owambo and another man was abducted.

He ascribed the successes of the security forces to better techniques being used by the security forces.

The main incidents in Owambo during the past week were

● Three insurgents in a group of 12 were killed when a security force patrol caught up with them and opened fire on Saturday

● Four Swapo fighters were killed when a patrol retaliated after being attacked from long distance by 20 insurgents on Sunday.

● A patrol surprised five infiltrators at a small shop on Monday and killed two of them in the ensuing skirmish.

● Three insurgents were killed when they ran into South African soldiers while crossing the border from Angola

● Swapo terrorists abducted an Owambo headman after setting fire to his kraal

● A senior headman, Mr Paulus Heita, and his bodyguard were killed by terrorists who opened fire on them outside a shop about 40 km from Oshakati.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots
- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well. Then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bunch of mayonaisse for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in a cold water until the radishes open up.

---00c---

GRILLER POT/TC S/1/1/1

Ethnic Board, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonaisse
- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonaisse. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---00c---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley
- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---00c---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions
- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder
- 1 heaped T flour
- 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---00c---

Sealed-border plan for SWA

C-Times 2/10/79
221

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — The revised SWA/Namibia independence plan, designed to seal off the northern border throughout transition, was handed to South Africa yesterday with the suggestion that follow-up "proximity talks" should take place as soon as possible.

The text was given to Ambassador Adriaan Eksteen at the launch of a round of activity with UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim now in command. This will continue for about a week and also feature consultations with Swapo and frontline states' envoys, Dr Waldheim's spokesman said.

At the meeting were under-secretary-general Brian Urquhart — the UN's peacekeeping specialist — and special representative Martti Ahtisaari.

The full text of the plan, keyed to 50 km demilitarized zones on either side of the border, was also being conveyed to the front-line states and Nigeria, a Western official said.

Under the new version Swapo loses its demand for internal bases while South Africa's insistence on close UN control and monitoring of Swapo's external units is also not met.

The old ceiling of 7 500 troops is still set for the proposed UN force, but it is being made clear that an increase will be strongly urged.

Although Swapo representative Mr Theo Ben Gurirab has been shown a draft of the plan, the movement will not give its response till the text is formally presented to it.

African sources fear South Africa may stand firm on its demand for external control of Swapo, in spite of the wide no-go zone. They also suspect South Africa will delay its response till the outcome of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia talks in London becomes clearer.

Under the proposals, Swapo insurgents in the territory at the moment of the ceasefire have the option of being escorted out beyond the demilitarized zones or handing over their weapons and remaining as civilians.

Several aspects remain as "grey areas", sources said, including the location of some enclaves in the zone to be allowed local forces in the first 12 weeks of transition.

There has been African concern that these would give operation room to Unita elements in southern Angola.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 or 5 servings.

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(221) 3/10/79



For some, the transition has been painless . white and black choirboys in Windhoek mix in harmony

Pictures STEFAN SONDERLING

Still way off the right mix

rpm
(221)
3/10/79

APARTHEID is fading from the South West African scene — but at a varied pace. Some restaurants and hotels have readily thrown open their facilities to all races. Blacks have moved into white urban areas and the sky has not fallen. But pockets of resistance remain and often that resistance is violent. **DAVID FORRET** reports from Windhoek.

'VOERTSEK,' shouted a drunk patron at a whites-only Windhoek hotel as two coloured men stepped into the beer garden one Friday night.

That they were neatly-dressed in the uniform of South West Africa's fledgling Battalion 41, and prepared to fight for his future, seemed to escape the man and a few of his friends who jumped to their feet and shouted abuse as the coloured soldiers made a hasty retreat.

This ugly incident highlights the state of confusion in which South West Africans of all colours are in about race reforms and the ludicrous situation of a country in the throes of dismantling apartheid on its way to independence.

The winds of change began blowing over the dry plains of South West Africa about four years ago with the start of the multi-ethnic Turnhalle constitutional conference.

The promise of massive social reform came shortly afterwards when hotel and restaurant owners were given permission to open their doors to all races. But the death knell of apartheid has still not been sounded.

Many of the hotels and restaurants voluntarily desegregated their facilities and, apart from occasional violent reactions from extreme right-wingers, most white South Africans have accepted the change with little or no protest. This does not only apply to the best-known whites-only hotel in Windhoek, but to many other hotels and restaurants. This does not only apply to the best-known whites-only hotel in Windhoek, but to many other hotels and restaurants.

tion rather than condonation. There has undoubtedly also been a change in their hardline attitudes as the changing situation has become more normal to them and they have been exposed at times to multiracial social gatherings.

the trekboers look like jet-setters. It is clear that hotel owners who have not yet fallen into line with the new dispensation either have had no intention of doing so or have been under social pressure from their reg-

co-operates in the spirit of the new legislation, and he has called on the Nationalists to set an example by opening up remaining all-white resorts that still fall under their control. Mr Adolf Brinkman, MEC in charge of the SWA Administration, says that the Nationalists will co-operate in the spirit of the new legislation, and he has called on the Nationalists to set an example by opening up remaining all-white resorts that still fall under their control.

white customers. Like Mr Jand van den Berg, the controversial Windhoek restaurant owner who bluntly says that "no self-respecting black will come to my place".

In reply to an opinion poll he conducted amongst his white customers on whether his Apollo Restaurant should be open to all races — he claims that 321 voted against it with only one spoiled paper — a few prominent businessmen clubbed together and placed an advertisement in the weekly Windhoek Observer, posing the same question.

So far 138 replies have been received and the "yes" vote is in the majority by 81 to 57.

Some comments scribbled on the returned newspaper advertisement included: "Asseblief, laat die kaffirs bly waar hulle is" and "A wholehearted yes, because the blacks will behave just as the whites teach them".

But there are also others who are far more extreme in their opposition to racial mixing. Like the young white vigilantes, self-styled identity protectors bent on maintaining the white identities of their unsuspecting victims. They do this by occasionally waiting in the dark of night to beat up mixed couples and patrons leaving multiracial hotels.

Ironically, in Windhoek the best-known whites-only hotel is a stone's throw away from the city centre. This does not only apply to the best-known whites-only hotel in Windhoek, but to many other hotels and restaurants.

but only in the knowledge that they can still go to their white preserves

Not all hotel and restaurant owners have opted for non-racialism and they are still not compelled to do so, even after last month's anti-apartheid legislation, piloted through the National Assembly by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

The penalty clause — a maximum fine of R300 or three months jail for owners of public amenities who even intimate that their facilities are for whites only — was "temporarily dropped" from the legislation after intense pressure by South West Nationalists

Far from switching overnight from conservatives to "kaffir boeties", as they derogatorily called white liberals in the past, verkrampste South West-ers have merely become more tolerant a matter of resigna-

and residential suburbs, they argue that enforced apartheid should not now be replaced with enforced integration

DTA leaders on the other hand, armed with legislative powers for the first time in their drawn-out struggle against white-controlled bureaucracy to scrap racial discrimination, feel that people have had enough time to adjust to the new dispensation

An example often cited since last December's first one-man-one-vote election is that the developing Namibia could have a black President who would still be denied service at certain facilities in the country he leads

Though most hotels and restaurants are open to all races in Windhoek, the speed with which the new ideas travel to remote outposts and rural areas of this dry country makes

in small rural towns have apparently told Mr Dirk Mudge privately that they will desegregate as long as their opponents are not compelled to do the same Others have asked for more time to prepare themselves for an expected influx of black customers

With this in mind, Mr Mudge, chairman of the DTA, has given them a period of grace to open up voluntarily so that the real racist culprits can be identified and brought to book when, and if, the penalty clause is okayed by the new administrator-general, Dr Gerrit Viljoen

In fact, Mr Mudge has thrown the ball into the court of the Nationalist-controlled all-white Legislative Assembly, the powerful body that has been able to block certain social reforms in the past

He says there will be no need for a penalty clause if everyone

hasly refused to open the remaining whites-only resorts at Swakopmund, Henties Bay, Namutoni and Luderitz until the final outcome of the Nationalist court application to have the anti-discrimination legislation declared null and void

Prospective holiday-makers are merely told when making reservations that these resorts are "not multiracial" — a change from the previous non-descript "non-international" tag, which apparently confused foreign tourists not versed in South African political jargon

The question of enforced integration is now the major hot-point in the continuing *broedertwis* which broke out when Mr Mudge and his supporters walked out of the National Party two years ago

Those who are resisting change explain that business is business and they cannot afford to upset their "traditional"

a predominantly black meeting place in the city centre

The atmosphere in the hotel's various bars and beer gardens is relaxed and there are never any racial incidents Nobody stirs when a drunk black patron is unceremoniously turfed out of the premises because everyone knows that the same happened to a rowdy white the night before

There is an amazing degree of tolerance and even camaraderie between the different racial groups at established multiracial hotels and social gatherings

But it is clear that the changes already made in SWA are merely peripheral to other far-reaching changes that will have to be made to gain any sort of international recognition and give credence to the claim that the mandated territory is a non-racial society

... and the suburbs stand fast

THE heavens didn't collapse when owners of public amenities were given permission to voluntarily open their facilities to all races here more than three years ago

"We should rather do what we can to allay white fears by pointing out that we had the angry reaction then But we are still able to live in peace and harmony and the heavens haven't collapsed"

This dissenting voice of Mr Jack Levinson in the Windhoek City Council failed to convince his conservative colleagues that this would not happen if white suburbs were desegregated

The council objected to the anti-discrimination legislation of the DTA-ruled National Assembly, warning that there were well-founded fears of a slump in neighbourhood standards

"Unkempt gardens, houses which will not be properly maintained, garbage that will be thrown over fences, noise, engines and motor wrecks, rubbish and overcrowded conditions can be expected," a municipal memorandum lamented

The memorandum added that wealthy homeowners could afford to build walls around their properties and install air-conditioners to drown the noise from their black next-door neighbours

And furthermore, moneyed people also had a wide circle of friends, made more use of entertainment facilities away from their homes and, finally, could afford to move elsewhere if they could not abide the situation

But, the city fathers continued, the same could not be said for less affluent suburbs, where decay would become almost inevitable

The councillors — most of whom are Nationalist sympathisers — became prophets of doom and issued dire warnings of possible urban decay, incalculable damage to race relations, social and security problems, and a white exodus from SWA if there was "forced integration" overnight

The memorandum was drawn up for a special congress of the SWA Municipal Association after the Windhoek Management Committee's objections were rejected by Mr Dirk Mudge's DTA delegation

Though Mr Mudge apparently conceded that most whites were against the opening of their suburbs to all races, he pointed out that there was a greater danger in "actions that

will increase support for Swapo"

The contentious anti-apartheid legislation came into effect just over a month ago and a handful of black and brown people have begun moving into their new homes in white suburbs

So far the heavens have not fallen In fact, after the initial angry outburst from some whites, the dust seems to be settling and the SWA Municipal Association has appointed a committee to make an in-depth study of the practical problems of multiracial suburbs

They will be looking in particular at ways of preventing possible lowering of suburban standards, and at steps to soften the feared blow to white lifestyles

In a preliminary report on "minimizing the adverse effects" of open residential areas, the town planning section of Windhoek's Engineer's

Department has come up with short and long-term recommendations to deal with the changing way of life

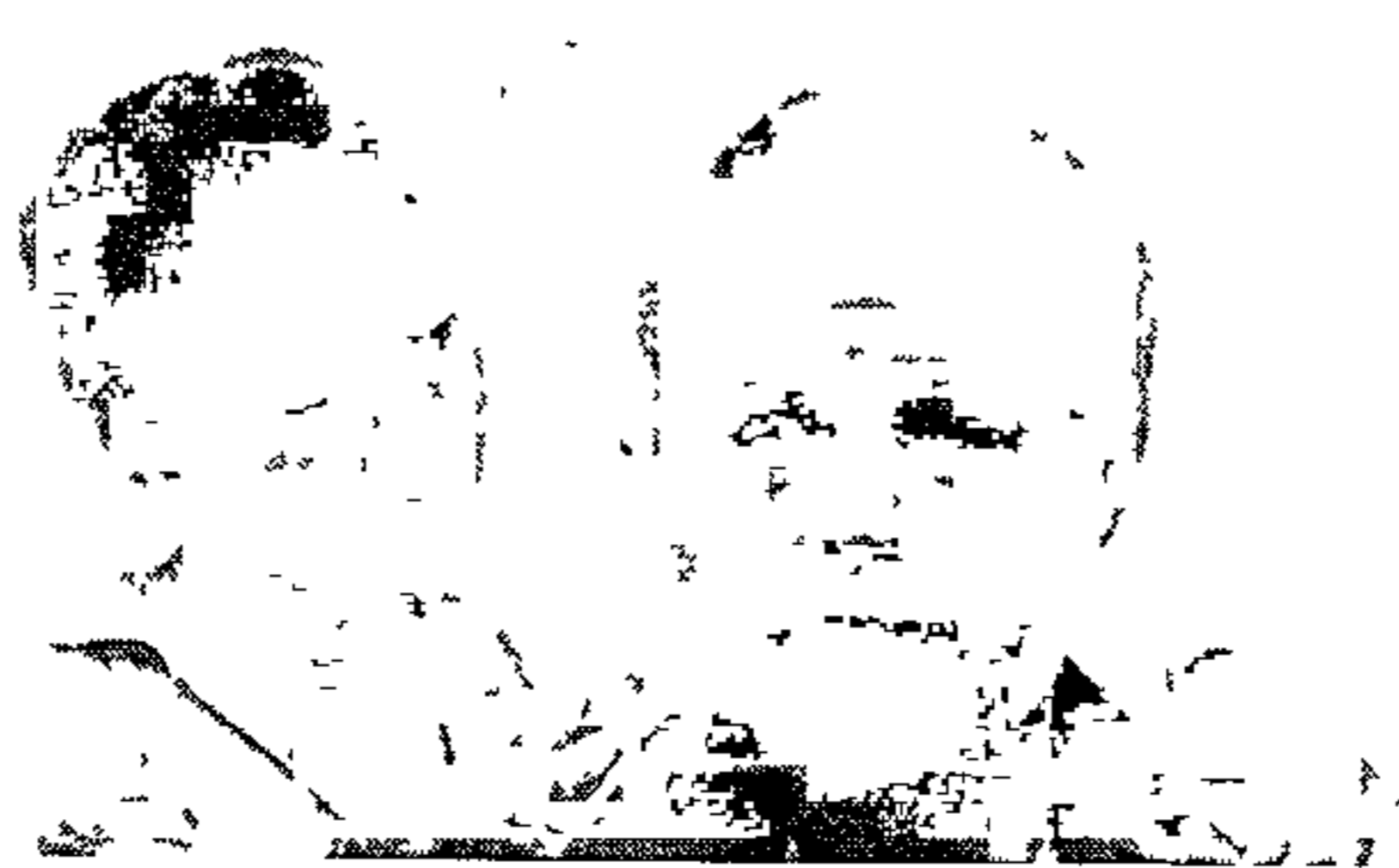
One aspect the report emphasises is the need for a continuous and vigorous education programme to minimize "ignorance and prejudice" among all population groups

This is one of the short-term recommendations, which include a proposal for legislation to control overcrowding in houses and to ensure the proper maintenance of properties

For instance, the authorities could make it illegal for people not to have a registered address

The planning department also suggested that a thorough investigation and analysis should be launched into the trend and pace of residential change in the new dispensation

Though the report warns against "panic selling" and the possibility of whites deciding to



Mr Ove Krog, 44, and Miss Thembi Mabaso, his girlfriend A victim of the white vigilantes

221

3/10/79

leave, it says much can be done to stabilise and improve the situation to the advantage of everyone

No real problems should be experienced in high-income residential areas, but a large influx of coloureds and blacks is more likely to occur in other parts of town

And, of course, there is also the potential problem of an influx of other races into the coloured area of Khomasdal and Windhoek's black Katutura township, which could meet an increased demand for cheaper accommodation in tighter economic times

The authorities should advise blacks on the advantages of home ownership and the purchase of land They should also try to prevent housing shortages and make sure that a wide range of properties are always available for all income groups

One of the objectives should be to allay fears, particularly amongst whites, that the lifting of restrictions would inevitably lead to chaos and racial conflict

Dealing with this matter, the town planners said one of the results of institutionalised separation was that the different race groups had no sympathy for each other's problems

"Whites feel that their standard of living is threatened by the coloureds and blacks who, in turn, feel that they are not receiving their fair share of the country's wealth

"Feelings of animosity, egged on by certain politicians and organisations, have grown over many decades and it will only be possible to reduce it through tolerance"

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant for on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 10% straight line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the revalued balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7 and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

- a) deferral method
- b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7 assuming

- a) deferral method
- b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a divisional company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is a deductible loss, which can be set off against taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up an income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company had a profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year

- a) liability method
- b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

200 POM
 Angolans
 cross into SWA
 4/10/79

"Mail" Africa Bureau
 WINDHOEK — Nearly 200 Angolan men and women — under the leadership of a witchdoctor — have crossed the border into South West Africa

By late yesterday it had not yet been established if the people were nomads or refugees fleeing from possible renewed fighting in southern Angola between MPLA Government forces and Unita guerrillas

The people crossed the border into Kavango and are thought to be near Shadin-kongoro (rest place of the sea monster), a spot on the banks of the crocodile-infested Kavango River more than 190km from Rundu

They are likely to have crossed the river in canoes

Two Kavango Government officials leave today for the remote area to investigate the situation and decide what action should be taken

The Secretary of the Kavango Government, Mr Japie Jacobs, said yesterday he would be accompanied by the Secretary for the Interior, Mr Mossie Maartens.

Since the beginning of the year, large numbers of Angolan refugees have crossed into Kavango and Owambo because of fierce fighting between MPLA forces and Unita

In one of the biggest flights across the border, more than 400 Angolan refugees arrived in Owambo during the first two weeks of June

They told Owambo Government officials they had fled their homes in southern Angola because of heavy MPLA-Unita clashes.

And at the beginning of August, 120 refugees crossed into central Owambo, claiming that MPLA forces had burnt down their kraals and slaughtered their cattle.

Others, however, said that Swapo guerrillas had been responsible

INTRODUCTION

In South Africa the analysis of mortality data is of particular importance since, apart from the notification of certain predominantly infectious diseases and a recently instituted collection of hospital inpatient statistics, (primarily for national

Financial Mail October 5 1979

On the other hand, if Swapo were to submit to restriction to bases it would probably insist that they be located in the demilitarised zone, just as South African troops will be restricted to five locations, all in the zone, but which they will vacate in a 12-week phased withdrawal

The MPLA government's reported agreement to this arrangement could well be seen by Pretoria as an about-face on its former objection to the presence of UN forces on its soil to monitor Swapo bases — on the grounds that this would impinge on its territorial integrity

If this, in fact, does mean that the MPLA has changed its mind, SA negotiators will probably argue that there could be no valid objection to further modification of the new package to provide for the confinement of Swapo forces to designated bases in Angola and Zambia under UN supervision and control

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Pretoria will doubtless argue that the revised proposals do not so much represent an attempt by the Western Five and the UN to regain the Republic's co-operation in the settlement exercise, but should rather be seen as a "return to legality" under the original Western proposals. Even so, it is by no means assured that Pretoria will accept the revised suggestions in their present form

For example, it seems there is still no provision for UN monitoring of Swapo forces in Zambia and Angola, although the plan would seem to ensure that they would be pushed back 50 km from the Namibian frontier and sealed off from access by means of a demilitarised zone, patrolled by Untag and Zambia and Angola in the north, and by Untag and SA civilian personnel south of the border

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SWA/NAMIBIA

Step by step

221
ms/10/79

Advance leaks of suggestions hammered out by the UN and the Western contact group to overcome Pretoria's objections to "aberrations" in secretary-general Kurt Waldheim's February 26 Namibia settlement implementation report, indicate that the revised package will have no easy ride to acceptance

Swapo's Peter Katjavivi, whose present status in the organisation is uncertain following a reported fall from grace, says the new deal is totally unacceptable because it gives SA an advantage it did not have in terms of Waldheim's report

That report was unacceptable to SA because it "conferred advantages" on Swapo not provided for in the basic settlement package which Pretoria accepted in April last year. It allegedly failed to provide for the monitoring of Swapo forces in Zambia and Angola, but at the same time permitted the confinement of Swapo forces to "designated locations" in Namibia if they happened to be in the territory at the time of ceasefire

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The settlement exercise now enters a delicate phase, during which the revised implementation plan will have to be marketed in the capitals of the front-line states and in Pretoria

Even assuming that most of the remaining political obstacles can be negotiated under the carpet, it is by no means certain that the plan will not run into difficulties of a technical nature. The military complexity of the plan's practical implementation is bound to throw up another series of demonstrations of feigned outrage by both sides

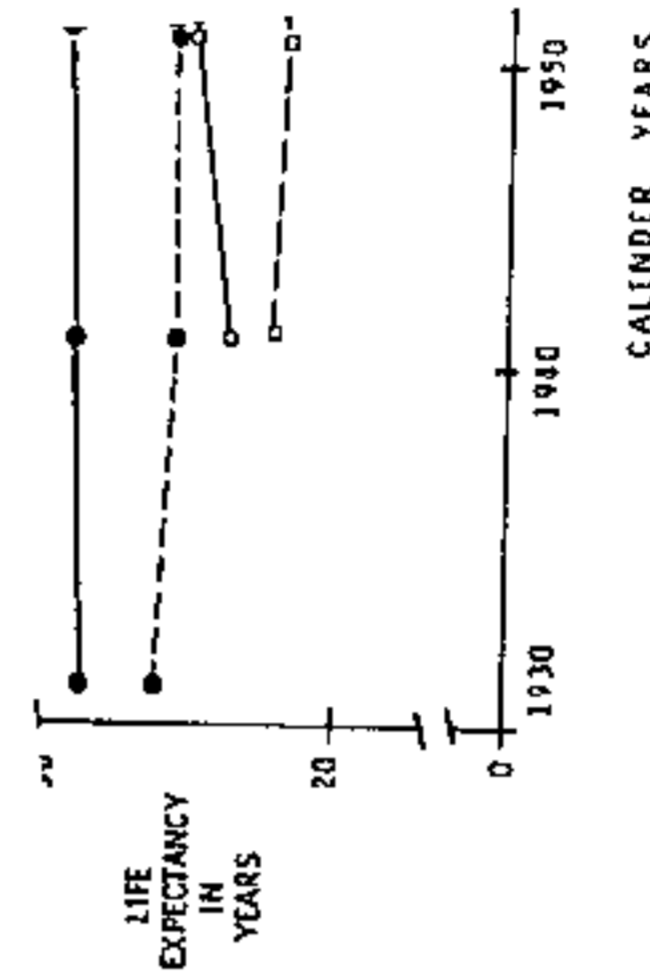


Fig 6 Life Expectancy Whites and Coloureds

movement of this study. There are country, and one for Africans for selected magisterial districts which comprise the main urban areas

In 1974, there were 34 974 white, 4 795 Asian and 24 479 'coloured' deaths in a population of 4 155 000 whites, 709 000 Asians and 2 368 000 'coloureds',⁴ death registration is virtually complete. The estimated total African population for the whole country for 1974 was 17 772 000.⁴ On the basis of a crude death rate in 1970 of 10.3 per thousand for Africans for the country as a whole,⁵ one would expect 183 000 deaths. Since the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Amendment Act of 1970,⁶ the registration of African deaths is done by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development or its successors. In 1974, the Bantu Reference Bureau registered about 130 000 deaths.⁷ The published report for the selected urban areas accounts for 31 410 deaths. Thus, about 100 000 residual deaths are not categorically divided in urban or

GENERAL

RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, October 6, 1979

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired an asset on 1 May 19.6. Depreciated on a straight line. A 25% in respect of tax purposes, wear and tear allowance balance. Tax rates were 42% and taxable income amounted to R60 000 respectively, for the financial years 19.6 and 19.7.

1. What is the balance on deferred tax of the plant at 31.12.19.7
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
 2. Show how the tax charge will appear in the income statement for the year ending 31.12.19.7 assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method
(assume there are no timing differences)
 3. How will the answer to 2. appear in the statement of an extraordinary gain or loss of a company, amounting to R70 000 in the 19.7 financial year?
 4. How does the answer to 3. appear in the income statement deductible loss, which can be set off against income from other sources in the income statement assuming the loss is incurred in 19.7?
 5. Further to Note 4, assume the loss is incurred before depreciation is allowed.
- Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method
b) deferral method
- Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Editor to appeal against banning

WINDHOEK. — The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith, said yesterday he would appeal personally next week to the South African Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, about the banning of a supplement to the newspaper.

Mr Smith received a telegram from the Publications Control Board on Thursday morning telling him the supplement had been found undesirable, that it should not be reproduced and that possession of it would be an offence.

Mr Smith said he had decided to appeal to Mr Schlebusch to intervene on his behalf.

He said he had written clearance from the Defence Force in which it was stated the material could be published.

The supplement was produced after Mr Smith had interviewed leaders of guerrilla movements during a recent overseas trip.

According to a special Government Gazette published in Pretoria yesterday, certain page proofs intended for publication in the Windhoek Observer of September 29, 1979, or their reproduction, have been declared undesirable in terms of the Publications Act.

The page proofs are numbered 13-17 and have been declared undesirable in terms of Section 47(2) of the Act — Sapa

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Swapo head meets rival party

GENERALLY ACC

PRACTICE

AP

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

- A. Alpha Limited acquired a plant on 1 May 19.6. Depreciated at straight line. A 2% allowance for tax purposes, wear and tear balance. Tax rates on taxable income are 42% and 30% respectively, for the years 19.6 and 19.7
- What is the balance of the plant at 31.12.19.7
 - deferral method
 - liability method
 - Show how the tax charge on the income statement for the year 19.7 assuming
 - deferral method
 - liability method (assume there is a timing difference)
 - How will the answer to question 1 be affected if the plant is an extraordinary gain company, amounting to R100 000 in the 19.7 financial year
 - How does the answer to question 1 change if the plant is a deductible loss, which is shown in the income statement assuming the tax rate is 30%
 - Further to Note 4, assume the plant is depreciated at 10% per annum. Draw up the income statement for the year 19.7 under
 - liability method
 - deferral method
 Assume the tax rate remains 42%

By DAVID FORRETT
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Mr Peter Katjavivi, who has resigned as head of Swapo's Department for Information and Publicity, met with a senior official of Mr Andreas Shipanga's, Swapo-Democrats on two occasions last month. But Mrs Othilie Abrahams, secretary-general of Swapo-Democrats, yesterday laughed off suggestions that Mr Katjavivi might be prepared to join the dissident Swapo movement.

"I did see him twice when I was in London, but we just discussed the general situation in SWA. We are old friends and we were only interested in analysing the political problems facing our country," she said.

"I mentioned our attempts to form one political party from Swapo-Democrats and the Namibia National Front and he felt that this would be a good thing for our country."

Mrs Abrahams denied that she had tried to recruit Mr Katjavivi for Swapo-Democrats. Asked whether Swapo-Democrats would approach Mr Katjavivi to desert Mr Sam Nujoma, she said. "We will approach all Swapo members to join us in the one party we envisage. I don't want to single out Mr Katjavivi for attention because I wouldn't like to compromise him."

His resignation follows the dismissal of Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's top official inside the territory two weeks ago.

Mr Tjongarero was sacked by the exiled hierarchy of Swapo after he had closed the militant movement's national headquarters in Windhoek and disbanded its national executive — effectively resigning as Swapo's deputy national chairman.

Mr Katjavivi and Mr Tjongarero have said they will retain their Swapo membership.

Both men are known moderates in Swapo, and there is now speculation that the vacuum created by their resignations is likely to be filled by militant radicals more loyal to Mr Nujoma.

Another top moderate Swapo official Mr Mokgane, Thabanello, the movement's former publicity secretary, inside SWA, left for the United States recently to further his

plant for R60 000 valued at 12½% p.a. The plant is granted for depreciation in the reducing balance method and 42% in 19.7, and R50 000 valued at 10% p.a. in 19.7.

What is the amount in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7?

What is the amount in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7?

studies

There is speculation that Miss Lucia Hamutenya, the Windhoek-based secretary for legal affairs, will possibly return to SWA soon to re-open Swapo's national headquarters. She is at present in London.

Miss Hamutenya, who is aligned to Mr Nujoma's militant hierarchy, could pave the way for a take-over of Swapo's internally-based wing by Nujoma loyalists.

Swapo's internal leadership is up for grabs following Mr Tjongarero's actions and as a result of the disarray in the movement's ranks in the wake of the nationwide crackdown on Swapo officials by the authorities.

Forty-three Swapo officials are still being held by police in terms of the Administrator-General's emergency security legislation.

220

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

Dutch aid for SWA exiles to go home

6/10 (34) Kom 220

A. Alpha Limited a... on 1 May 19.6. straight line. tax purposes, we balance. Tax r and taxable inco respectively, fo and 19.7

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Mr Andreas Shipanga's Swapo-Democrats are to launch a massive repatriation programme for exiled South West Africans

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, the Swapo-D publicity secretary, said the Dutch Government had extended its "humanitarian aid" for the specific purpose of repatriating exiles.

He said the Dutch Government had so far donated R300 000.

Dr Abrahams said the programme would be open to all SWA exiles, irrespective of their political affiliations

He said they had already made contact with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the International Red Cross and foreign governments in whose countries SWA exiles were living

"In particular, we plan to enlist the active co-operation of the Zambian Government because a large number of Namibians in that country have already indicated that they are eager to return home as soon as it can be arranged."

1. What is the balance of the plant at

a) deferral

b) liability

2. Show how the tax income statement assuming

a) deferral

b) liability

(assume timing

3. How will the answer

of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

plant for R60 000 ded at 12 1/2% p.a. ce is granted for on the reducing and 42% in 19.7, and R50 000 ended 31.12.19.6

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GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

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1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect

SA likely to show great caution over SWA plan

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The South African Government was expected to review "with great caution" the latest details of the United Nations and Western Five proposals aimed at paving the way to UN-supervised elections in the territory.

Dr Viljoen, who was speaking at the Windhoek Press Club said "When the noise of the General Assembly of the UN precipitates into the negotiation documentation, then one becomes worried and one becomes more and more cautious of how one handles the detail of the negotiations"

brings doubt into the minds of many people over the honesty and seriousness of the United Nations"

He said SWA/Namibia was relying less and less on the South African Defence Force and the South African Police for its security and law and order

3. This was the indication given in Windhoek by SWA/Namibia's Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday when he questioned the fact that Swapo was recognised as a party to the negotiations in official documentation, while the "truly elected leaders" of the territory — those serving in the National Assembly — were not

PROBLEM

He said the fact that Swapo was recognised in the official negotiation documents as a party to the negotiations, while the true representatives of the people of SWA/Namibia were not, was "one of the biggest problems" of the negotiations

"This is the proof which

This move towards providing for its own needs could be seen as a symbol of the way in which the country was moving

Dr Viljoen added that unlike many smaller newly independent countries in Africa, SWA/Namibia could possibly, within a year or two after independence, be almost entirely economically self-sufficient.

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5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

SWA 'will be capable of paying its own way'

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — South West Africa/Namibia will probably be capable of paying its own way within a year or two of its independence, according to the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. Speaking at Windhoek yesterday, he said the country would be in a better position than other newly-independent African states.

"SWA/Namibia will probably be able to carry its own budget, or almost, within a year or two of independence. The necessity for large-scale subsidies from outside will be a lot less."

Significantly, Dr Viljoen also emphasized the importance of "harnessing the brainpower" of returned exiles.

In an implicit reference to former exiled officials of the Namibia National Front and the Swapo Democrats, Dr

Viljoen indicated that negotiations were taking place to try and draw them into the developing civil service.

"One of the positive impressions I have is the confidence displayed in the developing South West by former exiles who have committed themselves to peaceful political change and are subscribing to a policy of political moderation rather than radicalism."

Valuable

He said these people were "a very valuable source of brainpower" with their training and experience.

"Though at this stage they are mostly hesitant to accept government posts, it is encouraging to know that they are available here."

Dr Viljoen said one of the prob-

lems in international negotiations was that Swapo was completely recognized as a party while there was still no formal indication of recognition for the groups that South Africa regarded as the true representatives of SWA/Namibia.

This was something which made many people doubt the seriousness and honesty of the United Nations and made one increasingly careful when handling details in international negotiations.

Discussing white right-wingers, Dr Viljoen said he had noticed a remarkable resilience among them in adapting to "quite traumatic" changes. "In many ways I think it is a misnomer to call Aktur an extreme right-wing group, because in terms of South African politics, I think it is quite left."

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgworth

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

Mrs Futter, East London
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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SA 'may have to send in troops'

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By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

The worsening Zimbabwe Rhodesia situation is driving South Africa to the critical option of fullscale military action in that country, Pretoria sources said today.

A breakdown of the constitutional talks in London could lead to a flight of the white population, which would bring the fall of the Muzorewa Government

In a special statement today, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, said the latest indications from London were causing the Government great concern

Britain gives PF a deadline

By Don Knowler
The Star's
Africa News Service

LONDON — The British Government has given the Patriotic Front until Thursday to accept Britain's proposed constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia or be blamed for the collapse of the London peace talks.

Lord Carrington, the conference chairman, said at a brief plenary session this morning, that the time had now come for the "spirit of decision" from the Patriotic Front

A conference spokesman denied after today's half-hour meeting that Lord Carrington had in fact delivered an ultimatum to the front

But the spokesman, Mr Nicholas Fenn, indicated that Lord Carrington had taken an uncompromising stand on the crucial issue of the proposed constitution

Asked whether the talks would collapse if the PF continued to reject Britain's constitution Mr Fenn would only say "we hope they (the PF) will accept"

"The situation threatens the stability and progress of all the countries of southern Africa," he said

Millions of people were being closely affected by developments in London

It was not too late for the British Government to take a firm stand

If the Muzorewa Government fell and a white pull-out began, it seems likely that Parliament would be recalled to ratify what the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha has called "action to counter a takeover by forces of chaos and confusion."

Terrorist forces would be on the Northern Transvaal border and into Botswana to open up a huge offensive front on South Africa stretching from northern SWA/Namibia, along the Northern Cape border to the independent state of Venda in the east

The possibility of attaining peace in SWA/Namibia would be greatly reduced and South Africa's borders would be vulnerable to large scale infiltration

Border integrity

Pretoria's thinking is that if such a situation is on the way, South Africa must hit back first in order to protect the integrity of her borders

The Prime Minister has said that while the Government would not interfere in the affairs of Zimbabwe Rhodesia it did have a self interest in the stability of her northern neighbour

If confusion and chaos
to Page 3 Col 10

Johannesburg Tuesday October 9, 1979

Umtali blitzed by rockets, mortars

Attackers might have had the help of Frelimo soldiers from Mozambique.

The commander of third brigade, Brigadier Peter Hoskins, said: "From the evidence we have it is possible that a mixed group of Communist terrorists and Frelimo soldiers were involved." Brigadier Hoskins said that immediately after the attack began at 12.20 am security forces took

counter-action with artillery, armoured cars and a helicopter

Evidence of Frelimo involvement in the form of clothing had been found at the spot the attack was launched from on Cecil Kop, about one kilometre from the city. Brigadier Hoskins said that at first light security force trackers using dogs had followed the trail of the attackers to the Mo-

zambique border. It was estimated that 20 to 25 men had been involved.

It was possible that the attack was a retaliation for the security force raid into Mozambique late last month. Brigadier Hoskins said two houses in the northern suburbs had received direct hits, from mortar fire which had extensively damaged the main bedrooms. In both cases the

couples involved, Mr and Mrs T J Hayes, and Mr and Mrs James Campbell had narrowly escaped death by seeking refuge in the "safe areas" of their homes.

He complimented Umtali residents on their spirit and attitude during the bombardment and said morale in the town was "quite exceptional". Most of the bombs landed in gardens and

streets and dozens of windows were shattered by shrapnel

The attack was launched from the top of Cecil Kop, a densely wooded mountain

Attacks have been launched from this spot before and the area has been heavily mined and patrolled. Another bomb exploded in another suburban street, shattering the windows of about half a dozen houses

SA could be forced to use its army

▶▶ From page 1

were created by outside forces Parliament might

have to be recalled to consider action.

Pik Botha said that at the start of the talks the British Government had taken the view that none of the parties would be allowed to veto a settlement.

It was thus clear that if the Patriotic Front did not accept the proposals, the British Government was bound to support the Democratic order as represented by Bishop Muzorewa's Government.

As the talk went on, however, the PF was allowed to force adaptations which had brought a dark cloud over the successful conclusion of the negotiation.

MORAL IMPERATIVE

Continuation of sanctions was no longer justified. It was no longer a political question, but a moral imperative that sanctions be lifted. This affected every man, woman and child.

The Minister said the negotiations were like a rugby match that was played over and over again until the winner would lose.

At a meeting in Vanderbijlpark last night Mr Botha lashed out at the British attitude of appeasement of the Mugabe faction.

Peace through appeasement is no peace. It is the postponement of a greater catastrophe, he said.

● PF alternative puts Britain in tight spot — Page 4

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WALVIS BAY RANGE ROW

Argus Africa News Service *Argus 13/12/79 221*

WINDHOEK. — A row over the South African enclave of Walvis Bay officially returning to the 'apartheid' fold has erupted following a town council decision to bar coloured people from living in 'white areas.'

The council made its plea to the South African Government to invoke certain sections of the Group Areas Act in the enclave — which to date has followed a more relaxed approach to racial questions because of its close ties with South West Africa — at its September meeting.

Prostitutes

Two reasons have been given for the unpopular move: The lowering of property values and the claim that 'bad elements' including prostitutes were moving into the town.

The letter containing the application is already in the hands of the Secretary of Community Development.

The complaints came from people who live in Windhoek and who own property in Walvis Bay.

'They feel adjacent property values will drop because of the bad element', says Mr Jan Wilken, Walvis Bay Town Clerk.

Decent people

A Windhoek flat owner applied for official permission to the Walvis Bay council to let flats in his block, in the white residential area, to coloured

Council ban on coloured in white areas

Bay Property Owners' Association, said that he let flats to coloured because of the housing shortage in Narraville, the coloured housing township near the town.

'They have a shortage while in Walvis Bay there are many vacant units. The council now wants to build new houses in

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In his application he said he was going to let his flats to 'decent people' but he would have difficulty if he could not let to coloured because of several 'undesirable people' in an adjacent block.
The owner of this block, Mr V Webster, who is also chairman of the Walvis

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Narraville. This is a waste of money', Mr Webster said.
The Walvis Bay Town Council requested the South African Government to invoke the sections of the Group Areas Act declaring the town 'white' while the nearby township of Narraville be reserved for coloured only.

WALVIS BAY

13/12/71
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Argus Africa News Service

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The owner of this block, Mr V Webster, who is also chairman of the Walvis

'They have a shortage while in Walvis Bay there are many vacant units. The council now wants to build new houses in Narraville. This is a waste of money,' Mr Webster said.

The Walvis Bay Town Council requested the South Africa Government to invoke the sections of the Group Areas Act declaring the town 'white' while the nearby township of Narraville be reserved for coloured only

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
 onions
 carrots

Turnips
 fresh pineapple
 redness

May Connell, Ridgeworth

43

Cut the center from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bouquet of mayralse for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the top in a double cross, then put them in a rod later until the radish is open up.

SPRING GREEN

1 medium sz.
 2 onions
 parsley

Wash and sh
 keep a few
 Wash scallio
 green loaf
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CURRIED GREY

11 cooked, then
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and parsley;
 1/2 pael and cube.
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 a little French
 th a few sprigs

East London

REPORT CLEARED BY DEFENCE BUT SPIKED BY SA CENSOR

Banned: Inside story of Swapo's war plans for SWA/Namibia

221
Sunday Express
14/10/79

By JOHN MATISONN
Political Correspondent

A REMARKABLE insight into the revolutionary plans of the South West Africa People's Organisation, by a remarkable newsman, went up in 100m flames on the Windhoek city dump last week when editor-extraordinary Hannes Smit burnt the result of a 20 000km journey.

And this week "Smittie" told the Sunday Express how he watched in bitter disappointment as the flames devoured the interviews and articles which had made up his amazing report

The report, already printed and planned as a supplement to the Windhoek Advertiser, was banned by the Directorate of Publications despite being earlier cleared by the Defence Force and the Security Police

At the last minute Mr Smith received a telegram from the directorate informing him the supplement had been declared undesirable

"Whether we like it or not, Swapo is a reality," he said "It is now underground and its offices in Windhoek are closed My going to New York to get the report was only to the advantage of my country and its people It was a mistake for the authorities to ban it.

The Army passed it Brigadier Meyer, second in

command of the Army in SWA, said he had no objection Nor did the Security Police object"

On his trip, "Smittie" investigated Swapo policy statements and Swapo president Sam Nujoma's strategy after the special ad hoc committee of the Organisation of African Unity, which was appointed at the OAU summit in Liberia

That committee is now studying military and economic objectives for Southern Africa, and it will report to the OAU conference scheduled for Freetown, Sierra Leone, in 1980

Swapo's future plans including escalation from footsoldiers to mechanised transport and a new type of weapon, Mr Smith said

He had also investigated which ships docked where in Southern Africa from 1977 until today And he got the minutes of a special war conference of the 15 Swapo field commanders.

"Those minutes are very significant," he said

He would not say where he got them, but I understand they came from a group of Swapo dissidents.

Mr Smith's reports contained the exact numbers of people trained by Swapo in 1978 and 1979 The 1978 estimate was 10 000. They also

included details of who did the training, how the Swapo high command works, how the organisation has divided South West Africa into six military districts, the number of pistols, machine guns, heavy and light rocket firers and aircraft guns Swapo has, including how many Soviet-made SAM 7s

The Windhoek editor told me he came back from New York with mixed feelings of sadness at the attitude of Swapo leaders there But he admitted the standing they had won for themselves in the forums of the world

He described how he felt when he sat in the New York office of Theo-ben Gurirab, a boy from the dusty village of Usakos, now number three in Swapo and the organisation's representative at the United Nations

"When you are in a city 7 000 miles away, in a high-rise building, with men from the country in which you were born and bred in front of you, you can smell your own country and dust," he said

"I was elated in many ways, in others saddened, as when I learnt there was no hope of a reconciliation That was very sad.

"But it was heartening to see that my country had

delivered a number of sons who are masters in the art of history, whether you agree or disagree with them

"They are cool and restrained in military affairs They were not hostile or tense with me The interviews took place in a very expansive and even sympathetic atmosphere They treated me very courteously. I can only say that the people I spoke to are not barbarians

"I felt elated at the Damara-speaking boy from the streets of Usakos — on the Swakopmund road — to think that from that dusty village had hailed a man who sat with direct access to legations of 80 countries ready to respond to his call

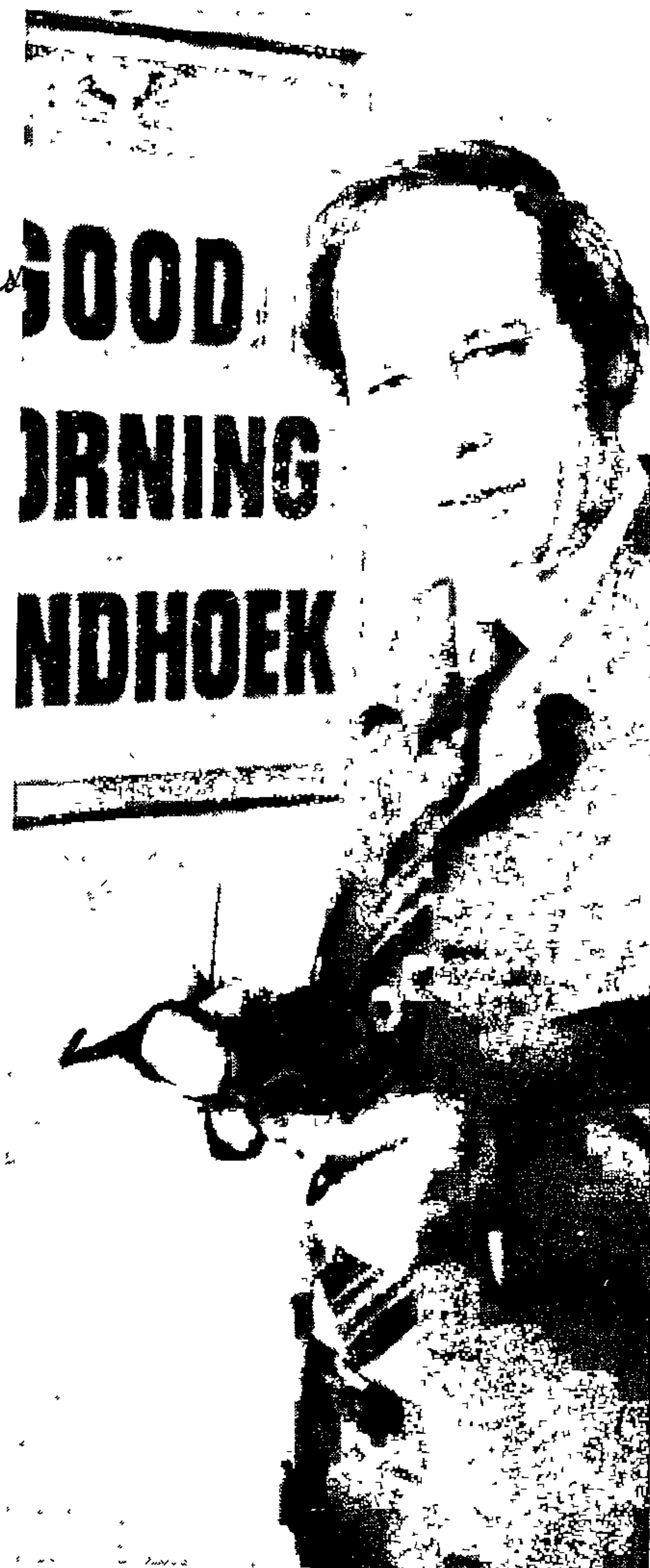
"He is a competent man, speaking immaculate English — so impeccable that I was moved We shared memories and talked of farmers we both knew

"I asked his feelings about them, and how he would treat them if he got to power

"Brother,' that was how he addressed me 'Brother, when I was back in my country I was a Christian breaking bread Now I am a Marxist and that is over'"

Mr Smith took that to mean the chance of reconciliation is over

"He said they planned to establish a socialist state I assume a revolutionary socialist state, though he did not elaborate"



● Editor Hannes Smit Penetrated the inner echelons of Swapo but had to burn his story

221

Sunday
Express

14/10/79

Windhoek rallied to save its Editor-Extraordinary

Political Correspondent

WHAT Hannes Smit writes does not please all the people of Windhoek — not even some of the time.

Yet the kind of public support he got when he appealed for funds to be able to go to New York and interview Swapo officials is nothing unusual for him. And the story of this Afrikaner-born South Wester's battle to create and maintain his fledgling independent English-language newspaper must be one of the most remarkable in newspaper-history.

It started with door-to-door appeals which brought in sufficient funds to start a 12-page tabloid built purely on the reputation for lively and independent journalism he had gained on the paper he edited until it was bought out. In a town of less than 100 000, he had to compete against four papers.

When he later published a small appeal to readers for funds to go to New York to interview top officials at Swapo's skyscraper offices, the cash flowed in.

"I got the necessary money, R2 500, in 14 days, in amounts varying between R2

and R300. It came from all ranks, all colours though mostly white, and absolutely all political groups — including top-ranking Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Aktur supporters."

The kind of support "Smittie" attracts is demonstrated by the fact that when he started his paper, he received messages of good wishes from the head of South West Africa command, General Jan Geldenhuys — and from Swapo's then London-based publicity secretary, Mr Peter Katjivivi.

Perhaps it's because he is the kind of man who stressed in his interview the extreme courtesy of both the policeman who ordered him to burn his newspapers unsold, and the Swapo leader who dashed his hopes for reconciliation in the country he loves.

"You can say that it was a spectacular fire that lit the night sky for miles around. The police told us to put old tyres in between the bundles to be sure that all the papers would burn. It was an absolute furnace."

And where does Smittie go from here?

"Just wait till you see the next issue. It's got a real haymaker of a story . . ."

Breakthrough on SWA — Shipanga

Argus 17/10/79
221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The South African Government has won major concessions in the latest settlement plan for South West Africa, paving the way for possible UN-controlled elections in the territory, according to the Swapo-Democrats president, Mr Andreas Shipanga.

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Jan

HONEY CAKE

- 1 cup flour
- 4 t baking powder
- 2 T butter
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 t salt
- 1/2 cup milk
- 3 T honey
- 1 1/2 T butter

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tablespoons butter until melted. Beat egg and add to milk and butter. Mix with dry ingredients and bake in buttered fairly deep pie dish approximately 20 minutes at 350°F or 180°C.

Melt honey and 1 1/2 tablespoons butter and pour over hot cake before serving. Serve with whipped cream.

PRESERVED BRINJALS

- brinjals
- white vinegar
- olive oil
- garlic
- fresh marjoram

Peel brinjals and cut into Julienne strips. Put into enamelled pot and cover with white vinegar and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

Sue J

Although details of the new plan — to create a 50 km demilitarised zone on either side of the Angola-SWA border have so far been kept secret, 'firm undertakings' have been given by both Angola and Zambia to the Western Five and the United Nations to allow UN troops on their soil, Mr Shipanga said here.

Mr Shipanga who recently returned from a visit to the United States and Canada, said the feeling among Western diplomats was that the latest settlement bid was 'a last effort.'

ATTRACTIVE

The latest plan he said was made 'very attractive to the South African Government to overcome the deadlock which resulted from the February 28 Waldheim report.'

South Africa objected to two clauses in this report, one which made no mention of monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring territories, and the other providing for Swapo bases inside SWA.

'The plan is reasonable, in fact South Africa has won concessions no other party to the negotiations has ever won,' said Mr Shipanga.

UN PATROL

These were that Angola and Zambia had agreed to United Nations patrolling the proposed demilitarised zone on their side of the border and that the demand for Swapo bases on SWA soil had been dropped.

Furthermore, South African Police — as in the rest of the territory — would be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the demilitarised zone, Mr Shipanga said.

Before February 28 Angola particularly was loath even to have civilian personnel stationed inside its border.

DISCUSSIONS

During his visit Mr Shipanga saw foreign ministers and ambassadors of several African countries, as well as senior Western diplomats and the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim. He also saw the UN special representative for SWA, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Mr Shipanga and Zambia and Angola had also committed themselves to ensure that Swapo terrorists based in their countries would not leave their camps to 'disturb the peace on the other side of the border.'

Flour, baking powder, beaten
Serve w

Border duty to be reduced

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The number of South African troops doing "border duty" could be significantly reduced two years from now even if there is no international agreement on South West Africa, General Jan Geldenhuis, head of the armed forces in the territory, said yesterday.

It was too early to give a precise figure, but he said in an interview that the cutback could be as high as 50%.

He said that South African troops in the operational area would be replaced by local black and white personnel as SWA's own fledgling army grew.

It present the South African security forces were well in command of the terrorist threat and had significantly reduced Swapo's armed activity in the operational area, he said.

In the last six months there had been a large increase in the number of terrorists killed and wounded — the combined figure being estimated at about 200 with close to 500 confirmed dead.

On our information we are putting them out of action faster than they can recruit new men," said Gen Geldenhuis. Swapo was being affected by

defections and its recruitment problems were reflected in the increased number of abductions in the border area in the last few months.

Gen Geldenhuis, who is optimistic that a solution to the territory's international problem will be found, said SWA's own army made up of all groups was expanding very rapidly.

There would also be a 40% increase in the number of South West Africans doing operational duties next year.

He said that several companies had been put into operational service during the year and more would be in action next year.

"As we train more local personnel we will be able to reduce the South African intake for border duty. If everything goes according to plan this should be in about two years," he said.

The number 35 battalion in Owarmboland never had less than 100 men in active service at any time, Gen Geldenhuis added.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, Benjamin Pogund, John Ryan, Chris Day, newsbills by Peter Burkell, headlines and sub editing by Mike Steint, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Functions division mooted in SWA

WINDHOEK — The division of State functions between second-tier ethnic authorities and the central Government would no longer be discussed during the current sitting of the SWA/Namibian National Assembly, the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday.

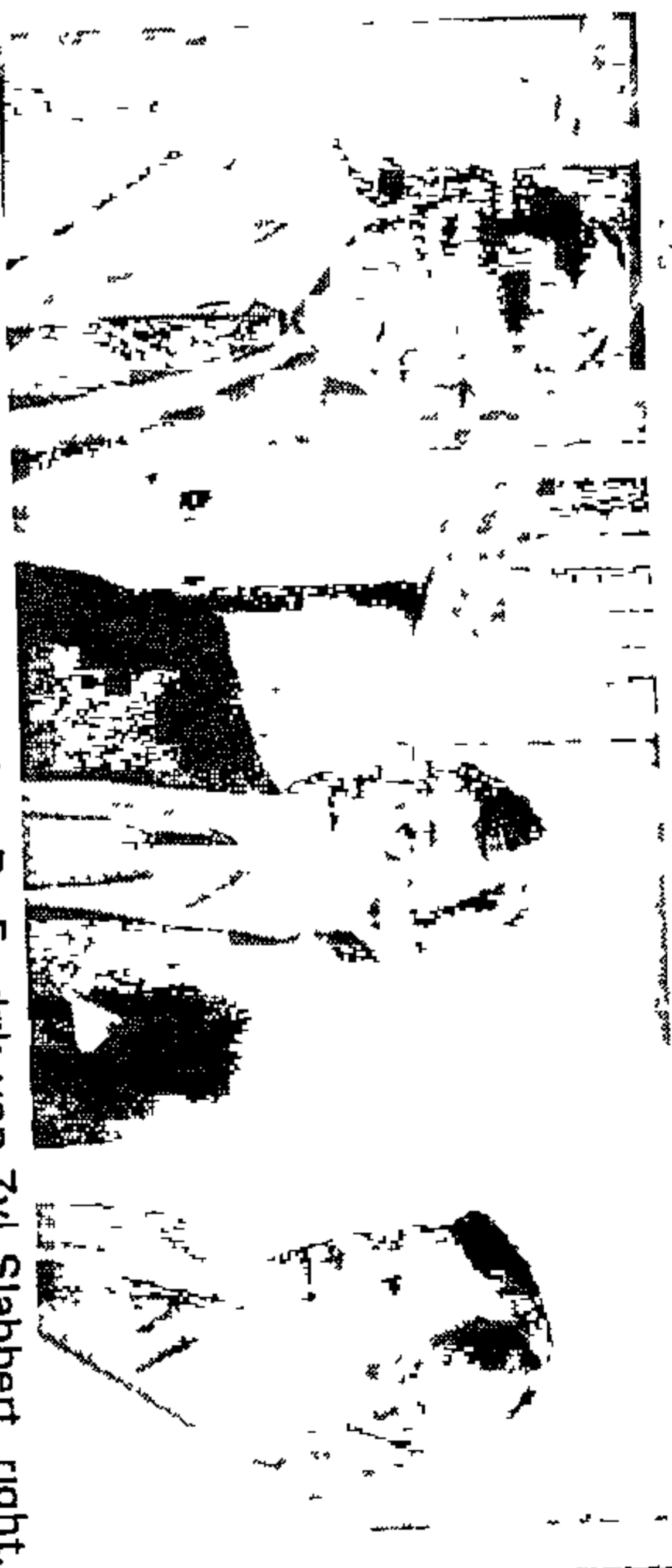
The DTA executive had conveyed its proposed division of functions to the office of the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

"The Administrator-General has since informed us that he has made a great deal of progress with the consideration of the (DTA) proposals," the statement said.

Dr Viljoen had also discussed the division of functions with other political parties.

The DTA thought it superfluous to table a motion on the division of functions during the current session of the Assembly because the matter was already being considered.

The functions the DTA wanted to be removed from second-tier authorities to the central Government were roads, nature conservation, traffic control, lower courts and local governments — Sapa



THE Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, right, pitched himself into the Edenvale by-election campaign yesterday. Meeting him on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport were the PFP candidate, Mr Brian Goodall, centre, and Dr Alex Borraime, MIP for Pinelands, left. Picture: HOFFIE HOFMEISTER

NGK against integration

WINDHOEK — The synod of the Nederduitse Gerformeerde Kerk of South West Africa yesterday approved a telegram sent to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, by the Moderature of the church, objecting to anti-discrimination legislation in the territory.

Identical telegrams were sent to Mr Botha, Mr Dirk Mudge — leader of the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in the SWA National Assembly — and Mr A H du Plessis, leader of Aktur, the SWA National Party election front.

The telegram was sent on June 11 — before the anti-discrimination legislation was promulgated.

The legislation provides for open residential areas and public amenities for all races in SWA.

The text of the telegram was given in the report of the NGK Moderature to the synod, discussed behind closed doors.

It read: "The NGK Kerk of SWA against possible consequences of the draft legislation, in National Assembly on forced integration. Growing bitterness, chaos threatening, possible violence. Church concerned."

about implications social institutions. Mission work congregational, residential areas. Request urgent reconsideration.

A statement issued yesterday by the synod's publicity committee said the synod had spent a long time debating the telegram.

Argument during the debate provided a proposal and amendment on which a secret ballot was taken.

The outcome of the ballot was that the synod noted and approved the action of the Moderature, according to yesterday's statement.

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Holding on to the reins in South West

221
18/10/79

Indirectly form an anti-Swapo front which includes Left-wing black leaders, to supplement the DTA and their ethnic leaders, most of whom are inarticulate and with political leadership qualities to match only a high-school prefect.

The DTA is losing support because of their unfulfilled election promises, which have been blocked by complicated bureaucratic and legal problems, while the NNF and Swapo-D are discussing a merger to seize the initiative outside the hitherto impotent National Assembly.

Spokenmen for the two groups talk guardedly of possibly attracting DTA elements to a moderate new party. However, there are no signs of a split in the DTA, even though Mr Mudge is believed to be under growing pressure from some of his black colleagues.

Though it is premature to talk of a political realignment at this stage, the biggest question still faces Dr Viljoen.

Will he be able to persuade white reactionaries to return to the South African-induced National Assembly and convince them that the present road is their only chance of survival?

"Head of the State" is none other than the Broederbond chief himself, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. And, of course, the SA government is still the colonial power.

Dr Viljoen will continue on the road laid down by his predecessor, Mr Justice Steyn, who was rejected by white Right-wingers. But is likely to try and placate and appease them in an effort to gain the greatest possible agreement on contentious issues.

Recently he spoke of the traumatic changes to which the whites have had to adjust. He said: "The former governing group among the whites have had to adapt to a new role of a minority group while retaining a significant influence and making a contribution without necessarily holding the levers of power."

As the DTA has moved away from the principle of tribal consensus and more into the realm of national politics, they have also moved closer to the orbit of moderate black nationalist groups, like Mr Andreas Shipanga's Swapo Democrats, and the Namibia National Front.

The rigid principle of ethnicity is the rubicon that divides the traditionalist Right from the intellectual Left. The latter still regard anything that smacks of ethnicity as apartheid in disguise and divide and rule tactics.

For instance, they reject second-tier ethnic authorities and even the ethnic make-up of the DTA, a political alliance of 11 parties, including the all-white Republican Party component.

The DTA is in the fortunate position, albeit embarrassing and counter-productive to an extent, that they are the only major alliance formally taking part in the South African-sponsored constitutional process.

By defying SA policy and boycotting the Assembly, Aktur is in theory at least operating outside the political mainstream. So, too, are the moderate black nationalist parties, much to the chagrin of Pretoria.

South African strategists realise it is in their interests to get the greatest amount of inter-racial political accord, and limit the size of their published by a Japanese doctor who wrote a book on the subject over 30 years ago. However, do not let us beat about the bush — the so-called "natural method" is considered the the only legitimate method by Catholics, for the simple reason that the Pope has forbidden the use of any other.

This has caused much families. Many millions of Catholic women, according to reports, disobey the Pope's instruction and use modern fam-

ily planning methods. As I am conscious of the human suffering resulting from the production of children who cannot be adequately provided for, I advocate an extension of family planning clinics in our area. There are people, of course, who advocate large families, regardless, and presumably expect the state to bear the cost.

H. R. Dove
43 St. George's Rd., EL

it's written on today

This is the major reason why the National Party's election front, Aktur, is boycotting the National Assembly, a body which was formed in an election for "national leaders" subsequently changed from a constituent assembly to an advisory body for the

four years ago, have been eroded. The basic safeguards were insisted upon by the

The once mighty National Party in South West Africa will have to adapt to a new role of a minority group when the transfer of power to the multiracial national assembly is finalised soon DAVID FORRETT, of the African Bureau, reports from Windhoek

The Nationalists still stand by the original Turnhalle blueprint seen by opponents as a watered-down homelands policy on an ostensibly shared-power basis which makes provision for consensus or, more accurately, a white veto right in the central government.

In terms of blueprint, power would be decentralised and representatives of the central government would be appointed by 11 autonomous ethnic authorities, the strongest of which would undoubtedly have been the powerful all-white Legislative Assembly.

The present National Assembly for all intents and purposes the interim central government doesn't work on consensus, except perhaps, in the caucus of the ruling DTA. Also, the principle of an ethnic appointed central authority came to an end with the territory's first one-man one vote election in December.

The Nationalists, who claim to represent white South West, complain bitterly that without a veto right their constituents no longer have power over their futures.

Though this may be true, it is equally fair to say that the reigns of power are still firmly in the hands of white Afrikaners, even after the historic election on universal suffrage.

One has only to look at the dominant position of Mr Mudge in the DTA and the fact that the territory's temporary

process should not hamper international negotiations, and highly placed officials have indicated that a UDI is out of the question at this stage.

Apart from the development of a SWA Defence Force and indigenous civil service, Pretoria's main priority now is to forge agreement between the

Not only have they played along with international negotiations for a United Nations settlement, but they have also manipulated each changing situation arising from it to suit the constitutional development envisaged by the DTA.

And today, with both options still open for an internal and international settlement, the DTA-ruled National Assembly is poised to start "preparatory work" on drafting a constitution of a constituent assembly elected in the proposed United Nations-supervised poll.

The Western powers are trying to revive their peace plan for an internally acceptable election, but South Africa is still pressing on with an internal process in the absence of an international settlement.

They insist that this

Key figures in the future of South West Africa (left to right) Gerrit Viljoen, Andreas Shipanga and Dirk Mudge.

DTA and Aktur on the division of powers between the multiracial National Assembly and the powerful Nationalist-controlled white Legislative Assembly.

To understand the Nationalists' bitterness at the complicated transfer of power which is taking place, one has to look back at the original Turnhalle ethnic constitution intended for an interim government which was absorbed by the Western initiative.

Held up to the world as a unique solution to inter-racial strife in Africa two years ago, that constitution has slowly been diluted and, according to white Nationalists, is hardly worth the paper

Administrator-General, and now a pseudo-government with legislative powers.

"That one-man-one-vote was merely to elect leaders, as they put it," said one disgruntled Nationalist. "When I voted in December I thought I was merely showing the world that Swapo was a minority group."

"If the South African Government wants to bluff the outside world they can do so with pleasure, but they mustn't do it to us. We are not fools."

Nationalists feel a deep sense of betrayal because the ethnic "safeguards" written into the Turnhalle constitution at the multi-ethnic talks which began

hardline Nationalists in heavy bargaining with black and brown ethnic leaders before Mr Dirk Mudge's breakaway from the National Party.

Joined by the 10 other ethnic delegations, Mr Mudge eventually formed the DTA without the Nationalists after the white hardliners refused to budge on changes the "black caucus" wanted made to the "temporary" Turnhalle constitution.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking at

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis, and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1 A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Angolan troops raid into SWA, grab people, cattle

122

The Star's Africa Service WINDHOEK

Government has taken a deliberate decision to send troops across the border. Military headquarters here also revealed today that MPLA forces in Angola twice fired across the border at security forces in SWA/Namibia. Brigadier Willie Meyer, Chief of Staff, SWA Command, confirmed today that the first time MPLA troops of the Government had crossed into SWA/Namibia was in the group known as the 'MPLA'. The group crossed the border from the north, near the Katibe area, and abducted three Bushmen and stole a head of cattle. Brigadier Meyer said he said MPLA troops first fired across the border from Ovambo African forces in and again on October 11 and 15 on October 15.

The threat of MPLA/ SWA troops into Namibia was made by the Angolan Defence Minister, Mr Carreira.

The brigadier also revealed that eight Swapo insurgents had been killed in operations during the past week.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radishes, cut across the tops in a double cross, iced water until the radishes open up.

---o0o---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.
Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

Mr Donald Brunette, SWA's Attorney-General, said in a document that the murder and attempted murder charges rested on circumstantial evidence

The accused was not asked to plead

The State alleges that a month or so before the explosion the accused showed a friend a list of Freemasons. He allegedly said they would all be killed (vrekge maak)

SWA's Judge-President, Mr Justice Badenhorst, sitting with two assessors, adjourned the hearing till February 4

Mr Daniel Williams's appearance in Windhoek Supreme Court follows the death of Mr John Rees 42, a Freemason, who was killed when an M26 fragmentation grenade was allegedly thrown through a window of the Masonic Hall. Eight of the other 16 Freemasons in the hall were wounded

His brother Bernardus, 24, an army lieutenant, is to stand trial next month for possession of explosives

Daniel Johannes Williams, 20, a SWA/Namibian civil servant, made his first appearance on a charge of murder, eight counts of attempted murder and another of terrorist activities

WINDHOEK - A man held under the Terrorism Act was yesterday charged with the fatal grenade attack on Windhoek's Masonic Hall on June 26

Own Correspondent

Man, 20, on grenade attack charge

CT, 18/10/74
221

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

Grenade murder man charged

WINDHOEK — Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 20, appeared briefly in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday on a charge of murder and eight charges of attempted murder, following a hand-grenade attack on a Freemason lodge in Windhoek on June 26 this year. A well-known Windhoek pharmacist, Mr John Rees, 42, was killed in the explosion, while an elderly man, Mr Wolf Burger, was seriously injured. Twelve others escaped with slight injuries. Mr Williams, a civil servant, also appeared on a 10th charge, under the Terrorism Act — participation in terrorist activities — before the Judge President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst and two assessors yesterday afternoon. He was not asked to plead on any of the charges and was remanded in custody for trial on February 4.

According to the summary of facts handed in to the court yesterday by the Attorney-General of SWA, Mr Donald Brunette, SC, Mr Williams had been seen running away from the scene of the explosion in the Masonic Hall, where 17 Freemasons, including the Mr Rees, were gathered on June 26.

The grenade, an M26 brand issued by the South African Defence Force, was allegedly hurled through a window into the hall at approximately 11.45pm on that night.

The Masons were allegedly sitting talking when the explosion occurred.

A friend would, according to the State, give evidence that Mr Williams had, during the period April to May this year, shown her a list containing names of Freemasons who he had threatened to eliminate.

Another friend would present evidence that he had accompanied Mr Williams on or about April 15 this year, to paint swastika insignia on the walls of the Freemason lodge. He would also give evidence that on June 29 this year, the accused had shown him a hand-grenade near a park in the centre of the city.

The State further alleges that, after Mr Williams was arrested on July 2, police had found a plastic packet in his car, containing an M 26 hand-grenade — Sapa

precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different

described by your program. It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

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Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots
- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise
- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise
- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- french dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce
- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

Dr Kurt Waldheim



Dr Kurt Waldheim

SPRING GRC

- 1 medium
- 2 onions
- parsley
- Wash and keep a few
- Wash scallion
- green le
- scallion
- dressing of mint

NEW YORK — The South African Government's response last week to a proposed demilitarised zone straddling the Namibia-Angola border has not budged the stalled initiative for United Nations-supervised elections in the territory, say sources here.

Neither the Western "contact" group of diplomats nor senior United Nations officials involved in contingency planning for the exercise are satisfied with the response

OPPOSED

And UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is understood to be opposed to sending UN political and military officials to the territory — suggested by South Africa — until South Africa's political commitment to the UN plan is clearly stated. The South African Government's response to the proposal seems to sidestep acceptance and requests elucidation on military issues. One Western diplomat

said "My view is that in some way it misses the point. What we had hoped for was an answer from the South African government that would be more of a political commitment and we have not received that. The feeling is that it (South Africa's reply) is incomplete"

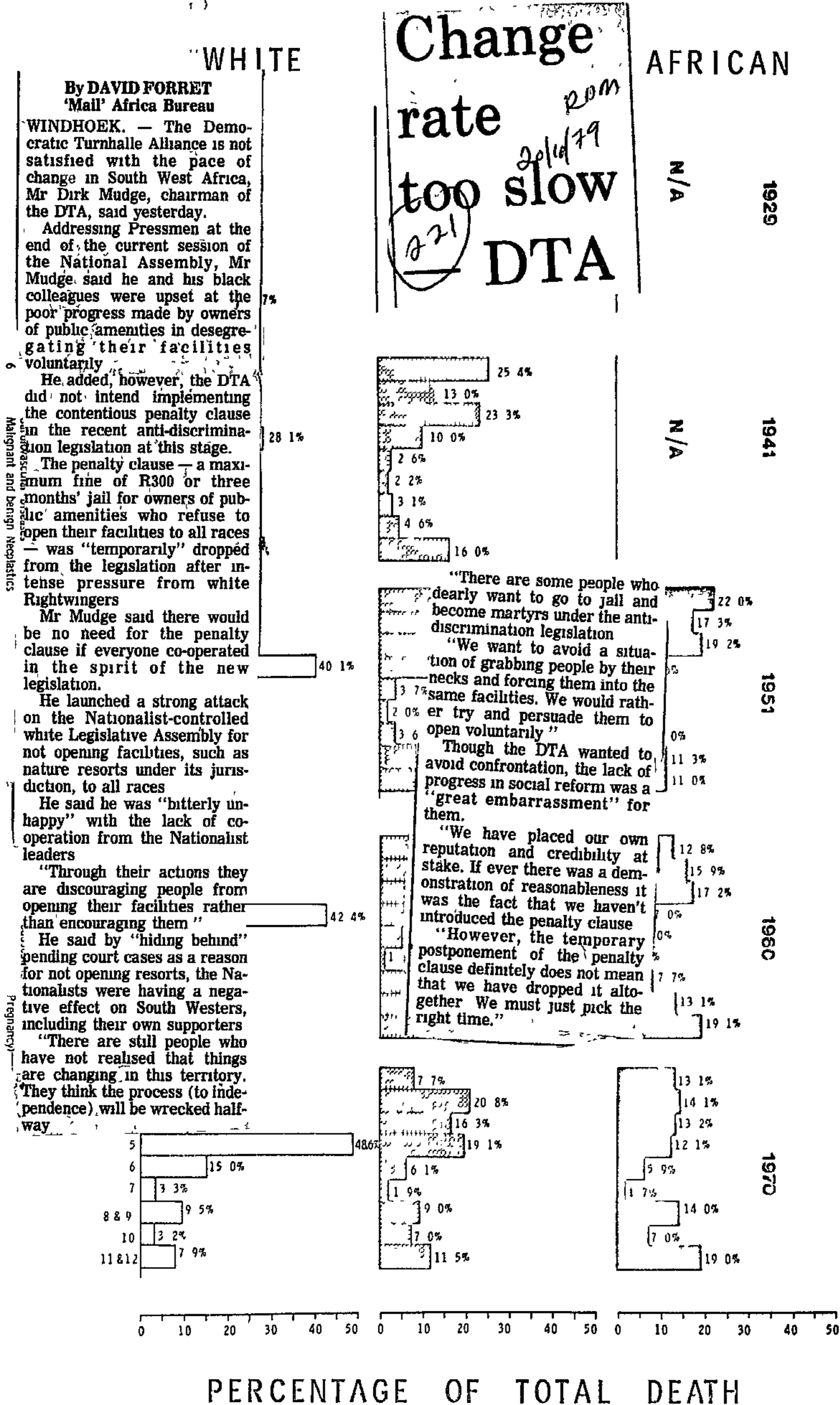
"I am sure there will be a time in the near future when we will have to find out more from

the South African Government of their attitude" United States Ambassador to the United Nations Mr Don McHenry, repeating that the contact group has set no deadline for resolving the Namibia question, said nevertheless that the Western-based plan for UN-led independence "does not have a perpetual life." And he suggested that African patience with the drawn-out negotiations might soon end.

SA's reply on Namibia 'falls short'

uts

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



221

GENERALLY ACCEPTED A

APPLIED E

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired an on 1 May 19.6. Depreciat straight line. A 25% ini tax purposes, wear and tea balance. Tax rates were and taxable income amounte respectively, for the fina and 19.7

1. What is the balance on def of the plant at 31.12.19.7

- a) deferral method
- b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge wi income statement for the y assuming

- a) deferral method
 - b) liability method
- (assume there are timing differenc

3. How will the answer to 2. of an extraordinary gain o company, amounting to R70 in the 19.7 financial year

4. How does the answer to 3. deductible loss, which can income from other sources income statement assuming

5. Further to Note 4, assume profit before depreciation

Draw up the income stateme under a) liability metho b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

BEEF farmers in northern South West Africa were less scared of terrorists than they were of the local Meat Board and marketing agencies

This was said by the magistrate, Mr J A Greyling, who led evidence this week for the commission of inquiry into alleged malpractices in the SWA meat industry

He had travelled throughout SWA for six weeks listening to complaints by meat producers

He addressed 340 people during his investigation and had a further 153 interviews

"I ran into a wall of fear and hesitation," he said

Mr Greyling said that if his views were correct, he thought a number of fraud charges could follow from evidence he intended leading

'Wall of fear' round SWA farmers

Corruption

"Confidence in the Meat Trade Control Board is terrifyingly low and I have indications that corruption could be present somewhere I have therefore confiscated documents and records"

After outlining some of his impressions which he hoped to prove to the commission, Mr Greyling called Mr Frans Heydenrych, manager of the SWA Meat Board, as a witness

During his evidence Mr Heydenrych refused to answer questions about cash amounts which had allegedly been deposited in his bank account on various occasions during the past few years

Mr Heydenrych said he would not reply to the questions until he had consulted his legal adviser

He was questioned closely on where thousands of rands had come from which had been deposited in his bank account since 1963

Mr Greyling led evidence before the commission's chairman — Mr W A van Zyl, a former chief magistrate of Bloemfontein and two other members, Mr D E Heystek, assistant general manager of the Meat Board in Pretoria, and Mr G J Hanekom, a chartered accountant

Mr Heydenrych said that he had no financial investments apart from a small amount of shares in a few undertakings.

Mr Greyling put it to Mr Heydenrych that in 1964 his salary was R5 100 but bank

statements reflected deposits of R13 815

Mr Greyling then put it to him that in 1973 his salary was R9 300 plus R1 395 as an allowance, but the bank statements reflected R20 000

Asked whether he had ever taken money from anybody, Mr Heydenrych said he would prefer to reply after consultation with his legal adviser

Earlier, Mr Greyling said he would submit evidence that.

● During 1977, 47 per cent of the registered beef producers of SWA did not get a permit to export or a turn to slaughter at one of the local abattoirs

Incorrect

● Only 17 per cent got one permit — to market 13 head of cattle — or a chance to process locally in the same year

● Last year 27 per cent did not get a single permit or turn to slaughter and 18 per cent received one permit to slaughter

● It appeared that 61 per cent of all bonus point assessments for permits were incorrectly entered into the records of the Meat Trade Control Board

● It appeared as if ghost companies had been formed in an effort to gain more permits

The hearing continues next week

SWA

lawyers reject Schlebusch's 'outsider' judge

221
S/Times
2/10/79

The South West African legal profession is still firmly opposed to the appointment of a South African judge — regarded as an outsider — to the local Bench despite this week's explanation by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch

In an unprecedented attack on the South African Government, the SWA Bar Council and side bar unanimously rejected the appointment of a South African, Mr Acting Justice Ernst Lichtenberg, as a judge in the SWA division of the Supreme Court

By DAVID FORRET: Windhoek

political considerations had a role to play in the appointment of an "outsider"

It is suggested that the Minister wanted to avoid a controversial local appointment from the SWA bar, particularly in the light of pending Aktur court applications and the possibility of more in future

Incensed

Though some members of the local bar have political ties, they are incensed at the suggestion that political considerations could have played a role

The bar still stands by its

strongly worded statement issued after its two-man delegation was told categorically by Mr Schlebusch that the appointment was final

"We wish to object in the strongest terms to the negating by the South African Government of the principle to appoint judges from among members of the local bar, and particularly at this stage

"Not only does the bar reject the way in which this appointment was made, but we are also unanimously opposed to the appointment of Advocate Lichtenberg as a judge in this division"

The statement said it was frustrating that advocates who were prepared to remain in SWA and practise were overlooked when appointments were made

Vacancy

A vacancy on the SWA Bench had existed since the end of 1977, but they had understood that it would be filled only from next February

With the present constitutional development in South West Africa which has already taken its first steps towards independence it is of the utmost importance to keep professional people including advocates in the territory

Delicate

Mr Schlebusch countered by issuing a statement saying it was generally known that political development in SWA had reached a delicate stage and that the courts should play a stabilising role

In the light of the two-year long political feud in white ranks in SWA, Mr Schlebusch's remarks have been interpreted as confirming suspicions that

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 1977, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

NGK in SWA reject change

221
THE South West African Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk this week aligned itself with white verkrampes in their opposition to the scrapping of racial discrimination in the territory.

This became clear at the church's sixth synod in Windhoek where delegates voted overwhelmingly in favour of a telegram protesting against the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's anti-discrimination legislation.

The telegram, sent to the South

221 St Times 21/10/79 in race laws

By DAVID FORRET
Windhoek

African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and local politicians by the moderation of the church in June, urged the recipients to urgently reconsider the "enforced integration".

They warned that it would only

cause increased bitterness, chaos and violence

An attempt this week by verligte clergymen to implicitly censure the moderation for involving itself in politics was resoundingly defeated by 71 votes to 22

An amendment approving the moderation's action was

subsequently passed by a 62-28 vote in the synod.

The moderator, Dominee P A du Toit, ruled that the two-hour debate must remain confidential. It was held behind closed doors.

The synod's approval of the moderation's resistance of the DTA's anti-apartheid legislation is an indicator of what might happen next week when other contentious issues involving change in SWA are discussed

Key probe witness plunges to ^{NOM}~~AX~~ death

220

23/10/79

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK

A KEY witness in the commission of inquiry into alleged malpractices in the South West African meat industry was found dead at the bottom of a stairwell in Windhoek yesterday.

The body of Mr Frans Heydenrych, manager of the SWA Meat Board, was found by a cleaner early in the morning, minutes after he apparently plunged to his death from his office building

Colonel J C Greyling, Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for SWA, said police did not suspect a crime.

"We have no leads to suggest otherwise," he said. "But our investigations are continuing"

Mr Heydenrych's death follows his appearance before the inquiry into the meat industry last week, when he was intensively questioned about thousands of rands allegedly deposited in his personal bank accounts since 1963.

Mr Heydenrych, 64, who was on the verge of retirement, was to be recalled to the witness box to answer further questions about the alleged deposits

Mr J A Greyling, the magistrate who is leading evidence before the commission, submitted that since 1963 thousands of rands in excess of Mr Heydenrych's salary had been deposited in his accounts.

Asked whether he had ever taken money from any person or other source, Mr Heydenrych said he would prefer to reply after consulting his legal adviser

Mr Greyling also put it to Mr Heydenrych that the administration of the Meat

ALL CAUSES

did not know what was going on in his own office
Mr Heydenrych told the commission he accepted that everything in his office was in order. He said he had no reason to believe irregularities were taking place

In his opening address to the second sitting of the commission, which began last week, Mr Greyling said that during a six-week investigation throughout the territory he had found signs of mismanagement, maladministration and corruption

A family friend who was caring for the dead man's shocked wife yesterday said Mr Heydenrych had left for the office at the usual time early yesterday morning

"Nothing appeared to be wrong and he didn't leave any notes behind Mrs Heydenrych is under sedation and she can't speak to anyone."

Before putting the phone down, she added "In fact, we are all shocked and we don't even want to think about the incident."

Mr Heydenrych leaves his wife and two children, both of whom are working in South Africa

● Picture: Page 2

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8,77 8,13

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ONION RINGS

May Bennett, Ridgworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---000---

OLD FAMILY OR VIN
1820 and All

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

- 2 eggs
- 2 ozs butter
- 2 ozs sifted flour

2 oz
1/2

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and sugar and flour, and when well mixed a couple of minutes. Pour on to but quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve u sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with ade between them. Time, 26 minutes at any time.

---000---

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

- 1 young fowl
- brown bread crumbs
- herbs

part
one

Cut the fowl through the back bone, melted butter. Sprinkle with salt, chopped parsley on both sides, Spr till 1/2 done, then cover with bread till well done. Serve with a sharp

---000---

PLUM PUDDING

- 2 cups flour
- 1 t baking powder
- 1 large cup brown sugar
- 1 cup currants
- 3 beaten eggs
- 1/4 t ground spice

1 sm
1/2
1/2
1/2
a 1

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---000---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

- shoulder of mutton
- dripping

salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Saste contin-

3 men
'disappear':
release call
to Ministers

The Star's Africa News Service

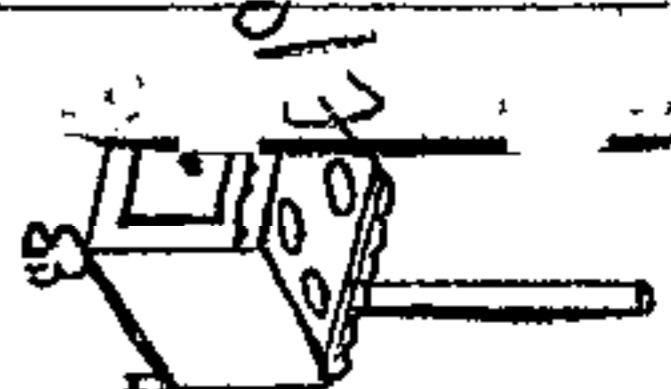
WINDHOEK -- An urgent Supreme Court application for the release of three Ovambo men who have "disappeared" is to be brought against the Minister of Police and Defence on Friday in Windhoek.

The action is being instituted by the wives of the men who allegedly went missing in Ovambo.

The men are Mr Johannes N'kane, Mr Mathias Ashipembe and Mr Mateus Nahanga.

The intention to seek the application was confirmed today by the legal advisers representing the women.

It will apparently be claimed by the applicants that Mr Ashipembe left Ondangwa in central Ovambo to fetch his wife in Windhoek. He was not seen again.



PURCHASING OFFICE

**Swapo to
reopen
offices**

221

DATE

We have received second hand type

The Star's Africa News Service

acquisition requesting a new/

Could you please

WINDHOEK — Swapo is apparently preparing to resume political activity in SWA/Namibia following recent turbulence within the party.

the following information for our records machine

- (1) Name of person
- (2) Department
- (3) Please state

The movement's headquarters in central Windhoek, closed during a spate of detentions of prominent Swapo members, is expected to be officially opened soon. It had been standing vacant for more than four months.

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is required

Is this machine

- (1) Part-time person
- (2) Full-time person
- (3) Additional person
- (4) Does this person

Elements in Swapo are believed to have rejected the "disbanding" of the executive and closure of the office by the party's former deputy chairman, Mr. Daniel Tjongarero.

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business work load

Please state full

if any special key board or features are required

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If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type of existing machine

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Viljoen speaks on the future of SWA

DF How do you see your role in South West Africa and what are your main priorities?

Dr Viljoen There are a number of roles with equal priority — the goal of achieving an internationally recognised settlement ensuring internal stability and progress in view of delays for an international settlement more specifically, the goal of ensuring internal political and constitutional progress and of achieving tangible results to improve the quality of life for all population groups

DF When do you foresee SWA gaining independence?

Dr Viljoen It is very difficult to say It depends upon the achievement of a mutually acceptable interpretation of the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 to which we are committed But we have had unfortunate experiences in the way in which the UN and the Western powers have reinterpreted that resolution and we have not yet received satisfactory clarification on their alternative proposals

DF What are the chances of an international settlement, particularly with the latest proposals for a 50km demilitarised zone (DMZ) on either side of the SWA/Angola border?

Dr Viljoen This depends upon obtaining clear and concrete answers to the different questions which have been put by the SA authorities to Sir James Murray, the Western envoy There was some disappointment that his answers didn't deal with the military details and practicability of this tremendous DMZ being effectively monitored Unita is, of course, a complicating factor because even if the other parties were to be completely fair in playing the game, the uncontrolled presence of Unita (in Southern Angola) could make the effectiveness of monitoring a very shaky business

DF The West is pushing for a speedy solution to the SWA dispute They have apparently made concessions to SA by dropping the issue of Swapo bases inside the territory and have tried to bridge the gap on non-monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring countries with the DMZ What then are the remaining problems?



Dr Gerrit Viljoen

Picture STEFAN SONDERLING

South West Africa is soon to become a self-governing territory, only a step away from independence In an exclusive interview **DAVID FORRET** of the "Mail" Africa Bureau, spoke to the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, about the chances of an international settlement

ers on those areas of government that have been transferred to SWA.

This development could go to the extent which we had in British colonial history where you had responsible government before independence This implies virtually complete legislative independence where the head of state no longer acts at his own discretion or on the advice of the ministers of the controlling country, but on the advice of the local ministry

In those areas which are inextricably linked with indepen-

to plan its military strength on the eventuality of peace returning

The logic of that question would be that everybody who is in a state of war should, in the course of it, reduce his army because it will be redundant when peace arrives

DF What will your role be once an elected body from the DTA-ruled National Assembly is granted executive powers?

Dr Viljoen The Administrator-General will still be the representative of the SA Govern-

ment, and if they are acceptable to SWA — ask for secondment to the territory

DF When will the division of powers between the central government and second-tier ethnic representative authorities be finalised and when will the assembly be granted executive powers?

Dr Viljoen I hope that this will be finalised at the next session of the National Assembly at the middle of next month

DF Your negotiations are continuing with Aktur to return to the assembly What are the chances of drawing them back into the SA-sponsored internal process and bringing about a reconciliation in white ranks?

Dr Viljoen I'm not sure what the chances are of Aktur returning I can only say I sincerely hope that they will, because they can make a useful contribution even as an opposition group

DF Will you tell me whether you are still head of the Broederbond and is there any truth in the report that you have apparently drawn Mr Dirk Mudge back into the Broederbond fold to bring about Afrikaner unity in SWA?

Dr Viljoen I'm sure you would like this to be answered but it would be more fascinating to leave you guessing

DF You are obviously impressed with the calibre of returning exiles How do you expect to accommodate them — and I refer particularly to officials of the Namibia National Front and Swapo-Democrats — in the new internal dispensation?

Dr Viljoen The problem is that most of them have primarily a political interest and ambition They wouldn't like to embarrass their political future by getting involved in what some of their supporters consider to be an unacceptably elected assembly

At the same time, they are also hesitant to accept government positions The independence of the civil service is still not clear enough Certain offers of appointment have been made to very competent

ROM

25/10/79

221

Dr Viljoen I do not consider that any concessions have been made on the SWA issue. The SA Government is simply insisting that the Five Powers and the UN should return to what has been agreed.

They have changed the original agreement. There has certainly been a positive move on the part of the Western Five to try and obviate the difficulties which have arisen through the very unacceptable report of the UN Secretary-General.

I sincerely hope that with this spirit — particularly conveyed by Sir James — the chances for a mutually acceptable interpretation and implementation based on that, will be considerably improved and, as a result, expedited.

DF Will you be more specific on the practical problems involved?

Dr Viljoen SA does not accept that the monitoring of Swapo forces by Angolan troops would be sufficient. We insist that it should also be done on the UN as it will be done on this side. The monitoring of the DMZ by Untag would be a very difficult proposition.

The area is such that it could be covered in a hard night's march and, even if Swapo bases were to be moved back behind the 50 km post, there would still be a considerable risk of infiltration.

DF You have said that international negotiations should be a parallel development with the internal political process. What are the main internal priorities?

Dr Viljoen Firstly, the National Assembly should be seen to be an effective governmental organ.

The next step would be that some kind of body from the assembly should succeed the present Administrator-General's Advisory Council and be entrusted with executive pow-

dence, such as foreign affairs, control over the Defence Force and import and excise. The moment you transfer powers in respect of these areas, it could be interpreted as a UDI and I think this would be a very risky thing.

DF Assuming that this development towards self-government is completed what will the status of this DTA-dominated political structure be in a UN-supervised election?

Dr Viljoen I'm not quite sure about that myself. My impression is that the moment the electoral process is initiated, the Administrator-General will be the interim governing authority.

If at that stage the National Assembly has achieved a certain amount of autonomy, this matter will have to be clarified.

DF Western diplomats say the setting up of an internal political structure is a complicating factor in negotiations and have warned of a 'point of no return' being reached. Is it not inevitable that the internal political development will make the UN peace plan redundant and force a renegotiation of the whole package?

Dr Viljoen Nothing that is being decided now can bind a future constituent assembly.

DF It is estimated that SA troop strength can be reduced by as much as 50% in two years as the new SWA Defence Force is being developed. Why build up an army only to have it disbanded under the UN plan? Does this development not also overtake the present agreement embodied in UN resolution 435?

Dr Viljoen I do not think it would be wise for any country

and he will exercise control in those areas on which governmental authority, legislative and executive, have not been transferred.

A possibility is that responsibility could be transferred to the A-G as a kind of Governor-General, who will then exercise responsibility in consultation with the SA Government.

For the rest, the legislative and executive activities would be participated in by the A-G on the advice of the local ministry.

DF How many SA Government departments have still to be transferred to the A-G's office and how long do you expect this to take?

Dr Viljoen Those that are in the process of being transferred are Justice, Constitutional Development and Posts and Telecommunications, which should be completed by the end of the year.

Those that remain then at this stage are Police, Defence, National Security, External Affairs, Excise and Import Duties and the SA Railways.

DF Once the assembly is granted executive powers, the various directorates under your control and the civil servants will fall under the DTA. How long will it take before this transfer of power is finalised and the assembly can effectively start governing the territory?

Dr Viljoen It is difficult to indicate an exact date, but I would say that the better part of this transfer should be finalised by the middle of next year — unless, of course, the international negotiations lead to a complete reversal of this process.

DF What is the future of SA civil servants in SWA?

Dr Viljoen Either at independence or, perhaps, at the moment of transfer of execu-

members of the NNF and Swapo-D, but they prefer to wait on the sidelines.

DF The NNF has indicated that it is prepared to take part in another internal election, but that this should be held under similar conditions envisaged in the Western peace agreement. Is this a possibility?

Dr Viljoen Yes. The National Assembly has been elected by definition for a short period.

DF A number of Swapo officials are being detained without trial in terms of your emergency security measures. Why are they still being detained and when will they be released?

Dr Viljoen More than half of them have been released since I came here and we are continuously reviewing the different cases. There are a few very dangerous, hard-core individuals, but we hope that the circumstances will develop so that more of them will be released.

DF Are you prepared to meet and have direct dealings with Mr Sam Nujoma and his comrades?

Dr Viljoen I don't think there is any sense in that at this stage in view of his declared aim of not establishing majority government but of obtaining power by whatever means.

DF There is a general belief that SWA is a testing ground for change in SA. What lessons can be learned in SA from the SWA process?

Dr Viljoen I don't think one can really equate the situations because, in a sense, SWA has the backing — die rugdekking

of SA, and so does Rhodesia. But one cannot deny that whatever happens inside SWA/Namibia or Rhodesia has a very direct and marked effect on thinking, feeling and planning in South Africa.

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10 The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their pot of the value of exp

Delay in UN talks

Own Correspondent
NEW YORK — South Africa's noncommittal call for clarification is still the only response to a plan to seal off South West Africa's northern border, United Nations' officials said yesterday.
 Angola — whose late President Neto first suggested the plan — said that it was not possible to reach a settlement on the border until the two sides had agreed on the precise methods, in advance. Some of the details have been analysed below.

2.2 Programme Evaluation
 Methods of evaluation where the conclusions processes which precise methods, in advance. Some of the details have been analysed below.

2.3 Looking at the logical axiom, basically, one may be compared w on these things. fits of expenditure analysis seeks to that expenditure expenditure on he of provision war Unfortunately, si congruities which used. The optimum level of from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

GENERAL NEWS

UDI for SWA too risky — Viljoen

By DAVID FORRET
 'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — South Africa is unlikely to consider a unilateral declaration of independence in South West Africa, the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.
 In an exclusive interview, Dr Viljoen indicated that South Africa would not grant SWA independence unless there was some form of international approval for the move.

Dr Viljoen said South Africa had not yet received "satisfactory" clarifications on the alternative Western proposals to break the deadlock for the implementation of the UN peace plan.

He said a UDI in the territory would be a "very risky thing".

Asked under what circumstances the South African Government would grant SWA independence in the face of United Nations opposition, he said. "I do not think South Africa is likely to consider a UDI in the literal sense."

"A point may be reached where, in spite of the lack of UN approval, significant numbers of important members of the world community could go along — even though in a tacit way — with some kind of negotiated independence."

"But that would be multilateral, in the sense that a certain number of meaningful countries would associate themselves with this or abide by it."

The proposal for a 50km demilitarised zone on either side of the SWA/Angola border was recently submitted to the South Africans by the British envoy, Sir James Murray.

Dr Viljoen said there was "some disappointment" that Sir James' answers did not deal with the military details.

He said South Africa was still insisting on UN monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring countries and a return to the original agreement in UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Dr Viljoen said the internal political process should run parallel with international developments for a settlement. This should not pre-empt the authority of a future constituent assembly elected in proposed UN supervised elections.

However, in the absence of a UN election he did not rule out the possibility of another internal election with the Namibian National Front and Swapo-Democrats possibly taking part.

He said the next step in the internal process was to grant executive powers to a body elected by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance-ruled National Assembly so that they could effectively start governing the territory.

This body — presently an advisory council to the Administration — will have a social benefit that on another, programme and a breakdown of the

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RDM

NGK told of dangers to SA

WINDHOEK. — The five Western powers involved in the South West Africa negotiations were determined to enforce black domination of Southern Africa in their quest to counter communist expansionism, Prof C Boshoff, of the Department of Theology at the University of Pretoria, told the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk-synod in Windhoek.

Prof Boshoff said South West Africa and South Africa faced three major threats: communist expansionism, counter-measures by the Western Five and internal political polarisation.

He said the actions of the Western Five in Southern Africa could only be fully understood when seen against the background of the Five's fear of a communist takeover in the sub-continent.

The only way they thought they could stave this off was by obtaining the co-operation of the indigenous people, Prof Boshoff said.

"In this quest to influence the black nations to reject communism, the whites (in Southern Africa) had become an obstacle," he said.

The Western Five had evaluated the position in Africa. They had come to the conclusion that Southern Africa might be taken over by the Cubans, as had happened in Angola and Mozambique.

They felt the refusal of the whites in Southern Africa to accept the logical consequences of a black takeover might, likewise, lead to communist domination.

Black domination would possibly be enforced by the West through total isolation of the sub-continent and mandatory sanctions.

The problem was, he said, that the West looked at Africa "through European glasses."

Unfortunately, such congruities which used. The optimum level of from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

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* Added to test scoring method

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25/10/79

221

idea will probably reply "some time soon," said ambassador, Elísio de Figueiredo. It is three weeks since the proposal was first put, with a request for a speedy "initial reaction".

Also silent so far is Zambia, though its officials have publicly declared their support, and blamed the delay on the South African Government.

The site for new talks will most likely be Europe, though Botswana has offered to play host.

Administrator-General — could be granted executive powers in all matters except those inextricably linked with independence, such as foreign affairs, control of the defence force and import and excise.

A possibility was that the Administrator-General could become "a kind of Governor-General" to exercise these responsibilities in consultation with the South African Government.

● See Page 13

They did not notice the multiplicity of nations and the power of ethnicity. Communism aimed at world domination. Mozambique and Angola had already been conquered, and the onslaught against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa was escalating.

The third danger was internal polarisation. "We may destroy ourselves," Prof Boshoff said, "We need not wait for communism or the Western powers."

The dangers were polarisation between black and white, which could lead to violence, terrorism and financial ruin. The NGK should create trust and faith. Faith emphasised the greater reality of God, which was bigger than communism, the strategic errors of the West, internal division and Swapo he said.

The NGK in South West Africa should do everything in its power to counter these threats through education and in all walks of life — Sapa.

Mrs. Hartman

Boere bitter oor

RAPPORT
28/10/29

Van BUKS PIETERSEN

WINDHOEK

SWA Se

221

DIE sogenaamde vleiskoning van Suidwes was dié week onder skoot by die ondersoek na beweerde onreëlmatighede in die vleisbedryf. Kritiek op hom kom van 'n ontevrede veeboer.

Hy is mnr Andries Pretorius, president van Suidwes se Landbou-unie en voorsitter van die Vleisbeheerraad in die gebied Hy boer naby Okahandja

In sy getuens voor die kommissie van ondersoek wou 'n boer, mnr Wilhelm Hoff van Neu Heusis, naby Windhoek, weet hoe dit moontlik is dat mnr Pretorius agt senior posisies in die vleisbedryf kan beklee Die posisies is president van die SWA-Landbou-unie, voorsitter van die Vleisbeheerraad, onder-voorsitter van die Vleiskorporasie, direkteur van die Boere-Kooperasie Beperk (BKP), direkteur van Vleis-sentraal, direkteur van Damarra Meat Packers, voorsitter van Suidwes-Vleis en direkteur van Voersentraal

Mnr Hoff het beweer omdat mnr Pretorius in posisies soos dié by Vleissentraal en by die Vleisbeheerraad is, dit maklik is om te sien waarom vleispermitte nie aan boere nie, maar aan Vleissentraal toegeken word. Die rede hiervoor is dat Vleissentraal die aandeelhouders, van wie mnr. Pretorius een is, groter winste kan maak

Mnr A J van Wyk, boer van Okahandja, het beweer dat die vleisstelsel soos dit nou werk, in die hande van die Kommuniste speel

„Ons is besig om terrorme te beveg Maar ek en my seun gaan hof toe, ek sal hom nie grens toe stuur nie Wat moet hy daar gaan verdedig? Hierdie stelsel wat reg in die hande van die Kommuniste speel?” het mnr Van Wyk gevra

Mnr. Van Wyk het getuig dat al sy pogings vergeefs was om permitte by die kantoor van mnr Frans Heydenrych, bestuurder van die Vleistraad, te bekom om van sy beste uit te voer.

Op 'n vendusie in April vanjaar, sê mnr Van Wyk, het mnr. Laurie van Aswegen, 'n prominente vleismakelaar in Suidwes, aan hom gesê dat hy nie daarin sou slaag om dié dag een bees op die veiling te koop nie

Mnr. Van Wyk sê hy kon ook nie een bees koop nie. Mnr. mnr Van Aswegen het tuss . 300 en 400 beste gekoop

K nadat die beeskoop-tran aksie beklank was, het mnr Kasse Buys, een van die afslaaers, 'n akteas oopgemaak en 'n handvol permitte aan mnr Van Aswegen oorhandig, het mnr Van Wyk gesê

Oor sy eie boerdery het mnr Van Wyk getuig dat sy beste jaarliks met sowat

700 aanwas Omdat hy nie permitte kan bekom om sy beste te bemark nie, het hy nou die stadium bereik dat hy sy bulle nie meer by die koeie kan bring nie „Ek gaan vanjaar geen enkele kalf hê nie”

Mnr Friederik Gunzel, boer van Bornhomel, naby Grootfontein, het gesê in sy omgewing is feitlik geen boere meer oor nie, omdat die mense nie permitte kan kry om hul beste te bemark nie.

Mnr Jan de Jager, boer van Grootfontein, het getuig dat hy vir hom ander werk moes kry omdat sy twee groot plase, hoewel oorlaai met bees, te, hom geen bestaan bied nie Die rede Die ondoeltreffende bemarkingsstelsel in Suidwes.

Mnr De Jager het getuig dat hy en ene mnr Coetzee sowat vier jaar gelede 'n karton wyn en brandewyn aan 'n amptenaar van die Vleisbeheerraad moes skenk ten

einde vleispermitte te bekom.

Die Vleistraad het dié week 'n regsverteenvoordiger aangestel om amptenare van die raad in onderraging by te staan Dié stap volg op die skriklike dood van die 64-jarige mnr. Heydenrych, wat hom vroeër vandeeweek by die kantore van die raad te pletter geval het, nadat kwaai beweringe verlede week teen hom gemaak was. Hy het toe voor die kommissie getuig.

Daar is beweer dat sy kantore by die Vleistraad in 'n chaos was, en dat groot bedrae wat hy nie kon verantwoord nie, by sy bankrekening inbetaal is

Hy was 'n vermoede, gekwete man, sê sy vriende Hulle vertel dat hy „'n ander mens" was sedert hv voor die kommissie getuig h t Hy het hom „aan die samelewing" onttrek

Mnr Heydenrych het Maandagoggend net ná sewenuur oor die trapleuning voor sy kantoor getuimel, vier verdiepings na benede

Mnr Hannes Smith, koe-rantredakteur, sê hy en nog 'n lid van hul vriendekring, dr Laurie Jubber, is Maandagoggend deur die ander afgevaardig om met mnr. Heydenrych in sy kantoor te gaan praat

„Min het ons geweet dat Frans toe al dood was” Mnr. Smith was een van die eerstes wat mnr. Heydenrych se lyk op die bodem van die trap-skag gesien het

Vleiskoning

Sy vrou, mev Hass Heydenrych, glo nie haar man het selfmoord gepleeg nie. Hy sou nie van sy probleme wegsing en dit aan ander oorlaat nie

Sy glo vas dat haar man sy onskuld sou kon bewys het. Sy glo dit was eerder 'n ongeluk; Hy het die vorige dag gekla dat hy naar en

11/10/79

South West still w

drunk patron at a whites-only Windhoek hotel as two Coloured men stepped into the beer garden one Friday night

That they were neatly dressed in the uniform of South West Africa's fledgling Battalion 41, and prepared to fight for his future, seemed to escape the man and a few of his friends who jumped to their feet and shouted abuse as the Coloured soldiers made a hasty retreat.

This ugly incident highlights the state of confusion in which South West Westers of all colours are in about race reforms and the ludicrous situation of a country in the throes of dismantling apartheid on its way to independence.

The winds of change began blowing over the dry plains of South West Africa about four years ago with the start of the multi-ethnic Turnhalle constitutional conference.

The promise of massive social reform came shortly afterwards when hotel and restaurant owners were given permission to open their doors to all races. But the death knell of apartheid has still not been sounded.

Many of the hotels and restaurants voluntarily desegregated their

The heavens didn't collapse when owners of public amenities were given permission to voluntarily open their facilities to all races in SWA more than three years ago.

"We should rather do what we can to allay white fears by pointing out that we had the same angry reaction then. But we are still able to live in peace and harmony... the heavens didn't collapse."

This dissenting voice of Mr Jack Levinson in the Windhoek City Council failed to convince his conservative colleagues that this would not happen if white suburbs were desegregated.

The council objected to the anti-discrimination legislation of the DTA-ruled National Assembly, warning that there were well-founded fears of a slump in neighbourhood standards.

"Unkempt gardens,

facilities and, apart from occasional violent reactions from extreme right-wingers, most white South Westers — as verkrampte as many of them undoubtedly are — have accepted the change but only in the knowledge that they can still go to their white preserves.

Not all hotel and restaurant owners have opted for nonracialism and they are still not compelled to do so, even after last month anti-apartheid legislation, piloted through the National Assembly by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

The penalty clause — a maximum fine of R300 or three months jail for owners of public amenities who even intimate that their facilities are for whites only — was "temporarily dropped" from the legislation after intense pressure by South West Nationalists.

Far from switching overnight from conservatives to "kaffir boeties" as they derogatorily called white liberals in the past, verkrampte South Westers have merely become more tolerant a

houses which will not be properly maintained, garbage that will be thrown over fences, noise, engines and motor wrecks, rubbish and overcrowded conditions can be expected", a municipal memorandum lamented.

The memorandum added that wealthy homeowners could afford to build walls around their properties and install air-conditioners to drown the noise from their black next-door neighbours.

And furthermore, moneyed people also had a wide circle of friends, made more use of entertainment facilities away from their homes and, finally, could afford to move elsewhere if they could not abide the situation.

But, the city fathers continued, the same could not be said for less affluent suburbs, where

APARTHEID is fading from the South West African space. Some restaurants and hotels have readily thrown their doors open to all races. Blacks have moved into white urban areas. But pockets of resistance remain and often... DAVID FORRET reports from W

matter of resignation rather than condonation.

There has undoubtedly also been a change in their hardline attitudes as the changing situation has become more normal to them and they have been exposed at times to multi-racial social gatherings.

But in their fight to maintain white exclusivity in some hotels, restaurants, rest camps and residential suburbs, they should not now be replaced with enforced integration.

DTA leaders on the other hand, armed with legislative powers for the first time in their drawn-out struggle against white-controlled bureaucracy to scrap racial discrimination, feel that people have had enough time to adjust to the new dispensation.

An example often cited since last December's first one-man-one-vote election

is that the developing Namibia could have a black President who would still be denied service at certain facilities in the country he leads.

Though most hotels and restaurants are open to all races in Windhoek, the speed with which the new ideas travel to remote outposts and rural areas of this dry country makes the trekboers look like jet-setters.

It is clear that hotel owners who have not yet fallen into line with the new dispensation either have had no intention of doing so or have been under social pressure from their regular customers not to.

Some hoteliers, particularly in small rural towns, have apparently told Mr Dirk Mudge privately that they will desegregate as long as their opponents are compelled to do the same.

and sub

decay would become almost inevitable.

The councillors — most of whom are Nationalist sympathisers — became prophets of doom and issued dire warnings of possible urban decay, incalculable damage to race relations, social and security problems, and a white exodus from SWA if there was "forced integration" overnight.

The memorandum was drawn up for a special congress of the SWA Municipal Association after the Windhoek Management Committee's objections were rejected by Mr Dirk Mudge's DTA delegation.

Though Mr Mudge apparently conceded that most whites were against

the opening of their suburbs to all races, he pointed out that there was a greater danger in "actions that will increase support for Swapo".

The contentious anti-apartheid legislation came into effect just over a month ago and a handful of black and brown people have begun moving into their new homes in white suburbs.

So far the heavens have not fallen. In fact, after the initial angry outburst from some whites, the dust seems to be settling and the SWA Municipal Association has appointed a committee to make an in-depth study of the practical problems of multi-racial suburbs.

They will be looking

Pay off the right mix

(221)
11/10/79

scene — but at a varied
own open their facilities
reas and the sky has not
that resistance is violent.
ndhoek

Others have asked for more time to prepare themselves for an expected influx of black customers

With this in mind, Mr Mudge, chairman of the DTA, has given them a period of grace to open up voluntarily so that the real racist culprits can be identified and brought to book when, and if the penalty clause is okayed by the new administrator-general, Dr Gerrit Viljoen

In fact, Mr Mudge has thrown the ball into the court of the Nationalist-controlled all white Legislative Assembly, the powerful body that has been able to block certain social reforms in the past

He says there will be no need for a penalty clause if everyone co-operates in the spirit of the new legislation, and he has called on the Nationalists to set an example by opening up remaining all-white

resorts that still fall under their control

Mr Adolf Brinkman, MEC in charge of the SWA Administration's Department of Nature Conservation and Tourism, has flatly refused to open the remaining whites-only resorts at Swakopmund, Henties Bay, Namutoni and Luderitz until the final outcome of the Nationalist court application to have the anti-discrimination legislation declared null and void

Prospective holiday-makers are merely told when making reservations that these resorts are "not multiracial" — a change from the previous non-descript "non-international" tag, which apparently confused foreign tourists not versed in South African political jargon

The question of enforced integration is now the major hot-point in the continuing broedertwis which broke out when Mr Mudge and his supporters walked out of the National Party two years ago

Those who are resisting change explain that business is business and they cannot afford to upset their "traditional"

white customers. Like Mr Jan van den Berg, the controversial Windhoek restaurant owner who bluntly says that "no self-respecting black will come to my place"

In reply to an opinion poll he conducted among his white customers on whether his Apollo Restaurant should be open to all races — he claims that 321 voted against it with only one spoiled paper — a few prominent businessmen clubbed together and placed an advertisement in the weekly Windhoek Observer, posing the same question

So far 138 replies have been received and the "yes" vote is in the majority by 81 to 57

Some comments scribbled on the returned newspaper advertisement included "Asseblief, laat die kaffirs bly waar hulle is" and "A wholehearted yes because the blacks will behave just as the whites teach them"

But there are also others who are far more extreme in their opposition to racial mixing. Like the young white vigilantes, self-styled identity protectors bent on

maintaining the white identities of their unsuspecting victims. They do this by occasionally waiting in the dark of night to beat up mixed couples and patrons leaving multiracial hotels

Ironically, in Windhoek the best-known whites-only hotel is a stone's throw away from the hotel that has set the pace for change and is now regarded as a predominantly black meeting place in the city centre

The atmosphere in the hotel's various bars and beer gardens is relaxed and there are never any racial incidents. Nobody stirs when a drunk black patron is unceremoniously turfed out of the premises because everyone knows that the same happened to a rowdy white the night before

There is an amazing degree of tolerance and even camaraderie between the different racial groups at established multiracial hotels and social gatherings

But it is clear that the changes already made in SWA are merely peripheral to other far-reaching changes that will have to be made to gain any sort of international recognition and give credence to the claim that the mandated territory is a non-racial society

Urbs stand fast

particular at ways of preventing possible lowering of suburban standards, and at steps to soften the feared blow to white lifestyles

In a preliminary report on "minimising the adverse effects" of open residential areas, the town planning section of Windhoek's Engineer's Department has come up with short and long-term recommendations to deal with the changing way of life

One aspect the report emphasises is the need for a continuous and vigorous education programme to minimise "ignorance and prejudice" among all population groups

This is one of the short-term recommendations

which include a proposal for legislation to control overcrowding in houses and to ensure the proper maintenance of properties

For instance, the authorities could make it illegal for people not to have a registered address

The planning department also suggested that a thorough investigation and analysis should be launched into the trend and pace of residential change in the new dispensation

Though the report warns against "panic selling" and the possibility of whites deciding to leave, it says much can be done to stabilise and improve the situation to the advantage of everyone.

No real problems should be experienced in high-income residential areas, but a large influx of Coloureds and blacks is more likely to occur in other parts of town

And, of course, there is also the potential problem of an influx of other races into the Coloured area of Khomasdal and Windhoek's black Katutura township, which could meet an increased demand for cheaper accommodation in tighter economic times

The authorities should advise blacks on the advantages of home ownership and the purchase of land. They should also try to prevent housing shortages and make sure that a wide range of properties are always available for all income groups

One of the objectives

should be to allay fears, particularly among whites, that the lifting of restrictions would inevitably lead to chaos and racial conflict

Dealing with this matter, the town planners said one of the results of institutionalised separation was that the different race groups had no sympathy for each other's problems

"Whites feel that their standard of living is threatened by the Coloureds and blacks who, in turn, feel that they are not receiving their fair share of the country's wealth

"Feelings of animosity, egged on by certain politicians and organisations have grown over many decades and it will only be possible to reduce it through tolerance"

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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently a simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Terror Act charges

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK - A young South West African officer is to stand trial in the Windhoek Regional Court next month on charges under the Terrorism Act

Second Lieutenant Bernardus Williams, 24, appeared in the Magistrate's Court here on Tuesday on nine charges, including those under the Terrorism Act and another for the illegal possession of explosives

He was not asked to plead by the magistrate, Mr A P J Kotze. The case was adjourned for hearing on November 20. He is on R800 bail

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salsanase

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salsanase.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups dried apple

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
dressing

3 cups mandarin
; drained
an tuna, drained
arge chunks

1 bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections,
ss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce
mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad;
is 4 - 6 servings.

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C.T. 12/10/79
Nine guerillas
killed (22)
in SWA

From SEAN O'CONNOR

WINDHOEK — Nine guerillas have been killed by South African security forces in six skirmishes in northern Ovambo during the past week.

The security forces suffered no losses, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second-in-command at South West Africa military headquarters, disclosed yesterday.

Brigadier Bosman said there had been a drop in guerilla activities in northern Ovambo in the past fortnight.

Only three weeks ago, 18 insurgents were killed in Ovambo, one of the highest death tolls in a seven-day period.

Brigadier Bosman, addressing a press conference in Windhoek, said that on October 4, security forces investigated reports that insurgents had tried to sabotage a water-pump in northern Ovambo.

Tracks found at the scene were followed and one guerilla was killed.

On October 5, a security force patrol spotted two insurgents riding bicycles. One insurgent was killed and the other escaped under the cover of darkness.

On Sunday, security forces encountered a guerilla gang which had just crossed the Angolan border into SWA/Namibia. In the ensuing skirmish, three of the insurgents were killed.

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processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating

Dispute over Swapo bases still unresolved

By HELLEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

monitored by the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group

Angola has rejected the monitoring proposal as an infringement of her territorial integrity

There is also understood to be concern on the South African Government's part regarding the practical implementation of the demilitarised zone

It is also querying the way the latest proposals will be squared with the original Western proposals accepted in April last year

The Western powers take the view that the basic principle has remained unaltered since the first set of Western proposals was formulated

The basic principles purposefully left room for a certain amount of negotiation

The next round in the negotiations will take place when the West replies to the reservations expressed by the Government

So far there has been no indication of when this will take place

THE LONG-standing dispute over the monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola is emerging as one of the unresolved issues in the negotiations between South Africa and the West on the South West African independence plan

This became clear yesterday after Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, handed the Government's response to the latest proposals to the representatives of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada at the Union Buildings in Pretoria

It is understood that the Government did not give a firm 'yes' or 'no' reply to the proposals for a demilitarised zone along the South West African/Angolan border

Instead clarification was sought on certain reservations the Government has on the proposals

So far, it has taken the view that the 50km demilitarised zone does not lessen the need for Swapo bases in Angola to be

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. ¹² It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Logically the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, ¹¹ it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it. Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data.

Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Ranking Health Problems

WINDHOEK — Windhoek police are investigating the alleged assault of a member of the Administrator-General's Council during a picnic at the Goreangab Dam near here.

Chief Geelboom Kashe, leader of the Bushmen in the National Assembly of SWA/Namibia and a few friends were having a picnic at the dam last week when one of the women in the group went to ask for matches from several white men sitting nearby.

One of the men allegedly grabbed the woman by the neck and threw her to the ground. Two others grabbed Mr Kashe, who was sleeping, and hit him in the face. One of Mr Kashe's bodyguards pulled out his gun and fired a shot into the air.

The men then allegedly broke a radio and struck one of the women several times. Witnesses gave police the registration numbers of two cars in which the men drove off.

'Whites assault Bushman leader'

22/1/77

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	+++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	+++	0

* Added to test scoring method

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative costs, or the cost of raising taxation. These are normally included in the overall budget, but may affect the overall amounts available for the project.

Where the methods of providing a given service are different in different proportions, the decision by means of Linear Programming, though health usually be presented in the simplified way required.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different activities.

Viljoen talks on power sharing

WINDHOEK - The division of powers between the South West African National Assembly and the territory's second tier authorities would be finalised soon, the Administrator-General Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Addressing members of the Khomasdal Advisory Committee, Dr Viljoen said he was as anxious, interested and concerned as the various population groups in SWA to see that this was done as soon as possible.

"But I can assure you that certain legislative powers will be delegated to the various second tier authorities and other authorities as soon as the government machinery is ironed out and it is decided what functions should be carried out on a national level, and what powers should be delegated to the other authorities in the territory."

Dr Viljoen earlier yesterday conducted discussions with members of both the Khomasdal Advisory Committee and the elected Coloured Council, the coloured second-tier authority.

Among the problems discussed were the question of ethnic elections and the acute housing shortage in the territory.

Dr Viljoen assured members of the two bodies that he was giving his immediate attention to both problems. - Sapa

DTA to ensure equal language status

WINDHOEK - The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, because of its majority in the South West African National Assembly, would ensure that Afrikaans, English and German had equal status in the territory according to a statement by the Republican Party committee yesterday.

The statement said the Republican Party, had confirmed its policy at a language committee meeting last Friday.

There has been a movement among English-speaking South West Africans in the past weeks that the broadcasting corporation should retain a fully-fledged English channel once it started operating independently.

Reaction by the language

groups was triggered off after a statement by the SWA Broadcasting Corporation in which it projected an Afrikaans service as well as another channel to be shared by English and German speaking listeners.

The corporation based its projection on the numbers of Afrikaans, English and German speaking listeners.

The RP statement said its language committee was of the opinion that the mutual understanding between the three language groups was such that there was no reason to fear their languages might be jeopardised.

"The Republican Party will because of its affiliation with the DTA, exercise its influence to ensure that fairness and justice will be done to the particular languages."

lar languages

"The DTA will be in a position to fulfil this undertaking."

The RP stands by its conviction that the SWABC board of control may not take a final decision regarding the proportion of the particular languages in the proposed radio service and moreover the RP is satisfied that the SWABC has no intention of doing so," the statement said.

The RP language committee was satisfied that the SWABC board had not yet made final recommendations and consequently the matter was not being considered by either the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen or the Administrator-General's Council.

"Pr by tr a pr the how aga be tio that to n bask whic sens a qu"

He adds:

"In pr disti utili quest commu whate! group! good the me polit but th"

Programme budgeting out fic the basis criteria,

DAVID BOURNE AND BRUCE DICK

2 MORTALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA 1929 - 1974

PART 1 1929-1970

It has become increasingly apparent during recent years that advances in medical knowledge and expertise do not necessarily give rise to concomitant improvements in the health status of the people. More than merely knowing, an ability to implement this knowledge is required. Furthermore, if the applications of these advances in medical expertise are to be effective, the provision of medical care requires a scientific basis.^{1,2} Epidemiology provides the methodology to define priorities, to identify the optimal methods of intercepting and controlling these priority problems in a manner which will permit the most effective utilisation of limited resources, and to incorporate methods of surveillance and evaluation into health care programmes in order to provide an assessment of the services once they have become operational and to ensure that these services remain adaptable and sensitive to the health needs of the community.

If the provision of health services is to be approached scientifically, it is necessary to determine parameters by which the health status of the community can be measured. Whilst this is a relatively simple matter for specific medical problems which have readily identifiable quantitative and qualitative indices, when an overall assessment of health is required, measurement becomes problematic.

The medical profession has, on the whole, tended to concentrate on diseases rather than on health. Consequently, despite the fact that efforts are being made to measure the positive aspects of health, these have tended not to be applicable for routine use at a national level, leaving health planners little alternative but to make use of measurements which concentrate on the unhealthy aspects of the community. Mortality data is one such measurement.

Information about the mortality experience of the community is routinely collected in most countries, the reliability and detail of this data showing considerable variation depending on a number of factors, not the least of which are the resources available for its collection. There are further problems associated with reliability (See Pt. II).

Despite the problems of using mortality data as a means of assessing a community's health status, it is a measurement which has stood the test of time and, to date, is usually the only method of evaluating the health populations, albeit indirectly, since it is frequently the only data which is available. The standard analyses of routinely collected mortality data undoubtedly provide an important indication of the unhealthy problems in the community and, if their limitations are appreciated, they provide an invaluable input into the overall health profile of the community, high-lighting the predominant problems and identifying major trends.

Since it is often instructive to examine the past in order to place the present in perspective, this study was undertaken as a preliminary investigation to a more detailed analysis of the current mortality experiences of the various communities in South Africa.

This paper is essentially an attempt to identify and collate published data relating to the past mortality experiences of the various communities

in South Africa.

It is hoped that they

SOURCES

From 1926 in an annual period published

* For details of volume

Swapo exiles may return soon

'Mail Africa' Bureau

WINDHOEK — There was a strong possibility that exiled Swapo members or officials would return to South West Africa soon to run the movement's national headquarters in Windhoek.

This was said yesterday by Mr Johannes Konjore, Swapo's secretary for youth, who is making preparations for the headquarters to start operating again.

Mr Konjore was taken in for questioning by the Security Police yesterday, but was released 45 minutes later. He said afterwards that there was a strong possibility of Swapo exiles returning to SWA to run the office, but he refused to give any names.

There is disarray in Swapo's ranks inside SWA in the wake

of the nation-wide security crackdown on Swapo officials.

And there have also been reports of serious problems within Swapo abroad. It is believed that three prominent Swapo members — Mrs Martha Ford, a former executive member inside SWA, Mrs Putuse Appolus and Mr Eddie Nangomba — are being detained in Angola.

In an interview, the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said the question of indemnity for Swapo officials would depend on the spirit in which they wanted to return.

"We wouldn't be hospitable to grant this kind of indemnity if they returned merely to support external Swapo from here and to organise a basis for support for people who would like to infiltrate to commit acts of terrorism," he said.

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is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. 1, and this provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans⁵, this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_0 - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males. Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_0 or e_{45} , have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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Botha to complain about Swapo at UN

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday that he intended lodging a serious complaint with the United Nations Secretary-General over Swapo's acts of aggression and abductions in Namibia.

Mr Botha had been approached by Sapa for comment on Angolan charges that South African troops raided two of its southern cities

He strongly denied an earlier report which stated that he had refused to confirm or deny the Angolan charges.

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221

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How Viljoen sees SWA future

DF: How do you see your role in South West Africa and what are your main priorities?

DR VILJOEN: There are a number of roles with equal priority — the goal of achieving an internationally recognised settlement ensuring internal stability and progress in view of delays for an international settlement more specifically, the goal of ensuring internal political and constitutional progress and of achieving tangible results to improve the quality of life for all population groups.

When do you foresee South West Africa gaining independence?

It is difficult to say. It depends upon the achievement of a mutually acceptable interpretation of the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 to which we are committed. But we have had unfortunate experiences in the way in which the UN and the Western powers have reinterpreted that resolution and we have not yet received satisfactory clarification on their alternative proposals.

What are the chances of an international settlement, particularly with the latest proposals for a 50 km demilitarised zone (DMZ) on either side of the South West African/Angola border?

This depends upon obtaining clear and concrete answers to the different questions which have been put by the South African authorities to Sir James Murray, the Western envoy. There was some disappointment that his answers didn't deal with the military details and practicability of this tremendous DMZ being effectively monitored. Unita is, of course, a complicating factor because even if the other parties were to be completely fair in playing the game, the uncontrolled presence of Unita (in Southern Angola) could make the effectiveness of monitoring a shaky business.

The West is pushing for a speedy solution to the South West Africa dispute. They have apparently made concessions to South Africa by dropping the issue of Swapo bases inside the territory and have tried to bridge the gap on non-monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring countries with the DMZ. What then are the remaining problems?

I do not consider that any concessions have been made on the South West Africa issue. The South African Government is simply insisting that the five powers and the UN should return to what has been agreed. They have changed the original agreement. There has certainly been a positive move on the part of the Western five to try and obviate the difficulties which have arisen through the unacceptable report of the UN Secretary-General. I sincerely hope that with this spirit — particularly conveyed by Sir James — the chances for a mutually acceptable interpretation and implementation based on that which will be considerably improved and, as a result, expedited.

We do not consider that the gap has been bridged in terms of monitoring Swapo bases in neighbouring countries. But after that certain areas will still have to be finalised — the composition and status of Unitag — but we foresee that this can be done by military experts.

Will you be more specific on the practical problems involved?

South Africa does not accept that the monitoring of Swapo forces by Angolan troops would be sufficient. We insist that it should also be done by the UN as it will be done on this side. The monitoring of the DMZ by Unitag would be a difficult proposition. The area is such that it could be covered in a hard night's march and, even if Swapo bases were to be moved back behind the 50 km

areas it could be interpreted as a UDI and I think this would be a risky thing.

Assuming this development towards self-government is completed, what will the status of this DTA-dominated political structure be in a UN-supervised election?

I'm not quite sure about that myself. My impression is that the moment the electoral process is initiated the Administrator-General will be the interim governing authority. If at that stage the National Assembly has achieved a certain amount of autonomy this matter will have to be clarified.

Western diplomats say the setting up of an internal political structure is a complicating factor in negotiations and have warned of a "point of no return" being reached. Is it not inevitable that the internal political development will make the UN peace plan redundant and force a renegotiation of the whole package?

It is estimated that South African troop strength can be reduced by as much as 50 per cent in two years as the new South West African Defence Force is being developed. Why build up an army only to have it disbanded under the UN plan? Does this development not also overtake the present agreement embodied in UN resolution 435?

I do not think it would be wise for any country to plan its military strength on the eventuality of peace returning. The logic of that question would be that everybody who is in a state of war should in the course of it reduce his army because it will be redundant when peace arrives.

What will your role be once an elected body from the DTA-ruled National Assembly is granted executive powers?

The Administrator-General will still be the representative of the South African Government and he will exercise control in those areas on which governmental authority, legislative and executive, have not been transferred to South West Africa, such as military command and external affairs. A possibility is that responsibility could be transferred to the AG as a kind of Governor-General, who will then exercise responsibility in consultation with the South African Government. For the rest, the legislative and executive activities would be participated in by the AG on the advice of the local ministry.

How many South African Government departments have still to be transferred to the AG's office and how long do you expect this to take?

Those that are in the process of being transferred are justice, constitutional development and posts and telecommunications, which should be completed by the end of the year. Those that remain then at this stage are police, defence, national security, external affairs, excise and import duties and the South African railways.

Once the Assembly is granted executive powers the various directorates under your control and the civil servants will fall under the DTA. How long will it take before this transfer of power is finalised and the Assembly can effectively start governing the territory?

It is difficult to indicate an exact date, but I would say that the better part of this transfer should be finalised by the middle of next year — unless, of course, the international negotiations lead to a complete reversal of this

process

What is the future of South African civil servants in South West Africa?

Either at independence or, perhaps, at the moment of transfer of executive powers, they will have the option of joining the South West African civil service with all its commitment, returning to South Africa or — if they are acceptable to South West Africa — ask for secondment to the territory.

When will the division of powers between the central government and second-tier ethnic representative authorities be finalised, and when will the Assembly be granted executive powers?

I hope that this will be finalised at the next session of the National Assembly at the middle of this month.

Your negotiations are continuing with Aktur to return to the Assembly. What are the chances of drawing them back into the South African-sponsored internal process and bringing about a reconciliation in white ranks?

I'm not sure what the chances are of Aktur returning. I can only say, I sincerely hope they will because they can make a useful contribution even as an opposition group.

You are obviously impressed with the calibre of returning exiles. How do you expect to accommodate them — and I refer particularly to officials of the Namibia National Front and Swapo-democrats — in the new internal dispensation?

The problem is that most of them have primarily a political interest and ambition. They wouldn't like to embarrass their political future by getting involved in what some of their supporters consider to be an unacceptably elected assembly. At the same time, they are also hesitant to accept government positions. The independence of the civil service is still not clear enough. Certain offers of appointment have been made to very competent members of the NNF and Swapo-D but they prefer to wait on the sidelines.

A number of Swapo officials are being detained without trial in terms of your emergency security measures. Why are they still being detained and when will they be released?

More than half of them have been released since I came here and we are continuously reviewing the different cases. There are a few very dangerous, hardcore individuals but we hope the circumstances will develop so that more of them will be released.

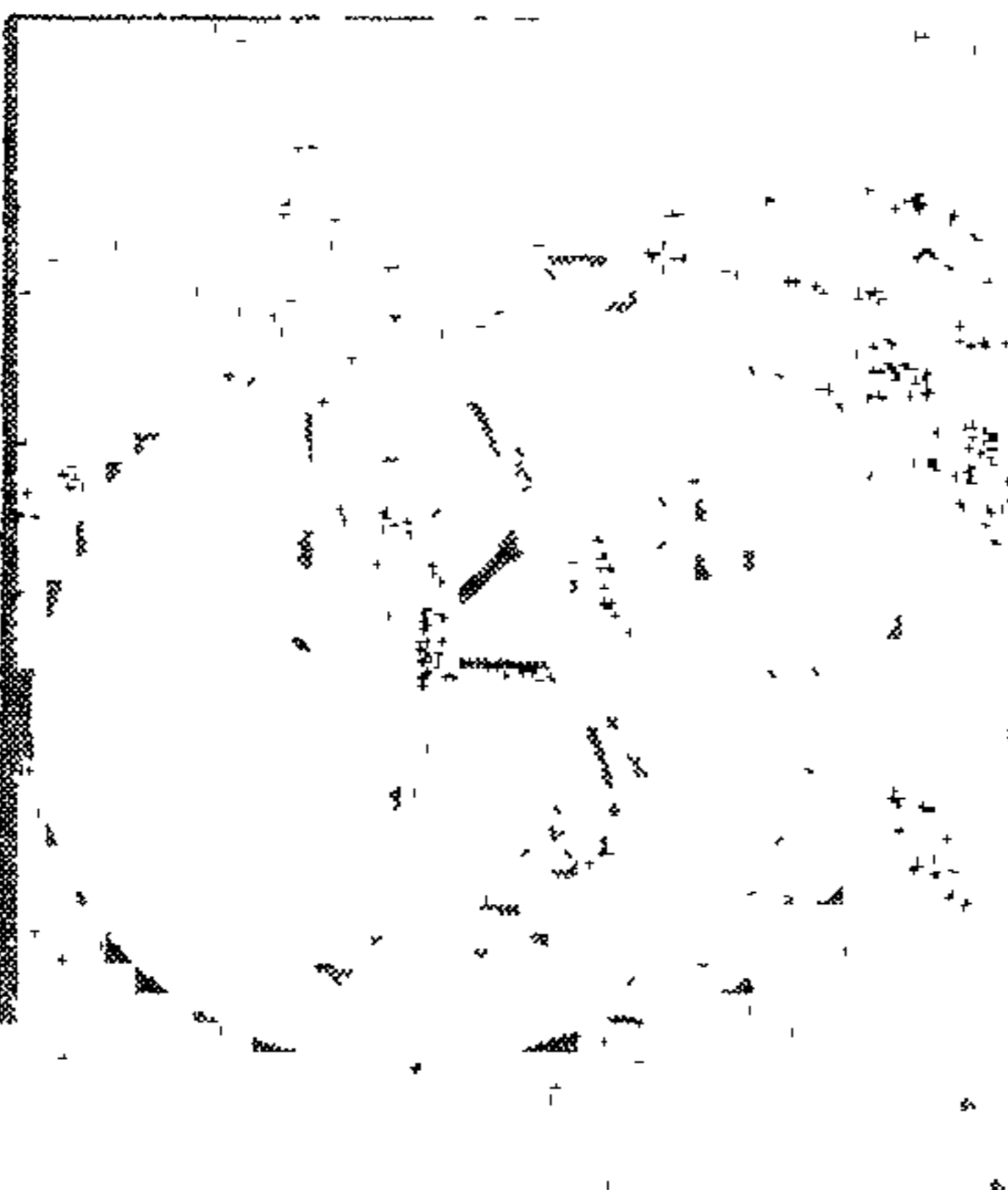
Are you prepared to meet and have direct dealings with Mr Sam Nujoma and his comrades?

I don't think there is any sense in that at this stage in view of his declared aim of not establishing majority government but of obtaining power by whatever means.

There is a general belief that South West Africa is a testing ground for change in South Africa. What lessons can be learned in South Africa from the South West African process?

I don't think one can really equate the situations because, in a sense, South West Africa has the backing of the majority of South Africa, and so does Rhodesia. But one cannot deny that whatever happens inside South West Africa/Namibia or Rhodesia has a very direct and marked effect on thinking, feeling and planning in South Africa.

11/17/79 (221)



their armed incursions into the territory are serious about settling the independence issue

What is surprising is the apparent total lack of in-

since last year's first one-man-one-vote election, is rapidly on the way to becoming the country's first Parliament.

If the international initiative fails, it will be

guise of an Advisory Council to the A.G.

What is more, the lesser parties which did not participate in last year's elections are beginning to recognise that if they are

tlement continues — and he is satisfied that it is not the South African Government's fault — he will participate in an internal solution

Here he and his strongest

“We cannot wait much longer for the West. The Blacks say they don't want to wait for independence indefinitely. This matter will have to be finalised in the coming year,” he says

RESIGNATION

Aktur, the National Party's political front, is expected to return to the National Assembly next month having walked out in protest against the anti-discrimination measures. The elections were not designed to create a legislative body, they say.

However, it says now that it will go back “if it will serve a constructive purpose”

The Federal Party, led by the former Namibia National Front leader, Mr. Bryan O'Linn, which boycotted the election, is also on the verge of participating in the National Assembly

Others are as well, which reflects the growing resignation on a broad front that the National Assembly will have to be contended with

Provision is now being made for 15 extra seats in the assembly for parties who did not go to the polls.

process but all its opponents agree that it does not command majority support.

They say it is intent on rejecting a settlement if it cannot have the territory handed to it on a plate because Mr. Nujoma would lose the rather lavish meal ticket he gets now from the United Nations and other sources.

Some, like Mr. Shipanga, say that Swapo is losing support because of its terrorist activities in Owambo, from where it draws its main support. People in the area have become caught in the cross-fire of war and are tired of Swapo intimidation and excesses, he says.

Their problem is magnified when they have to succumb to Swapo threats and provide them with aid in the field, and then face security force interrogation for assisting the enemy.

Abductions have increased in the area as well because of Swapo's recruitment problems. The security forces claim they are killing the terrorists faster than Swapo can recruit them.

Few parties favour

Legislative Assembly (akin to a provincial administration), strong opposition to the removal of certain of its powers

Their biggest difference with the DTA current arrangement of a tier government and distribution of funds for which each level is responsible

Naturally, race is an important part in the division of powers with Right-Wing parties that there will be no mixing

They say, too, it goes too far White driven from the taking their in professional skill, expertise, and cap them.

To an outside observer the differences always appear to and while the themselves see fundamental, the strong impressions personalities are another facet in the discord

But, while the discord and the search for a solution continue, the turning the National Assembly into a parliament will go on.

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221

As the 'outsiders' wrangle

over an internationally

acceptable constitution for

SWA/Namibia the

'insiders' are quietly...

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GOVERNMENT offices at Windhoek

WHILE South Africa and the Western Five continue to search for an internationally acceptable solution in SWA/Namibia, the territory's people are quietly getting on with setting up their own internal government.

What is happening is a form of political sleight of hand. Now you see it, now you don't and hey presto — you have an internal solution in all but name.

The trick is not to say you are suddenly going to pull the rabbit out of the hat. You just let it happen.

A visitor to the territory now would be struck by the lack of faith — or is it pessimism — about the possibility of an international agreement.

Few really believe that it will happen though all say, with a winsome smile, they would like to see it.

There are those who see some light at the end of the tunnel and believe that "this time" the border States who provide Swapo

formation even local leaders have about the latest proposals. Unlike in the past when they were kept fully informed, people in considerable authority do not yet know what is involved.

SCEPTICISM

There is, however, almost unanimous scepticism about the logistic feasibility of a 100km-wide demilitarised zone along the Angolan border as a key factor in a ceasefire with Swapo.

There are some hopefuls who feel that the plan "can always be adapted".

But, while the wishful thinking and conjecture continues, the new National Assembly, which followed the original "Turnhalle" and has gained increasing powers

Getting on With their OWN BUSINESS

to advance politically they are going to have to use the National Assembly as a platform.

This, combined with the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's suspicions about Western preference for Swapo, is fanning the desire for independence and adding to the importance of the National Assembly.

Even Mr. Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo Democrats, says that if the dragging of heels over an international

opponent, Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Black dominated DTA agree — the malaise cannot continue and the country must be developed with a strong and stable government.

Mr Shipanga, who was imprisoned by President Kenneth Kaunda at the request of Mr Sam Nujoma for asking too many questions about the hierarchy and where certain relief money was going, does not put a specific time tag on the process.

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Political
Correspondent



While the opposition parties are fragmented, and apparently becoming more so, the DTA, which started as a combination of ethnic parties is becoming more of a cohesive machine — more like a single party than an alliance of several.

With the opposition in splinters and his own party growing in unity, Mr Mudge's hand is strengthened in his dealings with the A G

With the exclusion of Swapo, whose strength is totally unknown, the DTA is unquestionably the strongest political force in the territory at present and claims that it is gaining support.

Swapo has never participated in any electoral

another election in territory right now variety of reasons feel that this should be delayed until there is further hope of an national agreement. Others say the last election reflected the political situation in the territory others say it is nothing.

CONFUSED
The political scene extremely confused there appears to be hope of greater between the various ties.

The NP and the stigte Nasionale Partij appear to be intent on entrenching a degree of White privilege with NP, which control

221

11/14/79 DA

Swapo abductions: Pik to lodge UN complaint

PRETORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said here yesterday he intended lodging a complaint with the United Nations Secretary-General over Swapo's acts of aggression and abductions in South West Africa

Mr Botha was approached for comment on Angolan charges that South African troops raided some of its southern cities

"An agreed settlement plan for South West Africa exists. The reason why this plan has not been implemented is because Swapo wants power in the territory at all costs. They want to get it through force of arms

"Their actions during the past few days speak clearly for themselves

"I intend lodging a serious complaint with the

United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim, over Swapo's deeds of aggression and abduction," Mr Botha said

Meanwhile, the Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, filed a request yesterday for a Security Council meeting to consider "new and serious aggression" by South Africa

The move follows Angolan claims that South African troops killed 20 people and destroyed railway lines and roads in a series of attacks on Angolan territory last Sunday.

The Angolan ambassador in Brussels, Mr Luis de Almeida, said South African troops in helicopters landed between Mocamedes, a port 200 km north of the

border with South West Africa and Lubango, 150 km to the east

He said they killed 18 civilians and two Angolan soldiers and destroyed a tunnel, four bridges and stretches of line of the Mocamedes - Lobango railway

A South African Defence Force spokesman said South Africa had the right to follow guerillas to their bases wherever they might be

The spokesman said "We are merely in the north of South West Africa to protect the local population against atrocities by Swapo terrorists and it was also stated previously that we maintain the right to follow these terrorists to their hiding places no matter where they are"

— SAPA-RNS-AP

SWAPO in transition

221

act on the ethnic line

RACE is still the most important ingredient in the politics of South West Africa even though apartheid is crumbling slowly but surely.

The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which is Black dominated, will tell you that it is not interested in the colour of a man's skin, yet it is set on regional administration based on ethnicity

On the right are the National Party's Aktur, and the Herstigte Nasionale Party, who say the DTA is far too liberal and is selling the White man down the river. There is already too much mixing, they say

At the other extreme are the Swapo Democrats and a variety of other parties who go along with the concept of regional administrations under a central government but not based on ethnic or racial grounds. The DTA, they say, is too concerned with ethnicity

There are other obvious ideological differences between the various parties — and there are many of them — but the ultimate one still rests on the final racial mix for the country

Realistic

Mr Dirk Mudge, the DTA leader, says that his is a realistic and pragmatic approach

"There are different groups in the country with different interests and cultures. It is a simple fact

of life and we are making provision for this," he says

"In our plan the second tier of government will be based on cultural and not regional interests"

He denies that this is an attempt to secure any particular position for Whites and says all he is trying to do is to "give some guarantee for all groups in their own cultural affairs"

"We want one country, one government but with built-in safeguards for cultural groups," he says

He dismisses criticism from other parties that because of the way the population is divided there will be 11 different ethnic administrations. The DTA is against "homelands", he says

He is not optimistic about the possibility of an international settlement because, he says, "terrorist organisations cannot be persuaded to accept the democratic process"

Citing Zimbabwe-Rhodesia as an example, he says "they always find an excuse" because a waiting game will ultimately create poverty and chaos which they can exploit

"We cannot allow a delay in the internal

Ormande Pollok

Political Correspondent



process even while the international initiative continues," he says firmly, while expressing the conviction that the new National Assembly will become a parliament.

"The struggle for freedom has now become a struggle for power. The South African Government has agreed to independence"

He adopts a quizzical expression and says "We were always criticised for not giving Black and Brown a say and now we are criticised for doing just that."

Sceptical

His former leader in the National Party, Mr A H du Plessis, is sceptical of the course taken by the DTA

He fears a mass exodus of Whites from the territory because of a liberalisation of the race laws.

In the past two years "considerably more than R50 million" had been siphoned out of the territory, the manpower shortage in the civil ser-

Mr Andreas Shipanga, whose Swapo Democrats are a growing force in the territory with 70 full-time organisers and 17 offices from north to south, agrees with the need for regional administrations, but totally rejects the ethnic line.

He, like certain White politicians, is growing impatient with the Western initiative but is not totally pessimistic about it. He is, however, considering participating in an internal solution if all else fails

"Swapo did not come back here to surrender," he says forcefully

"South Africa agreed to the Western proposals, it acknowledges the right of the people to self-determination and free elections

"There is no need to continue the violence in Swapo. The battle now political and diplomatic"

Apart from his differences with the DTA over ethnicity he also believes that the State should have a major shareholding in all major industries, such as the mines. The level he sees about 15 percent to 25 per-

2/11/79

221

vice was "disturbing", people were leaving the country and there had been a sharp decline in the number of children at school.

"We must stop this before it snowballs," he says.

Instability

There was already little development in the country and formerly good farms could be bought for a song. Tourism, a major source of income, was on the decline.

All of these things reflected uncertainty and instability which had to be removed

"The National Party is only being realistic," he says.

"The ideological demands of the Blacks do not take cognisance of the administrative problems they would create"

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"This would give the ordinary man a stake in those industries and the State could use the money to his benefit. But expropriation and nationalisation are not words in our vocabulary," he says, while referring to the "debacle" in the Zambian copper mines when they were taken over by the Government

"We would not touch anybody's land either."

The Blacks of Namibia, he says, are not opposed to Whites, but to the present system and if a rational and stable government could be established "it would be a weapon, by example, to bring change to the rest of the subcontinent"

"This would be the biggest contribution this country could make to this region of Africa rather than beating the drums of war," he says

Pik Botha writes to Dr Waldheim

POST, Friday, November 2, 1979

Page 9

221

THE LATEST acts of arson, theft, minelaying, maiming, abduction and rape committed by Swapo against unarmed and innocent civilians in Namibia once more underlined the fact that Swapo was attempting to attain its objectives in the territory by means of force and intimidation.

This is said in a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to the Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The text of the letter, which Mr Botha said he would write after the Angolan Government had claimed that South African forces had launched attacks on two Angolan towns, was released simultaneously in Pretoria and New York yesterday.

The letter reads:
Your Excellency,

"I wish to refer to previous letters which I have addressed to your Excellency in connection with crimes committed by Swapo in South West Africa, as well as to letters in this regard addressed to your Excellency from time to time by South Africa's permanent representative to the United Nations expressing my Government's hope that you will, through your office, assist in bringing about a cessation of border incidents so as to lower tension in the area and to establish a peaceful atmosphere.

"I now attach a list of the latest violations committed by Swapo terrorists against the people of South West Africa. In one case a six-year-old boy was injured when a booby-trapped mine left by Swapo exploded, in another case two civilian women were brutally raped by six Swapo terrorists, and in yet another case approximately 30 terrorists abducted 54 young men and 57 girls from a school hostel and forced them over the border into Angola.

"It will also be noted that on 28 October 1979 terrorists kidnapped Chief Christoffi and burnt down his village two km north-west of Omblantu.

"Once again, your Excellency, I wish to stress that these acts of arson, theft, minelaying, maiming, abduction and rape committed by Swapo against unarmed and innocent civilians inside South West Africa are viewed with the greatest concern and once more underline the fact that Swapo is attempting to attain its objectives in South West Africa by means of force and intimidation thereby depriving the local inhabitants of the right of deciding on their destiny by means of the normal processes of democracy.

"For this reason I again appeal to your Excellency to assist through your office in bringing about an end to these atrocious outrages of Swapo.

"Please accept your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration."

R F Botha,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Attached to the letter is a detailed list of 24 incidents that took place in SWA/Namibia since October 12. — Sapa.



Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha
"... atrocious outrages of Swapo".

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65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

1,72	0,66	0,52
1,14	2,75	1,72
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from Southern Africa.
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of the cobble gravel is heavily pitted and certainly reworked.
Suzanne Aldred, University of Cambridge 1979.
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cobble gravel are found the artefacts. They are as patinated as
the cobbles. That means that the patination set in after they were
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found south of the coast. They are different from the material
found in the current literature; for reports, examples and further
references this area of the coast is the only one between 1874 and 1979.
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ferred living place in Early Stone Age times, in order to be so
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rized into what the author called as "artefacts" and "tools" these are given in
(Ludwigt 3. 1979)

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From the collection of artefacts statistical random samples are selected.
The sample size and method of selection are determined by
and the nature of the material being investigated. Multis
which provides both flexibility and economy in the sample
recommended for lithic assemblages. It also allows the use
systematic, stratified, or cluster sampling at each stage
appropriate. For maximum precision in cluster sampling, the in-
vary as much as possible, whereas in stratified sampling
should differ and the variation within each strata should
these two principles, if strictly adhered to, facilitate
of sampling procedures and analysis, without loss of preci-
sion. Texts
of whether the material has been pre-sorted. Texts
and application are (Yates P. 1960; Cochran W.G. 1963)

He said the security forces were aware of Swapo deserters who were now living in SWA/Namibia, but the majority of deserters had surrendered to their host countries.

"Reports mention that the leaders sometimes have to use physical violence to maintain discipline and that larger terrorist groups are composed so that an eye can be kept on possible deserters, who are sometimes killed and buried by their comrades"

"If you couple this with reports that are being received about conditions in which Swapo terrorists are operating, it completes the jigsaw puzzle on motivation in the movement's ranks," he said

He said several groups of infiltrators had called at kraals in the northern part of the country and told inhabitants that they were tired of the struggle

The security forces were receiving reports of insurgents who wanted to lay down their arms and return to the country

He would not elaborate on the deserters who had returned to SWA/Namibia because, he said, they were afraid of revenge by Swapo

Swapo at lowest ebb - SWA general

221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Swapo's fighting strength has been reduced by about 2 000 in the last six months, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, claimed yesterday

He estimated their strength to be between 6 000 and 8 000 men in Angola and between 1 000 and 2 000 in Zambia

Addressing reporters at a weekly military briefing, General Geldenhuys said this figure represented between 12 and 16 percent of Swapo's military force

General Geldenhuys said Swapo was in a weaker position than a year ago The 2 000 reduction in its ranks was not only a body count, but also included those who were rendered "inactive" by the security forces

those which show 'recent' damage and those which are badly weathered. The same applies to the rocky plain where kitchenmidden places If the total discards represent more than 25% of the sample, abandon. are found, for example, at Buntfelschuh at a waterfall or at b. to identify whether there are any organic or other extraneous substances which recur in further analysis, for example castic or resin. Remov- of these is effected

Textures of microwear properties have been found to be the most significant in microwear studies. Fortunately, these are easy to recognise and with the aid of a microscope the surface features of the artefacts are sorted into groups which are defined on the basis of the shape and size of the visual features. The most important are the shape of the surface and the size of the features. The groups may be defined on the basis of the shape and size of the features. This is useful as a subjective exercise and the results of the exercise are compared with those of other people, by Wilton and "Strandloper" people, in the form of kitchenmidden places. For example, near the waterhole of Grillental,

1. First the artefacts are examined by the microscope, using optical The purpose of this examination is: a. To discard any elements which are unsuitable for further analysis,

... drawings to be made of ... morphological data may be obtained from these is

By Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Angolan rebel Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says he is not opposed to a demilitarised zone straddling the SWA/Namibian-Angolan border if it helps attain independence for Namibia.

The zone was proposed by the Angolan President, Dr Agostinho Neto, before he died, as a way of getting round South African objections to ceasefire plans which would precede United Nations supervision of independence in Namibia.

But some Western sources believed Dr Neto's primary objective was to isolate Dr Savimbi's Unita guerillas from supply lines, widely believed to come from South African forces stationed in northern Namibia.

"If the proposal from the Luanda regime is a solution, let them try it," Dr Savimbi, a veteran of 14 years of bush war, said in New York yesterday.

But he warned that UN officials should visit southern Angola to decide whether a demilitarised zone could effectively be implemented.

The 45-year-old guerilla leader — whose faction had South African and Western support against the Soviet-backed MPLA during the 1975 war in Angola — said "We are not against independence for Namibia. We have been working for that. We trained the first Swapo guerillas."

Speaking to correspondents at the start of a five-day, privately sponsored, visit to gain United

	M	F	W
0-1	1,57	0,76	
1-4	0,05	0,04	
5-24	0,01	0,00	
25-44	0,00	0,00	
45-64	0,01	0,00	
65+	0,02	0,01	
ALL	0,04	0,02	
NO.	87	43	

Savimbi wants neutral zone between SWA and Angola

Star 6/11/79 221

States "understanding" of his continuing guerilla war, he said Unita remained committed to driving the Cubans out of Angola, claiming they were deporting thousands

of children to Cuba for long term indoctrination programmes.

Dr Savimbi, who says the MPLA and 34 000 Cuban troops hold only main towns and cities in An-

gola, while Unita controls more than half the country, said he had flown directly out of Angola, with a stopover in Dakar, Senegal, and would return as easily.

"I have come to put my message across — that the Cubans are there, that they are increasing their numbers."

Comparing Unita's current fight with the struggle for liberation from Portuguese colonial rule, he said: "We are not free. We cannot stop fighting while the Cubans are in my country."

Dr Savimbi says he is willing to find accommodation with the MPLA Government, but only if the regime agrees the Cubans, Russians and East Germans have to go. He said President Leopold Senghor of Senegal had been trying to set up a meeting for him with Dr Neto when the Angolan President died in Moscow.

X

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

F
0,48
0,05
0,05
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0,68
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0,20
329

F
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25
56
0,08
0,10
203
130
0,14
165
169
42
38
303
276
0,13
0,15
0,11
0,11
0,11

ALL NO

At last a timetable

There is movement on the Namibian settlement question

Western veto powers in the UN Security Council — Britain, France and the US — who voted with West Germany and Canada more than a year ago for the implementation of Resolution 435 (paragraph 5 of which calls on SA "forthwith to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of that resolution") are anxious to remove the last obstacles

Having voted for implementation of 435, and for the subsequent instrument which opened the way for "appropriate action" against SA should it become clear beyond even the most sympathetic doubt that Pretoria is dragging its heels, there is no way that the veto can be used should a sanctions motion arise

Points of clarification have been sought and reservations expressed by Pretoria about the Angolan government's proposals for a demilitarised zone on both sides of the frontier. These questions, as well as reservations expressed by Swapo, are now to be the subject of a four-day all-party conference in Geneva from November 12

By and large, SA seems willing enough to go along with proposed "adjustments" to Waldheim's February 26 implementation plan. But it can be expected to stick to its demands that Swapo bases outside the DMZ in Angola and Zambia should be monitored by UN peace-keeping personnel. Another rough edge at this stage is Pretoria's insistence on a detailed inspection on the ground of the DMZ by upper-echelon UN military

It may just be possible that, by some minor diplomatic miracle, November 15 may mark the start of parallel moves to implement settlement agreements in both Namibia and Zimbabwe

SA may reject plan for new SWA talks

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

Pretoria is likely to balk at accepting United Nations Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim's invitation to Geneva for round-table talks on SWA/Namibia.

Dr Waldheim has proposed the talks to break the impasse on independence for the territory.

If the invitation is accepted the Government is likely to attach conditions on what the talks should be about.

Informed sources in Pretoria said today it was not a foregone conclusion that South Africa would attend the proposed discussions, to which Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Swapo and representatives of the five-nation Western contact group have also been invited.

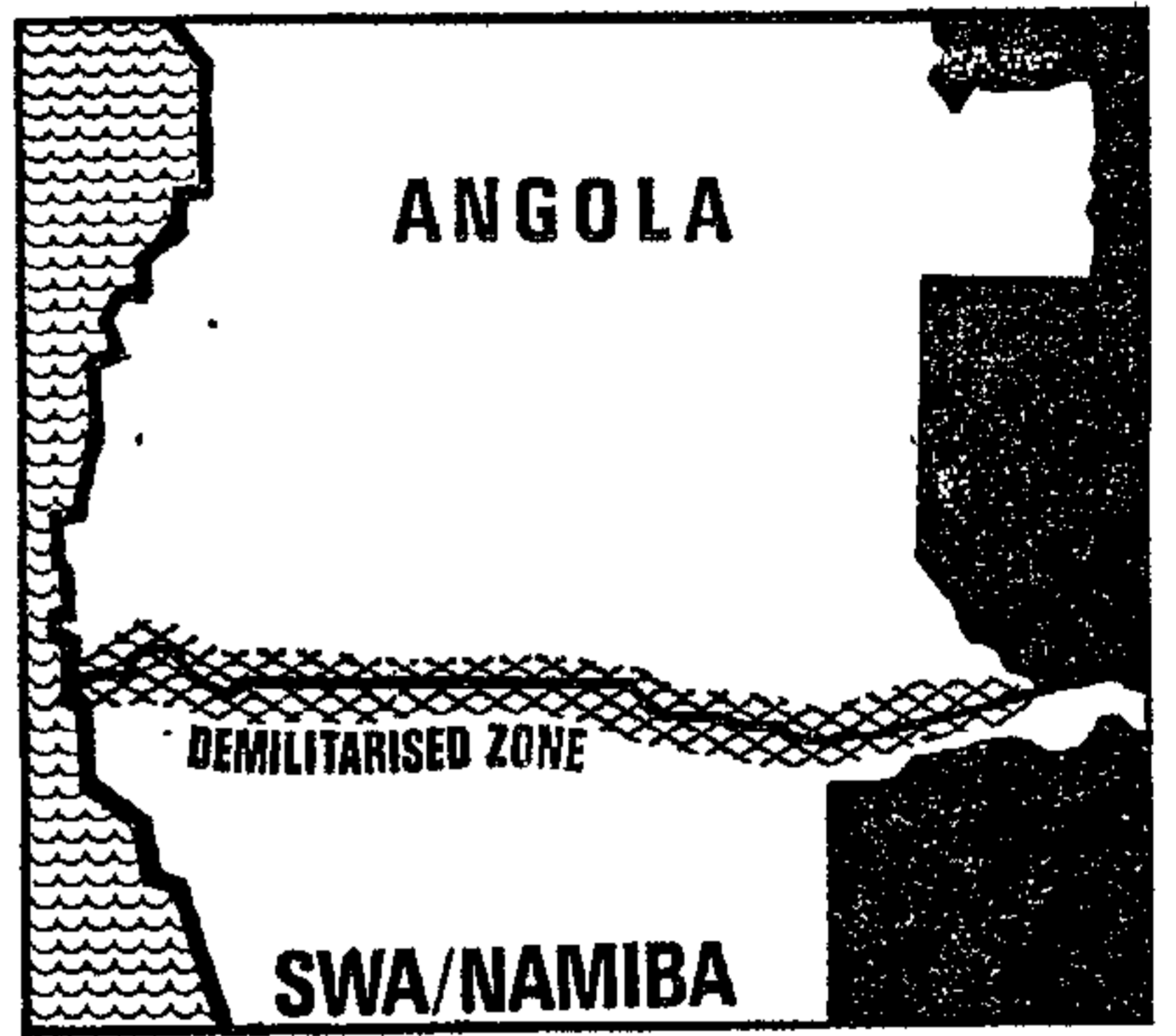
The United Nations complex in Geneva has been proposed as a venue for the "high-level simultaneous consultations" scheduled tentatively for November 12 to 15.

South Africa has told the Western group that she would prefer the UN to send military experts to examine security conditions in the proposed demilitarised zone on the Angolan border.

This was one of the suggestions made to overcome South Africa's reservations about the Angolan proposal, backed by the UN, to create a 100 km wide demilitarised zone to secure a ceasefire.

Pretoria's view is that it would be of little use discussing the DMZ proposal unless the parties to the talks have a first-hand knowledge of the type of terrain and the size of the DMZ.

The Government believes the number of UN troops proposed to police a ceasefire would not have sufficient control over an area 100 km wide and more than 1 000 km long.



The demilitarised zone proposed by Angola as a substitute to direct UN monitoring.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans, this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e₀ - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e₄₅ - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e₄₅ 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males what is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e₀ has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

5. South Africa (1971-1977) : Department of Statistics, Reports of Deaths, Reports O7 - 03 - 01 to O7 - 03 - 12, Government Printer, Pretoria
6. South Africa (1948) : Official Year Book No. 23, 1946, Chapter XXIX, Government Printer, Pretoria.
7. Van Tonder, J.L. and Van Eeden, I.J. (1975) : Abridged Life Tables for all the population groups in the Republic of South Africa (1921-1970), Report S-34, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria.
8. Preston, S.H., Keyfitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death; Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York
9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Economics, 38, 1.
10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2. *ibid.*

white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

It is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e₀ or e₄₅, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it does appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a lower age than has occurred in the white community.

Person, R.M., Hall, D.J. and Aird, L. eds. (1976) : Community Medicine, Volume 2: Health Information, NCS

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Swanu warns two on SWA Govt jobs

'Mail' Africa Bureau,
WINDHOEK. — Swanu's president, Mr Gerson Vei, yesterday issued a veiled warning to one of his top officials to reconsider his appointment to the South West African public service.

The man in hot water is Mr Claudius Kandjou, Swanu's publicity secretary, one of two officials of Swanu — a member party of the Namibia National Front — to have accepted posts in the public service.

Mr Vei said in a statement Swanu was not opposed to the appointment of its officials and supporters in "innocuous" public service jobs.

"On the contrary, we stand for the rapid localisation or indigenisation of the Namibian administration," he said.

"But Swanu regards the appointment of Mr Kandjou as a senior Professional officer in the Administrator-General's Directorate of Economic Affairs as incompatible with his position as our publicity secretary."

The other official is Dr Siegfried Tjorokisa, Swanu's former European representative, who accepted a post as a veterinarian in the Department of Agricultural Technical Services.

Their appointments were considered a breakthrough for the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in his efforts to attract highly-qualified former exiles into the developing indigenous civil service.

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent that choices can be formulated in welfare clinics, etc. ...ly arranged on this basis but in 'medicalness', etc. A separate disease groups or age groups ammes is an art. Pole, an economist writes:

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement — of determining basic priorities — one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes — the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy against behavioural therapy — one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness, and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities, the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfill whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

Future of SWA civil staff in balance

'Mail' Africa Bureau WINDHOEK — South African civil servants in South West Africa are likely to be given some clarity this month on their future term of employment in an indigenous civil service

This was revealed yesterday by Mr Jan Greebe, director of Community Affairs and Manpower, who said the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, would probably be in a position to announce details of their conditions of service by the end of this month

He said that only when this was known would servants have a basis to make decisions on their future employment

South African civil servants will eventually be given the option of joining the SWA civil service, returning to South Africa or asking for secondment to the developing indigenous service — if they are acceptable to South West

There are 6 000 civil servants in SWA and their conditions of service will not necessarily be the same as the 1200 white teachers and 5 000 employees of the SWA administration

Mr Greebe said there was no reliable information on how the civil servants felt about the new developments

He said that by the beginning of next month there should be about 10 SWA directorates, but South African departments such as police, defence, customs and excise, immigration and statistics would still be in the hands of Pretoria

The SWA directorates will fall under the control of the National Assembly when executive powers are granted to the Administrator-General's advisory council — a move which is expected in the near future

Meanwhile, about 30 of SWA's top officials are at a three-day meeting behind closed doors in Windhoek this week

Under the guidance of professional consultants, they will identify problem areas, find solutions for them and plan a general strategy for the SWA-state machinery.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

Mr Greebe said SWA was experiencing changing times and that the state machinery would have to be adjusted to accommodate these changes

The findings of this "think tank" will be submitted to Dr Viljoen, who will evaluate the recommendations before decisions are made

Among those attending the mini seminar are members of the various branches of the civil service, including representatives of the Defence Force and police

Mr Greebe said SWA was experiencing changing times and that the state machinery would have to be adjusted to accommodate these changes. The findings of this "think tank" will be submitted to Dr Viljoen, who will evaluate the recommendations before decisions are made. Among those attending the mini seminar are members of the various branches of the civil service, including representatives of the Defence Force and police. Mr Greebe said there was no reliable information on how the civil servants felt about the new developments. He said that by the beginning of next month there should be about 10 SWA directorates, but South African departments such as police, defence, customs and excise, immigration and statistics would still be in the hands of Pretoria. The SWA directorates will fall under the control of the National Assembly when executive powers are granted to the Administrator-General's advisory council — a move which is expected in the near future. Meanwhile, about 30 of SWA's top officials are at a three-day meeting behind closed doors in Windhoek this week. Under the guidance of professional consultants, they will identify problem areas, find solutions for them and plan a general strategy for the SWA-state machinery.

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Pik sets condition for SWA talks

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday made attendance of South West Africa's "democratic parties" at the Geneva talks on South West Africa a firm condition for South Africa's participation

And Sapa-Reuter reports that Swapo's UN observer, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, said yesterday it would send a delegation to the talks led by its president, Mr Sam Nujoma
Mr Botha insisted on the presence of the internally-

based South West African parties in his second letter in two days to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim
The talks are scheduled to start on Monday South Africa, the five Western members of the Security Council, the five Frontline African states (Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana) and Swapo have been invited, but not the internal South West African parties

In his first letter, sent on Wednesday, Mr Botha made a strong case for the inclusion of the "democratic parties," but did not actually make their presence a condition for South African participation

In yesterday's letter Mr Botha referred to Pretoria's demand that the South West African political parties be included and then added "Subject to your positive response, the South African Government will be prepared to attend

Observers anticipate that if there are objections to South Africa's demand they are likely to come from Swapo and that the future of the talks will then turn on whether the Frontline states can persuade Swapo to drop them

The proposed talks are meant to facilitate agreement between the parties on the demilitarisation of a 100km zone along the South West Africa-Angola border as part of the plan to implement proposals to settle the dispute

In his second letter Mr Botha reiterates his belief in the necessity for a meeting between UN and South African military men to discuss "practical issues" on the demilitarisation proposal

Sapa-Reuter reports Zambia has also accepted an invitation to the conference

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23 more Swapo terrorists killed

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South African security forces killed 23 Swapo insurgents in skirmishes in Northern South West Africa during the past 24 hours

Announcing this yesterday, a spokesman for SWA military command said the contacts had taken place on Owambo's border with Angola.

Earlier, Brigadier Willie Meyer, SWA Command's chief of staff, told reporters at a regular military briefing that the deaths of at least 20 black civilians were reported during the past week.

He said terrorists were intensifying their action against Owambo civilians. This was probably due to their lack of success against the security forces

"Actions against civilians include murder, arson, theft and the laying of landmines"

Brig Meyer said nine people were murdered and one wounded during six different raids on kraals by terrorists

Eleven others were killed and six wounded when a civilian vehicle detonated a double-landmine near Oshigambo, in Owambo, on Tuesday

"Other acts against the civilian population include the indiscriminate firing by terrorists at the Ongwedive school buildings, near Oshikati last Thursday."

Brig Meyer said refugees were still crossing the border into SWA as supplies in Southern Angola ran low

"In the past week more than 90 refugees, mostly women and children, took refuge at the police post at Omungwelume and other centres nearby

"One of the refugees, Mr Kambilirwa Amaalwa, said that Swapo requested food from him while he was still in Angola. When he refused, Swapo informed the MPLA who returned to his kraal and destroyed it," Brig Meyer said

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Maputo

still to

agree

to talks

NEW YORK — Only two countries — Zambia and Mozambique — have yet to reply to the invitation to attend a conference on SWA/Namibia in Geneva next week, according to a UN spokesman

But in Lusaka yesterday the Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Wilson Chakulya, said Zambia had accepted the invitation, reports Sapa-Reuter

The UN spokesman said that in addition to South Africa's conditional acceptance other acceptances had been received from Swapo, Angola, Botswana, Tanzania and the five Western countries involved in the independence negotiations — the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany

The Star Bureau in New York reports that plans for the Geneva Conference are snagged on the question of participation by political parties from SWA/Namibia

STOPPED SHORT

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, is understood to have told the South African Government late yesterday that the Windhoek delegates would be welcome at the talks.

But he stopped short of directly inviting them as full participants, leaving the domestic parties and the South African Government to decide whether to hold out for such recognition

South Africa has insisted that leaders of "democratic parties" in the territory be invited in their own right

Forces kill 23 Swapo men in 24 hours

Star of Africa
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The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces killed 23 Swapo insurgents in the last 24 hours — the biggest number of SWA/Namibian operation area killings so far this year, SWA command announced in Windhoek last night

This follows a disclosure last week by the Officer Commanding SWA command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, that terrorists in Ovambo were forming larger groups to tighten the waning discipline in their ranks.

A defence force spokesman said the latest killings had occurred in "various contacts with security forces in the northern border area of Ovambo"

He said as far as was known, security forces suffered no casualties in the skirmishes.

AVOIDANCE

The spokesman refused to give any more details about the incidents which bring the number of Swapo insurgents killed in the low intensity war in northern SWA/Namibia since April this year, to 395

SWA command's chief of staff, Brigadier Willie Meyer, said yesterday there were only three minor security force/terrorist contacts at long range before this incident in the last week

He said Swapo terrorists were continuing to avoid the security forces and concentrating their efforts on civilians in Ovambo

REFUGEES

Nine people were killed and one wounded in terrorist raids on kraals in the last week, he said. Eleven other civilians were killed in a landmine explosion.

Other terrorist acts included "indiscriminate" firing at the Ongwediva school buildings last Thursday, and the forced entry into a central Ovambo shop. Clothing, shoes, food and liquor were stolen.

Brigadier Meyer, said lack of food was forcing refugees into SWA/Namibia

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.

The results of programme budgeting may be made. Their potential is realised of the value of expenditure in each pr

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple

where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,¹¹ it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information - the results of

UN 'no to Pik's SWA demand'

GENEVA - The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim yesterday rejected South Africa's demand to invite local South West African leaders to next week's Geneva conference on SWA independence, leaving it uncertain whether the meeting will ever come off.

The UN Information director, Mr Anthony Curnow, said Dr Waldheim had told the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that the UN view was that 'South Africa remains the (sole) interlocutor in regard to Namibia'.

Mr Botha had insisted in a letter to Dr Waldheim that the local leaders of the "Democratic political parties" in SWA be invited to the four-day meeting called by Dr Waldheim at less than a week's notice.

On November 5, Dr Waldheim invited South Africa, Swapo, five African states and the five members of a Western mediation group - the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany - to the "consultations".

Diplomatic sources in Geneva expressed surprise at the hastiness with which the talks were convened. With only three days to go before the scheduled opening, missions still had had no word from their governments which representatives would attend.

Mr Curnow said plans were for the talks to be behind closed doors, protected by stringent security measures - Sapa-AP

Methods of evaluation range from simple

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.¹² It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	+++	0

* Added to test scoring method

UN may yet invite all parties

Political Correspondent

Pretoria is not yet excluding the possibility that the UN organisers of next week's Geneva conference on SWA/Namibia will allow the presence of the territory's leaders

South Africa has made it a condition of its attendance that the "democratically elected" leaders be included because they have as strong an interest as Swapo, which the UN has invited

Pretoria has received private indications of a UN willingness to have the SWA/Namibia leaders present — as they were at proximity talks in New York in March — but it is not known on what basis

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that the major political parties reacted angrily today to the announcement that they would not be officially invited to the talks

"Dr Waldheim's decision is bound to antagonise the democratic parties in Namibia and they may now seriously consider whether it is worthwhile going for a UN settlement," a spokesman for the Swapo Democrats, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, said

Waldheim gives SWA talks the 'kiss of death'

N.M. 16/11/79
221

GENEVA — Talks on South West Africa scheduled here next week, seem doomed now that UN Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim has refused to invite local leaders from Windhoek

South African Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha had insisted, in a letter to Dr. Waldheim, that "leaders of the democratic political parties" in South West Africa be invited to the talks.

But Dr. Waldheim says that "South Africa remains the sole interlocutor in regard to Namibia", reports Sapa-AP.

Dr. Waldheim's invitation went out to South Africa, Swapo, the United States, West Germany, Canada, France, Britain, Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia

Mr. Botha made it clear that South Africa's attendance was conditional on local leaders from the territory being included.

Sapa reports from Windhoek that the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr. Gerit Viljoen, underlined South Africa's stance on Wednesday night.

"South Africa is determined not to tolerate the invitation of foreign countries if the leaders of the democratic parties are not also invited," he said.

Dr. Viljoen had just returned from consultations with Mr. Botha in Pretoria.

Mr. Botha, yesterday questioned Dr. Waldheim on the basis on which Swapo had been invited to attend the talks.

In a letter to Dr. Waldheim, Mr. Botha wanted to know whether he still regarded Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of South West Africa

He also wanted to know the extent of UN involvement in the financing of the transport, accommodation, subsistence and administrative costs of the Swapo delegation

From Lusaka Sapa-Reuter reported that Swapo's vice-president, Mr. Mishake Nyuongo, said on Thursday the movement would do all it could to promote a peaceful settlement in South West Africa, but was ready to intensify its war in the territory if peaceful efforts failed to bring independence.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15, improved disproportionately to the 'coloured' 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 19 experience as a percentage of the 'coloured' 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year higher than the corresponding IMRs. This the former is the number of live births with mid-year populations under one year of age

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportion causes of death to the overall mortality and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the white of mortality which is classically associated with infectious diseases have become less important are increasingly related to Cardiovascular 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have deaths caused by infectious diseases.

mortality which is characteristically as whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy whites and Africans, although it is clear Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children,

11/11/79

221



A Bushman stands poised in the doorway of a DC-3 moments before plunging earthwards
Pictures: JAMES SOULLIER

Bushmen leap into the space age

THEY call them the "Pied Crows of the Caprivi", agile little brown men with razor-sharp senses and a killer instinct.

But there was something totally different about the three Bushmen who stepped through the gates of 1 Parachute Battalion at Bloemfontein this week, each wearing the wings of a fully fledged paratrooper

They left the Stone Age behind for good when they leapt into the 20th century and into the South African Defence Force

The Defence Force agreed to allow Sunday Times chief photographer James Soullier and I to visit the Bushmen, provided they were in no way identified

Two days before boarding a train on the first leg of the journey back to their unit, the three men, Klaas, 22, Herman, 26, and Kobus, 21 (not their real names) had stood proudly to attention alongside 98 young white soldiers

They had successfully passed the battalion's complete jumping course

This was made up of two weeks of physical training and three weeks of "jump training" — including eight jumps

One of these was a jump carried out at night, two were equipment jumps — with personal equipment weighing between 18,1 kg and 27,2 kg — and five clean fatigue jumps while wearing only fatigues

"The Bushmen did exactly the same training as National Servicemen. There was no discrimination and no differentiation," said the battalion's no-nonsense commanding officer, Commandant D J "Archie" Moore

He said that because of their generally frail build, they had found the PT course tougher than the average white trainee.

The men speak the melodious click-clack language of the Bushmen, a little Afrikaans and a smattering of Portuguese

Communication was, therefore, one of the biggest problems.

"They experienced difficulty with the technical terms in use, such as the 'slipkassie' (quick release box) on a parachute harness," said Commandant Moore

Three Bushman paratroopers march to an awaiting aircraft under the watchful eye of Captain Stephanus van Schalkwyk. Their faces have been obscured to conceal their identity

By RAY SMUTS
Military Correspondent

"I wanted to exploit the things the Bushmen were au fait with, rather than, say, drilling

"The things they were au fait with were reconnaissance, tracking and bushcraft

"For example," said Commandant Moore, "they can tell one where not to walk, how long the inhabitants of a village have been gone or whether an area has been disturbed"

Colonel Jan Breytenbach,

officer commanding 44 Parachute Brigade at Bloemfontein, told me

"Bushmen can see things in the bush that a white cannot and for this reason they are particularly useful"

During their five-week stay at 1 Parachute Battalion the men of the Pied Crow, who had previously never ventured further south than Grootfontein, found a whole new world opening up

They shook their heads in

wonder at Bloemfontein's high buildings, the throng of people in the streets and the cacophony of traffic

They stared in amazement at traffic lights and marvelled at television

But 35 days was just a shade too long to be away from loved ones and the sons of the veld were eager to return home

Suitcases were crammed with purchases, including a transistor radio, a set of child's clothing and a woman's dress. But the most popular gift was shoes

Since joining the Defence Force, the process of Wes-

ternisation has been rapid for the parachuting Bushmen

Everyday chores, such as brushing teeth or polishing boots, now come naturally.

Army food, rather than nutrition from the bush, is now the order of the day, but the men still yearn for wild honey and other delights.

Interviewing them was no easy task. Speaking in halting Afrikaans, the slender riflemen — none weighs more than 55 kg — told me that they had been in an aircraft on three occasions before jumping for the first time

"We were a bit scared then," recalled Klaas.

"Falling through the air was a nice sensation," said Herman

"I enjoyed it and landed with my feet together," said Kobus, who snaps to attention every time he speaks

On why they had decided to become soldiers, Kobus said "Swapo causes much trouble and we want to fight them."

His comrades agreed "They kill our women and children," said Klaas

"If Swapo wants to come, we will chase them off," said Herman

Pride

A white colleague from the unit, Lieutenant Jacobus

11/11/79

221

Stadler, said the Bushmen were reasonably good shots and well disciplined, taking pride in what they did.

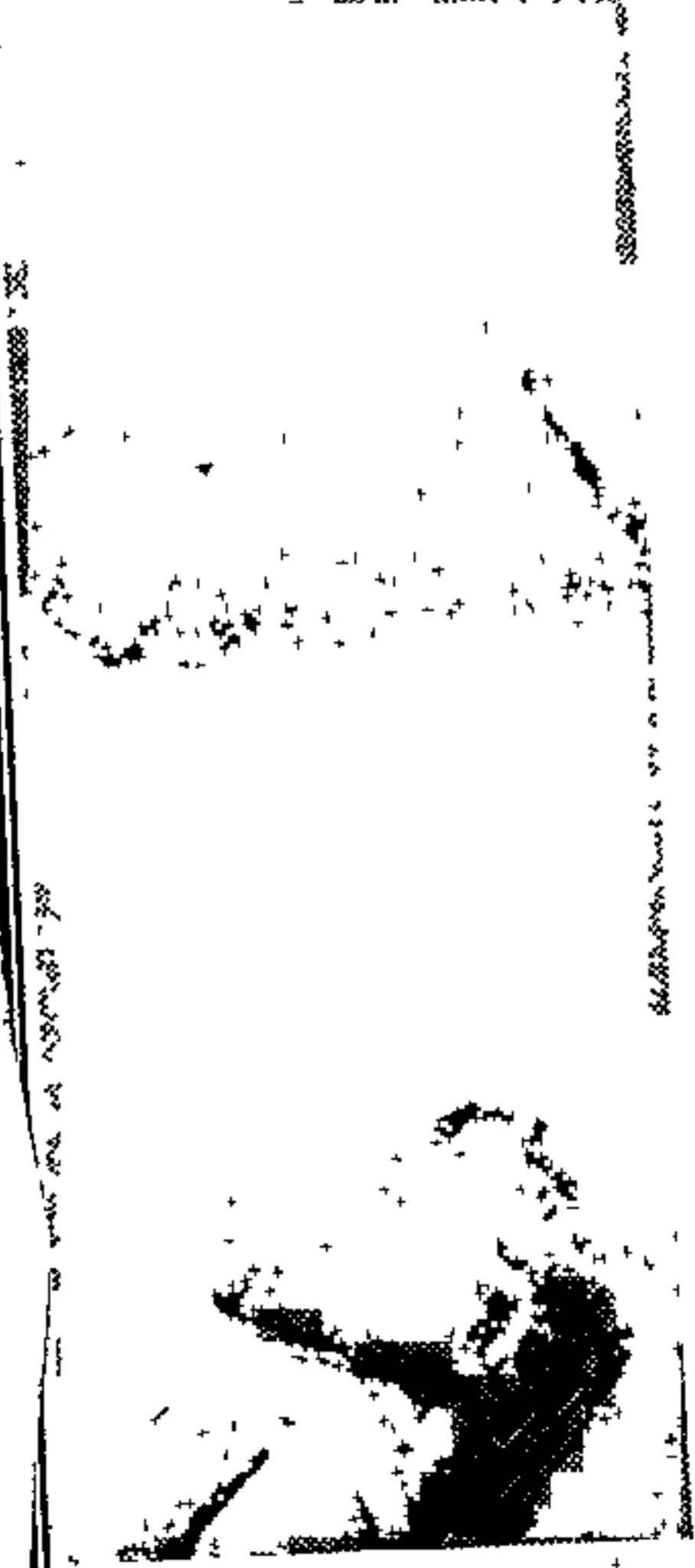
"They are a particularly rhythmic people and this even shows in their work on the parade ground," he said.

A parachute instructor at the battalion, Sergeant Stephanus Baard, told me that the Bushmen had found it difficult to understand oral commands "but once you show them how to do something they get it right."

The unit's emblem is a black, white-breasted Pied Crow.

Like the Bushman who goes hunting and brings food for his family, the crow returns to the nest to feed his family

and down to earth



Happiness is ... a safe landing

NUJOMA ARRIVES FOR SWA TALKS

THE president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, arrived in Geneva yesterday for next week's UN-initiated Namibia conference with fresh assurances of "full support" from the Soviet Union.

Stepping off a plane from Moscow, where he had spent several days in talks with Soviet officials, Mr Nujoma said the Soviet Union had "re-affirmed" its support for the black guerilla organisation.

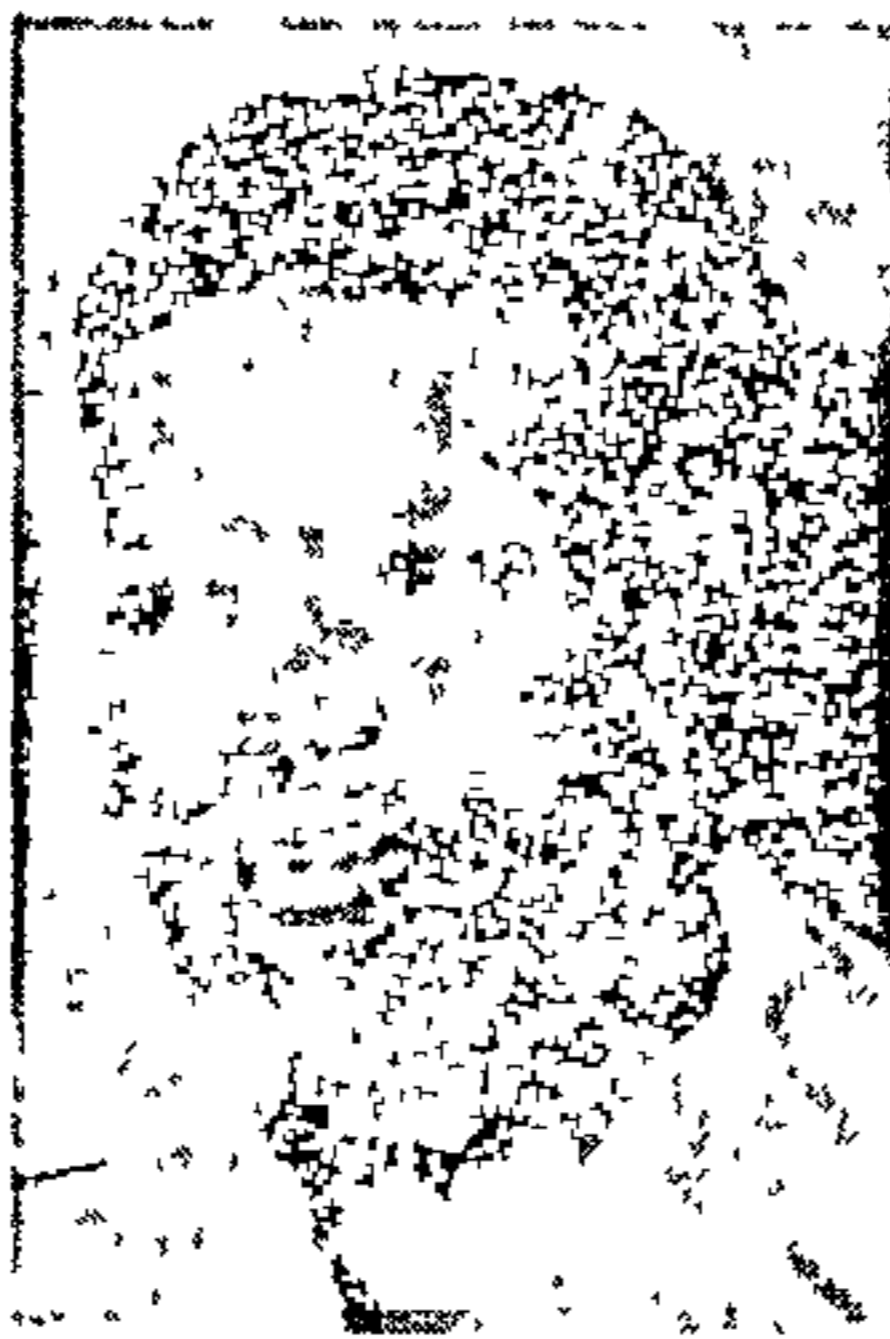
Moscow, Mr Nujoma said, had agreed to support Swapo "politically, diplomatically and materially". These assurances, he said, included a promise to bolster arms supplies to Swapo.

"We asked for more arms and they agreed to supply them," Mr Nujoma said. He declined to specify what types were involved or what quantities.

Mr Nujoma said Cuba was also supplying his organisation with weapons and other "humanitarian aid".

Cuba, he said, had for a long time been providing Swapo with assistance in what he described as "our just struggle" against South Africa.

Mr Nujoma, whose party was the first to arrive for the November 21-15 Namibia conference called by UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim said he was "delighted" that Dr Waldheim had decided to go ahead with the consultations in the face of continuing indecisions



Swapo's Nujoma

on the part of South Africa about whether to attend.

"I don't want to talk about the enemy, but we hope South Africa will still come," Mr Nujoma said. He said he hoped Pretoria would "like everybody else support the idea of a negotiated settlement."

With less than 48 hours to go, conference organisers still had no firm word on whether South Africa would attend.

"We have absolutely no confirmation either way," one reliable source who would not be quoted by name, told a reporter.

Meanwhile political parties in Namibia said yesterday they would not consider as binding on themselves any decisions taken at the Geneva conference on the proposed demilitarised zone on the borders of the territory.

They were reacting to Dr Waldheim's decision not to invite them to the preliminary talks next week — Sapa-Reuter

Post
11/1/79
220

Talks due but SA stands firm

Q.T. 12/11/79

221

NEW YORK. — South Africa would refuse to participate in the Geneva talks due to open today on the SWA/Namibia independence plan unless representatives of political parties in the territory were invited, the Republic's Ambassador at the United Nations, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, said yesterday.

"They can have their talks, but without us I hope they enjoy Geneva," Mr Eksteen said.

A high-level UN delegation led by the under secretary-general Mr Brian Urquhart arrived in Geneva yesterday to be joined by representatives of the US, Britain, France, Canada, West Germany, five African frontline states and the South West African People's Organization (Swapo).

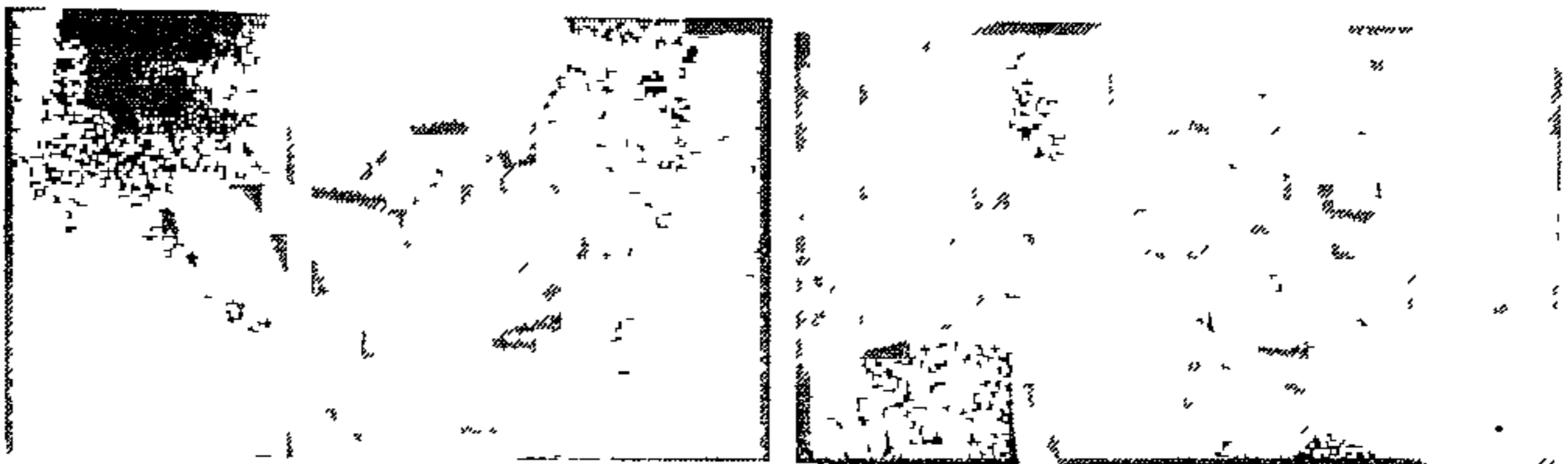
When the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, proposed the consultations last week — to iron out peace-keeping problems after a SWA/Namibia ceasefire and during the transition to independence — South Africa asked that he include delegates from local parties on the same terms as Swapo.

Unacceptable

Dr Waldheim replied on Friday that the UN regarded the South African Government as the interlocuter. Officials indicated, however, that the local parties' representatives might be allowed to "hang around" to be kept informed by South Africa and the Western participants about what transpired.

Mr Eksteen said yesterday that this was totally unacceptable.

Reminded that when talks on SWA/Namibia were held in New York, South Africa and the groups concerned acquiesced in a similar arrangement, he said the situation had changed since the election last December of a territory-wide national assembly.



Mr Adriaan Eksteen

Dr Kurt Waldheim

CT

12/11/79

221

The UN has declared the election to be null and void.

Mr Eksteen said South Africa had often been accused of being overly legalistic and had been urged to be more flexible.

"Who is being legalistic now?" he asked.

He had planned to leave New York on Saturday night for Switzerland to join Mr Brand Fourie, the South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at the talks. However, he had cancelled his flight when there was no word of a change of heart by Dr Waldheim, and Mr Fourie was remaining in Pretoria.

Botha adamant

Mr Eksteen said he had discussed the question in a lengthy telephone conversation yesterday with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and South Africa would probably send another communication to the secretary-general.

Mr Botha was adamant that South Africa would not be represented at Geneva unless its terms were met, Mr Eksteen said.

Dr Waldheim called the Geneva meeting in a bid to break a stalemate which has held up implementation of his plan for a massive UN military and civilian operation in the territory during its transition to independence from South Africa.

Sapa-Reuter

● SWA 'not bound by talks', page 2

Windhoek warned of holiday bomb danger

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Windhoek businessmen were warned at the weekend of the possibility of renewed urban terrorism throughout the territory during Christmas.

The chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Mr Hendrik Venter, said the Defence Force was "worried" that there would be terror attacks in shops and other places in cities and towns throughout SWA/Namibia during the holidays.

INSPECTIONS

"The Defence Force has already said it would send men to these premises and study each one individually, with an eye on bettering security," Mr Venter said.

Last year, during this period, a total of four bombs — three of them in Windhoek — exploded in the territory and a number of people were injured.

SWAPO 'CHAOS'

Mr Venter said that since the start of renewed negotiations between South Africa and the Western Five on SWA/Namibia, it was important to remember that all parties involved in the settlement "wanted to negotiate from a "position of power."

He said that during the past few months, Swapo's image as a "power factor" had deteriorated sharply.

As reasons, he named the heavy losses suffered in the operational area, the "chaotic" situation in Swapo's leadership, the number of Swapo leaders arrested in Angola, the closing of Swapo's office in Windhoek and the "firing" of the deputy-chairman of Swapo in the territory, Mr Danny Tjongarero, by the party's executive.

SWA talks 'with or without SA'

221

GENEVA. — United Nations officials today pressed ahead with plans for talks on the future of South West Africa in spite of a threatened boycott by South Africa.

A UN spokesman said a peace-keeping expert, Mr Brian Urquhart, and his team of senior officials would begin 'simultaneous consultations' on SWA's transition to independence, even without Pretoria's representatives.

The spokesman said last night. They have not stated categorically that they will not come. The word today still was that they are expected. But, of course, we will not know until things get started.

FORMULA

South Africa last night repeated it would not take part in the talks unless a formula could be found for the internal SWA parties, not recognised by the UN, to be present.

The UN South African delegate, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, said. 'They can have their talks but without us'.

The UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, last week invited South Africa, five Western states involved in SWA independence, the five 'front-line' African states and Swapo to the discussions.

In a letter to Dr Waldheim released in Pretoria yesterday, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, again urged him to include the internal parties in the talks.

'The South African Government is guided by the attitude of these parties and our decision to attend the Geneva discussions will, therefore, depend on a reasonable arrangement satisfying them,' said Mr Botha.

Mr Eksteen said a compromise formula to allow the local parties to be kept informed of developments was 'totally unacceptable' to Pretoria. — Sapa-Reuter.

0-1	0,17	0,11	0,13
1-4	1,27	0,73	0,78
5-24	8,25	4,61	5,01
45-64	40,90	13,55	14,21
65+	2,69	1,14	1,20
ALL	3140	2390	1921

0-1	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01
5-24	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03
45-64	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01
65+	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01
ALL	30	34	7	7	21	31	23
NO.							

VIII

DISPASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

VI

DISPASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels which will consequently decrease the fatality rate.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that the comparative underlying population, for example 'coloured' children, are also of importance. contribute a comparatively small percentage of the total population files of the two communities for 1951 provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans⁵, this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_0 - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_0 has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that the e_0 for males nor females, at either age 45 or e 45, have reached the level of the whites were in 1929. Although the expectation of life at birth for the 'coloureds' is much lower age than the whites, it would appear that the gap between the two groups is narrowing.

Team from SA and SWA to attend talks

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent
A South African delegation led by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brandt Fourie, is preparing to leave for Geneva tonight for the latest settlement talks on SWA/Namibia. Four of the five major SWA political groups will also attend.

REFERENCES

The Cabinet was making a formal decision on attendance this morning, but it is clear the delegation will go now that the Government's condition that SWA/Namibia "democratic parties" be invited has been met. The invitation was conveyed to SWA/Namibian leaders by the British embassy in Pretoria last night.

The Star's Africa News Service reports that the Swapo Democrats, the DTA, the Namibia National Front and the Federal Party have decided to attend. Aktur is expected to give its final decision later today.

The publicity secretary of the NNF, Mr Vekui Rukoro, said his party was going to Geneva in its own right and not as part of the South African delegation.

And Mr Andreas Shigango of Swapo-D said his group considered it had been officially invited to have "full participation" in the talks.

Jean-Jacques Cornish reports from Geneva that UN sources are adamant that the internal SWA/Namibian political groups will attend.

To Page 3, Col 1

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Jan 13/11/77
221

UNSW

**move to end
of block**

13/11/79

221

13/11/79

WINDHOEK — The deadlock over South African participation in the crucial Geneva talks on South West Africa appeared to be on the verge of a breakthrough last night.

The possible breakthrough came when South West Africa's internally-based political parties received indirect "invitations" from the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to attend the "simultaneous consultations" in Geneva.

Though a couple of internal parties immediately said they were prepared to go, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Namibia National Front still had to consider the last-minute message.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, made it clear in a letter to Dr Waldheim on Sunday that South Africa's attendance depended on "reasonable arrangements" being made to satisfy the internal parties.

Leaders of SWA's three major internal parties — the DTA, NNF and Swapo Democrats — received messages early last night from British Embassy officials, paving the way for their attendance.

It is understood that Mr Brian Urquhart, the UN peacekeeping expert who is representing Dr Waldheim in Geneva, asked representatives of the five Western powers to send messages to SWA's internal parties from Dr Waldheim.

The message said the Secretary-General would like to make it clear that his representative in Geneva would be happy to meet the internal parties mentioned in Mr Botha's letter.

He said this would be done in the same way and with the same access as was the case at March's New York proximity meeting — which was, incidentally,

preceded by similar wrangles.

The messages, which will apparently be confirmed in writing to Mr Botha, said "purely practical reasons" had made it necessary for the West to convey Dr Waldheim's message.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo D leader, said he regarded the message as a "formal invitation with full participation" in the Geneva proceedings. His four-man delegation would leave for the conference tonight.

A similar acceptance came from Mr Bryan O'Lynn, the Federal Party leader, but the NNF and DTA will make their decisions known today.

In Geneva South Africa's Ambassador, Mr David Tothill, said last night that there was now a possibility that a delegation could arrive later this week to attend the talks.

Informed UN sources said they were sure a team would be attending.

Asked if any South African delegates would include SWA's democratic parties, Mr Tothill said the Foreign Minister was still waiting for a definitive reply to his weekend letter to Dr Waldheim.

The UN had invited South Africa, Swapo, the five members of the UN Security Council and representatives of the frontline states. The internal South West Africa Democratic parties were not invited as the UN had earlier told Mr Botha it considered South Africa the legitimate "interlocutor".

The talks got under way yesterday, without South African participation.

From Pretoria there was no indication last night whether the govern-

13/11/79

221

gation to the talks. The Department of Foreign Affairs, awaiting a reply from Dr Waldheim, refused all comment.

Meanwhile, Swapo president Sam Nujoma told the Daily Dispatch representative in Geneva, Suzanne Vos, that he was ready for a ceasefire and was prepared to talk to any South African delegate sent here.

"We are talking about finding a final solution and Swapo is prepared for a ceasefire and to observe to the letter the Security Council resolution. We want to achieve a negotiated settlement through the good offices of the United Nations" — DDC

SA to be at SWA talks in Geneva

Argus Correspondent 221

PRETORIA — A South African delegation led by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, is preparing to leave for Geneva tonight for the latest settlement talks on South West Africa.

the South African contribution of the classification of various communities 'developed' countries Diseases being of the Circulatory Africans and 'coloured'

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites. However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly.

The Cabinet was making a formal decision on attendance today but it is clear the delegation will go now that the Government's condition that the SWA 'democratic parties' be invited has been met.

The invitation was conveyed to SWA leaders by the British Embassy in Pretoria yesterday.

South Africa refused to attend the talks without the parties because it was maintained they have as much interest in the talks as Swapo, invited from the start.

The five major internal political parties in SWA were expected to attend the Geneva talks following today's announcement that South Africa had decided to send a delegation.

Mr Andreas Shpanga, leader of Swapo-D, said his group had decided to attend the talks. Parties still expected to accept are the DTA, Aktur, the Federal Party and the NNF.

HIGHER ROUND

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, is not going because the talks are not considered to be at 'ministerial level'.

The Government views the Geneva talks as being of a technical, functional and exploratory nature about whether the creation of a demilitarised zone on the SWA/Angolan border is feasible as a means towards a settlement.

It assumes the talks will have to be followed by a 'higher round' of negotiations.

Swapo's President, Mr Sam Nujoma, says he is ready to discuss with South Africa methods of achieving a United Nations settlement plan for SWA.

'We are hoping this will be the last conference

vision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

side. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category. The expectation for life at 'coloureds' is summarised an expectation of life for large measure of migration. of life for women in comparison. However, what is of life for the three communities are 1:0,91 0,76 for of 45 these are 1:0,91 0,86 for males and 1:0,79-0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e₄₅ as compared to e₀ for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e₀ and males at e₄₅. The fact that for the 55+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

about details, Geneva yesterday. At birth, the white:Asian, 'coloured' ratios are 1:0,88 0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,88 0,77 for males and 1:0,79-0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e₄₅ as compared to e₀ for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e₀ and males at e₄₅. The fact that for the 55+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

SWA parties fly to UN talks

221

AFRICA BUREAU

WINDHOEK. — Leaders of the internally-based political parties in SWA/Namibia left by air for Geneva last night to attend the delayed talks on a United Nations-supervised settlement in the territory

The deadlock over South Africa's participation was broken when the internal parties accepted their indirect invitations from the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to attend the "simultaneous consultations"

The Administrator-General in the territory, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said it was an "important breakthrough" which gave the

internal parties new recognition on the international front

He said the exclusion of these parties in the initial invitations was a "disgraceful misjudgment"

Dr Viljoen said Dr Waldheim appeared to have amended the rules and rectified his mistake with his subsequent assurance that the internal parties would participate on an equal footing with other groups at the conference

But leaders of some internal parties were still sceptical and indignant about the treatment from the UN when they flew out together from Windhoek's J G Strijdom Airport last night

Irate SWA/Namibia politi-

cians accused the UN of granting Swapo undue recognition by inviting the militant movement as the only SWA/Namibia party to discuss a demilitarized zone along the territory's northern border, after a proposed ceasefire

'Neglected'

Mr Billy Marais, the chief secretary of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and one of two delegates to Geneva, said shortly before his departure that he still did not regard Dr Waldheim's message as a formal invitation. The DTA had been "atrociously neglected"

He said the same had happened before the New York proximity talks in March this year, where the alliance "did not even enjoy the same status accorded to Swapo"

He said the DTA had nevertheless decided to send a two-man delegation on the understanding that its representatives would be given full opportunity to "acquaint themselves with consultations and clarify questions from the working paper"

Mr Marais said he and Mr Fanuel Kozongulzi would be in regular contact with DTA leaders, who were "presently engaged in the development of SWA/Namibia and did not see the necessity to attend the Geneva talks themselves"

Mr Reinhard Rukoro, publicity secretary for the Namibia National Front, said the NNF was sending a delegation on the understanding that it would be accorded equal status with other parties

Delegation

The six-man delegation is being led by the NNF president, Mr Gerson Veil, and the four-man Swapo-Democrat delegation is under Mr Andreas Shipanga

Other parties attending the talks are Mr Bryan O'Linn's Federal Party, Mr Andrew Kloppers' Coloured Liberal Party, and the Namibia Christian Democratic Party Aktur's "observer", Mr Percy Niehaus, will leave for Geneva today.

Text of Pik Botha's letter

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha last night released the text of a letter sent yesterday to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in which he states South Africa's intention to send a delegation to the talks in Geneva on the question of SWA/Namibia.

The text of the letter is:

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 12 November 1979.

You refer to your earlier letters of 7 and 8 November 1979, in which you set out the basis of your position on the matter of the presence during the current consultations in Geneva of the democratic parties of South West Africa/Namibia. You add that you assume that I will have informed them of your response.

Your letter of 7 November on this issue reads: "As to the question which you raised concerning representation at the consultations, it is my view that South Africa remains the interlocutor in regard to Namibia." And later "I trust that Your Excellency will agree to send an appropriate delegation to Geneva."

In your letter of 8 November you wrote:

"As regards formal invitations to the Geneva consultations, my view remains as expressed in my letter of 7 November. However, should members of the organisations to which you refer be in Geneva, my representatives would again be prepared to meet with them, as they did in New York in March."

In order to correct your misconception on the matter I wish to assure you that the democratic parties would undoubtedly have summarily rejected your formula as an acceptable basis for participation. Indeed they are reported by the press to have regarded the general gist of the formula as conveyed in press reports from New York to be a calculated slight.

However, I now note in your letter under reply that you indicate for the first time that your representatives in Geneva would be "happy to meet with the representatives" of the democratic parties of South West Africa/Namibia in their own

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 10 November 1979 concerning the consultations in Geneva on the question of Namibia, which was communicated to me in the afternoon of 11 November.

In my letters to you of 7 and 8 November 1979, I set out the basis of my position on the matter of the presence during the current consultations in Geneva of the organisations to which you refer. I assume that you will have informed them of my response.

I wish again to make clear that my representatives in Geneva would be happy to meet with the representatives of these organisations in the same manner and with the same access as in March. For purely practical reasons, I have asked the representatives of the Western Five to inform these organisations directly and urgently of the above.

In these circumstances, I very much hope that South Africa will be able, without further delay, to join the consultations which are now under way in Geneva.

Accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

— Sapa

implied.

I have now learned that these parties have, in general, responded favourably to your invitation conveyed to them through representatives of the five Western countries which have been concerned in the negotiations. I understand that their reaction on the whole has been to accept your invitation for them to participate in the consultations in their own right, on the assumption that they will be accorded the same treatment as any others who have been invited.

In the light of the decision by the democratic parties to participate, the South African Government has decided to send a delegation to Geneva on the basis that has been indicated to you. The delegation is leaving for Geneva today.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Mr Botha also released Dr Waldheim's letter of Nov 12. It reads:

if it is too thick. Chill in a large bowl. Before serving pour on sour cream and sprinkle with chopped chives.

BEAN SOUP (Serves 8) Cat

- 1 pkt sugar beans
- 1 slice beef shin or soupmeat
- 1 Kassler rib or bacon bones
- handful soup celery chopped
- 2 bay leaves

studded with 8 cloves
 ts, chopped
 es water
 pepper to taste

ans, cover with water, bring to boil.
 r 2 minutes. Remove from heat and soak
 our. Bring to boil again, add rest of
 ents. Simmer till beans are tender. Cool.
 meat and 1 cup beans. Purée remaining
 blender. Heat slowly. Put a few reserved
 n each serving bowl. Sprinkle with Worcester
 Cover with soup. Garnish with cream and
 1 bacon or croûtons.

D BRINJALS

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njals and cut into Julienne strips.
 enamelled pot and cover with white vinegar
 g to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

HONEY CAKE

- 1 cup flour
- 4 t baking powder
- 2 T butter
- 1 egg
- ½ cup sugar
- ¼ t salt
- ¼ cup milk

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tablespoons
 butter until melted. Beat egg and add to milk and
 butter. Mix with dry ingredients and bake in

Swapo, while agreeing in principle to the DMZ, is still arguing
 about the need for bases and South Africa's presence in the area
 along the SWA/Namibia, Angola and Zambian borders

This week's UN "simultaneous consultations" concern an Ango-
 lan proposal of the late President Neto for a 50-kilometre DMZ
 each side of the borders. The UN has committed Unitag to monitor
 violations on all sides

Swapo guerrillas inside SWA/Namibia at the time of the
 ceasefire

The monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring countries
 Angola had initially insisted that they would monitor Swapo South
 Africa would only accept United Nations (Unitag) forces

just one of the parties in the election".
 Informed sources here said the South African team had already
 informed the UN that it was doubtful whether they would commit
 themselves to any agreement on the DMZ here this week and
 would first report back to Pretoria

UN and United States officials said once all parties agreed to a
 ceasefire, it would only be about a month before the DMZ would
 come into effect. United Nations-supervised elections in SWA/Na-

mibia would then follow about seven months after that

South Africa's previous two main problems with the document
 issued by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Wald-
 heim, earlier this year (concerning the plan for the implementa-
 tion of the Western Five's proposals) involve its objection to

Talks: SWA parties granted equal status

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — The United Nations yesterday granted the SWA/Na-
 mibia internal political parties the same status as Swapo when,
 immediately after their arrival here, they arranged to meet the
 delegates the same way as the other representatives
 Last night the seven parties were each talking to members of
 the UN at one-hour intervals. The first in was Swapo Democrats,
 led by Mr Andreas Shupanga

The South African team, led by the Secretary for Foreign
 Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, were assigned to their own room for
 their consultations with the UN regarding the proposed de-
 militarized zone along the border of SWA/Namibia, Angola and
 Zambia

According to a top United States official, the internal parties
 have been accorded separate status with South Africa, Swapo, the
 Five Western countries and the frontline states. Aktur is here as
 an observer.

Late yesterday there was a new development when Nigeria's
 Ambassador to the UN, Mr B A Clark, arrived. Informed sources
 said he was representing the OAU "which has an interest in
 the Namibian problem".

The US official stressed that Swapo had agreed to the principal
 of the DMZ and added that, although, at this stage, the UN
 General Assembly still recognized Swapo as the only legitimate
 representative of the SWA/Namibian people, once there was a
 settlement this status would fall away and Swapo would be "

CHANGE WHICH IS...

22

Pik wins first

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16

The Natal Mercury, Thursday, November 15, 1979

round

15/11/79

221

That's the verdict as SWA parties get same status as Swapo

Mercury Correspondent

GENEVA — The United Nations yesterday granted the South West African internal political parties the same status as Swapo when, immediately after the delegates arrived here, it arranged to meet them in the same way as the other invited representatives.

Last night the seven parties were each talking to members of the UN team at one-hour intervals. The first in was Swapo Democrats led by Mr Andreas Shipanga.

Whether the UN likes it or not, it is being seen here as a victory for Foreign Minister Pik Botha who was prepared to ditch this week's talks unless the internal parties were received reasonably.

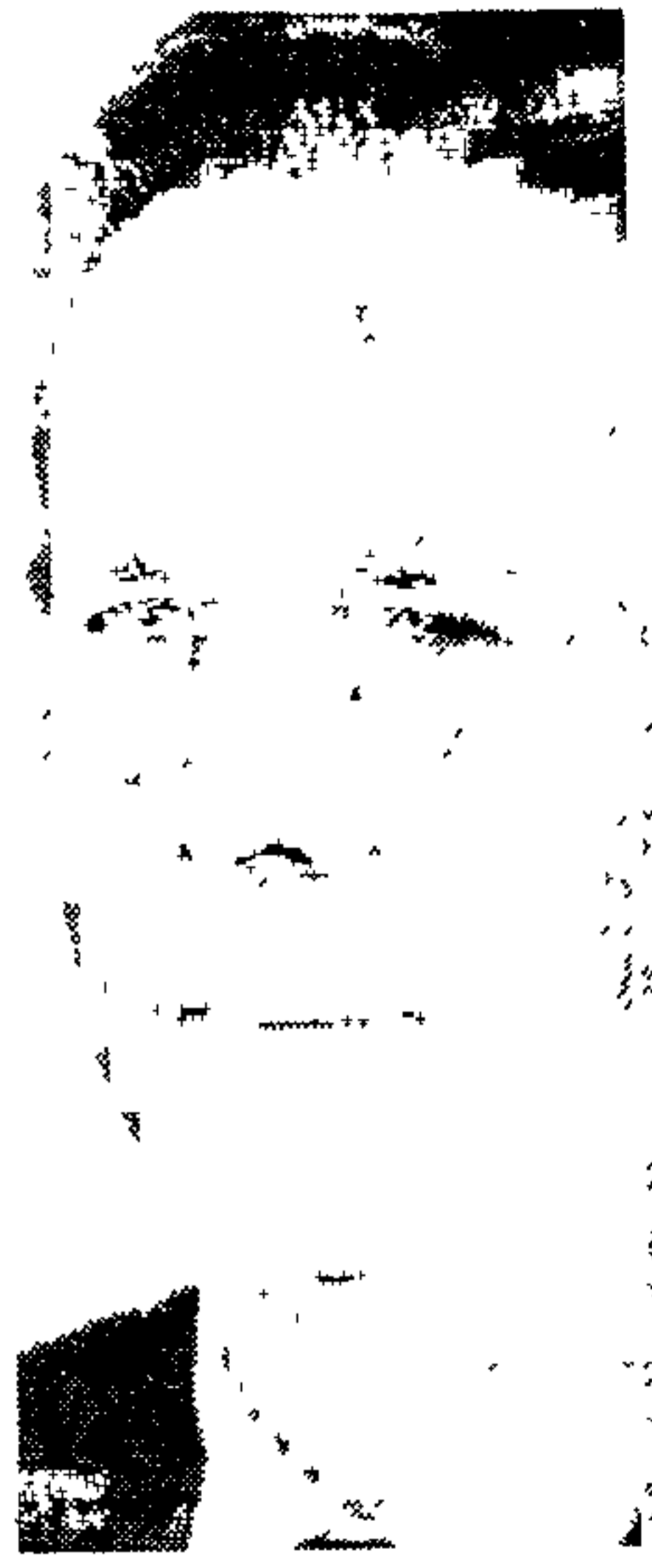
The South African team, led by Foreign Affairs Secretary Mr. Brand Fourie, were assigned to their own room for their consultations with the UN regarding the proposed demilitarised zone (DMZ) along the border of South West Africa, Angola and Zambia.

According to a top United States official, the internal parties — DTA, NPLF, NNF, Swapo D, the Federal Party, the Liberation Front and the Liberal Party — have been accorded separate status along with South Africa, Swapo, the five Western countries and the front-line States. Aktur is here as an observer.

Late yesterday there was a new development when Nigeria's Ambassador to the UN, Mr B A Clark, arrived. Informed sources said he was representing the Organisation of African Unity which has an interest in the South West African problem. "I was told by a reliable source that the OAU plans to request the UN to include Nigerian forces in Untag peace-keeping troops once a ceasefire has been agreed."

Agreement

In a "briefing" with me, the U.S. official emphasised that this week Swapo had agreed to the principle of the DMZ and added that although, at this stage, the UN General Assembly still recognised Swapo as the only legitimate representative of South West African people, once there was a settlement this status would fall away and Swapo would be "just one of the parties in the election."



MR Brand Fourie
South African
team leader

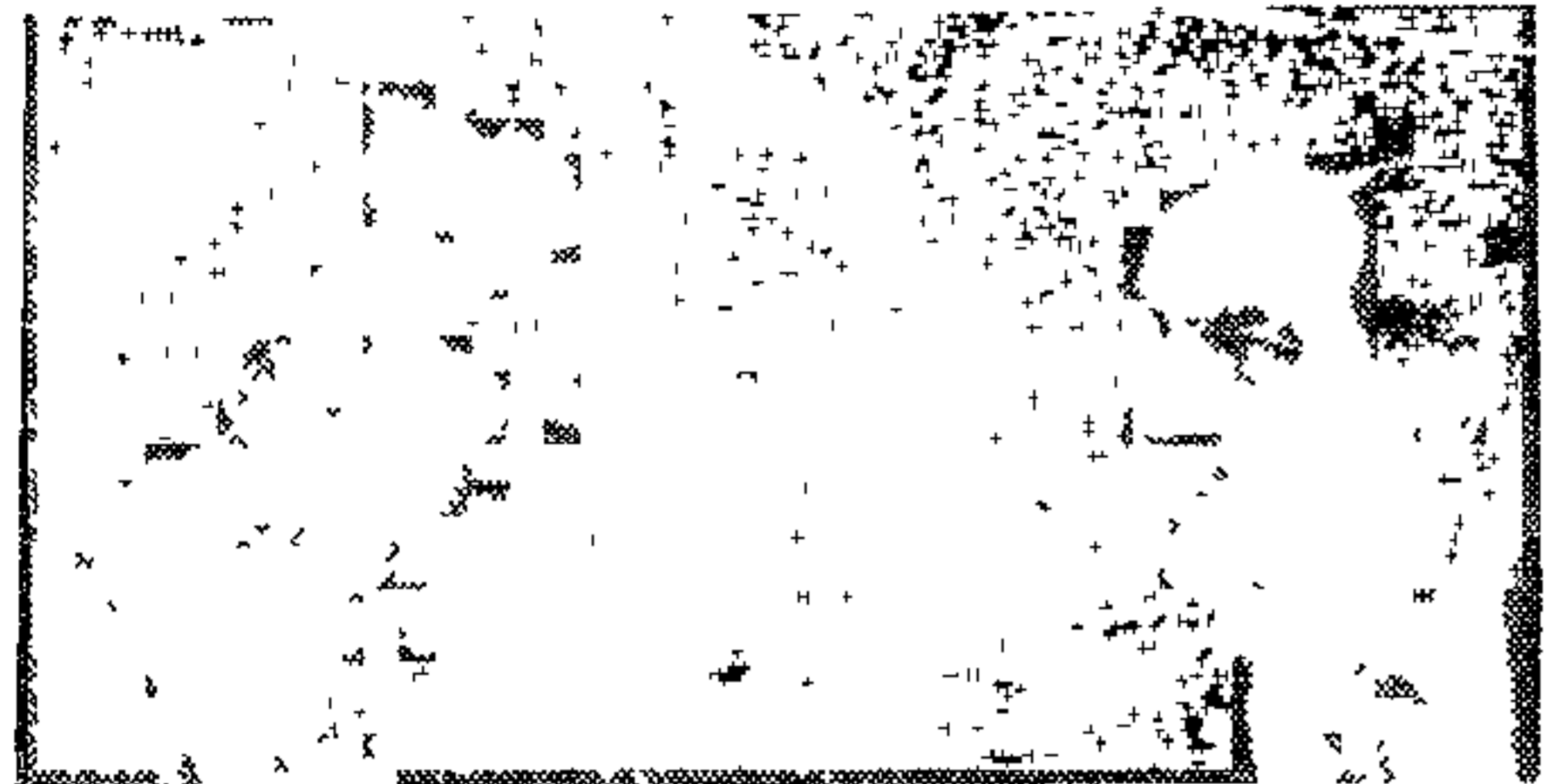
mand, Mr F D Tothill, S A Ambassador in Geneva, Mr. J A Eksteen, S A Ambassador in New York (both are permanent UN representatives), Mr D Auret, Counsellor for Foreign Affairs, and Mr N Grobler.

Details

So far, UN officials say the talks have shown a general acceptance of the DMZ and — particularly on the South African side — there were only a few details to sort out.

UN and U.S. officials say that once all parties agree to a ceasefire, it would only be about a month before the DMZ would come into effect.

United Nations-



WASHINGTON Ambassador Donald Sole with Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha.

Informed sources here say that the South African team has already informed the UN that it is doubtful whether it will commit itself to any agreement on the DMZ here this week and will first report back to Pretoria.

Mr Fourie's team consists of Major-General J J Geldenhuys, officer commanding SWA Com-

supervised elections in South West Africa would then follow about seven months "or even a month earlier" after that.

The various teams here plan to work non-stop to try to reach an agreement by Friday. Late last night, the South Africans were still holding consultations with the UN and the five Western countries — the U.S., Canada, France, Germany and Britain. Swapo and the front-line States — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia — were also holding separate team meetings with the UN.

Working paper

The UN Secretary-General and the Western Five have compiled a working paper for the teams here suggesting a DMZ of 50km each side of the borders stretching for 1 400km.

The front-line States have already agreed — according to informed sources — that once there is a settlement regarding the ceasefire they will assure the U.N. that no terrorist activities will emanate from their territories. The U.N. has committed Untag to monitor violations on all sides.

The U.S. official said yesterday that the teams here wanted to know South Africa's position regarding various bases in the DMZ.

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31 Swapo Killed

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — South African security forces killed 31 Swapo terrorists in the past week, 19 of them in a 'counter offensive' in which 22-tons of ammunition, mostly Russian-made, was seized.

This announcement by the chief of staff at SWA Command, Brigadier Willie Meyer, brings the total of Swapo insurgents killed

by security forces since April this year to 424.

He said the counter-offensive took place on Saturday when a security force patrol came upon a group of terrorists as they were trying to cross the border into South West Africa.

During a search of the area, security forces found two storage places and took possession of about 22 tons of ammunition,

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mostly of Russian origin,
Brigadier Meyer said.

The ammunition included explosives, small calibre ammunition, weapons, mortars and various other types of arms.

On November 6, security forces found a group of between 20 and 30 terrorists firing at civilians at a shop. Five terrorists were shot dead.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

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111 of 1976]

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After the customary hitch over the proto-
col the Pretoria delegation settled in at
Geneva this week. On the agenda were
detailed UN proposals designed to remove
the last remaining reservations of parties
involved in a SWA settlement.

Central to the plan is an Angolan sug-
gestion to establish a demilitarised zone
between SWA and neighbouring states
hosting Swapo forces during the transition
period to independence elections.

SA is not averse to the idea of a DMZ,
but it is sceptical in view of the inhospita-

ble terrain and the massive force required
to sterilise effectively both sides of the
frontier. Its hesitance results particularly
from deep-seated mistrust of both the UN
and the alien governments and ideologies
which will be required to co-operate with
the sponsors of the plan. Then, too, Pre-
toria's control over the situation will di-
minish as it begins its phased withdrawal
from five frontier bases inside the zone.

It is in the consequent search for iron-
clad guarantees that the latest settlement
initiative could come under severe pres-
sure. From Pretoria's point of view, and
indeed from Swapo's too, the notion of a
DMZ has important military and political
implications.

Pretoria is concerned about security
and stability during the independence run-
up. It insists on knowing that the UN can
guarantee peace of mind to all inhabitants
in the northern regions. From the more
important political point of view, it is
determined not to accede to any transi-
tional arrangements which would under-
mine the political influence of non-Swapo
parties operating in the region.

The main reason for the breakdown of
Dr Waldheim's February 26 implementa-

tion proposals was not military, but politi-
cal. These proposals provided for the con-
finement of Swapo forces, who may have
found themselves inside SWA at the time
the ceasefire commenced, to "bases" in
the territory. Pretoria's misgivings about
this suggestion were not based on fear
that such bases would pose a threat to
security, but that Swapo electioneers
would exploit their presence in SWA as a
moral and tactical victory over Pretoria
and the other parties.

The current proposals for a DMZ con-
tain a flaw — likely to be fatal, in Swapo's
view — in that they provide for no fewer
than five bases at which SA troops will be
confined under UN supervision. And the
SA delegation in Geneva will object to the
fact that the DMZ plan, as it stands, still
does not provide for UN monitors to keep
an eye on Swapo forces confined to bases
in Angola and Zambia.

Given an apparent lack of political will
on both sides to yield on points that would
facilitate settlement, Geneva is but the
first step into the series of diplomatic
minefields still separating the parties
from a negotiated settlement.

But there are elements of coercion that
could move things along at a brisker pace
than in the past. Swapo is under pressure

from the frontline states to move towards
an agreement that would stabilise the
region. Pretoria is under pressure not to
raise unnecessary obstacles to a settle-
ment that could be seized upon to launch
sanctions resolutions against SA in the
Security Council.

221

S.A. dissatisfied with UN's ceasefire plan

GENEVA — South Africa yesterday voiced dissatisfaction with the United Nations plan for a ceasefire in South West Africa on the grounds it did not guarantee satisfactory monitoring of Swapo forces.

"It looks as if we are no further forward," a South African source told Sapa.

The Government delegation headed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, held a second round of talks with UN Under Secretary-General Brian Urquhart here yesterday — the fourth day of the UN sponsored conference on the organisation of a ceasefire.

Under the UN plan there would be a demilitarised zone (DMZ) stretching 50km either side of the northern South West African frontier with Angola and Zambia.

South African forces would be gathered at a proposed five centres within the DMZ on the South West African side and reduced in strength to 1,500 over a period of 12 weeks.

Swapo forces would be interned at an undetermined number of centres in the DMZ.

A 7,500 strong UN peace-keeping force would be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the ceasefire arrangements.

But under the plan bases on the Angolan side of the DMZ operated by Angolan and Cuban forces would not be subject to the monitoring.

The South Africans maintain this leaves a loophole which could be exploited by Swapo to move its forces into the Angolan and Cuban bases.

"The UN tells us that they have the assurance of Angola and Swapo that this will not be allowed to happen," said the South African source. "The question is how much of a guarantee is this?"

Swapo has conditionally accepted the plan which was originated by its principal Black African backer, Angola.

Mr Urquhart also held talks yesterday with representatives of the Western Five — the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany — and the Black front-line States which have been involved in previous negotiations over South West Africa.

Nigeria — widely recognised as the most influential Black State — has joined the Geneva conference as an effective sixth front-line State in addition to the long-standing grouping of Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique.

Mr Fourie has indicated that the South African delegation is here basically to seek clarification of the UN plan and would have to report back to Pretoria before any decision is taken.

With a UN General Assembly debate on South West Africa due to begin on November 20 UN officials are hoping to wrap up the conference by the weekend to enable Mr. Urquhart to brief the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The internal South West African parties are also involved in the Geneva talks but have so far offered no substantive comment on the UN plan.

The Mercury's Geneva correspondent said UN sources told him that the internal parties' contribution had been "extremely valuable". Yesterday they again held meetings with the UN and the Western Five.

They added that, in general, they felt that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance delegates were "impressive".

er is in about the red where in Paris". ted all the o give an It there are above statements? ms in terms od of tears. natives." A 7 500 strong UN peace-keeping force would be respon- Black State — has joined the Geneva conference as an ef- fective sixth front-line State in addition to the long-standing grouping of Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique. Mr. Fourie has indicated that the South African delegation is here basically to seek clarification of the UN plan and would have to report back to Pretoria before any decision is taken. With a UN General Assembly debate on South West Africa due to begin on November 20 UN officials are hoping to wrap up the conference by the weekend to enable Mr. Urquhart to brief the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim. The internal South West African parties are also involved in the Geneva talks but have so far offered no substantive comment on the UN plan. The Mercury's Geneva correspondent said UN sources told him that the internal parties' contribution had been "extremely valuable". Yesterday they again held meetings with the UN and the Western Five. They added that, in general, they felt that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance delegates were "impressive".

The confused person who thinks that there are two genuine alternatives is said to have made a "category mistake", i.e. he thinks

...and in not seeing this?

221

UN plan on SWA: SA not committed

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — The United Nations consultations regarding a demilitarized zone along the SWA/Angola/Zambia borders ended here yesterday with South Africa confident that the UN and the five Western countries now have a "better appreciation" of its concern regarding the monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola

However, South Africa has shown no indication of agreeing to the plan. The South African team at the talks, led by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, will leave later today for Pretoria

They have given the UN and the five Western nations — the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany — no assurances of an acceptance of the proposal for a demilitarized zone 50 km on each side of the borders

The South African Ambassador to the UN in Geneva, Mr F D Tothill, said last night that the delegates would report back to the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha

"These talks have not been conclusive. We have not committed ourselves to anything. We have merely sought clarification on a number of issues. We are now studying the answers given to us by the UN. No agreement has been reached in Geneva on anything," he said

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et. SA kills 31 guerillas

16/11/79 Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South African security forces have seized 22 tons of arms and ammunition in an operation in which 19 insurgents were killed

Releasing details yesterday of the action along the SWAfrica/Angola border, the SWA Command Chief of Staff, Brigadier Willie Meyer, announced that a total of 31 guerillas had been killed in various skirmishes in the past week.

He said the higher death toll was because more insurgents were crossing into SWA/Nami-

bia because of the shortage of food in southern Angola

He said a patrol encountered a group of insurgents crossing the border at the weekend. Nineteen guerillas were killed in the ensuing follow-up operation. Security forces then searched the area and seized 22 tonnes of arms and ammunition in two storage places.

The cache, most of which had come from Russia, included explosives, mortars, ammunition and other weapons.

Nujoma threat to Geneva talks

By SUZANNE VOS

GENEVA
SWAPO president Sam Nujoma yesterday tried to smash any hope of success at the United Nations talks on South West Africa in Geneva.

He sent shock waves around the conference room of the Palais des Nations when he said Swapo guerrillas would not surrender their arms or move from their present bases.

"We will open fire on anybody who comes in range of our bullets," he told delegates, meaning that Swapo guerrillas would be prepared to kill UN troops who tried to disarm them.

But the UN and Western teams remained optimistic last night and dismissed much of what Mr Nujoma had to say as "naturally excessive".

And informed sources said that when it came to the crunch, the guerrillas would have to tow the line taken by the Frontline states, particularly Zambia and Angola. They said the talks, which finished yesterday, had been "positive", and all sides now had a better understanding of each others problems regarding the demilitarised zone plan.

There was a genuine desire to work towards free and fair UN-supervised elections in the territory, and the UN team was preparing a report for the Security Council. Meanwhile the South African delegation would report back to Pretoria, and UN officials said they hoped to hear the SA Government's reaction to the proposals soon. Mr Nujoma was the only person to dismiss this week's

the cost of raising the funds themselves are native methods of providing them: interest of raising taxation. project, but may affect budget.

Where the methods of providing sources in different projects by means of Linear Programming usually be presented in

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAM

So far, we have discussed objective. But what objectives themselves? Can they be given to particular more to child welfare criteria are necessary that they can guide problem is not only to relate the various objectives. There are various means expenditure be accounted

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also presentation of expenditure is directed. Thus, programmatic problems, same

This is necessary:
 (a) to know the cost
 (b) to group together can be compared

mist in the U K Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structural by the decisions of tribute. One of the matter of priorities - one of the alcoholics, how particular against behavioural therapy - one would be compared to within a particular program ties up with an economic jargon of that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness to the main proposals put forward by the UN and the Western Five that Swapo - following a ceasefire agreement - would surrender their arms to UN troops and be escorted out of SWA to Angola and Zambia, Mr Nujoma said. If South Africa was not prepared to go along with the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, the war would continue. Mr Nujoma also made it clear that not even pressure from the Frontline states - Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania - would get Swapo to modify its stand. "We don't need to go along with the Frontline states when our interests are threatened," he said.

any matter to matters and services. From on phizophrerics in which is the requirements for originally began practitioners are umerts when it is equally so wh is to keep their the attempt at decisions those economic, together role of the public through political

"simultaneous consultations Africa, Swapo, the Western Five, the Frontline states and the South West African internal parties

He said they had been a waste of time and boasted that Swapo would urge the Security Council to enforce sanctions against South Africa. Swapo, he said, could guarantee that the General Assembly would pass a strong resolution next week condemning South Africa's "illegal occupation" of SWA.

Swapo accepted the concept of a demilitarised zone along the SWA/Zambia/Angola borders, but completely rejected the UN's working paper, which was discussed this week. "We are ready to sign a ceasefire with racist South Africa," he said, but Swapo is strongly opposed to any attempt to use the machinery of the UN to negate the achievement of the struggling Namibian people and give undue advantage to the military occupationist regime in our country."

Swapo was prepared to stop fighting but the guerrillas would keep their guns and would not budge an inch. They would have no political role of the public through political

spent in in

but in separate groups

Hopes on UN plan for SWA

CT. 17/11/79

336
201

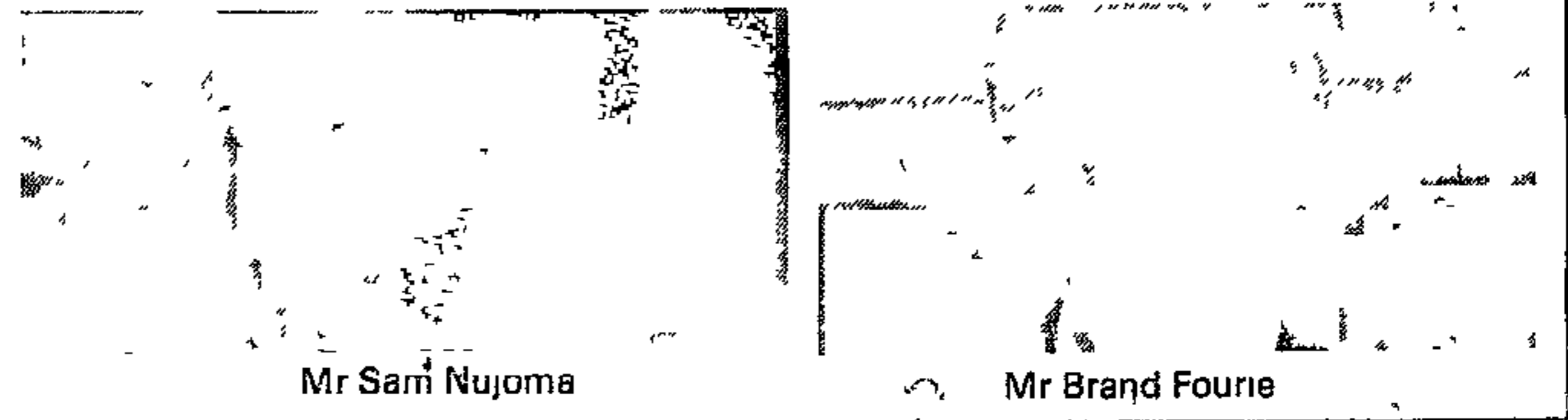
GENEVA. — The United Nations-sponsored talks here on SWA/Namibia ended yesterday with South Africa expected to announce its conditional acceptance soon of the concept of the international body's ceasefire plan for the territory.

The South African Government delegation, led by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, flew home last night with what sources close to the team said was "sufficient clarity" of the plan for the Republic to make a decision.

The sources said South Africa was being asked to make decisions on the concept of the plan for a demilitarized zone between SWA/Namibia and Angola, and not on the detailed proposals.

Observers felt last night that this opened the way for South Africa to agree to the plan.

The South African Government is expected to consult the



Mr Sam Nujoma

Mr Brand Fourie

CT. 17/11/79

From page 1

Mr Urquhart said the UN acknowledged that there were "very considerable difficulties" in implementing the plan and would need the co-operation, help and understanding of all the parties involved.

The Western contact group on SWA/Namibia — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — and the frontline States had representatives at the conference.

Western sources said that hopefully the UN General Assembly's debate on SWA/Namibia, scheduled to start on Tuesday, would not move to block the Western-initiated mediation process.

The sources said the status of Swapo guerillas inside SWA/Namibia might create some "complications", as Mr Nujoma was apparently against the idea of pulling them back to Angola and Zambia north of the proposed demilitarized zone.

They also said that all the internal SWA/Namibian parties who had joined the Geneva Talks, with the exception of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Aktur, had expressed support for the UN concept — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter

● SA to decide on DMZ soon, page 2

internal SWA/Namibian parties and military chiefs before making any announcement.

Today, the UN an-

BARBERS

CT

17/11/79

221

Africa's decision

The UN Under-Secretary General, Mr Brian Urquhart, who conducted the talks, said they had been "very useful in creating a better common understanding" on the ceasefire issue.

But within hours of Mr Urquhart's announcement, the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, made it clear at a press conference that although his organization had accepted the concept of the UN plan, it was still strongly opposed to what he termed "some sinister ideas" in the proposals.

Mr Nujoma also declared that the conference had been "a waste of time" because South Africa was "still not willing to co-operate" with the UN on a ceasefire.

He said Swapo was "vehemently opposed" to any move to disarm its forces or to any "undue advantage" being given to South Africa.

He said several details in the UN plan were unacceptable to his movement, but declined to be drawn on the points.

No statement was issued after the conference by the South African team, but they are known to have demanded firmer assurances from the UN that Swapo forces would be monitored effectively during a ceasefire period.

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To page 2

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Journalists forced to leave SWA

WINDHOEK. — Mr Aymon Frank and Mrs Ingelore Frank, a Swiss couple working as journalists in South West Africa, have to leave the territory after being refused an extension of their residence permits, which expired on October 31.

Mrs Frank said in Windhoek yesterday that the Department of the Interior in Pretoria had told them they could stay on in South Africa, but they had not yet decided whether they would do so.

Meanwhile Mr Frank has gone to Geneva and Mrs Frank will leave Windhoek next Friday to join him — Sapa.

198

ors (AIDES), 32.

INDEX

421

types (continued)

educators/distributors (Zimbabwe/Rhodesia), 31.
family welfare educators (Botswana), 32, 152.
health assistants, 150, 178ff, 182, 296,
education of, 180, 182.

rural health visitor (RHV) (Swaziland), 20, 31ff.
village health workers, 326,
Lesotho, 32ff,
Zimbabwe/Rhodesia, 30.

health visitors, 347.
medical assistants (Zimbabwe/Rhodesia), 28.
medical auxiliaries, 355ff.

pharmacists, 27, 29.

health planning, Ch.9, Ch.10, Ch.11.
see also Evaluation,

Cost-Benefit,

Cost-Effectiveness,
Health Expenditure.

health pyramid concept, 354.
health services,
see Hospitals,
Day Hospitals,
Health Centres,
Clinics,
Mobile Clinics,
Health Personnel.

access to, 5, 21ff, 147ff, 163, 170ff, 191ff, 193, 200, 280ff, 340.

alternative organisation of services, Ch.6, Ch.8, Ch.9, Ch.10, Ch.11.
centralisation, 166, 191ff, 195.
child care, 29, 289, 347.
child welfare services, 31.
competition, 189.
cost of, see Costs.

countries, various, 125.
decentralisation, Ch.8, Ch.12, Ch.15, 287.

dental services, 118, 120, 128, 148, 287,
in Developing Countries, 164,
in Developed Countries, 162, 164, 188ff.

discrimination (racial), 126ff, 148ff, 175, 277.
distance to,
see Location of Facilities,
Transport.

distribution, 5ff,
geographical,
see Distribution of Doctors,
Location of Facilities.

racial, 126ff, 136, 148ff.
to income groups, 5, 170, 180, 186ff, 200,
see also Access and Cost.

domiliary care, 332, 343.

efficacy, 12, 23, 185ff, 202ff, 205 Note 9.
emergency, 270, 331, 345.

Gross National Product (by country), 125.
history, 191.
homelands,
see Homelands.

mission hospitals, 20, 22, 28, 30, 32.
occupational therapy, 324.

Ophthalmologists, 149.

personal services, 114, 172.
physiotherapy, 324, 342, 356.

lack of, 19.
need for, 288ff.
role of pharmacist in, 29.
see Care Groups, Voluntary Organisations.

health expenditure

Ch.5, Ch.9, 14ff, 116ff.

allocation, Ch.5, Ch.9, Ch.15.
as proportion of G.N.P., 187ff.

central Government, 117.
equity, 111ff, 148, 197ff.

see also Health Services, Distribution of.
escalation, 192ff.

methods of finance, Ch.9.
provincial Government, 117.

regional allocation, 5, 111ff, 147ff, 240.
see also Health Services,

Costs,
Drugs.

health indicators,
Ch.2, Ch.3, Ch.4, Ch.6.

9, 11, 79ff, 107, 110, 221ff, 234ff, 240ff, 365.

health insurance, 188ff, 193ff, 334 Note B.
Blue Cross and Blue Shield, 188, 194.
moral hazard, 193.
national scheme, 171.

see Medical Aid and Medical Benefit.

health maintenance organisation, 189ff, 204 Note 2.
health personnel, 24ff.

See Doctors; Medical Education; Nurses; Health Services;
Maternity.

choice of, 286.
discrimination in, 133, 149

incomes, 124, 133, 148.
satisfaction with, 276ff.

shortage of, 29, 53, 181, 254.
sex preference in choice of, 286.

training,
see Medical Education, cost of, 118.

as resource, 230
types:

lay workers, 27ff, 30, 32, 53, 389, 355ff.
abavikeli, 32.

agentes polivalentes (Mogambique), 151ff.

AIDES (Auxiliary Information Disseminators and Educators), 32.

care groups, see Care Groups.
community health workers, 29ff.

doekums, 17.



be escorted by peacekeeping UN forces into these two countries

South Africa, on the other hand, would be expected to confine its forces to certain selected bases in the DMZ and evacuate them within 12 weeks of the ceasefire agreement

Untag forces would monitor the area and report violations of the agreement

South Africa would, basically, have to accept the frontline states' word that they would control Swapo

And this is where South Africa's problems have lain

Also, the Government has been unhappy with its prognosis of the effectiveness of the UN

troops, which the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, admits would only be there in a peacekeeping role

South Africa wanted to know whether the UN troops could force compliance with the agreement by military action

Urquhart admitted that the agreement would only work if there was goodwill and co-operation on all sides

And this is why South Africa is known to have directed a lot of pointed questions to Angola and the other frontline states regarding guarantees that Swapo would stick to the agreement.

The Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa (above), spoke to journalists before having talks with Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Secretary for Foreign Affairs Brand Fourie (below), who had just returned from the South West African settlement talks in Geneva



SWA deal is taking shape at summit (231)

THE outlines of a deal between South Africa and the five African frontline states that could solve the Namibian conflict are taking shape in the United Nations-sponsored talks in Geneva.

At the heart of the deal lies the idea that the frontline states should pressure Swapo into a ceasefire, force Mr Sam Nujoma's guerrillas to hand over their weapons, and restrict them to Angola and Zambia

In return, South Africa would seal off its side of the Namibia-Angola border to stem the depredations of the Unita rebel forces in Angola

Mr Nujoma, the Swapo president, gave the impression, in an almost hysterical outburst at the Palais des Nations on Friday, that he was cornered — and that he knew it

He said he accepted the concept of a demilitarised zone along the border, but said he would not allow his guerrillas to be disarmed by the UN or to be moved.

They would, he said, "fire on

By SUZANNE VOS
Geneva

any one who comes within range of our bullets".

The reason for his outburst was clear from the account given by informed sources on the progress of the talks.

They expected almost a repeat performance in South West Africa/Namibia of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia conference in London, where the Patriotic Front this week reluctantly agreed to the British transitional arrangements after Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda twisted their arms.

Determined

I was told that the frontline states had made it clear in Geneva this week that they were determined to settle the SWA/Namibia issue once and for all

Basically, they were tired of supporting guerrilla bases for external wars and, on a more practical front, could not afford it

The UN team has been working the past four days and nights on "consultations" with South Africa, the frontline states, the Western five na-

tions, Swapo and the internal democratic parties

The subject of these talks was a proposed 1 400 km-long demilitarised zone stretching 50 km each side of the SWA/Angola border.

What emerged, say informed sources, is that South Africa and Angola could now achieve an amazing tradeoff

Insurance

Angola's governing MPLA forces would control Swapo, ensuring that they were disarmed and kept inside Angola or Zambia, while South Africa would seal the border to make it possible for the MPLA to mop up Unita

I was told that much of the South African team's discussions in Geneva were directed at Angola through the UN delegation — led by Under-Secretary-General, Mr Brian Urquhart

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, who led South Africa's discussions, has returned to report to the Government

He told me in Geneva he found the talks "useful" and expected South Africa would soon have an answer for the UN regarding the DMZ.

The Government would study the "very frank" information provided by the UN this week and would then discuss the matter with the SWA's internal parties

Informed sources said the UN and Western five nations — the US, Canada, West Germany, Britain and France — are "quietly confident" that South Africa will accept the concept of the demilitarised zone

The frontline states and Swapo have already said that they will go along with it and the SWA internal political party delegates, after studying the proposals this week, all said they felt it could work

Concession

However, according to the UN's working paper presented to all the delegates here, the proposals require concessions from both South Africa and Swapo

After an agreed ceasefire, Swapo forces would be expected to surrender their weapons and — if outside Angola and Zambia — allow themselves to

Muzorewa confident of election victory

18/11/79

221

BISHOP Abel Muzorewa flew into Jan Smuts Airport yesterday brimming with confidence that he would be the first recognised leader of a free and independent Zimbabwe-Rhodesia after the elections in nine months time.

He pledged that he would be a very different and pragmatic leader who would retain cordial trade and other relations with his important South African neighbour.

At the same time he lashed out at the "typical marxist" delaying tactics of Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe at the Lancaster House settlement talks in London.

The Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Prime Minister spoke to reporters before going into consultations with the South African Foreign Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, who had just returned from the South West African talks in Geneva.

Normality

Bishop Muzorewa said. "Following events in London, I believe my country is about to come to normality."

He was referring to a statement in London by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that there was no reason why agreement on a ceasefire should not be concluded by early next week with the actual ceasefire in the following 10 days.

Bishop Muzorewa said that everyone believed that there was a constitution which would take care of both the majority and the minority "in a very adequate way"

There was already agreement on arrangements to implement this constitution on the

By **EUGENE HUGO**

basis of a fresh election in nine months — an election which he had reluctantly accepted.

He said that Rhodesians were ready to solve their problems

Very soon after a ceasefire, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia would have a British Governor and sanctions would "go through the window"

Bishop Muzorewa appealed to all people who believed in free enterprise to help the country achieve renewed economic prosperity.

He said that he believed that arrangements agreed upon, including the ceasefire, would "take care" of possible intimidation during the elections.

He suggested that the British Governor would be "qualified to disqualify" anyone who indulged in intimidatory tactics from the election.

And he said he believed the risk of this was too high for intimidation to be attempted by any party.

Bishop Muzorewa said that his party would get greater support in the proposed election because people were aware of what it had contributed to the removal of sanctions and recognition

Pressure

The Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Prime Minister pledged that he would not succumb to Organisation for African Unity pressure to sever relations with South Africa.

He said that the Patriotic Front forces and security forces would be under the di-

rect control of the British Governor.

"The Patriotic Front will be confined to certain areas as we conduct our elections," he said

He said the Patriotic Front would have no option but to accept the result of the election if it lost. It could not return to hostilities because the constitutional transition to legality had the approval of the Commonwealth.

Speaking about the South West African talks on a demilitarised zone proposal, Mr Botha said that Mr Fourie had received clarification on a number of questions.

He acknowledged that South Africa had a number of serious problems, but said that the Government would do its best to complete consultations as soon as possible. South Africa would be guided by the wishes of the South West African people.

Asked about the statement of SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma that his guerrillas would not surrender their arms or move from their present bases, Mr Botha said that he was obtaining the full text of what had been said

Veelrassige universiteit vir Suidwes

RAPPORT 18/11/79

Van Ons Suidwes-Kantoor

221

WINDHOEK

'N EIE, veelrassige universiteit vir Suidwes-Afrika/Namibië. Hieroor word vandeeweek hier in onderwyskringe gepraat ná die aankondiging dat die land aanstaande jaar 'n unieke akademie vir tersiëre onderwys kry.

Toe mnr. J. A. De Jager, nuwe direkteur van die pas gestigte direktoraat van nasionale opvoeding, dié week die totstandkoming van die akademie aankondig, het hy gese: Hoewel die akademie nie met 'n universiteit vergelyk kan word nie, sal dit verantwoordelik wees vir alle naskoolse onderwys in die gebied, buiten die opleiding van laerskoolonderwysers. Dit sal direk onder die beheer van die eerstevlak-owerheid val en net die beste personeel sal daarvoor gewerf word.

waar die akademie gevestig sal word, kan binnekort verwag word; sê mnr. De Jager.

In Sake-Rapport verskyn vandag 'n advertensie waarin poste in minstens agt rigtings by die akademie geadverteer word, o.m. dié van rektor, met 'n salaris van R17 400 per jaar.

Die akademie dek nie alleen die opleidingsveld van universiteit nie, maar ook dié van teknikons en tegniese kolleges. Universiteitstandaarde sal gehandhaaf word.

Die opleidingsprogramme, graadkursusse en ander funksies sal grootliks deur behoefte en aanvraag bepaal word.

Elke jaarkursus kan aangebied word indien daar agt studente is wat in die betrokke kursus belang stel en 'n geskikte dosent vir die aanbieding daarvan gevind kan word. Klagelde is minimaal en ver laer as die by gewone universiteite en ander opleidingsentrums.

Vir meerjarige kursusse sal 'n pro rata-vermeerdering in die aanvanklike getal studente verwag word. Die voorwaarde vir agt studente vir 'n jaarkursus geld vir deeltydse sowel as heeltydse kursusse.

Meerjarige kursusse (graadkursusse sowel as technikon-diplomakursusse) sal, indien die aanvraag wel bestaan en die behoefte

bewys kan word, in oorleg met die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika en die Departement van Nasionale Opvoeding in Suid-Afrika by die akademie aangebied kan word.

Daar kan verwag word dat studente van die Republiek en ander plekke ook sal aansoek doen om hulle hier in te skryf. „Ons sal nie anders kan as om sulke inskrywings te aanvaar nie”

'n Aankondiging oor

Swapo to call for UN sanctions

(221)
S. Post
18/11/79.

SOUTH AFRICA could be facing sanctions demands in the United Nations security council this month despite her "helpful" participation at the Geneva consultations this week

Swapo who left the talks threatening to shoot anyone, including UN forces, who tried to disarm them or move them from their "bases" inside the territory, has pledged itself to ensure such a move in New York.

The guerilla organisation has enough friends in the Third World-dominated UN General Assembly which recognises Swapo as the "sole and authentic representatives of Namibia".

The Swapo president, Sam Nujoma, will be pulling out all the stops at that 149-nation political forum and at the OAU to counter the set-back sustained through Swapo's reluctant acceptance of a demilitarised zone (DMZ) for the territory and the participation at the UN consultations here of the rival internal political groups

The General Assembly is certain to pass through resolutions this week con-

demning South Africa's "illegal" occupation of Namibia Mr Nujoma said he would urge the security council to go into session and demand enforcement action against South Africa.

While his vague charges of South African "defiance and arrogance" may be dismissed, Western sources say, the General Assembly will argue on two basic points.

- South Africa still refuses to implement the UN settlement for Namibia;

- The Republic's team left the consultations here without giving an indication whether the Government will accept the demilitarised zone concept as a means of implementing the UN plan.

Western officials say there is no question but that any call for mandatory action against South Africa over Namibia now will flounder on a Western veto.

However, they are hoping that their hand will be strengthened by South Africa's acceptance of the DMZ before any blow-up in New York

Swapo's ugly mood at the end of the Geneva consultations — they finally dismissed the exercise as "time wasting" — is seen as an expression of their anger at the Front-Line pressure which is keeping them at the conference table.

African sources assured me that Swapo's rejection of details in the Waldheim DMZ plan will not stop the establishment of a ceasefire zone stretching 50 km on either side of the Namibia frontier with Angola and Zambia.

Those two African states have too much to gain

— SUNDAY POST Correspondent

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said, 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau

at least 50 000 deaths among Africans

Govt studies Nujoma blast On SWA plan

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said at the weekend the Government was studying the full text of the statement by Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, at the end of the Geneva talks, in which he declared Swapo would not lay down its arms

Welcoming back the South African delegates to the consultations, Mr Botha said the Government before reacting, would also study reports on the talks, which discussed the proposal for a demilitarised zone along the SWA border with Angola, reports Sapa

Only hours after it was announced in Geneva that Swapo had accepted the proposal for a DMZ in principle, Mr Nujoma vowed its guerrillas would not surrender their arms

or move from their present bases in Angola

The Rand Daily Mail correspondent at the talks reported that members of the UN and Western teams dismissed much of Mr Nujoma's statement as "naturally excessive", and remained optimistic

In Johannesburg, Mr Botha said the future of the proposals hinged on the reaction of the Government and the internal SWA democratic parties

The Government would accept no plan which jeopardised the security of the people of SWA

And UPI reported from Windhoek yesterday that Mr Bill Marais, a representative of the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said on his return from Geneva that the

talks were marked by an "element of dishonesty"

He said the conference, convened by UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, did nothing to bring Namibia closer to a peaceful solution

"My impression was that there was an element of dishonesty in the talks," Mr Marais said "I don't think we have achieved anything through them"

He accused the Big Five Western powers of trying to "push" the SWA political parties into accepting the UN's proposal for a DMZ

Spokesmen for the other SWA parties at the conference said they were "cautiously optimistic" about the prospects of establishing the DMZ and achieving a negotiated settlement

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

'Islands' the core of DMZ plan

(Issue No. 1)

The Star's Africa
News Service

Certain towns and military bases would remain as active "islands" inside the proposed demilitarised zone between SWA/Namibia, Angola and Zambia under the United Nations' peace plan.

This is proposed in a confidential working paper presented at the United Nations-sponsored conference in Geneva last week between the parties in the SWA/Namibia dispute.

"Selected locations" would be excluded from the provisions of the DMZ under the proposals.

They would contain mainly military bases and their supporting airfields, as well as the immediate vicinity of towns — a distance not greater than five kilometres from the perimeter of these centres.

The designation and operation of the locations would be worked out by the parties.

The DMZ, 50 km wide on either side of the border would come into force 14 days after agreement is reached on a ceasefire, and would last for the entire transitional period.

The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) would operate freely in the zone

and each government concerned would have to ensure the demilitarisation of its portion of the zone.

Swapo forces would not be allowed in the DMZ or the "selected locations".

But the proposed withdrawal of South African troops within three months in accordance with the Western plan remained.

The document proposed that Untag conduct "regular and frequent" patrols by air and land.

Land patrols would be accompanied inside the DMZ by the South African Police or other civilian liaison personnel.

VIOLATION

Should any apparent violation be observed within the DMZ, Untag would "take or initiate prompt action to ensure compliance".

Swapo forces would have to remain in their bases — which would be closed seven days after certification of election results — except for logistical purposes or to return peacefully to SWA/Namibia.

Zambia and Angola would also ensure that no armed Swapo forces would be allowed in their territory except the monitored locations.

● See Page 19.

158. Waiver of requirements of this Chapter void.—Any condition requiring any applicant for shares to waive compliance with any requirements of this Chapter or purporting to affect him with notice of any contract, document or matter not specifically referred to in the prospectus, shall be void.

(2) No statement that, or to the effect that, the said advertisement is not a prospectus shall prevent the operation of this section.

[Para (g) added by s 12 (b) of Act No 111 of 1976]

(g) the last day for subscribing.

[111 of 1976]

[Para (f) added by s 8 of Act No 76 of 1974 and substituted by s 12 (a) of Act No.

(iii) the last day on which members or debenture holders must register as such in order to be entitled to receive the offer;

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them. Interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by examining, though health service choices cannot usually be made by this method.

Army officer to face terror trial

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A South West African army officer, Lieutenant Bernardus Williams, 24, will appear in Windhoek's Regional Court today on charges under the Terrorism Act.

He will face allegations of illegally possessing 1 500 hand-grenades, 700 Claymore anti-personnel mines, a sub-machinegun, seven cases of 7 62mm cartridges, dynamite and other ammunition and illegally supplying handgrenades and explosives to other people

Three of the 11 charges against him are for participating in terrorist activities

Lt Williams was arrested about the same time as his younger brother, Mr Danie Williams, 20, and another man, Jan Steenkamp, shortly after the fatal handgrenade attack on Windhoek's Masonic Lodge in July this year, in which Mr John Rees, a Freemason, was killed and four others wounded.

Mr Danie Williams's murder trial, after he was charged with the explosion, was adjourned to February next year. He was held for more than three months under the Terrorism Act

Steenkamp, 27, was found guilty by a regional court of illegally possessing dynamite sticks and a handgrenade. He was fined R300 (or three months) and sentenced to 18 months jail (15 months of which were suspended for five years). He has appealed

A Pretoria magistrate, Mr W F Krugel, is being brought to SWA for today's hearing because Windhoek's Chief Magistrate, Mr L V de Kock, has withdrawn from the case after making certain factual findings connected with Lt Williams during the Steenkamp trial. Lt Williams is on R800 bail.



LT WILLIAMS ... terror charges

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

My view, be mainly determined of which one wishes it to control that where decisions are primarily judgement - of determining basic activities to be compared to - the mentally handicapped against is a more technical question of best be achieved - drug therapy one would want the activities to particular programme. This distinction of slightly older vintage - effectiveness; and through that social welfare economics, which attempts the choice of the composition of the set of resources from produced. The former is, in a broad values, or utilitaries; the latter is

sy matter to make a hard and fast matters and matters of values or values. From one point of view, the differences in hospital or in the hospital which is the cheaper way to fulfil requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate. 9

2.1 Programme Budgeting
Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.
This is necessary:
(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis,

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

UN plan for SWA ceasefire revealed

20/11/79

221

GENEVA — The United Nations plan for a ceasefire in South West Africa provides for direct monitoring of South Africa forces, but relies on Zambia and Angola for scrutiny of Swapo guerillas.

Under the plan, Zambian and Angolan authorities would supply monitoring reports on Swapo to UN liaison officials based in Lusaka and Luanda

The UN envisages a demilitarised zone stretching 50 km either side of the northern South West African frontier which would be supervised by a UN force, to be known as the UN Transitional Administration Group, through land and air patrols

Any apparent infringement north of the border detected by Untag would be reported to Zambia or Angola and they would be required to ensure compliance with the ceasefire

Military bases on either

side of the border, which would be known as "selected locations", would be excluded from the DMZ

South Africa's main reservations about the UN plan are understood to centre on the lack of direct monitoring of Swapo in the ceasefire period

The South African Government delegation at the UN-sponsored talks here last week on South West Africa is reported to have argued that this left a serious loophole which Swapo could exploit by moving its forces into Angolan and Zambian military bases

"The UN tell us that they have the assurances of Angola, Zambia and Swapo that this will not be allowed to happen," said a South African source "The question is how much of a guarantee this is"

For the moment the UN is asking South Africa for approval only of the con-

cept of the DMZ plan and Western and UN diplomats expressed optimism at the end of the Geneva talks that the Republic would agree to this subject to the successful thrashing out of details.

Swapo has announced its acceptance of the "broad outline" of the plan, but its leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, made it clear last week that it had strong objections to some provisions

One of these is understood to be the proposal that all Swapo bases within the DMZ area should be closed within 14 days of a ceasefire being called and that the guerillas should be restricted to bases north of the DMZ in Zambia and Angola

"They would remain there for the duration of the transitional period, save for logistical purposes or in order to return peacefully to Namibia," states the plan

"In either of these circumstances Swapo personnel would leave the bases unarmed, and under the supervision of the authorities of the host countries"

Mr Nujoma said Swapo would not accept what he termed "some sinister ideas" in the plan

The DMZ plan is supplementary to the world body's original settlement proposals which remain unchanged

As the General Assembly prepared to take up the whole issue of the territory today, top United Nations officials made it clear that the next move on the plan to seal off South West Africa's northern borders is up to South Africa

Unless the Republic joined the frontline states and Swapo in accepting the idea in principle, there was no point in sending another team of experts for an on-the-spot inspection, they argued — SAPA-DDC

Star 20/11/79

New machine for SWA government

221

SWA/Namibia's future political shape is being moulded by two parallel processes that ideally should converge but may never do so

Outside the territory international negotiations are continuing on how and by whom it should be governed

Inside, the governmental machinery is being restructured by South Africa to give the territory an administration capable of running it independently of Pretoria whichever way the external negotiations go

The new structure could provide the basis for an administration growing out of any international settlement reached through the United Nations.

Or, if the current UN efforts fail, it could provide an administration to govern under an interim form of self-rule pending an internationally accepted settlement

The new structure, according to official thinking, will prevent economic and political stagnation while a settlement is sought.

By December, just over a year after the go-ahead was given for the creation of a central civil service by the South African cabinet, the remaining government departments earmarked for control by the territory's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, will have been transferred from Pretoria to Windhoek.

With it will come the back-up for what is envisaged will give the territory the necessary government machine to support a Dominion-style self-rule, with the job of Administrator-General being similar to that of a colonial Governor-General

While protracted international negotiations on the future of SWA/Namibia continue, the territory's governmental structure is being reshaped.

**Chris van Gass,
of The Star's
Africa News
Service, reports
from Windhoek.**

Care has been taken in designing the new government machine not to prejudice the international settlement efforts, officials say.

By also retaining authority over foreign affairs and defence, South Africa has left unchanged the international status of SWA/Namibia.

A start has been made in creating the new central civil service through the preparation of a Public Service Act, which would establish the territory's own Public Service Commission.

On October 2 last year the South African Cabinet gave the South African Public Service Commission the go-ahead to establish a branch in Windhoek, called the Central Personnel Institution, to develop an independent public service.

Phase one was the transfer of government departments — now called directorates — from Pretoria to Windhoek.

Next will come the institution of an independent public service, hopefully by early next year

Once these objectives have been reached, a further rearrangement of the civil service structure can be expected following final agreement between the DTA and Aktur —

with Dr Viljoen as mediator — over the division of functions between the various levels of government in the territory

Aktur, which controls the white, second-tier legislative assembly and administration (which traditionally has been the power base of government in SWA/Namibia) is at loggerheads over the with the DTA, which controls the National Assembly (appointed from members of the Constituent Assembly elected in one-man-one-vote South African-backed elections last year in which only right-wing parties participated).

When the issue has been resolved and the control obtained by the central authority over the civil service, executive powers could then be granted to the Administrator-General's Council, functioning as the Legislative Assembly's "cabinet"

Internally the Administrator-General, who is the link with the South African Government, would on paper retain control and responsibility of the various aspects of government and be "guided by the National Assembly."

The National Assembly, apart from the Administrator-General, is the highest legislative authority. The Administrator-General is assisted in his executive functions by the A-G's Council (which has only advisory functions), and its committees as well as co-ordinating directors-general, or "secretaries" of the various government "departments."

Lower down the scale come the third-tier ethnic representative governments, of which the white legislative assembly and administration is one, and local governments.

Terror: SADF officer in court

221

Argus 20/11/77

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A young South African Defence Force training officer appeared briefly today before a Regional Court magistrate here in terms of the Terrorism Act arising from the alleged possession of a massive quantity of explosives, arms and ammunition.

Lieutenant Beinhardus (Benne) Williams, 24, of Windhoek, faces allegations which include the possession of 1500 hand-grenades, 700 Claymore mines, and seven cases of 7,62 mm ammunition

His brief appearance before Pretoria Magistrate Mr W F Krugel took place amid strict police

security at the court buildings. Police in camouflage uniforms, armed and carrying two-way radios, were posted at various points around the court buildings.

Mr Krugel postponed the hearing until later today following an application from defence counsel, Mr Johan Els. Mr Wil-

liams was not asked to plead.

Lieutenant Williams was arrested by security police after the grenade attack earlier this year on Windhoek's Masonic Lodge in which one man was killed. But the charge sheet contains no link with this incident

(Proceeding)

Page 8 POST, Tuesday, November 20, 1979

221

SA okay's demilitarised zone

WINDHOEK — The South African Government has agreed to the establishment of a demilitarised zone on the northern border of Namibia, according to a working paper of the United Nations conference

in Geneva last week. The confidential document said South Africa had joined Angola and Zambia in agreeing to the establishment of the DMZ "to facilitate the implementation of the settlement proposal".

The zone, 50 km wide on either side of the Namibian-Angolan - Zambian borders, would come into force 14 days after a ceasefire has been agreed to and would last for the entire "transition" period.

Untag would operate freely to carry out its responsibilities while each government would have to ensure the demilitarisation of its portion of the zone. The police forces of the three countries would remain in the zone and would be able to execute their duties in the maintenance of law and order in the DMZ.

They would also extend their "full co-operation" to Untag. The 50 km-wide zone would contain what is described in the working paper as "selected locations", mainly population centres which would be excluded from the provisions of the DMZ.

Military bases and their supporting airfields, population centres and the immediate environment — a distance not greater than five kilometres from the centre — would be included in the selected locations.

Details of locations and practical arrangements for them are to be worked out by the parties involved. Swapo forces would not be allowed in the DMZ and are specifically excluded in the document from these "selected locations".

"It would be clearly inconsistent with the purpose of the demilitarised zone for any massing of troops to take place within the selected locations on either side of the border," said the document.

But the proposed withdrawal within three months of South African troops in accordance with the Western plan for territory still remained. Untag would monitor these bases, logistical re-supply and authorised movement of the military personnel by land or air.

South West Africa. Ann. Natal Mus. 2/1: 6/19-765.

South West Africa. Ann. Natal Mus. 2/1: 6/19-765.

South West Africa. Ann. Natal Mus. 2/1: 6/19-765.

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Details of locations and practical arrangements for them are to be worked out by the parties involved. Swapo forces would not be allowed in the DMZ and are specifically excluded in the document from these "selected locations".

"It would be clearly inconsistent with the purpose of the demilitarised zone for any massing of troops to take place within the selected locations on either side of the border," said the document.

29/11/79

220

The document said further that Untag would conduct "regular and frequent" patrols by air and land, land patrols would be accompanied inside the DMZ by the South African Police or other civilian liaison personnel

Should any apparent violation be observed at any point within the zone, Untag will after investigation "take or initiate prompt action to ensure compliance"

The monitoring of Swapo bases in the neighbouring territories would be done by Angola and Zambia and these bases, which would be situated outside the DMZ, would close a week after the certification of the election result "Swapo forces would have to remain in their bases, outside the DMZ, during the transitional period, except for logistical purposes or to return peacefully to Namibia. In either of these cases Swapo members would have to leave their bases unarmed and under the supervision of the host country authorities"

Zambia and Angola would also ensure that no armed Swapo forces would be allowed in their territory.

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after discussion with st
discussions with senior
students.

2.4 The Course Information L

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Course information lectu
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2.5 The Student Workshops

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2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they had primarily
planning their university curriculum, the sampe indicated
as follows:

SWA army man 'wanted to blow up Mudge home'

22/11/76
rom
(22)

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A South
West African army officer
accused of taking part in
terrorist activities allegedly
told a colleague he wanted
to blow up the home of Mr
Dirk Mudge, the chairman
of the Democratic Turn-
halle Alliance.

This was one of the
claims made yesterday by
Lieutenant Mark Campbell,
who was giving evidence
against Lieutenant Bernar-
dus Williams, 24, in the
Windhoek Regional Court.

Lieut Williams, looking
relaxed, pleaded not guilty
to nine charges, including a
main charge under the Ter-
rorism Act and to allega-
tions of illegally possessing
1 500 handgrenades, 700
claymore anti-personnel
mines, a submachinegun,
seven cases of 7,62mm car-
tridges, dynamite and other
ammunition.

One of the initial 11
charges was incorporated in
the main charge, while an-
other was withdrawn.

He is also facing charges
of supplying other people
with handgrenades and
explosives.

A number of policemen
stood watch outside the
court yesterday and one of-
ficer in camouflage uniform
was in the court with a
walkie-talkie radio.

Lieut Campbell told the
court he had known Lieut
Williams since February
Lieut Williams had fre-
quently come to the Oshi-
vello military base for var-
ious courses.

While driving to Wind-
hoek from Oshivello on one
occasion, the two men dis-
cussed the explosion at the
Masonic hall in Windhoek —
in which Mr John Rees, 42,
was killed and a number of
others injured — in July
this year, and the general
situation in SWA.

"He (Lieut Williams)
said it would have been bet-
ter if a phosphorous hand-
grenade had been thrown
because all 15 people pre-
sent would have been killed
instead of one," the witness
said.

Lieut Campbell said the
accused was strongly op-
posed to Freemasonry and
Mr Mudge and the DTA.

The court heard that
Lieut Williams told Lieut
Campbell that he wanted to
blow up Mr Mudge's house
by setting up landmines and
detonating them.

Evidence was that Lieut
Williams had also told Lieut
Campbell he had a truck-
load of ammunition, includ-
ing 1 500 handgrenades and
700 claymore anti-personnel
mines.

Though Lieut Campbell
did not see this ammuni-
tion, Lieut Williams alleg-
edly showed him seven
cases of R1 ammunition
containing 1 240 rounds
each.

Lieut Campbell said he
had also seen two different
automatic rifles, a subma-
chinegun, dynamite sticks,
a few defonators, rifle gre-
nades and other
ammunition.

The hearing continues to-
day.

Planned to blow up Mudge home

From DAVID FORRET

WINDHOEK. — A SWA/Namibian Army officer accused of taking part in terrorist activities, told a colleague he wanted to blow up the home of Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the regional court here was told yesterday.

Lieutenant Mark Campbell was giving evidence in the trial of Lieutenant Bernardus Williams, 24

Lieutenant Williams, looking relaxed and dressed in a grey suit, pleaded not guilty to nine charges, including counts under the terrorism act and allegations of illegally possessing 1500 hand grenades, 700 anti-personnel mines, a sub-machinegun, seven cases of 7,62mm cartridges, dynamite and other ammunition

One of the initial 11 charges was incorporated in the main charge, while another was withdrawn. He is also facing charges of supplying other

people with hand-grenades and explosives

A number of policemen stood watch outside the court yesterday and one officer in camouflage uniform was seen in the court with a walkie-talkie radio

A few spectators had their bags searched at the door before the court room was filled to capacity. Among the spectators were Lieutenant Williams's family and Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP in SWA/Namibia

Lieutenant Campbell told the court that he had known the accused since February this year. Lieutenant Williams had frequently come to the Oshivello military base for various courses

Discussed explosion

While driving to Windhoek from Oshivello on one occasion, the two men discussed the explosion at the masonic hall — in which Mr John Rees, 42, was killed and a number of others wounded — in July this year, and the general situation in the territory

"He (Lieutenant Williams) said it would have been better if a phosphorous hand-grenade had been thrown because all 15 people present would have been killed instead of one," the witness said

While listening to the radio news about the explosion at the

accused's home, Mrs Williams allegedly remarked to her husband that "it must have been George"

Lieutenant Williams allegedly replied with a smile on his face "It is one of my troops"

Lieutenant Campbell said the accused was strongly opposed to Freemasonry, Mr Mudge and the DTA

At one stage he tried to convince Lieutenant Campbell to vote for the HNP because it was the ideal party of the future

The court heard that the accused told Lieutenant Campbell that he wanted to blow up Mr Mudge's house by setting up landmines and detonating them

Evidence was that Lieutenant Williams had also told the witness that he had a truckload of ammunition, including 1500 hand grenades and 700 Claymore anti-personnel mines

Though Lieutenant Campbell did not see this ammunition, the accused allegedly showed him seven cases of ammunition for R1 automatic rifles. He said the cases, containing 1240 rounds each, were sealed

The witness said he had also seen two different automatic rifles, a sub-machinegun, dynamite sticks, a few detonators, rifle grenades and other ammunition



Lieutenant Bernardus Williams leaving court appearance

1972
 range of a large
 case
 to the combination
 and gambling

There will be some in-between value p^a at which our individual is indifferent between A and $S(p^a)$. Once we have found p^a (say $p^a = 0,3$) there is no difficulty in finding the utility of A. For A must have the same utility number as $S(p^a)$ since they are indifferent. But the utility of this standard lottery ticket $U(S(p^a))$ is easily calculated with the aid of (1):

$$U(S(p^a)) = p^a U(E) + (1 - p^a) U(D) = 0,3(100) + 0,7(1) = 30,7 \text{ utils}$$

so $U(A) = 30,7 \text{ utils}$

To summarise, in order to find a utility number which represents some individual's attitude toward any prize X, we interview or observe the person to find out the probability p^x at which he is indifferent between the standard lottery ticket $S(p^x)$ and X. We then evaluate the utility of X by using the standard NM rule to

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status

False tally on landmines - evidence

Argus Africa News Service WINDHOEK. — An inaccurate declaration of 'un-serviceable' Claymore landmines due for destruction was made after a young South African Defence Force officer was given four to them, the Regional Court here heard yesterday

This evidence emerged at the trial of Lieutenant Barnhardus (Bennie) Williams, 24, of Windhoek who has pleaded not guilty to nine charges, some of them under the Terrorism Act

It is alleged Lieutenant Williams, a training officer in the Defence Force, possessed 1500 handgrenades, 700 Claymore mines, and seven cases of 7,62 mm rounds.

A former Defence Force member, Mr Johannes de Bruin, said he was a staff sergeant last year when he and a colleague left Grootfontein military base for Oshivello base in the operational area of South West Africa, to destroy ammunition

ESCORTED

He said Lieutenant Williams, who escorted them from Oshivello base to the place where they were going to destroy the ammunition, asked for Claymore mines.

Mr de Bruin agreed under cross-examination that the papers filled in after the operation showed that 334 mines had been blown up. Only 330 had been destroyed, he said

R has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, during this period, the 'coloured' IMR has 32,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7% when it is appreciated that the greater the improvements be accomplished. The decrease were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and

Handwritten: 28/11/79
1228

contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively increase in their SMR since 1960.

As are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death rates that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

22/11/79

Officer 'wanted own ⁽²²¹⁾ army'

WINDHOEK — A young army officer standing trial on nine charges in terms of the Terrorism Act, Lieutenant Bernardus Wilhelm Williams, 24, had told his comrades he was a member of the White Resistance Movement and that he wished to establish his own private army, the regional court heard here yesterday

Evidence was also heard that Lieutenant Williams had attempted to win support for the White Resistance Movement (Wit Weerstandsbeweging) from among army ranks

Arsenal

Lieutenant Williams is alleged to have been in possession of an arsenal of unauthorised arms and ammunition, including more than 1 500 hand-grenades, 700 claymore anti-personnel mines, a submachinegun, seven cases of 7,62 mm cartridges, dynamite sticks and other ammunition

He has pleaded not guilty before a Pretoria magistrate, Mr W F Krugel, to all the charges, ranging from participation in terrorist activities and the illegal possession of dangerous arms, to unlawfully supplying others with ammunition

Mines

A former non-commissioned officer who worked with explosives in the army, Mr J J De Bruyn, told the court he had supplied Lieutenant Williams with four claymore anti-personnel mines which were to have been destroyed with a lot of other ammunition during August last year

He and another non-commissioned officer, Staff Sergeant R Henning, had been assigned to destroy a truckload of ammunition which had been declared "unservicable" for training purposes by the army, Mr De Bruyn said

Lieutenant Williams, he testified, had accompanied the two men to a safe place near Oshivelo in the northern SWA/Namibian operational area, where they were to detonate the explosives

Shortly after arriving at their destination, Lieutenant Williams had asked for "some" landmines, saying he was a training officer and he required

the mines for a "sally" on the mosque in Mecca that Americans and Israelis were behind yesterday's assault on the mosque in Mecca

A day of riots, arson and looting began after rumours that Americans and Israelis were behind yesterday's assault on the mosque in Mecca

Officer wanted to form own army court told

22/11/79

221

WINDHOEK — A young South West African army officer charged under the Terrorism Act allegedly told his colleagues he wanted to form his own private army

On another occasion he tried to persuade a group of soldiers to join his movement — the Wit Weerstandsbeweging — and said that Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, and the then Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, would be killed

He promised the soldiers that he would provide them with ammunition

This evidence was led yesterday in the trial of Lt Bernardus Williams, 24, who has pleaded not guilty before Mr W F Krugel to nine charges, including a main count of taking part in terrorist activities

He is facing allegations of illegally possessing 1 500 handgrenades, 700 anti-personnel mines, a sub machinegun, seven

cases of 7.62 mm cartridges, dynamite and other ammunition

Lt Williams is also accused of supplying other people with handgrenades and explosives

Evidence was that Lt Williams was a staunch supporter of the HNP and that he was strongly opposed to the DTA's policies and Mr Mudge who he described as a "kaffir boetie"

The court heard that he had a strong dislike for blacks and at one stage told some soldiers that the whites should stand together and "shoot the kaffirs"

A number of fellow officers testified yesterday that Lt Williams wanted to blow up Mr Mudge's home with landmines

The witnesses said they either did not take him seriously at the time or did not know whether he was making a joke

Two soldiers said that while listening to the

radio news on the Masonic Lodge bomb blast in June this year, the accused's wife remarked that "it must have been George"

Lt Mark Campbell said Lt Williams replied with an "evil" smile on his face that it "is one of my troops"

He said it appeared as if he knew more than he was saying and he got the impression that Lt Williams imagined he had his own private army with his own troops or buddies in the "military sense"

Lt Tinus du Plessis told the court he overheard Lt Williams telling some soldiers he wanted to form his own private army

Under cross-examination, Lt Du Plessis said he did not hear the full conversation and agreed that this could have changed the context of his remark

The magistrate heard that Lt Williams had offered to exchange pencil flares, of which there was a shortage in Oshivello, for other ammunition and

handgrenades for "training purposes"

His fellow officers from Oshivello had ignored his exchange offer

Mr Heinrich Thart, a former training officer at Oshivello, said he did not want to get involved with Lt Williams' offer in case the accused started executing the things he had spoken about

The court heard that Lt Williams often exaggerated and got excited after a few drinks, when most of his conversations with the witness had taken place

Lt Williams allegedly told some of his colleagues that he had taken (aangetree) a five-ton truck full of ammunition, including 1 500 handgrenades and 700 mines

One witness explained that "aangetree" in this context meant, in military jargon, to steal

The hearing continues today — DDC

SWA officer wanted a 'private army'

NOT
1/11/82

WINDHOEK — A young army officer facing nine charges under the Terrorism Act Lieutenant Bernardus Wilhelm Williams, 24, had told his comrades he was a member of the White Resistance Movement and that he wished to establish his own private army, the Windhoek Regional Court heard yesterday.

Evidence was also heard that Lt Williams had attempted to win support for the White Resistance Movement (Wit Weerstandsbeweging) among Army ranks and that he had firmly believed the black man was trying to take over the country from the whites.

Lt Williams is alleged to have been in possession of an arsenal of unauthorised arms and ammunition, including more than 1 500 handgrenades, 700 Claymore anti-personnel mines, a sub-machinegun, seven cases of 7,62mm cartridges, dynamite sticks and other ammunition.

He has pleaded not guilty before Pretoria magistrate, Mr W F Krugel, to all the charges, ranging from participating in terrorist activities and the illegal possession of dangerous arms, to unlawfully supplying others with ammunition.

Second Lieutenant Tinus du Plessis told the court this afternoon he had once overheard Lt Williams telling other soldiers that he wished to start his own 'private army'.

The remark had been made at the Oshivelo military training base in northern South West Africa last year, where Lt Williams, a training officer in the Permanent Force, often conducted training courses.

Lt Williams had not elaborated on the remark and Lt Du Plessis said he never heard him

mention it again. Lt Du Plessis said he had also overheard Lt Williams telling comrades that he was going to "blow up" the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, and the former Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice M T Steyn. Lt Du Plessis said he had not taken the remark seriously at the time.

Evidence was heard from several witnesses that Lt Williams had said he wanted to blow up the houses of Mr Mudge and Mr Justice Steyn. Other witnesses told Mr Krugel they had also overheard Lt Williams' remark about the formation of his own army, but they were unable to elaborate on the statement.

One witness, Mr E H W Koepp, said he had overheard Lt Williams one night telling soldiers at Oshivelo that he was a member of the White Resistance Movement and that he thought the movement stood for a very good cause.

Lt Williams allegedly said on this occasion that the White Resistance Movement was going to assassinate Mr Mudge and Judge Steyn.

Mr Koepp said Lt Williams had also told the men he was "not too happy" with the DTA and had also referred to Mr Mudge as a "kaffir boete" (a black sycophant).

Mr Koepp described Lt Williams as usually being "a quiet kind of fellow" but said the officer could become "very excitable" after a few drinks. It was usually then that he became very heated over politics.

A former non-commissioned officer who worked with explosives in the Army, Mr J J De Bruyn, told the court he had supplied Lt Williams with four

Claymore anti-personnel mines which were to have been destroyed with other ammunition during August last year.

He and another NCO, Staff Sergeant R Henning, had been assigned to destroy a truckload of ammunition which had been declared unserviceable by the Army. Mr De Bruyn said Lt Williams, he testified, had accompanied the two men to a safe place near Oshivelo in the northern SWA operational area, where they were to detonate the explosives.

Shortly after arriving at their destination, Lt Williams had asked for "some landmines, saying he was a training officer and he required the mines for "training purposes".

"Seeing he was a training officer in the Defence Force and it was in the operational area, I could not see anything wrong with it".

He had given Lt Williams four mines, which he thought the young officer had put in his car.

Asked by Mr Johan Els, defence counsel, whether he had known it was illegal to give Lt Williams the landmines, Mr De Bruyn replied in the negative.

He said he would not have given Lt Williams any more mines even if he had asked for more.

"As far as I was concerned, he needed only four for demonstration and training purposes".

Staff Sgt Henning, who had accompanied Mr de Bruyn and Lt Williams to destroy the ammunition gave similar evidence this afternoon.

The trial continues tomorrow — Sapa

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Alister Sparks Benjamin Pogund Chris Day news bills by Peter Burkelt headlines and sub editing by Mike Stern cartoons by Bob Connolly art of 171 Main Street Johannesburg

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	2,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	2,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

Namibia

Social apartheid may officially be dead in Windhoek but on the Namibia platteland it lives vigorously on.

Platteland keeps on old road

WINDHOEK — Views ranging from outright insult to bigotry are still common in the rural areas where many white people steadfastly reject any softening in racial attitudes.

Most go to pains to couch their views in diplomatic terms, but the true sentiment leaks out through pater such as: "If we allow blacks in, it will chase away the whites and they are our moneyed clients."

Or, "They must first get themselves educated, reach our standard of civilisation, and then they can use our hotels and restaurants."

These attitudes amount to a great deal more than mere teething problems for the national assembly's scrapping of racial discrimination in Namibia's public facilities earlier this year.

The lack of progress in this direction led the chairman of the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, to say recently that his party was "unhappy and upset" about it.

A leading hotelier, Mr Jurgens Burger of Mariental, takes it even further. "The whole position of racial discrimination on the platteland has remained static since the legislation was introduced.

"The political turmoil, the white backlash which followed has thrown the thinking of white plattelanders back 20 years

POST Africa News Service

"We don't want to marry their daughters," said Felix Maherero, a leading businessman in Epako, the black township near Gobabis, "we just want to be appreciated as people.

"Progress too fast is just as bad as too slow. If only we could stand together in this country of ours. The apartheid signboards in Gobabis have been removed, but blacks and whites still use different entrances and separate toilets

"Why do white people call Epako a 'location'? It sounds like a place where baboons meet. White people in this town also frequently call blacks 'boy', 'kaffir', 'boesman' or 'hotnot.'

"Since I arrived in Gobabis seven years ago,

1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
122	28	572	161	282	59
36.6%	26.9%	26.3%	24.7%	15.1%	18.2%
42	13	84	18	76	11
12.6%	12.5%	3.9%	2.8%	4.1%	3.4%
41	2	680	167	806	89
12.3%	1.9%	31.3%	25.6%	43.1%	27.5%
333	104	2175	652	1868	324
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
7926	287	104	41	677	100%
100%	42.4%	15.4%	6.1%	100%	

some back even as far as 1945", he said.

His hotel is not open to black people, but his efforts to cope with the problem shed some light on the squabble over it between the territory's leaders in the multiracial National Assembly and the all-white Legislative Assembly on the second tier of government

"I can promise you that in the south here since not a thing has changed the law scrapping discrimination was enacted, but stopped in its tracks when it wasn't enforced."

An elderly Mariental resident, who withheld his name, interrupted: "Can you imagine a Hotnot mixing with your wife? If a meid' came in here and sat next to a white man, I would rather buy my bottle and sit in my room. I mean, nobody in Mariental would agree to it."

Local black leaders show mounting impatience at racial discrimination which is not crumbling.

there has been little change in attitudes. I can understand the thinking of the older white people, but I pity those below the age of 40 who think this way.

"Look out in the street now No matter how hot it is, or how hard it's raining, the black people will always be seated on the back of the farmer's bakkie while the seat next to him lies empty or has his dog on it."

The owner of the Gobabis Hotel, Mr Gawie Strydom, opened the place to all races some time ago.

"A person has to act according to his convictions," he said. "I have lost a lot of business because of this decision. It was a new thing and was a case of the whites giving way and the blacks storming in. But now things are beginning to normalise."

by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South See Ref. 13. (8th revision).

221

23/11/79

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(221)

Explosives: Army officer's 2 stories

WINDHOEK -- A young Army officer facing nine charges in terms of the Terrorism Act, Lieutenant Bernardus Wilhelm Williams, 24, had given the police and the Army two different stories about where he had obtained some of the illegal explosives he is alleged to have had in his possession, the regional court heard here yesterday

One version was that he had found the explosives in an old abandoned car on his smallholding near here. According to the other version, he had discovered it in a cement mixer

Lieutenant Williams is alleged to have had in his possession an arsenal of illegal arms and ammunition, including more than 1 500 hand grenades, 700 Claymore anti-personnel mines, a submachine-gun, seven cases of 7,62 mm cartridges, dynamite sticks and other ammunition

The arms and ammunition were allegedly intended for purposes which could have endangered the state

Lieutenant Williams has pleaded not guilty before a Pretoria magistrate, Mr W F Krugel, to all nine charges ranging from participation in terrorist activities and illegal possession of dangerous explosives and ammunition to unlawfully supplying others with unauthorized explosives

An Army officer attached to SWA Command, Major Andries Petrus de Jager, testified this

morning that Lieutenant Williams had confessed to him that he had found explosives in an old disused car on his smallholding not far from here

Lieutenant Williams made the confession after requesting to see him, Major De Jager told the magistrate

He said Lieutenant Williams had told him he had taken the explosives home "because he felt they might fall into the wrong hands"

The explosives had included detonators and dynamite sticks

The young officer had also told Major De Jager that he

had given the explosives to a friend, Mr Jan Steenkamp. Police had later found explosives in Mr Steenkamp's possession and Lieutenant Williams said he had admitted they were his, the major said

Major De Jager said Lieutenant Williams had not appeared to be concealing anything from him when he had made the confession

Lieutenant Williams had also told him of another incident when he had been given "serviceable" ammunition by two staff-sergeants — Sapa

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45

For Africans, the pr

RESULTS

The infant mortality for whites and 'coloureds' the whites have experienced since 1929, the 'coloureds' static IMR since 1929, the 'coloureds' From 1941 to 1970, an improvement of 5 decreased from 164, This is of particular IMR, the more easily SMRs between 1941

Security forces account for 444 SWA guerillas

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Brigadier P E K Bosman, second in command of SWA Command, announced yesterday that the security forces had killed 18 guerillas during the past week, bringing the total number shot since April this year to 444.

He said guerilla activity was now mostly confined to hit and run raids from bases in Angola

"The tendency is to go into the northern border area under the cover of darkness and slip out be-

fore first light," Brigadier Bosman said.

He added that there had been an increase in co-operation given to the security forces by the local population

"Swapo is losing its grip on the local population. The people now have confidence in the security forces and they are more willing to supply us with information," he said

He mentioned several specific instances of security forces activity

On November 15 security forces clashed with a group of armed men, and killed four. Ten others fled

The next day a patrol came across four guerillas, three were killed.

On November 18 security forces investigated an explosion and found that it had been an attempt to sabotage telephone lines. Tracks were followed from the scene and three guerillas were killed. A store of explosives was seized

On November 20 a patrol drew fire from a kraal and in the ensuing fight two guerillas were killed

On November 21 security forces received information about the presence of a group of armed men and in a follow-up action six of the group were killed

That night an attempt was made to blow up nine telephone poles between Oshakati and Ongwediva.

During the period no losses were sustained by the security forces

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28.0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

(220)

Am 2/24/79

Arms lost, stolen at 'alarming' rate

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The loss and theft of military arms and ammunition have recently reached alarming proportions, according to a restricted Defence Force circular submitted at a terrorism trial here this week.

The document, dated October 16 this year, warns that the biggest danger is that "the enemy" could get hold of these arms and use them against the security forces and the local population.

The circular was handed into court on Wednesday at the trial of Lieutenant Bennie Williams (24) of Windhoek.

Lieutenant Williams has pleaded not guilty to nine charges, some of them under the Terrorism Act.

It is alleged he posses-

sed, among other things, 1500 hand grenades, 700 Claymore mines, and seven cases of 7,62 mm ammunition. Lieutenant Williams also allegedly supplied three men with hand grenades illegally on different occasions.

"There are numerous incidents where military staff members illegally possess hand grenades, landmines, and smoke flares," the circular, signed by a senior Defence Force officer, said.

Counsel for the defence, Mr Johan Els, said there would be evidence at the trial that Defence Force members drawing ammunition last year, were signing consumption certificates at the same time — before they actually used it.

Among reasons listed

by the circular for losses of weapons and ammunition were:

● Negligence in the transport, storage, dispatch, issue handling and settlement — which indicated poor control.

● Indifference to arms incidents were known where weapons and ammunition were simply thrown away or left behind when units left the operational area.

● Losses were not being reported immediately.

● Theft of weapons and ammunition for personal use or gain.

● Non-compliance with rules governing the handling of weapons and ammunition.

The trial was adjourned to March 17 next year. Lieutenant Williams's bail was extended.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit mortality which is characteristically associated with devt whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the world of developed and the developing experiences. This becomes clearer in Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different contributions to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

Army hunting inquiry demand

The Wildlife Society of Southern Africa has called for an investigation, independent of the Defence Force, into the hunting activities of the army in SWA/Namibia.

This follows reports by The Star's CARE campaign of the machinegunning of a herd of springbok by SADF officers and other incidents in which wildlife has been illegally killed.

The society has asked that one of the members take part in the inquiry.

In a statement today, Mr Terence Gill, chairman of

the society's national executive said he did not believe that either officers or men were being controlled when it came to shooting wildlife in SWA/Namibia.

"We deplore what has happened and what is happening in SWA/Namibia regarding the army's hunting of wildlife," he said.

"What is needed is an investigation completely independent of the SADF, and the Wildlife Society and other conservation bodies should be represented on the investigating bodies," Mr Gill said.

Police have been called to investigate the claims of illegal hunting in the Kaokoveld allegedly involving former Commissioner General of the Indigenous Peoples of SWA/Namibia Mr Jannie de Wet.

This was revealed today by the head of the Department of Plural Relations in Windhoek, Mr Gert van Vuuren, who requested the investigation.

SWA Command has launched its own investigation, headed by military police, into certain allegations involving a senior Defence Force officer in the Kaokoveld.

The general officer commanding SWA Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, did not want to elaborate on the matter as it was considered to be sub

perence or younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children,

NM 23/11/79

(221)

Forces mop up 72 Swapo

Terrorists crossing in dark

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South African security forces have killed another 18 Swapo terrorists in skirmishes in northern South West Africa during the past week.

This brings to 72 the number killed since the beginning of the month.

Brigadier P. E. K. Bosman, second-in-command of South West Africa Command, said yesterday that Swapo terrorists were losing their grip in the operational area because of the continued

successes of the security forces

He said this could be seen in the fact that security forces were getting more co-operation from Black civilians in the border areas.

"They are becoming more confident in our ability to protect them because of our successes. Whenever this happens they are always more prepared to give us information."

Brig. Bosman said there had been no increase in Swapo terrorist activities during the past few weeks.

The tendency was for them to remain within 15km of the border so that they could make hasty retreats. They normally crossed into South West Africa under cover of darkness and returned to Angola before dawn.

Waiting

Brig. Bosman said civilians reported the presence of a group of terrorists to the security forces on Wednesday

"The patrol moved in and contacted a group hiding in the bush, ap-

parently waiting for dark. The patrol went over to the attack and five terrorists were killed."

In the follow-up operation another was killed while the rest fled.

Brig. Bosman said a patrol drew fire from the vicinity of a kraal complex on Tuesday. The soldiers followed up and two fleeing terrorists were shot dead

Another three were killed and blocks of explosives seized when security forces followed tracks from the scene of a sabotage attempt on telephone lines on Sunday.

Put into enamelled pot and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

HONEY CAKE

- 1 cup flour
- 4 t baking powder
- 2 T butter
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 t salt
- 1/2 cup milk

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tabl. butter until melted. Beat egg and add to mixture. Mix with dry ingredients and bake in buttered fairly deep pie dish approximately 30 minutes at 350°F or 180°C.

Melt honey and 1 1/2 tablespoons butter and pour over hot cake before serving. Serve with whipped cream.

NUT CAKE

- 4 eggs
- 1/4 lb sugar
- 1/4 lb ground almonds (or hazelnuts)
- 1/2 t baking powder
- 1/2 T flour
- 1/4 grated lemon (skin & lemon)

Beat yolks with sugar until creamy, then add whites. Fold in flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in stiffly beaten egg-whites. Bake at 350°F for 1/2 hour. Serve with whipped cream.

79

ROM 23/11/79

'SWA officer's two stories clashed'

221

WINDHOEK — A young army officer facing nine charges under the Terrorism Act gave the police and the army two different versions about where he had allegedly obtained illegal explosives, the Windhoek Regional Court heard yesterday

One version was that Lieutenant Bernardus Williams, 24, had found the explosives in an old abandoned car on his smallholding near Windhoek

The other version was that he had discovered them in a cement mixer

Lt Williams is alleged to have had in his possession an arsenal of illegal arms and ammunition, including more than 1 500 handgrenades, 700 Claymore anti-personnel mines, a sub-machinegun, seven cases of 7,62mm cartridges, dynamite sticks and other ammunition

The arms and ammunition were alleged intended for purposes which could have endangered the state

Lt Williams has pleaded not

guilty before a Pretoria magistrate, Mr W F Krugel, to all nine charges ranging from participation in terrorist activities and illegal possession of dangerous explosives and ammunition, to unlawfully supplying others with unauthorised explosives

An army officer attached to the South West Africa Command of the Defence Force, Major Andries Petrus de Jager, testified yesterday that Lt Williams had told him he had found explosives in an old disused car on his smallholding

Lt Williams said this after requesting to see him, Maj De Jager told the magistrate

He said Lt Williams had told him he had taken the explosives home "because he felt they might fall into the wrong hands"

The explosives had included detonators and dynamite sticks

Lt Williams had also told Maj De Jager he had given the explosives to a friend, Mr Jan

Steenkamp Police had later found explosives in Mr Steenkamp's possession and Lt Williams said he had admitted they were his, the major said

Maj De Jager said Lt Williams had not appeared to be concealing anything from him at the time

Lt Williams had also told him of another incident when he had been given "serviceable" ammunition by two staff-sergeants Lt Williams had said he had given the ammunition to two commando units at Tsumeb and Gochas for "purposes of training their commandos"

The incident was supposed to have taken place in June last year, Maj De Jager said

He said Lt Williams claimed he had offered to help the two staff-sergeants to offload ammunition, assigned to be destroyed near Oshivelo in the operational area

Lt Williams told him he had asked the two staff-sergeants to give him some "serviceable"

ammunition and they had given him shrapnel mines and 103 rifle grenades

Lt Williams claimed he had taken the ammunition to Tsumeb and had given them to the Tsumeb and Gochas commandos, keeping only the fuse cord for himself

Asked to describe Lt Williams' character, Maj De Jager replied "He was a good soldier and training officer I always had the utmost confidence in him"

A Security Police officer, Major Gerrit Badenhorst, related the version which Lt Williams had told him of where he had obtained the ammunition later found in Mr Steenkamp's possession

Maj Badenhorst had interviewed Lt Williams in July this year about the explosives Lt Williams told him he had found them in a cement mixer

The trial continues today — Sapa

Accused officer

(22)

62/11/28 MN

was good soldier,

Court told ammo swopping not strange

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Two senior army officers of a young lieutenant charged with participating in terrorist activities yesterday described him as a good soldier

Lieutenant Bernardus Williams (24) sat impassively in the dock as his senior colleagues testified that they had full confidence in him as a training officer

"He is one of the best," said Major Andries Esterhuizen, Officer Commanding South West Africa's military training wing

Training purposes

They were giving evidence in the trial in which Lieut. Williams has pleaded not guilty to nine charges, including allegations of illegally possessing 1500 hand-grenades, 700 claymore anti-personnel mines, a sub-machine-gun, seven cases of 7,62mm cartridges, dynamite and other ammunition.

Defence counsel is

claiming that Lieut Williams received a quantity of ammunition — earmarked for destruction in the operational area — which he intended using for training purposes.

Maj Esterhuizen said he expected a good training officer to make a plan to get ammunition if there was a shortage of it for training his troops

It was not a training officer's duty to get sufficient ammunition, but a good officer would know that training was not effective if there was a shortage

Maj Esterhuizen said that it was irregular and against army regulations for a training officer to have ammunition in his personal possession.

"But in all fairness, it has happened in the past due to different circumstances"

Hand back

Training officers were compelled to hand back spare ammunition at the first opportunity after a training course

Maj. Esterhuizen also said there was a strong possibility that exchanges took place between different units experiencing shortages in different types of ammunition for training purposes

Maj Andries de Jager said Lieut Williams told him while in detention that two staff sergeants who were assigned to destroy old ammunition had given him claymore mines, rifle grenades and fuses

The staff sergeants have denied in their evidence that they gave Lieut Williams any more than four claymore mines for training purposes

Lieut Williams allegedly told Maj de Jager that he had given ammunition to the Tsumeb Commando and members of two other commando units for training purposes

Under cross-examination, Maj de Jager said he was aware of the practice of training officers keeping certain ammunition which was hard to come by for future training needs.

He regarded it as irregular, but not very strange, that Lieut. Williams had got ammunition for the Tsumeb Commando

Dynamite sticks

Lieut Williams also told him that he had found dynamite sticks and detonators in a motor wreck and had taken them home because he was scared they would fall into the wrong hands

This, he said, was later given to Jan Steenkamp to destroy on his farm

Maj Gerrit Badenhorst, of the security police, told the Court that the accused had said he found the dynamite in the back of a cement mixer and he intended destroying it

Earlier evidence was that the accused told some of his colleagues that he wanted to form his own private army and that Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, and the then Administrator - General, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, would be killed.

The hearing continues in the Windhoek Regional Court today Mr. W. F. Krugel is on the Bench.

TABLE II

Rheumatic Heart	
Hypertensive Di	
Ischaemic Heart	
Cerebrovascular	
Total	
Circulatory Dise	
Motor Vehicle Ac	
Suicide (E9	
Homicide (F	
Total Accu	
(E800-E999	

* E979 - suicide and self inflicting harm in South West Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision).

Officer admits poor control of weapons in SWA

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — A young army officer facing charges under the Terrorism Act yesterday made five admissions in the Windhoek Regional Court

At the start of yesterday's hearing the State Prosecutor, Mr Timie Steyn, said the accused, Lieutenant Bernardus Williams (24), admitted that a 9mm parabellum, sub-machine-gun and two automatic weapons had been found at his home

He also admitted that two hand-grenades given to Mr Jan Steenkamp and Mr Thomas Rossouw were live and that they were later destroyed

In Lieut Williams's admissions he said he was issued the sub-machine-gun and one automatic weapon on a loan basis, while the other automatic rifle belonged to a Mr, J. J. Theron

He drew and signed for two hand-grenades on February 19 Mr Steenkamp and Mr Rossouw have already told the Court that they were each given a hand-grenade by the accused on different occasions this year

Theft

Earlier evidence was that the loss and theft of weapons from the Defence Force in South West Africa had reached an alarming point

This came during cross-examination of Commandant Hendrik Hagen, Commander of Equipment and Ammunition in South West Africa, who admitted that losses and theft could be ascribed to insufficient security measures, negligence and poor control

The defence advocate, Mr Johan Els, this week handed a military circular into

Court in which it was admitted that there was negligence in the transport, storage, consignment, issuing, handling and accounting of army weapons

Mr Els has submitted that the accused had privately received ammunition for training purposes, which was a general practice in the Defence Force

Commandant Hagen conceded that there were numerous cases of military personnel being in illegal possession of hand-grenades, land-mines and smoke-flares

Dynamite

Lieut Williams is facing allegations of illegally possessing 1 500 hand-grenades, 700 Claymore anti-personnel mines, a sub-machine-gun, seven cases of 7,62mm cartridges, dynamite and other ammunition. He is also accused of supplying other people with hand-grenades and explosives.

Four documents compiled by Commandant D W J Radmore, Chief explosives expert in South West Africa Command, were handed into Court yesterday, but for security reasons were ruled to be in camera by the Magistrate, Mr. W. F. Krugel

A State application for an adjournment of the trial was opposed by the defence advocate. The prosecutor said new information had come to his attention and the State needed time to investigate it.

The Magistrate agreed with Mr. Els that more investigation could have been done before the hearing and that the accused should not be prejudiced by this type of adjournment

He, however, agreed in the interests of justice to postpone the hearing until March 17 next year. Lieut Williams's bail of R800 was extended

NO.	ATL	W		A		C		B	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1		12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4		0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67	
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075	

NO.	ATL	W		A		C		B	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1		0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4		0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24		0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44		0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64		0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+		1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ATL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130	

C		B	
M	F	M	F
0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
370	201	533	329

TO-URINARY SYSTEM

IGESTIVE SYSTEM

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower rates are used.

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GENERAL NEWS

SWA terror trial officer's 5 admissions

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A young army officer facing charges under the Terrorism Act yesterday made five admissions in the Windhoek Regional Court. At the start of yesterday's hearing the State prosecutor, Mr. Tim Steyn, said the accused, Lieutenant Bernardus Williams, 24, admitted a 9mm Parabellum sub-machinegun and two automatic weapons were found at his home.

He also admitted that two handgrenades given to Jan Steenkamp and Mr Thomas Rossouw were live and that they were later destroyed.

In Lt Williams's admissions, he said he was issued with the sub-machinegun and one automatic weapon on a loan basis, while the other automatic rifle belonged to a Mr J J Theron. He drew and signed for two handgrenades from the Defence Force in February this year. Steenkamp and Mr Rossouw have already told the court they were each given a hand-

grenade by the accused on different occasions this year.

Earlier evidence was that the loss and theft of weapons from the SADF in SWA had reached an alarming point.

This came during cross-examination of Commandant Hendrik Hagen, Commander of Equipment and Ammunition in SWA, who admitted that losses and theft could be ascribed to insufficient security measures, negligence and poor control.

The defence advocate, Mr Johan Els, this week handed a military circular in to court in which it was admitted that there was negligence in the transport, storage, consignment, issuing, handling and accounting of army weapons.

Mr Els has submitted that the accused had privately received ammunition for training purposes, which was a general practice in the Defence Force.

Commandant Hagen conceded that there were many cases of military personnel possessing handgrenades, landmines and smoke-flares illegally.

Lt Williams is charged with

the illegal possession of 1500 handgrenades, 700 Claymore anti-personnel mines, a sub-machinegun, seven cases of 7,62mm cartridges, dynamite and other ammunition. He is also accused of supplying other people with handgrenades and explosives.

The case against Lt Williams on the large quantities of handgrenades and Claymore mines is based on hearsay evidence.

Four documents compiled by Commandant D W J Radmore, chief explosives expert in SWA Command, were handed in to court yesterday, but for security reasons were ruled to be in camera by the magistrate.

The prosecutor, applying for an adjournment, said new information had come to his attention and the State needed time to investigate it.

The magistrate agreed with the defence that more investigating could have been done before the hearing.

But he agreed to postpone the hearing until March 17 next year. Lt Williams' bail of R800 was extended.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the own a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is hat neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e. ed expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the. What also gives some cause for concern is that al- ion of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, f the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a has occurred in the white community.

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10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2. *ibid.*

- Ylitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death; Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York
- Ylitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death; Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York
- Ylitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death; Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York
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6—RAPPORT, 25 November 1979

122

Diere is met kettingsaag vermink

VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

Nadat hy foto's van mnr De Wet, die vlieëmer en maj Lombaard, en 'n paar ander mans bo-op die karkas geneem het, het die helikopter vertrek.

Toe hulle klaar was met die eerste olifant, het hulle die tweede olifant 'n entjie daarvandaan gaan afslag. Dit was 'n jonger bulletjie.

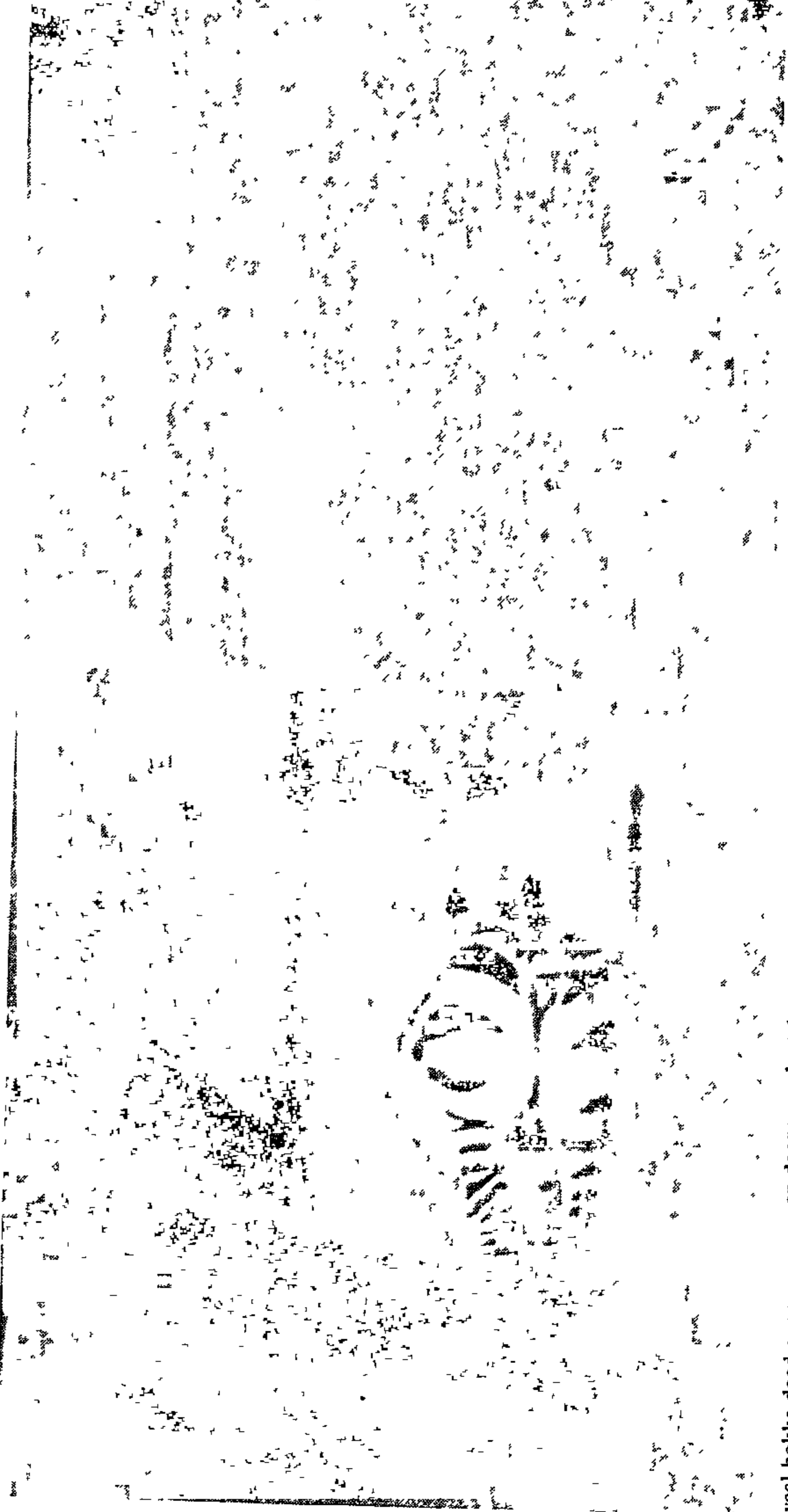
Daardie aand het hy die mans op Entamba, 'n beesplaas langs die Etosha, gesien. Hy moes die trofee daar voorberei en daarvoor het hy een poot as geskenk gekry. Die ander het hy aan Shorty Rossouw op Leslie gestuur.

Die tande is later aan mnr De Wet gestuur. By 'n ander geleentheid het mnr. De Wet, die majoor en 'n paar ander offisiere in die omgewing van Kowares Sleugh en Puros tussen 'n trop springbokke in, 'n

met vreemde outomatiese gewere onder die bokke begin skiet, vertel mnr. Van Rooyen

Die skuts was in 'n bakkie en hy moes hulle in sy vier-wiel-aangedrewe militêre voertuig volg. Hy moes die karkasse oplaai.

„Party bokke was vermink deur die koeëls. Een of twee se pote was afgeskiet en hulle het op die stompies rondgehardloop. Ander het slegte skote in ondermeer die ribbes gehad. Ek het hulle



veel bokke dood is nie, maar en daar was vleestekort, maar minstens vyftien is oë elaan” daar was ewoonlik 'n rooi

'N LEEUWYFIE wat vermink is deur 'n hele paar skote. Let op die bloed aan die voorlief

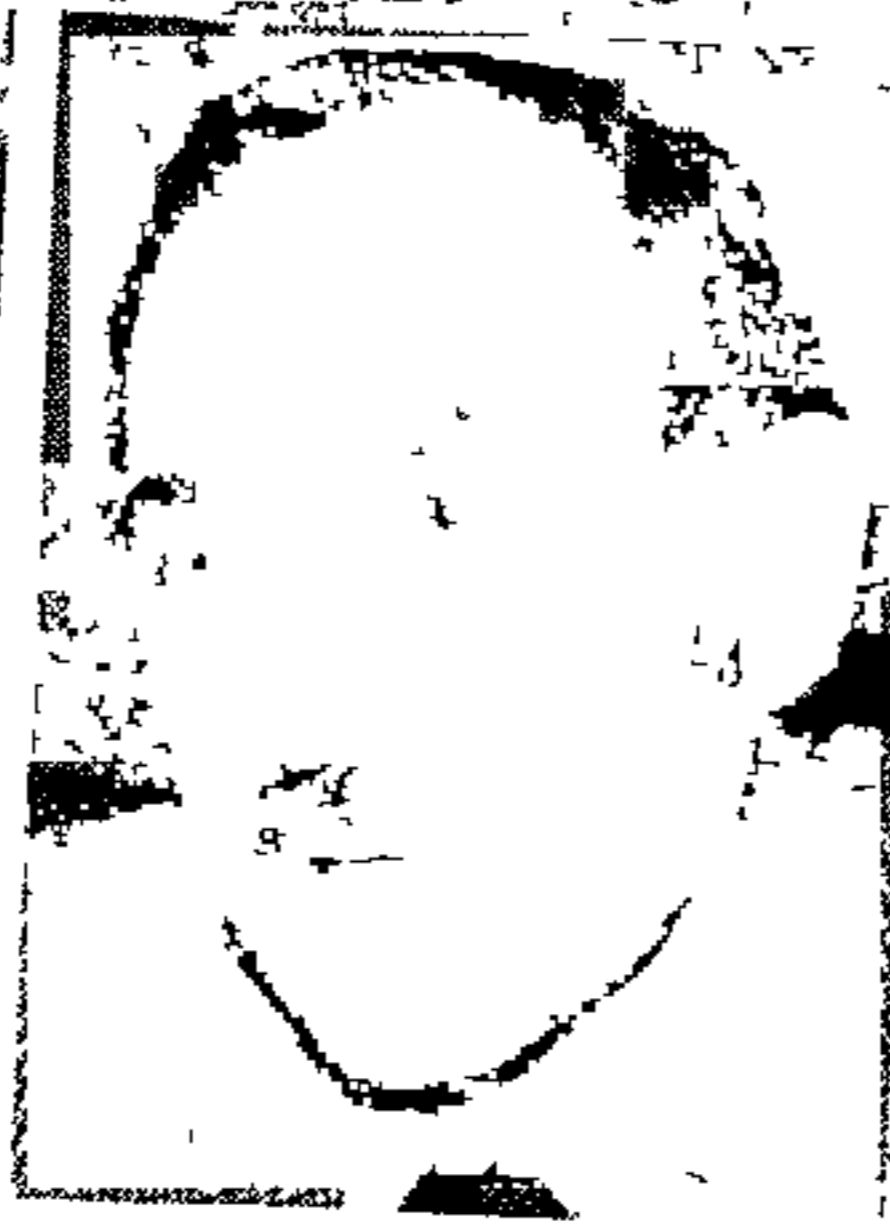
25/11/79

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221



RUDI VAN ROOYEN. Hy het dinge gesien wat sy maag laat draai het, en het die meeste van die foto's geneem.



MNR JANNIE DE WET, gewese Kommissaris-generaal van die inboorlingvolke van Suidwes.

Mnr. Van 'Rooyen vertel dat die majoor baie lief was vir lewer en niertjies met suursous en dat hy dit self voorberei het. „Hy het soms jagstories om die kampvuur vertel, maar hy was maar 'n swak skut”

Die majoor het gereeld op patrollie „iets vir die pot” geskiet en ná 'n paar maande het mnr Van Rooyen bekommerd begin raak oor die voortdurendeskieters.

„Dit was nie nodig nie, want ons het vragte rantsone gehad. Die majoor het opgetree asof dit sy gebied was en hy kon maak soos hy wou.

„Die hoofmanne in die omgewing was ongelukkig daarvoor, want hulle is nie toegelaat om iets te skiet nie. Hulle leef van pap en vleis

storie wanneer hulle iets geskiet het

„Na 'n paar maande het die majoor 'n nuwe speletjie ontdek wat hy baie geniet het. Hy het jakkalse moeg gejaag en dan sy hond op hulle gesit.”

„Dit het my en die ander ouens baie gegrief, want die silwerjakkals is onskadelik. Ons het onder mekaar gemompel, maar niemand het dit durf waag om die majoor daarvoor aan te spreek nie. Ons was maar klein skakeltjies in die ketting.

„My gewete ry my nou al twee jaar, maar nou dat die helfte van die storie bekend is, het ek besluit om alles te vertel,” sê mnr Van Rooyen.

Wat daar bo nodig is, is goete leiers wat 'n voorbeeld stel en opreg optree, sê hy.



SWAPO, maj Lombard se hond, besig om 'n flou gejaagde jakkals vankant te maak

SAAGTING

ersie
foto's

25/11/78

Olifante uit Weermag se helikopter geskiet, opgesaag met kettingsaag

Deur JAN TERBLANCHE
DIE tande, pote en stert van twee olifante is met 'n kettingsaag afgesaag nadat dit vermoedelik deur mnr. Jannie de Wet, gewese Kommissaris-generaal van Suidwes se inboorlingvolke, naby die Etosha-wildreservaat uit 'n Weermag-helikopter geskiet was.

Die aakige verhaal van hierdie en ander wildslagtings waaraan Weermag-personeel na bewering deelgeneem het, word vertel deur 'n reeks foto's wat hierdie week aan RAPPORT be-

Terwyl hulle aan die slag was, het die helikopter geland. Vier mense, onder wie mnr. De Wet, het uitgeklim.

Mnr. Van Rooyen vertel dat mnr. De Wet papiere by hom gehad het en iets gesê het in die trant van „hier is die papiere, ek het die papiere“. In die helikopter het hy 'n grootkaliber-geweer gesien.

* V. J. M. P. O. P. I. I. I. *



skikbaar gestel is.

Dis tydens die jagtogte geneem deur 'n jong dienspligtige, kpl. Rudi van Rooyen.

Toe sy onthullings dié week bekend word, het die Weermag dadelik 'n ondersoek gelas.

Mnr. Van Rooyen, vandag 'n vakleering op Piet Retief, was tot einde 1977 op Opuwa in die Kaokoveld gestasioneer. Daar was hy 'n tyd lank die motorbestuurder van die bevelvoerende offisier, maj. Jurie Lombaard.

Rudie beweër onder meer dat

* Mnr. De Wet, maj. Lombaard en 'n paar ander offisiere met outomatiese gewere onder 'n trop springboeke gemaak het;

* Dat die tande van die twee olifante met die kettingsaag uitgeslag en aan mnr. De Wet gestuur is, en dat trofee van die afgesaagde pote gemaak is;

* Dat maj. Lombaard 'n sebra geskiet het, 'n stuk vleis vir sy hond-uitgeslag het en die res van die karkas net so vir die aasvoëls gelos het.

* Dat die majoor by 'n ander geleentheid 'n sebra geskiet het om as aas vir leeus te dien en toe 'n leeuwifte voos geskiet het.

* Dat die majoor, jakkalse met sy Land Rover moeg gejaag en dan sy hond, Swapo op hulle gestit het.



● FOTO HEEL BO. Die tromfantelike jagter op die karkas, mnr. De Wet buk by die olifant se kap terwyl die bebaarde maj. Lombaard links agter op die olifant sit Voor, met wit handskoene en al, sit die vleënier van die helikopter.

● DIE foto bo toon hoe die olifant gelyk het nadat 'n kettingsaag vir die afslagwerk gebruik was.

Mnr. De Wet kon nie hierdie naweek vir kommentaar opgespoor word nie, maar in 'n berig in Die Transvaler het hy gisteroggend ontken dat hy onwettig gejag het, aan 'n massaslagting deelgeneem het of 'n masjiengeweer gebruik het.

Hy het ook die ondersoek verwelkom wat vroeër dié week deur die Hoof van die Weermag genl Magnus Malan, gelas is.

Mnr Van Rooyen vertel dat hy eendag op Opuwa beveel is om onder meer die kettingsaag op sy militêre voertuig te laai. Sowat 'n kilometer van Etosha het hulle 'n Alouette-helikopter sowat twintig meter bo die grond sien hang. Nadat mej. Lombaard oor die radio gepraat het, het hulle opdrag gekry om te beweeg na die plek waar die helikopter in die lug gehang het.

'n Olifantbul het op die plek gelê en hulle het dit begin afslag. Die kettingsaag is vir die pote, tande en stert gebruik. Alles is op sy voertuig gelaai.

82/11/78

Viljoen bridges

S. Jones 25/11/79
221

SOUTH West Africa's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has succeeded in bridging many of the political differences between the two warring white parties in the territory

The feud between the National Party and Mr Dirk Mudge's breakaway Republican Party reached a climax when the National Assembly passed legislation making apartheid a crime

The National Party's election front, Aktur, staged a walkout and asked the court to have the Assembly and the legislation declared invalid

The State President intervened to remove any doubts about the legality of the Assembly

Since taking over in SWA Dr Viljoen has had penetrating talks with the two parties over the division of function between the first and second tiers of government — the main reason for the split in the National Party two years ago

Dr Viljoen initially held separate talks with the parties. He later succeeded in getting them around the same table

Sources said this week that Dr Viljoen had succeeded in

gaps in

SWA

By COLLEEN HENDRIKS

DR GERRIT VILJOEN
Bridged gaps

bridging the major differences thereby setting the stage for Aktur's possible return to the National Assembly

The National Party, which still has the backing of most whites, wanted to retain for the

white legislative assembly its existing and far-reaching powers

The DTA's white component, the Republican Party, insisted that some of the present second-tier functions be elevated to the central government

Aktur is believed to have stepped down on certain "non-sensitive" issues

The DTA is said to have agreed to the granting of greater autonomy to municipal authorities

This will effectively enable the NP to tighten control over most of the territory's "white towns"

Indications are that Dr Viljoen intends amending the proclamation defining the functions of the National Assembly accordingly

Before finalising it, he is expected to give the National Assembly the opportunity of debating it

Amend

Sources said Dr Viljoen would also amend the National Assembly proclamation to enable him to appoint additional members

This could include additional members for parties already represented in the Assembly but primarily for parties which boycotted the territory's first one-man one-vote election last year

The merit and prospects of returning to the Assembly were debated at a NP executive meeting in Windhoek on Thursday

It was decided not to return to the Assembly until the rights of minorities are satisfactorily protected and guaranteed

Dr Viljoen's expected amendment could open the door for Aktur's return

XIV CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,00

2, James 25/4/79

Swapo top men want to see SWA army boss

SWAPO's military leadership tried to set up a meeting in Geneva last week with the chief of the South African forces in South West Africa-Namibia, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys

"I'd like to talk to Geldenhuys," Swapo's Defence Secretary, Mr Peter Nanyemba, told the leader of the Federal Party, Mr Bryan O'Linn

Mr O'Linn said on his return from the conference in Geneva that he had the impression that a number of Swapo leaders really wanted an end to the war

The war is in its 14th year

Swapo's bearded leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, also indicated that he wanted to meet Gen Geldenhuys in an interview with the DTA mouthpiece, Die Republikein

Gen Geldenhuys, whose men have have caused havoc among Swapo cadres in the past few months, was a member of the South African delegation to the conference

Gen Geldenhuys told me that

221

the messages were conveyed to him only on his departure from Geneva

He did not want to discuss the possibility of a meeting with the Swapo military command at a later stage

Mr Nujoma, who went into exile in 1959, told Die Republikein he wanted to come home but feared detention

Mr O'Linn said he'd had a hearty chat with Mr Nanyemba, who had worked for his father in Karibib before leaving the country

He inquired after Mr O'Linn's father and his uncle

"What's happened to Robbie, and old Van Niekerk?" he asked

By COLLEEN HENDRIKS
Windhoek

0-1	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04	0,06	0,06
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02	0,08	0,08
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,06	0,08	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25	0,25	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56	0,56	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08	0,08	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130	130	130

Wildlife massacre

THE Army's quick response to the Star's exposé on the wanton slaughter of wildlife in SWA/Namibia is to be welcomed and so is its promise to make the findings of an investigation public. From all accounts the episodes recounted to our CARE campaign staff were not isolated occurrences. As one witness said: "Most of the officers were involved in hunting."

The point to consider is that in recent years the Defence Force has been given control of enormous areas including all land within 10 km of international borders—in total an area as big as Greece. It incorporates a lot of our major national parks including Kruger and the Kalahari Gemsbok as well as unproclaimed

rich wildlife areas in SWA/Namibia which, when times return to normal, will be of great value to its people, not least as a protein resource.

The temptations to well-armed men who spend long periods in such regions are undeniably great, but some of the "hunting" forays have gone beyond the excusable. They have been massacres.

The fact that two of the witnesses saw little point in complaining to their commanding officers is also cause for concern. Whatever happens to the individuals concerned in the SWA/Namibia incidents one hopes that the slaughter will be stopped immediately.

**Odal Clan
has links
in SWA**

(3) If the company is to state—

- (a) that the liability (paragraph (b)); and
- (b) that each member the event of its business afterwards, for payment before he ceases to be winding-up, and themselves, such amount but not less than

53. Memorandum may contain of directors.—The memorandum section 52,—

- (a) contain any special requirements, if a condition of such condition
- (b) in the case of a private shall be liable for debts and liabilities periods of office, and be so liable.

54. Form and signing of memorandum completed in the form prescribed.

(2) The memorandum of subscribers and of a private company occupations and residential, but the memorandum in the presence state his residential, business and postal address.

**The Star's
Africa News Service**
WINDHOEK — The Odal Clan, an extremist white nationalist youth movement started recently in the Republic, has links in Windhoek

This emerged at the weekend when Odal pamphlets were distributed at a function at Windhoek's Hoërskool Jan Mollr on Friday night. The leaflets were placed under vehicle windscreen wipers.

A police spokesman said today they were aware of the pamphlets

"We have given them attention but we are not investigating because the movement is not illegal," he said

Reacting to reports of a widespread "infiltration" by the Odal Clan into the territory's white schools, the Director of Education in SWA/Namibia, Mr Boesman van Niekerk, said today he knew nothing of this

intee, the memorandum shall be amount referred to in sub-

the assets of the company in member or within one year ies of the company contracted osts, charges and expenses of s of the contributories among d, not exceeding a specified

provide for unlimited liability lition to the requirements of

ly to the company, and the bed in this Act for the altera-

e directors and past directors with the company, for such were contracted during their ors and past directors shall

andum shall be and be com-

igned by not less than seven bers, stating their full names, nd each subscriber shall sign shall attest the signature and

Alteration of Memorandum

55. Alteration of memorandum to objects and powers.—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 53 (a), a company may by special resolution make additions to or alter the provisions of its memorandum with respect to the objects and powers of the company

[Sub-s (1) substituted by s 4 of Act No 111 of 1976]

(2) An existing company may by special resolution alter its memorandum with respect to the objects and powers of the company so as to bring it into conformity with the provisions of this Act.

56. Alteration of memorandum as to special conditions and other provisions.—(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3) and unless prohibited by the condition itself, a special condition contained in the memorandum may be altered by special resolution or in the manner prescribed in any such special condition.

(2) Any private company may at any time by special resolution and with the written consent of each person being then a director of the company, incorporate in its memorandum the provision referred to in section 53 (b).

(3) A private company may by special resolution alter or remove the provision referred to in section 53 (b) and contained in its memorandum provided the alteration or removal is confirmed by the Court if it is satisfied that such alteration or removal would be just and equitable.

(4) Any other provision of the memorandum of a company may be altered by special resolution.

Multiracial Assembly in SWA soon (221)

RPM
27/11/79

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A transfer of power from the Nationalist-controlled all-white South West African Legislative Assembly to the multiracial National Assembly is expected to be finalised in the next few days

Indications are that the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, is on the verge of forging agreement between the ruling parties in the two powerful legislative bodies — the National Party and Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — over the division of functions

If he succeeds, the National Party's election front, Aktur, is likely to end its four-month boycott of the South African-sponsored National Assembly, which will also be granted limited executive powers in the near future

This would be a personal triumph for Dr Viljoen, who took

over the hot-seat as SA's representative in the territory when the long-standing white feud was at fever-pitch

An Aktur delegation led by Mr A H du Plessis will meet Dr Viljoen today at the same time as the DTA ruled National Assembly reconvenes for its final session this year

Mr Du Plessis said yesterday that it was impossible to speculate on whether Aktur would return to the assembly at this stage. He would not be drawn on whether Aktur's negotiations with the Administrator-General were reaching a conclusion

The DTA is expecting Dr Viljoen to submit his proposals for the division of powers between the first and second-tier governments during the current National Assembly session

The division of powers and functions — such as lower courts, roads traffic control,

nature conservation and tourism, local authorities, agricultural and health services — has long been a bone of contention between the DTA and Aktur

In fact, it was on this issue that the National Party was excluded from the DTA when it was formed shortly after Mr Dirk Mudge's walk-out from the NP congress more than two years ago

It appears as if Aktur has stepped down from its hardline stance that the white Legislative Assembly will hold its far-reaching powers and maintain control over these functions

Mr Brand Fourie, South Africa's secretary for Foreign Affairs, arrives in Windhoek tomorrow to consult the internal political parties over the proposed demilitarised zone along the SWA border during a United Nations-supervised election

The Administrator-General and Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding SWA Command, will also be present during the discussions about a demilitarised zone, which could break the deadlock for a peaceful settlement in SWA

After the recent Geneva consultations, all major internal political parties except the DTA expressed support in principle for the 50km dmz on either side of the SWA border with Angola and Zambia

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1 C,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females, at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91 0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e₄₅ as compared to e₀ for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e₀ and males at e₄₅. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious

Teachers in SWA get 3 choices
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Nearly 6 000 white workers and teachers of the South West Africa Administration will be given three options in deciding their future following independence.

This was disclosed in a statement by the executive committee of the white Legislative Assembly.

The South West African Administration workers now join about 8 000 South African public servants whose right to exercise the options has already been guaranteed.

The move marks the end of two years of negotiations between the South West African Administration and the South African Government over

the future of these employees.

It is expected to slow the drift of teachers and civil servants from the territory.

The three options are:

● To be seconded by the South African Government to the new Administration after independence.

● To be employed directly by the new authority.

● To delay making either choice for a specific time after independence.

noted that despite the high mortality rates for circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

SWA 'cabinet' has DMZ doubts

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's "cabinet," The Administrator-General's Council today outlined to the South African Government its scepticism of the proposed demilitarised zone (DMZ) for a United Nations-supervised election in the territory.

The Council, dominated

by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), told a South African delegation headed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, it doubted the feasibility of the DMZ plan.

It therefore did not accept the plan in principle.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said at a Press briefing after

the Council met the delegation that Mr Fourie had said the South African Government would allow itself to be led in its decision on the DMZ proposal by SWA/Namibia's democratic parties.

Mr Mudge described the talks as "lengthy and penetrating." Certain aspects of the DMZ plan were not clear.

before the

(3) No resolution of which special notice is required to be given in terms of any provision of this Act shall have effect unless notice of the intention to move it has been given to the company not less than twenty-eight days before the meeting at which it is moved, and the company shall give its members notice of any such resolution at the same time and in the same manner as that which is not practicable,

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), a meeting of a company which is called on a shorter period of notice than is prescribed in that subsection or provided for in the company's articles, shall be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting who hold not less than ninety-five per cent of the total voting rights of all the members.

(b) Any provision in the articles of a company providing for a shorter period of notice, not being of an adjourned meeting, shall be void.

186. Notice of meetings and resolutions.—(1) (a) Unless the articles of a company provide for a longer period of notice, the annual general meeting or a general meeting called for the purpose of passing a special resolution may be called by not less than twenty-one clear days' notice in writing and any other general meeting may be called by not less than fourteen clear days' notice in writing.

(7) In the event of any failure to comply with any provision of subsection (1), every director or officer of the company who authorizes or knowingly permits or is party to the failure, shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the articles of a company, the business which may be dealt with at an annual general meeting thereof, shall include any resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with this section, and for the purpose of this subsection notice shall be deemed to have been so given notwithstanding the accidental omission to give such notice to one or more members.

(c) The decision of the Court on any such application shall be final.

(b) An order under this subsection may include an order for the payment by the requisitionists of the costs or any portion of the costs incurred in connection with the relevant application, whether or not they are parties to the application.

(5) (a) The Court may absolve any company from the obligation to circulate any resolution or statement in terms of this section if, on the application either of the company or of any other interested person, the Court is satisfied that the rights thereby conferred are being abused to secure needless publicity for defamatory matter.

Provided that if, after a copy of a requisition requiring notice of a resolution has been lodged at the registered office of the company, an annual general meeting is called for a date six weeks or less after the copy has been lodged, the copy, though not lodged within the time required by this subsection, shall be deemed to have been properly lodged.

(b) there is lodged or tendered with the requisition a sum reasonably sufficient to meet the company's expenses in giving effect thereto:

(i) in the case of a requisition requiring notice of a resolution, not less than six weeks before the meeting, and
(ii) in the case of any other requisition, not less than two weeks before the meeting; and

(a) there is lodged at the registered office of the company a copy of the requisition signed by the requisitionists or two or more copies thereof which between them contain the signatures of all the requisitionists—

impossible, we have a difficulty in debtor to claim the performance. He may demand the performance which unfair because the debtor need not having been rendered impossible by expenditure of that performance. case of a man who enters into a room to his house, but before the house. The builder may, if he do price, but he must deduct the mon not having to perform himself. The builder cancels the contract and paragraph of Chapter 17).

The innocent party may elect the guilty party has rendered performance was not yet due at the (2930). In this respect, this for repudiation. Both are examples of contract. (Kontrakbreuk in antie The rules which apply where

Formance arises in the case of di which apply in the case of imposs material portion of the indivisi case of breach by rendering perfo except that even where the credit a pro rata reduction he may then surrogate of the debtor's perform

An important difference betw existing at the time of the contr impossibility due to culpable beh impossibility which is culpably caused breach of contract. Thus, for in B and then sells and delivers it sibility of performance because t capable of being delivered to B. his power to perform, because the has committed a breach. (See Voet,

Note that where one party ma the other party to perform on tim rendered permanently impossible, connection between the contents o late performance is tantamount to dealing with mora debtors or mo and not with rendering performanc body to paint my house and when h ed day I am out and the house is I have sold the house it is a cas (For further information, se De Wet and Yeats, pp. 119-123; N 1963 Tydskrif 19; Some Historica of Performance by W.A. Ramsden in

Namibian detainees' wife takes AG equality to court

THE wife of a Namibian political detainee yesterday applied in the Supreme Court in Windhoek to have the office of the Administrator-General declared null and void.

The action was brought before the Judge President of Namibia, Mr Justice F H Baden-

horst, by Mrs Erica Beukes of Rehoboth.

Her husband, Mr Hewat Samuel Jacobus Beukes, a school-teacher, has been detained without trial since last April 27, in terms of security legislation AG 26 "to prevent political viol-

ence and intimidation".

Mrs Beukes seeks to have Proclamation 181 of 1977 — which establishes the office of the Administrator-General declared null and void. She has applied also for a ruling declaring Proclamation AG 26, the security legislation, null and void. A third part of the ap-

plication seeks to have Mr Beukes arrest and detention declared "wrongful and unlawful".

The respondents in the matter are the Administrator-General of Namibia, the South African Government and the officer commanding Gobabis prison, where Mr Beukes is allegedly being held. Mrs Beukes argues in papers before the court

that the Administrator-General's power to issue Proclamation AG 26 was derived from Proclamation 181 of 1977. She submits that Proclamation 181 of 1977 is "invalid" because the South African Government "acted beyond the powers conferred on it by the South West Africa Constitution Act."

She said further that she had only visited her husband once in detention and that his arrest and continuing detention was causing her "irreparable harm". She was being deprived of his companionship which was essential to the preservation of her family. Mr Justice F H Badenhorst was on the bench. Mr William de Vilhiers SC, assisted by Mr Johan Strydom, appeared for the respondents. Mr I Mohammed, assisted by Mr C R Maier, appeared for Mrs Beukes (Proceeding)

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12. Knut the
13. Depa Dise Gove.
14. Depa 1977
15. Depa Epic

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement in mortality of a proportional improvement in the expectation of life of the population associated with any of the diseases included by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Disease System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to be directed at the control of any of the selected diseases. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of simple methods of prevention.

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonisation Research Institute for their generous financial assistance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonisation Research Institute for their generous financial assistance.

CALL FOR MILITARY EXPERTS IN NAMIBIA

WINDHOEK — The Liberal Party here has suggested to South Africa that the

United Nations send military experts to Namibia to survey the proposed demilitari-

sed zone on the territory's northern border, the leader of the Liberal Party, Mr Andrew Kloppers said here.

Mr Kloppers told news correspondents "Members of Untag and the South African Defence Force should get together and investigate the terrain of the proposed demilitarised zone and examine the practicability of the plan.

"They should identify obstacles and then hold further rounds of talks and consultations to determine how those obstacles can be overcome."

Mr Kloppers said he put forward these suggestions yesterday morning to the South African delegation, headed by Mr Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr Fourie is currently consulting internal political parties here on their views of the demilitarised zone as discussed at the Geneva conference.

Mr Kloppers said there were two requirements for the acceptance of the UN peace plan.

The plan should be practicable and it should not place in jeopardy the security of the territory.

"South Africa should continue negotiations with the West to sort out the problems. At this stage, we cannot accept the plan," Mr Kloppers said.

Mr Hans Rohr of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party said he had requested Mr Fourie that South Africa should not break off negotiations.

A delegation of Aktur met Mr Fourie earlier yesterday, but the leader of Aktur, Mr A H du Plessis, issued no statement after the meeting.

— Sapa.

221

Post 22/1/77

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01

Mudge is unhappy

30st
221

WINDHOEK — Namibia's "cabinet", the Administrator-General's council, yesterday expressed to the South African Government its scepticism of the proposed demilitarised zone for a United Nations-supervised election in the territory.

The council, dominated by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, told a South African delegation headed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, it doubted the feasibility of the DMZ plan.

It therefore did not accept the plan in principle.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said at a Press briefing after the council met the delegation that Mr Fourie had said the South African Government would allow itself to be led in its decision on the DMZ proposal by Namibia's democratic parties.

DISCUSSION

Present at the discussions were the Administration General, Dr Gerrit Vuljoen, the Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major General J J Geldenhuys, and other officials.

Mr Mudge described the talks as "lengthy and penetrating."

Certain aspects of the DMZ plan were not clear. They included the ques-

tion of whether Swapo terrorists in bases across the border would be disarmed after certification of the election result and whether the DMZ could be effectively controlled by the United Nations.

BASES

Without monitoring of Swapo bases across the border, there was concern that Swapo would build forces to continue the struggle if it lost the election.

Mr Mudge said there was also concern about the Caprivi being included in the DMZ.

He said the council would accept the DMZ or any plan for a Namibian settlement if South Africa guaranteed the safety of the territory's people.

POST Africa News Service

	M	F	Total
1-4	0,05	0,03	0,08
5-24	0,03	0,03	0,06
25-44	0,03	0,07	0,10
45-64	0,07	0,18	0,25
65+	0,06	0,06	0,12
ALL	0,24	0,37	0,61
NO	128	128	256

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,14	0,02	0,04
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,54	0,02	0,04
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,3	10,3	0,02	0,04
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	43,12	0,02	0,04
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,74	0,02	0,04
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3114	0,02	0,04

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	32,20	2,46	2,13
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	0,18	0,16
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,06	0,05
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

68 Swapo soldiers die in Angola hot pursuit

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South African security forces killed 68 Swapo soldiers in "hot pursuit" operations and attacks on bases in Angola this week.

It was announced here today that the operations were sparked-off by a security force contact with Swapo in the operational area of SWA/Namibia during which seven guerillas were killed.

This brings the total killed this week to 75, and 517 since April.

The second in command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said a Defence Force patrol was involved in a skirmish in the operational area on Monday. Seven Swapo men and a member of the security forces were killed in the exchange of fire.

"Hot pursuit operations northwards across the border were initiated and during these follow-up operations in support of the patrol a number of Swapo bases were attacked," he said.

Sixty-eight men were killed and a "large quantity" of weapons, including mortars, rifles, ammunition, foodstuffs and other ancillary equipment were captured, he said. Brigadier Bosman said.

He declined to say where the bases were, but said they were temporary bases. "One must not get the impression that the bases attacked were large or established," he added.

Asked what kind of reinforcements were sent to help the patrol which made the initial contact, he merely said "Other forces".

He said those attacked did offer resistance, but he thought they were to a degree surprised by the security forces.

Brigadier Bosman said security forces suffered no losses during the hot pursuit operations. A total of 147 Swapo men had been killed since the beginning of this month, while security forces had lost three men. These deaths had already been announced, he said.

Heart swop

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The heart transplant team at Groote Schuur today performed the third transplant at the hospital this month. The latest recipient — a 32-year-old white man — went into the operating theatre at 5.30 am. At 9 am a hospital spokesman said the operation was still in progress.

0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

NO.	C		B	
	M	F	M	F
50	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
59	3792	3146	3472	2593

ARASTIC DISEASES

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

TABLE I

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

221
slow 29/11/79

~~Star~~ Star 29/1/79 221

Depopulation Bill tabled

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A Bill which it is hoped will counteract the "alarming depopulation" of SWA/Namibia's northern areas was tabled in the National Assembly yesterday.

The Bill makes provision for special economic aid measures to farmers still on their farms and those planning to live

there

Speaking on the Bill, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said that the depopulation of the platteland had been an issue of concern for several years now.

"In recent times it has, however, taken on such proportions that action on the part of the authorities can no longer be put off

It is in the national interest that we have a strong and economically sound community in the north," Mr Mudge said.

The farmers, especially the meat producers, had been experiencing serious financial difficulties, Mr Mudge said.

"The area has also been subjected to acts of terrorism and this has also been a contributing factor

environmental change which is in good agreement with those from other lines of research (Kukla 1978; Van Zinderen Bakker 1976). Moreover, as has been pointed out above, it is a relatively simple matter to identify the biases in this evidence. In fact, the evidence from the larger mammals does not appear to differ significantly in its interpretation from that of the small mammals. The comparisons have, however, necessarily, been made at a very general level because the smallness of the macromammalian samples permits only gross interpretation. It is probable that more detailed analysis, made possible by larger samples, will be necessary before the kinds of differences envisaged become apparent. Meanwhile, one could predict that people would exhibit a preference for larger more gregarious game. Because of their habits (Estes 1971) these animals would be easier to see and to catch, and would presumably provide better return for expenditure of energy. Thus the samples should show an unrealistically high proportion of such animals while smaller antelope should be positively under-represented if such hunting tactics were being employed. More obvious to detect, perhaps, might be a concentration on plains species at the expense of hillside species, for whatever reason. In fact, the data for Bovidae for Boomplaas A (Klein 1978) can be interpreted as showing just such a change in emphasis, with a much

28 The N
NM 30 Jul 79
Races won't have to be (221) classified, Mudge promises

WINDHOEK — There would be no enforced racial classification in South West Africa, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said in the National Assembly here yesterday. Mr Mudge was speaking on proposals by the Administrator-General on the demarcation of government functions for second-tier ethnic authorities in the territory. He said the DTA approved of the proposals.

There would be second-tier representative authorities only for those population groups who wished to establish such authorities.

No population group will be forced in any way to establish such authorities if they do not want to, Mr Mudge said.

Social welfare

Ethnic groups which did not institute representative authorities would transfer their second-tier functions to the central government which would provide such services as education hospitals and social welfare for those people.

It is entirely voluntary and there can be no talk at all of enforced racial classification.

Mr. Mudge said the Administrator-General's proposals brought to an end once and for all a political bone of contention which had been dragging on for over two years.

The proposals made it clear that the second-tier areas of authority were demographical and not geographical, he said.

"Authorities in self-governing regions in South West Africa will (in terms of the Administrator-General's proposals) be

abolished as representative authorities are established for population groups and not for geographical areas.

Disappointed

Mr Mudge said he was disappointed that Aktur's delegates had not returned to the National Assembly yesterday to participate in the discussion of a matter of such cardinal importance.

It was the essence of democracy that issues of such a nature should be debated in public. "We do not want to cheat the nation behind its back," Mr Mudge said.

Aktur's argument that the matter was contentious and should not be discussed in public did not hold water, he added (Sapa).

Dean, W.R.J. 1977. The ecology of owls at Barberspan, Transvaal. Proc. Symp. Afr. Predatory Birds. 25 - 45.

Life of the Zulu people.

The Middle East.
East Vole (Microtus) distribution along lines of the southern

of land were available at different times during the KSA occupation. This

Boomplaas Stone Age cave site, Cargo Valley, Oudtshoorn District, South Africa. S. Afr. Archaeol. Bull. 33: 66 - 75.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. 1, and this provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans⁵, this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included (1) e_0 - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_0 has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although 'coloured' salutory or e_{45} whites though it would much lower.

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Landmine laid in SWA tar road

Malawi Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK - The first landmine ever planted in a tarred road in South West Africa has killed one black civilian and seriously injured two others. The mine was detonated by a truck in which they were travelling on the main road between Oshivello and Ondangwa in northern SWA on Tuesday.

This was confirmed yesterday by Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second-in-command of SWA Military Headquarters, who said the explosion was an isolated incident and he had no reason to suspect that any other landmines had been planted in the territory. But he warned people to drive 3/1965, Government on the alert and not to over-objects in the section. Brig. Bosman said the explosion took place where the road was about 55km south of Ondangwa, was not in a good condition and was driven by an engineering firm. A truck, driven by an employee of a civil engineering firm, detonated the landmine. The driver was killed instantly and two of his passengers were seriously injured. The names of the victims have not yet been released.

J. Economics, 38, 1.

Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2

ibid.

Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2

ibid.

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

11/2/74
New name for department *221*

The designation of the Department of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations was changed to the Department of Coloured Relations with effect from November 1, according to an announcement by the Department of the Prime Minister

The functions the department performed in South West Africa have been taken over by the Directorate of Constitutional Development in SWA. — Sapa:

VI DISEASES OF THE

	W		M	F	M	F	M	F
	M	F						
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

SWA as a dominion: that's Viljoen's plan

DOMINION status for South West Africa/Namibia, with its own Parliament and Cabinet, a Governor-General as head of state nominally answerable to South Africa, and the departure of Administrator-General and Broederbond chief Dr Gerrit Viljoen

That is the future for the territory being mapped out by Dr Viljoen himself and his ideas are expected to create new controversy around the conflict-blighted area — and no doubt the search for a United Nations-approved settlement will continue

One stumbling block in the way of Dr Viljoen's plan would be the continuing intransigence of the SWA/Namibia National Party, led by former South African Cabinet Minister A Hendu Plessis. It has steadfastly refused to sit in the National Assembly

Party leaders will meet Dr Viljoen tomorrow to discuss that deadlock, but whether there is agreement or not, Dr Viljoen intends to go ahead with the plan, sources close to him told the Sunday Express this week

The sources also said he wants to introduce dominion status for a new SWA/Namibia urgently

Behind the plan is a desire to give the territory as much independence as possible without triggering the punitive sanctions which would almost certainly result from a declaration of independence

Dominion status is an accepted concept in international law. South Africa enforces the Executive members of the

SURVIVAL PLAN COULD FORESTALL SANCTIONS

By JOHN MATISONN
Political Correspondent

To attain that goal, the SA Government would be willing to risk accusations that it was acting as a colonial power in SWA/Namibia

The Sunday Express put the plan to several Pretoria-based Western diplomats. They were sceptical about the chances of international recognition of the plan, but foresaw more trade and other informal contact for a Dominion of SWA/Namibia.

International recognition

would be a very remote prospect under present circumstances," said one senior diplomat. "The area is a mandated territory, and South Africa is responsible to the UN for it. Its status cannot be unilaterally changed."

The National Assembly, now basically an advisory body, will soon get full legislative powers over internal matters

Under the Viljoen plan the leader of the majority party in the Assembly would be called on by the head of state to form a Cabinet

He would become Prime Minister, with full executive

powers over domestic matters

- Initially, the territory's rights over foreign affairs, defence, and customs and excise would remain in the hands of South Africa and the territory may have to sign an agreement to allow South African troops there

- The head of state, answerable to South Africa, would be called Governor-General, despite the obvious colonial overtones of such an office

Commented Professor Marinus Wiersma, constitutional law expert at the University of South Africa

I expect dominion status for

SWA/Namibia very soon. The Administrator-General could make the change by proclamation — the issue wouldn't even have to go to the South African Parliament.

"The position between South Africa and the new dominion would be very similar to our relationship with Britain in the Twenties."

Once Dr Viljoen had proclaimed his powers away, he would not be expected to remain in the territory. His replacement would go in as Governor-General — a constitutional head of state representing the South African State President

Dr Viljoen, whose position as head of the Broederbond has put him in an extremely influential position in SA, would then be likely to take a position in the South African Cabinet

● Gerrit Viljoen
SWA master plan

25-44 0,11 0,09 0,39 0,10
5-24 0,02 0,01 0,03 0,01
1- 0,02 0,01 0,03 0,00
0- 0,02 0,01 0,03 0,21

of the British Empire passed in 1861 in full independence. Dr Viljoen's plan could attract some international recognition — particularly if the international feelings towards South Africa were to change after a settlement in Zimbabwe Rhodesia

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

Wildbewaarder onthul onheilighede

NOG 'N JAG-SKOK

Rapport 2/12/79
Van THINUS PRINSLOO

VERSKIE opspraakwekkende bewerings oor jagpraktyke in Suidwes word gemaak deur mnr. Henry Markram, wat na die Ciskei verplaas is nadat hy mnr. Jannie de Wet se olifantjag in 1976 bevrageet het.

In 'n eksklusiewe onderhoud met **RAPPORT** beweer die gewese senior wildbewaarder van die Departement van Bantoe Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling dat:

• 'n swart minister en werker van ...

during the Upper Pleistocene

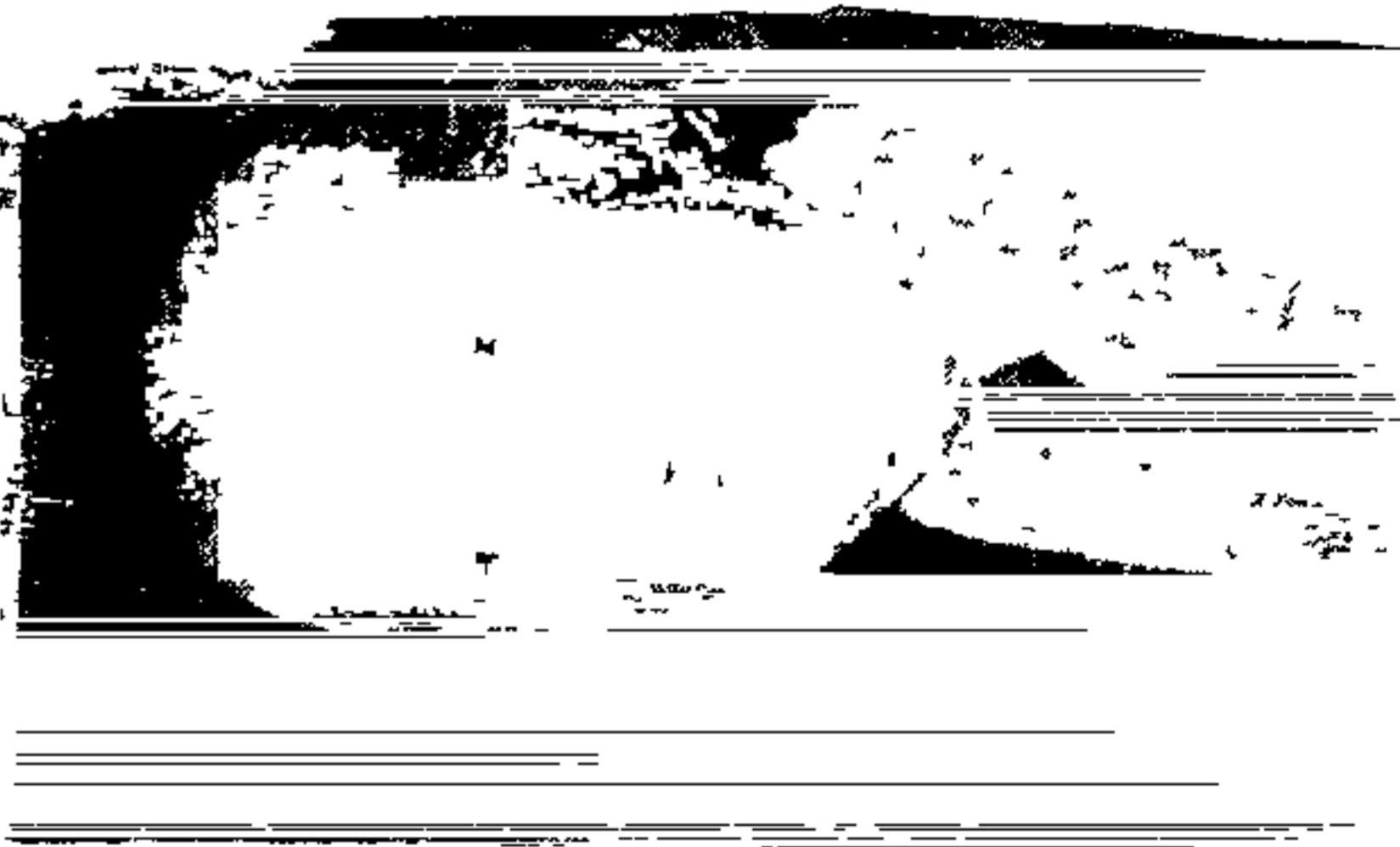
rg: Verlag Paul Parey.

f Late-Quaternary palaeo-

geol. Afr. 2: 160 - 202.

collected in southern Africa.

(201)
2/12/79



Nog jag-onheilighe onthul

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

hom gesoek het, gekonfronteer Sers Le Grange het na bewering gesê die opdrag het oorspronklik van mnr. De Wet gekom.

Terug in Windhoek het mnr. Van Vuuren, die Hoof-Bantoesake-kommissaris, hom meegedeel dat hy na die Giskei verplaas word. Mnr. Markram het gevra of hy onbetaalde verlof kan kry om sy saak in Pretoria te stel. Mnr. Van Vuuren het gesê hy kan dit doen as hy sy geld en tyd wil mors.

In Pretoria het mnr. G van de Wall, Direkteur van Landbou-Adviesdienste onder wie natuurbewaring van die departement val, aan hom gesê hy moet sy verplasing aanvaar, want die politieke manne "go" hom nou.

Mnr. Van de Wall het gesê die verplasingsoopdrag kom direk van die minister, mnr. M. C. Botha.

Mnr. Markram sê hy het

aan mnr. Van de Wall gesê as hulle hom drie maande tyd gee, sal hy verslag doen wat die hare sou laat rys. Die verslag sou oor beweerde onwettighede gaan.

In 'n verklaring aan die Sekretaris van Landbou op Ondangwa, mnr. H. Ferreira, skryf mnr. Markram dat hy op 22 Mei 1976 na die Andoni-vlakte gegaan het.

"Ek het op die dag vir mnr. Ondanga en mnr. Uno, wat voorheen aan die SAUK verbonde was, op die vlakte aangetref. Hulle het met die amptelike outomatiese wapens, wat vir persoonlike beveiliging uitgereik word, gejag. Hulle het plus-minus ses springbokke geskiet. Sommige was nog lammers. Hulle het oor geen lisensies beskik nie.

"Later dieselfde dag het ek ook 'n groep blankes (mnr. Markram sê dis polisie-manne) daar aangetref. Hulle het ook met 'n outomatiese geweer drie springbokke geskiet — ook sonder 'n lisensie."

Mnr. Markram skryf 'n Ovambo-natuurbewaarder (het die volgende dag drie bokke wat gekwes was, daar geskiet).

"Ek het ongeveer 17h30 weer twee blanke mans (mnr. Markram sê dit was twee slagters) daar gevind wat lisensies gehad het en drie springbokke geskiet het. Ek wil net byvoeg dat die lisensie-aansoek duidelik stipuleer dat jag in die Andoni-vlakte en Mangetti verbode is.

"Ek het ook plus-minus tien gekwete bokke gesien. Ek het twee vernietig en nog een op Dinsdag, 25 Mei 1976."

In 'n ander verslag skryf mnr. Markram dat hy op 24 Mei 1976 'n klagte ontvang het van 'n jagtog in die Organdjera-gebied. 'n Senior-amptenaar was in bevel van 'n staatsvoertuig.

Mnr. Markram beskryf hoe

hy die logboek van die voertuig nagegaan het in die ondersoek wat hy ingestel het. Hy kom tot die gevolgtrekking dat afstande wat afgelê is, verkeerd aangetoon is, asook die plekke waar oornag was.

"Die hele week se werk en ritte was 'n beplande jagtog. Die toon van die lugfoto's wat gehaal sou gewees het, was 'n dekmantel om die vleis te vervoer."

Een brief wat deur senior hooftmanne in Suidwes op 25 Oktober 1976 geskryf is, lui dat mnr. Markram se tyd in Ovambo verleng moet word "omdat hy besig was om ons wildtuin te probeer regmaak sodat ons natuur goed bewaar kan word... samewerking is baie dringend nodig in hierdie opsigl".



MNR. MARKRAM met 'n dik leer oor sy waarnemings van wildbewaring in Suidwes. Hy het afskrifte van verslae wat 'n ernstige beskuldiging teen sommige mense is (Foto: Denis Goddard)

De Wet en Botha antwoord

* Mnr. Jannie de Wet se kommentaar is. Ek verwerp die aantying dat ek daardie twee olifante onwettig geskiet het. Al die prosedures ten opsigte van die twee olifante is wettig deurgevoer. Die tande is na die departement,

al die goed, dis ingevolg-voorskrifte.

Ek weet van die Middel-ovambo is 'n selfrege gebied.

Sover ek weet, beweringe gemaak teen Markram dat hy self onwettig gejag het. As ek reg onthou, is 'n polisieverslag na die Direkteur-Generaal gestuur, ek dink ook aan die Oud-Sekretaris, mnr. Van Onselen.

Dit kan wees dat mnr. Markram as gevolg van daar die klagstaat verplaas is. Ek het geen jurisdiksie gehad oor die verplasing van amptenare nie.

Ek het natuurlik beswaar gemaak teen die feit dat mnr. Markram as junior amptenaar my bona fides (as Kommissaris-Generaal) gequery het ten opsigte van daardie twee spesifieke olifante. Dis tog klaarblyklik dat mens dit sal doen, al as wettig was.

Oud-Mnr. Van Onselen het by 'n jagtog gesien mnr. Markram. Ek weet niks van hom nie verplasing, veral van laer rang, word aan senior amptenare gedelegeer. Hy het so 'n verplasing nooit voor oorgegee nie. Op 'n vraag het hy geantwoord dat 'n amptenaar sy naam kon gebruik het en watter rede ook al.

221

2/12/79

• Nadat hy vrae begin stel het oor mnr. De Wet se olifantjag in 1976, het die polisie hom begin lastig val met beweringe dat hy onwettig in Ovambo is 'n Sersant sou aan hom gesê het dat dié opdrag van mnr. De Wet kom

• Mnr. De Wet na bewering aan 'n vriend van mnr. Markram gesê het daar is nie plek vir hom en Markram in Suidwes nie.

• Toe hy in Pretoria gaan kla oor sy verplasing, het 'n senior amptenaar aan hom gesê die bevel kom van die destydse Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling, mnr. M. C. Botha Die amptenaar sou gesê het dat hy mnr. De Wet gebel het en wou weet of hy alle wild in Suidwes doodgeskiet wou hê Die amptenaar sou gesê het dat hy self nie met die verplasing saamstem nie.

Mnr. Markram, 39, nou 'n natuurbewaarder by die Provinsiale Administrasie in Kaapland, sê hy is baie verbit- terd oor wat met hom gebeur het. „Dit was vir my iets verskrikliks Al my harde werk is dáár tot niet ge- maak”

In 'n verslag wat mnr. Mar- kram opgestel het, vertel hy dat hy olifantvulle gesien het op die plaas van mnr. Ben van Zyl, Hoof-Bantoesake- kommissaris op Puwa Mnr. Van Zyl het gesê mnr. De Wet, destyds Kommissaris- Generaal van die inboorling- volke van Suidwes, het op 22 November 1976 die oli- fante geskiet en dat hy 'n permit gehad het.

Mnr. Van Zyl het gesê die olifante het skade aan wind- pompe gedoen Mnr. Mark- ram sê hy kon nie daardie windpompe kry nie. Daar was net 'n fontein.

Mnr. Markram het 'n af- skrif van mnr. De Wet se jagpermit gesien. „Ek was ag- terdogtig oor die hele besig- heid en ek het 'n volledige verklaring aan die Hoof-Ban- toesakekommissaris in Wind- hoek gestuur.”

Sowat 'n week nadat hy navraag oor die uitreiking van die permit gedoen het, het hy van 'n kollega gehoor dat hy uit Suidwes verplaas gaan word

Mnr. Markram sê kort nadat hy die inligting gevra het, het hy Damaraland en Kaokoland besoek Terug op Ondangwa het hy van mnr. Johan van Wyk, 'n hoefbos- bouer, gehoor die polisie wil hom toesluit

'n Polisieman het navraag gedoen omdat mnr. Markram onwettig in Ovambo sou ge- wees het. Mnr. Markram sê hy het 'n permit gehad om al die swart tuislande te besoek. Die polisie het die landdros op Ondangwa gevra om 'n lasbrief om mnr. Mark- ram te arresteer.

Die landdros, mnr. Cla- rencé Pretorius, het geweier Mnr. Markram beweert mnr. Pretorius het aan hom gesê hy is net so verontwaardig oor die hele aangeleentheid.

Mnr. Markram sê hy het toe sers. Ken le Grange, wat

VERVOLG OP BL. 4

Transfer

after hunt complaint

3/12/79

(221)

Mercury Correspondent

ss. 301-34

members and gross financial that of it

(2) without the facts it without

(3) agree to

WINDHOEK — A former nature conservation official in northern South West Africa who first queried Mr. Jannie de Wet's airborne elephant hunt was transferred after he was reported to the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha

302. Duty of company to send
—(1) A copy of the annual financial statements, if any, shall not be general meeting of the company be of debentures of the company (wh entitled to receive notices of general than members or holders of debent notices.

(2) The provisions of subsection the said statements to be sent—

- (a) in the case of a company of debentures of the company meetings of the company
- (b) to any member or holder such notices and whos
- (c) to more than one of company none of whos
- (d) in the case of joint holders are and others are not holder who is not so er

(3) Any such copy not sent to referred to in subsection (1) at least tw shall be deemed to have been so sent if was sentenced to six months imprisonment — which was later set aside on appeal — for refusing to disclose his sources on that story

Mr de Wet has consistently pointed out that he had permits — issued by Mr van Onselen — to shoot the two elephants which had caused damage to a windmill in the vicinity

He rejected Mr Markram's claim that there were no windmills in the area where the elephants were shot — in the south-eastern part of Kaokoland near the Etosha game reserve

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Mr de Wet the influential former Commissioner-General of the Indigenous Peoples of SWA, admitted yesterday that he had complained about the official Mr Henry Markram to Mr Botha

But he categorically denied that he had anything to do with Mr Markram's transfer from northern SWA to the Ciskei

Naturally I objected to the fact that Mr Markram as a junior official had queried my bona fides as Commissioner General with regard to those two specific elephants," Mr de Wet said

"After all, it is only obvious that a person would do this particularly if the shooting was legal," he added

Though Mr de Wet said yesterday that he had reported Mr Markram to Mr Botha, the former Cabinet minister was quoted in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper as saying that he knew nothing of the former conservation official

Mr Markram (39), now a conservation official for the Cape Provincial Administration, also told Rapport that he was transferred to the Ciskei because he repeatedly stood up to Mr de Wet, that Mr de Wet told a friend of his there was no place in SWA for both Mr Markram and himself — and that when he complained about his transfer to a senior official in Pretoria, he was told that the order came from the then minister Mr Botha

Mr Markram alleges that shortly after asking for information on Mr de Wet's permits to shoot the two elephants the police started investigating whether he (Mr Markram) had a valid permit for the northern tribal areas

He claimed that when he confronted the policemen he was told that the instruction to investigate the matter had originally come from Mr de Wet

Denying the allegations yesterday, Mr de Wet said "As far as I know, certain allegations were made against Mr Markram that he himself had hunted illegally

"If I remember correctly a police report was sent to the Attorney-General and the then secretary of the department, Mr (I.P.) van Onselen

[4] company which is a sub-

[4] company made to him prescribed fee, exempt

"It could be that Mr Markram was transferred as a result of that charge sheet I had no jurisdiction over the transfer of officials

Mr Markram was transferred at the same time that Mr Gene Traver, a Windhoek reporter, disclosed that a military helicopter had been used to hunt elephant

De Wet admits making complaint

RDM 3/12/79

0221

'Mail' Africa Bureau
INDHOEK — A former nature conservation official in northern SWA, who first queried Mr Jannie De Wet's air rifle elephant hunt, was transferred after being reported to the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha.

But he denied he had had anything to do with Mr Markram's transfer from Northern CA to the Ciskei.

Mr De Wet, influential former Commissioner-General of the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, yesterday admitted that he had complained to Mr Botha about the official, Mr Henry Markram.

"Naturally I objected to the fact that Mr Markram, as a senior official, had queried my own files as Commissioner-General with regard to those two specific elephants," Mr De Wet said.

"After all, it is only obvious that a person would do this, particularly if the shooting was illegal," he added.

Though Mr De Wet said yesterday he had reported Mr Markram to Mr Botha, the former Cabinet Minister was quoted in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper as saying that he knew nothing of the former conservation official.

Mr Markram, 39, now a conservation official for the Cape Provincial Administration, also told Rapport that:

○ He was transferred to the Ciskei because he repeatedly stood up to Mr De Wet.

○ Mr De Wet told a friend of Mr Markram's there was no place in SWA for both Mr Markram and himself.

○ When he complained to a senior official in Pretoria about his transfer, he was told that the order came from the then Minister, Mr Botha.

Mr Markram alleges that shortly after asking for information on Mr De Wet's permits to shoot the two elephants, the police began investigating whether he (Mr Markram) had a valid permit for the northern tribal areas.

He claimed a policeman told him the instruction to investi-

gate the matter had originally come from Mr De Wet.

Denying the allegations yesterday, Mr De Wet said: "As far as I know, certain allegations were made against Mr Markram that he himself had hunted illegally."

"If I remember correctly, a police report was sent to the Attorney General and the then secretary of the department, Mr (F) van Ouden."

It was Mr De Wet, Mr Markram was transferred as a result of that report. I had no influence on the transfer of officials."

Mr Markram was transferred at the time as Mr Gen Travers, a Windhoek reporter, revealed that a military helicopter had been used to hunt elephants.

In mid 1977, Mr Travers was sentenced to six months' imprisonment — which was later set aside on appeal — for refusing to disclose his sources for that story.

Mr De Wet has often pointed out he had permits issued by Mr Van Ouden to shoot the two elephants, which had caused damage to a windmill in the vicinity.

He rejected Mr Markram's claim that there were no windmills in the area where the elephants were shot — in the south-eastern part of Beaufortland, near the Lomaba game reserve.

Asked whether a special permit was required to hunt from a helicopter, Mr De Wet said: "That is not a hunting trip. It is a special trip to shoot elephants which had become a nuisance."

On another claim that he and Major Janus Emsboer, a police commissioner in 1974, had used a military helicopter to hunt elephants in 1974, he replied: "I have never shot from a helicopter."

Mr De Wet refused to comment further because the military officials were investigating the matter.

Mr De Wet, a former big game hunter, admitted that he had participated in military operations, and that he had used a helicopter to hunt elephants in 1974.

Basters

decide

R.D.M. 3/12/77

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(221)

out of

debate

VICTOR HOFMEYER — The Baster Republic, Mr Hans Diergaardt, said in Windhoek at (a) (b) (c) that the Baster Republic for authority did not wish to bot by its people and had therefore decided to withdraw from the current debate in the South West African National Assembly on the division of powers between the various authorities in the territory.

Mr Diergaardt, leader of the Baster Republic and its sole representative in the National Assembly, said the proposals concerning the division of powers had been submitted to the assembly for consideration without the Baster government being consulted which the Administrator General had agreed to do.

He said the Baster people had sought for years to gain some say in their own affairs and they were now not prepared to lose their powers.

Mr Diergaardt said during October 1977 the Administrator, Dr Cornelius Viljoen, had conducted discussions with the Baster government on the question of the division of powers. Mr Dirk Mude of the Administrator's Council, had also been present.

During the talks it was agreed that a conference on the division of powers would be held on the Baster government had reached an agreement on the division of powers in the South African Republic.

The question of the division of powers could not be decided in the assembly until the discussions had been held and an agreement reached with the South African Republic. Mr Diergaardt said.

Moreover, it had been decided that should it become necessary for the Baster Republic to be dissolved in the assembly, it would be done by the Baster Republic and not by the Administrator General. An agreement was reached on the division of powers in the South African Republic.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20

Basters pull out of SWA talks

NM 3/12/79
221

WINDHOEK — The Baster Kaptein, Mr. Hans Diergaardt, said here last night the Baster second-tier authority did not wish to betray its people and had therefore decided to withdraw from the current debate in the South West Africa National Assembly on the division of powers between the various authorities in the territory.

Mr Diergaardt, who is also the leader of the Liberation Front and its sole representative in the National Assembly charged that the proposals concerning the division of powers had been submitted to the National Assembly for its consideration without the Baster Government first having been consulted, which the Administrator - General had agreed to do

Powers

In a statement to Sapa, the Baster Kaptein said the Baster people had fought for years to gain some say in their own affairs and they were now not prepared to lose their powers.

"As a member of the Liberation Front and its representative in the Assembly, I therefore see no other alternative but to withdraw from the debate and to safeguard myself from complicity in the matter," Mr. Diergaardt said

Talks

Mr Diergaardt said the Administrator - General, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, had held discussions with the Baster Government

Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Administrator - General's Council, had also been present.

During these talks it was agreed there would be further discussion on the division of powers once the Baster Government had reached agreement on its

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46		29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23		
1-4	0,02		0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00		
5-24								
25-44								
45-65								
65+								
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67		
NO.	519	359	942	785	1143	1075		

rights with the South African Government.

It was also agreed that there would be no discussion in the National Assembly until agreement was reached with the South African Government, Mr Diergaardt said. — (Sapa)

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Aktur hints at possible return to assembly

Star 4/12/79
221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The National Party front Aktur, yesterday signalled a possible return to SWA/Namibia's National Assembly after a four-month boycott, "if it appears in the interest of our cause."

Restrictions on Directors, their

221. Restriction of power of directors to do anything contained in its memorandum of articles shall have the power to allot or issue shares of the company in general meeting

(2) Any such approval may be in the form of a resolution whether conditional or unconditional, to allot or issue shares in the form of a specific authority in respect of any particular allotment or issue of shares

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a resolution it shall be valid only until the next annual general meeting and may be varied or revoked by any general meeting

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly contravenes subsection (1), shall be liable for any loss, damages or costs which the company may incur but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be brought after the expiration of two years from the date of the contravention

222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures. If in any memorandum or articles or in any resolution of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee or the directors of which are accustomed to act in accordance with the instructions of such director or nominee, or at a meeting of which he or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate

(a) the particular allotment or issue has been specifically approved by the company

After a two-hour discussion with the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Aktur's leader, Mr A H du Plessis, said "substantial progress" was made on the issues of transferring powers from representative authorities to the National Assembly.

"But there are still certain outstanding matters for which satisfactory arrangements could not be found through negotiations," he said

One such matter is believed to be the question of open residential areas for all races. Aktur believes that certain of Dr Viljoen's proposals now before the National Assembly discriminate against minority groups.

Black representative authorities will maintain jurisdiction for a period over communal land, while whites, coloureds and Bastards would not have a say over their residential areas which will be open to all, they argue

Mr du Plessis said Aktur would continue to negotiate on matters on which no agreement had been reached.

"If it appears, in the interest of our cause, we will also be prepared to return to the National Assembly," he said.

Aktur would also continue to negotiate with Dr Viljoen on whether to return to the present sitting of the Assembly

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Aktur may take up seats in Assembly

RDM
4/12/79

221

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The leader of Aktur, Mr A H du Plessis, said yesterday the party might take up its seats in the South West African National Assembly should this be in its interests

But he also gave a veiled warning that Aktur would hold the South African Government to its undertaking that no minority group would be forced into any dispensation against its will

Mr Du Plessis, who still claims to lead the whites in SWA, issued the warning after an Aktur delegation had met again with the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen

He said substantial progress had been made at yesterday's

discussions, but would not elaborate

Aktur, the National Party's election front, is still not satisfied with Dr Viljoen's proposals demarcating the functions of the first two tiers of government in the territory

The proposals, which outline the relative powers of the National Assembly and various second-tier ethnic representative authorities — including the Nationalist-controlled white Legislative Assembly — will form the nucleus of an interim constitution for an autonomous SWA

Nationalists, who have strongly resisted any moves to erode their considerable power in the all-white Legislative Assembly, have warned that there

are "dangerous discrepancies" in Dr Viljoen's compromise proposals

Dr Viljoen's blueprint was formulated after painstaking negotiations in an attempt to placate white Rightwingers to accept the new dispensation

Aktur is boycotting the National Assembly because it claims that minority groups in the 50-member body are being steamrollered by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

Mr Du Plessis said yesterday that good progress had been made in negotiations with Dr Viljoen over the division of governmental powers

"We are satisfied that this progress will be reflected in an effective manner in the final product

"There are, however, certain outstanding matters over which satisfactory rulings have still to be made," he added

"We will continue to negotiate on these matters. If it appears that it would be in our interests, we would also be prepared to return to the National Assembly"

Mr Du Plessis pointed out that the SA Government had repeatedly given the people of SWA "extremely important undertakings" to protect minority rights

Though it was a foregone conclusion that no good purpose would be served if Aktur took part in the National Assembly's current session, this matter would be further negotiated with Dr Viljoen

Mr Du Plessis expressed his "unqualified" gratitude and appreciation for the skilful and tireless way in which Dr Viljoen had acted as mediator

SULLIVAN DIER

5/12/79 (221)

Amnesty plan for Swapo

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Swapo terrorists who surrender will not be prosecuted if the Administrator-General, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, has his way.

He has asked the DTA-dominated National Assembly to consider the proposal and approve it with or without amendments, so legislation can be prepared.

The move comes at a time when South African military officers are convinced that Swapo has suffered from mass desertions and that morale is very low in the revolutionary movement's ranks.

Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, commanding South West Africa Command, said last month that Swapo's fighting strength had been reduced by about 2 000 — representing between 12 and 16 percent of its total force — since the beginning of May this year.

Fighters

This was not merely a body count, but included several hundred or "possibly more than a thousand Swapo fighters who had deserted."

He said most of them had surrendered to their host countries, like Angola and Zambia, but security forces had also received reports, of insurgents who wanted to lay down their arms and return to South West Africa.

General Geldenhuys refused to elaborate on deserters who had returned because, he said, they were afraid of revenge by their former comrades.

He said several groups of infiltrators had called at kraals in northern South West Africa recently and told inhabitants they were tired of the armed struggle.

Military sources believe that discipline is very low in Swapo ranks and that larger groups of insurgents are being composed for operations so that "an eye can be kept

	M	F	M
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,01
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,01

on possible deserters."

The indemnity proposal also follows successful security force operations in recent months, including a hot-pursuit raid into Angola a week ago in which 68 terrorists were killed.

In terms of Dr. Viljoen's proposed legislation, a person who has taken part in terrorist activities will be granted an indemnity certificate if he surrenders.

But he will not be immune from civil or criminal proceedings if he

	M	F	M
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,05
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,01
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,13
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,04
NO.	128	85	85

nas seriously wounded people or killed other than in a skirmish with security forces.

The only requirement is that the terrorist must agree to a 30-day period of detention for identification and health purposes.

He will then be granted a certificate indemnifying him against any Court process, whether it be civil, criminal or of a disciplinary nature. He will also be exempted from detention under the various security laws.

The proposed legislation, which will be known as the Proclamation on Amnesty, is to be discussed in the National Assembly today.

	M	F	M
0-1	2,90	0,33	0,37
1-4	0,22	1,85	0,33
5-24	0,05	13,42	0,33
25-44	0,20	0,94	0,33
45-64	1,46	4,88	0,94
65+	11,52	20,07	0,94
ALL	1,12	2,22	0,94
NO.	2336	2588	0,94

1,72	2,75	2,14	2,75	1,72
6,19	9,32	10,49	9,32	6,19
1,24	1,37	2,22	1,37	1,24
2858	3270	2588	3270	2858
1951	2858	2588	2858	1951

GARLIC. A 'clove' is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour steaks and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with fennel spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brawns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI. This is a "Faggot of Savoury Herbs", of a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough.

August 6/12/79

DTA call to free 60 on Robben Island

Africa News
Service

WINDHOK — Moves to free about 60 South West African political prisoners interned on Robben Island — including the 'father figure' of Swapo, Herman Toivo ya Toivo — have been set in motion here.

The plan is to secure their release and repatriation to the territory in terms of an amnesty proposal passed at yesterday's session of the National Assembly.

First indications of the move came from the vice-chairman of the DTA, Mr. Kwaima Riruako, who called in the Assembly for the Robben Island detainees to be included in the granting of such an amnesty.

NOT ENEMY

Mr Riruako said afterwards the move was designed to prove to them 'that we are not the enemy of the people'.

He said representations on their release had already been made to the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Asked how such an amnesty would be effected and possibly when, Mr Riruako said it would be 'offered to them,' adding that he hoped some progress would be made by the next Assembly sitting in February.

He said such an offer would include Herman ya Toivo.

'The release would kill Sam Nujoma's Swapo and he will have no ammunition (of political detainees) to present to the outside world. It would be like pulling the mat from under his feet,' Mr Riruako said.

... your water with ordinary wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. It's an age old custom in Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appertizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat — and add flavour — soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always wash before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blint your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for
the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

'Freee Robboeen Island Prisoners'

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — South West African prisoners on Robben Island should be included in the Administrator - General's amnesty provisions for Swapo terrorists

This call was made yesterday by Chief Kaumo Riruako, vice-chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, who said the amnesty offer should be extended to include South African-held prisoners on the island

The most prominent of a number of Swapo convicts on the island is the movement's founder, Mr Herman Torvo Ya Toivo, who has served about 11 years of his life sentence

Considered

Speaking in the the SWA National Assembly, Chief Riruako said the release of Robben Island prisoners would have to be seriously considered

The proposal by the Administrator - General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to grant Swapo terrorists indemnity from prosecution if they surrender to the security forces was passed by the Assembly yesterday. It will now be prepared for legislation

The move follows recent

Chief's plea after

Viljoen's terror amnesty offer

South African military claims that several hundred Swapo terrorists had deserted and many others were considering surrendering

An opposition member, Mr Hans Rohr, of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, also asked for consideration to be given to the release of some of the 160 prisoners who were taken in South Africa's raid on Cassinga.

Angola, in May last year

The only person to vote against the proposal was Mr Sarel Becker, the HNP leader, who said the offer was "just another method of bringing the 'Trojan horse into the town'

Ironically, the amnesty proposals were tabled in the Assembly by Mr Tara Imbili, an Owambo Cabinet Minister who has survived several attempts

on his life during the past year

Mr Imbili said many children had been abducted or lured across the border by Swapo promises of better education. The parents of these 'terrorists would like their children to have the opportunity of returning to SWA

Warning that the offer was not being made out of weakness, Chief Riruako

No 'forced race classification' for SWA

WINDHOEK — No citizen in South West Africa would be forced to be racially classified. Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said in the National Assembly here yesterday

Mr Mudge was replying to a debate on the proposed division of Government functions between the central first-tier Government and the second-tier ethnic representative authorities

He said there were two groups in the territory. There were those who were detribalised and those who still retained strong links with tribal tradition

Neither group could be ignored

"We have to bring together the Beckers (a reference to Mr. Sarel Becker of the Herstigte Nasionale Party) and the Sam Nujomas (Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma) in the territory so that they can participate in the

democratic process."

Mr Mudge said the central Government would make provision for individuals who were not classified under any ethnic group and therefore did not fall under the jurisdiction of a second-tier ethnic authority

There were parties to the left who did not recognise the reality of different population groups in South West Africa and parties to the right who clung to excessive ethnicity. Both groups were living in a dream world, Mr Mudge criticised the National Party election front,

"Aktur is trying to create the impression that there was wangling behind the back of the National Assembly."

Aktur was not only misleading the people, it was also "casting a reflection on the credibility of the Administrator-General who, as far as I am concerned, is beyond reproach," Mr. Mudge said. — (Sapa.)

SWA/NAMIBIA ^{F.M} 7/12/79 (221)
Settlement snags

The SWA settlement initiative has hit unexpected snags. The nature of the problem is not new. SA and the SWA parties object to the vagueness of the new supplementary proposals to the original settlement plan embodied in UN resolution 435.

The UN Secretariat which met the SA delegations in Geneva recently insists, on the other hand, that Pretoria is too legalistic.

Nevertheless, far from resolving outstanding issues, the Geneva conference rather seems to have raised new obstacles which have not been publicised until now.

First, although Pretoria's attitude to the suggestion of a demilitarised zone (DMZ) is that "it is not unacceptable," the text of the plan unveiled in Geneva does not categorically exclude the possibility of "designated locations" being assigned to Swapo armed personnel who may be inside SWA when the ceasefire comes into operation.

Heated exchanges took place in Geneva when UN officials refused to write such a specific exclusion into the revamped implementation document. They were, however, prepared to give categorical verbal assurances that the idea of Swapo "bases" in SWA was as dead as a dodo in their view. (The only specific exclusion in the so-called DMZ document is that Swapo will not be permitted bases inside the zone.)

Where will they go?

The other hitch which took the Geneva conference by surprise is that the UN is either unwilling or unable, at this stage, to provide a clear definition on what will happen to Swapo troops and their arms when bases in Zambia and Angola are closed seven days after certification of UN-supervised elections.

At present, the plan provides that Swapo bases in neighbouring states will be monitored only until the closure of the bases. It makes no provision for disarmament or control of Swapo personnel after formal closure. Pretoria and the SWA parties fear that this could lead, if not to renewed insurgency, then certainly to banditry.

It is understood that SA, in addition to other conditions, will insist that these two issues be cleared up before committing itself to adoption of the new plan.

The new development will mean that, in

order to overcome SA's objections, another conference may become necessary at which non-Swapo parties will doubtless insist that assurances are written into the supplementary proposals so that nit-picking disputes can be avoided later on.

At Geneva, UN officials would not offer written guarantees. They argued that the supplementary document was merely a working paper, not a legal document. SA delegates are understood to have made it clear, however, that acceptance of the document depended on its own satisfaction with all the technical details. In other words, it would have to be satisfied with a final, detailed document, not a broad political proposal.

Fh. 7/12/79
FOREIGN LOANS
SWA's Swiss francs

221

SWA/Namibia has arranged its first foreign loan, for an amount of 9,5m Swiss francs over five years at a flat rate of 5,5%. The loan has been covered at the privileged rate by the Reserve Bank

The loan, which requires a single repayment at the end of five years, was negotiated by independent Cape Town finance house, Lawfin Ltd, in association with Creafin SA of Zurich, a wholly owned subsidiary of Rothschild Bank AG in Switzerland

Lawfin chairman Lawrence Miller reckons the rates for the loan are "extremely good" and only marginally above current Swiss market rates (Swiss interbank rates as the FM went to press were $5\frac{3}{8}\%$ — $5\frac{5}{8}\%$). He notes that SWA/Namibia's enquiries were "enthusiastically received"

He adds that current Swiss interest rates, along with privileged forward cover margins, make the Swiss franc by far the cheapest currency for loans to SA, although "things may be very different" when the new forward cover guidelines come into force after December 31

The loan, which has been taken up to finance "further social and economic development," had an acceptance date of October 30 and payout on November 30.

Miller points out that the negotiation of further similar loans will be greatly facilitated by Lawfin's new subsidiary, Lawfin

Overseas Ltd., registered in Jersey. It has Reserve Bank approval to register abroad and to participate as a principal in foreign loans for SA borrowers

Previously, Miller says, Lawfin has been an agent in finding foreign banks willing to lend to SA, but it will now act as a manager of new loans, as well as participating on its own account

Lawfin in SA is well in line for its R100m foreign loans target for 1979, Miller reckons, equalling the performance of the last two years, despite rising liquidity and falling interest rates in SA. These conditions, he says, should ease next year as local rates rise, and foreign rates drop, towards the end of the second quarter.

Among loans negotiated this year by Lawfin are two international loans for Transkei totalling 19m Swiss francs, also over five years at 5,5%, intended for a housing scheme in Butterworth. These loans, Miller says, are guaranteed by a local commercial bank and are believed to be the first to have been negotiated for Transkei without SA government backing

The company has also arranged two loans totalling R25m for a public utility, one from France and the other from Switzerland. They were both obtained at "very fine rates," he adds, and one is the longest loan to be negotiated for SA in a number of years, including, as it does, a seven-year tranche

PUBLIC SERVICE

As the FM was going to Press, the Prime Minister, P W Botha, was putting the final touches to his rationalisation plan for the Public Service. Botha plans to announce details this week of the restructuring of the Public Service, largely as described by the FM on June 22. According to a spokesman for the PM, the Cabinet was discussing the final plan late on Wednesday afternoon

The chairman of the Public Service Commission, Piet Rautenbach, declined to comment "It's the Prime Minister's show this time," he said

Viljoen no to Robben Island amnesty

NM 7/12/79
221

WINDHOEK — Amnesty for terrorists who wished to return to South West Africa in peace would not include prisoners held on Robben Island because it was specifically intended for those who had not yet been convicted, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator-General of the territory, said here yesterday

Speaking at his year-end Press conference, Dr Viljoen said he also wished to warn members of Swapo who planned to misuse the amnesty offer to their own ends not to do so

"The offer of amnesty guarantees that people will not be prosecuted as a result of their deeds," he said

"The inmates of Robben

Island have been convicted by Courts of law for crimes"

Detainees

The granting of an amnesty to Robben Island prisoners and other political detainees was mooted at the last sitting of the National Assembly here before it adopted the amnesty proposal

Dr Viljoen said there were a number of reasons why powers were being sought for the Administrator-General to grant amnesty to Swapo terrorists

He had information that there were large numbers of Swapo terrorists who wished to give themselves up, who wanted to stop

fighting and return to take part in the democratic political life in the territory

"But they are uncertain about what will happen to them when they give themselves up

There is also information that there are literally hundreds of defectors who have left Swapo ranks in southern Angola and in Zambia

We think they should also be accommodated if they were aware that there was an offer of amnesty," Dr Viljoen said

Also, there were parents of youths in Owambo and other northern parts of the territory who were anxious that their children, who had been lured across the Angolan border under false

pretences, should return

He wanted to make it possible for such misguided youths who had had second thoughts about their role as terrorists to return

Dr Viljoen said there was every indication that Swapo forces were in a weak physical condition

Voluntary

He emphasised that amnesty would be granted only to those who voluntarily surrendered

In other words, somebody who is taken prisoner of war and then says wait a minute, I wish to give myself up, will unfortunately be too late," he said — (Sapa)

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847

NO. 1973 677 333 104 2175 652 1868 324

Tribe backs Defence men on hunting

RDM
8/12/79

① 221
② 254

B
C
A
W

F WINDHOEK — A prominent headman of the Himba tribe in north-western South West Africa, Headman Johannes Ruter, today challenged reports concerning illegal hunting in the Kaokoland by members of the Defence Force

F Mr Ruter, a member of the Administrator General's Agricultural Committee, told a Press conference in Windhoek yesterday that members of the Defence Force had only shot wild game at the request of local headmen and other inhabitants of the area when they were harassed by wild animals

The headman said he had come to Windhoek on behalf of his fellow headmen from the area to "put the story right as they had heard that the Officer Commanding the Defence Force in the Kaokoland, Major Jurie Lombaard, was to be recalled from the area because of the allegations

Maj Lombaard and other members of the Defence Force have been accused of having "butchered" elephants and other wild game in the area, abundant with wild life

The South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has, in his capacity as Minister of Defence, ordered an investigation into alleged illegal hunting by members of the Defence Force

Mr Ruter said today that to his knowledge, Maj Lombaard had only shot one lion "and this was at my request"

"The lion was attacking and savaging my cattle and as I did not have a firearm to save my cattle, I asked Maj Lombaard to shoot it for me," he said

Mr Ruter said that, as far as allegations of poaching by other members of the Defence Force was concerned, he had on occasion given soldiers permission to shoot for the pot

"These people are defending the lives of my people and are almost losing their lives in the process, so I offer them the right to shoot game when

they're hungry — when their salty bully-beef runs out," Headman Ruter said

He said it was only on occasions like these and when local inhabitants were endangered and harassed by wild animals that the Defence Force was called in to shoot game. Otherwise wild life in the area was strictly protected by the authorities and local headmen

"We won't just destroy them. I myself was born among the wilds and I have never senselessly eradicated animals

"We often have to kill for the pot — after all, we have to live too. But we will always protect the wild life in the Kaokoland, conserving it for our children and their descendants"

Mr Ruter refused to comment on allegations of illegal hunting in the area concerning the former Commissioner of Indigenous Peoples for SWA, Mr Jannie de Wet

"That story will still come out," the headman said

Poaching might have taken place in the Kaokoland in the past, he said, but he had no knowledge of this

"Wild life in the Kaokoland is not endangered in any way. There's just as much game as there has always been in the area," he said

Mr Ruter said he had specifically called the Press conference to clear up these allegations as he felt they were untrue and were causing more harm than good

"We hear that the Major is to be taken away from us and we don't want this to happen.

"This man is the right-hand of the Kaokoland. He has risked his life defending the lives of my people, even this week he almost lost his life defending us from terrorists," Mr Ruter said

"I am with this man day and night and I know that these stories about him are untrue. We want him to stay with us"

— Sapa

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40					
1-4	1,17	0,94	2					
5-24	1,05	0,46	1					
25-44	3,02	1,47	4					
45-64	17,46	9,49	26					
65+	73,62	54,55	92					
ALL	9,44	7,40	8					
NO.	19600	15374	2620					

Kaokoveld kills first in 2 years

RDM 8/12/79 (1) 221 (2) 254

WINDHOEK — South African Security Forces are continuing their follow-up operation in their hunt for a group of terrorists who set the first ambush in Kaokoveld for two years

Two insurgents have so far been killed in the operation which follows an ambush near Okahozu in Kaokoveld, the remote north-western part of South West Africa, on Tuesday

A one-year-old Ovahimba child was killed by terrorist fire as local people tried to get away from the scene where terrorists ambushed a Security Force vehicle

Two Ovahimba officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Moses Vetorerako and Mr Johannes Mbutu, were killed in the ambush

Brigadier Willie Meyer, Chief of Staff at South West Africa Command, said Security Forces also came under fire when they moved in after the attack. There were no losses on the South African side

He described the Kaokoveld ambush as an isolated incident and said there was no reason to suspect that Swapo was intensi-

fyng its operations in this area

Brig Meyer said the insurgents probably moved out of Owambo after the recent successful operations launched by the Security Forces

Apart from the ambush, another six insurgents and one civilian have been killed in the northern operational area during the past week. In these incidents two terrorists were killed by Security Forces in a follow-up operation after the murder of a civilian and another two insurgents were killed in an ambush by a patrol which came upon a group of six guerrillas coming out of a kraal. Two guerrillas were also killed in a skirmish and the ensuing follow-up operation on Wednesday

And in the Owambo operational area Security Forces are investigating the murder of an unidentified civilian woman

Terrorist tracks were found at the spot where she was killed — Sapa

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks newsbills by Howard Preece headlines and sub editing by Mike Stent cartoons by Bob Connolly all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the white mortality which is classically associated with infectious diseases have become less important. Infectious diseases have become less important and are increasingly related to Cardiovascular diseases and Africans, however, have a higher mortality caused by infectious diseases. The mortality which is characteristically associated with the 'coloureds' appear to occupy a similar position to that of the whites and Africans, although it is clearly higher than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

Police seize diamond cache

JOHANNESBURG — Police and mine security officials seized diamonds worth about R1 million and arrested eight Ovambo mine workers for allegedly stealing them from the Oranjemund mine in South West Africa this week.

Brigadier J Erasmus, head of the South African gold and diamond squad, said in Kimberley yesterday that investigations were still continuing.

He said the 1048 diamonds seized weighed 867 carats.

The eight men were arrested on Thursday by security officials from the mining company in Oranjemund, and gold and diamond squad detectives from Alexander Bay in the Cape after two days of investigation.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst a steady decline in both of these indices after an initial decrease, show a comparatively increase in their SMR since 1960.

IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, during this period, the 'coloured' IMR has fallen from 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%.

When it is appreciated that the greater the improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Family's second loss

RDM 11/12/77 (1) 221 (1) 254
CAPE TOWN — The death in a terrorist incident in the operational area at the weekend of Rifleman J G A Mostert, of Citrusdal, was the second tragedy in the family within seven months

In May this year, Rfn Mostert's father died, leaving their

80 morgen farm without management

Rfn Mostert was due to complete his two-years national service in two weeks and take over the citrus farm Grootvlei

He leaves his mother, Mrs Helena Mostert, and two brothers, aged 16 and 14 — Sapa

Court rejects bid to overrule Administrator

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A Supreme Court application here by the wife of a political detainee to have the powers of the territory's Administrator-General declared null and void, has failed.

The Judge President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, today dismissed the action, brought by Mrs Erica Beukes of Rehoboth last month, with costs.

She sought to have Proclamation 181 of 1977 — which establishes the office to the Administrator-General, — declared null and void.

Mrs Beukes also applied for a ruling declaring Proclamation AG 26, which was issued by the Administrator-General, null and void.

The court was told that her husband, Mr Hewat Samuel Jacobus Beukes, had been detained in terms of AG 26 'to prevent political violence and intimidation' since April 27 this year.

Damaras angry over DTA appointment

'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — A storm is brewing over the appointment of an acting Paramount Chief by Democratic Turnhalle Alliance representatives in the Damara second-tier ethnic representative authority.

The president of the Namibia National Front, Mr Justus Garoeb, who is at present acting as the Damaras' Paramount Chief, warned on Monday that there would be strong resistance and protest against the induction of Mr Filemon Gonteb.

He rejected Mr Gonteb's appointment as "illegal, unauthorised and unilateral" because the Damara ethnic representative authority — appointed by the SA Government in terms of the Turnhalle constitution — was not the true representative of the people.

Mr Garoeb said that unless the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, stopped the

scheduled induction, his Damara council would seriously consider seeking an urgent interdict to declare it null and void.

In any event, he added, the induction would be marred by a mass demonstration and Mr Gonteb's appointment would be rejected by the Damaras.

Mr Garoeb's Damara council has been compelled to take a stand which runs counter to the NNF's policy.

Though the NNF is opposed in principle to the establishment of any tier of government on an ethnic basis, Mr Garoeb called yesterday for an exclusive Damara election to end the row over the chieftainship.

Mr Garoeb, who has a strong tribal power-base, challenged the DTA's Damara representatives to test their strength in an ethnic election.

He said the Damara council was being compelled to take part in an ethnic election to protect the interests of the Da-

maras. The general feeling was that the Paramount Chief must come from the "royal blood-line".

"If Dr Viljoen doubts our credentials as the legal representatives of the Damaras, we can give him 10 000 signatures within a week and 20 000 in 14 days."

Mr Garoeb said that for political reasons the SA Government did not want to recognise his council as the true representatives of the Damaras — the third largest of SWA's 11 ethnic groups.

Mr Garoeb and a number of senior headmen led a 50-member Damara delegation to see officials in the Administrator-General's office yesterday.

Their views will be passed on to Dr Viljoen, who has already made it clear that one of the priorities for next year will be the holding of ethnic elections for various second-tier representative authorities.

Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

the mortality in terms of a multiplying number of White population, given to eloped and little population facts the 'no true' lies, difficulty for us medicals for (ref.15). Figures right to the rural ansker ty was ily rural and of

the mortality in terms of a multiplying number of White population, given to eloped and little population facts the 'no true' lies, difficulty for us medicals for (ref.15). Figures right to the rural ansker ty was ily rural and of

the mortality in terms of a multiplying number of White population, given to eloped and little population facts the 'no true' lies, difficulty for us medicals for (ref.15). Figures right to the rural ansker ty was ily rural and of

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks. This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.

RDM 12/12/79
221

SWA court bid to free detainee fails

WINDHOEK — An attempt in court by a Rehoboth woman to have her husband released from detention in a South West African prison failed yesterday.

The Judge President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, rejected with costs an application in the Windhoek Supreme Court seeking the release of a detainee, Mr Samuel Jacobus Beukes.

The application also sought to set aside legislation defining the appointment and powers of the SWA Administrator-General and legislation promulgated by him.

The application was brought by Mr Beukes's wife, Mrs Erica Beukes, of Rehoboth.

Her husband, a teacher, was detained on April 27 in terms of Security Proclamation AG 26.

In her application, Mrs Beukes asked the court to declare the South African State President's Proclamation 181 of 1977, establishing the functions of the Administrator-General, null and void as well as Proclamation AG 26.

She applied for a ruling that the detention of her husband was illegal and that the commanding officer of the Gobabis

Prison be ordered to release him.

Alternatively, she asked that the names of the Detention Revision Committee, established in terms of Section 7 of Proclamation AG 26, be made known, that the respondents pay the costs of the matter and that she be granted additional or alternative legal assistance.

At previous hearings, counsel for the application, Mr Ismael Mahamed, SC, argued that the State President had in Proclamation 181 "misconceived the nature of his duties".

The State President was not empowered to redelegate or sub-delegate to the Administrator-General of SWA.

He argued that the State President was obliged to have stated that legislation promulgated by the Administrator-General should be "towards the eventual attainment of independence" for SWA.

The South African Parliament had never stated or intended in Section 37 (2) of the South West Africa Constitution Act that the State President would redelegate his full powers of legislation to the Administrator-General.

Mr Mahamed also said that

at the time Proclamation AG 26 had no legal effect because the State President's approval of the proclamation had been given prior to the proclamation being issued.

It had never been tabled in the South African House of Assembly or the Senate. This had constituted failure to comply with the provisions of the Act.

At a previous hearing, counsel for the respondents, Mr I de Villiers, SC, said the State President had not acted beyond his jurisdiction by giving the Administrator-General unlimited powers to make and promulgate laws in the territory.

It was left to the State President's discretion which powers and functions should be transferred to the Administrator-General.

He argued that in terms of Section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act, the State President's powers over SWA were limitless.

In a 28-page written judgment this morning, Mr Justice Badenhorst found that Proclamation 181 (1977) of the South African State President and Proclamation AG 26 (1978) were valid.

He completely rejected arguments by the applicant that the State President had acted beyond his jurisdiction or that he had given the Administrator-General wider powers than he himself possessed.

Mr Justice Badenhorst said Section 38 (2) of the South West Africa Constitution Act clearly showed that the State President was empowered to delegate his powers to "such legislator he may deem fit to install".

He said arguments that the State President's legislative functions were "restricted to the legislation of laws with a view to the attainment of independence" of SWA were incorrect.

The argument that the Administrator-General had, in terms of Proclamation 181, received more powers than the South African Parliament itself was unfounded.

Mr Justice Badenhorst found it was unnecessary for Proclamation AG 26 to have been tabled in Parliament.

He rejected argument that Mr Beukes' detention was unlawful because the names of the review committee appointed to investigate his detention were never published — Sapa

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221
272

ZR AND SWA/NAMIBIA

Perilous paths ahead

The sponsors of negotiated settlements in Zimbabwe Rhodesia (ZR) and SWA require steady nerves and much diplomatic staying power at the present critical phase of their plans

The focus is no longer on principles but on power

The Patriotic Front (PF) accepts the principles of Britain's ceasefire plan, but strongly resists provisions regarding the positioning of the five armies assembled in the country during the 60-day run-up to elections. Meanwhile the Salisbury regime is preparing for victory at the hustings

On the face of it, the roles are reversed in SWA. While both SA and Swapo agree on the principle of establishing a demilitarised zone to safeguard peace during the seven month run-up to UN-supervised elections it is Pretoria, the power in possession, which has raised no fewer than six technical conditions to final acceptance of the plan

Meanwhile, the outcome of both exercises is imperilled by bluster and brinkmanship at negotiating level — and by intensified slaughter on the ground

If in all this Pretoria's conduct of policy seems ambiguous, it is because both settlement plans are seen to hold potential dangers, whether they succeed or whether they fail

For Pretoria and no less for Whitehall, the ideal outcome will be one in which both Swapo and the PF were defeated in impeccably conducted elections, endorsed and certified by the international community. The best SA can do in the meantime, therefore, is to pursue options most likely to achieve such results, but always moving within the constraints of the rules — the most important of which is not to be caught out. It's a dangerous game which the Bothas, PW and Pik, feel is worth the risk

The dangers of breakdown are obvious enough. The wars will continue and many more people will lose their lives. The economies of the countries hosting the nationalist forces, the so-called Frontline States, will suffer further setbacks. And

it's a fair bet that Salisbury and Pretoria will conduct their respective wars in such a way to cause maximum political and economic embarrassment to the countries from which Swapo and the PF operate

There has been much speculation about the courses Britain will follow in the event of a breakdown. It could implement a reported corridor threat and fall back on a second-class solution — a bilateral agreement with the Salisbury regime. For its part Pretoria has long been preparing the ground for a fall-back option in SWA by conferring dominion status (responsible self-government) on the existing government structure

On the other hand, it must be clear, despite the wish-fantasies of many sections of the press, that both alternatives amount to no more than empty threats, to be used, in the case of Carrington, to bend the PF to his ceasefire plan and, in the

case of Pik Botha, to secure the most favourable political and military position before finally accepting the UN settlement plan and putting the DTA and Aktur to the test of free and fair elections

But there, for the time being, the similarity between the two decolonisation processes ends

And agreement in ZR without the participation of the PF would have to go a lot further than the basis of the present Carrington constitution (which, *inter alia*, cuts white representation in Parliament from 28 to 20 seats), if it is to have the remotest chance of international recognition. Without removing the entrenched rights of whites in a revised constitutional settlement that excludes the PF, there would be no question of recognition by the OAU and the UN — and the war would continue

For SA there is no question of a bilateral option. The SWA settlement plan enshrined in Security Council Resolution 435 and agreed to by the Republic is an instrument for which the three Western veto powers voted in the Security Council. Obstruction of implementation carries severe (Chapter 7) penalties. SWA would forego international recognition and the scope of the war on the northern frontier would widen. SA would have to hold the ring without allies. The economy would run down and the potential for racial conflict in the Republic itself would rise to unacceptable levels. A white exodus would start

It is important to remember that Pretoria, despite a kindred association with Salisbury, as well as the fact that about half the residual white population of ZR are Afrikaners, has not at any time in the 14 years since UDI seen fit to grant *de jure* recognition to either the Smith or the Muzorewa regimes. It has indeed rendered all possible military and economic aid and South African policemen even died in defence of Smith's regime in the early 1970s, but it always stopped short of recognising ZR's sovereign status — even after the recent elections. The war didn't stop and the economy was nearly



PM Botha . difficult decisions lie ahead

P. T. O

northern regions of the country are primarily browsers, including kudu and giraffe. These changes in faunal community composition evidently correspond with changes in floral community composition.

The set of relationships obtained from the modern faunal data from S.W.A. could be used to predict relative abundances of each species for a given primary production estimate. This of course applies to the species represented today in S.W.A., but not necessarily to other regions with different faunal community composition. There are other limitations in that the data do not necessarily reflect "stable" or "natural" communities. Furthermore, the influence of carnivore predation has not been taken into account. It is therefore necessary to improve and extend this approach to other regions in Africa in order to discern relationships that might be more general in scope. Could one predict relative abundances of species within a community, given knowledge of species represented in the community and some estimate for the carrying capacity of the environment? Obviously, predictive relationships of this sort would be very useful for archaeological purposes.

Since it is not possible to determine the area from which archaeological faunal assemblages have been derived, it is impossible to determine the carrying capacity of a palaeo-environment on the basis of archaeological fauna. However, Thackeray (1977) adopted an index which was considered to be an indirect estimate for carrying capacity, expressed in units that are independent of area. This index is termed "Mean Ungulate Bodymass", the mean weight of an ungulate in any ungulate community. (Carrying capacity is a theoretical concept which usually refers to the maximum number of individuals of a given species that can be supported in a given area; it is used here generally in terms of populations of several species). The index is calculated by determining the total weight represented by ungulates, divided by the number of

wrecked

The lesson is clear. If covert SA military and economic assistance could not sustain ZR, open intervention will not succeed in putting down the whole of Africa and its "friends".

The same thing applies in SWA. Although SA has a formidable military apparatus in African terms, it is open to doubt that it could manage two wars over such a vast region — and sustain economic growth in the face of mandatory sanctions, even on a limited scale.

It is one thing for SA to maintain a high military profile ahead of implementation of the Lancaster House plan for ZR and the UN plan for SWA. It is another to maintain that profile with any justification if things were to go wrong and it could be shown that this was because of acts or omissions by Pretoria.

Nevertheless, agonising decisions lie ahead for the Bothas. It is easy enough to say that SA has nothing to fear from a Mugabe/Nkomo victory in ZR or a Nujoma victory in SWA. After all, the skies didn't fall in when Angola and Mozambique were taken by Marxist regimes.

For Pretoria, however, ZR and SWA are different. It's a question of kith and kin, of safeguarding the interests of maybe 200 000 Afrikaners living in the two countries, of protecting them from "the forces of darkness", as the rhetoric goes. That's

no simple matter to ignore, especially for Afrikaner Nationalist politicians, whose constituents and right-wing opponents like the HNP are constantly reminding them of this fact.

Then there is the widespread belief among Nationalist politicians in Henry Kissinger's domino theory. If ZR and SWA fall to the Marxists, how long before Zambia and Botswana follow, fulfilling the NP's often stated fear of a "band of communist states" stretching from ocean to ocean, isolating the white south?

Hence the linkage Pretoria makes between the issues of ZR and SWA. It clearly will not move on SWA until it can see the shape of the new situation that will emerge in ZR.

Such strategy is understandable. If and when Swapo regimes to the north and to the west of the Republic would render the constellation plan still-born.

But clearly there are limits to the extent SA can continue to wrangle with the UN and the Western contact group about the implementation of Resolution 435.

Following the May 18 UN debate, when the General Assembly voted 118-0 in favour of strong condemnation of the Republic and the sanctions bogey was raised yet again, the contact group has had to move fast and imaginatively to forestall tough resolutions being put before the Security

Council.

This week Pretoria moved timeously by accepting the principle of a DMZ in northern SWA. But it raised six technical objections which will now have to be thrashed out at yet another proximity conference. If such a conference throws up additional hitches, just how much longer can the Western Five stem the tide of pressure for sanctions?

Yet there are many South-Westerners who argue that the time for implementation of the settlement plan is now. On the internal front, Swapo's political machine has been immobilised. There are not even signs of underground activity. Externally the movement has suffered severe military setbacks and the Administrator-General is so confident of Swapo's demoralised state that he has extended an amnesty to bush-fighters.

That is clearly Pretoria's information too. Then why is it stalling?

The answer could be that the internal political situation among whites is not propitious for final agreement to the UN plan and fresh elections. White unity seems to be the main preoccupation of the A-G. A split vote among the territory's 100 000 whites could badly damage chances of a united fight against Swapo at the polls. Ironically though, there is a danger that white unity may be achieved at the expense of black support.

SWA, SA hit out at UN resolutions

221
14/12/79

WINDHOEK — Resolutions adopted yesterday by the United Nations General Assembly could jeopardise future negotiations on the territory's future, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the majority

group in the South West African National Assembly, said here yesterday

Mr Mudge said the appeal to member countries of the UN to support Swapo's armed struggle against the territory could be es-

pecially harmful. He also severely criticised the five Western powers concerned with SWA negotiations for having abstained from voting on seven resolutions adopted on the territory.

Among the resolutions adopted by the UN — which included 17 on South Africa's domestic policy — was one accusing South Africa of obstructing the SWA independence process.

A resolution was also adopted once again accepting Swapo as the sole, authentic representative of the people of SWA.

"The United Nations has never enjoyed much credibility among the people of SWA," Mr Mudge said. "These latest decisions by the UN, as I see it, can only do irreparable harm to negotiations to find a peaceful solution and for a democratic election to be held in this territory," he said.

"I think the UN, by taking irresponsible decisions like these, can easily antagonise the inhabitants of this country which will make it extremely difficult for the South African Government to negotiate with the international community in finding a peaceful solution in SWA.

"I cannot possibly see how the South African Government will be able to force any procedure or any process upon the people of this country without their co-operation," Mr Mudge said.

The Western powers would have to accept eventual responsibility for SWA and they would have to do whatever possible to influence the UN not to adopt such resolutions in future.

Among the 17 resolutions on South

Africa adopted by the general assembly was one calling on Britain, France, West Germany and the United States to terminate all supply of nuclear material to South Africa and refrain from all purchase of uranium from that country. All four countries voted against the resolution.

The resolution took into account the United States' disclosure that on September 22, it monitored flashes of light that might indicate that a nuclear explosion had occurred in a wide area of the Indian and South Atlantic oceans adjacent to South Africa.

Meanwhile, South Africa's permanent UN representative, Mr Riaan Eksteen, who did not attend the meeting said in a statement sent to reporters that South Africa regarded the resolutions on SWA/Namibia "as serving no purpose and rejects them accordingly."

This view was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who said South Africa rejected both the resolutions on SWA and "so-called apartheid."

"The United Nations is mischievous in the extreme. It will be no influence for reason, progress and sanity in Southern Africa, but will be used by our enemies to obstruct peaceful development and understanding between white and black."

Mr Botha echoed Mr Mudge's misgivings when he said the UN was "not only redundant in Southern Africa but a menace."

Mr Botha also pointed out that South Africa had since 1974 "unconstitutionally and contrary to every legal precept, been prevented from participating in the proceedings of the General Assembly and presenting its own case."

— SAPA-AP

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Mudge blasts UN

WINDHOEK — Resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly could jeopardise negotiations on South West Africa's future, Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the majority group in the territory's National Assembly, said here yesterday

Mr. Mudge said the appeal to member countries of the UN to support Swapo's armed struggle against the territory could be especially harmful

He also severely criticised the five Western powers concerned with negotiations for having abstained from voting on seven resolutions adopted on the territory

Among the resolutions adopted by the UN — which included 17 on South Africa's domestic policy — was one ac-

Assembly support for Swapo 'especially harmful'

cusing South Africa of obstructing the independence process

A resolution was also adopted once again accepting Swapo as the sole, authentic representative of the people of South West Africa

"The United Nations has never enjoyed much credibility among the people of South West Africa," Mr. Mudge said

"These latest decisions by the UN as I see it can only do irreparable harm to negotiations to find a peaceful solution and for a democratic election to be held in this territory," he said

"I think the UN by taking irresponsible decisions like these can easily antagonise the inhabitants of this country which will make it extremely difficult for the South African Government to negotiate with the international community in finding a peaceful solution in South West Africa

"I cannot possibly see how the South African Government will be able to force any procedure or any process upon the people of this country without their co-operation," Mr. Mudge said

The mere fact that the resolutions had been adopted in the General

Assembly and not by the UN Security Council had made them totally unacceptable to the people of the territory, Mr. Mudge said

And in Pretoria the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said South Africa rejected the resolutions passed on South West Africa and "so called apartheid"

The General Assembly had strongly condemned South Africa for "obstructing" a UN plan to bring South West Africa to independence peacefully and appealed to member countries to support Swapo in "armed struggle"

It also asked the Security Council to consider measures to prevent South Africa from detonating, developing or acquiring nuclear weapons — (Sapa)

ALL CAUSES

	W		A	
	M	F	M	M
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	
NO.	19600	15374		2828

GENERAL NEWS

UN's massive onslaught on SA slammed

RDM 14/12/79
221

NEW YORK. — The United Nations General Assembly has adopted a string of resolutions adding up to a call for the total isolation of South Africa and its unconditional exit from South West Africa

The resolutions drew angry condemnation of the UN from South Africa and SWA, and the "gratitude" of Swapo

The 24 resolutions against South Africa — a record — include pumping close to R4-million into fresh campaigning against Pretoria

Included in this is a R160 000 grant to the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress to finance offices close to the UN headquarters — a move the United States charged was a dangerous, precedent-setting violation of the UN Charter's ban on interfering in a member nation's domestic affairs

Reacting yesterday, Mr Riaan Eksteen, permanent UN representative for South Africa, said the General Assembly had plunged to new depths in its "already abysmal" disregard for the UN Charter, and

warned these actions did irreparable harm to the effectiveness of the UN.

Seven resolutions concerned South West Africa, and Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the dominant Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in the territory's National Assembly, said they could jeopardise future negotiations on SWA's future

Expressing its "gratitude" over the General Assembly show of support, Swapo said it was now up to South Africa either to categorically accept the UN peace plan for SWA, or face wide sanctions

The General Assembly voted 125-0, with 17 abstentions, for a resolution condemning South Africa for "obstructing" a UN plan to bring SWA peacefully to independence, and appealed to all member countries to support Swapo's "armed struggle".

Those abstaining were Australia, Austria, Britain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, The Nether-

lands, New Zealand, Portugal and the US

The assembly asked the Security Council to consider urgent mandatory measures to prevent South Africa from detonating, developing or acquiring nuclear weapons, and said the council should threaten South Africa with enforcement action if it acquired or tested such weapons

This came in a resolution calling on Britain, France, West Germany and the US to halt supplies of nuclear material to South Africa and refrain from buying its uranium

The four countries involved all voted against the resolution as the Assembly adopted it by 119-4, with 18 abstentions

The assembly voted 109-12, with 21 abstentions, for a resolution endorsing "the legitimacy of the struggle" of the people of SWA and Swapo for the seizure of power.

The resolutions also included the now-automatic call for full mandatory sanctions against South Africa. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP

capital position

Handgrenade game ends in two deaths

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two black youths were killed and another three seriously wounded when the hand grenade they were playing with exploded in their faces in northern South West Africa

The announcement was made yesterday by Colonel Eddie Webb, senior staff officer of operations at SWA Command, who said the hand grenade had belonged to a terrorist

He said the last incident of this nature occurred about six months ago

Col Webb also revealed that

South African security forces had killed three insurgents in two separate incidents in Owambo during the past week

He said a security force patrol had also come across the body of an insurgent near the Epupa falls on the Kunene River.

"He had apparently been a member of the group of terrorists which was in a skirmish with security forces in Kaokoland. A Tokarev pistol, hand grenades and compass were found on the body."

Only one member of the security forces was killed during the past week

Example 6

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R20 and that tax is paid the

Viljoen ^{RDM} over-rules ^{14/12/79} Damara ²²¹ objection

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday the inauguration on Saturday of an acting paramount chief for the Damaras in the territory was legal and justified.

Dr Viljoen was reacting to opposition to the move by the Damara Council, a body representing the various Damara headmen and claiming to be the sole representative of the Damaras. The council has threatened to stage the "biggest ever demonstration by the Damara nation" if the inauguration takes place.

Describing the move as "illegal and immoral" it has also threatened possible legal action against Dr Viljoen if he goes ahead with the installation of Headman Filemon Gonteb — himself a member of the Damara Council — at Okombahe.

Dr Viljoen said yesterday Mr Gonteb was being installed as acting paramount chief of the Damaras in terms of a legal decision taken by the Damara representative authority, officially recognised by South Africa as the authentic representative of the Damaras in SWA.

Dr Viljoen added, however, that opposition to the move underlined the need for second-tier elections.

Meanwhile members of the Damara Council confirmed to Sapa yesterday that the council planned to go ahead with its demonstration during the inauguration.

A spokesman for the council, which is a member body of the black nationalist umbrella organisation, the Namibia National Front, emphasised the demonstration would be peaceful.

Dr Engelhard Christy, leader of the Damara faction in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — the ruling party in the SWA National Assembly — and of Swapuf, which commands the Damara representative authority, earlier this week warned that demonstrations during the inauguration would not be tolerated — Sapa

RDM 15/12/77
**Court bid
 to block
 chief fails**

WINDHOEK — The Supreme Court in Windhoek yesterday rejected with costs an urgent application for an interdict to stop the installation of an acting paramount chief for the Damaras in South West Africa

The application was brought by the president of the Namibia National Front, Mr Justus Garoeb, in his capacity as senior headman of the Damaras in the territory, in a last-minute effort to prevent the inauguration of Headman Filemon Vonteb, scheduled for this afternoon

In papers before the court, Mr Garoeb alleged that the installation of Mr Gonteb as acting Damara paramount chief would be "invalid, arbitrary and inconsiderate"

He claimed it would lead to great dissatisfaction and possible friction among the Damaras

Mr Garoeb also claimed that as senior headman of the Damaras in the territory, he automatically assumed the title of acting paramount chief in the absence of a true paramount chief — Sapa

the representations to every member of the company to whom notice is sent, whether such notice is sent before or after receipt of the representations by the company.

If the representations are not sent as aforesaid because it was received in error or by default, the director concerned may (without prejudice to any other remedy) require that the representations be read at the meeting

The representations shall be sent out and the representations need not be read at the meeting on the application of the company or of any other person, if the court is satisfied that the rights conferred by this section are not being exercised in good faith for a bona fide matter.

(1) The company's or the sole officer's costs on an application for an interdict shall be paid in whole or in part by the director concerned, unless the court is satisfied that the application is frivolous or vexatious.

Section 221 shall be construed as depriving a person removed therefrom of any right or privilege to which he is entitled in respect of the termination of any appointment terminating with that of director or officer, or of any other right or privilege which may exist apart from this section.

Provisions on Directors, their Powers and Certain Acts

220. Restriction of power of directors to issue share capital—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in its memorandum of articles, the directors of a company shall not have the power to allot or issue shares of the company without the prior approval of the company in general meeting

(2) Any such approval may be in the form of a general authority to the directors, whether conditional or unconditional, to allot or issue any shares in their discretion, or in the form of a specific authority in respect of any particular allotment or issue of shares

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a general authority to the directors, it shall be valid only until the next annual general meeting of the company but it may be varied or revoked by any general meeting of the company prior to such annual general meeting.

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue of any shares in contravention of subsection (1), shall be liable to compensate the company for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have sustained or incurred thereby, but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment or issue

222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures to directors.—(1) No provision in any memorandum or articles or in any resolution of a company authorizing the directors to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares of the company at the discretion of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of any such shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee, or to any body corporate which is or the directors of which are accustomed to act in accordance with the directions or instructions of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting of which such director or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one fifth or more of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate unless—

(a) the particular allotment or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting, or

Tusks seized at SWA air base

S. Jones 16/12/79

221

TRUNKS containing 41 elephant tusks have been seized at a military air base in the Caprivi

In this latest development in the South West African hunting scandal police are investigating the alleged involvement of a security policeman in ivory smuggling between SWA and Johannesburg

The number of tusks indicates that at least 20 elephants were killed. The police and the Defence Force are already conducting inquiries in the territory after Press disclosures that officers hunted on a large scale

Findings

A conservation official is said to have recognised "distinctive smell" coming from two trunks at the air base at M'Pacha in eastern Caprivi. Thereafter, ivory worth R10 000 was confiscated

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA, Brigadier Dolf Gous confirmed yesterday that the police investigation was almost complete. He said the findings would soon be handed over to the Attorney-General in the territory

Since the beginning of this year, 173 people have

By COLLEEN HENDRIKS

been prosecuted on charges of illegal hunting in the territory, with fines and forfeits totalling about R127 000

A police spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday that a report had been received that two trunks had been sent by a sergeant of the Security Branch stationed at Katima Mulilo, to the Waterkloof air base, near Pretoria

They were addressed to a man in care of the section commander of the Security Police in Johannesburg

The Sunday Times is in possession of the name of the sergeant and of the man to whom the ivory was addressed

The police spokesman said that the trunks containing the ivory were handed in at M'Pacha airbase on November 16. They were allegedly opened in the pres-

ence of the sergeant the next day

Fifteen tusks were found in the one trunk and 26 in the other

The police spokesman said the sergeant could produce no permit for possession or export of ivory

Allegations

In a telephone interview the sergeant told the Sunday Times he did not want to comment on the allegations until the investigation had been completed

He stressed, however, that no ivory had been found in his possession

An internal investigation is expected to follow the criminal investigation into the alleged smuggling

The former Commissioner-General in the territory, Mr Jannie de Wet, has admitted to shooting an elephant from a helicopter. He said he had a permit and had been requested to do so by a local chief

Last month the Sunday Times published photographs showing how the feet, trunk and tusks were removed

And this week the Advocate-General, Mr Justice P. J. van der Walt disclosed that he had asked the Police, the Defence Force and the Department of Nature Conservation to let him have any relevant information about their probes into illegal hunting

NO.	ALL
2336	1,12
2019	0,97
430	1,22
282	0,79
3270	2,87
2588	2,22
2858	1,37
1951	1,24

NO.	ALL	W		A		C		B	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
65+	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
64	0,18	0,13	0,07	0,21	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,23	0,18
1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20	
ALL	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187	

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,16
20	0,02	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,02	0,04
01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
02	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01
03	0,06	0,04	0,06	0,04	0,06	0,04	0,06	0,04
15	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15
02	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,03
7	0,21	0,31	0,21	0,31	0,21	0,31	0,21	0,31

Demo at

Damara

dance in

Nov 18/12/79 (221)

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — With singing, dancing, long and colourful speeches inside a virtual police cordon, the new acting paramount chief of the Damara nation, Mr Filemon Gonteb, was inaugurated at the weekend.

Mr Gonteb's inauguration at the foot of the Okombahe Mountain in Damaraland followed a week of controversy and an unsuccessful application for an urgent interdict in the Windhoek Sup-

reme Court to stop the proceedings

The interdict was sought by Mr Justus Garoeb, president of the Namibia National Front and leader of the Damara Council

Mr Garoeb was the previous acting paramount chief and is said to have a large following among the Damaras

Mr Gonteb's installation was organised by the DTA-supporting Damara Representative Council

Mr Gaboeb led a delegation to the Administrator

General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, last week to stop the inauguration

In a statement Dr Viljoen later said that the appointment was in accordance with a "legal decision" by the Damara

Representative Council

At the weekend, several hundred people watched as their new acting paramount chief said to be aged

about 75, was inaugurated. Around them were heavily armed police with dogs, machine guns, rifles, side arms and gasmasks

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in concentration on the needs of the white and urban populations; but recognises an international dimension when he notes that South Africa of the 'Inverse Care Law' originally described it appears in Britain; 'the availability of good medical services vary inversely with the need of the population served'.

(c) Inappropriate institutions, particularly 'disease associated with this geographical bias and partly responsible for the urban- and disease-orientation of the services.'

Savage discusses two further problems with health services in v... (d) weakly developed ancillary services in v... ophthalmic services are not easily available to tion; pharmacies are absent in African townsh health visitors are few. Services for the me elderly are also scarce, particularly for the (e) South African medicine is deeply permeate apartheid, with duplication of training facili differentials are aggravating to black staff, would cost only R1,4 million p.a. to pay equal salary, and R4,2 million p.a. to give equally Savage, however, differs considerably from Kirsch these problems. He attributes the miscallocat health sector to interests than to ideas, and allocation affects society as a whole and not He criticises those who, like Illich, believe t behaviour of individuals without altering the b and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldis- tribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree througho the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be

Call to free SWA political prisoners

WINDHOEK — The Swapo Democrats, a black nationalist political party yesterday urged the South West African Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to release all SWA political prisoners, including those on Robben Island

Swapo-D's publicity and information secretary, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, told a Press conference in Windhoek the prisoners should be released in time to be reunited with their families for Christmas

"While we welcome any genuine effort to restore peace to this troubled country, we feel the Administrator-General needs to go much further if he aims to convince our people he is about to make a serious attempt to end the violence here," he said

Commenting on Dr Viljoen's proposed amnesty for terrorists, Dr Abrahams said the former Swapo leader, Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, and others on Robben Island, should be

released "so that they may engage themselves fully in the process whereby this country is marching towards independence"

He urged the release of those detained indefinitely in terms of security legislation AG 28

"It is our sincere hope that the Administrator-General will once again examine the plight of these prisoners and detainees, and that he will release them so that they may celebrate Christmas with their families"

Swapo-D, which broke away from Swapo some years ago, was in no way affected by Dr Viljoen's proposed amnesty, he said

His organisation had no part in the armed struggle in northern SWA, and Swapo-D had never acted as an intermediary between Swapo guerrillas and the SWA authorities

The party was concerned with an end to violence in the territory which had caused the death of 'hundreds of Namibians in the past year alone', he said

Swapo-D believed the quickest and most effective way to

tackle this problem was the immediate implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, the establishment of a UN presence in SWA and UN-supervised elections

Dr Abrahams said this should include the immediate and unconditional acceptance of the proposed demilitarised zone on the SWA-Angola border during the run-up to independence elections

"What Namibia needs at this time is much more than a limited amnesty for certain so-called misguided guerrillas. What we need is a ceasefire and a UN peacekeeping force which will ensure the ceasefire is scrupulously observed by all parties concerned"

The Swapo-D leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said at the conference that a Swapo-D delegation had been invited to visit seven African states next year

He said he and other party members had just completed a trip to Senegal at the invitation of the Senegalese government to brief it on the situation in SWA — Sapa

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advantage. In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under other conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.

RDM 321
19/12/79
221

Plea to release political prisoners

Post 19/12/77
221

WINDHOEK — The Swapo Democrats yesterday urged the SWA/Namibian Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to release all SWA/Namibia political prisoners, including those on Robben Island.

The Swapo Democrats publicity and information secretary, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, told a news conference yesterday afternoon the prisoners should be released in time to be with their families for Christmas.

"While we welcome any genuine effort to resort to peace in this troubled country, we feel the Administrator General needs to go much further if he aims to convince our people that he is about to make a serious attempt to end the violence here," Dr Abrahams said.

Commenting on Dr Viljoen's proposed amnesty for guerrillas, Dr Abrahams said the former Swapo leader, Mr Herman Ja Toivo and others on Robben Island should be released "so that they may engage themselves fully in the process whereby this country is marching towards independence."

Dr Abrahams said people detained indefinitely in terms of Security Legislation AG 26 should also be released.

"It is our sincere hope that the Administrator General will once again examine the plight of these prisoners and detainees, and that he will release them so that they may celebrate Christmas with their families," Dr Abrahams said.

Swapo D, which had

broken away from Swapo some years ago was in no way associated with Dr Viljoen's proposed amnesty, he said.

His organisation had no part in the armed struggle in northern SWA/Namibia, and Swapo Democrats had never acted as an intermediary between Swapo guerrillas and the SWA/Namibian authorities, Dr Abrahams said.

The organisation was concerned with an end to violence in the territory which had caused the death of "hundreds of Namibians in the past year alone," he said.

"We believe the quickest and most effective way to tackle this problem is the immediate implementation of (United Nations Security Council) resolution 435, the establishment of a UN presence in this country and supervision by the UN of pre-independence elections."

INCLUDE

This should include the immediate and unconditional acceptance of the proposed demilitarised zone on the SWA/Namibia/Angolan border during the run-up to independence.

"What Namibia needs at this time is much more than a limited amnesty for certain so-called misguided guerrillas," Dr Abrahams said. "What we need is a ceasefire and UN peacekeeping force which will ensure that the ceasefire is scrupulously observed by all parties concerned."

"We call upon the Ad-

ministrator General and South Africa to release all detainees and political prisoners, to co-operate with the UN plan for Namibia so that the plan can be implemented at once."

This would set the territory on the road to peace, freedom, democracy and independence, he said.

The Swapo D leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga said at the Press conference a Swapo D delegation had been invited to visit seven African states next year.

Mr Shipanga said he and other Swapo D members had just completed a trip to the Republic of Senegal on an official invitation by the Senegalese President and Foreign Minister.

"They wanted to find out about the situation in Namibia as they only heard about Nujoma's Swapo," Mr Shipanga said. This was a reference to the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Many African states addressed themselves to real problems such as violence and political upheavals existing in independent African countries, he said.

"I think they are genuinely sincere in their efforts to try and find a solution not only in Namibia but also to all other problems in Southern Africa."

"They are, of course, also affected by problems in this part of the world," Mr Shipanga said — Sapa

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Killed by own grenade

WINDHOEK. — A young black man died instantly in Damaraland this week after a handgrenade he was apparently carrying in his pocket exploded.

A senior Windhoek police officer said yesterday the incident happened at the weekend.

The dead man was Mr Ben Useb (26) of Khorixas in Damaraland, in Western Namibia.

"We do not know where he got the grenade or what its origin is. Our investigation is continuing, however," the police officer said — Own Correspondent.

Year's ^{RJM}
toll: ²²¹
30 have
died in
action

Staff Reporter

THE death of two National Servicemen in the operational area, announced on Wednesday, has brought to at least 30 the number of soldiers killed in action this year

This figure is from newspaper records and therefore may be incomplete. It does not include servicemen killed in accidents.

Rifleman Johannes Jacobus Fourie of Diaz Street, Dagbreek, Welkom, and Rifleman Daniel Jacobus Victor of Brakpan were the latest victims. They would have finished their national service in June.

On Tuesday, the Defence Force disclosed that Rifleman A Z Greyling, of the farm Heuwelfontein, Kendall, Eastern Transvaal, and Rifleman W J Appelgryn of Harriewood Crescent, Umbilo, Durban, died in the operational area.

A spokesman for the Defence Force said they could not give compiled figures of casualties.

Meanwhile Sapa reported from Windhoek that Swapo terrorists again attacked the home of Mr Tara Imbili, Owambo Minister of Justice and Member of the SWA/Namibian National Assembly.

Mr Imbili was not at home when the terrorists struck with small arms and mortars early yesterday morning, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, chief Minister of Oyambo, said at Oshakati yesterday.

Three women in the house were slightly injured, he said.

This is the fifth attack by terrorists on Mr Imbili this year. He has survived at least four others in the past five years.

In September this year, Mr Imbili's brother, Mr Onesmus Imbili, was killed during a terrorist attack.

Mr Imbili, who is also a member of the Administrator-General's National Assembly Council, has said in the past that the attacks had only made him more determined to "destroy the Communist Swapo with every possible means."

been there

Christmas in the bush is a real sweat for Santa

21/12/79

221

STAR

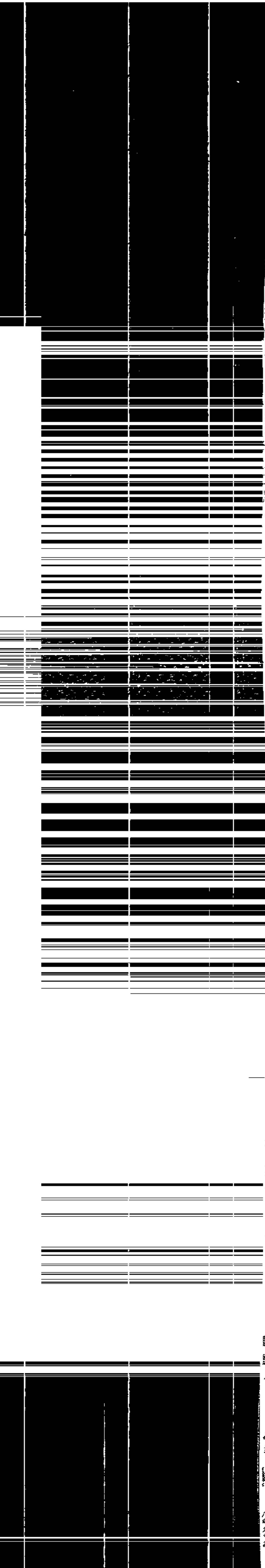
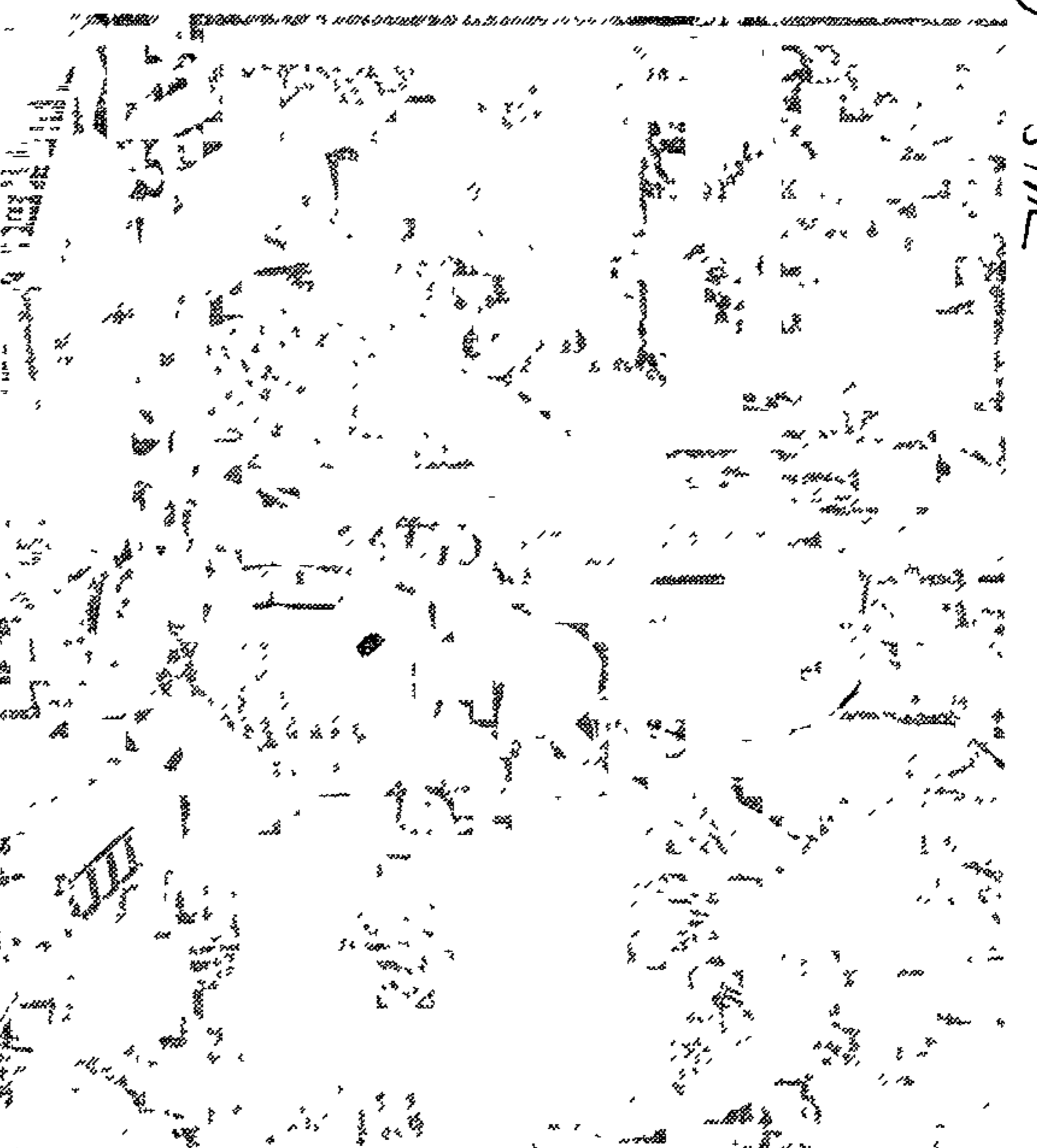
Story and pictures by Alan Dunn
of The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Christmas comes — not once — but twice this year for the Bushmen of the Omega military base in SWA/Namibia's West Caprivi. For people who did not even know a few years ago of carols and tinsel, it is not taking them long to grasp the benefits of the Festive Season's goodwill.

The regional director of the Red Cross in SWA/Namibia, Mrs Ruth Kiwi recently visited the base with other members of the organisation to deliver R2 000 worth of Christmas gifts to about 1 400 Bushman children there.

For the 650 Bushmen soldiers, 700 wives and 250 dependents — or "Chelsea pensioners" as they are known at Omega — Christmas will take place on the customary day when they will be treated to a small gift each, a beer and a share of several slaughtered oxen.

Those men doing counter-insurgency patrols just to the north of this sprawling, comfortable base, will celebrate the season when they return to Omega.



RDM 27/12/79
3 killed
in blast (221)

WINDHOEK — Three unidentified civilians died in a landmine explosion near Ondangwa in Owambo

Sources said a privately-owned vehicle struck a guerilla landmine.

7 The mine had been placed on a gravel road about 15km outside Ondangwa on Christmas Day

The names of the dead have not yet been released.
— Sapa

R) in 28/12/79 (221)

Landmine dead are named

WINDHOEK — The names of the three Owambo special policemen who were killed early on Christmas Day when their vehicle detonated a landmine in Owambo, have been released.

They are Constable Matias

Immanuel, Constable Joshau Johannes and Constable Rabonus Elias

The men were ununiformed and armed and were returning to their base in a private vehicle when the landmine was detonated — Sapa

Special Committee on SWA

NEW YORK — Zambia's permanent United Nations representative, Mr Paul Leaba, has been elected President of the Council for Namibia, the UN agency theoretically charged with administering South West Africa.

The Presidents elected were also leaders Mr Mohamed Padiou of Algeria, Mr Gajesh Chandra Mishra of India, Mr Orhan Gökçak of Turkey, Mr German Nava-Carrillo of Venezuela and Mr Miljao Koraćina of Yugoslavia.

Mr Lusaka said he would leave immediately to attend the first graduation ceremony of the Namibia Institute in Lu-

saka. The institute admits 5000 refugees.

The council's members include Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, the USSR, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Also at the UN, the chairman of the special committee against apartheid, Nigerian Ambassador, Mr Akporode Clark, has urged Sweden to prohibit its nuclear experts from taking part in South Africa's nuclear programme.

Mr Clark said he had learned that the South African government had invited a Swedish nuclear physicist to visit the country to assist in the development of a nuclear power plant in the country.

"It is the hope of the Government of Sweden and the people of Sweden, in accordance with its support for the United Nations resolutions, to prevent the involvement of Swedish citizens in South Africa's nuclear programme," he said.

"I appeal to the Swedish Press to reject the advertisements and to force the governments to denounce the agreements of the racist regime of South Africa." — Sapa-Reuters.

SWA commander for Army HQ

28/12/79
221

Military Correspondent

Brigadier A J "Kat" Liebenberg, officer commanding the Ovambo military area in SWA/Namibia, will become the new Director of Army Operations at Army headquarters in Pretoria early in January.

He will take over the post from Brigadier Hannes Botha, a former Springbok rugby player, who has been transferred to the staff of the Chief of Staff Operations, Lieutenant General Jack Dutton.

Brigadier Liebenberg has commanded Sector 10 (2 Military Area, Ovambo), one of the hot areas in the bush war in SWA/Namibia, for the past two years. He will be succeeded by

Colonel R Badenhorst who is to be promoted to the rank of Brigadier.

Brigadier Liebenberg, a tough, gravel-voiced infantryman, said in an interview with the Army newspaper, Uniform, that the combined action of the security forces in Ovambo during the past 12 months was so successful that the morale of Swapo had dropped to an all-time low.

Despite the political situation in SWA/Namibia which the average Ovambo found difficult to understand because of the international nature of the issue, the security situation had not deteriorated since the elections last year.

Military action had forced Swapo to move their bases further north in Angola which had made infiltration into Ovambo more difficult.

where A is a constant. If A

$$V = \frac{V^S (C^S)}{V^B (C^B)}$$

condition for constant ARA is

parallel to the 45° line as

This corresponds geometrically

in comparison with the original

representing equal absolute

tion (ARA) if a rise in income

An individual is said to

and the reverse if R is a deci

proportionately closer to the

income (increasing RRA), a rise in income leads to a new C*

where R is a constant. If R is an increasing function of

$$(1.5) \quad C^S V^S (C^B) = R \quad - \quad \frac{V^S (C^S)}{V^B (C^B)}$$

thetic. It can be shown that the condition for constant RRA is:

where the individual's preference map in Fig. 2 must be homo-

through the original C*. Geometrically, if this held every-

every state (i.e., the new C* lies on a ray from the origin

involves proportionately more holdings of claims for each and

held constant, leads to a new risk-bearing optimum C* which in-

the risk-aversion (RRA) if an increase in income, price ratios

Specifically, an individual is said to have constant rela-

utility function.

specification of interesting properties of the individual's

of the response of C* to increments of income has led to a

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis.

Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatal

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Constable Maties Immanuel, Joshua Johannes and Rabonus Elias. The first landmine blast on a tarred road in Namibia happened late last month when a heavy truck detonated an explosion on the same road, further south near Okatope. A black driver and two passengers were seriously injured.

22

A spokesman for SWA Command said then that the mine had been planted in a pothole on the verge of the road. Since then, security forces have been repairing all potholes on the Oshakati-Ondangwa-Oshivello road.

the middle of the tarred surface He said it was not known at this stage how the mine was planted Those killed were: Constable Maties Immanuel, Joshua Johannes and Rabonus Elias. The first landmine blast on a tarred road in Namibia happened late last month when a heavy truck detonated an explosion on the same road, further south near Okatope. A black driver and two passengers were seriously injured.

THREE security force members have been killed in the second landmine blast on a tarred road in Namibia's operational area since the bush war started. The explosion happened on Christmas Day as three special Constables of the Owambo homeguard were returning from leave at Oshakati in central Owambo to their base at Ondangwa at 7 15 am. A senior police officer said yesterday the men were uniformed and armed but were travelling in a private car when it detonated a landmine planted in the middle of the tarred surface. He said it was not known at this stage how the mine was planted. Those killed were: Constable Maties Immanuel, Joshua Johannes and Rabonus Elias. The first landmine blast on a tarred road in Namibia happened late last month when a heavy truck detonated an explosion on the same road, further south near Okatope. A black driver and two passengers were seriously injured.

Second landmine blast on tarred road in Namibia kills three

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either age 45, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely,

Page 2 POST, Friday December 28, 1979

Fig so marked as this difference that at age 45 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom male female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at age 45 has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

- 7. Van Ronder, J.L. and Van Rooden, L.J. (1975) : Abridged Life Tables for all the population groups in the Republic of South Africa (1921-1970), Report S-34, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria.
- 8. Preston, S.H., Keyfitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death: Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York.
- 9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Economics, 38, 1.
- 10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2 *ibid.*

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1.

The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in

The population pyramids of with the exception of the This population shows an excess of persons as a result of the

to feature a full-page appeal for Rhodesian army recruits.

But in the February 1980 issue, published this weekend, all that has gone and the focus is on SWA

The Kremlin "and its front group Swapo" have plans for Walvis Bay, it reports at the conclusion of a lengthy technical analysis of the Morskala Pekhota, or Soviet naval infantry.

The current issue continues to feature the observed population, affecting the weighting given to the choice of an underdeveloped weight to infant deaths and little a developed standard population standard population affects the ved groups. There is no 'true' There are lies, damned lies,

'Reds eye Walvis for landing'

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

WALVIS BAY is being eyed as the prime target for a "show-piece" Soviet assault landing.

So says Soldier of Fortune, the blood-and-guts mercenaries' magazine, now swinging its enthusiastic attention from Rhodesia to South West Africa.

It further asserts that the Russian force is likely to pack a nuclear punch and come surging ashore with Atomic Demolition Munitions (ADMs) — satchel-sized mini A-bombs capable of wiping out airfields or port facilities at the flick of a switch.

areas as given by a sample of 12 among Xhosa-speaking Africans. An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated.

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks. This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.

Terrorists assured of support

RDM 31/12/79
274

LUSAKA — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda pledged his country's firm support at the weekend for "liberation" movements in southern Africa.

He was speaking at the first graduation ceremony of the UN Institute for Namibia, set up in Lusaka in 1976 to train future administrators of South West Africa.

Dr Kaunda told the graduates of the institute and several hundred Zambian leaders and diplomats that "the struggle for freedom in southern Africa is won. There's no doubt about it."

The experience gained in winning independence in Zambia, Angola and Mozambique was being used in Rhodesia, he said. "Then there are only two brief steps to the Cape of Good Hope — Windhoek and Pretoria," he added.

The former UN Commissioner for Namibia, Mr Sean MacBride, and the assistant Secretary-General, Mr Abdulrahim Farah, representing the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, attended the ceremony.

— Sapa-Reuter

BOSS intercepted Mrs Suzman's mail, probed PFP, tried to smash Nusas influence, tapped phones

231
3/1/79

Paper

Gifts hid

On SA

Security

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The secrets of South Africa's Department of National Security are exposed in a full-page story in the leading British Sunday newspaper, The Observer, under the headline "Inside BOSS's Super Spook HQ."

The information was given to The Observer by a former senior intelligence officer, Mr Arthur McGiven, who resigned from the Department in September.

He left South Africa in November with documents supporting his evidence wrapped in a towel in his luggage.

The full page report in The Observer is illustrated with photographs of Mr McGiven and some of his documents — his certificate of service, and parts of a letter written to PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman by the British Conservative MP, Mr Winston Churchill.

The letter has been stamped "geheim" (secret).

In the first of a series of articles, Mr McGiven describes the 11-storey building in Pretoria's Skinner Street, which is

the headquarters of the department. He also outlines the 19 divisions that make up the department, and describe their functions.

Next week's article is billed as "Boss's British target lists."

Describing the security system at the building and its two annexes known as Alphen and Bauhaus, Mr McGiven says all passages and sensitive areas are covered by alarm systems, and the outside of the building is watched by infrared TV cameras at night.

TRAINING

Training is done at a farm in the so-called Rietvelde complex, south east of Pretoria.

Internally the department is divided into divisions, each identified by a letter of the alphabet.

Division A deals with white subversion, including political parties, the Press, churches, students academics, writers, diplomatic corps, home and foreign-based pressure groups, sports bodies and suspicious individuals.

Division B (black sub-

version) deals with black consciousness organisations, black education and the ANC and PAC.

MR JAAP MARAIS

Division K deals with coloured people and Asians, the homelands and SWA/Namibian affairs.

Divisions D and F provide economic and political analyses of African states.

Division G performs military evaluations in liaison with the Director of Military Intelligence of the Defence Force.

These divisions — constituting the evaluation arm — were staffed mainly by ex-police men, Mr McGiven said, but were increasingly employing

Division H performs military evaluations in liaison with the Director of Military Intelligence of the Defence Force.

Division Z, the department's secretariat, consists of seven members, "most of whom are of course, known members of the secret nationalist broaderbond."

MRS HELEN SUZMAN

The Progressive Federal Party, says Mr McGiven, occupy many volumes on file number 42 20-95 at headquarters. In it are newspaper cuttings, reports from informers, and copies of intercepted letters.

Mrs Suzman, "who has long been a prime boss suspect" has a file (number 24596) containing copies of intercepted letters "so voluminous that I was able to remove 10 reports without their disappearance being noticed."

Writers and addressees of her letters include Mr Churchill, Professor Patrick O'Meara, of Indiana University, Johnathan Moore of Harvard University, and Professor Robert Rotherg of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr McGiven also has, according to his article, four transcript reports on conversations of HNP of-

ficers. The fourth report contains facts gleaned from telephone taps.

The Anglican, Catholic Lutheran and Methodist churches and the South African Council of Churches, as well as the activities of leading churchmen such as Bishop Desmond Tutu feature regularly in intelligence assessments says Mr McGiven.

NUSAS REPORTS

Secret reports on Nusas the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Christian Institute were compiled for the Schlebusch Commission.

These reports occupy about six metres of shelf space in a strong room in the Alphen annexe and "formed the basis of the Schlebusch Commission's findings."

Mr McGiven said when Nusas continued to exert a "negative" influence on English-speaking students, the department launched Operasie Kasterohe (Operation Caster Oil) to break it.

Groups of conservative students were given funds to print pamphlets and a news paper Camjus.

Mr McGiven said the department's attention did not stop at English-speaking students. A change in the highly conservative Afrikaanse Studentebond about two years ago drew the department's attention to Afrikaans campuses as well.

PRESSURE

While verligte Mr Theuns Eloff was chairman of the ASB, the organisation issued a series of highly critical publications on race questions.

"Two documents in my possession contain transcripts of conversations between Theuns Eloff and a civil servant in Pretoria, in which the latter warns Mr Eloff of pressure being brought to bear by the Ruiterswag, a training ground for the Broederbond, to get ASB student councils to repudiate the "coloured" motion (to allow coloured students to establish an ASB branch at the University of the Western Cape).

avoid of

Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

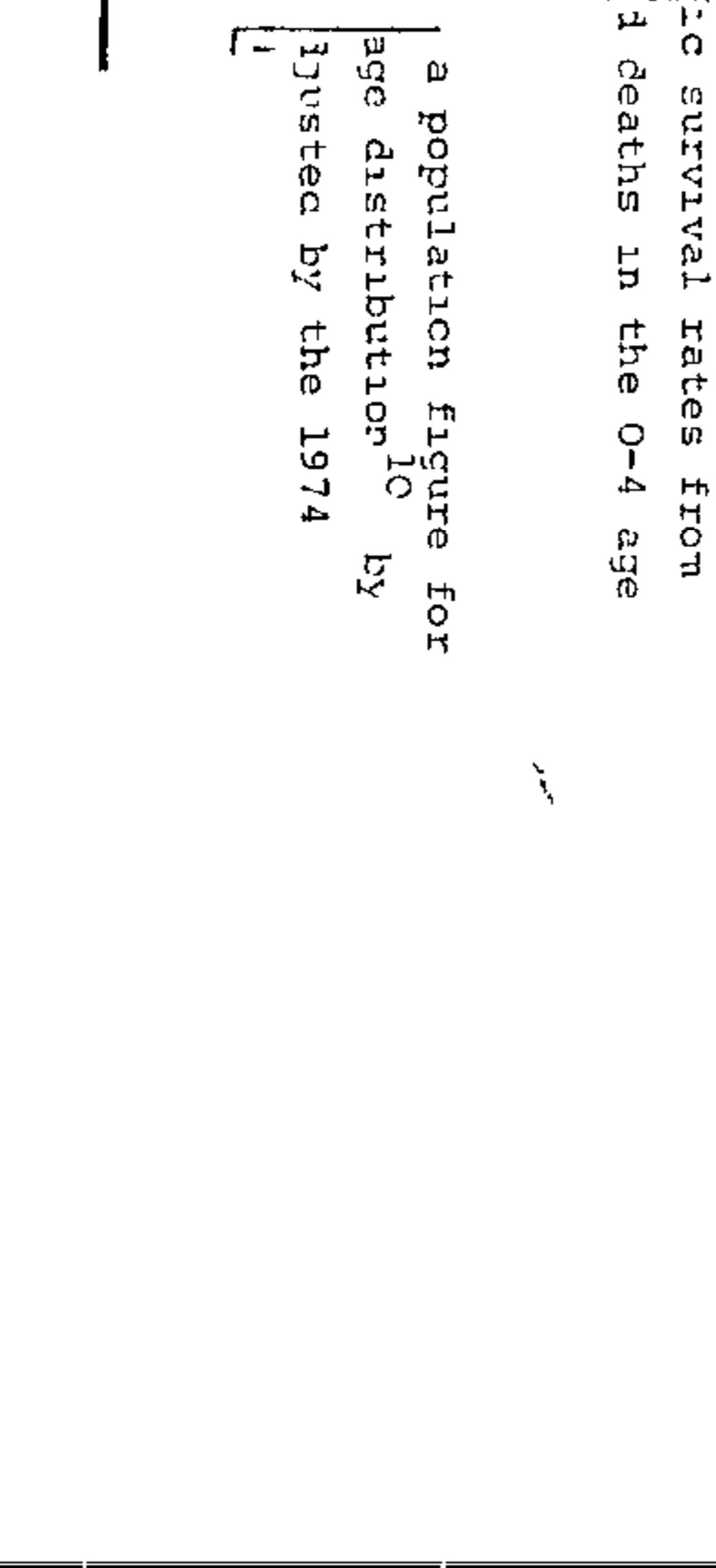


Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

SA knows

Reds process

uranium

from SWA

217
221
31/12/77

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Uranium from the Rossing Mine in SWA/Namibia is being processed into usable reactor-grade uranium by the Soviet Union — and the South African Cabinet knows and approves of this according to a report in the London Sunday Times.

The only state to admit publicly it receives shipments of uranium from Rossing is Britain, which relies on the uranium to meet 42 percent of her domestic nuclear power programme needs.

It is also known that France has shares in Rossing and also receives and processes its uranium for its nuclear stations

The mine belongs to Rio Tinto Zinc, a British Company

The West German and Japanese Governments have repeatedly denied any links with Rossing.

But inquiries by the Sunday Times in South Africa, the United States, France, Holland and West Germany have uncovered some startling new facts,

says the report

● Iran has a 15 percent stake in Rossing and is a major buyer of its uranium. This deal was concluded by the Shah. The Ayatollah Khomeini's regime is now trying to break the contract

● Despite a Government announcement that all connection with Rossing had been severed years ago, West Germany in fact remains a major investor in and a major buyer from Rossing

● Despite equally vehement protestation to the contrary by the former Japanese Prime Minister, Japan also continues to receive Rossing uranium

SURPRISING

But it is the processing of the Rossing uranium which gives rise to the most surprises, says the report

The uranium leaves Rossing as oxide but has to go through various stages including enrichment before it can be inserted into the nuclear reactors

Iran has no enrichment plant and West Germany does not have an independent one. The only member of the nuclear club which has surplus enrichment capacity is the Soviet Union — a by-product of their ambitious military programme.

● In 1975-1976 the Soviet Union did a deal with the Shah. The Soviet state company Technobexport enriches the Rossing uranium on behalf of Iran

● The Soviet Union is also enriching SWA/Namibian uranium on behalf of West Germany. The report estimates about half of West Germany's current needs are processed from the Rossing uranium by the Soviet Union

● At an earlier stage in the processing the British company British Nuclear Fuels also handles SWA/Namibian uranium on behalf of Iran.

● The South African Cabinet is not directly party to any of these deals, says the report, but it knows of — and had to approve — all of them

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally

Meat board 'worse' than terror threat

WINDHOEK — It was not the fear of terrorism that forced farmers to leave their farms, but the meat marketing system in South West Africa, a witness, Mr. P. B. Mynhardt, yesterday told the Commission of Inquiry into alleged irregularities in the meat industry.

'It's cumbersome and inefficient,' says MP

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. Rupert Lorimer, MP for Orange Grove, has called for a thorough investigation into the South African meat industry

In a statement here yesterday he said "I welcome the announcement by the Minister of Agriculture that he is going to appoint a commission of inquiry into irregularities in the meat industry and the marketing of meat

"Over a period of years I have urged the minister to review the whole system of meat marketing in South Africa.

"There is no doubt at all that a monopolistic situation exists and the result is that the consumer is paying far more for meat than is reasonable in relation to the farmers' selling price

"The price obtained by the farmer bears no relation to the price paid by the housewife. The whole marketing system is cumbersome, inefficient and lends itself to abuse." — (Sapa)

Another farmer, Mr J S van der Merwe, identified two documents before the commission

The documents had been altered after they had been completed, but he did not know by whom, Mr van der Merwe said

Mr Mynhardt said he had been farming for 23 years in the Outjo district

"Altogether 53 percent of the farmers at Outjo have left their farms because of the deterioration in the agricultural economy," he said

Market

"They have not left because they feared terrorism, or because they are afraid of the future of the country"

Mr Mynhardt said if farmers were allowed to market their cattle through the usual channels it would not be necessary for them to move away

A farmer, Mr J C du Plessis, had bought a flourishing farm at Outjo, but in the first five years he had not received a single permit from the meat board to market his cattle, Mr Mynhardt said

He had been active in organised agricultural bodies for many years, Mr Mynhardt said, but up to this day he did not know how the points system and the allocation of marketing permits operated

He did not believe other farmers knew how the system operated either, Mr Mynhardt said

The inquiry continues today. — (Sapa)

easy matter to make a hard and fast local matters and matters of values or services. From one point of view, the schizophrenics in hospital or in the one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfill requirements for the treatment of this here originally became fashionable as a the practitioners are very apt to muddle arguments when it suits them, and the raters equally so when it suits them, earn is to keep them separate". 9

geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

23/10/99 221

N.M.

Meat man in death fall



MR Heydenrych found dead after fall

Commission may investigate meat industry

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, said last night he was prepared to have a judicial commission investigate complaints about irregularities in the meat industry

Speaking at the official opening of the annual congress of the South African Traders Mr Schoeman said he was "sick and tired" of people telephon-

ing him at night with complaints about such issues.

"So much so that I am prepared to have all these matters investigated by a judicial commission.

"But then those people who make it their task to send these allegations into the world must put it in writing and they must be prepared to confirm it under oath before I appoint such a commission.

"They do not have to be afraid that they will be dis-

criminated against — I will ensure that they enjoy the necessary protection.

"I hope and trust that I will get the required reaction," Mr Schoeman said

He said it had come to his notice that there was dissatisfaction in the distributive trade about his appointment to the Meat Board of representatives of retailers.

"I wish to point out that in terms of the Marketing Act I am empowered to

consult organisations concerned before appointing representatives of a group interest to a control board.

"In the case of the Meat Board, provision is made in the meat scheme for two representatives of those purveying meat as a business.

"It may be mentioned that the persons eventually appointed were nominated by at least three of the five organisations which I had approached in this connection." — (Sapa)

Mercury Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — A key witness in the commission of inquiry into alleged malpractices in the South West African meat industry was found dead at the bottom of a stairwell in Windhoek yesterday.

The body of Mr Frans Heydenrych, manager of the South West Africa Meat Board, was found early yesterday by an office cleaner. Apparently he had fallen a few minutes earlier.

Colonel J C Greyling, divisional criminal investigation officer for the territory, said the police did not suspect foul play.

"We have no leads to suggest otherwise," he said "But our investigations are continuing"

Appearance

His death follows his appearance last week before the commission of inquiry, where he was closely questioned about allegations that thousands of rands had been deposited in his personal banking accounts since 1963

Mr J A Greyling, the magistrate who is leading evidence before the commission, submitted that since 1963 R179 573 — far in excess of Mr Heydenrych's salary — had been deposited in his accounts

Asked whether he had ever taken money from any person Mr Heydenrych said he would prefer to reply after consultation with his legal adviser

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23/16/79

221

N M

Mr. Heydenrych (64), who was on the verge of retirement, was to have been recalled to the witness box to answer questions about the alleged deposits.

He said in earlier evidence that he had speculated on the stock exchange and he had inherited sums of money.

Mr. Greyling also put it to him that the administration of the Meat Board was in a chaotic condition and that he did not even know what was going on in his office.

Mr. Heydenrych told the commission he accepted that everything in his office was in order. He had no reason to believe there were irregularities taking place.

In his opening address on the first day of the second sitting of the commission, which began last week, Mr. Greyling said that during a six-week investigation throughout the territory he had found signs of mismanagement, maladministration and corruption.

A family friend, who was caring for a shocked Mrs. Heydenrych yesterday, said that her husband had left for the office at the normal time.

"Nothing appeared to be wrong and he didn't leave any notes behind."

"Mrs. Heydenrych is under sedation and she can't speak to anyone. In fact we are all shocked and we don't even want to think about the incident."

23/10/79
Schoeman
 wants to
 'look into'
 meat trade

Own Correspondent

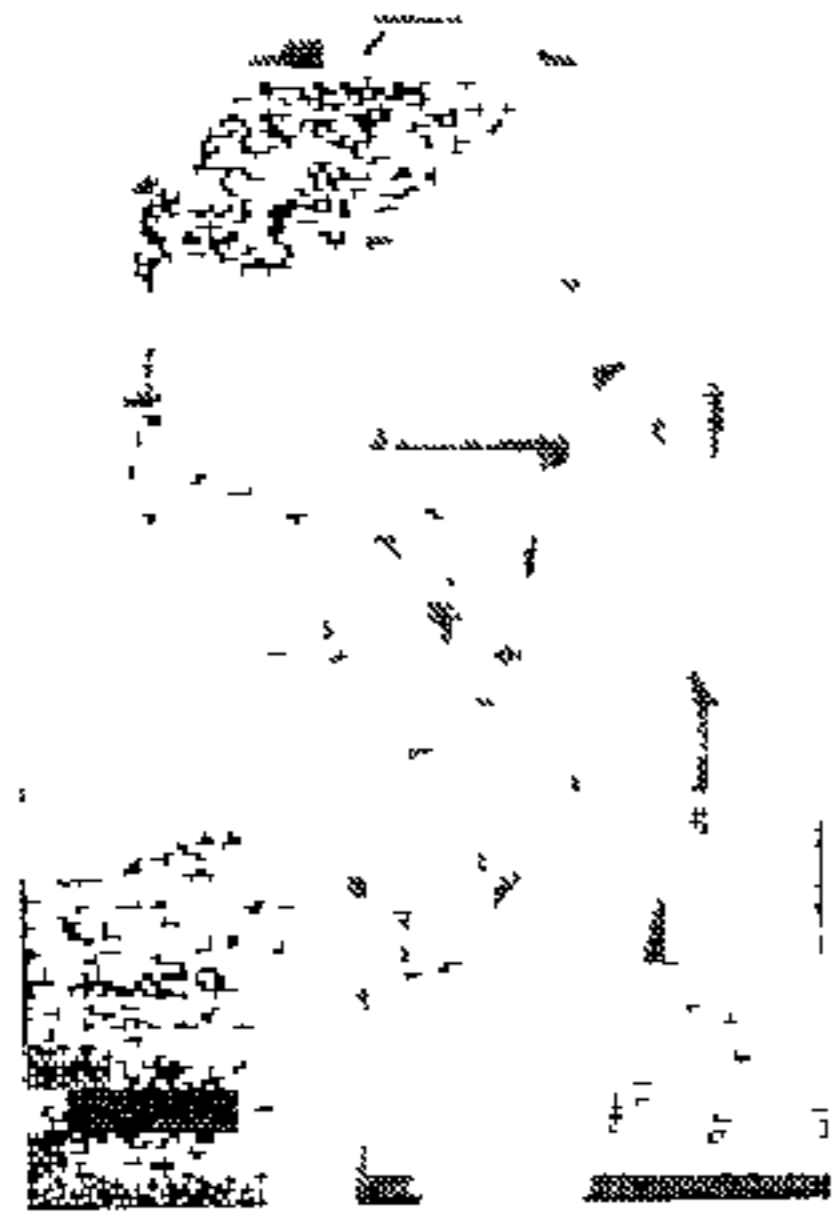
JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said here last night he was prepared to have a judicial commission investigate complaints about irregularities in the meat industry as well as in the meat industry scheme.

Speaking at the official opening of the annual congress of the South African Federation of Meat Traders, Mr Schoeman said he was sick and tired of people telephoning him at night with complaints

"So much so that I am prepared to have all these matters investigated by a judicial commission. But then those people who make it their task to send these allegations into the world must put it in writing, and they must be prepared to confirm it under oath before I appoint such a commission."

It had come to his notice, he said, that a measure of dissatisfaction prevailed in some circles in the distributive trade over the appointment, by him, to the meat board, of members to represent the interests of the retail sector.

"I wish to point out that in terms of the Marketing Act, I am empowered, among other things, to consult organizations concerned before appointing representatives of a group interested to a control board." — Sapa



Mr Frans Heydenrych — leaving the commission hearing last week

221
Key meat

witness

in SWA

death fall

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A key witness at the commission of inquiry into alleged malpractices in the SWA/Namibia meat industry was found dead at the bottom of a stairwell in his office building in Windhoek yesterday.

The body of Mr Frans Heydenrych, 64, manager of the SWA Meat Board, was found early yesterday morning by an office cleaner. He had apparently fallen to his death from one of the storeys in the building a few minutes earlier.

Colonel J C Greyling, Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for SWA/Namibia, said the police did not suspect a crime.

"We have no leads to suggest otherwise," he said, "but our investigations are continuing."

Mr Heydenrych's death follows his appearance last week before the commission of inquiry,

when he was questioned about thousands of rands allegedly deposited in his personal banking accounts since 1963.

Mr J A Greyling, the magistrate who is leading evidence before the commission, submitted that since 1963 thousands of rands in excess of Mr Heydenrych's salary had been deposited in his banking accounts.

Asked whether he had ever taken money from any person or in any instance Mr Heydenrych had said he would prefer to reply after consultation with his legal adviser.

Mr Heydenrych, who was on the verge of retirement, was to have been recalled to the witness box to answer the questions about the alleged deposits.

Mr Greyling also put it to Mr Heydenrych that the administration of the Meat Board was in a chaotic condition and that he did not even know what was going on in his office.

Mr Heydenrych told the commission he accepted that everything in his office was in order.

He had no reason to believe that there were irregularities taking place.

In his opening address on the first day of the second sitting of the commission, which began last week, Mr Greyling said that during a six-week investigation throughout the territory he had found signs of mismanagement, maladministration and corruption.

A family friend who was caring for a shocked Mrs Heydenrych yesterday said Mr Heydenrych had left for the office at the usual time early yesterday morning.

"Nothing appeared to be wrong and he didn't leave any notes behind. Mrs Heydenrych is under sedation and she can't speak to anyone."

"In fact, we are all shocked and we don't even want to think about the incident," she said before putting the telephone down.

Mr Heydenrych leaves his wife and two children who are working in South Africa.

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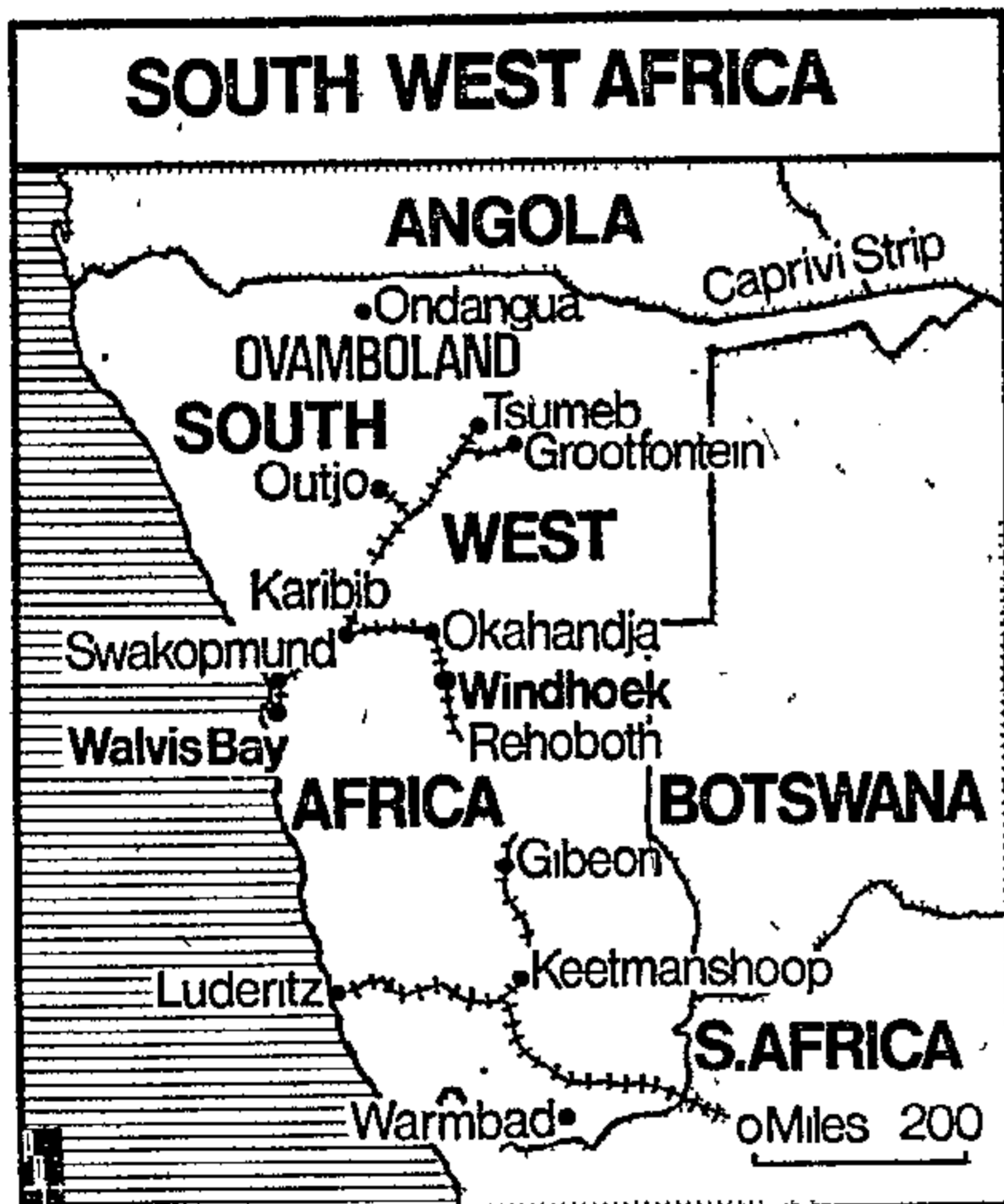
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Language barrier,

bad roads cut

Strip off but...



PPF map no. 130

Caprivians consider themselves part of SWA

WINDHÖEK. — Even in a land of stark contrasts, South West Africa's narrow appendage — the Caprivi Strip — is a demographical and geographical enigma.

Dense African jungle, bad roads and an almost impenetrable language barrier. Masubia pay political allegiance to Swapo.

vians from their fellow countrymen in South West Africa.

Bordering four African states — Botswana, Zimbabwe, Rhodesia, Zambia and Angola — Caprivi is the territory's inheritance from German colonial insistence on access to the Zambezi River at the end of the last century.

Nowadays, about 30 000 Caprivians share the Lozi language of former Barotseland in south-western Zambia. Many Caprivians also retain strong family links with relatives living in Zambia.

Relic

Unlike the rest of South West Africa — where Afrikaans is the lingua franca among the 10 population groups — educated Caprivians speak only English as the second language. It is a relic of an age when Caprivian schools taught the subjects of the neighbouring English colonies.

In spite of the wide communications gap and close family ties across the Zambezi, Caprivians do not consider themselves a nation apart from South West Africa.

'We belong to greater Namibia and to no other country,' said Mr Gabriel Siseho, Caprivi's Minister of Education, who has not seen his grandmother, living in Zambia, for over 20 years.

Caprivi juts out as a finger between Angola and Zambia in the north, and Botswana in the south. In the east it is flanked for a few kilometres by Zimbabwe and Rhodesia.

Bushmen

The Cuando River from Angola traverses Caprivi about midway. Except for a few bushmen, Caprivi west of the Cuando is virtually unpopulated.

Caprivians belong to two main tribes. The Mafue (numbering about 18 000) live on the western half of eastern Caprivi. The Masubia (about 12 000) eke out a precarious existence, mostly by fishing, in the inaccessible swamps of the remote eastern Caprivi.

Swapo

Contact with the Masubia people is difficult. In emergencies, the quickest way to reach these people is by helicopter, and this is often necessary.

The authorities at Katima Mulilo estimate the

tribesmen of the Mafue are reported to support the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. There are no other political groups in Caprivi.

Caprivians are an honest people and they dislike violence.

'To me it would seem the people of Caprivi are not acquainted with crime,' said Lieutenant Wynand Schoeman, police chief at Katima Mulilo.

Supermarket

Petty theft is the newcomer. The ingredients for modern shoplifting were introduced to the relatively unsophisticated consumer community of Caprivi when the first self-service supermarket opened its doors at Katima Mulilo.

Unaccustomed to the ways of modern marketing, villagers from the bush often find the freely displayed goods on the shelves too much of a temptation and try to leave without paying.

Warnings

But the public prosecutor understood the people and would only institute legal proceedings against offenders after repeated warnings, an official to the magistrate's court said.

'Game poaching is the only other major crime,' Lieutenant Schoeman said.

For centuries past Caprivi has been game country. Birds of every hue flock together amid chattering monkeys in the tree tops, watched by leopards, snakes and even lions in the dense undergrowth.

Elephants

Poachers' main targets are the large herds of elephants in Caprivi. Illegal tusk hunting and ivory smuggling were rife not so long ago. Nowadays the hunting of elephants and the sale of ivory are strictly controlled and Caprivi's elephants are swelling their herds again.

Much of Caprivi's surface is almost permanently under water. Agricultural officers are conducting viability studies of rice and other crops in the numerous mulapos (small, shallow lakes and vleis).

Agriculture experts report that Caprivi (about the size of Holland) could produce enough food to feed all South West Africa and have enough left over for export. — Sapa.

PHOTO COURTESY OF THE S.A. AIR FORCE

Angus 23/10/79
221

Schoemans reageer driftig

Jag uit helikopters is

Deur HENNIE VENTER

„EK skaam my morsdood as ek 'n olifant uit 'n helikopter moet skiet. Daar is mos niks aan om bokant die dier in die lug te sit en hom agter sy kop te skiet nie — dis mos nie sport nie.”

So sê oud-minister Ben Schoeman, 'n man wat 25 jaar grootwild gejag het, na aanleiding van die jongste onthullings oor die jag van olifante uit helikopters in Suidwes-Afrika.

skiet net om dood te maak en daaruit put hulle genot Aan die ander kant sal 'n ware jagter net skiet wat hy kan gebruik.

„Die ware jagter is ook 'n wildebwaarder. Hy skiet wat hy wil hê en as hy 'n dier kwes, volg hy daardie dier tot hy hom kry Dit is wet vir elke ordentlike jagter om 'n gekwete dier te volg en uit te wis,” sê hy.

Mr. Schoeman sê dat met oordeelkundige jag niks verkeerd is nie Diegene wat heeltemal gekant is teen jag, moet eintlik ook nie skaap- of beesvleis eet nie

Hy sê waar oordeelkundigdig jag word, het wild in sy 25 jaar as grootwildjagter nie skaarser geword

„skandaliq'

nie.

Dit is die bydrae wat die ware jagter tot die bewaring van die natuur lewer. Hy sorg daarvoor dat byvoorbeeld die ou diere oordeelkundig uitgedun word — en so word die natuur se balans behou.

Mr Schoeman sê baie streng strafmaatreels met betrekking tot die gebruik van helikopters en masjiengewere op jagtogte is noodsaaklik.

Hy wys daarop dat elke provinsie sy eie ordonansie het ingevolge

waarvan jag beheer word.

„As daar tans wel wetsbepalings oor helikopters en masjiengewere bestaan, moet dit strenger toegepas word As sulke bepalinge nie bestaan nie, moet dit ingestel word,” sê hy

Oor die gebruik van slagsters en draadstrikke sê mnr. Schoeman dat daar baie maniere bestaan waarop wild gevang kan word. Dit is egter noodsaaklik dat 'n dier wat in 'n slagyster gevang word, onmiddellik dood-

geskiet moet word — geen dier moet ly nie.

„In Amerika is dit 'n soort edel beroep om wat hulle 'n 'trapper' noem, te wees — maar ek glo dit is 'n wrede manier om wild te vang en dood te maak,” sê hy

Om gekwete diere te agtervolg en van hul lyding te verlos, het hom ook al noue ontkomings in die jagveld laat beleef

Op 'n keer het 'n gekwete leeu by hom verby gestorm en sy jagmaat aangeval. Toe die leeu

at present, and land-use patterns can thus be informed by mental data, as these are so closely tied to the ser-

In addition, we know that contact between cattle enough in West Africa to permit a partial adaptation among the dwarf N'dama cattle. Crosses between the more recent arrivals, such as Bos indicus (zebu) -1 species and permit limited contact between fly and has an important effect in that earlier entry into possible and would then give the pastoralist with cattle an advantage over his neighbours.

DR P J SCHOEMAN elke jagter wat dié naam werd is, gee die dier 'n billike kans

„Om wild uit 'n helikopter te skiet, is skandaliq', het hy in 'n onderhoud met RAPPORT gesê. Mr Schoeman sê die voorvalle was heeltemal onnodig. As die Lugmag net verhinder het dat 'n helikopter gebruik word, sou dit nooit gebeur het nie

Onder die slagters

was ook 1.1.17

Madie pastoralism tion is available the phrase toralists from Why should vie. Traditional move between as certain cond- Graphical feature

en predikante'

Van ROELOF VORSTER

STELLENBOSCH AS jy uit 'n helikopter skiet, is jy geen jagter nie — jy's 'n slagter. Dis die harde oordeel van dr. P. J. Schoeman, een van die bekendste grootwildjagters en skrywer van jagverhale, oor die wildslagters van Suidwes. Hy het hulle leer ken toe hy daar hoofwildbewaarder was.

Dr. Schoeman, wat Sangiro opgevolg en tussen 1950 en 1955 oor Suidwes se wildlewe gewaak het, sê elke jagter wat dié naam werd is, gee die wilde dier 'n billike kans. Dit kan net te voet gedoen word.

„En, boeta, as 'n olifant jou storm, het jy net een kans, net een skoot en jy moet weet waar om te skiet, anders bly letterlik net 'n nat kol van jou oor.”

In sy hele lewe deur het hy nooit 'n olifant vir homself geskiet nie — dit was altyd in opdrag van die owerheid. Ou bulle wat lastig word en eiendom beskadig.

„Ek het ook trofeeë ja, van olifante, leeus en ander diere, maar dit was nooit die rede waarom ek hulle geskiet het nie.” Hy verafsku trofeejagters.

„Mense wat wil jag, moet die kodes van 'n jagter gehoorsaam en die dier 'n gelyke kans gee. Dis soos visvang. Watter sport is nou daaraan om visse met 'n net te skep? Nee, jy moet die vis ook 'n kans gee en hom probeer uitoorlê,” sê hy

Volgens dr. Schoeman skiet die ware jagter so dat daar vir die nageslag ook genoeg oorbly, maar 'n slagter neem die houding in dat dit dalk sy laaste kans is en maai net af

Hy onthou die tyd toe hy wildbewaarder was. Volksraadslede uit Transvaal het naby Grootfontein vyf Elande uit 'n bakkie geskiet. Hulle het een se rugstring uitgeslag en die res van die diere net so laat lê. Dit maak jou eenvoudig woedend

Dan was daar ook predikante, onderwysers en vele ander mense uit die destydse Unie van Suid-Afrika wat kom maai het

onder die diere, vertel dr. Schoeman

Wanneer jy te voet jag, beleef jy wat jag werklik beteken. As jy 'n bokkie uit 'n bakkie skiet, smaak hy maar net na vleis, maar wanneer jy ure lank jou voete blase geloop het agter hom aan, word die vleis murg op jou tong, sê hy.

Dit is ook die enigste manier om wild te leer ken, sê dr. Schoeman. Vra 'n man wat uit 'n helikopter skiet om jou te vertel van 'n olifant se gewoontes. Al wat hy weet, is dat dit 'n groot dier met twee mooi tande is.

Volgens dr. Schoeman sal leeus en olifante van nature padgee vir mense. Dit is net die enkele ou leeu wat 'n mensvreter word wanneer hy nie meer kan jag nie en agterkom dat 'n mens se vleis baie soos varkvleis smaak. 'n Olifant sal 'n mens ook nie sonder rede kwaad aandoen nie

Dr. Schoeman, wat ook nooit renosters en seekoeie geskiet het nie omdat die diere van die skaarser spesies is, sê dat die menslike beskawing en wildbewaring maar nie saamgaan nie. Selfs ons nasionale parke gaan agteruit. Een rede daarvoor is dat dit te gekommersialiseerd raak.

„Neem nou maar Etosha — daar word vir olie geboor, daar is 'n soutmyn, die diere het naderhand net nie meer plek nie en dan skiet die boere ook nog skelm onder hulle.”

Dr. Schoeman se 33ste boek, *Jabulies is My Eerste Hond*, verskyn in Januarie. „Jabulies” is die Zoeloe-woord (dr. Schoeman se tweede moedertaal, sê hy) vir „om bly te maak”.

Die bekende Stellenbosse beeldhouer/skilder, Philip Terblanche, wat self al verskeie olifante geskilder het, het vandeeweek 'n kopbeeld van dr. Schoeman in sy ateljee voltooi. Hy voel net so sterk oor die slagtery in Suidwes

„'n Stormende olifant is die angswekendste en pragtigste gesig, en nou word hierdie diere vanuit 'n helikopter afgemaai,” sê mnr. Terblanche.

2/12/79

221



MNR BEN SCHOEMAN by 'n leeu wat hy geskiet het. Hy sê hy sal hom morsdood skaam as hy 'n olifant uit 'n helikopter moet skiet.

hom bespring, het mnr Schoeman die dier geskiet, maar haar momentum het gesorg dat sy tog nog bo-op sy jagmaat beland het.

Die sterwende leeu het sy jagmaat se arm erg verskeur en sy rug met haar naels oopgekloof. Dit was 'n leeu wat hulle agtervolg het, nadat sy jagmaat haar gewond het.

Move to extend SWA fishing zone

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South West African Directorate of Economic Affairs is working on a scheme to extend the territory's 19km fishing zone to 320km — a move which has been encouraged by the ailing Walvis Bay fishing industry

In recent years, the territory's fishing industry has been crippled by reduced quotas and dwindling shoals off the territory's 1 400km coastline

The Walvis Bay fishing industry has repeatedly urged authorities to extend the fishing zone in an attempt to control

the catches of foreign trawlers operating off the South West Africa coast

Walvis Bay fishermen have complained bitterly that they are governed by severe quotas — imposed to allow over-exploited resources time to replenish — while foreign trawlers are aggravating the situation by fishing all the year round in SWA waters

The Director of Economic Affairs in the territory, Mr Piet Kruger, said yesterday his directorate was "actively working on a scheme at the moment" to extend the zone to 320km

He said, however, there was no clear indication at this stage when the 320km limit would be introduced

The secretary of the Walvis Bay fishing factories' executive, Mr Alwyn Prinsloo, welcomed the news

"We in the fishing industry are very pleased — it is something we have been asking for for many years," Mr Prinsloo said

Mr Kruger said the basic aim of extending the zone was to protect and to have better control over fishing resources

He said it was not the intention to prohibit foreign trawlers from operating in the area

A recommended fishing quota would probably be received from the International Commission for South East Atlantic Fisheries, and SWA would make the final decision on the quota

In June, problems in the territory's fishing industry were raised in the National Assembly by the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, who called on the then Administrator-General, Mr M T Steyn, to take steps to extend SWA's fishing waters

ONION RINGS

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

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OLD FAMILY OR VIN

1820 and All

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

2 eggs
2 ozs butter
2 ozs sifted flour

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and sugar and flour, and when well mixed a couple of minutes. Pour on to butter quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with side between them. Time, 26 minutes, at any time.

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SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl
brown bread crumbs
herbs

Cut the fowl through the back bone, melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle 1/2 done, then cover with bread till well done. Serve with a sharp

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PLUM PUDDING

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice

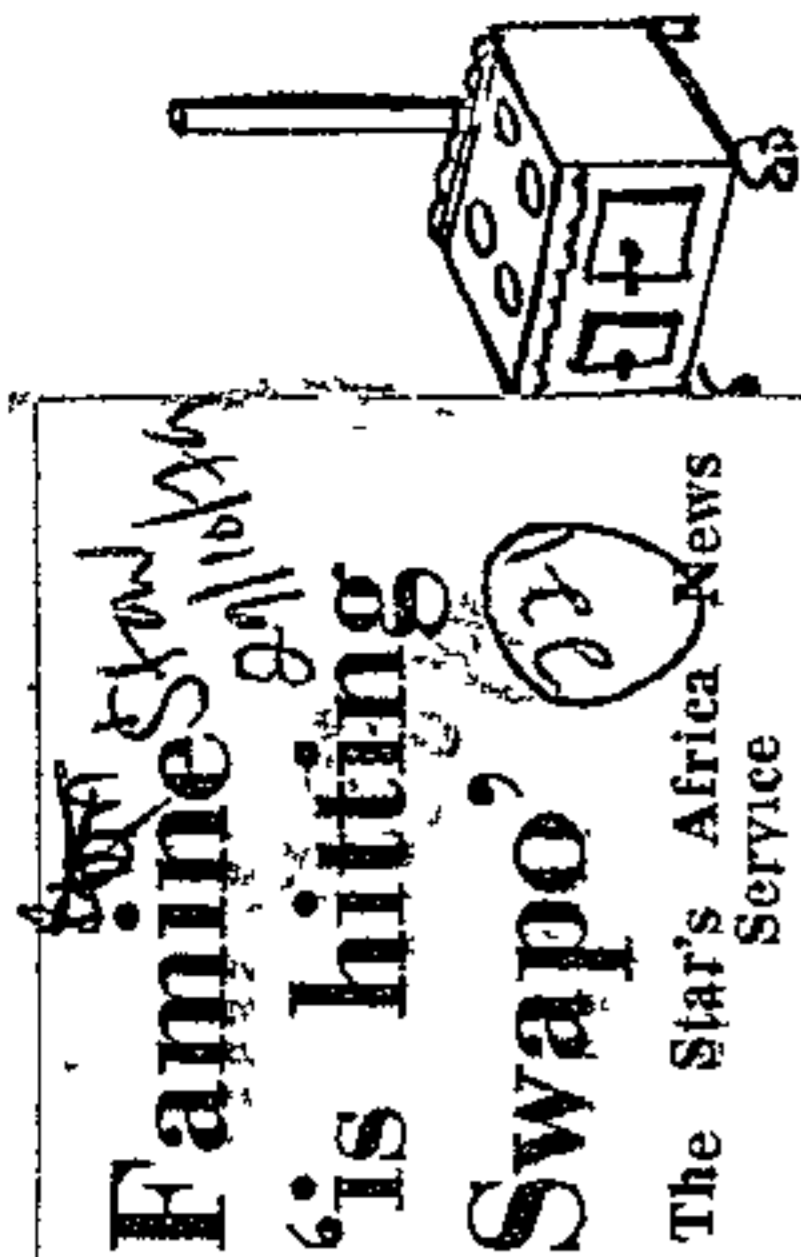
Mix all ingredients together well. for three hours. Serve with hot plum used for Christmas dinner in 1916. We used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

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MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-



Famine is hitting Swapo

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo's tactical operations in SWA/Namibia have reached an extremely low level in recent months and the terrorists are concentrating on sorties across the border in search of food, sources in Windhoek say

They said that an increasing number of Swapo guerrillas were giving themselves up to security forces because of famine conditions in southern Angola and because more and more of them apparently saw no further need to continue the struggle.

The sources claimed there was continuing disunity among Swapo ranks externally and that some leaders of the movement were "in trouble" with the hierarchy

They said there were persistent rumours that three prominent Swapo members — Mrs Martha Ford Mrs Putuse Appolus and Mr Eddie Nangomba — had been detained in

Angola. I am sure, who says stale breadcrumbs instead of

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SWA farmers quit over meat set-up

ROM 25/10/89

221

WINDHOEK — Farmers were being forced to quit in northern South West Africa, not through fear of terrorism — but because of the meat marketing system, a farmer told the commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the SWA meat industry yesterday.

The witness, Mr P B Mynhardt, said in evidence before the commission in Windhoek that more than half the farmers at Outjo had left their farms.

Another farmer, Mr J S van der Merwe identified documents before the commission as his applications for registration as a cattle farmer and said someone had altered them after completion to reduce the size indicated for his farm.

Mr Mynhardt said "Altogether 53% of the farmers at Outjo have left their farms because of the deterioration in the agricultural economy.

"They have not left because they feared terrorism, or

because they are afraid of the future of the country."

Mr Mynhardt said if farmers were allowed to market their cattle through the usual channels, it would not be necessary for them to move away.

One farmer, Mr J C du Plessis, bought a flourishing farm at Outjo, but in the first five years he had not been given a single permit by the Meat Board to market his cattle.

Mr Mynhardt said although he had been active in agricultural organisations for many years, to this day he did not know how the allocation of marketing permits operated — and he did not believe other farmers knew either.

Mr Van der Merwe told the commission he renewed his application to the Meat Board for registration as a cattle farmer last year.

On the original application form, the size of his farm had been indicated as 6 200ha. He identified a document before

the commission as the completed application form, on which he said the size had been altered to 4 200 ha.

After being informed by the Meat Board that he had not registered as a cattle farmer, he applied again on another form, in his own handwriting.

He identified another exhibit as this application form. On it, the size he gave for his farm, 6 217ha, had been deleted and replaced by the figure 2 000ha.

Mr Van der Merwe said he also identified a Meat Board card recording that he had marketed cattle on four occasions last year.

Mr Van der Merwe said he could recall marketing cattle only on the first two occasions.

At one stage last year, he received a subsidy cheque for cattle he had marketed. He was later told by Mr Piet Lombard of SWA Amalgamated Auctioneers the cheque had been filled in incorrectly "and I must pay the money over to him", which

he did, Mr Van der Merwe said.

Mr J H de Bruyn, a Tsumeb farmer, said in evidence that of 53 farms in his district only six were occupied.

The other farmers have moved away, because they can not market their livestock.

He owned three farms and both he and his wife had registered with the Meat Board for marketing permits. Some time ago he visited the Meat Board offices and asked to see his record card.

The card indicated his wife had been granted a marketing permit for 13 head of cattle and he had been permitted 26 but by then they had already sent 200 head of cattle to market.

Mr De Bruyn said when he asked his livestock broker how this was possible, the agent replied "It is well-known we also load cattle on other people's names."

The inquiry adjourned until today — Sapa

to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

each objective;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford — so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement — of determining basic priorities — one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes — the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics, but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy against behavioural therapy — one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

White farms for SWA blacks

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

SOUTH Africa faces Security Council action over South West Africa if it refuses to attend next week's Geneva conference on the issue.

Informed sources said yesterday that there were moves to take the matter to the Security Council with the danger of a possible sanctions vote if South Africa backed out of the Geneva talks.

Diplomats warned yesterday that there could be a "major confrontation" at the United Nations if South Africa insisted on a formal invitation to the "democratic parties" of SWA to attend the Geneva meeting.

On Friday evening representatives of the five frontline states and the five Western powers which have acted as negotiators in the lengthy SWA settlement plan, saw Dr Waldheim separately.

Request

Diplomatic sources said later that the position "did not look good".

Earlier in the week the UN Secretary-General turned down a request from the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pk Botha, that the internal parties be invited to the Geneva talks.

Yesterday, however, South Africa was still waiting for a

Treat Over SWA

formal reply from Dr Waldheim to Mr Botha's letter in which the Foreign Minister had asked for clarification about Swapo's position at the Geneva meeting.

In his letter, Mr Botha

● Demanded to know in what capacity Swapo was attending the talks.

● What was the basis for the invitation.

● To what extent the UN was involved in financing Swapo's presence at the talks.

● And if Dr Waldheim acknowledged Swapo as the only true representative of the people of South West Africa.

Dr Waldheim's statement on Friday that the invitation was directed to South Africa raised hopes in diplomatic circles that the talks could be held on the same basis as the "proximity discussions" in New York in March which the internal parties attended on the strength of the invitation to South Africa.

Dr Waldheim's statement was not regarded as a cate-

gorical "no" to the South African demand that the internal parties be present.

The talks could, however, founder if South Africa demands a specific invitation to the South West African parties as a condition for its attendance, or raises specific objections to Swapo's status in Geneva.

If the talks are held, it is regarded as unlikely that Mr Botha himself will attend.

Instead, he is expected to send the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and a top-level contingent from the Department.

Dead end

The South West African negotiations reached a deadend recently over South Africa's insistence on being furnished with military details of the latest plan for a de-militarised zone in SWA during the transition to independence.

The five Western nations have, in turn, insisted that South Africa should first accept the principle of the DMZ before details are discussed between a UN military team and the South African military authorities.

The Geneva talks — to be attended by the five Western powers, the five frontline states, Dr Waldheim's representative, South Africa and Swapo — are an attempt to break the deadlock.

By DAVID FORRET

Windhoek

BLACKS have been given the go-ahead to apply for prime "white" farming land. This has been made possible in terms of a multi-million rand scheme announced by South West Africa's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, this week.

This assurance was given by Mr P N Badenhorst, chairman of the Agricultural Credit Board, which will consider applications by prospective farmers for land in the declared "priority area".

But because of the strict provisions imposed it is unlikely that many blacks will want farms in these areas.

The area consists of 888 farms in the northern and eastern extremities of the "white" farming districts of Outjo, Grootfontein, Tsumeb and Otjivarongo.

Announcing wide-ranging measures to bolster farming in these northern areas of South West Africa, Dr Viljoen said the move followed the "alarming" number of people who had already left their farms.

The scheme is a concerted attempt by the authorities to curb depopulation of rural districts and resettle farmers who have left their land, which became a hot-spot earlier this year with the infiltration of terrorists.

The new measures make provision for an annual occupational allowance of R2 000 a farming unit.

Mr Badenhorst, who is heading the Administrator-General's Farming Investigation Committee, said 271 farms in

Scheme to cost millions

the four northern districts were unoccupied.

"There is nothing to stop blacks from applying for farms in terms of the new scheme," he said.

A spokesman for SWA Military Command said that provision had been made to absorb successful black applicants into the commando system — one of the conditions for certain grants and subsidies.

Apart from the habitation allowance, the lowering of interest rates on loans and other favourable financial arrangements, Dr Viljoen also announced State assistance for the security of farms.

This aid will include interest free loans for the purchase of radio-alarm systems costing up to R2 000, subsidies of up to R2 500 for the erection of security fences, and R250 subsidies and further interest-free loans for the lighting of farmhouses

TWO PAGES OF STORIES about

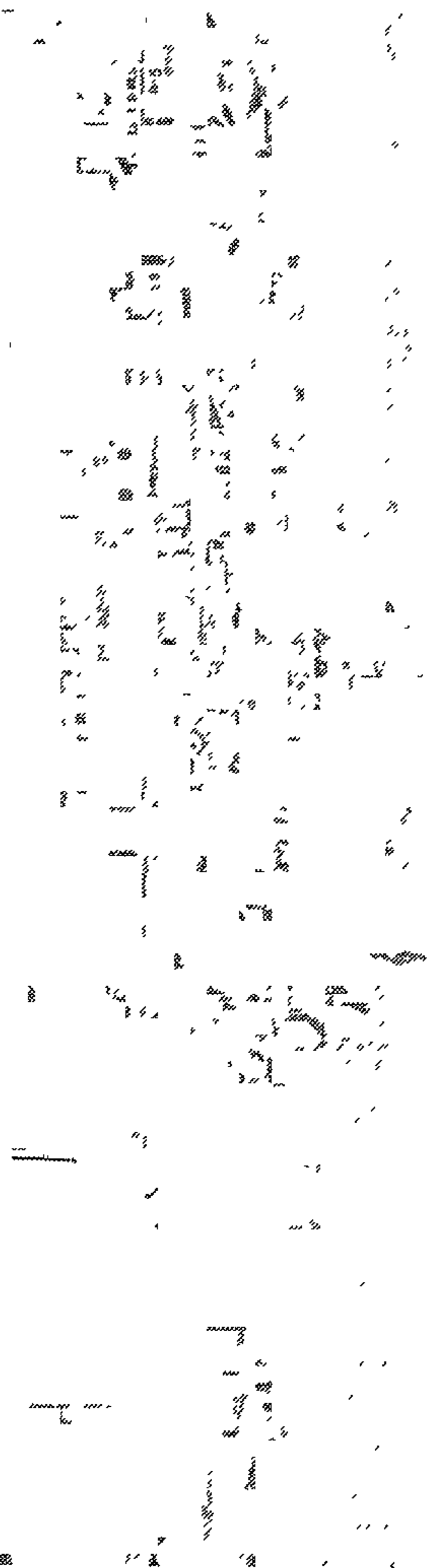
Salvation
 could be in
 sight for
 Luderitz

~~NEWS~~
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 (221)
 STAR
 1999/1/19

A number of recent developments may mean salvation for struggling Luderitz, writes JAN VAN REE, of The Star's Africa News Service.

LUDERITZ — For this small and stag-

Luderitz . . . hope on the horizon for this small coastal town in SWA/Namibia's rich diamond area.



Mr Werner Gahring, Luderitz fishing executive

a difference "is noted between the torrid dunes of the ageless Namib and the temperate Atlantic" — and it does have a claim of its own

Up and down the coast there are many places worth a visit but the main problem is that most of the attractions fall within the "Sperrgebiet" diamond area

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221

nant coastal town in the middle of SWA/Namibia's rich diamond area, there are faint rays of hope

Much of the new optimism depends on the Kudl field gas strike, about 120 kilometres offshore and about halfway between Luderitz and Orange-mund to the south

More holes are being drilled to establish the field's true size, but the expectation here already is that there will be enough gas to supply all SWA/Namibia with electricity

Luderitz's citizens hope that a refinery will be built close to them and that the possibility of gas exports will mean more development for the existing small harbour

Even the fact that more prospecting holes

are to be drilled means a temporary boost for the town's economy.

It all comes just in time. Locals in Luderitz are accused to be up and downs but the present "down" is threatening to turn the picturesque village into another Namib ghost town. Today there are only 796 whites, 1 697 coloureds and 2 528 blacks left

Inspection

Another development which would boost the town's economy is the planned extension of the present fishing zone to 320 kilometres. The zone contains tremendous fish resources, and if declared, would mean that foreign trawlers will only be

able to enter under strict licensing conditions.

This could mean Luderitz may act as an inspection harbour and a home-from-home port for foreign trawler crews.

There are also signs that access to areas around the town controlled by the powerful diamond mining company, CDM, might be increased

"Put your foot outside Luderitz and off the main tar road and you need a permit. We fought for seven years just to get a piece of beach opened to the public," said one resident who did not want his name revealed

But the fact that CDM will spend R8-million on prospect-

ing this year, and once they have all gem-bearing areas clearly defined, means they may open more areas around the town to tourists.

Residents

Another sore point with the locals is the power the fisheries have in the town

"And why not?" asks Mr Werner Gubring, a fishing company executive. "We own 76 percent of the town."

Windhoek authorities have already informed the fisheries that they can do a lot to help by ploughing something back into Luderitz.

Most residents rely on the government to do something to help, but the authorities be-

lieve that there is a lot the people can do themselves.

"Let them get together and start something. There must be something they can do around there which will sell to the outside," Mr Charles Trueb, Director of SWA/Namibia Development, said.

The big dream for many Luderitz citizens is for their town to become a major import-export deep sea harbour for southern Africa. At the moment Walvis Bay is SWA/Namibia's major port but it remains part of South Africa. Luderitz residents feel that South Africa is not going to give up Walvis Bay and therefore plans should be made for an alternative port

at Luderitz

Other ideas which have been put forward for consideration are a wool washing factory, a port processing white fish products, a tannery for seal, game, sheep and cattle skins and the establishment of a training school for prospective seamen

But while, in the long term, Luderitz has many suggestions to save its fast-dying economy, in the short term it seems as if tourism is the only hope

Meteor

Last year nearly 6 000 people visited Luderitz as tourists 81 percent more than the previous year.

In a brochure Luderitz is described as a seaside resort with

which CDM has control

Within this area are the spectacular red dunes immediately north of the Orange River. Other attractions are the Roter Kamm — an extinct meteor crater — and also the Bogenfels Rock and nearby giant caves

The weird rock formations known as the Doddenstadt or Totenstadt, the Pomona ghost town, Elizabeth Bay and its ghost town, and the Atlas Bay/Wolf Bay/Long Island seal complex, with about 325 000 seals making it the largest colony in southern Africa, are just a few more of the attractions that could draw tourists. If some of the diamond restrictions were lifted

in people

By Jaap Boekkooi

Thanks to the humble milkweeds and nabooms, the tangly curse of thousands of farmers, South Africa may one day be able to cock a snook at international oil and rubber boycotts.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, with the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, has launched a study to see how much natural rubber and petrol hydrocarbons these common weeds can produce.

In the United States the Nobel Prize winner in chemistry of 1961, Dr Melvin Calvin, has said the South African euphorbia *trurcalli*, known in Natal as the rubber hedge tree and which has spread as a weed throughout warmer parts of the world, could be milked for petrol.

Dr Calvin says that euphorbias and annual milkweeds like *asclepias*, could be grown in "petrol tree plantations" in semi-desert areas with only 175 mm of rainfall a year but maximum sunshine — the ideal requisite in many parts of South Africa.

Crisis

Such latex plantations, Calvin estimates from experiments by a University of California field station, could produce 10 barrels of oil per acre which, including processing, would cost only R18 a barrel.

This year South

Milking the milkweeds

Africa has been paying up to almost double this amount for oil bought on the spot market since the Iranian crisis.

The South African research programme into euphorbias and other latex-rich plants is being run at the Institute for Polymer Science at the University of Stellenbosch.

The scientist in charge, Mr J C Paterson Jones, says: "There is a number of South African plants, among them euphorbias and *asclepias* (milkweeds) which contain rubber."

"During World War 2 a study was made of three Eastern Cape euphorbias to find natural rubber, but no systematic study has been done."

Even with Sentrachem's planned new synthetic rubber factory, large enough to supply the South African market, the country would still need much natural rubber, according to Mr Paterson Jones.

"Because of heat build-up problems in synthetic rubber the

ordinary radial tyre needs at least 35 to 40 percent natural rubber and aircraft and tractor tyres require one hundred percent," he said.

Another student of the country's latex-rich plants, Professor Kristo Pienaar, of the University of the Western Cape's botany department, says the best way to "grow petrol" from them was to choose annual plants like milkweeds, grow them commercially, and harvest them like other agricultural products.

In the systematic study by the CSIR's Co-operative Scientific Programme Unit the hydrocarbon (natural oil) level of each of the plants investigated will be measured together with the natural rubber content.

According to Dr Calvin, the South African rubber hedge tree, which can grow up to 10 m and drips a toxic latex when its sickly-green branches are broken can produce as much latex as the natural rubber tree.

raise hopes

By Bob Kennaugh

Herbert Shirley, now 30, son of a retired American Navy commander presently living in Randburg, was doomed to die. He was suffering from epilepsy complicated by severe brain damage and was having seizures.

In another case a retired Johannesburg engineer found that his vision was weakening. He took medicine and was treated by a specialist but his vision did not improve.

Both men had lost almost all hope and did not know where to turn. Then they appealed for help to Mr Don Pearsall (66) of Parkhurst, Johannesburg, spiritual healer.

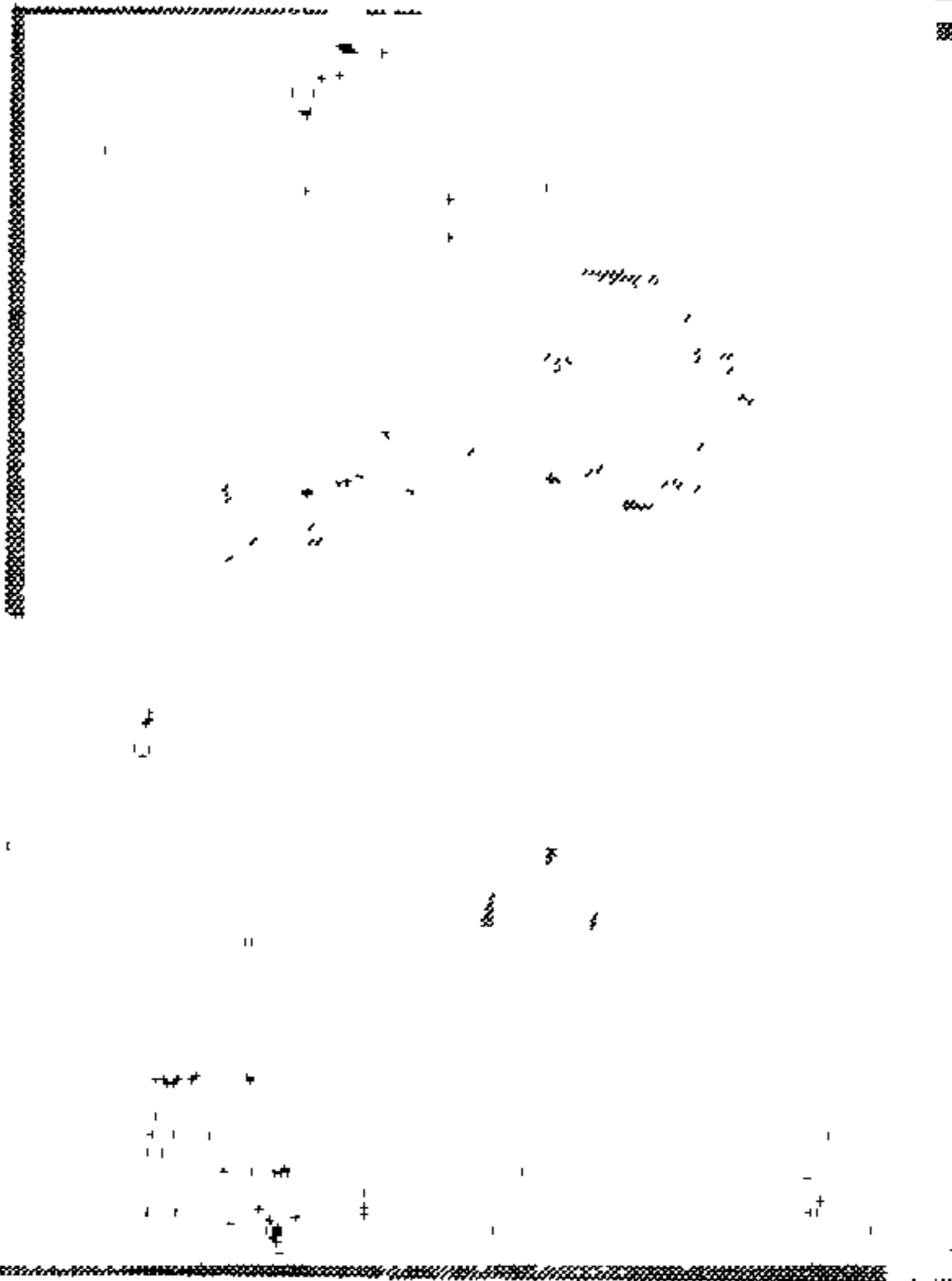
Mr Pearsall has been a healer for 30 years. He is chairman of the Healing Association of the Transvaal and Free State.

"Our body, which is associated with other organisations throughout South Africa, is strictly non-denominational," he said. "We try to help anybody from any religion. And we don't press them for a fee — if they want to make a donation, they can."

When Mr Shirley and the elderly engineer asked for help he gave them no guarantee.

"I made it clear that we do not heal ourselves — we are but instruments for the Divine Power which we are able to revoke

A touch of healing



The healing hands of Mr Don Pearsall (66), a Johannesburg grandfather, generate heat into the chest of emphysema sufferer, Mr Dudley Owen-Johnson (65), an insurance agent.

through what we call attunement."

After four spiritual sessions Mr Shirley's epileptic seizures had stopped and the brain damage appeared to have disappeared. A lump on his backbone had gone, according to his family.

"Herbert has not had the slightest

twinge in his back since then," said his father, Commander Millard S Shirley. "My son is now well enough to work full-time."

The engineer, who is suffering from an affection of the retinas, turned to Mr Pearsall in February this year when medicines and specialist help did not greatly help him.

"There has been definite improvement since I started attending healing sessions," he said. "I now wear weaker glasses and my vision is improving."

He sat in the spiritual sanctuary at the healer's home while Mr Pearsall placed his hands across his eyes.

"I felt an intense heat generating from his hands. When he removed his hands they were cool again," he said. "I cannot explain what happens but I would be highly annoyed if somebody tried to suggest that Mr Pearsall is a fraud."

Mr Pearsall realised he had the power to heal when he "cured" his son who was then a toddler. "It was a rare summer day in Hayes, Middlesex. My son had a temperature and I could not get a doctor. I knew the theory of healing and so I thought I would try it out."

"I placed my hands on his head and 10 minutes later his temperature had come down and he had recovered."

Then the former sales manager started healing part-time and three years ago switched to full-time healing.

"I have helped hundreds of people, many of them said to be incurable," he said. "In 80 percent of cases there is an improvement following healing. There is no known disease that has not responded to it although cures cannot be guaranteed."

New measures to aid SWA farmers

By DAVID FORRETT
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Wide-ranging measures to bolster farming in the "white" northern areas of South West Africa were announced yesterday by the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

These measures follow the "alarms" number of farmers who have already left their farms, Dr Viljoen's statement said.

It is known that farmers have complained about the economic viability of working in northern districts — which were infiltrated by terrorists earlier this year — especially with the controversial beef marketing system.

Dr Viljoen announced wide-ranging plans to help farmers financially and with security measures following an intensive investigation in districts such as Otjivarongo, Outjo, and Kunene.

The problem is not only to relate the various objectives to each other

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

Grooftern and Tsumeb He said the investigation committee had issued an interim report with recommendations to aid farmers over the present critical period in the industry so that they could stay on their farms.

The recommendations, for which draft legislation will be submitted at the next session of the National Assembly, also make provision for the establishment and resettlement of farmers in the depopulated areas.

A priority area of 888 farms has been declared so that a high quality infrastructure can be established.

Dr Viljoen also announced state assistance for the security of farms. This aid would only be given if farms were secured according to specifications approved by the Defence Force.

The aid will include interest-free loans for the purchase of radio alarm systems costing up to R2 000, subsidies of up to R2 500 for the erection of security fences and R250 subsidies and further interest-free loans of R250 for the illumination of farmhouses.

This aid will only be available to applicants who:

- Are "approved" from a security point of view
- Have the necessary knowledge and ability to make a success of farming
- Will live permanently on their farms or, if not, be replaced by approved substitutes
- Are prepared to join the local commando
- Will not sell their farms within the next 10 years

Defence ed in such a ntially, the objectives achieved, but

to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford — so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in series such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separate e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups it be made.

Grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement — of determining basic priorities — one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes — the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics, but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy against behavioural therapy — one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness, and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

The SWA meat mafia



FRANS HEYDENRYCH ... death plunge

asked for permission to consult his legal adviser and was due to reappear to give his replies

These questions may only be answered when the commission meets to hear evidence again, probably at the end of January

Mr Heydenrych's friends and the circle of professional men he met every morning for breakfast for years were unable to shed any light on his affairs or those of the board

"We didn't speak to him about the Meat Board, it would have been ungentlemanly," one of them said

Nor could his wife, Mahe, who packed up and left their board-owned house in Heinitzberg Road, Windhoek, two weeks after Mr Heydenrych's death to live with her family in Pretoria. She has said she doesn't believe her husband killed himself

Against the background of Mr Heydenrych's death, the Rand Daily Mail investigated the meat industry and found that possible informants in SWA were scared to talk their livelihoods could be at stake

One senior man in the industry was reported to have been offered R200 000 to hush up certain information at disposal

He was said to have tape-recorded the bribe offer — to be paid over three months — when he rendezvoused with a man in Windhoek

He later informed the man that he had taped the meeting. The following day his wife was said to have received a death threat. But the meat man was "too terrified" to notify the police or the commission and did not want to speak to the Rand Daily Mail

The commission has adjourned while Mr Hans Greyling, the Luderitz magistrate who is leading evidence, continues his investigation

Addressing the commission at its last hearing, Mr Greyling said that he had found indications of mismanagement, maladministration and corruption during his probe

He said the farmers feared the Meat Board more than terrorists

The furore in the trade centres on the issuing to farmers of permits which enable them to market and slaughter their cattle in South Africa — their

South West Africa's meat industry has been in a furore for months. Thousands of words have been written about the row, hundreds of pages of evidence have been heard by a commission of inquiry, and one death — that of the 64-year-old meat board manager, Mr Frans Heydenrych — has resulted. The Rand Daily Mail investigated the territory's cattle situation and found reports of a bribe and death threat, that possible informants were scared to talk, and talk of a "Meat Mafia". **BRIAN O'FLAHERTY** reports

THEY call them "The Meat Mafia". The faceless powers who manipulate and control South West Africa's multi-million rand meat industry

Nobody can positively identify these men but they describe their power and influence as immense, enabling them to squeeze out or close doors in the faces of big businessmen and entrepreneurs — including former Cabinet Minister Mr Jan Haak — who try to muscle into the meat trade

Sources say the South West cattle industry is just another tentacle of the South African meat trade octopus

They say their industry is controlled from the Republic. And the South African operation has been described as a monopoly with the major slice of the meat market in the hands of three organisations —

Vleissentraal, Imperial Cold Storage and Asokor

Widespread attention has been focused on South West since the death of Mr Frans Heydenrych, the meat board manager who recently plunged to his death — only days after he had been questioned by a commission of inquiry about payments into his bank account of amounts exceeding his salary

Cardboard boxes line the skirting boards of an office at the South West African Meat Trade Control Board. Looking at them it is hard to believe that they contain some of the records affecting the massive cattle industry

The Board itself is understaffed and overworked. Only nine people man an office, which decides on the issuing of permits to 3 275 market-hungry

cattle farmers

It was from the board's office in Landbank Building, in Windhoek, that Mr Heydenrych walked one morning in October to plunge to his death over the railings in the building's central stairwell

Police investigations have so far turned up no evidence to suggest that he was killed

But the death of Mr Heydenrych — a key figure in the probe by the Commission of Inquiry into alleged irregularities in the SWA meat trade — leaves many questions unanswered. Why did he receive the payments? Were they made in exchange for permits or favours? What was going on at the Meat Board?

Mr Heydenrych refused to answer questions about the payments when he appeared before the commission. He

TABLE II

Rheumatic Heart

Hypertensive Di

Ischaemic Heart

Cerebrovascular

Total Circulatory Di

Motor Vehicle

Suicide (E950-

Homicide (E960-



He said he managed through the lean periods by selling cattle in the district but "unfortunately not at very good prices".

Mr L P B Mynhardt, a farmer from Outjo, in the Northwest, told the commission that more than half the farmers in his area had left because of the deterioration in agricultural economics.

He told the "Mail" that the lack of marketing permits was not the major factor. Prices did not cover rising production costs.

"The farmers didn't get a righteous deal from the selling of the meat their fair share of the profits. There was a hell of a margin between what we got out of producing the meat and what the consumer paid for it."

He said a lot of farms were standing empty in the Outjo district. Farmers had phoned the Land Bank, which finances farmers, saying "I am leaving. Take your farm" and gone into towns, working as clerks in municipalities and on the mines in Tsumeb.

Others had become "week-end farmers" — working in offices during the week, and returning at weekends, every fortnight, or once a month to check on progress.

"Mail" sources said the commission was doing a "good job". But they said another investigation was needed in South Africa to clear the air on both sides of the cattle market.

Tomorrow: Where the problem started

prime market. Each farmer has to apply monthly for a permit to send cattle to SA's nine controlled areas — which have floor prices that fluctuate according to supply and demand. Here farmers can get the best price possible for their meat.

Their other option is to compete with other farmers — at lower prices — on SA's open market.

Farmers have said in evidence before the commission that permits were difficult to obtain and that in some cases details on permit applications had been changed. (This could affect a farmer's chances of marketing cattle.)

One farmer said after he had been refused a permit, a live-

claims he has only been able to market 65 cattle to SA's controlled market since the permit system was introduced in 1977.

Mr Oberholzer has been a farmer in the Gobabis district since 1942. His farm is 4 322 hectares in area and carries between 400 and 550 cattle in a year.

"I have always sent my cattle to the controlled market. Before 1977 I had no trouble I used to sell about 50 cattle a month on the SA market."

"In 1977 I wanted to sell about 150 but I could only get a permit for one truckload — 13 cattle. In 1978 I got permits for only 26 cattle and this year the same."

Mr Oberholzer said he could not get more permits. He tried through the Meat Board but was told it was difficult and that there were a lot of farmers trying to market their animals. He worked through a company in Gobabis but "the fellow there told me again and again that he could not get permits."

"During this time I lived by selling cattle to other farmers in the district who could get permits or to agents or speculators who bought cattle from me in sales. But on these deals I had to pay a commission of 4%."

He said the situation was "pretty tough and at times he

had sold cattle off at prices as low as 30c a kilo.

"I am very unhappy with the situation. I am not a young man and if I have a lot of trouble with the permits, I must stop farming because I can't live."

He said farmers had to develop their farms, pay labour and other costs. "You need money to pay for all these things."

He said if he could find a buyer for his farm he would sell out and leave.

His neighbour, Mr Louis van Rensburg also said there had been times when he could not get permits to send enough cattle into controlled market areas.

His farm, Good Hope, carries about 800 to 900 cattle. Before the permit days he used to sell cattle locally.

"But we could get permits to sell in Johannesburg or Cape Town whenever we wanted them."

After the introduction of the permit system he tried to market his cattle and found that "all of a sudden we couldn't get permits."

"I visited the Meat Board myself to get permits but came out without a thing."

He said in 1977 and 1978 he obtained permits to market 26 cattle a year.

"I have sent out 52 so far this year. It is getting better now, at least I hope it is."

stock agent had obtained one for him under a code-name. Members of the industry disclosed to the "Mail" that there had been a large-scale "smuggling" operation over the border into SA. Cattle were moved in large numbers into SA headed for the lower-priced open market and were then switched and sold on the controlled market in Cape Town for higher prices. The scheme is not illegal but was described as unfair to farmers. Two farmers from Gobabis, about 250 km east of Windhoek, gave the "Mail" an example of the problems they had getting permits. Mr Bernardus Oberholzer, 63 of the farm Lemoenboord,

The SWA meat mafia — Part II

By BRIAN O'FLAHERTY
Staff Reporter

BEHIND all the allegations, accusations and rumours rife in South West Africa's meat industry is a picture of hardship for many of the small farmers — the lifeblood of the industry.

Farmers are frustrated with bureaucratic controls and are enmeshed in a shortage of marketing permits, rising production costs, a financial crunch, insurgency and uncertainty over the political future of their country.

The easy access they had to South Africa's meat markets in the past has gone. The quotas to controlled markets — where floor prices are set according to demand and supply — and the competitive and normally lower-priced open market channels have been drastically reduced.

Small farmers — lacking marketing permits — face overstocking of their farms, the possibility of having to buy expensive feed for their cattle in the off season, and possibly low prices when they are eventually forced to sell off their cattle at local auctions or sales.

Worst of all, they face the possibility that they may be forced to pack up and leave for the towns to work as clerks or the mines.

Two big cattle ranchers told the "Mail" that they would not be seriously affected if they could not get enough permits. They could afford to keep cattle on their farms and feed them for some time, waiting for a better marketing position and higher prices. One said if he ran out of grazing land, he could simply buy more.

However, they said, their colleagues who farmed on a smaller scale could not afford to do this. They had to sell their cattle off at the end of each season to cover their costs and make a living.

Farmers and people in the know have said there is a large gap between the prices paid to the producer for his meat and the price paid by the consumer for the end product. They have asked where the difference is going and have suggested that too much is going to the industry's middlemen.

Some SWA sources have suggested that the money flows back to the big combines in South Africa, from where they claim the SWA industry is controlled.

In the tight market situation in SWA, whispers have started

Since the introduction of the quota system for the sale of South West African cattle to the Republic of South Africa in 1977, the territory's small farmers are facing the increasing prospect of being driven off the land, reports Brian O'Flaherty, who has been investigating the situation in the SWA meat industry in the wake of a commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities.

Mr Van der Walt said as a result South West's share in the Cape Town market was increased to 76%.

"The problem arose when certain of the agents in the Cape could not fill their quotas there and offered them to some Southwesterners. This was the start of an unholy practice. Cattle left South West Africa with an open market permit and then had immediate access to the controlled market, while 99% of the South West farmers had insufficient access to the market.

"None of the steps which the South West Meat Board could or did take could prevent the situation.

"When open market permits were withheld, applications were just made under a neighbour's name.

"If trucks were followed right into the market, letters of sale were shown which stated that the cattle were sold to a local resident and were being marketed under his name. Other cattle were offloaded for a day in a feed lot and then marketed from there.

"It must be clearly stated that while this practice was unfair and undesirable, there is nothing illegal in it."

He said the only way the problem could be solved was to raise South West Africa's quota to 90%.

By doing so there would then be no "loose quotas which could be misused by certain agents."

"Then the back door would be closed and a South Wester

Mr Pretorius is a powerful figure in the meat industry as chairman of the SWA Meat Trade Board of Control for eight years, president of the SWA Agricultural Union for 14 years and a director of at least three meat co-operatives — including the giant South African based co-op, Vleissentraal.

SWA has a cattle population of more than two-million and has exported an average of about 410 000 a year — 380 000 live and 30 000 already slaughtered — to South Africa over the last 10 years. Another 80 000 are sent to overseas markets.

Mr Pretorius said the territory's cattle exports were controlled by the South African Meat Board, which laid down both the number of animals to be sent from SWA each week and the centres to which they should be transported.

Until the middle of 1977, SWA's quota to South Africa's nine controlled market areas was 6 050 a week. There was no limit on the amount of cattle that could be sent to the open market.

"Then, under pressure from their farmers and market forces, the South African Meat Board cut our quota by half to 3 000 a week — 600 carcasses and 2 400 live animals. A quota of 1 600 was set for the open market," Mr Pretorius said.

"Obviously we had to take this cake and divide it up as fairly as possible. There have been many allegations that people didn't get permits for five or six years. This is the fault of nobody else but the person him-

"We had to consider previous marketing performance. We couldn't take a permit away from a man who had been marketing through the controlled channels for 10 years and then give it to someone who hadn't."

The Meat Board issues permits to farmers on a complicated formula system, taking into account the size of his farm, the cattle carrying capacity of the land and the record of his marketing performance.

Mr Pretorius said "A lot of farmers fell short on previous performance. Unfortunately a lot of them used channels that were cut off and they did not have a previous performance record in the Republic."

In evidence before the Commission of Inquiry into alleged irregularities in the South West African meat trade, a farmer asked how it was possible that Mr Pretorius filled eight senior positions in the meat industry.

He claimed that because Mr Pretorius held positions on the Meat Board and the Vleissentraal, it was easy to see that permits were not given to farmers but to Vleissentraal.

Mr Pretorius has since said he was "very seriously contemplating" resigning from some of his posts because "I will not allow my family and myself to be a punchbag for anyone who thinks he has a grievance and any newspaper which thinks it has space to fill."

But he would not resign from the posts until "my innocence has been proved" by the commission.

He said the co-operatives never received permits.

"No co-op or agent would qualify for a permit. What certain agents did was register their employees as marketers and got permits that way. This is not illegal, but I don't think it is fair."

The meat industry has repeatedly been described as a monopolistic set-up and it has been claimed that farmers are forced to work through this system.

Mr Pretorius said there was nothing wrong with the size of the co-ops.

"In business — in fair competition in the free market — one or two bodies will grow and others will get smaller. There is nothing to keep that from happening."

He said all countries had a monopoly law.

not
that
for

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about a large-scale "smuggling" operation, in which cattle were moved out of South West on open market permits and were immediately sent to the higher-priced controlled markets

Mr J P van der Walt, chairman of the SWA Meat Producers' Association, described this "backdoor" practice as "unholy"

In a circular to farmers earlier this year, he said there had been much "scandal-mongering and embroidering of tales" about the fact that open market cattle were being moved out of South West and were gaining immediate access to the controlled market in Cape Town

"About 95% of the cattle which were slaughtered in Cape Town came from South West. Until about 18 months ago the South West Meat Board obtained 50% of the quota in the Cape to divide up between the farmers. The other 50% was given to agents in the Cape to pass on to whoever they wanted.

"This was the ruling of the RSA Meat Board. There was never any case over which stronger words were spoken between the two boards than over this case. The past year alone this was argued with the RSA board on eleven occasions."

could only enter that market through our own Meat Board," Mr Van der Walt said

Mr Andries Pretorius, chairman of the South West African Meat Board, said the territory's meat industry was hit by problems in 1977 when the export quota to South Africa was cut drastically. Since then there had not been enough slices of the cake to go around the territory's cattle farmers

self. "They never did any marketing through the official channels but went to speculators and worked through the open market

"A lot of farmers didn't register with the Meat Board. They weren't interested in getting permits for the controlled market. When the open market channel was cut naturally they wanted to switch

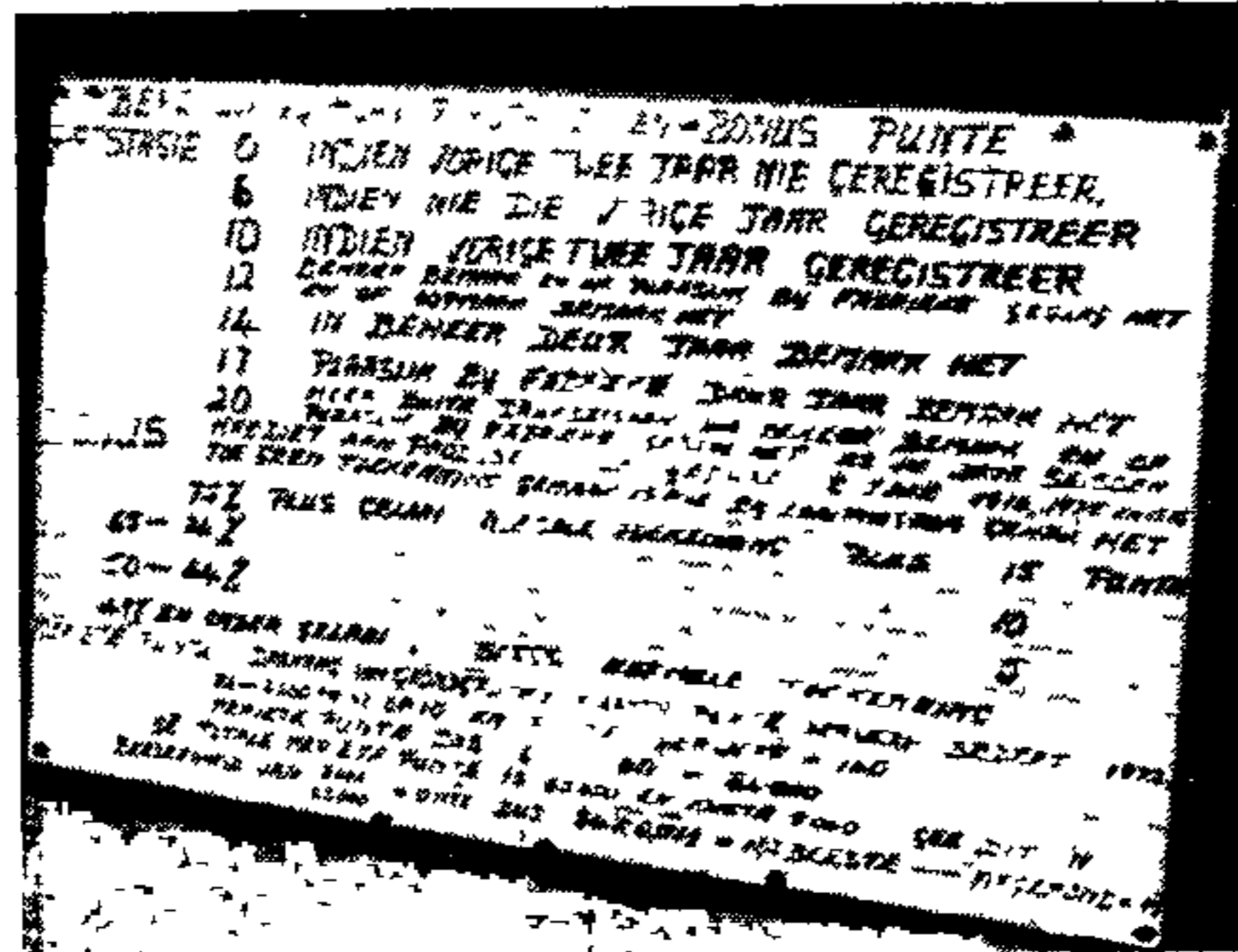
"Nobody in this country is forced to market his animals through the co-op. He is free to choose whether to support his co-op or not. He can support any other firm. It is open to the farmer to unload his animals on whom he likes. This is free enterprise. It is his choice.

"The co-op belongs to the farmer and no one else. The co-op belongs to the member and not the member to the co-op. I am not ashamed to say I am a co-op man. I believe the farmer should support his own organization," Mr Pretorius said

It has been suggested that South West Africa should export meat on a larger scale directly to European countries and other highly profitable markets. If this was done it could contribute to a shortage of meat in South Africa in years to come, according to a leading professor of agricultural economics

One source said the roots of SWA's problems were in South Africa, from where the industry was controlled

Another said "There is little point in clearing up in South West Africa unless the South African side of things is also cleared up. Otherwise the whole mess will be back in two or three years."



This wall chart in the offices of the SWA Meat Board shows how points are awarded to farmers according to their marketing record

Special Resolutions

199. Requirements for special resolutions.—(1) A resolution by a company shall be a special resolution if at a general meeting of which not less than twenty-one clear days' notice has been given specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution, the terms and effect of the resolution and the reasons for it and at which—

(a) members holding in the aggregate not less than one-fourth of the total votes of all the members entitled to vote thereat, are present in person or by proxy;

or

Recently a farmer who was caught with 62 mountain zebra skins, 129 other zebra skins, 21 black rhino horns and eight elephant tusks, had been fined R1 500.

Mr Condon said that compared with sentences on local fishermen who had their vehicles confiscated for catching two shad, this sentence was "very light."

"The issuing of licences and permits is under suspicion, and this must be watched closely," he said.

These reports had brought discredit to the

R1 000 for news of SWA game poachers

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A R1 000 reward has been offered for information leading to the conviction of poachers in SWA/Namibia following reports of widespread slaughter of game in the area.

The reward has been offered by the South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution (SACCAP).

Mr Tim Condon, chairman of the Durban-based organisation, just returned from SWA/Namibia where he has been probing allegations of wildlife shooting.

All information will be treated in the strictest confidence. It can be phoned to Mr Condon at 031-330140, or given in writing to him at Box 2744, Durban.

He said it was important that sentences imposed by the courts acted as deterrents.

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Mr Condon said that compared with sentences on local fishermen who had their vehicles confiscated for catching two shad, this sentence was "very light."

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Premier woedend oor jag- en vleisbraai-storie

Julie sal braai!

Benoni

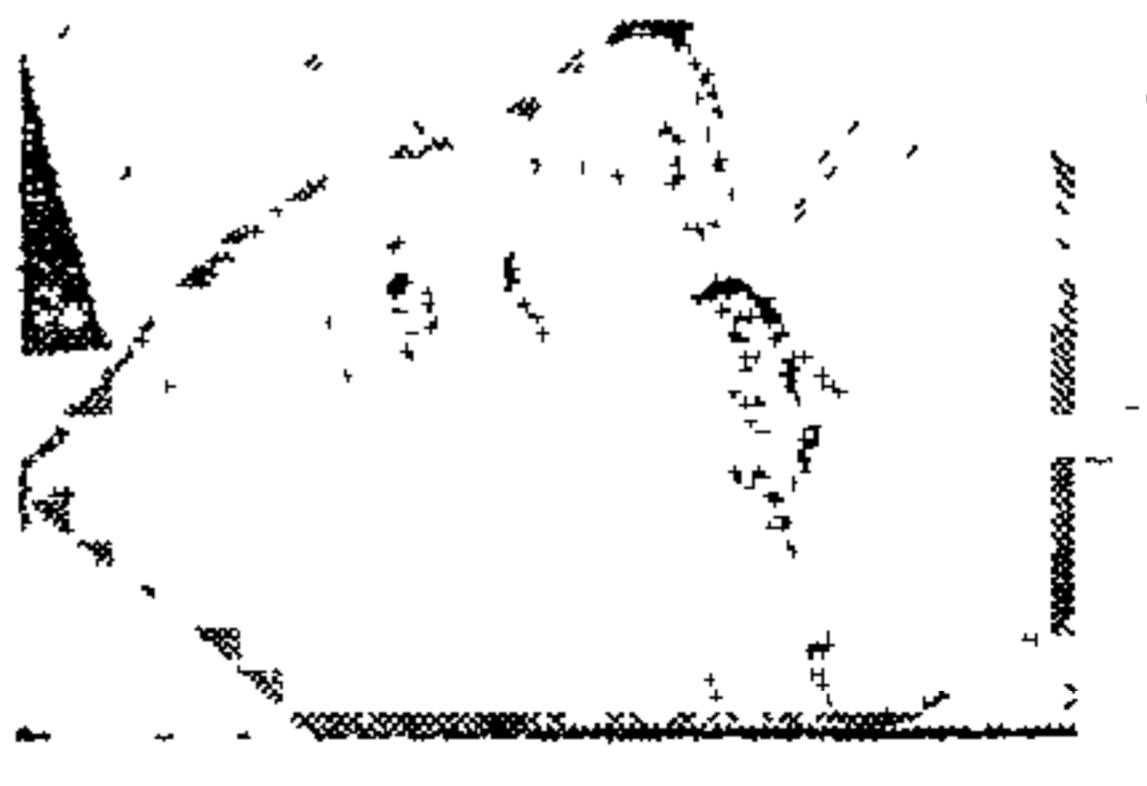
Naas die USA om te

Sê PW

Die Eerste Minister, Mr P. W. Botha het 'n verklaring te wete gebring teen die jag- en braaistoel.

Politiese lede van die Eerste Minister, Mr P. W. Botha het 'n verklaring te wete gebring teen die jag- en braaistoel.

Mr P. W. Botha



Schwarz call for game inquiries

Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition Defence spokesman, today called for two separate inquiries into the alleged slaughter of game in the operational area.

He called for:

- An independent, non-military inquiry into the alleged illegal killing of game.

● An inquiry into motivations for involving the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha.

Mr Schwarz said he accepted Mr Botha's denial that he knew anything of the reported incident in which two rare black-faced impala were braained for him.

Mr Schwarz said that a

careful reading of yesterday's report in The Star on the incident, showed that in no way was Mr Botha implicated.

But he said the impression might have been created that Mr Botha was involved.

"Mr Botha is entitled to have the allegations investigated. As Prime Minister he is entitled to protection, if there is some motive to implicate him."

Turning to reports on game slaughter in the operational area, Mr Schwarz said that if these allegations were correct, "then there is a disgusting situation."

the meeting and to vote if one-fourth of the members for the purpose of passing not earlier than seven days before the meeting. At the adjournment of the meeting, a resolution for a special meeting in adjournment with the company attend and a cent of and passed as a special notice has been given. A the Registrar together

(4) At any meeting by the chairman conclusive evidence of recorded in favour of

(5) When a poll the poll, to the number

(6) For the purposes of this Act, be to be duly held when the articles of the company

200. Registration a special resolution at the meeting concerned provisions of subsection (2)

Army inquiry: Wildlife bodies have their doubts

By Graham Ferreira

General Magnus Malan has ordered a Military Police investigation following reports by The Star's CARE Campaign of illegal hunting of game by SADF officers in SWA/Namibia.

Both the Endangered Wildlife Trust and the Wildlife Society, who together represent a vast number of people from all political persuasions, have called for an inquiry independent of the SADF

Neither appear to have much confidence in a Defence Force inquiry getting to the bottom of what has been happening

If the Army feels it is being treated unfairly and not being given a chance, they have no-one but themselves to blame. They have been less than frank about the SADF's involvement in hunting on previous occasions.

Two years ago I spent nearly two months in SWA/Namibia in an extensive investigation into allegations of army personnel taking part in widespread hunting.

Rumours about the hunting activities were — and still are — rife in the territory. At that time it was impossible for most people to get into the operational areas, and it was difficult to gather facts about the rumours.

Most of the people who were in a position to give eyewitness accounts were either in the Defence Force or what was then the Department of Bantu Administration or other Government departments and feared repercussions.

ELEPHANTS

I did however manage to contact four non-Government employed geologists who were eyewitnesses to the use of an Alouette SADF helicopter for the hunting of two rare blackfaced impala at the Epupa Falls on the Kunene River in July 1974.

Before the results of my investigation was published, all the relative information was passed on to SADF Headquarters at their request.

Shortly after publication of the Epupa Falls incident my further investigations disclosed that a SADF helicopter had been used to shoot two elephants at Omutambo Maowe, near Etosha

Rare impala shot from helicopter

By Graham Ferreira
Four geologists witnessed the use of a SADF helicopter for the hunting of the rare blackfaced impala at the Epupa Falls on the Kunene River between SWA/Namibia and Angola on July 10 1974.

Their account of the event, supported by a leading Windhoek attorney, were published in August 1977. An SADF inquiry took place, but the Defence Force refused to make their findings public.

The geologists involved were Mr Lee Harrison, Mr Colin Brits, Mr Chris Boshoff and Mr Noel Eason.

They were camped near the Epupa Falls when a hunting party including Mr Jannie de Wet, then Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa and Mr Ben van Zyl, Chief Commissioner for Kaokoveld, arrived in an

SADF helicopter.

One of the geologists told me some SADF personnel had arrived and set up camp. Later that day an SADF helicopter arrived at the camp before setting off in a westerly direction.

Twenty minutes later the helicopter reappeared with two blackfaced impala dangling from ropes below the aircraft.

Two geologists drove quickly to the camp.

"When we arrived, the helicopter was on the ground with people just getting out. I recognised Mr Jannie de Wet and Mr Ben van Zyl," said the geologist.

It must have been obvious to those present that the geologists were upset about the incident because during the night the camp was struck and when the geologists awoke the next morn-



GENERAL MAGNUS MALAN



MR JANNIE DE WET

Pictures of these elephant were published in the English and Afrikaans Sunday Press at the weekend after journalists of the Sunday Press interviewed former National Servicemen who were quoted last week in The Star's CARE Campaign expose of SADF wildlife massacres in SWA/Namibia.

Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr H J Coetzee has said the only occasion during which a SADF helicopter had been used for hunting game during 1976-77 was at Omutambo

Maowe where two elephant which had been causing damage were destroyed.

Mr Jannie de Wet, then Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of SWA/Namibia had requested the helicopter, and Mr Coetzee said his request had been considered justified.

A nature conservation officer of the Bantu Affairs Department, Mr Henry Markram questioned the legality of the killing of the elephants. Mr Markram was summar-

ing all traces of the camp had disappeared.

A leading Windhoek attorney, Mr John Kirkpatrick told me that he and his wife arrived on July 11 at Epupa, a day after the shooting took place, and were immediately told the geologists' story.

Scratching around the camp Mr Kirkpatrick and the geologists found an empty 30,06 cartridge box. This calibre is not a military calibre but a popular sporting calibre.

They also found a scrap of paper with a list of names — all of senior military officers, including one from the navy.

The geologists said the camp had consisted of four or five large sleeping tents and a big central living tent.

"It was obviously a list of the sleeping arrangements," said Mr

Kirkpatrick.

When I asked Mr de Wet about the incident, he did not deny it. He told me he had a permit to shoot any kind of game he wanted.

The head of the SWA/Namibia Department of Nature Conservation, Mr Bernable de la Bat confirmed that Mr Kirkpatrick had told him the story.

Mr de la Bat told me his hands were tied as Nature Conservation was not in control of the area. The functions of his department were being carried out by the Department of Bantu Administration and Mr Jannie de Wet was the senior official in the area.

All this information was passed on to the SADF. The geologists were questioned. But SADF Headquarters refused to make the findings public.

ly transferred to the Ciskei.

Meanwhile Army headquarters have said the inquiry into the Epupa incident is not going to be made public.

Until the results of the inquiry into the Epupa Falls incident are made public the Wildlife Society and the Endangered Wildlife Trust cannot be blamed for being sceptical about General Malan's apparent eagerness to make the findings public.

● Illegal slaughtering and hunting of wildlife in

SWA/Namibia must be investigated and stopped," says Profes or Fritz Eloff chairman of the National Parks Board.

● Mr Jannie de Wet today admitted to shooting two elephant from a helicopter in 1976. Mr De Wet said he had been requested by the then Department of Bantu Administration to shoot the elephants. A parliamentary investigation into it has since been held. "I do not know what people wish to achieve by continually bringing the matter up. I can only think it is malicious," he added.

Parts of SWA 'shot clean' by officials

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

WINDHOEK — Game in large areas of SWA/Namibia was seriously depleted through hunting by officials who had privileged access to the areas before 1977, according to prominent conservationists in the territory.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54						
1-4	0,04	0,04						
5-24	0,01	0,01						
25-44	0,05	0,05						
45-64	0,44	0,18						
65+	1,84	1,95						
ALL	0,22	0,23						
NO.	463	485						

One conservationist said parts of the northern black areas were virtually "shot clean" by officials who believed hunting to be "a perk of their jobs". The abolition of influx control measures late in 1977 has resulted in an increase in poaching in areas to which entry had previously been restricted — Kaokoland, Damara-land, Kavango, Ovambo, Caprivi, Bushmanland and Hereroland.

But the conservationists said the worst damage to the game populations in the areas had already been done by the time influx control was lifted and they were thrown open to poachers from elsewhere.

TROPHIES

Mr Gert van Vuuren, head of the Directorate of Constitutional Development (previously the Directorate of Co-operation and Development) said today that before the abolition of influx control the only outsiders allowed into the areas were officials and people granted entry permits because they had business there.

One conservationist who has been investigating illegal hunting in SWA/Namibia for several years said that by the time the areas were thrown open parts of them had already been "shot clean."

He said the two main hunting areas seemed to have been Kaokoland — where poaching is said now to be rife — and Damaraland, but hunting was also reported in Bushmanland and Hereroland.

A Defence Force vehicle last week offloaded elephant tusks, zebra skins, a rhino horn, a crocodile skin and several other items at the offices of the Directorate of Constitutional Development.

Mr van Vuuren said today some of these had been forfeits in court cases and some had been handed in by locals after the animals had been killed for damaging property. He said the items would be auctioned.

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,45	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89

	W	A	C	B
0-1	0,51	0,54		
1-4	0,04	0,04		
5-24	0,01	0,01		
25-44	0,05	0,05		
45-64	0,44	0,18		
65+	1,84	1,95		
ALL	0,22	0,23		
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