

NAMIBIA

GENERAL

1.1.81 - 1.7.81

221

WEDNESDAY, 18 FEBRUARY 1981

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Prime Minister

South West Africa: Administration General

Mr I F A DE VILLIERS asked

Prime Minister

Whether any representations have been made to him in regard to the abolition of the post of Administrator General in South West Africa, if so what was (a) the nature of and (b) his reply to representations?

†The PRIME MINISTER

(a) and (b) The internal parties made no mention of this subject during recent discussions with them. Administrator General did raise question as to how greater credit could be accorded to the position these parties and what steps could be taken to this end. He further stated that within this framework if this would contribute towards achieving this goal. No decision however been taken in connection with this matter.

222 FM 27/2/81  
SWA/NAMIBIA

### Mudge vs Du Plessis

SWA/Namibia is heading for another constitutional crisis. And this one is unrelated to the international dispute.

Smoldering antipathy between the Dirk Mudge (DTA) and A H du Plessis (Aktur) factions of the white tribe seems certain to flare into open hostility again after the South African general election. Signs of *toenadering* in the aftermath of the Geneva conference have disappeared as the two major white groups and their ethnic adjuncts dispute the terms of the internal constitutional dispensation determined by the former Administrator-General Gerit Viljoen.

Viljoen, who was sent to SWA/Namibia to heal the breach between Mudge and Du Plessis, took it upon himself to try to work out a division of legislative and administrative authority between the so-called central government and the ethnic second-tier authorities. The outcome of the carve-up is that there are some extraordinary anachronisms and anomalies in the business of government, reflecting, to a great extent, the pressure to which Viljoen was subjected by the Du Plessis faction in particular.

The upshot of the dispute is that SWA/Namibia could literally become ungovernable if second-tier authorities, dominated by proponents opposed to the DTA (such as Aktur) chose to delay implementation of measures adopted by the central authority. The DTA-dominated National Assembly and its ethnic Council of Ministers.

For example Windhoek lawyers claim that the judicial system is having to operate under antiquated divorce laws. The central government decided to adopt SA's new Divorce Act, but lawyers are powerless to conduct proceedings in terms of the new Act because the Rehoboth Baster regional authority refuses to accept it.

On another level hundreds of students of all races have had to be turned away from Windhoek's Academy for Tertiary Education because there is no room for them (tertiary education is a function of the central government). But a few kilometres away, in the shade of the Wilhelmsoop, the R22m Windhoek College of Education (which trains primary school-teachers) stands nearly empty with 184 whites enrolled in a building designed for more than 1 200 students.

It is understood there have been informal suggestions that the two training institutions do a swap, since the college was built at least in part with black

taxpayers' money. The Du Plessis controlled second-tier administration for whites refuses to budge, despite the incongruity of a handful of students running around in a deserted cluster of magnificently designed buildings, and despite the bitter resentment it is generating among blacks who, unlike most whites in the territory, cannot afford to send their children to training colleges in SA (even if they were admitted). Education is one of the powers devolved on the second level authorities and, quite apart from racial considerations of whether a white child should share schooling with a black, is an important power base for Du Plessis' National Party. It provides the feed stock that gave his party the victory over Mudge's white Republican Party in the recent ethnic elections. It also contains the seeds of future racial conflict, says Dr Ben Africa of the DTA, a representative of the Rehoboth Baster community. Africa has a 13-year-old daughter in a Windhoek non-racial private school who is a good enough swimmer to represent her school at inter-school galas. "But how do you explain to a child that she cannot make the team because she is black - or if she does compete the other white kids from the government schools will pull out?" he asks. Then there are the hospitals, which are

This type of total commitment can only be based on a cognitive awareness that the new system one is working for will benefit one, and this seems dependant on a person accepting his/her society as just, and his/her position within it. One's commitment to a project will obviously be limited if it can only be seen as a stop gap measure to stave off poverty & many such projects have been seen to have failed or been corrupted.

As long ago as the mid-1800's, John Noyes carefully studied the various communities that were being set up in America (e.g. Oneida, Shaker-Simonist and Icariot). There were many varieties, some being socialist in motivation, some religious and some preaching free love. He wrote a book comparing them so that others could profit from their experience. "But most fundamental of all, neither socialism nor religion by itself was enough to make a successful community; you had to have both together, and you had to have what Noyes called an "affiliatus" - strong enough to decompose the old family unit and to reassemble the members in the new organisation, the new home, of the community. 51

neither a central government nor second-tier responsibility. Or could they be both? Viljoen did not make a firm decision on this potentially explosive issue. Authority over hospitals, he decided should be a matter for negotiation between the different levels of government. If the white administration was to have its way, there would have to be 11 ethnic hospitals in Windhoek.

The ethnically enforced duplication of government institutions and public facilities is something a country with about a million people can ill-afford. It is costing the DTA much black support. So it would not come as a surprise if Mudge and his Council of Ministers were to seek a meeting with SA Prime Minister PW Botha after the election and get his authority to re-write the "interim" constitution to provide for a more centralised, unitary form of government.

1 projects or up, and those he need or operations which the need to combine.

*5 min*  
**Income tax change in SWA**

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOFK — SWA/Namibia's Council of Ministers or "cabinet" has accepted in principle a proposal that private income tax should be allotted to the territory's second-tier ethnic authorities.

This was announced yesterday after the council studied the report of a commission of inquiry into financial arrangements between the central Government, representative authorities, and local government.

The council also accepted a recommendation that the central Government's coffers be filled by tax from the territory's diamond mines, other mining industry interests, foreign shareholders, customs and excise duties and non mining companies.

Progressive and other political parties in the territory are expected to be consulted on a similar arrangement.

There are various factors involved in the field who have the necessary experience and resources to give a sound opinion on the matter. To last a few

- Department of Statistics
- Department of Health
- Medical Research Council and its units such as the IFORC, the Institute and the National Research Institute for Nutritional Diseases

The purpose of the Comprehensive Health Care System is to promote health and care for all health. It is a system that will encompass all integrated primary health care possible and enable parents to gain access to secondary and tertiary care. Other factors that we are interested in is the degree of self reliance in health and illness of the people in their families and communities, also to what extent the service is able to be truly comprehensive in terms of having preventive, curative and rehabilitative care to the people it serves.

A fleet consisting of two 1000 cc motor vehicles with engine guards and supported with one vehicle and the backup facilities available through the on force of the health care system. The need should be to give for a pilot project.

Developing motor vehicle services for the service.

The purpose of the Comprehensive Health Care System is to promote health and care for all health. It is a system that will encompass all integrated primary health care possible and enable parents to gain access to secondary and tertiary care. Other factors that we are interested in is the degree of self reliance in health and illness of the people in their families and communities, also to what extent the service is able to be truly comprehensive in terms of having preventive, curative and rehabilitative care to the people it serves.

Once objectives are expressed in terms of measurable indicators programmes can be ranked according to their impact on these measures and those achieving the largest reductions in mortality/morbidity per rand chosen. Again, since information on the impact of programmes is frequently lacking, the effect of using indicators systematically to assess health programmes would be to direct research more from the purely scientific to epidemiological lines of inquiry, and from collection of data on health status, only, to research into the impact of different dispositions of resources on these indicators.

The effect of introducing overall measures of health status, is, by introducing select value judgements about the relative importance of various kinds of health problems, to render the analysis of a much wider range of choices possible as if they were questions of efficiency: of choosing the most cost-effective methods of reducing mortality and morbidity.

The same end is achieved in cost-benefit analysis, where money, instead of an indicator of health is used as the numeraire for the comparison of benefits. The additional advantage is that projects falling within the health ministry can more easily be compared with those carried out by other authorities. The importance of this will be discussed below. The additional cost is the far more horrendous value judgements implicit in the translation of health benefits into money terms. We can only justify these if it can be shown that these judgements too are made already in the political process by which funds are allocated: and that there are clear advantages in making such judgements explicit.

#### 4.2.4 Cost-Benefit Analysis

The aim of cost-benefit analysis is to compare the total cost of a programme to society with the social benefits, and thus to arrive at a measure of the Net Social Benefits. If Net Benefit is positive the project should be undertaken. If however, there are too many projects for the available funds, one would rank the projects on the basis of their benefit-cost ratios and choose those with the most favourable ratios<sup>16</sup>. In either case the procedure gives an answer to the question whether a project should be carried out at all, and thus could have a bearing on the relative size of the health programme that the development of the use of the U.S. the rest budgets argue for

Method

1. Estimate the benefits of the project and compare them with the costs of the project.

**US envoy and Savimbi met**

WASHINGTON — A high-ranking State Department official held talks in Morocco recently with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the clandestine Angolan opposition movement Unita (Union for the Total Independence of Angola), State Department sources said here yesterday.

The sources named the US envoy as acting assistant secretary of State for African Affairs, Lennon Walker, who earlier this week defended the administration's request to Congress to lift a six-year congressional ban on aid to Unita, which is armed and backed by South Africa.

Mr Walker reportedly told the Unita leader that it would be inappropriate for him to visit the US for the time being, apparently postponing an invitation to Mr Savimbi which had been hinted at here last month when the Government submitted its request to Congress.

The White House subsequently announced that Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State designate for African Affairs would visit several Southern African states, including Angola, to brief the Government of Washington's southern African policy.

A group of Democrat politicians came out strongly against the administration's proposals to lift the existing ban on aid to Unita — AFP, *Savimbi met* (22)

16. For a discussion of cost-benefit techniques and their problems see 'Guidelines for Project Evaluation', P. Dasgupta, S. Marglin & A. Sen, UNIDO, New York, 1972.

17. A.L. Sorokin, 'Health Economics for Developing Countries', Lexington, New York, 1976.

1. Constitution of the World Health Organization, New York, 1948

13. Peterson O L. and Stoeckle J.D. (1977) Editorial. J. Med. Educ. 52, 1008.

# Nujoma claims SA poised for Angola strike

271 Simon 3/4/87

Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada, 1975.

From The Observer

LUANDA — South Africa is preparing a new onslaught against SWA/Namibian guerrillas, according to Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo. He predicts it will be on a much bigger scale than the South African offensive launched last June.

Mr Nujoma, who said he had just returned to Angola from visiting Swapo camps in SWA/Namibia, believes orders for intensified operations came after the breakdown of the Geneva talks aimed

at a negotiated settlement

He said preparations were stepped up after the Roagan administration indicated it was seeking closer relations with Pretoria and proposed giving military aid to Unita

Speaking from a settlement said to be for 30 000 young SWA/Namibian refugees, 320 km from Luanda, Mr Nujoma claimed large numbers of South African troops were being moved to Windhoek from the Republic for the expected offensive. They were reinforced by tanks

and air

Swapo is planning to expand its operations, he said and had all the soldiers it needed but lacked weapons, medicines and the facilities necessary to care for the 50 000 refugees, mainly women and children, now in Angola

Mr Nujoma claims the number is growing daily, swollen by the influx of young boys fleeing SWA/Namibia to escape conscription into the South African Army.

Angolan Foreign Minister, Paulo Teixeira Jorge supported Mr Nujoma's allegation of a South African military build-up

The South Africans were attacking not only Swapo bases but also Angolan installations, including roads, bridges and targets vital to the country's food production and economy, he claimed.

In Pretoria a Defence Force spokesman said today that Swapo was obviously trying to create the impression that they were waging a war against South Africa and that they were a force to be reckoned with

He described the allegations as "sheer unfounded propaganda" and referred back to a statement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

In that statement, on February 25, General Malan said this type of allegation must have become transparent to the whole Western world

The spokesman said such allegations always seemed to coincide with preparations for some international meeting

## Nat plan 'no help' to foreign policy

By David Breier, Chief Reporter

The National Party's 12-point plan offers little foreign policy advantage for South Africa, according to a study published this week by the SA Institute of International Affairs

The study was written by Dr Deon Gedenhuys, assistant director (research) of the institute

Preoccupation with "an awesome total onslaught" may create doubts about the country's prospects for stability and survival, he warns

### INADEQUATE

"The way in which South African policymakers have identified Western powers with the total onslaught tends to indicate an insufficient understanding of these states' foreign policy motivations", he writes.

He says a mere verbal undertaking to remove hurtful and unnecessary discrimination in the

12-point plan is wholly inadequate

"A highly sceptical international community would want to see some rather dramatic, highly visible moves in this field, such as doing away with the Immorality, Mixed Marriages and Separate Amenities Acts," he adds

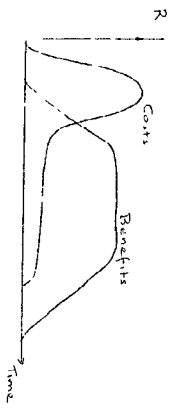
"If the NP decides to place a particularly conservative construction on the 12-point plan, it may well produce negative foreign policy results in the sense that it may further undermine whatever remains of the NP's image abroad as a vehicle of substantial reform," he adds

Domestic aspects of the plan "sum up some of the basic causes of South Africa's alienation from the mainstream of world opinion," he writes

See Page 19. 12-point plan will generate little goodwill overseas.

(Report by D Breier, 47 Bauer Street, Johannesburg)

- 2. We should now have an idea of the costs and benefits as they accrue over time: e.g.



# All fishing banned off SWA coast

The Star's Africa News Service  
 WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibian authorities have suspended all fishing off the coast after the surprise discovery this week of large shoals of pilchards. The Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr Piet Kruger, said fishing had been forbidden until next week at least until a research investigation into the pilchard shoals was completed. Direct pilchard fishing was banned at the start of the fishing season last month to preserve dwindling pilchard numbers off the SWA/Namibian coast. "About 70 percent of the landed catch on Tuesday were pilchards," said Mr Kruger "While a limited amount are allowed this season in by-catches, this is hopelessly too much". Mr Kruger said if the quantities of pilchards claimed by the fishermen were confirmed, authorities might have to consider introducing a pilchard quota for the rest of the current season.

WALS (222) 18 HLC

- 2. The value of life;
- 3. The social discount rate.

The only instance where these judgements are not involved, and where cost-benefit studies can yield absolutely indisputable proof is where:

- 1) the benefits in money terms only, i.e. financial benefits of health projects, exceed the financial outlay, so that there is no need to proceed to the evaluation of the additional benefits of illness avoided, as long as these are certainly positive;

- 11) the financial benefits accrue to the same agent making the outlay - so that interpersonal comparisons are avoided. An example of such a case is provided by Dr. Bruce Dick (18), who showed that the saving in hospitalization would alone more than cover the cost of measles vaccine for every child in the Cape Town Municipality. A similar situation pertained when it was found that the presence of health centres in Israel could after a time be associated with a decline in the number of impatient days taken up per person per year.

In cases other than these, the net value of a health programme requires the judgements listed above. These are national parameters and as they have implications for a large proportion of public expenditure falling under other ministries, cannot be evolved by the Health Ministry in isolation. The question of choosing a social discount rate (the relative value of present and future consumption) is a question general to economic planning and will not be discussed here (19). The importance of relating health to other national goals will be discussed below, and only then can these techniques for evaluating health expenditure be properly assessed.

### 5. The Place of Health in Development Goals

The relative value of health is a decision normally taken at cabinet level and cannot be derived independently of other policy decisions. However, a conscious choice is normally made on the size of the health budget only, and not on the importance of health in the hierarchy of goals. If, as has often been argued, the health services are not the most important factor affecting health status, then

- 18. 'The Provision of Measles Vaccine for an Urban Population', S.A.M.J., 30 August 1975, p. 1507-1513. 'Gundelins', 19. A full discussion can be found in UNIDO Op. cit.

Question 2 (6)

SWA/NAMIBIA

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FM 3/4/81

# Lancaster House Mark 2?

A prominent SWA/Namibian politician, lurching with a Western diplomat in Cape Town recently, was told to make for Washington as soon as possible to make his pitch because the US's SWA/Namibia policy was "up for grabs"

It now seems he has been beaten to the draw by Dirk Mudge, head of the Windhoek provisional "government," whose pleas for a pre-independence constitutional conference on the lines of the 14-week Lancaster House marathon appear to have been incorporated in the State Department's plans to resuscitate the SWA/Namibian peace plan

The US plan has also been endorsed by Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Adu, who termed it "very positive." Before being briefed by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the Nigerian had made it clear that his government's relations with Washington would be "linked" to positive moves on SWA/Namibian independence

The degree of positive response elicited so far augurs well for the outcome of Chester Crocker's proposed southern Africa safari, during which he will test the water in half a dozen capitals, including Pretoria, before setting up a conference

But dire problems lie ahead. One of the main difficulties of the peace plan put forward by the Western Five, and endorsed by the UN Security Council, was its winner-take-all aspect. Whoever won the constituent assembly elections could conceivably write the constitution of independent SWA/Namibia. But the Five, in their negotiations with the parties to the SWA/Namibian plan, deliberately avoided the question of a constitutional conference because of its potential for delay, deadlock and even breakdown

## Declaration of intent

Now, perhaps encouraged by the fact that Lord Carrington and Sir Ian Gilmour managed in the space of 14 weeks to get the fractious and intractable Smith/Muzorewa and Mugabe/Nkomo factions to agree to a constitution and fight an election, the US and perhaps one or more of its partners in the Five want to attempt the seemingly impossible

The talks could get underway with the sponsors persuading the SWA/Namibian parties to subscribe to a declaration of intent embracing the following broad principles. Firstly, a declaration that the outcome of the election will be accepted and respected, and peace and security maintained. And secondly, that the subscribers commit themselves to the following

□ A bill of rights to be entrenched in the

constitution, safeguarding the rights of the individual and minorities, whether they be political, religious, racial or cultural,

□ The establishment of a constitutional



Mudge - an echo from Washington

court to inquire into allegations of infringement of the bill of rights, with power to enforce its judgments,

□ The principle of no nationalisation or expropriation without reasonable compensation,

□ The establishment and maintenance of an independent judiciary, and

□ The maintenance of a multi-party democracy with an executive accountable to elected representatives of the population

Once these principles are established, negotiations should not be permitted to move into fine-print issues with their potential for indefinite stalling

As with Lancaster House, the SWA/Namibian conference could cover, in addition to the constitutional issue, key questions of ceasefire, disarmament, the transition period and the election campaign itself, followed by the terms of the election itself and who would supervise it

Key to the success of the conference would be who chaired it and the quality of his bureaucratic back-up. Lord Carrington was a tough chairman who never allowed

rhetoric and bellicosity to deflect the course of the conference. But he would have made no headway had he not been backed by well-informed political realists, who were able to give convincing answers to delegates hitting diffusely at elements of the plan they did not like

With the positions of the protagonists in the SWA/Namibian drama so far apart, the conference chairman and his back-up team will have to have a clear sense of tactics, a cooler nerve and greater staying power than either Pretoria, Swapo or the internal parties

As with Zimbabwe, the team that chairs a SWA/Namibian settlement conference will have to decide at the outset that because the two sides are so far apart and the mistrust between them so deep, only an imposed settlement would have any chance of acceptance

At Lancaster House this was achieved by adopting what was later called the building block approach. The constitution had to be agreed upon first before discussions could move on to the transition agreements, and only when that had been agreed upon could the ceasefire be discussed

There was, as some of the parties discovered rather late in the day, very little negotiation at all. When the conference arrived at the question of a ceasefire and the placement of troops - the trickiest question of all - the Patriotic Front was so firmly locked into the process that it was unable to use its ultimate weapon - the exercise of veto

*hd x = 100 then you say 55 to some of*



RCM 314/81  
**Now Swap**  
**attacks on**  
**downgrade** (22)

'Mail' Africa Bureau  
 WINDHOEK — The headquarters of the South West Africa Territory Force yesterday reported a marked drop in the activity of Swapo guerrillas saying 12 insurgents had been killed in six skirmishes in the past two weeks.

During the same period a special constable was "murdered"

At the weekend a soldier of the South West African Territory Force ran amok with a rifle in an Owambo curia shop (shebeen) shooting dead eight people

impossible: the authorities maintain a reasonably efficient system of  
 but far more numerous than farmers. It may be that the absence of written  
 contracts of employment between farmers and most workers would make the  
 task of the inspectors impossible, but it seems that this problem needs  
 more careful study before it can be considered insuperable.

The problem not voted by the 1951 Commission or by the Theon Commission  
 is that many farmers, at least in the Karoo, seem to be in a position to  
 respond to any pressure to raise wages by reducing their labour forces.  
 abundance of cheap labour available to the farms has encouraged farmers  
 to employ more workers than are physically necessary to run the farm. Many  
 of the farmers interviewed during this survey pointed out that in Australia,  
 for example, where farm workers earn wages far higher than South African  
 farm wages, farmers keep one or two workers on to handle a flock, and  
 an area, which in South Africa would 'need' 10 workers, smaller labour  
 forces are made possible by the use of dogs, by carefully planned camp  
 and run fencing (so that sheep can be directed from one place to another and  
 handled by a minimum of workers) and by the use of contract workers at  
 peak times - shearing, dosing, dipping, transport etc.

If wages and other costs on South African sheep farms are nearing the  
 levels at which this sort of change becomes profitable - a question with  
 which cannot be answered here - moves to raise wages would not only reduce the  
 chances of those already unemployed, or erratically employed, of finding  
 jobs, but would add to their numbers.

In conclusion, therefore, it seems that attempts to set acceptable wages  
 rates for farm workers are necessary, as a step towards enabling workers  
 to bargain for themselves. But such attempts must be accompanied by the  
 determination of employment opportunities for African workers so that  
 of alternative. Only their working lives.

# Nujoma claims new SA offensive

Argus Correspondent  
**LUANDA** — South Africa is preparing a new onslaught against South West African guerrillas, according to Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo.

He predicts it will be on a much bigger scale than the South African offensive launched last June.

Mr. Nujoma believes orders for intensified operations followed the breakdown of the Geneva talks aimed at a negotiated settlement.

## CLOSER TIES

He says preparations were stepped up after the Reagan administration indicated it was seeking closer relations with Pretoria and proposed giving military aid to Unita.

Speaking to me in a settlement for 80,000 young South West African refugees, hidden under palm trees in an abandoned plantation 320 km from Luanda, Mr. Nujoma claimed large numbers of South African troops were being moved to Windhoek from the Republic for the expected new offensive.

They were reinforced by tanks and aircraft.

Mr. Nujoma said while he was still prepared to discuss plans for a negotiated settlement under the Western scheme presented at Geneva, his troops were ready for a protracted military struggle. — Observer News Service.

Percentage of patients taking	Time
McCorde	1 hr - 119 mins
Durban	0 - 55 mins
	1 hr - 119 mins
	2 hrs - 179 mins
	3 hrs - 239 mins
	4 hrs - 299 mins
	5 hrs +
Total no.	192

TABLE 6 TIME TAKEN IN TRAVEL\*

% patients waiting.	McCorde	Umlaza	Kanana	Mount Coke
Less than 1 hr	13	34	25	5
1 hr +	41	34	16	12.5
2 hrs +	41	45	13	12.5
3 hrs +	41	7	16	27
4 hrs +	2	1	2	45
5 hrs +	2		18	19
Total no.	195	179	83	64

\*Mean waiting time at Groote Schuur was 3 hrs 45 minutes. Mean waiting time at Day Hospital was 2 hrs 2 minutes (range 15-45 minutes at Dr. Robinson to 139 minutes at Healdwood).

183	2	8	15	29	31	16	65	31
61								

Crosses Mt. Coke

INDICATORS	Umlaza	Mesana	Mt. Coke
Indigenous practitioners	11*	3*	8*
No other consultation*	55*	79	70
Total no.	195	179	83

\*These figures appear to grossly underestimate consultation of other practitioners.

+ Percentages do not add up because some respondents had previously consulted more than one type of other facility.

# OUTCRY BUT MIXED ARMY PREPARES

Argus 4/4/81 (221)

Argus Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK.** — South West Africa's first all-race national service intake, currently undergoing basic training in the torrid Namib Desert, will do border duty amid repeated warnings against the new system.

Hundreds of men, representing the territory's 11 ethnic groups, were selected for operational duty on South West Africa's northern borders when they return to their SWA territory force units after serving fully-fledged soldiers.

The trainees, conscripted last year, were given a year's service in January. Their 2 SA Infantry Battalion group, is due to end this month. After that, they will be trained in various musterings before returning to South West Africa from Walvis Bay.

The outcry against all-race compulsory military duty has included criticism from several political groups in South West Africa and a letter of protest to the South African President from the churches representing the majority of the territory's population.

## CIVIL WAR

The confidential letter of petition was signed by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Anglican Church, Evangelical Lutheran, Ovambo Evangelical Church, and the Roman Catholic Church.

It noted that the Defence Act could be applied to South West Africa

## Churches fear

## civil war in SWA

should the need arise to defend the country from the threat of an onslaught by a foreign power on her sovereignty.

However, in view of the nature of the opposition factions involved in the present guerrilla war, the prevention of South West African nationals for compulsory military service would result in that war becoming a civil war, the letter said.

The situation being created was extremely different to the present situation where armed incursions were combated by volunteers in South West Africa. The petition warned of an 'immediate exodus' of men and women from the territory.

Black nationalist political groups have claimed the system will lead to 'black fighting brother' on South West Africa's border.

## EXEMPTION

The General Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Ch. J. Loyd, has dismissed this demand, saying it had no

basis because Swapo is killing and robbing its own people in Ovambo land.

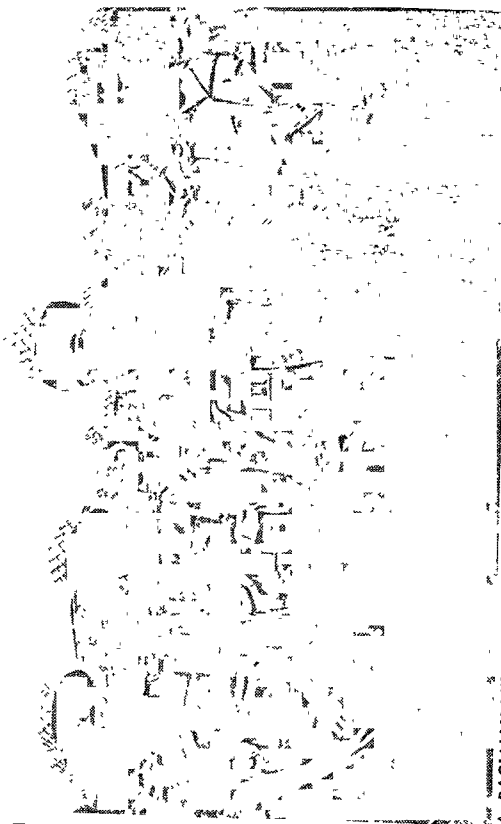
The territory force has declined to give the numbers of those involved in the current intake. They also refuse to say what other than those conscripted were called for duty report for service.

'We got the number we needed. Nine percent of those called up were granted exemption,' a spokesman said. He pointed out that many of the trainees other than those conscripted had volunteered for duty.

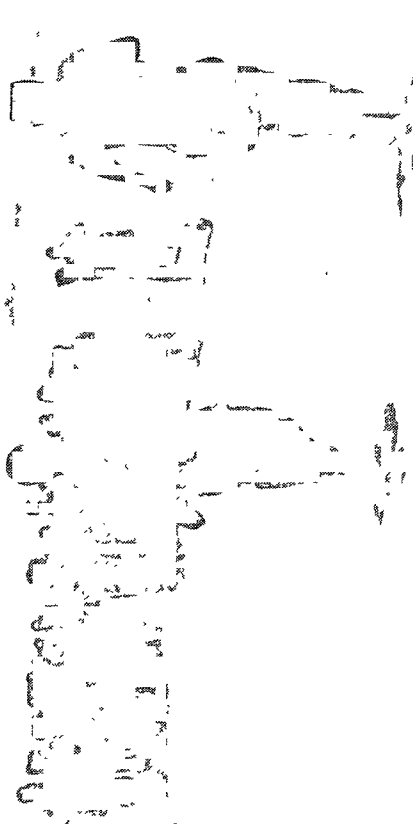
The Officer Commanding 2 SA Infantry Battalion Group, Commandant Frans van den Berg, said he had experienced no incidents of conscientious objection on political or religious grounds.

He said he was not aware of any extraordinary cases raised by the trainees to the new system.

There are extremely well trained men here that do not want to be here, but this happens in the Republic as well, said Commandant van den Berg.



A RACIALLY-MIXED platoon take a breather while drilling on their parade ground, the Namib Desert.



SOUTH WEST AFRICA territory force trainees sprint their way to peak physical condition across the wastes of the desert.

# SWAA is Reagan man's top priority

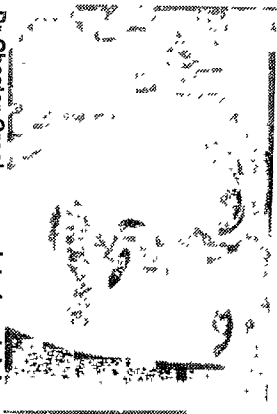
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TWO topics — both vital to South Africa — are emerging as priorities in the itinerary of President Reagan's top man on Africa, Dr. Chester Crocker, who this week starts a two-week tour of southern Africa.

Indications are that the priorities will be to sell a new initiative of the nature of Namibia and to achieve a workable balance between co-operation with black states and South Africa.

He will visit Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Zaire and Nigeria. A tentative schedule calls for a stop-over in Pretoria from April 14-16 and is likely to have talks with Prime Minister P. W. Botha and Foreign Minister P. K. Botha.

Although President Reagan has named Dr. Crocker to be Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, the Senate will not have confirmed his appointment by the time he leaves Washington, but his sources said this was "Nonetheless, it is clear that he has the Senate's overall support and the Reagan Administration's solid backing, indicating



Dr. Chester Crocker ... a lot of explaining to do about Reagan policy

## By Andre Meyerowitz in Washington and Peter Mann in Cape Town

that his authority will not be greatly diminished.

A Reagan Administration statement, announcing Dr. Crocker's visit, called apartheid "repugnant" and said that the United States sought to maintain and strengthen friendly ties in Africa.

"There is no question of America supporting apartheid which is repugnant to all our traditions and democratic nation.

"We are going to make our views known, not in a spirit of 'voluntarism', but of voluntarism to help. The statement said

America's major objective was to ensure the security of southern Africa. The United States believed in negotiated solutions to problems.

The New York Times has warned in an editorial that Dr. Crocker will have a lot of explaining to do about Reagan policy when he meets black leaders.

But the Christian Science Monitor said that his mission had tumbled hopes for a "creative as well as responsible" policy. The new U.S. initiative on Namibia involves a

## Tour also aimed at improving SA-African co-operation

Lancaster House type constitutional conference guaranteeing property and minority rights before an election is held in the territory.

This reverses the deal proposed by the United Nations and at one time accepted by South Africa — elections first, and only then a constitution.

The Christian Science Monitor, which is anything but a supporter of the South African Government, thinks the willingness to discuss it says "Any change

now should not be made or perceived as a victory for South Africa's delaying tactics but only as an improvement by all sides."

Dr. Crocker himself has declined to talk to the Press about the new initiative for two reasons. State Department is cautious until final status in the

He feels it is proper to meet the Southern African leaders (some of whom he already knows) without being bound to reported statements.

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Appendix B

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5-14

# Just One Tent Against All

WAS 5/14/51

(221)

By PETER KENNY  
Windhoek

## SOLDIERS DRILL TOGETHER BUT WHEN IT COMES TO EATING MEAT

NAMIBIA'S first integrated national army is making its battle debut on the parade ground — but they purchase apartness in their being

enclose — part of the Cape Province since 1977

only one tent of soldiers is prepared to eat, say the army authorities. In the past, Afrikaner speakers, coloured speakers and one coloured Afrikaner soldier are doing this — basic training in the South African army and Namibia — Walvis Bay

and, say their commanding officers, apartheid is being enforced in army camps which lie in the Walvis Bay

fighting their "own brothers" in the situation

But for people living in border areas such as Okavango, Karas and Caprivi Army camps, set up by the apartheid government, soldiers from these areas could have become a tricky situation

Journalists have been shown the first national army of Namibia, an anti-apartheid force, during a training course on the dunes at Walvis

The make — comprising three companies — are doing their basic training at the Walvis Bay camp and the nearby Namibian army base with 5 St Infantry Battalion group

The officer commanding the battalion group — consisting of an infantry company, an anti-aircraft company and an engineering company — Commandant Frans van den Berg, said the new experiment in training had worked well so far

"There has been only one negative incident — and a minor one at that — where a man did not want to cooperate in our system of training

"We are training three men like any normal military unit, and we want to show South Africa and the rest of the world that all races can live in harmony and work together," Commandant van den Berg said

But the big difference between the men is their education. Each has his own level of education, but they are all trained to work together

When it comes to basic training there was only one tent prepared to mix, according to the army authorities

This tent, comprised four Afrikaner soldiers, a coloured speaker and a white speaker, is operating in a tented area

Other tents are being set up for the different racial groups, but they are not yet operational

The army authorities say that the mixed tent is the best example of what can be achieved in a multi-racial environment

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# apartheid

the weekly cross-country race, where black and white troops cheered together.

Afterwards black Namibians told me that, despite the good food their sons received, they were not happy about the drills.

"We force neither integration nor segregation. We leave it up to the men," said Commandant van den Berg.

And, while different black groups appear readier to mix with one another, the same was not apparent with white groups.

In the mess, where whites and blacks are allowed to queue up together, they stood in separate lines and sat at different tables. A black officer said that this was not the case in the canteens.

All racial barriers were dropped at

Left-wing whites said there was apartheid in the army and the "show of integration" was only for the benefit of the Press.

Verkrampde whites said that when they allowed their sons to serve in a mixed army such as this they had already lost the battle against "swart gevaar", which they saw as the common enemy.

(News by Peter Rahnay, 221 Kaiser Street, Windhoek)

S. Times

5/4/81

(201)

# Namibia's new army



## All race national service goes ahead, despite warnings

S. Tribune 5/14/81

Q21

ALAN DUNN of the African News Service reports from WINDHOEK

THE first all-race national service intake in South West Africa - Namibia, now doing basic training in the Namib Desert, will do border duty amid repeated warnings against the new system.

Hundreds of men, representing the territory's 11 ethnic groups, are destined for operational duty on the northern border with the neighboring South West African Territory Force units after becoming fully fledged soldiers.

The trainees, conscripted selectively last year, started their service in January. Their basic training, run by 2 SA Infantry Battalion Group, is due to end this month. After that, they will be trained in various masterings before returning to South West Africa-Namibia from Walvis Bay.

The compulsory military training was met with widespread political opposition. Members of parliament from the South African Government representing

most people in the territory.

The letter was signed by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Evangelical Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Oshana-Svanago Church and the Catholic Church.

It noted that the Defence Act could be applied to South West Africa-Namibia should the need arise to defend the country from the threat of an onslaught by a foreign power. However, in view of the opposition to the present provisions in the present guerrilla war, the

enlistment of South West Africa-Namibia nationals for compulsory military service would result in what the letter said

The letter warned of an immediate exodus of men and women from the territory. It said that Federal Party has said that compulsory service would give Swapo more recruits than it had had in many years. Most inhabitants, or a large percentage of them at least, were against the system, which would lead to the biggest exodus of black nationalist

political groups have earned the system will lead to brother fighting brother on the border.

The general officer commanding the South West African Territory Force, Major-General Charles H. Brown, says his argument against the basis because Swapo is killing and robbing its own people in Ovambo.

He told a parade in November that it was no longer the duty only of the white man to defend South West Africa - Namibia. Now that we all share certain rights, it is also the same duties shall share. The Territory Force has

declined to give the numbers of those involved in the current intake. It also refused to say what percentages of those who were rejected did not report for service.

"We got the number we needed," a spokesman said. "Nine percent of those called-up were of the wrong color than those volunteered for duty."

The officer commanding 2 SA Infantry Battalion Group, Commandant Frans van den Berg, said he had no intention of conscripting South African political or religious

grounds. He was not aware of extraordinary resistance by the trainees to the new system.

"Things are going extremely well. There are many here that do not want to be here, but this happens in the Republic as well," he said.

Neither interpretation nor segregation had been forced on the troops. The battalion group's staff had allowed spontaneous group forming. Commandant van den Berg said only one tenth of the trainees had been from Afrikaners, a German and a coloured man living together.

7940 Rev 4  
UP-NUMBER

SPERRY UNIVAC 110C  
Conversational Terminal

Preliminary draft Not to be quoted without the permission of the author.

MEDICARE IN A "COLOURED" TOWNSHIP - THE PATIENT'S VIEW

Introduction

Ocean View came into being in 1968 to accommodate the 10,000 coloured people living in the area south of a line between Walk Bay and Chapman's Peak on the Cape Peninsula. At that time the coloured people lived in three distinctly different sorts of community. The largest concentration, at least half the total coloured population, lived in or very near Simon's Town. They were English speaking for the most part, the men worked in the naval dockyard or fished, the women were largely engaged in domestic work and the town, despite its integration on the basis of class, colour and religion, perceived itself as an integrated and friendly whole. A little distance from the town were two substantial and a few tiny settlements of coloured people living in poor and if less crowded accommodation, rather closer to nature, still in the mid-1960s Fish Hook provided employment for most of the men, but was also the

# Crocker in another SWA attempt

## London Bureau

LONDON - Mr Chester Crocker American Assistant Secretary of State designate for African Affairs, will have talks in London tomorrow before beginning an extended round of consultations with African governments on South West Africa and Southern Africa

The trip is being presented as an attempt to break the deadlock which followed the collapse of the Geneva talks on SWA in January

The policy which is now emerging and which Mr Crocker will discuss, indicates an attempt to revive international negotiations on SWA but with a different formula

The first step would be a Lancaster House-type conference with a view to breaking the deadlock which followed the collapse of the Geneva talks on SWA in January

What is not clear at the moment is the framework of the negotiations

The South Africans and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance are hostile to any return to a conference on the lines of the United Nations sponsored and managed Geneva talks

But it is extremely doubtful whether African countries would agree to any talks that were not under direct United Nations sponsorship

hospital and of our district, but you may not be aware of our town. The first step would be a Lancaster House-type conference with a view to breaking the deadlock which followed the collapse of the Geneva talks on SWA in January

London Bureau  
LONDON - Mr Chester Crocker American Assistant Secretary of State designate for African Affairs, will have talks in London tomorrow before beginning an extended round of consultations with African governments on South West Africa and Southern Africa

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This background is important if we are to understand the nature of medicare facilities available to the people, and the attitude of the people towards them. Medicare is a set of resources defined by its function, which is to maintain and restore the health of a community, the individuals in the community by defining "health" in their own terms for the most part. As such the conceptions of the community concerning the physical and social aspects of life, and the knowledge and skills existing within the community, are vital components. The people of Ocean View brought with them a fund of folk wisdom, learned from their parents and their peers, and a set of expectations about the behaviour of doctors and the operation of hospitals, as well as ideas about normal levels of discomfort to be tolerated and normal levels of well-being appropriate to different age groups.

This paper treats medicare as a set of resources to be drawn upon by members of the community in exchange for some other resource, namely "time, money, nutrition, or discomfort, addition to the knowledge available to them, the people make rational choices that they seek to maintain or restore their sense of physical well-being at the minimum expenditure of other scarce resources. This paper is not intended to reduce the exercise to one of formal economics, as the value elements sacrificed in the search for medicare cannot themselves be reduced to a common monetary denominator. It does assume that people economise in terms of their money, time, nutrition, or discomfort, but it is possible to explain their behaviour in rational terms.

### System.

are not homogeneous. There are graduates and illiterates, secure, many very poor, Muslims and Christians, devotes and atheists and teetotalers. They share, however, the same information system (Whisson 1972) a network of kinship that ensures that information travels in one group of people to another. The folk values regarding health and good health are fairly consistent across the whole but probably best articulated by the older people who have had

topped good health, or who have lived beyond the span of most of our people. There is a little difficulty in explaining their good fortune. For some there is an implicit recognition that they have fulfilled their side of the Covenant of their faith in God. He looks after those who worship regularly and live cleanly, but this is not then taken to imply that those who suffer necessarily do so as a result of their own wickedness. Many, however, do suffer as a result of excess, notably through weak drinking, and the moral is not lost on the healthy. Some put their good health down to their attitude of mind, and the way in which they express that attitude. Those who take more of their own medicine, referring to any minor ailment. Those who should involve little find that the aches multiply (Berme 1963). A diet which includes plenty of acids and fats. Avoid draughts, advise. A diet which includes plenty of vegetables and fruits in the peri-urban shanty settlements, not too much "greasy food" or starch, and not too "strong" i.e. heavily spiced, food is a fair consensus of the popular recipe for good health. Exercise, whether in the form of hard work, as recommended by a lady who had had at least five children under the age of ten living with her for all of the past twenty years, or in a more congenial form, was also recommended. "The longevity of the old folk" meaning both those still alive and those who had lived in the past, was ascribed to the physical toughness of their lives and the absence of stress to carry them about. One old man ascribed his falling head to the fact that

3/.....



# 3 killed in landmine explosions

WINDHOEK — Three people were killed and nine others injured in Ovambo in northern SWA/Namibia at the weekend

A SWA/Namibia radio report, quoting the Secretary of the Ovambo Administration, Mr Callie Reinecke, said three landmine explosions had been reported in the area.

One person was killed and another two injured in a landmine blast near Okahau on Saturday, while another six people were injured earlier in an explosion near Etale.

On Sunday one person was killed and another seriously injured

Swapo forces had also killed a senior Ovambo headman Mr Silvanus Siyane at the weekend, it was reported — Sapa

*S. M. K. 7/1/88*

224

# Crocker talks in UK before Africa tour

RDM 7/4/81 (227)

By BRUCE STEPHENSON  
London Bureau

LONDON — Dr Chester Crocker, President Ronald Reagan's Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African Affairs, arrives in London tomorrow for consultations with the British Foreign Office — amid mounting speculation that the United States will propose a Lancaster House-type constitutional conference on South West Africa.

Dr Crocker will meet Mr Richard Luce, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, and other Whitehall officials before he starts his 10-nation tour of Africa.

The Western contact group (the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada) responsible for formulating the United Nations peace plan which South Africa rejected in Geneva as being "premature", is becoming increasingly anxious to pin down the elusive "ingredient" that would revive the settlement process.

Significantly, observers note, Britain has departed from its previous public commitment to the implementation of the peace plan — Security Council Resolution 435.

Yesterday the Foreign Office said Britain "continued to work for an internationally acceptable solution."

It would not comment on the Reagan Administration's reported efforts to revise the peace plan with a view to obtaining agreement on a constitution before elections are held in the territory.



DR CHESTER CROCKER  
getting UK view

But informed sources said Britain would not oppose a "rejuvenging" of the peace plan if that could lead to internationally-accepted independence.

A constitutional conference may well provide the answer we have been looking for, but that would depend on what agreement Dr Crocker will be able to secure from the African states," the sources said.

Angola is emerging increasingly as the key to any revision the US might have in mind.

Observers see America's threat to back the rebel Unita movement against the Marxist MPLA government as a lever to pressure Angola into supporting a return to the conference table under the new terms.

Swapo has repeatedly rejected any departure from the UN peace plan.

Dr Crocker will visit South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Angola, Zaire and Nigeria.

Though no details of Dr Crocker's itinerary in South Africa have been released, DON MARSHALL writes that informed sources in Pretoria said yesterday that he would almost certainly meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha — and a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha cannot be ruled out.

The South African Government had not been informed officially by yesterday of Dr Crocker's arrival in Pretoria, nor did it know officially what he would want to discuss.

"We will have to listen to what Dr Crocker has to say and just take it from there," an informed source said.

Though there appears to have been no inter-governmental communication on Dr Crocker's visit, Department of Foreign Affairs officials in Pretoria have seen enough Press reports to have few doubts about its purpose.

Dr Crocker has been deeply involved in the evolution of the Reagan Administration's policy towards Africa, and during his tour must try to improve US-South African relations without running those with the rest of the continent.

Sapa-AP reports from Paris that, according to informed sources, France wants urgent resumption of action on SWA by the Western Five and will watch Dr Crocker's tour closely.

The French are concerned that continued lack of action could be construed as disinterest in the problem.

# Push

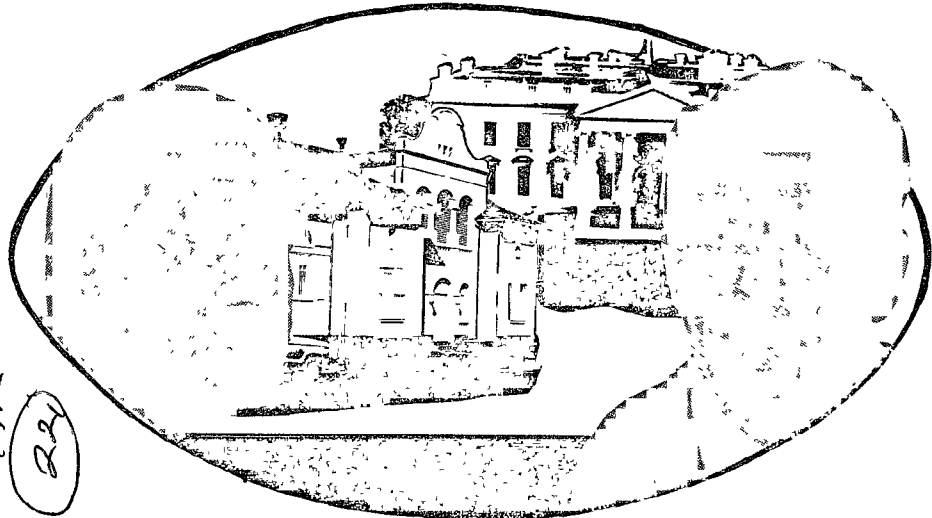
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# DTA

6/8/81

STAK

224



**Dirk Mudge and his DTA colleagues are out to prove to the world that they can be a viable government, reports ALAN DUNN from Windhoek.**

The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has launched an offensive on all fronts in an effort to show the world — and SWA/Namibia's inhabitants — that it can be a successful interim government.

Mr Dirk Mudge and his party leaders now seem, after the DTA visit to Washington last month, more determined than ever to gain as much ground as possible during the Reagan administration's term of office.

Indications are that the interim government will also try to capitalise politically and diplomatically on the present international lull surrounding the SWA/Namibia independence issue following the failure of the Geneva talks in January.

It seems the DTA now wants amicably to sever any links with Pretoria and distance itself as far as possible from the South African Government.

It is out to prove to the international community and to SWA/Namibians that it can effectively rule the territory which, the

DTA hopes, will minimise the "puppet regime" stigma given it by Swapo and black nationalists internally.

"We must no longer be associated with South Africa in every respect," the president of the DTA, Mr Peter Kalangula, said recently.

"The South African Government must allow us to become politically independent and to determine our own future," he said.

Mr Mudge said on his return from the United States lobbying visit that the DTA-dominated Council of Ministers or "Cabinet" should forge ahead with governing the territory.

"One gets the impression that people overseas are interested in one thing who would win an independent election. In other words, they want to know who to befriend.

"Party policies are not important to them. It is necessary for us, therefore, to look like winners," he said. "We must not allow ourselves to be held back. We must rule and move ahead."

DTA vice-chairman, Mr Kuama Riruako, has said that the party expects to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, after the South African election on April 29 to determine a schedule for scaling down the power of South Africa's top representative in SWA/Namibia, the Administrator-General.

Mr Riruako said he envisaged more of a figure-head role, a post akin to a Governor General, which would give the council of ministers and national assembly more autonomy.

The DTA's new aggression became clear after the Washington trip, when delegates returned confident they had found some influential friends in the Reagan administration.

They claimed to have succeeded in influencing the Administration's policy formulation on Southern Africa. To what extent, however, remains to be seen.

Much of the delegation's optimism was based on the fact that the DTA had "eventually" encountered

a Western power which was prepared to hear their views.

"They were interested in what we had to say, whereas we found before that few people were prepared to listen to us," they said.

It is understood the DTA is well satisfied with the media exposure of the Washington visit.

But the first visible DTA offensive since the Geneva conference was a civil application in an American court of law, seeking to stop the use of United States "taxpayers' dollars" for Swapo support through the United Nations.

While Mr Mudge has denied that the council of ministers initiated the action, observers say it is unlikely the proceedings would have been started without tacit DTA approval at least.

The respondents in the matter, the US State Department, still has to reply to the summons. The propagandist value of the case is consequently not yet known.

DTA attempts to project a "winner's image" can be

coupled with the activities of SWA/Namibia's division of interstate relations which has offices in Washington, New York, Paris, Bonn and London.

Pursuing a quasi-foreign affairs role to promote the interests of the government of the day, interstate relations has hosted scores of influential foreign visitors to the territory. While they are here, the guests are exposed to a spectrum of political views and briefings on the economy and military situations.

The introduction of a television service in Windhoek and Central Ovambo from June 1 will also facilitate access by the territory's leaders to the SWA/Namibian electorate. The DTA organisation itself has in recent weeks been engaged in a streamlining programme involving staff and party structure "to make the outfit as efficient as it was in 1978."

Amid mounting criticism from both Left and Right political factions in the territory, aimed at the pace and direction of change in SWA/Namibia,

the DTA seems set to make an all-out attempt for the winner's profile.

Reposés from several commissions of inquiry in a various aspects of SWA/Namibia have reached the stage of implementation — the Council of Ministers, for instance, has already accepted in principle a recommendation to inject R35-million into education facilities, to wipe out the backlog of schools and hostels throughout the territory.

Also in September last year, the council accepted a number of proposals to ease the unemployment situation which is particularly poor in Ovambo.

Little has been heard of these projects since then and observers are eagerly awaiting the first budget from the Council of Ministers since it was granted executive powers last year.

"It will show exactly where Mr Mudge's true priorities lie, whether he will pour funds into these promising projects and try in real terms to reach the aspirations of the man in the bush," they say.

RDM 7/4/87

## Civilians killed in Owambo

'Mali' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Three civilians were killed and nine injured in incidents instigated by Swapo in Owambo at the weekend, the secretary for the authority, Mr C Ramecke, said yesterday.

On Saturday a headman, Mr S Sitane, was forced out of his house and shot by two gunmen 15km from Okahau.

In the same region, also on Saturday, a civilian was killed and two injured in a landmine explosion.

Six civilians were killed in another landmine explosion near Etala.

In a third weekend landmine explosion, a teacher was killed and another civilian seriously wounded when their car detonated a mine.

The names of the other dead were not available yesterday.

# Carving their way to a better lifestyle

The ancient art of the Kavango wood carvers is earning them money in distant lands.

**RUNDU** — As the demand for African art spirals, a small group of people in Namibia's remote Kavango region are carving their way into major overseas markets.

The distinctive Kavango wood carvings, virtually unknown outside the area 30 years ago, are now stimulating strong interest in the United States, United Kingdom, West Germany and Australia.

The first bulk consignment of this art is due to be shipped soon by an international export company to the United States.

There is definitely a market overseas for this merchandise," said a spokesman for the firm. "We feel it is a high quality product with an authentic traditional flavour which will go down well."

But the intricacies of the export business mean little to the Kavango wood carvers, relatively unsophisticated people who chip away at blocks of wood from dawn to dusk each day in their village in northern Namibia.

## TRADITIONAL ART

What is important to them is that their traditional art, usually decorated with carvings of striking angular faces, is putting more money into their pockets and improving their modest standard of living.

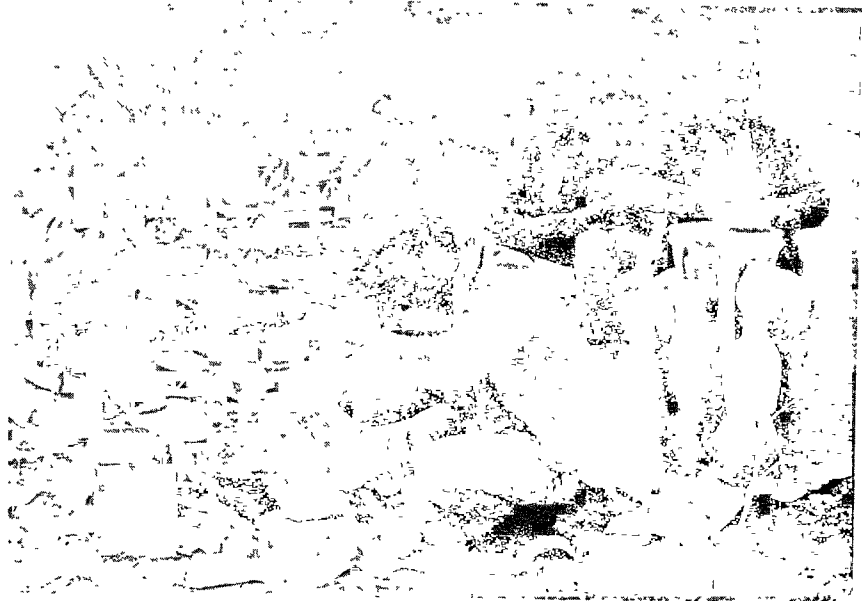
Kavango wood carvings are now becoming big business — the first National Development Corporation Namibia predicts a R290 000 turnover in its wood carving sector for the current financial year. The turnover was R86 000 in 1976 and R189 000 in 1979/80.

Seeing the potential of the industry, the corporation began in 1968 to introduce a semblance of organisation to the rudimentary wood carving trade.

The carvers, situated mainly in a corridor on the banks of the Kavango River about 150 km west of Rundu, apparently first realised the commercial value of their products — both ornamental and utilitarian — in about 1953 when they began bartering them for essentials at mine labour recruiting stations in the area.

The art was then re-sold by mine officials to curio dealers. The development of a more sophisticated marketing system was hampered by the "Bantu" areas regulations in the territory at that time which restricted access by visitors to the heart of the Kavango.

With the dismantling of the system and increasing hopes of Namibian independence, the Kavango borders were thrown open and the trade showed a marked improvement as visitors, including curio agents, entered the area.



A group of wood carvers finish off some carvings to the music from a transistor radio.

The development corporation's intervention led to improved techniques. Instead of the traditional mangetti nut oil and standstone the carvers now use floor polish and sandpaper for finishing their work.

Market surveys have been carried out in South Africa and elsewhere and about 300 carvers now supply the corporation's curio outlet at Rundu with their work.

Although conditions have been made easier for them in recent years, the carvers still use home-made hatchets to work their art in logs of Transvaal teak (*pterocarpus angolensis*). Their workbenches are patches of soft sand into which they sink the wood to hold it firm.

Sadly, the roots of much of the art seem to have been lost in the handing-down of the skills from father

to son through the years.

It is said, however, that its origins lie in North Africa with the influence of missionaries clearly showing in the work as the tribes moved south.

Some of the busts still carved today resemble the classic Cleopatra style with straight hair cut squarely at the shoulders.

Asked about the history behind the work they were doing, a group of wood carvers at a shanty settlement on the main road near Rundu, said "No, we know nothing of why our work looks like it does. We learned it when we were young."

One man stopped hacking at a log and said: "I heard on the radio that the tourists are coming. Now you tell us about that, when are they coming and how many will there be?" — AANS.



A Kavango woodcarver puts finishing touches to a totem-like figure.



Drums, tables, wooden chairs and dishes form part of rich art of the carvers.



Using a home-made hatchet, a carver starts the process of converting a log into a drum.

# New US plan raises hopes for settlement of SWA issue

221  
STAN

By Donald Knowler,  
The Star Bureau  
NEW YORK — African states at the United Nations are breathing a sigh of relief that the SWA/Namibia peace train is back on the tracks again with the high-level United States mission to Africa this week.

But there is still intense suspicion about US motives which is militating against any degree of optimism at this early stage.

After the Geneva conference on SWA/Namibia stalled in January there were fears among the Africa bloc at the UN that a lengthy impasse would follow, coupled with increasing war spilling into black states neighbouring SWA/Namibia.

But as long as people are talking there is hope," one senior black diplomat said at the UN headquarters today. "We would rather this than no movement at all."

The Reagan administration's surprise initiative on SWA/Namibia will promote a "Zimbabwe formula" for bringing independence to the troubled territory.

Mr Chester Crocker,

President Reagan's nominee to be Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, left for Africa via London last night, to sell the plan to the Frontline black states at the South African Government.

Mr Crocker will put forward a revised plan for a constitutional conference first, followed by elections on the lines that brought independence to the old Rhodesia last year.

The United States and other Western contact countries involved in the SWA/Namibia issue believe the latest formula could guarantee a multiparty democracy in the new Namibia, with an independent judiciary and a Bill of Rights to protect minorities.

Although the initiative is still at the formulative stage, African sources at the UN noted that opposition could come from Swapo, which is confident of outright victory in a one-man, one-vote election and would not want its ability to govern hampered by built-in safeguards.

At the UN, US officials are excited about Mr Crocker's mission, seeing it as possibly heralding an important breakthrough, but it is unlikely Mr Crocker will have an easy time persuading all parties to the complex dis-

pute that the new American plan is the right one.

The Western group, comprising the US, Britain, West Germany, Canada and France, may have previously persuaded the UN General Assembly to support their proposals but still suspicion has lingered that the West might be siding with South Africa.

The intense frustration African states feel over the SWA/Namibia impasse surfaced again last month when the General Assembly backed an Africa bloc motion calling for mandatory sanctions against South Africa for its non-compliance with UN resolutions on the territory.

The West, which abstained in the sanctions vote, also came under fire for not taking sterner action against Pretoria.

The resolution calling for sanctions is to come before the UN Security Council later this month, where it is likely the Western members will use their power of veto to block a total trade embargo against South Africa.

African sources at the UN said today the Africa bloc was anticipating this and making tentative plans to call a special emergency session of the General Assembly at a later time.

Recommendations should be implemented gradually but "steps for their implementation should be taken immediately" in the Higher Appeal Board (which will be established in addition to the regional appeal boards) as to be independent of the Department of Health "which is as it should be, in the interests of other Departments and of industries also involved".

Table showing range of industries in which workers are exposed to dangerous substances

Toxic Substance	Type of Industry	No. of Enterprises, Mines or Works or Factories Included	No. of Potentially Dangerous Workers
		230 173	
		63 285	
		68 704	
		129 547	
		6 532	
		2 410	
		26 021	
		589 672	
		4 704	
		153 372	
		15 110	
		13 320	
		175 605	
		23 767	
		585	
		24 352	
		589 672	
		5 768	
		593 440	

THE only standing which the Soviet Union still has in Southern Africa results from the SWA/Namibia stalemate and South Africa's race policy, according to one of America's most distinguished scholars.

He is Dr Robert Rotberg, Professor of Political Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr Rotberg, who has often visited South Africa, gave his views against an American embrace of the Pretoria Government in evidence at a hearing of the house of Representatives' Sub-committee on Africa.

He said that 1981 had brought distinct grounds for cautious optimism about Southern Africa after a decade of urban rioting, bitter war, gross instability and increasing Soviet influence. War continued in Southern Africa but at a much reduced level.

'On the whole, the season of guerrilla warfare is coming to an end,' he said. 'The peoples and nations of Southern Africa are anxious to develop.

# SA POLICY ON SOUTH WEST HELPS RUSSIA

(221)  
Dryus  
8/13/81

They wish to follow the model of Zimbabwe as much as possible and to concentrate on the growing of crops and the building of roads and the welcoming of tourists.

The peoples of Southern Africa could concentrate on their own problems if the atmosphere of violence

until a few months ago. Zimbabwe had restricted the permission it gave the Soviet Union to open an embassy in Salisbury. Zambia was delighted to see the last of the guerrillas who operated from its territory. Angola and Mozambique, both Marxist nations, were making the

'It disheartens Africans and enhances their frustrations. Most of all, it dampens the ardour of reform within Afrikanerdom itself, isolating those with verligte tendencies and comforting those who argue that change is unnecessary.

'It increases the possibility of internal violence and undercuts the very forces which have for the past few years gathered strength for an evolutionary process of political realignment.'

According to Dr Rotberg, 'it is the role of American foreign policy to help South Africans concentrate their minds on their own mutual self-interest, not persuade them that their problems can be avoided or solutions evaded.'

## ANDRE MEYEROWITZ reports from Washington.

continued to decrease, but this could only happen if the SWA/Namibia issue was solved and if at least some attention was paid to apartheid in South Africa.

Dr Rotberg said it had been possible to be confident about Moscow's failure in Southern Africa

kind of noises which Western multinationals like to hear

'It was clear that the Soviet connection had been useful in the short run. But after independence in Zimbabwe, and given Western support for a settlement in Namibia, Soviet initiatives seemed dated and less relevant.'

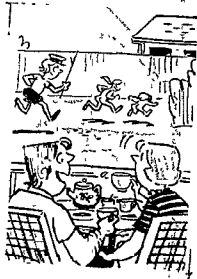
'The West, led by the United States, seemed to have adopted a steady and helpful position regarding more meaningful majority political participation in South Africa.'

Dr Rotberg said 'The only standing that the Soviet Union now retains in the cockpit of Southern Africa is a results directly from the stalemate in Namibia and the lack of creditable change in South Africa.'

'The seeming tilt of the Reagan Administration towards South Africa and towards Umfika has already needlessly propped up a Soviet threat which had tottered if not fallen.'

'An American embrace of the tendencies within South Africa which are less reformist rather than more reformist emboldens the Soviets.'

## BY GEORGE!



'We used to play cops and robbers, they play cops and nudies!'

- 27
- (239) U.G.31, 1922, Table 7.
  - (240) Van der Horst, S.T., Militarize Labour in South Africa (London, 1971), p.206.
  - (241) Du Toit et al, op. cit., p.19.
  - (242) Horrell, M, and Homer, D., (eds.), A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa (Johannesburg, 1974), pp.241-242.
  - (243) Department of Statistics based on statistics of the Department of Mines.
  - (244) Copies of Financial Mail for relevant years, quoting press releases of COM.
  - (245) *Ibid.*
  - (246) MFA, 1978.
  - (247) Presidential Address of K.W.P. Van den Bosch, 88th A.O.M. of COM, 27 June 1978.
  - (248) Financial Mail, 18 Aug. 1978, pp.596-597.
  - (249) *Ibid.*, p.597.
  - (249a) *REPOD*, 1973-1974, p.5.
  - (250) National Research Inst 5th Annual Report, p.17
  - (251) *Ibid.*, Foreword.
  - (252) *REPOD*, 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, 1976-1977, 1977-1978, 1978-1979, 1979-1980
  - (253) *REPOD*, 4th Annual Report
  - (254) *Ibid.*, Table 6.
  - (255) *Ibid.*, 1975 and 1976,
  - (256) *REPOD*, 1973-1974, p.3
  - (257) *Ibid.*, 1975-1976, p. 6.
  - (258) *Ibid.*, 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, 1976-1977, 1977-1978, 1978-1979, 1979-1980, Tables XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXVIII, XXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XLXXX, LXXXXI, LXXXXII, LXXXXIII, LXXXXIV, LXXXXV, LXXXXVI, LXXXXVII, LXXXXVIII, LXXXXIX, LXXXXX, LXXXXXI, LXXXXXII, LXXXXXIII, LXXXXXIV, LXXXXXV, LXXXXXVI, LXXXXXVII, LXXXXXVIII, LXXXXXIX, LXXXXXX
  - (259) *Ibid.*, Tables XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXVIII, XXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XLXXX, LXXXXI, LXXXXII, LXXXXIII, LXXXXIV, LXXXXV, LXXXXVI, LXXXXVII, LXXXXVIII, LXXXXIX, LXXXXX, LXXXXXI, LXXXXXII, LXXXXXIII, LXXXXXIV, LXXXXXV, LXXXXXVI, LXXXXXVII, LXXXXXVIII, LXXXXXIX, LXXXXXX
  - (260) *Ibid.*, Tables XVI.
  - (261) *Ibid.*, 1975-1976, p.
  - (262) *REPOD*, 1975 and 1976
  - (263) *REPOD*, 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, 1976-1977, 1977-1978, 1978-1979, 1979-1980
  - (264) *Ibid.*, 1971-1975, 1975-1976, p.0 and p.4.
  - (265) *Ibid.*, 1974-1975, p.6.
  - (266) *Ibid.*, 1975-1976, p.2.
  - (267) *Ibid.*, 1973-1974, pp.5-6.

Table 5-1 Cost of Promotion of Chemical Drugs (as a Percentage of Sales) compared with the cost of manufacturing and research and development, (C.A. 1973)

Cost Component	Percent of Sales
Promotion	25%
Manufacturing	35
Research and Development	6

# Soldiers pursue Swapo insurgents into Tsumeb

8/1/81

STAR

(291)

By Alan Dunn,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces are pursuing a group of 14 Swapo insurgents which has infiltrated the "white" farming district of Tsumeb, south of the operational area in SWA/Namibia

It is also understood that a second group of about 14 Swapo is in the Mangetti block which borders the front-line farms of the Tsumeb district

Security forces are trying to prevent this group from penetrating the area

A senior SWA territory force spokesman said that a civilian worker on a farm in the Mangetti block, about 40km north-east of Tsintsabis, encountered five "suspicious" people at a cattle post at 3 pm yesterday

The worker fired a warning shot in the air and the group returned his fire with AK47 rifles and Tokarev pistols, the officer said

Immediately after the incident, the group of insurgents scattered, the spokesman said

The spokesman went on to say that security forces were busy with follow-up operations after more sus-

picious tracks were found in the Mangetti area.

"It looks at this stage as though two or three small groups of terrorists are trying to infiltrate the farming area south of the Mangetti," he said.

It is understood that the tracks of 14 Swapo insurgents were reported by black farmworkers on farms which border the Mangetti Block west of Tsintsabis

The security forces following these tracks found later that the group of 14 had split up.

## PROPAGANDA

It is understood that the group in the white farming area is carrying Swapo propaganda pamphlets which they are distributing as they move through the farms

There have been no reports so far of a clash with security forces, or any incidents involving members of the white farming community

The SWA territory forces spokesman requested the local inhabitants in the Tsumeb area to take the "necessary security precautions associated with insurgency warfare"

● Observers say that this incursion has been timed for the visit this week to Southern Africa by the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

### (3.2) The Role of Promotion

The large amount of promotion as said by the industry to play several positive roles. Among these are the ability of promotion, by increasing sales volumes, to allow unit prices to be reduced as a result of economies of scale being realized, and the encouragement of price-sensitivity by drug sales representatives (detail man).

In addition the rapid pace of technological change necessitates a great amount of information dissemination. The drug firms provide readable information necessary for the doctor to practice effectively. Medical thinking tends to be ruggedly individualistic. The Pharmaceutical Industry serves as an influential instrument in orientating that individualism to an accommodation of the world's thinking so that the public gets the fullest advantage of the most important discoveries." (6)

... with these arguments put  
... economies of scale are not  
... see that where there are  
... for few firms to emerge  
... but the highly fragmented  
... lines that there are no strong  
... Therefore any reduction in  
... to increased sales will not be  
... of promotion and the net result  
... the patient is increased.  
... operation is enhanced by promo-  
... (7) The effect of promotion  
... and is really an investment in  
... that promotion of drugs embraces  
... prices is an indication that  
... not encouraging price-sensitivity. (8)

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# Swapo band of 14 on the run

Argus 8/14/67

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**ARGUS Africa News Service**  
**WINDHOEK** — Security forces are pursuing a group of 14 Swapo insurgents which infiltrated the 'white' farming district of Tsumeb, south of the operational area in South West Africa.

It is understood that a second Swapo group of about 14 is in the Mangethi block bordering the Homestead farms of the 'assumed' district.

Security forces are trying to prevent this group from penetrating the so-called 'white' farming area.

A senior South West Africa Territory Force spokesman said a civilian worker on a farm in the Mangethi block, about 40 km north-east of Tsumeb, saw five suspicious men at a cattle post at 3 pm yesterday.

The worker fired a warning shot in the air. The group returned his fire with AK47 rifles and five revolvers, the officer said.

Immediately after the incident, the insurgents 'hombeshelled' (scattered). On inspection, security forces found a morphine capsule and stimulants.

Security forces are following up, he said.

Security forces were at present busy with follow-up operations after more suspicious tracks were found in the Mangethi area.

It looks at this stage as though two or three small groups of terrorists are trying to infiltrate the farming area south of the Mangethi, he said.

It is understood that the tracks of 14 Swapo insurgents in the Mangethi area were reported by black farmworkers.

The security forces following these tracks found later that the group of 14 had split into two. It is believed that one group of seven men stayed in the area and another group of three and four.

Observers say the present incursion has been timed for the visit this week to Southern Africa by the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

# Swapo groups seen in Tsumeb farming area

From ANDRE VILJOEN  
WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents have infiltrated white farming area in northern South West Africa, the South West African territory force announced yesterday.

Security forces were following up tracks of three groups of insurgents north of Tsumeb, the second-in-command of the territory force, Brigadier Willie Meyer said yesterday.

Brigadier Meyer said a farm employee in the Mangetu block fired warning shots at five 'suspicious' people at a cattle post. They returned the fire with AK 47 rifles and a Tokarev pistol before fleeing. Nobody was hurt.

Yesterday afternoon

the owner of a farm 20 kilometres north of Tsumeb, who asked not to be named, said guerrillas had been on his farm.

"Unfortunately I didn't get a chance to shoot them. Last year I shot a couple," he said.

He said although the rains were quite poor this year, there was enough bush cover to complicate the task of military helicopter crews combing the area for insurgents.

Swapo's infiltration north of Tsumeb, is the first this year in the white farming area.

Brigadier Meyer urged people in the Tsumeb district to tighten up personal security and avoid unnecessary movement

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that Swapo has denounced American suggestions of a constitutional conference before independence elections.

Swapo said there was no question of re-negotiating the UN plan for the territory's future.

Swapo's hard line against the proposal now being floated by the US Administration was delivered by the guerrilla organisation's representative in London, Mr Shapua Kaukungua.

"It is sheer hypocrisy that we are now being told that the Reagan Administration hopes to revive international negotiations on Namibia with the proviso that these be pre-

ceded by a Lancaster House-type constitutional conference," he said.

Mr Kaukungua said the American proposal was a clear contradiction of the UN plan for the election of a constituent assembly.

"But the Swapo representative said he did not know what the attitude of the black frontline states was to the proposal.

"We will have to wait and see," he said.

Mr Kaukungua recalled that President Reagan last month described South Africa as a "friendly nation" strategically essential to the West and voiced Swapo fears that his envoys were trying to get British support for this attitude.

# Carving their way to a better life

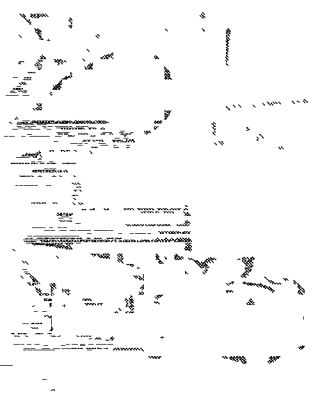
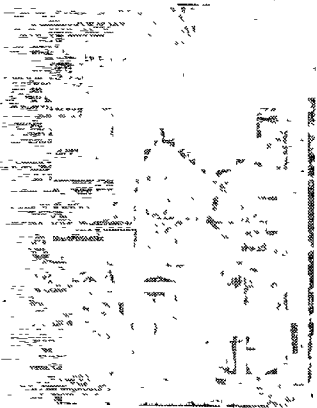
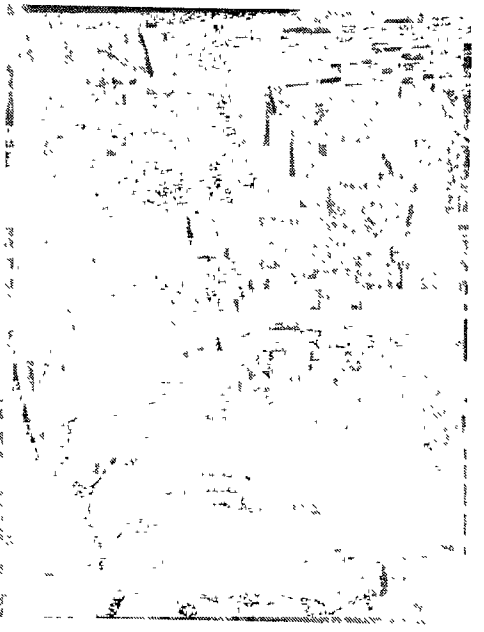
A group of wood carver's finish off some carvings . . . to the music from a transistor radio

C 100K 905

The ancient art of the Kavango wood carvers is earning them money in distant lands. ALAN DUNN of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Rundu.

the demand for African art spirals, a all group of people SWA/Namibia's re- me Kavango region carving its way into a job overseas as artists (the Kavango's distinctive Kavango- gottians) Their workben-

curio outlet at Rundu with their work Although conditions have been made easier for them in recent years, the carvers still use home-made hatchets to work their art in loss of Trans-keal oak (Pterocarpus an-



Drums, tables, wooden chains and dishes form part of the rich art of the carvers.

wood-carvers, virtually unknown outside the area. About 300, many strong interest in the United States, United Kingdom, West Germany and Australia.

The first bulk consignment of this art is soon to be shipped to the United States by an international export company.

There is definitely a market overseas for this merchandise, said a spokesman for a firm. "We feel it is a high quality product with an authentic traditional flavor which will go down well."

But the intricacies of the export business mean little to the Kavango wood carvers, relatively unsophisticated people who chip away at blocks of wood from dawn to dusk each day in their villages in northern SWA/Namibia.

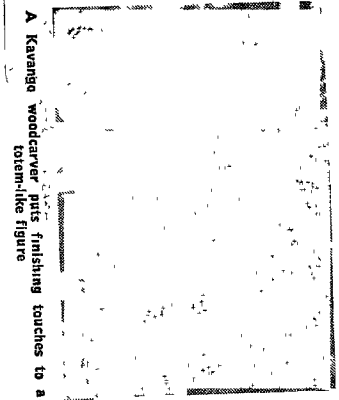
What is important to them is that their tradition is handed down to their sons and grandsons, with carvers of striking number faces, including more money into their pockets and improving their modest standard of living.

cuts are patches of soft sand into which the roots of Sidalce are cut in to make a bed in the hands-down of the skills from father to son through the years.

It is said, however, that its origins lie in North Africa with the influence of missionaries showing clearly in the work as the tribes moved south.

Some of the busts carved today still resemble the classic Cleopatra style with straight hair cut squarely at the shoulders.

Using a home-made hatchet, a carver starts the process of converting a log into a drum.



A Kavango woodcarver puts finishing touches to a totem-like figure.

**RUDIMENTARY**

Kavango wood carvings are now becoming big business — the first national development corporation, SWA/Namibia predicts a R290 000 turnover in its wood carving sector for the current financial year. The turnover was R189 000 in 1976 and R189 000 in 1979/80.

Seeing the potential of the industry, the corporation began to introduce a semblance of organisation to the rudimentary wood carving trade in 1968.

The carvers, situated mainly in a corridor on the banks of the Kavango River about 150 km west of Rundu, apparently first realised the commercial value of their products — both ornamental and utilitarian — in about 1953 when they began bartering them for essentials at mine labour recruiting stations in the area.

The art was then re-sold by mine officials to curio dealers. The development of a more sophisticated marketing system was hampered by the "Bantu" areas regulations in the territory at that time which restricted access by visitors to the heart of the Kavango.

With the dismantling of this system and increasing hopes of SWA/Namibian independence the Kavango borders were thrown open and the trade showed a marked improvement as visitors including curio agents entered the area.

The development corporation's intervention led to improved techniques. Instead of the traditional mangetti nut oil and standstone, the carvers now use floor polish and sandpaper for finishing their work.

Market surveys have been carried out in South Africa and elsewhere and about 300 carvers now supply the corporation's

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# Dr Crocker opens visit with rebuff for Swapo

By Henry Reuter  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

NAIROBI — Arriving here today to start a 10-county tour that is expected largely to shape future United States policy on Africa, the Reagan administration's Africa chief Dr Chester Crocker, rejected Swapo criticism of the administration's attitude towards Southern Africa.

I am not sure that they have sufficient basis to know what our proposals on Southern Africa are," said Dr Crocker, who is American Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African Affairs.

## PROPOSALS

The SWA/Namibia issue is expected to feature largely in his discussions. The administration has already floated tentative proposals for a new initiative aimed at breaking the international deadlock over the future of the territory.

While Dr Crocker is expected to try to keep a low profile during his tour, it is being followed with intense interest in political circles in South Africa.

At a brief press conference on his arrival at Nairobi airport today, Dr Crocker said he had

talks over the past two months with members of the Western contact group on SWA/Namibia.

He saw Namibia as a key issue in Africa today. One of the objectives of his trip would be to discuss ways in which the United States could be helpful in encouraging the various parties in South Africa to move away from apartheid, he said.

The US wanted to help bring about purposeful evolutionary change in the Republic.

Dr Crocker is due in Pretoria late on Tuesday evening.

He will have talks there with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M P Botha, on Wednesday.

M Botha was quoted today by SABC radio news as saying he and Dr Crocker would discuss southern Africa including SWA/Namibia. Dr Crocker might also meet other South African Cabinet members, including the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, the SABC said.

In London yesterday Swapo's representative Mr Shupua Keukungwa, denounced the proposal for a constitutional conference on Namibia and said it was outside the terms of the UN plan for the territory.

At a press conference in London, Keukungwa said the Swapo delegation was a party to it, he said.

At a press conference in London, Keukungwa said the Swapo delegation was a party to it, he said.

Encouragement should be given to the pharmaceutical industry, which is expected to be a major contributor to the country's economic growth. The industry is expected to be a major contributor to the country's economic growth. The industry is expected to be a major contributor to the country's economic growth.

The Government should be given the opportunity to discuss the pharmaceutical industry, which is expected to be a major contributor to the country's economic growth.

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# Army in SWA vital, says Malan

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BLOEMFONTEIN — The presence of the South African Defence Force in SWA/Namibia did not only protect the territory but provided protection for South Africa itself, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said at the Bloemfontein

Air Force base today. General Malan was officiating at a presentation parade.

He said the latest propaganda gimmick by South Africa's enemies was aimed at demotivating those who had to perform border duty.

"The presence of the South African Defence Force in SWA is not solely in the interest of the people of that territory. It also serves — and in a very special way — South Africa's security and material interests."

The psychological onslaught against South Africa was the most subtle and potentially the most effective weapon used by her enemies.

"Members of the SA Defence Force are a special target. One of the enemy's favourite methods these days is to question the presence of the Defence Force in SWA."

"The question is continually asked why our sons have to offer their lives for a territory to which South Africa could lay no claim at all and which is not part and parcel of the Republic."

Swapo, with the aid of the Soviet Union and its proxy forces in Africa, would invade SWA/Namibia, should the territory be left to its own devices.

Such a state would provide launching pads for communist inspired terrorist organisations to act against South Africa.

South Africa might then be forced to fight within its own borders, General Malan said — Sapa.

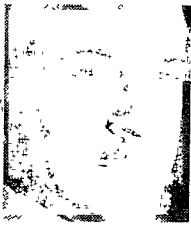
It is reported from Windhoek that security forces today continued the pursuit of groups of Swapo insurgents, which have infiltrated the so-called "white" farming area north of Tsumeb.

A SWA Territory Force spokesman said no contact had yet been made with the insurgents who had split into three small groups.

Security Forces are trying to track down a group of 14 in the Mangeti block, a group of seven in

the Tsumeb district, and two further pockets of three and four insurgents in the same area.

Page 29: In the triangle of terror.



Dr Chester Crocker

# Hope flickers for peace in SWA

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9/4/81  
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AFRICAN states at the United Nations are breathing a sigh of relief that the SWA/Namibia peace train is back on the tracks again with the high-level United States mission to Africa this week.

However, there is still intense suspicion about US motives which is militating against any optimism at this early stage.

After the Geneva conference on SWA/Namibia stalled in January there were tears among the Africa bloc at the UN that a lengthy impasse would follow, coupled with increasing war spilling into black states neighbouring SWA/Namibia.

'But as long as people are talking there is hope,' one senior black diplomat said at the UN headquarters 'We would rather this than no movement at all'

The Reagan Administration's surprise initiative on SWA/Namibia will promote a 'Zimbabwe formula' for bringing independence to the troubled territory.

Dr Chester Crocker, President Reagan's nominee to be Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, hopes to sell the plan to the so-called 'frontline' black states and the South African Government.

A previous Western initiative, backed by United Nations' resolutions, laid the framework for a ceasefire in the bush war and elections for a constituent assembly which would draw up a constitution for an independent Namibia.

This plan was rejected by the internal SWA/Namibia parties attending the Geneva conference because they said the UN could not be impartial in supervising elections because it gave preferential treatment to the militant, external South West

Africa People's Organisation (Swapo)

Now Dr Crocker will put forward an alternative. The revised plan is for a constitutional conference first, followed by elections on the lines that brought independence to the old Rhodesia last year.

The United States and other western 'contact' countries involved in the SWA/Namibia issue believe that the latest formula could guarantee a multiparty democracy in

## DON KNOWLER reports from The Argus New York Bureau.

the new Namibia. With an independent judiciary and a bill of rights to protect minorities.

Although the initiative is still at the formulative stage, African sources at the UN noted that opposition could come from Swapo, which is confident of outright victory in a one-man, one-vote election and would not want its ability to govern hampered by built-in safeguards.

An African source close to Swapo recalled that Zimbabwe nationalist leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo were criticised by militants within their own parties for 'giving away too much' at the Lancaster House conference that drew up a constitution protecting white interests specifically.

At the UN officials are excited about Dr Crocker's mission, seeing it as possibly heralding an important breakthrough but it is unlikely Dr Crocker will have an easy time persu-

ading all parties to the complex dispute that the new American plan is the right one.

Although modelled on the Zimbabwe settlement, there is a basic, historical difference between what happened at Lancaster House and the present initiative.

Regarding Zimbabwe, there was an 'honest broker' — Britain. In SWA/Namibia's case, no single nation or group of nations is considered totally impartial by opposing sides.

The Western group, comprising the US, Britain, West Germany, Canada and France, may have previously persuaded the UN General Assembly to support their proposals but still suspicion has lingered that the West might be siding with South Africa.

The intense frustration African states feel over the SWA/Namibia impasse surfaced again last month when the General Assembly backed an Africa bloc motion calling for mandatory sanctions against South Africa for its non-compliance with UN resolutions on the territory.

The West abstained in the sanctions vote and also came under fire for not taking sterner action against Pretoria.

The resolution calling for sanctions is to come before the UN Security Council later this month, where it is likely the Western members will use their power of veto to block a total trade embargo against South Africa.

African sources at the UN said today the Africa bloc was anticipating this and making tentative plans to call a special emergency session of the General Assembly at a later time.

# In the triangle of terror

## Border farmers

## Keep a

## vigil for

## rain

## —and Swapo

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Alki Stark

### The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK**—The current infiltration of highly trained Swapo insurgents into the "white" farming areas of northern SWA/Namibia has come as no surprise to security forces.

It was also expected by the front-line farmers of the Tsumeb district which borders the territory's operational area.

Toughened through years of living and working in the harsh, heavily-bush-covered terrain, the farmers of the north have by now also adjusted psychologically to periodic Swapo

About 12 members of the territory's farming community have been killed in Swapo infiltrations — eight in the past two

While military authorities have described the insurgents involved as members of Swapo's "elite group", their activities can only be as active as the terrain will allow.

But rainfall is not the only factor to which deep incursions into SWA/Namibia have been linked. Security forces have repeatedly said that such moves are aimed at military propaganda for Swapo while SWA/Namibia is in the world spotlight.

In the last two years, Swapo penetrations south of the operational area have coincided with international developments in the SVA/Namibian independence struggle.

Swapo now seems again to be following the same pattern as international attention turns to SWA/Namibia.

nsr: a-

Several gruesome killings in the Tsumeb-Otavi-Grootfontein area since March 28 1978, including the hayoneting of two children, have left the region labelled the "triangle of terror".

For these farmers, the usual January-February rainfall that brings relief to the parched lands, has passed another and un-pleasant dimension. As one farmer put it: "Once there was water in this area, you strike Swapo will try to strike at us south of the red line."

The rainy season gives Swapo ideal conditions for operations in the bush. Easy access to drinking water, thick undergrowth in which to hide from tracking security forces, green grass for easier counter-attacking and showers of rain — to smother their footprints.

The rainfall this year, however, was not as good as last year. Tsumeb Otavi and Grootfontein had only about 75 percent of what they normally get.

"The vertics could be in for a surprise this time — there is little water in the veld," said a Tsumeb man. "They are going to have to search to fill their waterbodies."

ton's assistant Secretary of State designate for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker is visiting Africa for talks on, among other subjects, the SWA/Namibian problem.

The non-aligned states plan to meet in Algiers on April 18. Swapo celebrates its 21st birthday on April 19. And the United Nations Security Council is due to debate the question of Africa's apartheid South.

Security forces have gained themselves a reputation of the pattern. They say propaganda from Swapo headquarters at Lianda has been stepped up recently. It is understood that Angolan Government forces are presently on stand by following Swapo's warnings of an impending attack by the South Africans.

"Swapo is alleging that there are 100,000 South African troops on the SWA/Namibia Angola border, ready to invade the country," said one source.

"This could be part of a charade-setting to try and show South Africa up to be the aggressor, and justify its own actions or it could be real fear," he said.



# Troops in SWA help SA—Malan

Aug 9/4/81

(22)

~~27~~

BLOEMFONTEIN — The presence of the South African Defence Force in South West Africa did not only protect the territory but specifically provided protection for South Africa itself, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said at the Bloemspruit air base today.

General Malan was officiating at a wings presentation parade today. He said the latest propaganda gimmick by South Africa's enemies was aimed at undermining

those who had to perform border duty.

'Grant me the opportunity to explain this very clearly. The presence of the South African Defence Force in SWA is not solely in the interest of the people of that territory,' General Malan said. 'But it also serves — and in a very special way — South Africa's security and material interests.'

He added 'Although the psychological bombardment is directed against the entire population, members of the SADF, in whichever capacity, are a special target.'

## INVASION

Swapo, with the aid of the Soviet Union and its proxy forces in Africa, would invade South West Africa should the territory be left to its own devices.

South Africa would, in these circumstances, have to cope with another Marxist state and the presence there of Cubans and possibly North Korean forces.

Such a state would provide launching pads for communist-inspired terrorist organisations to act against South Africa. — Sapa

(Report by S. Cross and T. R. Ross, 14 Barclays Bank, Bido Church Centre, Pretoria.)

I believe the enlightened new Health Act can be a catalyst to bring about dramatic changes in the health of the people of this country and to fight the enemy within disease and discontent.

What is health? There are no known direct parameters to measure health status in general use. Usually health is measured and assessed in terms of certain negative indices: "negative", because they measure the absence of health, namely disease! This may well be the most practical, although over-simplified, view to hold in the coming years.

How we hope to implement the new Health Act has evoked many suggestions, but in the long run we must measure the benefits of any system against the birth rate, or even better fertility rates, perinatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate and life expectancy and at what cost. Unfortunately the basic requirement of statistical analysis for future planning - honest reporting has not been a characteristic of hospital annual reports. This basic epidemiological flaw has been of grave concern to many members of the medical profession including the Director of Hospital Services, Dr. R. Kotze, though some people prefer information which is plausible and pleasant rather than factual. Nevertheless in spite of opposition, it is hoped that from next year hospital statistics will be standardized, meaningful and comparable.

The super specialist and specialist levels of care do not come within the context of my talk, except to state that if we wish to achieve 'health for all by the year 2000' then the secondary and tertiary levels of health services, that is in the hospitals, should invariably be designed in support of the needs of community health centres rendering primary health care at the peripheral level and not vice-versa!

The Day Hospitals Organisation was started in 1969 - today we have 16 centres and our health teams carry out over one and a half million items of service a year, with a referral rate of only 2% and at a cost of only 4% of the C.P.A. Hospitals Services budget for the area, in other words a small proportion of patients utilise the major portion of health care expenses.

I believe I have been privileged to have seen the effect, like a catalyst, of placing such a service as ours in our communities as the following statistics show. The birth rate which was one of the highest in the world in the coloured community, has dropped from 32 per 1000 in 1968 to 23 per 1000 today.

I believe our part has been to motivate our patients of the importance of family planning at such psychological times as during pregnancy and in the pre-school period, of stressing the importance of rearing this child as a healthy child, before thinking about the "next one".

The present infant mortality rate which make up, nearly 90% of the babies and let me remind you that is in a country where if abortions had been allowed for infanteicide the figure would have been in the coloured community in Cape Town in the U.K.

# Three Swapo groups in white farming triangle

RDM 9/4/81 (221)

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents have infiltrated the white farming area of northern South West Africa; the SWA Territory Force announced yesterday.

Security forces were following tracks of three groups of insurgents north of Tsumeb, Brigadier W Meyer said in a Press statement.

Brig Meyer said a farm employee fired warning shots at five "suspicious" people at a cattle post on Tuesday afternoon.

He said the five shot back with AK-47 rifles and a Tokarcov pistol, before fleeing. Nobody

was hurt in the contact. Yesterday the owner of a farm 20km north of Tsumeb, who asked not to be named, said guerrillas had been on his farm.

"Unfortunately I didn't get a chance to shoot them. Last year I shot a couple," he said.

He said although the rains were quite poor this year, there was enough bush cover to complicate the task of military helicopter crews combing the area for insurgents.

This week's Swapo infiltration north of Tsumeb is the first this year in the white

farming area. The so-called "terror triangle" bounded by Tsumeb, Otavi and Grootfontein has been infiltrated regularly after the start of the annual rains. Usually insurgents move into the area by mid-February or early March.

The last time Swapo guerrillas were known to be on white farms was in October when a 16-man "suicide squad" operated in the parched Outjo district, south of Etosha Pan Game Reserve. Eight of the 16 were shot dead in a week-long Security Force follow-up operation.

to the typical medical undergraduate. Certainly my impression is that the training of both the teaching staff and also graduates of the University of Natal Medical School in this area was not particularly good and I suspect was often largely absent. Very recently a Department of Community Medicine has been established at the Medical School and hopefully in the future graduates will get more effective grounding in social, preventive and family medicine, including reference to effective ways

the estimate varied very widely from over one-half to under 10% of the patients, varying at least in part with the type of patients and area in which a particular doctor worked.

3. THE STUDY OF A SAMPLE OF STUDENTS FROM THE MEDICAL SCHOOL  
 A Brief Indication of Some Characteristics and Backgrounds of the Students Interviewed

The average age of the medical students in our random sample

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3.1. The average age of the medical students in our random sample was 21.5 years. The majority of the students interviewed were from the Natal province, with a significant number from the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The students interviewed were largely of the white race, with a small number of Coloured and Indian students. The majority of the students interviewed were from the Natal province, with a significant number from the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The students interviewed were largely of the white race, with a small number of Coloured and Indian students. The majority of the students interviewed were from the Natal province, with a significant number from the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The students interviewed were largely of the white race, with a small number of Coloured and Indian students.

By HELEN ZILLE  
 Political Correspondent  
 DR CHESTER Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, will meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria on April 15 — and further meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and other Cabinet Ministers have not been excluded.  
 This was announced in a statement last night — despite an initial attempt by Mr Pik Botha to delay the meeting until after the General Election on April 29.  
 Mr Botha clearly hoped the meeting could take place in May and wrote to General Alexander Haig, the US Secretary of State, saying he did not know if he could meet Dr Crocker before the election due to pressure of time.  
 But the US State Department made it clear that Dr Crocker's tour of 10 African States would go ahead as scheduled and that he would arrive in South Africa late on Tuesday, April 14.  
 Dr Crocker left London for Nairobi on the first leg of his tour last night after discussing the deadlocked South West Africa issue with Mr Richard Luce, his counterpart in the British Foreign office.  
 It is understood that the talks centred on the US initiative to hold a constitutional conference before United Nations supervised elections are held in the territory.  
 This proposal brings a new element into the independence plan as it makes provision for a conference to work out a constitution for the territory — not merely to hold discussions on plans for UN supervised elections as was the case at the abortive Geneva conference earlier this year.  
 The Reagan Administration clearly supports a constitutional conference and, the 10-nation

# Pik to meet top US man in Pretoria

RDY 9/4/81

African tour can be seen as an attempt to win the necessary support for the idea from interested parties, particularly the Frontline States.  
 Although statements by Swapo indicate opposition to any new element in the independence plan, it is understood key Frontline States could go along with the proposals.  
 The idea under discussion at present is that the conference should be drawn out of the immediate ambit of the UN, a body that is regarded as biased by the internal South West African parties.  
 A proposal currently gaining ground is that further discussions — incorporating South Africa, Swapo and the internal parties — should take place under the auspices of certain Frontline States (Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Nigeria) and members of the Western Five contact group.  
 No exact proposals have yet come to light and this is likely to be at the forefront of Dr Crocker's discussions in terms of his declared aim that the US should play its "proper role in creating a context for successful negotiations towards the goal of internationally recognised independence".  
 While observers accept that pressure of time before an election was an element in the South African Government's attempt to delay the meeting, there is also little doubt that plans for a constitutional conference at this stage could be politically embarrassing for the Government.  
 While the Progressive Federal Party could say the Government was willing to hold a "National Convention" for South West Africa but not for South Africa, the Herstigte Nasionale Party could accuse the Government of "selling out" the territory.

(Report by Helen Zille 171 Main St Johannesburg)

doctors tell what the nutrition and handling it was inadequate. School in regard to malnutrition and handling it was inadequate. The main reason for this was the view that preventive medicine had been very skimpily handled during their training, and that as students they should have been given far more practical experience in the townships.  
 The mean estimate for the proportion of patients encountered who suffered from pellagra was a figure of one-fifth. However

into what is deemed to be the appropriate procedure. He did not get at deep-lying motives, and so can only comment on the general responses given during the interview. Thirty-five percent of the students said that they had always wished to become a doctor, without indicating really why they had wished to become doctors. The next largest group amounting to 29% of the sample said that medicine offered the opportunity of service to humanity, or to their particular people. Linked

DOM 7/4/81 (50)  
Trial put off

WINDHOEK — The trial of Johannesburg journalist, Mr Winston Beumont, 22, under the Official Secrets Act, was adjourned in the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday until July 29.

Mr Beumont who works for the Star, has pleaded not guilty to unlawfully possessing a secret defence document.

While we have commented on the importance of religion in health practices and beliefs of Indians, it is interesting to note that three-fifths of the Africans said that at one stage or another they had asked a prayer group to pray for them or a member of their family in a particular situation. Illness is one of the anxieties of African life, given the high infant mortality rate and death rate, higher than that for whites, or Indians.

He also asked about what steps were taken to safeguard adults in the case of against misfortune and illness. Only about one in five African mothers reported that they took no particular steps. One-quarter used herbs concerning the ancestor, and a further one in ten reported the use of African medicines and African traditional practitioners such as the sangoma and xyomo. Over one-quarter used doctors with western training, while one in 12 said they relied on Chakramity plus some 'African practices'. This means that over two-thirds of the housewives reported that they used traditional practices or their alone or in combination with other means for safeguarding the adults against misfortune. Amongst Indians, two-thirds mentioned the observance of religious rites and rituals, and one-third mentioned prayer as a means of safeguarding adults against illness and misfortune. Less than one in eight mentioned specifically the resort to a doctor — that is a western medical practitioner — to prevent illness and misfortune.

Some Indians were surprised that there are and misfortune with a western medical practitioner. Amongst the African housewives, only one-quarter reported that there were special kinds of illnesses and medical practitioners cannot understand and cannot help. While half actually agreed with the statement that there were certain kinds of illnesses and medical practitioners cannot help. Nevertheless the kind of illness it refers to when the family illness occurs.

It is Fernandez's (1967) contention that certainly at least some of the religious groups, such as the small Zionist groups, provide security and support for Africans in a threatening urban environment, and help the individual to cope in stressful situations. Illness is one of these situations.

We cast the net wider towards the end of the interview and asked to what extent the families concerned had at any stage consulted doctors or been to hospital. Amongst Africans, four-fifths of the housewives said that they had themselves seen to a clinic or taken a member of their family, while almost three-quarters said that at some stage or another they had made use of a hospital. If you ever been to a hospital, appear to be for a patient essentially physical rather than psychological, gastroenteric complaints. Kneibler said that they, as at some stage on other consultations a G.P. and half said that they had a G.P. of their own whom they consulted. Amongst Indians, a similar pattern was found. I was surprised to find that the majority of the Indian housewives interviewed said that they or someone in the household had been a patient at a hospital. — probably, very often that was for a confinement. Again, amongst Indians by far the biggest proportion of informants or close relatives had been in a hospital at one time or another.

It is disturbing to note that three-quarters of the African housewives and half of the Indian women reported that they or patients in their homes stopped taking medicine after they felt better, rather than completing the whole course. This suggests that doctors must impress on patients the need to complete a full course of treatment, regardless of whether or not they (the patients) feel so improved that they do not really think it necessary to take the medicine for a further period of time.

In conclusion, while the results outlined here point to extensive use of western medical practitioners and clinics and hospitals, nonetheless religious and traditional belief systems and practices in regard to illness obviously form an important part of the behaviour of both African and Indian households in Durban. I suggest that this finding has implications not only for community health work, especially health education, but also for the training of medical practitioners, who need to obtain insight into the traditional worldviews and practices of their typical patients, and

NAMIBIA FM 10/4/81

## New momentum 224

Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African Affairs, begins his 10-nation trek through Africa this week with the Western five "contact group" seeking to avoid an "unproductive collision" in the Security Council over Namibia. After a full day of talks and lunch at the British Foreign Office with his counterpart in London, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Richard Luce, Crocker set off for Nairobi loaded with good wishes for his initiative on Namibia — and the hope that he will be able to restart the process which ran into a stone wall in Geneva in January.

The "Zimbabwe formula" which Crocker is trying to sell to the front-line states, Nigeria and SA, contains nothing which, in principle, is at odds with America's allies in the contact group. The West Germans are known to favour something less than a full-blown Lancaster House type of conference and have put up the idea of pre-election agreement on "principles, safeguards, guarantees and assurances."

For its part, Britain, while standing by the fundamentals for Security Council resolution 435 — the only agreement on the table — does not regard it as a sacred cow and feels the important thing is to get the Namibian train moving again — quickly. It concedes, however, that any new agreement will require the UN's stamp of approval.

Crocker will be back in London on April 22, when he will meet the other contact group members — Britain, Germany, France and Canada — to report on his

mission. That, unfortunately, is also the day indicated for the Security Council debate on the General Assembly resolutions calling for sanctions against SA.

So far strenuous efforts to persuade the African group at the UN to agree to a delay of the debate until after Crocker returns, have come to naught. There was some hope that the reaction of Isakaya Auda, Nigeria's Foreign Minister, after his visit to the State Department in Washington, might presage some accommodation of the West's dilemma.

But by mid-week nothing had happened. As German sources pointed out, the timing of the Security Council meeting was demanded by the Organisation for African Unity — which at one stage was even pressing for the debate to be staged in Algiers to underline Africa's impatience at the Namibian stalemate. It would be difficult for individual members of the African group at the UN, even Nigeria, to get the OAU publicly to back off.

This has left Western foreign ministries looking for ways to avoid a situation where the veto will have to be used. And according to sources in Bonn and London, a compromise may be reached in which the Security Council will start its debate without a specific resolution before it and then suspend discussions pending a turning up of the Crocker package into a

proposal, which can be presented by the Contact Group as a unit. That will not be possible until Crocker meets the other four nations.

Swapo meanwhile is predictably fiercely opposed to any tampering with Resolution 435, especially the possible dropping of the key element from its point of view — elections before constitutional talks. But as British and German officials agreed this week, that is a dead duck in the current climate of SA politics, and it is more important to restore the momentum which was lost three months ago.

Map 2. Distance and Transport cost to health facilities

Distance and Cost

Nearly 37% of consultations in the sample (excluding facilities to which patients were later referred) required a journey of over 20 km, although the modal group was the one which travelled less than 5 km to the point of primary health care (34% of the sample).

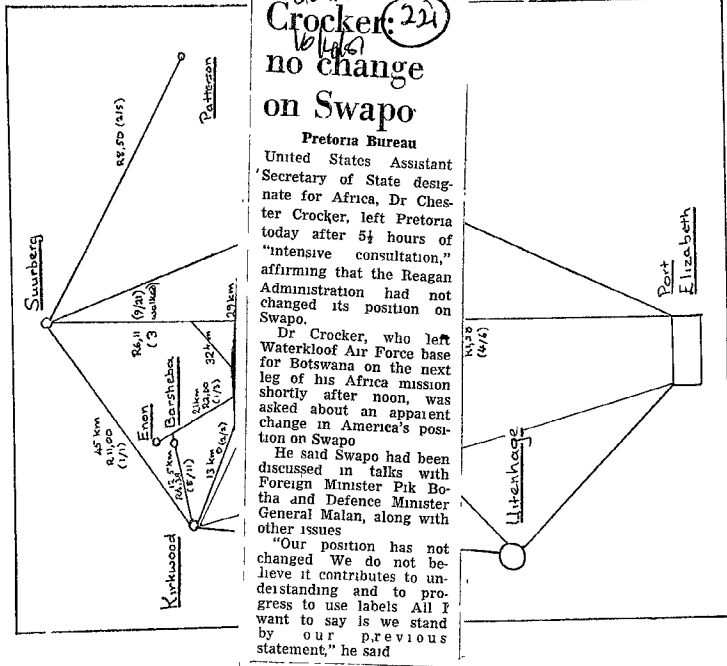
Table 8. Distance travelled to consultations\*

Km	0-4,9	5-9,9	10-14,9	15-19,9	20-29,9	30-39,9	40+	Total
Acodo	15	24	3	-	6	5	-	53
Kirkwood	6	1	6	-	6	1	-	30
Suurberg	5	-	-	-	-	21	6	32
Beretsheba	3	-	9	-	4	2	2	30
Total	49	25	18	-	16	29	8	145

\* Consultations to incigenous practitioners were included but not home treatment.

The disadvantages of Suurberg and Beretsheba are again evident, but these can only be understood in terms of the cost of travelling without aid from white employers. Map 2 shows the average amounts paid for journeys to health care facilities over the most common routes. The amount shown depends of course on what method of travel was used. Acodo to Port Elizabeth is relatively cheap at R1.50 to R1.75 (about 4.5c per km) as most people were able to travel by train. Nothing was paid for trips from Acodo or Sunland to Kirkwood as all these trips were the result of referral or by ambulance or tax. However public transport is expensive in the area. In fact, Suurberg and Beretsheba are poor in the area, those at Beretsheba, Suurberg and Zwelitsha, if they had transport, had to pay private cars, though most from Zwelitsha walked. The cost of transport would of course be greater at night, and this was important for

/ ...



*Stm*  
**Crocker: 221**  
*6/1/62*  
**no change on Swapo**

**Pretoria Bureau**

United States Assistant Secretary of State designate for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, left Pretoria today after 5½ hours of "intensive consultation," affirming that the Reagan Administration had not changed its position on Swapo.

Dr Crocker, who left Waterkloof Air Force base for Botswana on the next leg of his Africa mission shortly after noon, was asked about an apparent change in America's position on Swapo.

He said Swapo had been discussed in talks with Foreign Minister Pieter Botha and Defence Minister General Malan, along with other issues.

"Our position has not changed. We do not believe it contributes to understanding and to progress to use labels. All I want to say is we stand by our previous statement," he said.

Not to scale

Distances given are by road. Cost is average amount paid. Excluding those who travelled free or on foot. Figures in brackets - (2/15) - show what proportion of journeys were paid for. The denominator shows the number of journeys for which information was available.

204

5/11/81

18/6/81

# African states call urgent UN meeting

NEW YORK — African members of the United Nations yesterday formally requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council on SWA/Namibia.

Diplomatic sources said the council would probably meet on April 21

The African members are expected to ask the council to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa in reprisal for what they said was its refusal to abide by UN resolutions in SWA/Namibia.

South Africa officials appeared surprised by the move as reports had circulated in the UN in recent days that the African states were ready to delay

further recourse to the council.

An arms embargo against South Africa is already in effect

If the Western powers resist these demands, the issue is expected to go back to an emergency session of the General Assembly where there is no veto. The Assembly has already recommended the application of sanctions.

A working paper circulated yesterday proposed, among other things, that the council apply a total embargo on oil shipments to South Africa and for the first time calls on the council to refer to the territory as "occupied Namibia" — Sapa-Reuter

# Troops hot on heels of armed Swapo groups

STAN  
221  
11/4/81

By Alan Dunn  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Security forces are pursuing about 30 Swapo insurgents in the northern SWA/Namibian "white" farming district of Tsumeb.

Another 25 insurgents who tried to penetrate the same area were being chased northwards, said Colonel Nico Roets, senior staff officer (operations) at SWA territory force headquarters.

He said security forces had so far shot three of the insurgents, one in a skirmish just west of Tsumeb, and two in the

pursuit north of the Mangetti block which borders the Tsumeb farming area.

He said the groups entered the district on Monday. Security forces first made contact with them on Thursday. Sabotage devices were found on one of the bodies.

Colonel Roets said the railway line to the south of Tsumeb had been blown up in two places but damage was minimal and repairs had already been done.

A post-mortem on the body showed that the insurgent had been injecting himself with drugs.

Turning to the situation in Ovambo, the region bordering Angola where the low intensity guerilla war is concentrated, Colonel Roets said the security forces had recently imposed further strict controls to counter Swapo infiltration.

A total ban had been placed on the movement of any vehicles between sunset and sunrise in Ovambo, supplementing a night curfew imposed last year.

"People travelling in vehicles at night in Ovambo are in danger of their lives," Col Roets warned.

People contravening the

new prohibition risked coming under security force fire.

He told a Press conference that a group of white people travelling on Ovambo's main road between Oshakati and Ondangwa on Wednesday night were fired upon.

"It was pure luck that nobody was killed or injured."

Colonel Roets also announced that security forces had killed 17 Swapo insurgents in northern Ovambo in the last week, bringing total Swapo losses this year to about 352.



# SWA fishing catastrophe taught a lesson

221 17/4/81  
5702

DURBAN — A catastrophe was necessary for people to accept that man could now control food production from the sea, says Dr J P A Lochner, who more than a decade ago predicted the disaster that would wipe out the Walvis Bay fishing industry.

Using formulas based on research for developing guided missiles while director of the National Institute for Defence Research, Dr Lochner was able to make his fateful prediction — but his methods were regarded as so outlandish that he faced a barrage of criticism, was scorned and, worst of all, was totally ignored.

He says that only now that SWA/Namibia's fishing industry is on the brink of collapse, with thousands already jobless, is attention being paid to his theories. Suggestions he made years ago are expected to be implemented this year.

Fortunately, South Africa is not heading towards the same downward slide.

"Fishing is being incorrectly exploited, but at a far lower level in South Africa. Trawlers are catching only one-third of the level they could produce. Given a free hand I could build production up

to its full capacity," said Dr Lochner in an interview at his Port Elizabeth home.

"The main problem is that they are fishing during the wrong time of the year."

This was one of the reasons for Walvis Bay's fishing industry being depleted. The other was greed.

Dr Lochner served on a commission of inquiry to investigate the situation in Walvis Bay from 1968 to 1973.

"We heard evidence that catches were 38 percent higher than the official quotas recorded, boats were overloaded and there was gross wastage by dumping pilchards or using them as fish meal."

"Not a single recommendation made by the commission was ever accepted, despite catches dropping from 1.5-million tons to the present figure of 0.003-million."

"We tried to reduce quotas to below the critical level. If catches go higher than the critical level — 50 percent for pilchards — the fish population collapses and cannot recover sufficiently."

"But fishermen are hun-

ters. They took what they could get when they could get it and refused to accept lower fishing quotas."

Dr Lochner said if the depleted Walvis Bay situation was handled correctly the once plentiful shoals of pilchards could be rebuilt.

"In the past, people increased their catches until the resources had been depleted but they were not aware of the collapse until it was too late to save the resources."

"Controlling resources in open seas is much the same as farming. A farmer has to count his animals to know how much of his stock is being slaughtered. In the same way the number of fish in the sea needs to be calculated to know what the resources are and how much can be caught."

This he did by using engineering theories and diagrams — a method now hailed as a scientific breakthrough.

Dr Lochner said the solution to remedy the critical fish shortage off Walvis Bay would be to change the fishing season to the summer months after the spawning season once the fish were mature and not allow the catching of immature fish.

# Three Swapo raids

WINDHOEK — Three Swapo insurgents who infiltrated South West Africa's "white" farming area near Tsumeb have been shot dead in the past 24 hours, SWA Territory Force headquarters reported yesterday.

They also said that in the past week another 17 Swapo insurgents were shot dead in Owambo in the northern part of the territory.

A Press conference was told there were about 30 Swapo infiltrators in the Tsumeb district.

There were probably another 25 in the Mangeth block north of Tsumeb and between Owambo and Kavango.

The group was reported to have left the Tsumeb district earlier this week through the Mangeth block, a traditional in-and-out route into what was formerly the white farming area south of Owambo and Kavango. The infiltration is also seasonal, normally once the rainy season has set in.

Earlier this week a farm labourer in the Tsumeb district fired warning shots at five "suspicious looking" people at a cattle post.

The group of five shot back with AK47 rifles and a pistol. This week has also seen increased Swapo activity in Owambo.

"Headman Mr Silvanus Sine was murdered earlier this week," a security forces spokesman said. He was shot after being called out of his kraal.

The secretary of the Owambo authority, Mr Callie Reinecke, confirmed yesterday two women were killed when their vehicle detonated a land mine near Ongadjera, which is the birth place of Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma. Army intelligence sources said Swapo's activity and "ridiculously exaggerated" propaganda was a desperate attempt to gain prestige and recognition.

Since it is not known exactly what the amount of these costs is, it is not possible to adjust the outpatient department's expenditure on the basis of these costs.

Since no separate input costs are kept for outpatient departments, the comparison of expenditure can only be crudely estimated. In Table 4.2 the notional average cost per outpatient attendance is shown by input category.

For Groote Schuur, Woodstock and Somerset West Hospitals, the figure is based upwards because the total expenditure is divided as if all patients treated were outpatients, so the overheads of all specialized equipment, depreciation and maintenance of large buildings, operating theatres, hospital furniture and the labour costs of a twenty-four hour inpatient service are attributed to outpatients, whereas in fact these should not enter into the calculation.

(4.2) Direct operating costs

(23)

National per patient expenditure calculated as follows:

Day hospitals: Expenditure from CPA records

Other hospitals: Expenditure from CPA records

Total outpatient attendances (Schedule 6)

Calculated total units (Schedule 5/3)

on the assumption 3 outpatients cost the same as one inpatient.

Schedules refer to Director of Hospital Services Report 1975.

Table 4.2. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE	DAY ORG
PERSONNEL	2
CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES	
Provisions	0
Cleaning	0
Pharmaceuticals	0
Medical/Surgical/Radiological	0
Workshop Maintenance	0
Materials	0
Printing and Stationery	0
Miscellaneous	0
sub-TOTAL	1
NON-CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES (Furniture & apparatus)	0
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Transport - Officials	0,041
Transport - Patients	0,064
Transport - Goods	-
Repairs and Maintenance	0,017
Services	0,077
Miscellaneous	0,005
sub-TOTAL	0,205
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,712

BY INPUT CATEGORY. (RANDS)

Year ended 31st December, 1975.			
	WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL	HOTTENTOTS HOSPITAL WEST	HOLLAND - SOMERSET
	4,597	3,60	
	0,385	0,319	
	0,152	0,097	
	0,73	0,207	
	0,61	0,32	
	0,08	-	
	0,045	0,013	
	0,107	0,038	
	2,109	0,994	
	0,367	0,123	
	0,006	-	
	0,12	-	
	0,006	0,022	
	0,009	0,042	
	0,30	0,291	
	0,024	0,017	
	0,468	0,37	
	7-545	6,10	

(29)

# SWAZILAND LABORATORY

Ona Correspondent

**WINDHOEK** - It is almost four years since racial barriers began to drop in South West Africa/Namibia.

And the heavens have not fallen - but neither have all the racial barriers.

So the observers see SWA/Namibia as a laboratory watched by South Africa to see how changes they can make at home, or what they should avoid.

When Mr Justice M T Steyn was appointed the territory's first administrator-General in August 1977, there was an air of S.W.A. in the air. In Swaziland, especially among blacks, that a truly non-racial South African society was about to be set up.

Racial barriers first dropped at public meetings such as residential, hotels, cinemas and holiday resorts.

Then residential areas in the territory were opened to all. Now the deputy-leader of SWA/Namibia's right-wing National Party, Mr Eben van Zyl,

has black neighbors in the post Windhoek suburb of Klein.

Discrimination has been officially abolished in the civil service.

The Mixed Marriages and Intercourse Acts have been abolished. Sports such as athletics and soccer, as in South Africa, are fully integrated.

But if you probe much deeper than this, SWA/Namibia still appears to be a very segregated society.

While the homeland or national State system has been abolished, the territory was at least in governing authority, as at the top of the authority machine, over the territory.

Belatedly, the multi-racial National Assembly (then called the assembly) are 11 members, elected by the territory.

To take there are no integrated schools run by the State. In the territory, all integrated, are banned from field-

ing mixed teams against white schools in sporting competitions.

Policy on contact at sporting and other level between schools is largely under the iron thumb of the executive of the Federation of White Afrikaans School Committees - a powerful body in educational circles.

Last year, its executive disorganised itself from a proposed multi-racial symposium on Christian National Education.

The Ned Genet Kerk and the two other big Afrikaans churches in the territory do not allow to their congregations and members to do not even allow blacks into their churches.

Windhoek's swimming pool and library are for whites only.

In the magnificent-looking white hospital, wards have been closed down and only 13.4 percent of the beds in the well-equipped hospital, are used because of a critical shortage of white nurses.

Available black nurses cannot be used because it is against the policy of the

administration for whites.

The chief surgeon at the black Katutura State hospital cannot operate on whites even though he is the best qualified surgeon in the territory.

Windhoek's biggest monument to the apartheid that is not great is the all-white teacher's training college on the outskirts of the city.

With facilities for about 10,000 students a mere 150 white prospective teachers are training on the campus.

Many blacks are becoming disenchanted with the small pace of changes taking place in SWA/Namibia. Even those blacks supporting the DTA are getting angry.

One member of the Minister's Council is believed to have threatened to resign because white officials succeeded from South Africa were obstructing the implementation of certain policies.

The youth wing of the National United Democratic Organisation (NUDO) recently lashed at the DTA's white leadership.

or for hogging the alliance's line.

Accusing the white leadership of racism they warned the DTA that it had better start promoting its black leaders and not only Mr Ndaba.

The daily mouthpiece of the DTA, *Republikein*, promotes great debates in various politics only and never reports express on discrimination against blacks. It uses hundreds of column centimetres weekly in its fight against the National Party.

The barbers dominating the headlines in the DTA mouthpiece, the *old Naledi* - a battle of yesterday and not that of a territory interested in nation building, once expressed SWA/Namibian journalist remarked.

If SWA/Namibia is a barometer of change for South Africa and a trend setter, then South African voters need not expect much in the way of change after

Report by P Kenny, 22 Kaiser Street, Windhoek.

Due to the fact that the Tuberculosis Expenditure

is estimated as is in Mental Health, it

Nearer home, the closing of a 500 bed hospital saved

an annual expenditure of over 1 million rands, as against an

outpatient service's expenditure of 250 thousand rands

(Table 4).

higher \$ 44,53 respectively, due to the

shorter stay in the general hospital, 23.6 days as against

93 days for the sanatorium, the saving was, 1 187 857 dollars,

i.e. a saving of 80, 98%.

8.

If this was not so, one would not find Tb. clinics and hospitals serving those in "the sticks". Tb. is not found amongst these owning houses and motor cars.

If you had to pay for your own Tb. therapy you might well take up the attitude of the "bare-foot doctor" and say -

me the best drug or drugs and cut out the rest, especially

7.

It is here that one has to be careful semantically to be clear concerning the difference between what cures Tb. - chemotherapy and what prevents Tb. - physical and mental social levels.

8/.....

In trade is one of the advantages of a free market, the freedom not to is equally important

It can be argued that a similar circumstance arises in the case of medical care Health is a unique good. In the case of illness we have little choice but to enter the market. Our willingness to pay (which may well be limited by a budget constraint) as a good deal less than our willingness to accept compensation, which may be infinite.

The two cases are superficially similar, but are they in fact the same? We assumed that the little old lady had a right to the house - it was her property. It is less obvious that anybody has right to health. The question of rights must be raised here because the income effect depends upon it. If we accept the proposition that somebody has a right to health then in the event of illness that person is entitled to compensation. Willingness to accept compensation is the relevant criterion. If, on the other hand we do not accept this proposition, willingness to pay becomes the criterion we should use.

Defining rights is, of course, equivalent to defining obligations. If someone else has the right to education it follows that that person has the obligation to educate him. It is not to be argued that that person has the right to education if and only if he has the obligation to educate him.

7/.....

Most people would accept that it is a fundamental right to engage in contracts - marriage contracts, work contracts, etc. In the absence of these contracts, implied or formal, the world either becomes random or we resort to the coercive power of the State.

May are certain goods classified as necessities?

The problem seems to arise because of a divergence between willingness to pay and willingness to accept compensation. In general, goods are exchanged in the market because of an overlap between someone's willingness to pay for a good and someone else's willingness to accept compensation to abandon a claim on that good. The coexistence of property rights is thus a necessary condition for market transactions to occur. In the case of a perfectly competitive market this overlap reduces to a single point.

In other cases, however, the amount we are prepared to pay to obtain a commodity may be very different from the payment we would require to persuade us to relinquish an existing claim on that commodity.

She owns a house (her

consider, the case of a little old lady. A senior security force officer said that they were spreading propaganda pamphlets and got including a war diary which made propaganda for the Swapo successes in the 1970s.

But they did not carry propaganda material. A senior security force officer said that they were spreading propaganda pamphlets and got including a war diary which made propaganda for the Swapo successes in the 1970s.

clearly intent on committing sabotage and gaining maximum publicity for their special efforts which also coincided with political developments on the SWA independence issue.

# Forces hot on terrorists' tracks

281) Anglo 11/4/81

Angus Africa News Service WINDHOK. A group of 30 armed terrorists, members of Swapo's elite force, is caught in a deadly battle with security forces in a dense bush of northern South West Africa's scorching white farming area. The terrorists, backed by Swapo's air support, are involved in a race against the clock to get to the Swapo base before they do any damage. Three terrorists have so far been killed in skirmishes and the chase continued today. One man was shot west of Tsumeb on Thursday in the first contact in the current infiltration.

Two others, members of a group of about 25 which was sent to turn around in the Manabos, have been captured. The Tsumeb area they entered yesterday as they fled northwards. It is understood security force strategists are trying to determine the exact purpose of the infiltration to anticipate their next moves. SWA's Frontier Force spokesman said a group of 20 had been mobilised into the Tsumeb area after moving into the Tsumeb area. They were now concentrated in a mountain range west of Tsumeb.

A group of about 20 to the north of the mountain range is expected to move southwards into the Grootfontein district. Other pockets of three and four terrorists are walking through farms between 10 and 30 km from Tsumeb.

A new aspect of this incursion is that the terrorists are distributing propaganda pamphlets and posters as well as Swapo lapel buttons. In previous deep infiltrations in the past two years, Swapo was

STON

# One man one vote won't work

1/14/81

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**Question:** Do you believe the Reagan administration's apparently sympathetic attitude towards the internal parties of SWA/Namibia will lead to a viable solution to the territory's quest for independence?

Du Plessis I believe it is too soon to come to any final conclusion. The climate seems to have changed in our favour, but I think it's too early to judge I am interested in the intended visit by the delegation from the United States. Of course we take notice of the statements made by Mr Reagan and other members of his cabinet, but I am not going to jump to any conclusions yet.

**Question:** You lead a party which recently won a majority — a slender majority — of white support in the second tier white administration. What relevance do you have in the current moves towards independence?

**Answer:** In the first place I would not describe our majority as a slender one. Taking into consideration that my party has had all the media — in South Africa and in South West Africa — fighting against us — we only had one little newspaper — notwithstanding that, and taking into consideration that the Republican Party (led by Mr Dirk Mudge) obviously had unlimited funds at its disposal, I regard it as a real manifestation of white opinion that we still carry majority support.

**"I am not a disciple of the philosophy that South Africa is selling us out."**

**Question:** Where did the Republican Party get these funds from?

**Answer:** I would like to know. Perhaps you can find out and tell me I only know that they

didn't collect all those funds from inside South West Africa . . . of that I am sure.

**Question:** Do you feel the whites in SWA/Namibia are being sold out for the sake of an expedient settlement?

**Answer:** No I don't think so. I know that is sometimes said. I know it is said by the HNP. I have no allegiance to the HNP in any case. We fought against each other and the HNP did cost us two seats, otherwise we would have had 13 out of the 18 seats.

But I don't think we are being sold out. As a matter of fact it was my party which started the initiative in SWA which ultimately led to the Turnhalle conference which we believe would have been a solution to South West Africa's problems — to try to soften the impact of criticism levelled against South

Africa and levelled against us by the international community.

I am not a disciple of the philosophy that South Africa is selling us out. I don't think so because I know the price South Africa is paying to protect the people of South West Africa. I've got no illusions about that.

By the price I mean militarily and economically. On the economic scale I could mention several examples, but believe me the price is being paid. With regard to the military price — I don't have to go into that, it is obvious.

**Question:** Do you still consider the Turnhalle principles a solution?

**Answer:** That is what my party is still striving for. I'm not going to say we should turn back to Turnhalle principles, but the basics of those principles are to my way of thinking the only peaceful

solution to South West Africa's problems.

We have 11 different population groups in the country speaking more than 11 different languages. I believe — can only accommodate this fact by adapting a constitution for independence which my party has accepted. An independence under which there will be protection for minority groups, certain securities for minority groups built into the constitution.

**"Ethnicity should be recognised for what it is."**

In other words I am referring to ethnicity. That is not a nice word in the international tongue, but I believe there would have been far less bloodshed in Africa if ethnicity was recognised for what it is, instead of being disre-

...er: one of the Star's African News Service  
WINDHOEK — Abraham Hermanns du Plessis  
hanns the carved wood-paneled corridors of the  
white administration building in Windhoek — a  
deliberate, portentous man who leads SWA/  
Namibia's national party and chairs its  
conservative election front, Akkuri

He might well have been the inspiration for the  
elephant symbol which dominated Akkur's 1978  
election posters calling for peace along ethnic  
lines and a return to the Turnhalle principles.

A former Minister of Community Development  
in the South African Cabinet, Mr du Plessis has  
spent 36 or has 66 years in active politics, mainly  
in the territory. But since 1977 when Mr Dirk  
Mudge left the Nationalists to form the  
Republican Party and DPA, A H Du Plessis has  
watched his power base slide to the level of  
regional administration.

In November last year, however, the National  
Party won 11 of the 18 white seats in elections for  
a second-tier government based on ethnicity



MR DU PLESSIS

garded I am now refer-  
ring to relations between  
black and black, not dif-  
ferent population groups.

Question Should this  
principle of government  
along ethnic lines be cast  
aside what pressure could  
your party exert in trying  
to reassert itself

Answer If we should  
be placed in that position  
where there are no securi-  
ties or protection built in  
for minority groups, I am  
afraid that the white po-  
pulation of South West  
Africa would not accept a  
phenom, one vote govern-  
ment The same is being  
said by South African  
whites every day The  
one man, one vote govern-  
ment cannot work, and if it  
were implemented I take  
it that the whites will  
leave South West Africa

This effectivey entrenched the N's hold in  
SWA/Namibia through the support of whites —  
the territory's economic backbone. It also  
reinforced the party's influence in Pretoria's  
efforts to find an internal settlement.

As chairman of the executive committee of the  
legislative authority for whites, Mr du Plessis sits in  
a plush office overlooking the sparsely-bushes  
mountains of the Khomas Hochland region of  
Windhoek.

A South African flag droops behind his desk,  
and a coffee-spring car seat inner matches the red  
upholstery of the desk chair.

Before the interview he spoke with feeling of  
the territory's natural beauty, of the Namib and  
his underground streams, the efforts of the  
farming communities to overcome the drought  
and of the "tragedy" of the Ruacana scheme's  
paralysis. He regularly interrupted our  
conversation to offer cigarettes from a leather  
case.

Geneva conference, it ap-  
pears to be dead And it  
appears to me the United  
States is adopting the  
same attitude

Question Would you be  
prepared to take part in  
another all-party confer-  
ence along the Geneva  
lines?

Answer I shall have to  
consider that when it  
should be the time to  
consider, depending on  
the conditions, etc

Question What do you  
think South Africa's pol-  
icy will be towards SWA-  
Namibia after the April  
29 elections there?

Answer I can't specu-  
late on that It is gener-  
ally known that all parties  
in South West Africa —  
the democratic parties as  
they are known — had  
discussions with the  
Prime Minister and other  
members of his cabinet  
earlier on this year after  
the Geneva breakdown  
These discussions were  
not yet being concluded  
and I expect there will be  
further discussions

Question Shortly after  
April 29  
Answer No, We haven't

had any definite indica-  
tions But that is where  
we stand today, and that  
is not in itself enough  
because I know the Secu-  
rity Council is going to  
have a meeting during  
this month We don't  
know what is going to  
come out of that, and we  
don't know what is going  
to come out of this. I  
ded visit by representa-  
tives of President Reagan  
who are coming to visit  
South Africa and other  
African states

Question Do you en-  
gage an attempt to  
bring an internal settle-  
ment based on a  
kind of amended Resolu-  
tion 433?

Answer These matters  
are under discussion at  
the present time I don't  
think I will elaborate on  
them at this stage.

Question Do you think  
the 1978 elections here  
reflected the will of the  
people?

Answer No I don't  
think the people really  
realised what it was all  
about, I think that is  
about enough said on this  
matter.

11/4/78  
SFC

# It's Namibia or bust for Reagan

RPM 11/4/81  
Wash. ntion Correspondent JOHN MATISON reports

THE defeat of American Rightwing efforts to control Southern Africa policy pulls down the last barrier to the Reagan Administration's support for a South West African settlement that may end the dispute with Swapo government.

The visit of Dr. Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State-designate for Africa to Pretoria this week signals the failure of some of President Reagan's erstwhile domestic conservative allies to translate that influence into power in Southern Africa.

Senator Jesse Helms a Republican Southerner whose general influence was thought to be growing, had the increasing, impotent resistance to Dr. Crocker's Senate confirmation in the position. But on Monday he stood alone, playing his last card as even conservatives supported the nomination, with a demand that Dr. Crocker appear for a second day's hearing on his return from Africa.

Barring an unpredictable blunder, Dr. Crocker is sure of an enthusiastic confirmation by Democrats and Republicans, with the possible exception of Sen. Helms himself. Dr. Crocker's top priority in Pretoria will be SWA.

Southern Africa policy-makers in the new administration approved the essence of the Carter Administration's plan for the disputed territory. But politics being politics, don't expect them to praise it publicly.

There are two modifications they want to make. First, they want to employ more of the Reagan Administration's top priority in Pretoria will be SWA.

When the Clinton Administration approved the essence of the Carter Administration's plan for the disputed territory. But politics being politics, don't expect them to praise it publicly.

There are two modifications they want to make. First, they want to employ more of the Reagan Administration's top priority in Pretoria will be SWA.

remove the argument that the transition and the elections are being supervised by the United Nations, with its "parity" to the Swapo. In its place, Dr. Crocker will propose that Nigerian, Kenyan and Western troops perform the supervisory function.

Secondly, Washington wants a Lancaster House-style national convention before elections — not alterations to the old plan, a Swapo victory would have brought the possibility of a one-party state constitution and nationalisation of Western companies would be relatively easy.

The Crocker plan would ensure a multi-party parliament and provision of Western investment.

The Reagan Administration may also favour a delay in implementing the proposals to allow Mr. Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to improve its standing. Mr. Mudge would be able to argue that his pressure took the UN out of the dispute, demonstrating that he is not ineffectual.

Some Reagan Administration officials see the possibility that, if the DTA is seen to be headed by blacks its image would improve in black eyes.

They do not expect the years of support the nearly half the population that is Ovambo gave to Swapo can be easily reduced, but believe

that elsewhere they can do well. Those non-Ovambo political parties in the south that have committed themselves to Swapo may be priced away by a more credible opponent, they argue.

But the most likely result is still an outright Swapo victory, and they are prepared for that contingency. A state that turns out similar to Zimbabwe would be in America's interests.

Dr. Crocker made the point during questioning at his confirmation hearing on Monday that Zimbabwe's example of racial discrimination and respect of Western corporate and private property endorsed by the US.

The new administration has been made abundantly aware that SWA must be taken out of South Africa's hands.

Pretoria's blunders in sending military intelligence chiefs to Washington surreptitiously antagonised African states and so hastened the formation of a SWA strategy, but they do not create it.

The Nigerian Foreign Minister reportedly left the Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, in no doubt how America's second biggest oil supplier felt Companies doing business in Africa, and with his considerable influence on the Reagan Administration, took their cue

Mr. Melvin Hill, president of Gulf Oil which has heavy oil investments in Africa went to Capitol Hill to testify before the Congressional Africa Sub-committee that no single issue united black Africa as does opposition to white minority rule in South Africa and SWA. An Aiy backup on US efforts to resolve the situation in SWA could bring economic reprisals, he said.

"Nigeria has already demonstrated that it is willing to back up its pursuit of majority rule in Southern Africa — if necessary with the loudest of measures, including nationalisation, boycotts and embargoes."

"Such a reaction would probably not be limited to Nigeria or to oil. Similar actions might be provoked throughout black Africa, with an adverse effect on US trade, investments and petroleum supply."

Mr. Hill believed it would be "little short of tragic" if the US now ignored the positive developments in US-Africa relations recently, and lost African goodwill at this stage.

The point has been taken. Many Nationalists concede privately that the main reason for the early election in South Africa is that the tide on SWA can no longer be held back. The Government wants the election behind it before agreeing to this next step — the one that shows what Mrs Margaret Thatcher in SWA fellow conservative across the Atlantic did in Zimbabwe.

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OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION. IT IS AS THE SWAPO VOTERS TO BE  
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OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION. IT IS AS THE SWAPO VOTERS TO BE

# Whistle-stop Crocker will be meeting PW in Cape

**AMERICAN Assistant Secretary-designate for Africa, Dr Crocker Crocker, on a whistle-stop tour of Africa, is almost certain to meet the Prime Minister in Cape Town on Wednesday during his 36-hour visit to South Africa.**

If he does, it will be the Government's first direct contact with the Reagan Administration. Dr Crocker's visit is seen as the launching of phase two of the new administration's policy review on Southern Africa, and is likely to be the first in a series of consultations between the two governments.

Dr Crocker, US President Ronald Reagan's chief adviser on African policy, is on a 10-nation tour of Africa. He arrives on Tuesday and will meet Foreign Minister Pk. Botha and officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria.

It is also likely that the Foreign Minister will fly to Cape Town to be present at the meeting between Dr Crocker and the Prime Minister.

Dr Crocker leaves South Africa on Thursday for Botswana.

Attempts were made for Dr Crocker to see the Prime Minister in Cape Town on Thursday but the Prime Minister's schedule of both main and afternoon meetings is full. Botha is due to speak at an election meeting in his constituency on Thursday evening — it was changed to Wednesday morning.

The main reason for Dr Crocker's visit is seen as an attempt to sell a new independence plan for SWA/Namibia in which the United States would play a central role in setting up a Lancaster House-type conference to discuss out a constitution for the territory.

But, to win the support of the Federal States and other African countries, Dr Crocker has given a clear indication that America will also

## TALKS WILL FOCUS ON SWA

Mr Botha said at an election meeting in Cape Town this week.

"We will not allow others to prescribe (our policies) to us. Not today or in the future. The only people who will decide that are the South African voters through the polls and in the South African Parliament."

He warned that any outside attempt to interfere with the "right" of the different population groups to have their own schools and residential areas would be resisted by the Government.

BY JOHN BATTERSBY  
Political Correspondent

use its influence to mean something more than a mere whistle-stop tour of Africa. He is likely to meet the Prime Minister in Cape Town on Wednesday during his 36-hour visit to South Africa.

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JEAN HIERNAUX



# Swapo raids <sup>5 Times</sup> 12/4/81 linked <sup>(22)</sup> with poll

By PETER KENNY  
Windhoek

SWAPO's thrusts in "white" farming areas in South West Africa this week were probably aimed at stopping pro-South African overtures from the United States Government before South Africa's general election on April 29.

This is the opinion of Government and intelligence sources in Windhoek after Swapo raiders made their first appearance this year in the formerly "white" farming areas south of Owambo and south-west of the Mangetti block.

Swapo's last incursion into this block coincided with the visit in March last year of a United Nations team under General Prem Chan to inspect the proposed 100km demilitarised zone between Angola and SWA.

Then a white railway worker and white farmer were shot dead in raids, and the farmer's daughter shot dead two of the attackers.

This week Swapo raiders were reported by the security forces in the Tsumeb district — a favourite hunting ground of Swapo during the rainy season and preceding important international overtures concerning the possibility of an internationally acceptable solution for the territory.

## Abduction

After a month of relatively quiet activity in SWA's northern operational area, the assassination of a headman, three landmine explosions, two deaths in a landmine explosion two days later and the abduction of a headmaster heralded a new push by Swapo.

The first report of infiltration into what were formerly only white-owned farming areas was on Tuesday, when a farm labourer fired warning shots at "suspicious-looking" people on his employer's farm in the Tsumeb district.

They returned the fire with AK47 rifles and a Tokarev pistol, a spokesman for the security forces said.

During the week security forces shot dead 28 Swapo infiltrators who had crossed the border from Angola.

Three were shot outside Owambo — two in the Mangetti block, north-west of Tsumeb and one in the Tsumeb district, the spokesman said.

# Security Forces <sup>(221)</sup> kill 13 Swapo <sup>SIAM 13/12/81</sup>

By Allan Dunn  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Security Forces shot dead 13 Swapo insurgents in SWA/Namibia's operational area at the weekend, bringing total Swapo losses in the bush war so far this year to 365.

SWA Territory Force headquarters said today a further three insurgents who were involved in the incursion into the territory's "white" farming area, were killed at the weekend.

Four civilians were murdered and two more killed in a land-mine blast in Ovambo in the same period.

"Ten of the 13 terrorists were shot dead during minor skirmishes with Security forces, mainly in the Ongandjea area (West Ovambo) and east of the Ondangwa-Oshikango Road," the communique said.

Three more of Swapo insurgents who had tried to penetrate the Tsumeb district, south of the Mangetti block had been shot.

## SKIRMISH

"Two were killed in a skirmish north of the Mangetti, while the third was killed on Gauss Farm north of Kombat (a mining town south of Tsumeb)," the statement said.

"Presently the infiltrators have broken up into small groups and are hiding in the Otjikoto, Jakkels and Olavi mountains," it said.

Security forces have said they are tracking a total of about 30 insurgents in the "white" farming area, and pursuing a further 25 north of the Mangetti block.

The murder of the Ovambo civilians occurred east of Ondangwa in central Ovambo. "Terrorists who were trying to locate a Security Force member

shot dead two Ovambo males in a hut, and later killed a woman and a baby when they tossed a hand-grenade into the same hut" the release said.

© Page 23: Playing a deadly game of hide-and-seek

STAR 17/1/81 (22)

# Botswana makes new bid on SWA

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — President Quett Masire of Botswana is to pay a surprise visit to Angola the day before the Reagan administration's Africa expert, Dr Chester Crocker, arrives in Gaborone for talks with the Botswana Government.

Dr Crocker's itinerary takes him from Gaborone to Luanda for talks with the Angolan Government.

According to highly placed sources, Dr Masire will fly to Luanda on Wednesday morning and return to Gaborone in time to meet Dr Crocker on Thursday.

Dr Crocker will be in Pretoria on Wednesday having talks with South African Government representatives at the half-way stage of a 10-country tour aimed at helping the Reagan administration formulate its African policy.

Chief among these are Washington's attitudes to South Africa and to SWA/Namibia on which it is considering initiating a new international settlement plan.

Observers speculate that Dr Masire's visit to Luanda may be to discuss a possible united attitude by Botswana and Angola on SWA/Namibia.

By the time Dr Crocker gets to Gaborone on Tuesday he will have met government leaders in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa.

After meeting Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Salisbury today, he was to fly to Maputo for a meeting there this evening with President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

He flies from Maputo to Pretoria tomorrow afternoon.

Page 2 No 1111 towards South Africa, affirms Crocker.

# Playing a deadly game of hide-and- and- seek

301  
Stam  
13/4/76

By Alan Dunn,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**WINDHOEK** — A group of 30 armed insurgents, members of Swapo's "elite" force, is caught up with security forces in a deadly hide-and-  
seek pursuit in the dense bush of the Tsumeb district in northern SWA/Namibia.

The guerrillas penetrated this predominantly white farming area last Monday

Three insurgents have so far been killed in skirmishes and the chase continued at the weekend. One man was shot west of Tsumeb on Thursday in the first contact in the current infiltration.

Two others, members of a group of about 25 which was forced to turn around in the Mangetti Block before they entered the Tsumeb area, were shot on Friday

A group of Swapo guerrillas involved in a "deep penetration" into the predominantly white farming area of the Tsumeb district in SWA/Namibia are apparently injecting themselves with drugs in order to stay alive.

It is understood that security force strategists are trying to determine the purpose of the infiltrators to anticipate their next moves

A SWA Territory Force spokesman said the group of 30 had "bombshelled" into smaller sections after moving into the Tsumeb district. They were now concentrated in a mountain range west of Tsumeb

A group of about 20 to the north of the mining

town is expected to move south-east into the Grootfontein district. Other pockets of three and four insurgents are walking through farms between 10 and 30 km from Tsumeb

A new aspect of this incursion is that the guerrillas are distributing propaganda pamphlets and booklets as well as Swapo lapel buttons.

In previous deep infiltrations in the last two years Swapo was clearly intent on committing sabotage and gaining maximum publicity for their special efforts which always coincided with political developments on the SWA/Namibia independence issue

But they did not carry propaganda material. Senior security force officers are aware that the murder of a white farmer in this incursion "will make headlines."

A senior security force officer said the leaflets they were spreading contained "normal communist jargon" including a war diary which made "preposterous" claims about Swapo successes in the 15-year war

It is thought that the infiltrators are injecting themselves with drugs to carry them through the pursuit. A syringe needle and vitamins found on one body. A post-mortem showed he had been injecting himself to allow him to go without food for some time by living off his body fats

## LITTLE CHANCE

Records show, however, that insurgents who penetrate deep into the "white" farming area stand little chance of returning to the sanctuary of southern Angola alive

The only incident so far involving a member of the farming community happened at 3 pm on

day in the Mangetti Block when a Mr Wahl encountered five "suspicious" men

He fired a warning shot, and the group fired back with AK-47 assault rifles and a Tokarev pistol. They then fled. Mr Wahl was not injured

One incident of sabotage has been reported a railway line was blown up in two spots. Damage was apparently slight and the link has been restored

The officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major General Charles Llovd, told a Press conference that the area force (commando units) was playing a major role in combating the insurgents

"We expect farmers as members of the area force to fit into the pattern of defence there to protect their own farms. It is practically impossible to cover all farms in the area," he said.

## CELL SYSTEM

General Llovd said he was thinking of a cell system where each farmer and his black labourers would defend their own property. He noted that he would have no objection to arming these black workers

# Forces shoot 10 in Owambo

AD 14/11/81  
221

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern SWA have killed 13 more Swapo terrorists, including three who attempted to infiltrate the white farming area around Tsumeb where about 30 Swapo infiltrators are still being sought.

Defence headquarters here also announced that four civilians had been killed by terrorists in Owambo, while two others had died in a landmine blast.

A defence spokesman said security forces had killed three terrorists who were making their way south towards the Tsumeb district.

Two died in a skirmish north of the Mangetti block, while the third was killed on a farm.

Ten more terrorists had been shot dead during skirmishes with security forces in the Ogangwera and Ondangwa regions of Owambo, he said.

Meanwhile, latest news on the group of about 30 terrorists which infiltrated the Tsumeb area last week was that they had broken up into smaller groups and were reported to be hiding in the Otjikoto, Jakkels and Otavi mountains, making the search for them more difficult.

The spokesman said security forces were in hot pursuit of the terrorists, the first group this year to cross the so-called red line.

During two contacts with security forces last week, three infiltrators were killed.

There have been no reports of any security force losses.

According to the defence force communique, Swapo terrorists had murdered four Owamboes — including a mother and her baby — near Ogangwera last week.

The terrorists were apparently trying to locate a black security force member and, failing to find him, had shot two other blacks instead.

They had then tossed a hand-grenade into a hut, killing a mother and her baby.

Two more people were killed and an unknown number injured when their vehicle struck a landmine near Oshigambo in Owambo.

The communique said

an attempted burglary on a farm west of Tsumeb last week was also being investigated. It was possible the attempt was the work of a lone terrorist, it said — SAPA



# New talks herald vital phase for SWA

ST BK  
15/4/81

221

By The Star's Political Staff and Africa News Service

The SWA/Namibia settlement effort enters a crucial phase today as senior American and South African officials meet in Pretoria and Frontline states leaders hold talks in Luanda.

Senior officials of the Western contact group of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada meet in London next week to consider future courses of action over the territory, reports The Star's London Bureau.

And Sapa-Reuter quotes diplomatic sources at the United Nations as saying that France is to submit to the meeting comprehensive settlement proposals embodying constitutional guarantees.

The Western officials will be briefed by the US Assistant Secretary of State designate for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, who had talks in Pretoria today with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha.

The talks began amid differences over the American's apparent switch in approach to the status of Swapo. Dr Crocker made a distinction between Swapo and Russian imperialism in Salisbury earlier this week.

It is suggested in Pretoria that this apparent switch could have affected the chances of him meeting the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

It was felt in Pretoria that previously expressed views of the Reagan Administration on Swapo were not in line with Dr Crocker's present stance. Clarification was needed on this issue, said sources in the city.

These discussions, as well as those in Luanda today and London next week, take place at a time when there is mounting pressure at the United Nations for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Frontline states leaders who met today were expected to spend most of their time comparing notes on Dr Crocker's tour.

The leaders of Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique have had meetings with Dr Crocker, who goes to Gaborone tomorrow to meet Botswana's President Quett Masire, who is at the Luanda summit today.

On Friday Dr Crocker goes to Luanda for talks with President Dos Santos.



"I hope he's wearing heat-resistant tiles."

of Angola, who is host at today's summit, and after a one-day stop in Kinshasa, Zaire, he flies to Lagos, where he is expected to meet President Shehu Shagari.

### Significance

Reports that President Shagari would attend the summit in Luanda, today could not be confirmed. If true, they would considerably enhance the significance of the meeting and indicate that matters of exceptional importance were being discussed.

Oil-rich Nigeria is now involving itself directly in southern African issues and has become virtually an unofficial seventh member of the frontline group.

As a major supplier of oil to the United States, Nigeria has the capability of influencing, if indirectly, the formulation of American policy on Africa. Its oil supplies to the Western powers involved in the SWA/Namibia settlement efforts enable it to put pressure on them too.

### Debate

On his arrival in Pretoria yesterday, Dr Crocker said he had not come to South Africa with a "made in America" plan for a settlement.

● The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance last night requested permission of the president of the United Nations Security Council - Dr. Noel Durr - to participate in next week's debate on the territory.

Stat 15/4/81  
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# 'Swapo attacks form a pattern of propagand

By Chris van Gass, Pretoria Bureau

The incursion of two Swapo "suicide squads" into SWA/Namibia were part of a propaganda action aimed specifically at the United States' Africa expert, Dr Chester Crocker, said the Minister of Defence, General Malan, last night.

General Malan, who was holding his first election meeting in the Modderfontein constituency, said the incursions which had taken place during the past 10 days were aimed at proving a Swapo presence inside the territory.

He also announced that a further six guerrillas belonging to the Swapo squads were killed in SWA Namibia yesterday.

General Malan told the meeting that the infiltration had failed and that 12 Swapo members had been killed so far.

Two suicide squads had tried to infiltrate the white farming area around "Sumeb, but only one, with between 25 and 30 members had succeeded in penetrating the Mangett block.

Ten of the men had been killed and the rest had scattered into smaller groups, hiding in thick bush.

"The other group, now numbering 11, was fleeing," he said.

General Malan used the incidents to illustrate what he termed orchestrated propaganda action. This followed a set pattern which was masterminded by Russian experts, such as the Soviet envoy in Lusaka, Ambassador Solodovnikov "and his people".

"This set pattern of action, which always coincides with one or another other important happenings in the world, has already become part of Southern African existence," he said.

The incursions had been preceded by a statement from Luanda concerning the South African troop build-up on the Angolan border. Swapo would have it appear that it could execute successful operations in the hinterland of SWA/Namibia, General Malan said.

He also said he had invited the HNP leader,

The following are some of the occupations in which workers are exposed to the hazards of silica. Quartz is the major component of sand used in concrete and mortar. Sand is also used for sand-blasting, glass-grinding and the manufacture of miscellaneous abrasives. It is interesting to observe that the use of scouring powders and abrasive soaps, which contain flint and quartz, has been recently discontinued in Britain because of the hazard to workers in this field. Gannister, a variety of sandstone shale, with a high silica content,

manufacture of building blocks. The use of sand-shing and the cleaning of high concentrations of silica if they workers using high silica if they in order to inspect to exposed to high tone and slate, or who as rough-hewing the stone, at the face of masonry, are exposed to dust. While wind can be beneficial to outdoor workers, it is not always possible for them to be on the windward side of the dust-production point

8.

or to avoid dust generated by their fellow workers. Possible that historical sandstone buildings in the Union Building in Pretoria) caused a high silicosis among its builders.

Despite modern methods for dust measurement, prevention, as recently as 1956 tunnelers working hydro-electric scheme in the Swiss Alps, known were contracting silicosis. Water was used to suppress dust in

M. Jaap Marais, to visit the Operational Area but the invitation had not been taken up. "I hoped the realists there would jerk him back to realism and stop his campaign of hate," added General Malan. (Report by C. J. G. van Gass, Vermorel Street, Pretoria.)

and in 1943 legislation in Britain awarded compensation for coal miners' pneumoconiosis (42). There are two schools of thought about the causation of this disease. The first school believes that coal dust by itself can cause the damage, while the second school maintains that damage is only caused when there is a mixture of coal dust with silica in significant quantities. (43) The latter is found to be so in the case, *inter alia*, of the 'hard-headers', who tunnel and branch to reach the anthracite deposits in South Wales and in Somerset (in South West England). (44) Coal dust by itself, with small quantities of silica, does not cause serious damage, although inadequately can result from massive depositions of dust in the lungs. The disease however becomes very serious if an infectious element, such as tuberculosis, is superimposed and progressive massive fibrosis results. (45)

This discussion on the possibility of coalworkers contracting silicosis is relevant to the early period of gold mining in the Transvaal. Medical authorities realised that many of the Cornish metal miners may have had silicosis before they arrived in South Africa, because of the high incidence of silicosis in Cornwall. (46) However they do not seem to have considered that coal-miners too may have contracted the disease in England before their arrival in the Transvaal.

(22) RDM 16/4/81

## Dead terrorists may be farmer's killers

WINDHOEK — Two of the 12 terrorists shot dead by Security Forces, since Swapo infiltrated the white farming area in South West Africa last week, were suspected of having been responsible for the murder of a white farmer in the area a year ago, a Security Force spokesman said yesterday.

He said evidence found by Security Forces indicated the two terrorists, killed three days apart, were involved in a terrorist raid on a Grootfontein farm on February 22 last year, in which Mr Eberhard Dressel, 54, was killed.

Mr Dressel's daughter, Sonja, 15, was decorated by the Defence Force for killing two terrorists during the raid.

One of the terrorists was shot on a farm near Tsumeb last Thursday. The other died in a skirmish with Security Forces on Sunday.

There have been no further reports of contacts with fleeing terrorists since Tuesday night's announcement by the South African Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, concerning the deaths of six of the Swapo infiltrators.

# Troops in SWA accused over <sup>221</sup> bodies <sub>RDM 17/4/87</sub>

'Mall' Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK. — The South  
West Africa Territory Force is  
investigating allegations that  
soldiers made callous and  
mocking displays of dead guer-  
rillas shot in a manhunt near  
Tsumeb

"We received complaints via  
the media, but we have no  
knowledge of the matter. We  
will investigate," said a Terri-  
tory Force headquarters  
spokesman in Windhoek.

A member of the SWA  
National Assembly, Mr Hans  
Rohr, said he had received nu-  
merous complaints.

He said prominent business-  
men told him soldiers laid  
three bullet-riddled bodies on  
the Tsumeb airfield in front of  
a large group of civilians, in-  
cluding women and children.

The dead men were not cov-  
ered and were dressed only in  
underpants, he was told.

He said he was also told a  
senior officer of the Tsumeb  
Commando said, in reply to a  
question, that the bodies would  
be sent to a butchery where  
they would be turned into po-  
lony. Soldiers and members of  
the public allegedly stuck ciga-  
rettes in the dead men's ears  
and noses and between their  
toes.

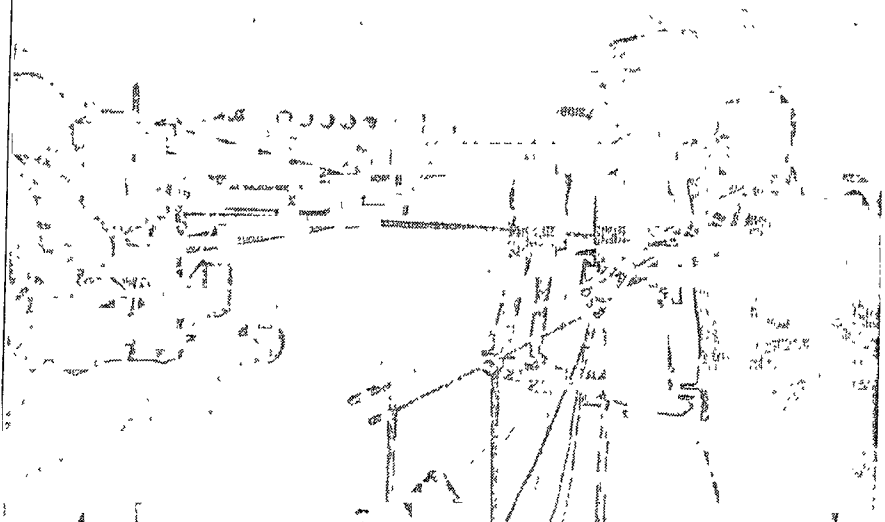
A woman was reported to  
have said the display "actually  
made me feel sorry for the  
guerrillas".

He also received a report  
that more bodies were shown to  
a group of Tsumeb  
schoolchildren.

Meanwhile, the Swapo death  
toll in a Security Force man-  
hunt in the former white farm-  
ing area of northern SWA is  
now 18.

This was announced yester-  
day by the Officer Command-  
ing the SWA Territory Force,  
General Charles Lloyd.

# Crocker flies on as SWA storm builds



After his talks in Pretoria yesterday, and immediately before flying on to Botswana, United States Africa envoy Dr Chester Crocker addresses a Press conference at Waterkloof Air Base

Photo: TREVON DAMSON

RDM  
17/4/81

By ANNE ALKHAWAYA  
Political Reporter

AMID renewed international activity over the South West Africa question, a non-committal Dr Chester Crocker left Pretoria yesterday after "most useful" talks with two Cabinet Ministers, but having failed to see the Prime Minister.

Dr Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African Affairs, headed for Botswana as leaders of the Frontline States, meeting in Luanda, accused the Reagan Administration of siding with Pretoria against its black neighbours.

At a brief Press conference at Waterkloof before leaving for Gaborone, Dr Crocker fielded a question on reports that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had been upset about his views on Swapo and his role in terminating the recent visit of a South African military mission to Washington.

Dr Crocker said it was obviously for the Government as host to decide at what level he should be met.

He added: "It's hard to be disappointed when one has 5 1/2 hours of consultations with your Foreign Minister and Minister of Defence."

The US envoy had previously indicated it would be an "oversimplification" to equate Swapo directly with Russian imperialism.

He said yesterday the Swapo question was among a lot of other issues discussed with Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Malan, Minister of Defence.

"I would simply at this stage indicate that our position hasn't changed. We don't believe it contributes to understanding and to progress to use labels, and we stand on our previous statements."

The Prime Minister's reported remarks have puzzled diplomatic circles, who said Mr Botha was either adopting his own "carrot and stick" attitude to the Reagan Administration, or, more likely, merely indulging in conjecture.

Dr Crocker did not divulge details of his Pretoria talks, except to say that the in-depth consultations had been "a useful opportunity for an exchange at senior levels on viewpoints on both sides on the most important obstacles remaining in the search for negotiated solutions in Southern Africa."

Mr Pik Botha, describing the talks as exploratory, said in a statement: "I emphasised that a settlement would not be

achieved unless equal treatment of all the parties was assured, the rights of minority groups were protected and guaranteed and the fundamental principles of democracy were ensured for the future."

Dr Crocker's visit is part of intense international activity to find an acceptable new plan for a SWA settlement.

Next week, he is due in London where the five-nation Western contact group meets.

Representatives of the Frontline States yesterday reaffirmed their support for Swapo, whose leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, attended the Luanda talks. Afterwards, Botswana's President Quett Masire left for Gaborone for talks with Dr Crocker.

Meanwhile the chairman of SWA's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, and other DTA members are due in New York for Tuesday's session of the United Nations Security Council.

They are to seek observer status and permission to address the council on the same basis as Swapo.

Speculation is that Dr Crocker will present to the London meeting a plan aimed at a Lancaster House-type conference to seek a new constitution before elections in SWA.

The plan, said to be backed by the other four Western countries involved, is aimed at ensuring the protection of minority rights under a black government.

Sapa reports that in his statement yesterday Mr Pik Botha said he had conveyed the Government's position on the problems facing Africa, and Southern Africa in particular, to develop economically.

"I sketched South Africa's vision of a constellation of states in Southern Africa where all will cooperate in the economic field to achieve the economic progress which is essential to the well-being of all."

Mr Botha said he had emphasised that a military solution could not be enforced that would be to the benefit of whites and blacks.

"No Southern African state would be able to escape the destructive effect of a major military clash in the region."

It was imperative for all the Southern African countries to exorcise subversive activities from their territories against neighbouring states.

In respect of SWA, discussions centred on problems which stood in the way of a peaceful settlement.

autonomy and responsibility within the larger society which might directly contribute to removal of those diseases.) It was noted by the doctors that diseases of class (ii) are prevalent, especially among the so-called 'coastal' population.

The classification of disease does not indicate that preventive and curative health care as traditionally understood are pointless, curative and educative measures can do much to alleviate ill health in the absence of measures which could substantially alter the underlying circumstances. Doctors and nurses were clearly aware of the conditions precipitating ill health in many cases, though their own role in coping with the problem was normally the only one they could adopt. It is only important to recall that in discussing health services, we are considering the problem within a limited framework, and there may be more cost-effective ways of raising the general standards of health than the types of care considered here.

Ignorance was also mentioned often as a cause of poor nutrition and hygiene and neglect of disease, but there was less certainty that formal education at the level most of the population attained, would do much to remedy this.

That health services can launch a successful attack on public health problems is shown by the enormous decline in TB. In 1959 - 61 there were about 800 cases, on the register of Ashio clinic alone. Now there are about 100 still a substantial number but a declining one. The fall is particularly dramatic in children. In Kirkwood there were 100 child TB cases in 1972, now there are 10. Among school entrants, no Grade 3 and 4 reactors were found in Sunland schools, and 19 were found at Ashio (giving a rate for Ashio of about 3%). The decline is clearly related to the immunization of neonates, school entrants and school leavers, and the great efforts made to find and treat active cases, again through systematic visiting, as described

below in the history of the clinics. The present rate of TB may be estimated in Bontrug, the black location for Kirkwood, which has 50 cases and a population of about 4 000, i.e. about 1.2% of the population. This is considerably lower than in Thersodory.

3.1. Primary Health Care Facilities

The positions of doctors and clinics, which comprise the primary health care facilities of the valley are shown on the map.

3.1.1.

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Yugoslav backing for Swapo

SALISBURY — The President of Yugoslavia, Mr Cvjetin Mijatovic, and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday expressed "total support" for Swapo and called on the international community to help it speed up the process of decolonisation.

In a joint communique issued before Pres Mijatovic left for Belgrade, the two men emphasised the urgency of working out a plan for democratic elections in South West Africa. "The Zimbabwe side informed the Yugoslav delegation that the suggestions by some Western countries for the revision and variation of the plan is a departure from the basic principle in the United Nations' plan," the two leaders said. Mr Mijatovic has invited President Banda and Mr Mugabe to Yugoslavia. Swapo

excluded. About half of his annual 20 000 consultations are made on this basis, including visits to patients in the Rita Coetzee Hospital at Kirkwood. This is in fact a small nursing home which has 42 beds, 10 for white, and 32 for black s. It has no outpatients department and faces maternity and other patients not needing special attention. The district surgeon also visits a small clinic at Eson on Friday afternoons. The other doctor is a private practitioner and attends to patients in the nursing home when required.

The Sunland doctor is also a district surgeon, but because it is a round trip of 40 km or so to the nearest magistrate's office at Kirkwood he will see indigent patients free without their having to obtain a certificate. About 100 employed farm labourers do not qualify as indigent,

# SA gets ready for another UN battle

STAR 20/4/81 20/4/81  
STAR 224

By Chris van Gass,  
Pretoria Bureau

South Africa was today preparing itself for another confrontation in the United Nations — the second in weeks — on the SWA/Namibia issue which is expected to be discussed at a Security Council meeting scheduled for tomorrow

A top team of officials from the Department of Foreign Affairs, including the Director-General, Dr Brand Fourie, left Jan Smuts Airport last night in an attempt to put

South Africa's case to the Security Council

The team had been put on standby by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to go to New York to look after South Africa's interests should a meeting be called

The other members of the team are Mr Riaan Eksteen, South Africa's Ambassador to the UN, Mr Derek Auret and Mr Jim Steward

It is not known if South Africa will be given an opportunity to state its position on SWA/Namibia in the Security Council

The five permanent

Western representatives insist South Africa be given a chance to speak

A confrontation was today on the cards as hostile African countries were set to push through a Security Council resolution condemning South Africa for its role in SWA/Namibia and calling for mandatory sanctions.

## Rejected

Some weeks ago South Africa clashed directly with the president of the UN General Assembly when an attempt to speak in SWA/Namibia debate was rejected

Despite serious attempts by Mr Eksteen to put his views, he was ruled out of order by the West German president of the Assembly, Baron Rudiger von Wechmar

This led to acrimonious exchanges between South Africa and West Germany

## Platform

In the past it has been the rule that when a particular problem point came up for discussion before the Security Council, the countries involved, if not members of the Security Council, were able to state their views.

But there have been fears that hostile countries would again attempt to prevent South Africa having a platform in the Security Council as it did in the General Assembly some weeks ago

## DTA men try to gatecrash council

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Two members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance arrive in New York today, confident they have nothing to lose and everything to gain in their bid to address tomorrow's United Nations Security Council debate on SWA/Namibia

A formal DTA request for permission to address the Security Council is expected to be discussed at tomorrow's meeting, but even senior DTA members doubt it will be successful

This has not discouraged them from sending the delegation

"We hope to be granted a hearing in the Security Council, but even if we are not we will at least have made our presence felt," said DTA president, Mr Peter Kalangula, shortly before he, and fellow DTA member Mr Katuutia Kaura left Windhoek. DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said "I'm frankly not very confident that they will be allowed to address the Security Council, but then we expect the same treatment of the Swapo representatives"

"On the other hand, even if we are not heard within the Security Council we will certainly be heard outside of it"

By Alan Dunn  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

# Swapo aiming to destroy vital fuel depots

Star 20/4/81

221

The Star Monday April 20, 1981

VINDHOEK — Large fuel storage depots at Grootfontein and Tsumeb are being targeted by Swapo insurgents who have penetrated the area. The white-farming town of Northern SWA/Namibia Security Forces sources have confirmed that the discovery of a potent time bomb, on one of the infiltrators, points to efforts to copy sabotage at Grootfontein and Tsumeb. The device, a Russian-made mine based on a design found in the rucksack of a spe-

cialist sabotage group, section leader who was shot by Security Forces on a farm west of Tsumeb on April 9.

It is understood Security Forces anticipating a taken measures to prevent the huge fuel tanks from being reached.

"Povunganda value for Swapo if it successfully blew up those tanks would be tremendous," said a Security Forces officer. "There would be fires and headlines for a

few days."

Another clue to the insurgents' aims came when a farm labourer in the Tsumeb district in the town of Grootfontein "We believe the infiltrators were instructed to hit hotspots in that area."

"It is common knowledge that Grootfontein is the territory's northern largest airfield in the immediate vicinity," the officer said.

Also seen by Security

Forces as significant are the magazines of drugs the Some contain morphine, though it is what is complex preparation.

"The sabotage killed on April 9 was clearly injected himself."

"We found puncture marks on his arms and a syringe needle in his equipment," the source said.

"The theory is that they can, consuming only water and minimum rations, live

off their body-fats for some time," he added.

Security Forces in SWA/Namibia were told at the time of the Angolan civil war that guerrillas in that country were using drugs, but this seemed to be the first time in- serts on infiltrators south of the territory's Operational Area have been found with drugs.

It has not yet been established if Swapo is using morphine for a Dutch courage" or as a painkiller.

First traces of Swapo's vitamin use were found when Security Forces seized "amazing numbers" of boxes with vitamin tablets during "Operation Smokehell".

Reports indicate that the 23 to 30 insurgents who entered the Tsumeb district on April 6 have so far slaughtered only a

they came in," the officer said.

Realising now that they are being tracked, the pursued by Security Forces, "bombshelled" into smaller groups capable of moving up to 40 km a night.

Security Forces have so far killed more than half the infiltrators.

A disadvantage for Security Forces chasing the survivors is the number of farms in the area occupied only by labourers

Members of the white farming community seem, however, more prepared for a Swapo incursion than before.

Alerted to the probability of an infiltration more than a week before it happened, they were able to take appropriate security measures.

This is offered as one of the reasons why not a single civilian in the Tsumeb area has been killed by the infiltrators.

Previous Swapo incursions deep into SWA/Namibia have claimed 12 lives

# SA team set to join UN talks on SWA

(22)  
RDM 20/4/81

### Political Staff

A GOVERNMENT delegation was set last night to fly to New York to attend a possible United Nations Security Council debate on South West Africa as tension mounted over the Reagan administration's Africa policy.

The Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, was still waiting a final word on whether the Security Council would meet tomorrow, but said "It looks as if we will be going."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has placed Dr Fourie on standby to lead a Government delegation including the Ambassador to the UN, Mr Ruan Eksteen, the acting permanent representative to the UN, Mr Dave Stewart, and a Pretoria representative, Mr Derek Aured.

Mr Botha said at the weekend that he had appointed the delegation "to make preparations to go to New York to look after South Africa's interests should a meeting be called."

Rand Daily Mail correspondent JOSE CALIFANO reports that Africa bloc demands for sanctions against South Africa

continued as Dr Chester Crocker United States Assistant Secretary of State designate for African Affairs received the worst reception of his African tour in Luanda on Saturday.

Dr Crocker, who is trying to revive UN sponsored negotiations leading to independence for SWA, was received only briefly by the Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorg after waiting in vain the whole day to see President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The cool reception was seen as an indication of Angola's official displeasure with the Reagan administration's declared intention to resume aid to the anti-government Unita guerrillas operating in southern Angola.

Aid for Unita was condemned last week after a meeting in Luanda attended by leaders of the frontline States.

Dr Crocker's visit to Angola coincided with a meeting in Algiers of 14 Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries, who called for support for the UN plan for SWA independence.

In a communique after the meeting they called on the five Western nations forming the

contact group on SWA negotiations to press "the colonial regime of South Africa to implement UN Resolution 435."

The meeting also expressed determination to "intensely support" for the Angola-based Swapo guerrilla movement.

In a further move clearly aimed at a possible Security Council meeting tomorrow, the communique called for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Meanwhile, according to Mozambique Radio, Britain has advised the US Government against cancellation of the Clark Amendment, which stopped undercover aid to Unita. The radio added that Britain intended opening a diplomatic mission in Luanda.

The rebuff to Dr Crocker in Luanda indicated that the Reagan administration's attempt to strengthen relations with the South African Government and African nations is encountering increasing hostility from both camps.

He failed to meet the Prime Minister Pi P W Botha, during the South African leg of his tour, but spent five hours with the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha and the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan.

Dr Crocker was on his way to Kinshasa last night on the final leg of his tour.

Sapa reported last night that a two-man delegation from SWA's ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leaves for New York today in the hope of addressing the Security Council meeting if it materialises.

A DTA spokesman said the organisation's president Mr Peter Kalangua, and a senior member Mr Katuuo Laura, would be lobbying UN delegations from the Western contact group and certain African states.

collect TB treatment at Woodward, the nearest clinic stopping point.

The solution suggested by the residents themselves was a different one, perhaps more practicable until such time as the diagnostically trained auxiliaries are available.

RP.

This means his/her services would also have to be consulted early in the course of an

man from those which do not. Such a person would be trusted sufficiently and well known enough by

such a situation, cheaper transport alone would be, not necessarily to treat such emergencies would

to see if it would cure itself in any case, but more difficulties contributed to this. However to

able in that direction. The child had meningitis and applied as a result. Perhaps the illness would have

only after 4 days, in Patterson because a lift was as certainly severe before seeking help. Five

relatives take place at home. In such cases the hotel will help and an ambulance

transport problems probably affect chronic cases and cases of uncertain nature more than obvious emergen-

the only for the non-organised. In such cases the hotel will help and an ambulance

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costs by category of work. Cost per case treated could

The hotel vehicle goes daily to Aisio but is only occa- take people to the doctor in Sunland



## GENERAL NEWS

# Top SA team is ready for battle in UN

RDM 21/4/81  
227

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA  
Political Reporter

A HIGH-LEVEL South African Government delegation is in New York, ready to participate in a United Nations Security Council debate today on South West Africa and mandatory economic sanctions against the Republic.

Also in New York is a two-man delegation from SWA's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, who will seek permission to address the Security Council.

The Security Council debate signals the start of a week of renewed activity in New York and London over the SWA impasse, with African countries having clearly indicated their displeasure with the Reagan administration's attitude.

The South African delegation comprises the Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information, Dr Brand Fourie, the Ambassador to the UN, Mr Brian Eksteen, and a senior official of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Derek Auret.

They left for New York on Sunday night, and will join the acting permanent representative to the UN, Mr Dave Stewart.

Uganda, current chairman of the 50-member African bloc at the UN, has refused to hold back an economic sanctions resolution against South Africa. Foreign Ministers of 12 African countries were planning to go to New York to underline the importance they attach to the vote.

The resolution is certain to be vetoed by the United States. The US Ambassador to the UN, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, is expected to argue that the US has not completed its consultations with parties involved in the SWA question.

The Western Five contact group meets in London tomorrow and on Wednesday, and will get a report from the US Assistant Secretary of State designate, Dr Chester Crocker, on his 10-country African tour.

Dr Crocker met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, for 5½ hours in Pretoria last week, in what Mr Botha described as "exploratory talks".

Conceding with a part of his tour were two other major meetings — a three-day meet-

ing in Algiers of 34 non-aligned countries, which have called on the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa to force it out of SWA, and another, in Luanda, of the Frontline states.

The Frontline meeting, reaffirming support for Swapo, accused the Reagan Administration of supporting the South African government against its black-ruled neighbours.

The Frontline states, however, are reported to have expressed reservations about sanctions, because of their economic independence on South Africa.

The presence in New York of the South African officials follows a statement by Mr Pik Botha that he had appointed the delegation to make preparations to go there "to look after South Africa's interests should a meeting (of the Security Council) be called".

The DTA delegation which left Windhoek for New York on Sunday comprises its president, Mr Peter Kalandula, and Mr Katunire Kaura.

There is speculation that the US will press for the DTA delegation to be allowed to address the Security Council.

Although a very impressive body of facts and figures about alcohol use, misuse and alcoholism have been established over time through the involvement of a wide spectrum of academic disciplines, this enlarged field of knowledge has

been a deterrent from the formal topic in the event of any delegate being disappointed by the relative inconclusive nature of the existing body of knowledge available in the alcohol field. I also tried to illustrate how a sociological variable such as professional and public values and sentiments can deter scientific involvement and progress in a field of inquiry.

### ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE: A DISTINCTION

In this paper I prefer to distinguish between two manifestations of problem drinking, namely alcoholism and habitual use of alcohol.

Although this distinction is often criticized as being meaningless and hair splitting, I personally believe that it makes sense to differentiate between these two ramifications of problem drinking.

Operational definition of alcoholism which is generally accepted by medical and social scientists is by Kessler & McCormick (Kessler & McCormick, 1962, p. 50)

"A chronic and usually progressive disease, or a symptom of an underlying psychological or physical disorder, characterized by dependence on alcohol (manifested by loss of control over drinking) for relief from psychological or physical distress, or for gratification from alcohol intoxication itself, and by a consumption of alcoholic beverages sufficiently great and consistent to cause physical or mental or social or economic disability."

From this rather all-encompassing definition certain key concepts and insights must be accentuated.

1) Alcoholism whether conceptualized as a disease or not,

come alcoholics and others do not

I saw it necessary to make this methodological and historical-

(b) Department of Business

Student numbers in:

- 1st Year
- 2nd Year
- 3rd Year
- 4th Year

The Star Bureau  
 NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council last night denied the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) the right to address it, despite a warning by the United States that such action would damage the world body.

The US, Britain and France had asked the council to hear the DTA's case for the first time, but this was rejected by the 15-member council in a nine-six vote.

The South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) was given permission to speak without dissent.

The Security Council is meeting to consider a UN General Assembly resolution demanding "immediate sanctions — includ-

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- FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
- CLINICAL TRIALS
- HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE

\* NOT OFFERED

ding an oil embargo — against South Africa because of the Republic's failure to agree to an independence plan for SWA/Namibia.

Mr Pit Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said today he had instructed the South African delegation to put South Africa's case in full, following the barring of the DTA.

Mr Botha said that after the latest Security Council

decision it could hardly be expected of the members of the SWA/Namibia parties of faith in the neutrality of the UN as an arbiter in a settlement plan.

"A settlement plan which does not deal with the views of all parties equally, has no chance of success," he said.

Before the vote, US ambassador to the UN Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick stressed "fairness, democratic

spirit and even handedness were principles on which the United Nations South Africa has in the past asserted that the UN is based towards SWAPO and South African sources said last night that the action by the Security Council supported its argument.

Western diplomatic sources expressed fears that the latest development would finally give the DTA, with South

Africa's approval, an excuse to reject UN supervision for the SWA/Namibia independence process.

D.T.A. President Peter Katingana, who was to have spoken before the Security Council, could not be reached for immediate comment.

The West's attempt to gain a hearing for the D.T.A. was rejected by Uganda, the Soviet Union and Panama.

Mrs Kirkpatrick said that all individuals or pol-

itical groups with relevant information should be allowed to address the Security Council.

The UN, she continued, was not being asked to support the D.T.A. but merely to listen to its point of view.

"We of the United States) ask whether the Security Council is justified in stifling the voice of those with which it does not agree," said Mrs Kirkpatrick.

"The other countries that supported the Western and Japan Security Council were Ireland, Uganda and Spain. Ireland, Japan and Spain had argued earlier that the D.T.A. represented the "forces of oppression in Namibia" (South Africa) and therefore it should not be afforded "some semblance of recognition".

● Page 27 — Report exposes sanctions myth

# DTA refused right to speak at the UN

GENERAL NEWS

20/5/84 p.14

# Probe into murder of two road workers

A Very Important (32)  
 'Mail' Africa Bureau  
**WINDHOEK.** — The South West African police are investigating the murder of two black road workers, near Ruacana, by members of the SWA Security Forces at the weekend.  
 This was confirmed yesterday by the General Officer Commanding, SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd.  
 Gen Lloyd also said five Swapo insurgents were shot dead over the long weekend. Another two civilians were murdered and a third abducted by Swapo raiders.  
 Three of Swapo's men were shot in skirmishes in Owambo and another two were shot in the Mangetti Block.  
 The two killed in the Mangetti Block were fleeing to Owambo after infiltrating the traditional white farming area of Tsumeb, Gen Lloyd said.  
 Police were unable to give more details of the road workers allegedly murdered by the Security Forces near Ruacana.

Unfortunately such intuitive processes are recognized by all, the grossness incongruities which are recognized 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 spending. 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.

Potential major health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings :

12. Report of the Annual Meeting of the Christian Medical Commission, Geneva, 1970, (Unpublished) p. 75.

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 totals in each column are then multiplied to arrive at a final score which forms the basis of its ranking. This is necessary to remove problems with low prevalence (Yaws), or vulnerability to management (common cold) from priority contention.

This method uses all the criteria which are required in cost-benefit analysis, but in a more informal way. 'Vulnerability to management' gives the impact on the disease possible with the most cost-effective method; and the higher the cost, the less likely the problem is to be classed high on vulnerability, and the less likely it is to command priority.

In discussing disease statistics it is necessary to distinguish between hospital disease data, which may be relatively limited, and more potentially useful epidemiological statistics. The problem is that often epidemiological data seem to be collected more for their own sake, frequently by staff of the medical faculty (often expatriates) who retire to the countryside from time to time to do a survey of the level of anaemia or malaria in one or other part of the country, than in connection with any planned health activities. These data are often collected without any real possibility of using them except for the writing of a paper or, at most, as a means of instructing medical students in data collection techniques. In practice in Tanzania it proved to be extremely difficult to link data collection with campaigns of action against specified diseases. There were many suggestions for the setting up of epidemiological surveillance units, which may not be a bad thing in itself, but it proved to be virtually impossible to get help for the development of disease control programmes. It may very well be that useful disease statistics can best be developed only as part of ongoing campaigns or activities. It is true, of course, that some preliminary data are needed before embarking on specific activities but it is probably the case that there is already more than enough data in most fields to embark on many more preventive health activities than are now being undertaken. Further collection of disease data should be limited basically to those areas for which active programmes are planned. Priority areas need to be selected and assessment should then be made of the knowledge needed to carry out any particular programme. Such an approach would be eminently more satisfactory than the more usual one of looking at a body of (theoretical) knowledge to determine the next pieces of data needed for further development of that particular body of knowledge, even in the absence of any plans to utilize the material as it developed.

# DTA demand to address Security Council

NEW YORK — Democratic Turnhalle Alliance officials were demanding a status equal to Swapo's when the United Nations Security Council began its debate on South West Africa last night

They claimed the right to state the DTA case

The DTA president, the Rev Peter Kalungula, arrived late last night and told newsmen "We don't see how it is possible to discuss Namibia without our

participation"

The DTA demanded the same opportunity afforded to Swapo in addressing the Security Council "We want to be treated in exactly the same way as Swapo," said Mr Kalungula

South African officials were quoted as saying DTA participation was critical to the whole issue, and that a refusal to allow Mr Kalungula to speak would clearly demonstrate bias in favour of Swapo — Sapa

UNBELIEVABLE chaos. That is one prominent Namibologist's forecast for this week's experiment in simultaneous confrontation (in New York) and consultation (in London).

Immediately at stake is the United Nation's hold on the Namibia game. But the diplomatic struggle now being waged around the capitals could not only set relations through the Reagan years, it could also resolve policy in Washington itself.

Witness the singular safari of Dr Chester Crocker, bearer of the Reagan word to the dark continent - but yet to be the bearer of official office. Thanks to the stopping power of Senator Jesse Helms and the powerful forces behind him, Dr Crocker travels as "Assistant Secretary of State-designate" - which in popular translation in the US has become "assistant secretary-suspect".

The opposition to Dr Crocker was put simply by Mr John Carbaugh, Senator Helms' very active foreign policy aide. "He's convinced he can negotiate the Russians and Cubans and East Germans out of Africa, I don't question his sincerity, but he's sincerely wrong."

Provided with a load of barbed questions that Senator Helms will want answered upon his return, and under close surveillance all the way, the good doctor has to be in poor shape for an expedition that has seen him get thumped by all sides. "The Americans are transferring some of their internal struggles to this mission and it's hardly helping," said one European official. "It's a dangerous position for Crocker and only adds to the confusion."

Dr Crocker - whose influence with his chief is said to be limited when it comes to the big issues - is charged with seeking a revised Namibia independence package, pinned to the success of a prior constitutional conference.

So far, only Pretoria is appreciative. African reaction has been to brand it as a ploy to buy more time and re-open the entire negotiating process. Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere put it strongly, telling Dr Crocker that the territory was a UN responsibility. Any deviation from the 1978 Security Council resolution authorising UN-supervised elections for a constituent assembly was anathema.

The subsequent Frontline strategy has been to rally protectively around the Angolan Government and - as one put it - to try to "bang it home to the Americans that they really must stop all this".

It echoes other developments around the world since the US threw everything into beating on the Russians. The Europeans, who appreciate the intent but question the sophistication of such zeal, are tut-tutting over this one.

The four other Western

NEW MOVES ON SWA:

Adding chaos to the confusion

RDM 22/4/81 (22)



New York Correspondent RICHARD WALKER reports on the feverish activity on both sides of the Atlantic over the South West African question.

while the Africans seek to fire up the Security Council in New York.

A working paper of the Non-Aligned Nations suggests every sanction imaginable - "they'd like to rip up the Security Council furniture and throw that at us too," quipped one South African diplomat. But at very least, they are seeking re-endorsement of the UN plan and its implementation "without further delay, prevarication, qualification or modification," as a Luanda communique declared.

With London-bound Western envoys stressing the need for more time and hunting at lots more talking ahead, the Africans can expect little at the UN, but they are lining up enough big names to at least trumpet their message.

Then, also present is Mr Dirk Mudge, said to have the Americans ready to sponsor his appearance before the council - the perfect mixture for an explosion.

And with withering timing, the UN Economic Commission for Africa has thrown a

switch by producing a report that stresses Pretoria's power and dramatises the impracticality of sanctions at this time. But that's hardly what this is really about.

Mr Robert Rotberg is an influential American academic who at times has suffered shrill attack from Left as well as Right. Late last week he charged that the Reagan Administration had done Moscow a big favour by hunting at tilts towards Pretoria and the Unta rebels in Angola.

"They gave the Soviets credibility. They gave a bear with a bedraggled reputation new claws," he asserted. Advocating swift and strong US support for Maputo as well as Luanda, he lectured. "The only standing that the Soviet Union now retains in the cockpit of Southern Africa results directly from the stalemate in Namibia and the lack of credible change in South Africa."

Helms or Rotberg? That is what it's about.

Realising these logists embarr... endeavouring terms of exit An example of logists is the If it is assum defined object (specific) nor societies, the tend or violat If this occurs

instead adopts escape mechanisms such as defaultism and re-treatment. The person or group of people in this situation have in al-

- 18 - between culturally shared values and institutionalized means for achieving them. Such a strain of goals and means leads to lowered conformity to goals and means and thereby to a state of anomie and deviant behaviour.

(a) ... degree to which the culture operates to bring about inner tensions, anxiety or acute needs for adjustment in its members.

... in sociological literature. Within this perspective the anomie theory of deviant behaviour is used to explain alcoholism. Merton (1936, p. 215) postulates that anomie is brought about by a disjunction be-

partners in the old "Gang of Five" Namibia contact group have been hiding behind a few vague pledges of righteous intent — without mentioning the UN, far less its plan — but are now sending out distress signals.

The French took the lead, possibly because they have other African priorities to protect. Two weeks ago they were seriously considering the constitutional conference move. Abruptly, they went off it and have come up with a compromise proposal for a set of guarantees to be grafted onto the UN process, but not supplant it.

These would set out "the basic elements of a constitution — the fundamental laws of the State, which everyone would agree on," according to one envoy who cited guarantees of a multi-party system and of basic citizens' rights along with the establishment of a constitutional court.

The trouble is, South Africa could have had most of this at Geneva in January if it had been interested, and the Americans seem genuinely to consider Swapo a Marxist organisation that has to be tightly reined-in.

And who's north of the SWA border makes Washington even more unyielding. "If it were anyone but the Cubans, the South Africans might have problems pressing their case, but it's the Cubans and that's all that matters," said one involved diplomat.

Or is it? As the Reaganites are discovering elsewhere, it's a complicated world. Big business interests headed by Gulf and other oil giants are crying foul and warning Washington to leave Luanda alone — just as Andy Young said they should years ago. Likewise, Brazil, presumed anti-communist champion in Latin America, is energetically courting business in Angola and heatedly backing Luanda against Pretoria — even though another scenario would have it allied with the Republic through some new southern Nato.

The Wall Street Journal epitomised the contradictions by first reporting lavishly on big business support for Luanda, then grumbling in an editorial that the Reagan Administration was in danger of forgetting that its African priority was to confront the Soviets and Cubans.

Through all this, the UN's weary Namibia team has stayed silent. Commissioner-Special Representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari gave a clue to feelings when he told an international seminar at Harvard a fortnight ago that it did not seem very much like democracy if you were only prepared to risk an election where you could guarantee the result.

Last year, he was near to quitting, friends are recalling.

Now comes the crunch, as Western colleagues discreetly

RDm  
22/4/81

221

# Blacks Walk Out as Fourie rapes UN

MM

23/4/81

221

**NEW YORK**—South Africa yesterday accused the United Nations Security Council of intending to install a Swapo government in South West Africa 'by any means' and said the refusal to allow the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to state its case had destroyed any claim the UN had to impartially supervise elections in the territory.

The Security Council chamber in which Dr Brand Fourie, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information, delivered his speech had been packed to hear the debate on South West Africa.

But as he took his seat at the central table more than 60 black African diplomats and observers walked out in protest.

Dr Fourie immediately denounced the council for refusing to allow the DTA president, the Rev Peter Kalandula, to address the debate. This decision, he said, has stripped away the last vestige of a 'v claim' by the United Nations which has to serve an impartial arbiter of the future of the territory.

## **Intentions exposed**

He said the 9-6 vote against giving the DTA a hearing had exposed the intentions of the majority of members for 'what they were — nothing but a device to install a Swapo government in Windhoek by any means, regardless of the wishes of the people of the territory and in contravention of every precept of democratic practice.

Earlier yesterday Mr Kalandula said the rejection of his right to speak had made the UN plan for the territory's future unworkable and the DTA would not accept the UN as an impartial supervisor of elections. Immediately after that decision, an African proposal that Swapo be given a hearing was accepted without objection.

Dr Fourie told the council: 'Now it is clear for all to see what had been suspected for some time. That the Security Council is no different from any other United Nations organ in its bias in favour of Swapo

Here you see living proof of that bias. The council has refused to sit at this table but has denied the DTA — a democratic party from inside the territory — the basic right to be on a matter of the

Dr Fourie said the debate had been convened at a time when serious discussions were taking place in an attempt to make real progress towards a solution in southern West Africa — an apparent reference to the meeting in Geneva of the five-nation Western contact group.

Dr Fourie said the situation in southern Africa was being 'aggravated and fanned' by sanctions proposals.

## **Consequences**

'The leaders of southern Africa should rather decide whether they want co-operation or confrontation and the consequences of the latter will be felt by all,' he said.

Acceptance of the current proposal to institute sanctions against South Africa was 'the device he felt by all the countries of southern Africa'.

He said threats would accomplish nothing other than to strengthen South Africa's determination not to permit an unfair solution to be imposed on the territory.

South Africa would not take sanctions lying down but would exercise all her options and react appropriately to safeguard her own interests, he added.

Before Dr Fourie addressed the debate a parade of 600 soldiers denounced the 'Gansers' and demanded the imposition of sanctions. The Western members of the council have not yet spoken — (Sapa)

a man who has a beautiful vegetable garden at his house, he has dug dams and laid pipes to the vegetable plots, fertilised the soil, made composite manure and wants to make his living from selling vegetables. Because he is dependant on buyers dropping in he can sell very little and so limits what he grows accordingly. He earns only R40 a year. He has no transport to get to any other centre, and believes that if he could sell at Idolophu he would be able to produce enough to make R40 a month.

A general problem with communal gardens is that there is a glut of vegetables in the summer months, but most people don't produce in winter.

3. Various people have tried to sell in Idolophu but they generally found that the

# Bias charge over UN action

NEW YORK — The president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Mr Peter Kalangula yesterday rejected United Nations supervision of elections in South West Africa and said an alternative system would have to be found if the UN plan for the territory's independence was to be implemented.

And Mr Dirk Mudge chairman of the SWA Council of Ministers, said in Windhoek the UN had disqualified itself as an impartial arbiter in the South West Africa question and it was now up to the West to propose an acceptable alternative reports ANDRE VILJOEN

Mr Mudge, who is also chairman of the DTA, said the Security Council had demonstrated it was no less biased towards Swapo than the UN General Assembly.

The UN Security Council refused to allow Mr Kalangula to address its debate on SWA, although he was backed by three Western permanent members.

Mr Kalangula said he was "deeply surprised" by the council vote of nine to six that blocked the West's attempt to give him the floor.

He said the Security Council action had made implementation of the UN plan for SWA much more difficult.

Immediately after the council rejected the request that he be allowed to speak, which was endorsed by Britain, the United States and France, black African states asked that Swapo be given a hearing, and this was approved without objection.

The DTA president said the alliance would "continue to explore the possibility of having an election supervised by people or countries that we consider competent."

In his speech he had prepared for the debate, Mr Kalangula laid out the DTA's conditions for free and fair elections in SWA and condemned Swapo "terrorism".

He had planned to tell the council that the internal parties insisted on their right to participate in plans leading to the drafting of a constitution, saying SWA would not be "manoeuvred into being delivered to a system of one-man-one-vote once and thereafter a totalitarian system enforced by power and violence".

When the debate resumes, Mr Brand Fourie, the South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information, will state the South

The chief extension officer for Umhlababa said that the Christmas markets cannot succeed while all the shops in Idolophu continue to import their vegetables from the Free State. He said that they had considered forcing the shops to buy locally but since the Umhlababa production drops so low in winter they cannot

4. People's perceptions of marketing problems differ. Generally people who are producing on a more concentrated level for the market say that marketing is difficult. They cite transport problems, problems with not being able to get hawkers licenses, and the general poverty of people. Many people however (especially those who are basically producing for home consumption) say that it is not difficult to sell. Quite often people say "it is easy, but not easy". It seems they do not envisage any other marketing system than the present one where people call at their houses. Often in response to the question "how many x do you sell a year?" these people would reply "I don't know, we sell when people come to ask". One can then establish with them how often this is, and often that they could and would

All the people used hired labour. One day I saw two obviously poor old women working in the garden and thought it might be opening out to other membership. I enquired about them and N.M. said they were new members. However another member of the communal trio later referred to them as labourers. She said they are paid with some of the vegetables.

The gardens do not have an educative function here in that since all the women are busy during the week they do not have meetings with the extension officer. (They may perhaps have a demonstration effect to passers by as they are efficiently run).

1. Marketing is a general problem for people growing produce in the homelands.

People growing maize and sorghum often say that because they have no marketing channels it is not worthwhile to expand the use for home consumption and a small excess people selling vegetables too, it is a limited crop always grown only for home consumption but complaints were made about the lack of communal gardens initiated by sympathetic marketing problems as soon as they are well established they would provide some income for most of the successful communal garden soon gluts the

what they village for -ables are neighbours, vegetables, marketing a scale where a

African Government has proposed five resolutions demanding a total economic and/or boycott against South Africa

Britain and the United States are almost certain to exercise a joint veto - Sapa

2. Distribution at the local level is bad because again people are hampered by the difficulty in obtaining hawkers licenses and so are dependant on buyers calling at their houses to enquire what is for sale.



SWAZILAND GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

The Kingdom of Swaziland is a small country covering an area of 17,363 square kilometres. It is landlocked, being situated between Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa.

Within its borders there is a great variety of physical features and climate. Swaziland is divided into four well-marked topographical regions, each of which runs from North to South across the country. They are, from west to east, the Hightveld, the Middleveld, the Lowveld, and the Lubombo plateau.

The Hightveld, a mountainous region of great scenic beauty, is split by many river valleys and gorges. The average altitude is 1200 metres and the highest summit is Emlebe mountain (1863 metres). Large parts of the Hightveld are covered by pine forests. The annual rainfall is high and the climate is humid and near temperate. *... in this region.*

Mbabane, the capital of Swazila

The Middleveld is a fertile altitude of 700 metres. This is typical African bush country. Swaziland. Lobamba, the capital, is situated in the Lowveld and so is Manzani, the industrial centre. The Middleveld is a tropical.

The Lowveld, lying on a typical African bush country. tropical. Large sugar estates, game conservation area is in the

The Lubombo is an impressive plateau about 600 metres high and runs along the eastern length of the Lowveld. It is slightly hotter and drier than the Middleveld.

Swaziland is fortunate in possessing a number of rivers which flow perennially across the country.

Government

Swaziland gained Independence on September 6, 1968. Prior to that date, it was a protectorate administered by the British Government. The King (Ngwenyama) is the Head of State. The Prime Minister leads the Government. Side by side with the system of elective government, there is the customary government of the Swazi Nation, whose council advises the Ngwenyama on all matters regulated by

Swazi law and custom and connected with Swazi tradition and culture. The country is divided into four districts and each is administered by a District Commissioner. The two main towns, Mbabane and Manzini, both have Town Councils. All district administration falls directly under the Minister for Local Administration.

Population

Swaziland is unusual among African countries in that the vast majority of its population shares a common language, tradition and history. The last population census, taken in 1976, enumerated a resident population of about 493,728 of which 477,023 are Africans, 10,695 Europeans and 6,010 other non-Africans, excluding Swazis in other countries.

The population is growing very rapidly as a result of health improvements which have brought about declining mortality rates especially among the under fives. The growth rate is about 3 1/2 per year.

ECONOMY.

The economy is dependent on the continued receipt of assistance

Foreign Ministers of the Five will meet in Rome on May 4 and 5 to consider proposals by Dr Crocker and others for a way out of the deadlock

The Five reaffirmed their trust in Resolution 435 as a "solid basis" for a transition to independence in the territory

However, their joint statement, went on "They considered possibilities for strengthening the existing plan, and agreed that expeditious progress towards a settlement would be enhanced by measures aimed at giving greater confidence to all of the parties on the future of an independent Namibia"

Dr. Crocker flew back to Washington last night to report to the US Secretary of State. General Alexander Haig

LONDON — The first major talks on South West Africa since the deadlocked Geneva Conference broke up in London yesterday — with Western policy still in disarray

Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary on African Affairs-designate, briefed senior officials of Britain, West Germany, France and Canada — the contact group set up in 1978 — for two days behind closed doors about his 11 nation African tour aimed at finding a new formula for bringing S.W.A. to independence

But implicit in a short statement issued yesterday was that Dr Crocker had encountered stiff resistance from black Africa to any departure from the UN peace plan embodied in Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for a UN-monitored ceasefire between South Africa and Swapo, followed by UN-supervised elections and the drawing up of a constitution by the elected parliament

# Major talks on SWA breakup

London Bureau

the continued promotion of basic infrastructure in rural areas. The Government is concentrating its development efforts in a number of Rural Development Areas (R.D.A.s), where it promotes resettlement schemes and provides soil conservation, infrastructure and dams for irrigation purposes. There are 4 RDAs at present. The estimated number is 7 for the country.

The Home Economics section in the Ministry of Agriculture has extension workers who are based in rural areas and work with women's organizations and other community members. There are 150-160 active Zenzile Associations which are regularly visited by home economics field staff. The registered membership was 2200-2500 during the year

(7)

In all Industrial Council Medical Schemes, Management committees are formed. There is equal representation and participation of registered trade unions and employers' associations on these. African worker representatives cannot participate in the decision-making process of the committees. It would be possible to bring in these representatives at a sub-committee level. However, it is doubtful whether this is frequently done (8)

The medical schemes established under industrial council jurisdiction as already mentioned are exempt from complying with the Medical Schemes Act. They fall under the Industrial Conciliation Act. The only A number of the infiltrators who entered the traditional white farming area of Tsumeb last week are known to have used the Mangetti Block to the north east of Tsumeb for their incursions. At passing out parade of the SWA military training school at Okahanga earlier this week the General Officer Commanding SWA Territory Force, Major-general Charles Lloyd, said only one of these infiltrators was still at large in the area. "Swapo recently sent an elite group of 22 terrorists on a special mission to the traditional areas of Olavi, Tsumeb and Grootfontein. Of these terrorists 18 have been killed, three returned and one is still at large. "According to intelligence, they came from Lubango, the Swapo base that was attacked not so long ago by our Air Force, and which the Angolan government and Swapo described as a refugee camp," Gen Lloyd said. The spokesman for the

and which also extends each way the main Co-Jour are covered by agree

It is thus not always clear that 69% of Whites, under industrial council jurisdiction 88 of Africans to whom these (See Table 3)

Kavango administration said that the ban on civilian movement in part of the area had been imposed because night movement had been hindering security forces' operations. But this did not mean there was a Swapo presence in Kavango. The ban aimed at restricting Swapo movement from Owambo through the Mangetti Block to the southern farming areas

(8)

TABLE 3  
MEMBERSHIP BY RACE OF MEDICAL AID AND MEDICAL BENEFIT SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

	Whites	Col.	Asians	Africans	Total
No. of workers covered by all I. C.'s (1971)	218 686	192 915	61 486	537 475	1 010 562
% of workers covered with medical benefit	178 450	94 158	15 059	420 659	708 326
% of workers who could have been covered if those industrial council who have medical aid had extended scheme to all workers in those industries	10 792	77 761	31 305	47 885	167 683
% of workers covered by I.C.'s who have no medical scheme.	62 192	76 006	23 342	496 458	651 998
% of workers covered by I.C.'s which operate medical aid	811	438	463	Negligible	
% of workers covered by I.C.'s which operate a medical benefit	998	968	998	848	

# The SWA force orders Kavango curfew

RDM  
24/4/81  
22

By PETER KENNY  
"Mail" Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Kavango administration has banned all movement in south-west Kavango between sunrise and sunset.

This follows the shooting of a Kavango chief south of Mpunguwei in western Kavango on Wednesday.

According to a spokesman for the South West African Territory Force, Chief Raphael of Mpungu was the second civilian to be murdered by Swapo raiders in western Kavango in four days.

Swapo activity in bush war operations in Kavango has been limited during the past two years.

The infiltration of Swapo insurgents in Kavango could be the start of a new field of operations by the military wing of Swapo.

A Defence Force spokesman also announced that another three Swapo infiltrators had been shot in Owambo.

A spokesman for the Kavango administration stressed the restrictions in Kavango were not part of a general curfew.

The ban affected all movement in the area from Mupin on the Kavango River south to the Kavango-Mangetti Block border, west to the Kavango Owambo border and north again to the Kavango River.

The ban also restricts vehicle movement on the Rundus Grootfontein road, and areas where there has been free movement of vehicles after nightfall in the past.

A number of the infiltrators who entered the traditional white farming area of Tsumeb last week are known to have used the Mangetti Block to the north east of Tsumeb for their incursions.

At passing out parade of the SWA military training school at Okahanga earlier this week the General Officer Commanding SWA Territory Force, Major-general Charles Lloyd, said only one of these infiltrators was still at large in the area.

"Swapo recently sent an elite group of 22 terrorists on a special mission to the traditional areas of Olavi, Tsumeb and Grootfontein. Of these terrorists 18 have been killed, three returned and one is still at large.

"According to intelligence, they came from Lubango, the Swapo base that was attacked not so long ago by our Air Force, and which the Angolan government and Swapo described as a refugee camp," Gen Lloyd said.

The spokesman for the

SWA/NAMIBIA

# Fancy UN footwork

FM 24/4/81

221

The United Nations Security Council's Resolution 435, the famous agreed solution to the Namibian issue, may well be a dead duck from now on. Whatever happens in the Security Council this week, it is clear that the UN's most powerful body is split between east and west, north and south.

There is, of course, no possibility that the 50-nation African bloc's call for stringent, comprehensive sanctions against SA will get past the triple veto posed by the three Western permanent members of the Council. The collision course forced upon the US, France and Britain by the African states has driven the trio into a unifying corner in spite of doubts they may have about Washington's overall policy. And it was not the question of sanctions which provoked the dramatic confrontation which left the Security Council looking riven and impotent late on Tuesday night. It was the issue of what the British representative, Hamilton Whyte, saw as the "demands of simple justice that a fair hearing be given to all concerned" in Namibia's future.

That was the right, sponsored by the Western three, of Peter Kalangula, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, to speak in the debate, along with Swapo, South Africa, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and the others of the 37 nations whose views on Namibia are considered relevant and helpful in the Council's deliberations. The argument was crisp. On the one hand, the US, France, Britain, Japan, Spain and (notably) Ireland, whose ambassador, Noel Dorr, is president of the Council, all hold that the DTA's views should be heard under the Council's procedural rules. On the other, the remaining nine members claimed that Kalangula represented the fruits of the 1979 internal elections which had been declared null and void by the UN and therefore had no right to recognition.

US ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick put it most strongly when she said the Security Council "can't stifle argument merely because a majority is likely to disagree with it". She warned that the UN was playing with high stakes — the principles of fairness, democratic spirit and even-handedness by which it defined itself. If the Security Council denied the DTA the right to speak, it would thus "damage the principles on which the UN is based".

Jacques Leprette, for France, said the Council wanted free and fair elections in Namibia and should "hear those who are to participate in them". Dorr, for Ireland, described it as a "matter of principle". Japan said it was opposed to apartheid and minority rule, but it

supported the DTA move because the Council was meeting to hear the views of those "substantially concerned" in the process of Namibian independence. Japan hit the nail on the head by adding that "accusations of partiality by the UN would be shown to be undefended" by the exclusion of Kalangula.

Thus, having fiercely defended this principle, it was no surprise that the six voted with the Council in unanimously agreeing to the proposal by Tunisia, Niger and Uganda that Swapo be invited into the debate. And while the five-man South African contingent, headed by Foreign Affairs director-general Brand Fourie, looked on stoney-faced, Swapo's Peter Mueshshange, the foreign relations secretary, accepted the president's invitation to sit at the Council's round table.

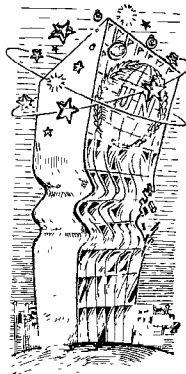
But there can be little doubt that the Pretoria team was delighted at the outcome. SA had been given all the ammunition it wanted to flay the Security Council's long-standing claim that the definition of Swapo as the "sole authentic representative" of the Namibian people was purely a General Assembly title — even though the council has never used that wording in any resolution.

The impartiality issue which stymied the Geneva talks in January was, in South African eyes, doubly entrenched by the Council's nine to six vote against Kalangula speaking. As the hours of familiar rhetoric began to unwind, it looked problematical whether the Council would this week reach the stage of voting on the 19-page book of sanctions which the Africans want it to throw at SA. The Western group had tried in vain to get a postponement of the Security Council meeting. It wanted first to see the outcome of Assistant Secretary of State-designate Ches-

ter Crocker's African tour and subsequent de-briefing in London this week by officials of the contact group (US, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany). It could, therefore, encourage sympathisers among the African countries to filibuster proceedings into next week. By that time a new package might have emerged from the contact group which would overtake Resolution 435.

Whatever his drawbacks might be, it seems that SA's Foreign Minister Pik Botha has again outmanoeuvred his enemies in another round at the world forum. Just as he called the West's bluff on sanctions, he now has the UN in a position where the remaining shreds of its credibility on the SWA/Namibia issue are at stake.

A rational response by the UN would call for respect to be shown to those values, such as fairness, which are important to the West.



Medical Aid Schemes

Table 3 shows that a racial bias exists, in terms of which medical aid schemes tend to cover predominantly whites. This stems from the skilled-worker bias of the medical aid schemes (as will be shown from membership criteria), and the fact that whites hold predominantly skilled positions. The contributions for medical aid schemes are also too high for lower-paid workers and is however the parties to the industrial council agreements who decide on contributions rates and so forth. The parties are the registered trade unions and the employer organization. For the most part, medical aid schemes exist in industries in which the trade union is still organized on a craft union basis. Industries include: Building, Printing, Electrical, Engineering Trades, Iron, Steel, Metallurgical industry, motor industry, hairdressing and furniture. (See Appendix C - list of Trade Unions who are parties to medical aid and medical benefit agreements.) 81% of white workers are covered, whereas Africans have virtually no medical aid cover (See Table 3). The high exclusion rate of Africans and relatively high exclusion rate of Coloureds and Indian workers could be related to the workers not employed in skilled positions.

Ten of the sixteen medical aid schemes at present existing were established after 1963 and only one existed before 1957. All the schemes cover dependants to differing degrees, and make provisions for pensioners and widows to continue being members. The schemes pay for doctors' accounts and medicine, medical, surgical, specialist and hospital and nursing home treatment and services are also paid for. There is free choice of doctors, no doctors being appointed for consultation by the management committee. A preferential tariff is, however, laid down by the management committee of the fund.

(TO)

**Inquest told of Swapo murders** (221)

WINDHOEK. — An Owambo man and woman had been murdered by Swapo terrorists for giving information to the South African Police, an inquest court at Ondangwa, South West Africa, heard recently.

Mr Samuel Nanyem was testifying at the inquest into the death of Miss Linda Johannes, 50. He said terrorists had taken him and his daughter to a kraal where the terrorists had murdered a woman, Miss Kandjan Monda.

At the kraal about 20 terrorists, armed with AK-47 rifles and dressed in green uniforms, had herded together eight local civilians.

Mr Nanyem told the Court the terrorists said they had killed the woman because she had poisoned a sub-headman.

The terrorists then took Miss Johannes and Mr Matheus Kaluwanga, 80, into the bush and said they would be shot for giving information to the SAP.

Mr Nanyem said he returned to the kraal the next day and found the two bodies with bullet holes in their heads.

The magistrate, Mr F H Truter, found Miss Johannes had died as a result of bullet wounds to the head, and had Sapa shot by terrorists.

Home visit (weekends)	89,35	54.5
Home visit (weekdays)	87,35	65.6
Night visit	R12,10	79.6
	R7,35	
	R13,20	

From: Matheson J.: The Economics of Health in South Africa  
 Source: 'Paying the doctor's Bill ...' in Financial Mail, April 1977.

# SWA's way to prosperity (221)

## Labour Reporter

Influx control has been rejected in SWA/Nambia, the country's Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Dr Ben Africa, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He was speaking at a manpower conference at which experts from various countries outlined plans for economic growth.

Dr Africa said any form of influx control could be interpreted as racial discrimination and would

restrict "our most readily available production factor — labour"

To maintain employment economic growth was necessary and his Government had developed short, medium and long-term policies for development, he said.

Workers were free to join any trade union, only one union represented employees in each industry, and Unions had to ensure equal pay for equal work, irrespective of

colour *STAR 25/4/81*

The director of the Mauritius Employers' Federation, Mr J M Francis, told the conference that his country was operating under a two-year development plan aimed at creating 25 000 new jobs.

Mauritius was experiencing a period of austerity. Cyclone damage had hurt the island's economy and there was a large deficit in the Government budget and balance of trade.

The work force totalled 196 971, including 51 399 women.

Economic growth was largely based on agriculture and efforts were being made to diversify into manufacturing industries, Mr Francis said.

Professor G Jacobs, dean of the Business Administration School at Wits, said South Africa was experiencing a third industrial revolution — that of improved technology and manpower utilisation.



make his choice, taking into consideration which medical practice will suit his realm of acceptable possibilities.

Medicine today needs flexibility especially in the training to meet the needs of patients from all walks of life. The future scientific doctor needs a liberal education intended to increase his capacity to accept the patient as a total individual

# Farmer treks to SA to seek compensation

'Mail' Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK — A South West African farmer, physically and mentally disabled in an army shooting accident and his wife are to trek to Pretoria after the General Election to try to claim compensation from the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

Their three sons are still too young to run the farm and attend school in Bloemfontein

All Mr Schoeman has been offered as compensation is a war pension, despite his lawyers trying every channel available in the Defence Force to try and get an ex gratia payment

A barrage of letters to various high ranking officers in the army, including to the Chief of the Defence Force have gained nothing for the farming family

A letter received on behalf of the head of the Defence Force last week by Mr Schoeman's lawyer's said the laws made no provision for any compensation for the wounded farmer apart from the war pension

This has left Mrs Schoeman embittered and she plans to see the Minister of Defence personally to put their case

"If the accident had happened on the border I would have considered it as something done in defence of our country, but this was just a commando exercise

"This accident has virtually crippled my husband and badly impaired his faculties," she said

She said her husband — former chairman of the National Party of SWA in Uitenhorst — believed his "shoddy" treatment by the military authorities might have political overtones

(Report by Peter Kenny 221 Kaiser Street Windhoek)

Mr Willie Schoeman was a successful farmer with four farms in the Mariental district south of Windhoek, until he was accidentally shot in the back of his head while taking part in an exercise with the Mariental Commando on March 16, 1978

Some consider it a miracle that Mr Schoeman, 39, survived the accident that left a bullet lodged in his head for a time

But the accident has left Mr Schoeman, who obtained three distinctions for his matric and was once head boy of the Technical High School in Oudtshoorn in 1960, unable to read, write, or count, and with severely limited responses

His wife, Magriet, 39, who had only worked as a farmer's wife and had little to do with the farming business, has since then shouldered total responsibility for the running of the farms, which, at the time of the accident, had 12 000 sheep, 8 000 karakul and also had a karkaul and Brahman cattle studs

The Schoemans estimate that since the accident they have lost at least R100 000 on the farming business alone, not including many medical expenses

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ENVIRONMENT.

Traditional medicine has persisted in the area of chronic or psychosomatic ills where scientific medicine has either failed to produce equally good results or has simply ignored the need for systematic attention research. The functional scope of each medical system has been mainly determined by its ability to get

16/ .....

results in specific cases of illness. Functionally, scientific medicine in this area is not specific to the types of disorders. Scientific medicine is sometimes able to cope with many of the symptoms of mental illness by drug therapy and other medical techniques, but faced with such chronic ills, complicated with social psychological factors the sick person may find it more satisfying

some of the underlying social such as fears and anxieties) to chronic.

s are faced with problems of long some of the stress of urban 1 sorts of psychological problems tension, etc. Since there is a lack

with these problems, it would be fair tional medicine, with its emphasis on tion of disease patterns, will continue is area of psychological illness. In s traditional medicine would persist

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# We'll insist the Cubans leave Angola, says DTA

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would insist on the removal of Cuban and East German troops from neighbouring Angola before the United Nations independence plan for South West Africa could be put into operation, the DTA president, the Rev Peter Kalangula, said yesterday.

He said their presence constituted a threat to the peace and stability of SWA and that the DTA would never agree to any proposals allowing them to remain on the territory's borders.

Mr Kalangula also suggested that an alternative to UN Security Council Resolution 435, which would still involve the world body, might be more acceptable at present.

He emphasised, however, that Resolution 435 was not yet dead and that a peacefully-negotiated settlement could still be found within the framework of the UN plan.

Nevertheless, the plan was proving unworkable because of the UN's obvious bias. The DTA would therefore welcome any new proposal.

The five-nation Western contact group involved with the SWA question — France, Britain, West Germany, Canada and the United States — is reported to be busy drafting new proposals for the territory's independence.

Mr Kalangula said no plan on the destiny of SWA could be implemented without the DTA's endorsement.

He also confidently predicted that the DTA would win any free and fair elections leading to the territory's independence — Sapa.

- 13 -

## INACTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

NO.	M		F		M		F		M		F	
	N	F	M	F	N	F	M	F	N	F	M	F
0-1	1.99	2.2	<u>9.81</u>	<u>6.60</u>	<u>55.55</u>	<u>51.04</u>	<u>29.36</u>	<u>27.05</u>				
1-4	0.16	0.13	0.76	0.79	<u>8.27</u>	<u>7.48</u>	3.56	3.42				
5-24	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.22				
25-44	0.06	0.03	0.17	0.20	1.14	0.78	0.36	0.45				
45-64	0.25	0.13	0.75	0.45	3.30	1.37	2.15	1.27				
65+	1.04	0.72	1.61	1.98	<u>5.48</u>	<u>2.78</u>	<u>5.45</u>	<u>2.93</u>				
NET	0.19	0.15	0.56	0.45	3.33	2.69	1.66	1.61				
	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593				

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- 14 -

# Cubans must quit Angola — DTA 221

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Speaking in Windhoek, he said their presence constituted a threat to the peace and stability of South West Africa and that the DTA would never agree to any proposals allowing them to remain on the territory's borders

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The five-nation Western contact group involved with the South West

African question — France, Britain, West Germany, Canada and the USA — are reportedly busy drafting new proposals for the territory's independence

Mr Kalangula said no plan on the destiny of South West Africa, however, could be implemented without the DTA's endorsement. He also confidently predicted that the DTA would win any free and fair elections leading to the territory's independence.

He said the DTA was satisfied with the role South Africa was playing in the South West African struggle but strongly objected to claims that the

DTA was a "puppet" of Pretoria

"The DTA would like to be politically independent of South Africa, that's why we would like to speak directly to the outside world without having to speak through South Africa," he added —

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1979	1980

Hons: Financial Accounting  
M Com  
PhD

(a) Department of Accounting

Executive courses. offers a postgraduate MBA programme and post experience primarily involved in undergraduate courses while the GSB Graduate School of Business. The first two departments are Accounting, the Department of Business Science and the The Faculty consists of three departments: The Department of Students During the year the Master of Business Administration part time programme, Managing and Motivating People programme, Motor Dealers Management Development programme and the Financial Management for Medical Practitioners programme were new courses offered by the Faculty. Enrolments in all courses were as follows:

The Faculty

the Manual of Committees.

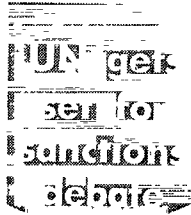
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As Western Five meet

# News in SWA

(221) Star  
28/4/81



By Alan Dunn

Encouraging signs  
Hope rises

The Star's Africa News Service WINDHOEK — Cautious optimism is flickering in SWA/Namibian political circles as the Western contact group prepares to discuss the independence issue in Rome next week.

Political parties are expressing their encouragement at the Western Five's apparent acceptance that a pursuit of the United Nations settlement plan in its present form would only prolong the 35-year-old dispute over the territory.

They are also privately showing enthusiasm at the pace of developments surrounding the SWA/Namibia issue in recent weeks.

While the internal political parties were clearly disappointed at not meeting the Reagan administration's Africa expert, Dr Chester Crocker, they were impressed by the concern he displayed towards the problem in his whistlestop tour.

A meeting of the Western Five in London last week, at which they agreed to try and find ways to give all parties "greater confidence" in the future of independence, was also seen as a progressive move.

Perhaps the most significant development is the growth in the international community of an idea involving a modified UN-independence plan to check the "winner-takes-all" situation after an election in terms of the plan.

Dr Crocker's hint at some form of pre-election constitutional guarantees is by no means a new concept to political groups in SWA/Namibia — some parties have for some time seen this as a possible deadlock-breaker.

The proposal was first made in May last year by the Namibian Independence Party, a group with mainly coloured support which is affiliated to the black nationalist Namibia National Front.

NIP suggested an "all-party Namibian conference" in an open letter to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Organisation of African Unity and other interested parties.

It urged that talks at such a conference should include a ceasefire for the territory, internationally supervised elections, and the drafting of a constitution for an independent SWA/Namibia.

A "Lancaster House" model, stressing equal status for all SWA/Namibian parties, was again recommended to Mr Botha and senior Cabinet members by NIP in Cape Town in February this year.



Dr Brand Fourie . . . equal treatment of all parties.

The idea was taken a step further at the Geneva talks by the Federal Party's Mr John Kirkpatrick who recommended a declaration of intent to be signed by all parties before an election.

It incorporated a Bill of Rights to be entrenched in a constitution, safeguarding the rights of individuals and minorities, no nationalisation or expropriation without reasonable compensation, the establishment and maintenance of an independent judiciary, and the maintenance of a multiparty democracy.

Observers in Windhoek note that the address to the UN Security Council last week by South Africa's Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information, Dr Brand Fourie, followed a similar line.

Dr Fourie warned that a SWA/Namibian settlement would not be achieved unless equal treatment of all parties was assured, the rights of minority groups were protected and guaranteed and fundamental principles of democracy were ensured for the future.

It is understood that NIP's multiparty conference proposal was also raised at the meeting earlier this month of the African frontline states in Luanda.

Seasoned SWA/Namibian politician Mrs Ottilie Abrahams, NIP's secretary for publicity and information, recently returned from a tour of West Germany, France, England, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, and Tanzania to sell her party's proposal.

She expressed excitement at the responses of various key officials

she met in these countries.

"We visited these places on our own, feeling it incumbent on ourselves to lift the gloom after the failure of the Geneva talks in January," she said in an interview.

Mrs Abrahams said she pointed out to these representatives that South Africa's requirements for SWA/Namibia independence had not been studied carefully enough.

South Africa has used the Geneva conference to demonstrate her strength in the negotiations and to show that neither the West, the UN nor African States could push her into anything she did not want.

"South Africa does not need minority rights in an independent Namibia because she could strangle the country's economy at any time by cutting off its lifelines: the railway line and the port of Walvis Bay.

"South Africa only wants minority rights in this country to satisfy the white people here — and therefore the white people, the electorate, in South Africa," said Mrs Abrahams.

She noted she had little problem in selling the idea of a multiparty conference. "With the British, it was only a question of discussing the mechanics of the idea," she said.

A Tanzanian Foreign Office official also sought more detail and promised to raise NIP's proposals at the recent meeting of frontline states in Luanda.

But Mrs Abrahams intends taking the matter further by organising a "pre-conference" to which all SWA/Namibian groups, including Swapo, would be invited.

The Star Bureau  
NEW YORK — Dr. . . . Africa bloc countries at the United Nations . . . last night putting . . . final touches to five draft resolutions calling for comprehensive . . . against South Africa.

African sources said the "shock news that South African Foreign Minister Mr Botha was coming to America next month, the invitation of the Reagan administration had added a new urgency to the sanctions issue.

Western delegates urged the African states to drop their sanctions until there have been further independence on SWA/Namibia.

The spokesman for "50-member Africa bloc" Mr Olara Otunnu of Uganda, said the resolution would be laid before the Security Council today tomorrow.

He denied rumours that the African countries would not press a vote the sanctions move.

Referring to Mr Botha's visit, Mr Otunnu said again: "This deepens suspicions."

African sources said the move would strengthen the view that the Reagan administration was "pro-South African".

## GUARANTEES

It was also noted that the timing of the announcement would assist the National Party election campaign.

Last week representatives of the contact group of five Western nations who drew up a UN approved settlement for SWA/Namibia — the plan should be strengthened to provide constitutional guarantees for minorities.

Mr Otunnu said he thought the Western countries were now trying to "unwrap the settlement package."

The draft resolutions will include a general "umbrella" sanctions call, plus specific requests for an economic boycott, an oil embargo and tighter restrictions and controls on the selling of arms to South Africa. A fifth resolution will cover the monitoring of sanctions.

Mr Otunnu said that if the Western states blocked the sanctions vote — as is likely — the Africa bloc would call for a special emergency session of the General Assembly.

It would be otiose to document the above position exhaustively. In all non-colonial societies the capitalist economic system has grown out of a previous system in which nearly all individuals had some form of direct access to the means of production, whether as serfs, as yeomen with certain rights to the use of commonage, or as tenant-farmers with traditional rights. However limited these traditional rights, they had to be destroyed by actions which were, in the broad sense, political, and a new legal system had to replace the old.

Thus, to imply that there are two distinct types of economy is slightly misleading. Instead there is probably some kind of continuum, which possibly also represents an historical trajectory (although almost certainly not a 'smooth' trajectory). This continuum does not represent the move from a purely politically created labour supply to a pure induced labour supply. Rather it represents changing forms of institutionalised parameters. This could represent a process of institutionalisation of direct coercion or violence is gradually replaced by socialisation of needs, and other more indirect forms of control. It represents a process in which the actual relations are changed by power on the part of those who do not initially have control over the process of production in order, by reform or revolution, to change the legal parameters in their favour. At one end of the theoretical lies some form of slave society. At the other end lies an ideal society, in which the labour market has been entirely replaced by a system in which labour is no longer a priced commodity. What that point can be reached is a matter of debate into which we enter here. But short of that point there is necessarily some system which maintains necessity for some people to sell their labour to others who do not have to sell their labour.

Given that it may not be helpful to ask whether a particular society has a market economy or a labour repressive economy, we instead possibly how the worker group was initially created, force, how and to what extent the power relationships embodied in the process were institutionalised, and to what extent the workers managed to bring about changes in those power relationships through institutionalised expression in the politico-legal system. We understand the nature of the politico-legal parameters within which the market laws of supply and demand currently operate. The study of the historical development of these parameters will also shed light on the motivations and interests of the various social groups.

4. Questions regarding the historical emergence of the labour force and subsequent development

In the light of the preceding analysis, the following questions are suggestive:

(a) Until about 1860 South Africa, with the exception of some coastal areas in the western and eastern Cape, was predominantly a society of subsistence agriculturalists and pastoralists. There was a limited amount of wage labour but nearly everybody had some form of direct access to the means of production. How, then, was a labour supply, and hence a labour market created?

(b) In whose interest was this labour supply created, and what structural relations between classes resulted from this particular mode of emergence of a supply of wage-labourers? How and to what extent were these relations institutionalised?

(c) How has economic growth affected the structural relations between these groups? What new groups has it brought into being? How has it affected the power of each of these groups? How has it affected the power of each of these groups?

R89-m relief plan for SWA livestock

By Alan Dump  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia has introduced massive relief schemes costing R89-million for the drought-stricken agricultural sector.

The aim was to move and slaughter as much livestock as possible, as quickly as possible, to save at least half the territory's animals, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

He said the council had intended introducing a national scheme. But the administration for whites had decided to run its own relief scheme, costing about R54 million. "They chose to go their own way. They asked us for R20-million which the Council of Ministers has approved."

PRIORITIES

He estimated relief for all SWA/Namibian farmers other than whites would total R75-million. The scheme's aim was to save more than half the territory's livestock, and to market the rest while still in fit condition.

"We decided that one priority should be to slaughter as much livestock as can be slaughtered. It is the council's opinion that SWA/Namibia is overstocked — it

can only be to the territory's advantage to reduce the number.

Mr Mudge announced subsidies to enable abattoirs to work at full capacity.

"We hope to slaughter 70 000 head this way in three months to get them off the land. Another 10 000 from Kaokoland are earmarked for the factory at Oshakati, and 30 000 will be fed at central points in the territory until they can be slaughtered," he said.

Other measures, in areas such as Ovambo and Hereroland where grazing was still available, included the erection of troughs along water pipelines, and lengthening these by as much as 70 km.

A 200 km stock fence and a 95 km game-proof fence would be built on the border with Botswana to combat a possible spread of foot and mouth disease from Botswana.

The council would call on the Land Bank to postpone payment of interest and loans in all necessary cases.

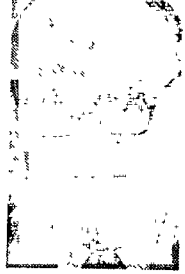
Mr Mudge noted that the apparent disparity between the amounts of relief to white farmers and others should be related to the fact that about 66 percent of the territory's livestock was owned by whites.

being consulted.

The original conquest played a major role. It severely limited the amount of land available to Africans. Many Africans became designated as 'squatters' on White-owned land, and so were available either as agricultural labour, or, later, could be expelled entirely from the land, either by legislation to satisfy the growing need for urban workers, or else immediately by the landowners when the growing market for agricultural produce made it more profitable to farm more intensively. Although African workers were available in some areas of the country for wage-labour from the 1860's it may well be that at this stage, land shortage was

# Sanctions: no hope, says Richard

29/4/81  
JAN 221



SALISBURY — There was no hope of a United Nations Security Council resolution on sanctions against South Africa being passed, the former British ambassador to the UN, Mr Ivor Richard, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr Richard, who chaired the abortive Geneva conference on Rhodesia in 1976, told a Press conference in Salisbury soon after his arrival from a trade fair in Bulawayo that such a resolution would be vetoed by the west.

Mr Richard, the European Economic Community's Commis-

sioner for Education and Social Affairs, when asked about possible EEC action against South Africa regardless of the success of a UN sanctions resolution against that country, said it was not possible for the EEC to move directly to break trading links. Such a decision was political.

But he believed that most EEC commissioners would use their influence to try to diminish trade with South Africa and to upgrade trade with the nine black-ruled members of the Southern African Development Co-Ordination Con-

ference, including Zimbabwe.

At the United Nations yesterday France declared its opposition to sanctions against South Africa, joining other Western speakers in the Security Council debate on SWA/Namibia who have argued for continued dialogue to bring independence to the territory.

The French ambassador, Mr Jacques Leprette, was the last representative of the Western Five contact group to address the council.

"Does anyone really think sanctions would achieve independence

for Namibia?" he asked.

"My delegation does not believe that. Would we have made so much effort if nothing could be achieved through negotiation?"

The 50-nation African group, which called the debate, opposes any change to the UN plan, contained in Resolution 435, and has said it intends to force a vote on five sanctions resolutions.

Britain and America are almost certain to use their veto if this happens but they are still trying to persuade the black states to avoid a council confrontation. — Sapa.

Mr Ivor Richard . . . resolution would be vetoed by West.

# Splits in UN over SWA

By Donald Knowler,  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations was wrestling with a two-way split last night after the marathon Security Council debate on sanctions against South Africa had entered its second week.

The difficulties facing the world body were best summed up by Irish delegate Noel Dorr who appealed for "unity and common purpose" in formulating strategy to force South Africa to agree to UN-supervised independence for SWA/Namibia.

A week of debate at the UN has revealed that not only the Africa bloc is at variance with Western powers on whether sanctions should be imposed, but the Western "contact" group of five nations with a special interest in SWA/Namibia is divided on its approach to the independence issue as a whole.

The contact nations



Dr Kurt Waldheim . . . seeking a compromise.

are the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, and each has given what are described as different "graduations" of viewpoints on US efforts to renege a key Security Council resolution that lays the foundation for the disputed territory's independence.

The confusion over the Western approach to further negotiations with South Africa has overshadowed the main purpose of the Security Council meeting — to consider a unanimous General As-

sembly request to impose far-reaching sanctions including an oil embargo, on South Africa.

Resolution 435 was considered the cornerstone of SWA/Namibia's independence plan until the collapse of the all-parties Geneva conference.

Now the United States administration of President Reagan is seeking to "strengthen" the resolution so that it contains a basic constitution for an independent Namibia, providing guarantees

## Western Five differ while Africa bloc stands firm

for minority groups.

The US Ambassador to the UN, Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, did not refer to the resolution specifically last week when she asked the Security Council to hold off on sanctions until there had been further discussion with South Africa.

The British delegate, Mr Hamilton Whyte, stressed Resolution 435 provided a "solid base" for independence but said the British felt it could be strengthened to provide guarantees for minorities.

Canada backed this line, as did France to a lesser degree, but West Germany surprised the Security Council by coming out firmly in support of the resolution as it stood without advocating changes.

Attempts to "tamper" with the resolution have angered Africa bloc nations who yesterday said they were determined to go ahead with their intention to table five resolutions calling for mandatory sanctions against South Africa until the Republic agrees to the UN plan.

Western countries last night made last-ditch efforts to persuade the 50-member Africa bloc not to press for a vote,

The Africa bloc was expected to table its draft resolutions yesterday but the formal statements by interested countries and parties ended without this being done.

# West's latest plan for SWA

RDM  
29/4/81  
(22)

By BRUCE STEPHENSON  
London Bureau

LONDON — Comprehensive details of the West's newest proposals to bring South West Africa to an internationally-acceptable independence have been obtained by the Rand Daily Mail.

The Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada will discuss these proposals in Rome on Monday and Tuesday.

The wide-ranging proposals — of which America's are the most far-reaching — although no more than alternatives at this stage, would form the basis of Western discussions on SWA.

Informed sources revealed that Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State designate on African affairs, has proposed

- That elections be run by a panel chaired by the West and composed of representatives of the Frontline States and United Nations staff;
- That the contact group, the Frontline States and South Africa act as guarantors for the actions of the new government as regards its keeping to the constitution

There is apparently no longer any doubt in Western minds of Swapo winning elections in the territory.

The idea of a Lancaster House-style conference to draw up a constitution for an independent Namibia before elections has been shelved.

But Britain, according to the same diplomatic sources, would like binding guidelines to be formulated before elections.

The British want the government of an independent Namibia to

- Guarantee that Namibia remains a multi-party state,
- That property owned privately before independence will not be expropriated afterwards,
- That a Bill of Rights will be entrenched in the constitution,
- That there will be representation in parliament for the 110 000 whites

Britain's proposals are understood to have American support in the main part.

Britain has further proposed that the future government give an undertaking not to allow any group hostile to any neighbouring state, in obvious reference to the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress

West Germany's proposals are the most mindful of black

African opinion, which deplores any departure from Resolution 435 — the UN peace plan drawn up by the Western Contact Group over three years, but which failed to gain South Africa's permission for implementation in Geneva last January.

But West Germany believes that an amended form of Resolution 435 should take into account what it terms 'new realities' in SWA.

How the West Germans propose to recognise these three factors is not yet clear.

e) The poverty of the rural people has lead to tamshing acceptance of responsibility within the family for those in need of the windows and the

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# DRC minister in libel suit against SWA paper

RBM 29/4/81

**WINDHOEK** — A Dutch Reformed Church minister instituted a R20 000 libel suit in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday against the Windhoek Observer and its editor, Mr J M Smith

and "Dominee Live On In Your Dreams", allegedly accused Mr Putter of lying, of suffering "imaginative spells", being a "politically obtuse man" and of acting with "typical political cowardice"

and constituted fair comment. A second libel litigation against the Windhoek Observer by the town clerk of Outjo, Mr Ignatus Lemmer, arising from the same articles and claiming the same amount in damages, was settled out of court.

The Rev Christiaan J J Putter, who is also mayor of the small northern SWA town of Outjo, alleged that he was libelled in two articles in the Windhoek Observer on March 1 last year about the banning of the newspaper, a weekly, from the Outjo Library.

Mr Putter alternatively alleges that the newspaper articles contained innuendo, namely that he was "a coward, cowardly, stupid, hallucinatory, naive, pathetic, prejudiced and narrow-minded"

Mr Putter said he was well respected by the residents of Outjo. Besides being mayor of the town and a high-ranking figure in the Gereformeerde Kerk, he was also Commandant of the local Voortrekker movement, served on the town's school committee and was a member of the Outjo Commando.

The articles, which appeared under the headings "Free Copy Costs Outjo Lots of Money"

The Windhoek Observer, which is defending the action, claimed in court today that the articles were not defamatory

Earned 59%  
Unearned 42%  
44%  
62%

Factors mentioned in	Percentage of malnutrition
as that we have to	49%
transmission from the	40%
order. However, a	50%
rural areas is whether	
a new order or whether	
is caused by a perceptual	
organisation which we	
looked at the follow-	
Percentage of	Percentage of
malnutrition	malnutrition
the mother was higher	
correlation between who	
malnutrition.	
Percentage of	Percentage of
malnutrition	malnutrition
56%	59%

Yes - in part	26%	61%	39%
No	12%	100%	
Not applicable	22%	45%	55%
Who supports the illegitimate child? (Table Four)	Percentage of total malnutrition	Percentage of non malnutrition	
Response			
Not applicable	22%	44%	56%
Father supports	10%	40%	60%
Mother supports	2%	100%	
Neither support	30%	66%	34%

It came as no surprise that there was a correlation between the mother's marital status and the occurrence of malnutrition. One of the unhappy facts of the family in rural areas is that the incidence of illegitimacy/single parenthood has reached staggering proportions. It can only be anticipated that the problem will be generated on an even vaster scale in the future - it is the logical consequence of the disregard for family life that the migrant labour system instils into rural black communities. Other factors contributing to the high rate of illegitimacy is the lack of parental control (another facet of the migrant labour system) the complete disintegration of traditional norms pertaining to sexual behaviour and a very conservative attitude towards sex education.

Time and time again at Upupa it was noted that payment of lobola was usually indicative of greater commitment to marriage and family life - so it was interesting to note that 65% of the fathers who had paid lobola in full had well nourished children. It probably does reflect a greater sense of responsibility towards the fulfilment of traditional marriage obligations. Equally it could reflect closer bonds with the traditional way of life and less confusion as a result of the factors mentioned earlier. It could also reflect higher income groups who were

# Pik's visit to US presents a chance for serious SWA talk

By JOHN MATISONN  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States invitation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, to meet the Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, offers him the carrot of high-level diplomatic contact with the US coupled with the stick of serious negotiations which commit both sides to an internationally acceptable settlement for South West Africa.

A State Department official said Mr. Botha would visit Washington to meet Gen Haig on May 14.

From the progress made — or not made — they will be able to tell how successful the administration's Africa policy is going to be.

The meeting should not be interpreted as a tilt towards South Africa, the official said. It should be seen in the context of meetings taking place with other African states.

Gen Haig met the Nigerian Foreign Minister — now regarded in Washington as a

leader of black Africa and the spearhead of African pressure on the US to complete the SWA negotiations — on March 27.

Asked if the Reagan Administration was prepared to live with a victory by Swapo president Mr. Sam Nujoma, the official said that was important was the constitutional framework, not the parties themselves.

If the framework was right, then the US government had no reason to fear a Swapo victory. The experience of Mr. Robert Mugabe's rule in Zimbabwe had a strong influence on US thinking about SWA.

The Botha visit has been planned carefully — after Dr. Chester Crocker completed the first phase of his Africa policy review.

Dr. Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African Affairs, invited Mr. Botha to Washington when they met in Pretoria on April 15, reliable Washington sources said.

The South African Cabinet discussed the invitation on

April 21, accepted it, and informed the US the next day.

Officials denied that the timing was aimed at influencing the South African election, though it is known that the Reagan administration decision-makers would approve of a defeat for the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Treurnicht faction in the National Party.

There is also some concern that Mr. Botha may be replaced by Dr. Gerrit Viljoen as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

US sources said there had been concern since the time of Dr. Viljoen's role as Administrator-General of SWA that he lacked diplomatic experience. The Carter administration saw Mr. Botha as the former Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance, met him when the "Big Five" Foreign Ministers visited Pretoria in 1978 for consultations over SWA. Mr. Botha and Mr. Vance also had talks in New York that year, and last met in March 1979.

The Reagan administration is

under increasing pressure from pro-Western African states, which established closer ties with the US under the Carter administration, to prove that there is not a tilt towards South Africa.

Officials were hopeful that yesterday's announcement might stave off an economic sanctions resolution against South Africa in the United Nations Security Council. Western vetoes would inevitably strain relations further.

While a meeting between Mr. Botha and Gen Haig enhances Pretoria's image diplomatically, there would have to be sufficient momentum developed by the meeting to satisfy African states that the US is still an ally of black Africa.

During Dr. Crocker's recent visit to Africa, he was embarrassed by considerable criticism from black African countries.

His policy is based on maintaining ties with black and white Africa, and swinging favours to one side to damage his position with the other.

some other remedy a chance, or, as one sufferer put it, "to give my tummy a rest."

H E R O V W S L I T S

minister is more the "sick comforter" than the healer, and as such plays a vital role, especially among the chronic, the incurable and the elderly.

A fourth category of remedies are directed at those conditions which normal medicine either does not recognise or does not cure. Three examples cropped up in the course of formal interviews by several people I knew of similar cases. One lady successfully cured herself by rubbing a green bean on the affected spot. Another cured her cold by rubbing a green bean on the bridge of her nose. A child who was unable to speak, but who was obeying the best and normal was taken to a faith healer who was unable to help. The girl who had been under a doctor's care for "nerves" woke one morning with a pain in her eyes or sinuses. She was taken straight to a faith healer who restored her faculties through prayer. There are no faith healers permanently resident in the Commonwealth, but their whereabouts are known. Also, there are no dokkams (Malay healers who combine some practical herbal knowledge with faith healing and quackery), although people know of their activities in other areas.

The foregoing four categories are those of the observer rather than the actor in the situation, although they would be recognised by most as being a reflection of their attitudes and actions.

The folk model would tend to emphasise the part of the body deemed responsible for the discomfort and hence the sense of overall malaise. Inflections of the respiratory tract are the most common form of illness, especially in winter. Attacked from all angles they persist and recur. There is a greater variety of remedies for colds, flu and "chestiness" among the folk remedies, yet the doctors and the herbs than there are for any other category of complaint, yet the doctors also report that in the winter months it is the same category of complaint that brings the greatest number of patients to their surgeries. Diet, preventative, modifications to the environment in the form of heaters and draught excluders, rubs, impregnated flannel, gargles, infusions, syrups and the whole armoury of the medical profession are called in, the last generally after the traditional remedies have failed. Only the rare addict to wild garlic would claim immunity from the curse.

Second to the respiratory tract as a source of discomfort is the gastrointestinal tract. Here too the range of remedies is great and stomach ailment is also significant. Complaints of this kind often Over-indulgence obviously related in part to what their owners eat, if not by a greater and in spicy foods and in alcohol is particularly common. Likewise punished by infections, whether more personal power. Dizziness, brain haemorrhage or sexual promiscuity. Health may be restored by purification of the fifth that is causing the discomfort. These values are the people of Ocean View as they appear to be in some African communities but they do help to explain some behaviour. Significantly, purgatives and stomach pain remedies feature very strongly in the area of Dutch medicines, but they are also common in the latter case as herbs which "clean the system" of the herbal remedies — in the latter case as herbs which "clean the system" of the blood.

The third major folk category is that of rheumatic or arthritic pain. As we have observed earlier, the intricate interlocking of these pains and their association with older folk who have more to die of than they do live, makes them a major medical problem, for which remedies are desperately sought. Informants noted that some remedies provided by doctors have unpleasant side-effects of which they were not warned, or that a drug of use. So the search goes on, more for relief than cure, and some people deliberately stop going to their regular doctor in order to give

SWA/NAMIBIA - 1  
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Internal discord

While the sound and fury of the international row over SWA/Namibia thunders on in New York and elsewhere, the internal parties, particularly the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) are struggling to consolidate their position in the territory.

That this is sometimes a hassle, DTA representative and Council of Ministers member, Ben Africa made plain to the *FM* last week. While remaining positive it is a winning fight ( Swapo has been knocked hard militarily and is losing support ), Africa and other DTA members sometimes wonder if some members of the white establishment are not bent on wrecking any chance of a settlement.

Particular bane of their lives is the old National Party (NP) now organised into Aktur — which is theoretically a political umbrella organisation, but in practice consists mainly of the old NP.

“SA's Prime Minister P W Botha is always urging the DTA + Dirk Mudge and his Republican Party to work for political unity of the whites.” One DTA man told the *FM*. What he doesn't realise is that if Mudge had anything to do with Aktur, he would lose all credibility with the blacks.”

Africa points to Aktur's use of its governing powers in the white tier of ethnic authorities as divisive. It keeps coming out with statements about libraries remaining under white control, or organising drought relief schemes for white farmers only, he charges.

On drought relief, Africa says with satisfaction “We, as the Council of Ministers, called all groups together and organised a national scheme.”

DTA men are also unhappy with the set-up of the civil service and the attitude of some civil servants. Africa says the civil service is designed on the South African model, so you have this anomaly that there are different social conditions in SWA/Namibia, but the civil service is still based on what is happening in SA.

On the attitude of some senior civil servants seconded from SA, Africa says without elaborating “They are not playing their part as one would have expected.” All of which, he says, affects the DTA's credibility among blacks — who comprise the bulk of the electorate that must eventually be wooed in competition with Swapo.

There are, however, bright spots. Ad-

ministrator General Danie Hough generally does what the Council of Ministers advises (although some DTA men doubt he has the stature of his two predecessors). Local police and armed forces have been organised, although they remain under the AG's control and Swapo has been hard hit militarily.

As far as a settlement goes, Africa says his view is that the UN has “disqualified itself” from playing the part of an impartial arbitrator or supervisor of elections. He could not comment on designate US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker's reported settlement plans, as the DTA had not yet been briefed on them by Pretoria.

In the long run, Africa expressed the wish that the power and functions of the ethnic authorities in SWA/Namibia be reduced. Power is still divided among them in terms of the Turnhalle plan.

did not want to have to vote (that is veto) on whatever resolutions the African bloc might table

The British through Hamilton Whyte said Resolution 435 continued to supply a solid base for settlement Canada's Michel Dupuy after castigating SA's position as legally, politically and morally untenable said his government was committed to a negotiated settlement in accordance with the principles of 435

France, according to Leprette did not accept as sufficient the SA arguments which sank the Geneva conference and believed 435 must remain the solid basis "

But Germany, which also took a swipe at SA's inflexible attitude appeared to rule out too much compromise Its Ambassador, Alois Jelonek said We state explicitly and unequivocally that we shall continue to abide by the terms of Resolution 435 and that we shall persist in our efforts to secure its implementation "

These shades of emphasis clearly give the Five room for manoeuvre But they did not square totally with Crocker's statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (at his confirmation hearing in Washington) that he did indeed want to push for a constitutional conference before any elections in SWA/Namibia

There is a lot of talking still to be done Ireland's Dorr expressed Western frustration Was there ever in recent history a transition to independence so thoroughly prepared and so carefully negotiated ' Was ever a birth of a new nation so attended with so many major powers as midwives to the event ' And yet SA finds it premature to proceed "

SWA/NAMIBIA 2/5/81  
Spotting to win

As the FM went to press, the Western group in the 15-nation Security Council — headed by the veto-bearing permanent members, the US, Britain and France — were still trying to head off confrontation They saw the clash as inevitable if 50 African states and their allies forced a vote on five resolutions to implement mandatory sanctions against SA

US Vice-President George Bush met UN Secretary General Kofi Waldheim and Security Council President and Irish Ambassador, Noel Dorr, for talks which underlined their concern The Western powers regard a triple veto on the resolutions as undesirable

And, speaking for Ireland, Dorr made a strong plea for the Security Council to hold together and avoid the bitter divisions that could permanently undermine the efficacy of the council in its role of international arbitrator in the SWA Namibian issue or any other crisis which may affect the world community in future

But the scene had already shifted — to Rome on May 4 and '5, when the five foreign ministers of the Western contact group met to assemble a new approach to SWA Namibia and to Washington on May 14 when Foreign Minister Puk Rotha will hear it all from US Secretary of State Alexander Haig

On the surface, SA, *de facto* protector of SWA/Namibia from the bossman of a totalitarian Swaan government, had gained much valuable time for the newly re-elected government to measure the strength of its mandate There was also remarkable similarity between Foreign Affairs director general Brand Louw's three requisites for a settlement, and the first publicly revealed clues of what the Western Five are considering

Louw told the council I must emphasize that a settlement will not be achieved unless equal treatment of all parties is assured the rights of minority groups are protected and guaranteed and the fundamental principles of democracy are ensured for the future

#### Affirmation of rights

These criteria were closely echoed by Ambassador Jacques Leprette of France when he said any formula for SWA Namibia must include the affirmation of the rights, freedoms and principles of government, that is those of the UN charter and declaration of human rights with a system to guarantee the implementation of these principles

The significance of this is clear from any reading of both the UN charter and the declaration of its ideals regarding the protection of freedoms and minorities There was, thus, little doubt as to the main thrust of the Western Five's attempt to build on the initiative begun by US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs designate, Chester Crocker during his sweep through the continent last week

That said, there remains considerable doubt about the degree of consensus among the Five on the role to be played by the UN in the new moves and the fate of Security Council Resolution 435 — the agreed plan which ran aground in Geneva in January

US Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick totally ignored Resolution 435 in her contribution to the main debate and, seemingly, the role of the UN, when she called for a "realistic" approach to the goal of an "independent, stable, self governing Namibia." She was curtly dismissive of the call for sanctions, even though she went on record outside the chambers to say she



# New rush to solve deadlock on SWA

STAR  
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The Star Bureau  
New York

Hard on the heels of the defeat last night in the UN Security Council of the African move to impose sanctions on South Africa, the West has launched an urgent new initiative to try to end the SWA-Namibia impasse.

The US Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, will take part in a meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Western contact group on SWA-Namibia in Rome next week.

The Rome meeting will be followed by discussions in Washington later this month between the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and top American officials, including General Haig, and Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

A meeting with President Reagan has not been ruled out.

The United States, Britain and France rescued South Africa from trade, cultural and diplomatic isolation last night when they used the veto to block a sanctions vote.

The three countries rejected four draft resolutions proposed by the Africa bloc, requesting sanctions, because of South Africa's alleged failure to agree to a United Nations plan for SWA/Namibia's independence.

The Big Three came under immediate fire from Russia and Africa bloc spokesman Olara Otunnu, of Uganda for "supporting" South Africa in defiance of UN resolutions on the territory.

## Ovation

Mr. Otunnu, who was giving ovation



GENERAL HAIG

in the water," a senior State Department official said.

But he denied that US opposition to sanctions represented a tilt towards South Africa.

The State Department official said black African leaders were told that the Reagan Administration believed a new UN resolution could serve as the basis for an acceptable

settlement but that the present plan was unacceptable.

He said they were told there must be a showing of "a realistic degree of progress" if the US was once again to take the lead of the Western nations in resolving the SWA/Namibia stalemate.

And he said the US was retaining the option of disengaging altogether if chances for progress did not improve.

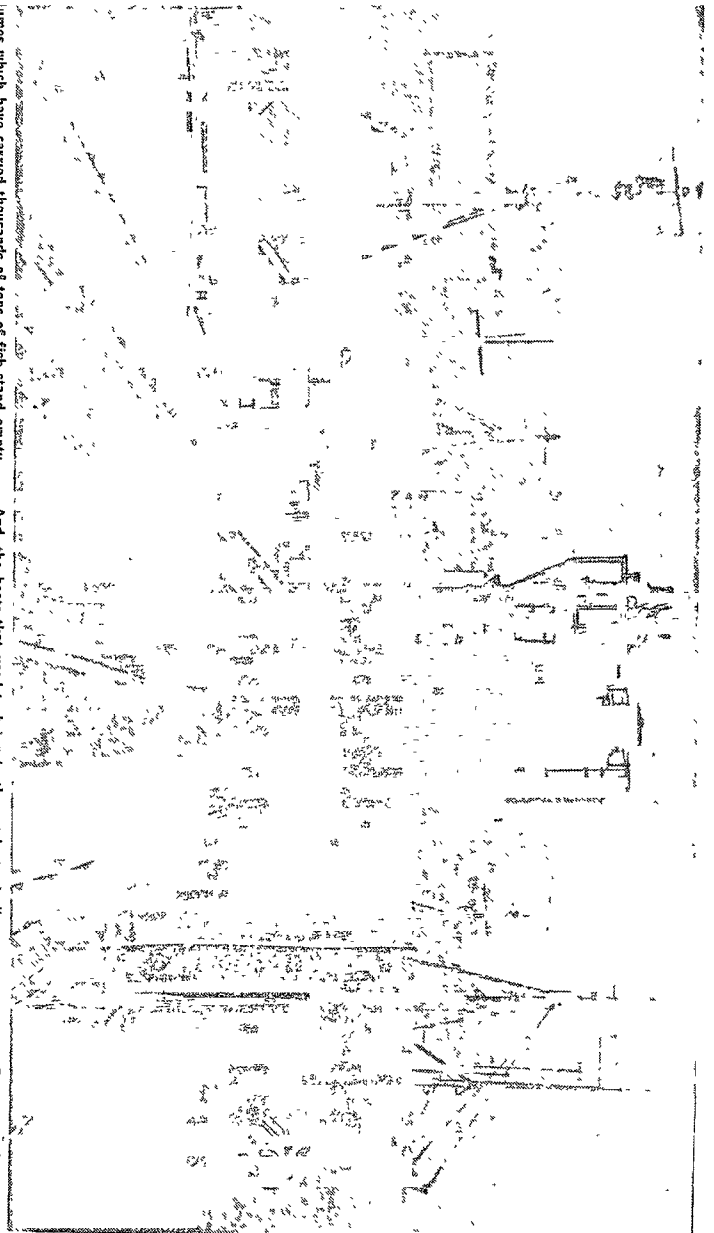
South Africa's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Adrian Eksteen, last night reminded black Africa of its extensive trade with the Republic.

"It is assumed that the supporters of these extreme proposals — inside and outside the Security Council — would have no objection if South Africa were to publish full statistics and information concerning their own extensive commercial and other relationships with Africa."

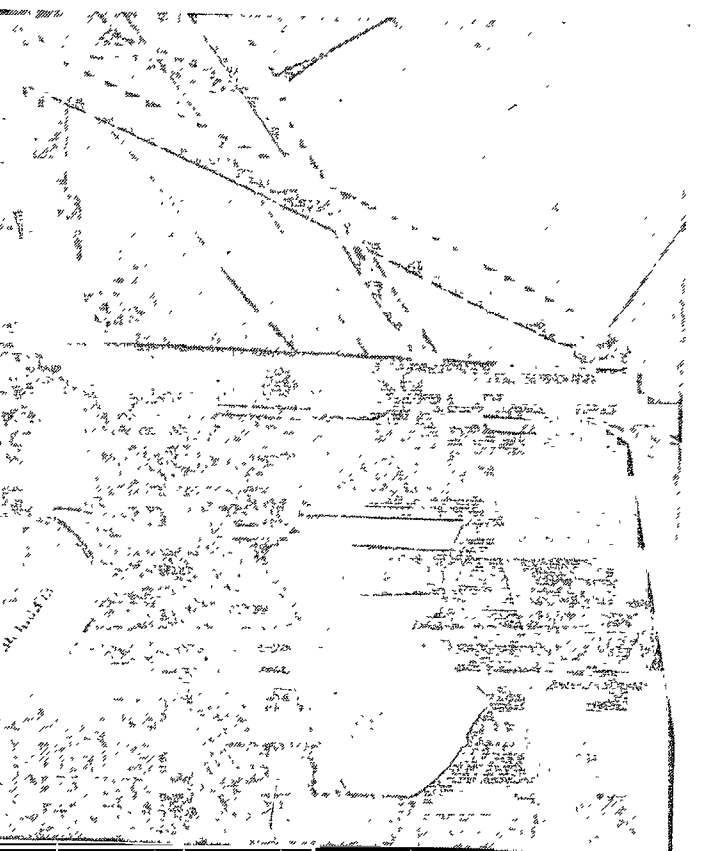
at the end of an unpa-  
sioned speech, pledged  
that Africa and the non-  
aligned world would "con-  
tinue to use every pos-  
sible method" to exert  
pressure on South Africa.  
Earlier in the day Mr.  
Otunnu had said the Afr-  
ican nations would call a  
special emergency session  
of the UN General Assem-  
bly to consider the SWA/  
Namibia issue if there was  
a Western veto.  
Africa bloc delegates  
were expected to meet  
today to discuss when to  
call for this session.  
The US is telling black  
African nations that it  
might drop out of efforts  
to settle the issue of in-  
dependence for SWA/Nam-  
ibia, if they insist on  
supporting a UN initiative  
to impose sanctions against  
South Africa.  
The black Africans were  
told that the US believed  
the sanctions were "dead

Steel  
1/5/87  
(221)

# Skeletons of the fishing industry... once a livelihood



James which have carried thousands of tons of fish stand empty... And, the hoist that used to bring in the catch stand idle.



The skipper of the fishing vessel Eleonora, the Peruvian has been hired on pilot fishing

## Walvis Bay's shifting fortunes

3 TALKING  
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STRA 2/5/81

By Peter Honey, The Stars Africa News Service

much of the machinery removed and transported to Chile

The remaining staff still turn up in the mornings — some to their offices — others to odd jobs of painting and maintenance while the fishermen stare glumly from their weathered boats or talk of the huge shoals of fish off the coast. But a ban on all pilchard catching this

SWA/Namibian farmers as holiday cottages or retirement homes

Press have actually increased in the past six months, says Mr Dieter Schlichte, one of the town's business agents. He says the fishing industry is going down generally and people are still moving out, but it can never become a ghost town because we have a port and certain institutions, such as the railways will

Put by that have the fishing developments had begun

At the height of the boom, from about 1969 to 1972, as many as eight fish processing factories were operating in Walvis Bay. In 1978, one of the largest of these produced more than 5 million cartons of canned fish. The subsidiary industries — canning and

outstanding loan from the South African Government of R14million

We have asked them to write off the debt and we have given permission to believe that will be done," he added

In fact, as matters stand at present, the future of Walvis Bay rests primarily in the lap of the South African Government

"They must intervene

ted decentralisation benefits to the enclave earlier this year, and plans are currently being considered of a large white fish processing factory in the town

The largest industries currently in operation in Walvis Bay are engineering, ship repair, a boat building yard and the salt industry

former Director of the Public Works Board and Deputy Director of the Department of Fisheries, who has held his post since May last

His function is that of an administrator. The Adminstratively, the 1100 km territory is part

who acted not to be named

One of those who blames the South African Government for some of the territory's problems is Mr Vaughan Webster, a former town councillor

first economic-pou-  
al uncertainty and  
ravages of boom-  
m greed.

The community's fort-  
nes have risen and fallen  
then. Like the Kimsb  
lver which, once or  
two a decade, rises out  
its subterranean course  
sweep through the cr-  
ves' southern sector,  
w for a few days and  
en ship back into ob-  
erity.

Now the settlement  
ces another battle. To  
gain its economic vult-  
y and self-respect out of  
e skeleton of a pelagic  
hing industry which be-  
re its decline five years  
;o, carried about 80  
cent of the town's eco-  
ny.

The factories are dor-  
nt. Some contain all  
e equipment and process-  
g equipment from the  
g era, others have had

from going out

About 2500, Oyamhas  
have returned so the  
north and nearly a third  
or the white population  
has left since 1975, while  
municipal figures show  
that about 400 houses and  
flats are disconnected

"Spending power," to  
quote the mayor, Mr Nico  
Reinet, "is virtually zero  
as far as the fishing in-  
dustry is concerned"

He believes the worst is  
over, and the economy is  
once again on the rise

On course it will recover  
to the same level it  
did in the early 1970s but  
at least the houses  
are being brought back  
It is a clarity of the  
economic climate in Wal-  
vis Bay, that, although  
there are still hundreds of  
vacant houses, there are  
virtually none left in the  
R25 000 to R40 000 bracket  
et. Most of these are  
being snapped up by

have to stay," he adds

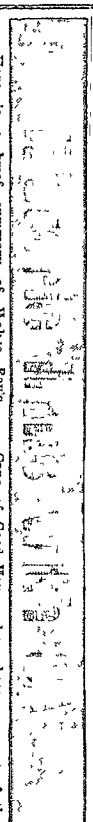
Mr Reinet agrees. "We  
have lost many people but  
we have also lost the  
chance to see into  
any community to see  
only what they can get  
out of it"

We have now started  
building on the more per-  
manent economy of the  
town and not the fishing  
industry which was a most  
vulnerable one. We've  
known all along that it  
was unmanageable because  
it was dependent on a few  
years so fortunately we  
were able to absorb the shock  
when it finally collapsed"

Walvis Bay, he said,  
had not always depended  
on its fishing industry. It  
had struggled when what-  
ing declined in the early  
century, but then South  
West African meat ex-  
ports sustained the eco-  
nomy from 1926 until the  
1940s when it too folded.

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Star 2/5/81



Here is a brief summary of Walvis Bay's  
historical links with South Africa:

March 12, 1873 — Commander R C Dyer of the  
British Ship, Industry takes possession of the area  
surrounding Walvis Bay in the name of Queen  
Victoria.

August 1883 — The Governor of the Cape of  
Good Hope colony annexes Walvis Bay under  
authority of British letters patent issued six years  
previously.

May 31, 1910 — implementation of the South  
Africa Act of 1909 with Walvis Bay, as part of the

had also played a key role

in the boom these went it  
was a tremendous shock  
but it didn't mean there  
was a total collapse of the  
town's economy." Mr  
Reinet said  
It did however, leave  
the municipality with an

Cape of Good Hope colony, becoming part of the  
Union of South Africa.

December 17, 1920 — South Africa receives  
League of Nations mandate to administer South West  
Africa "as an integral portion" of its own territory.

1922 — The South West Africa Affairs Act  
reaffirms Walvis Bay as part of the Cape Province

September 1, 1977 — Proclamation R202 declares  
it "expedient and desirable again to administer and  
legislate for the port and settlement" of Walvis Bay  
as part of the Cape Province

be developed were the  
engineering and other  
building works and the  
salt works which al-  
though not labour inten-  
sive, could contribute  
much to the economy of  
the town  
"We are also looking at  
totally new ideas, such as

areas of hope for Walvis  
Bay, there is also an air  
of desperate hope, depend-  
ing on these fisheries  
needed with the fishing  
industry  
One man who has first-  
hand knowledge of this is  
the Director of Walvis  
Bay, Mr Dornhelm Vosloo.

has found himself drawn increasingly into the negotiations on the settlement's future

"Although I have absolutely nothing to do with that sort of thing, the representatives of the community regard me as somebody to state their case, because I have direct access to the Cabinet. They seem to regard me as a sort of Administrator General, although I am definitely not meant to act as one," he said.

He has little faith in the concept of turning Walvis Bay into a duty-free port, on the grounds that SWA/Namibia does not have the infrastructure to warrant it.

"I would say the political uncertainty in the territory is largely to blame for most of the problems we have here" he adds. This uncertainty is con-

Area Act is enforced along with the other laws of segregation — while 35 km north in the town of Swakopmund, discrimination has been officially scrapped as part of the SWA/Namibian administration. But economically Walvis Bay is almost totally dependent on SWA/Namibia, while politically it is included in the Green Point constituency.

A measure of what most residents feel about the General Election can be found in the fact that hardly more than 60 people have attended any of the political meetings held in the town.

"I think many people prefer to see themselves as South West Africans (Namibians), although they are secretly glad of the security that membership of South Africa affords," said an hotelier,

"The housing crisis began even before the fishing industry collapsed. It was caused by the welfare state policies of the SA Government which, under the Odendaal plan lent money at low interest to the municipality even though we didn't have a housing crisis at the time.

"As a result many people gave up their rentals and bought in the new suburb out of town. This left many empty houses and when the fishing industry collapsed it only aggravated the problem."

What is his solution to the current development problems of Walvis Bay?

"The day of the non-worker in this town is over. You can't sit back and wait for business to come — it used to be like that but now you have to get stuck in and make things happen."

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Stal  
2/5/81

# Black states bid for special UN session

RDM 2/5/81

221

NEW YORK. — African states, angered by this week's Western vetoes in the UN Security Council, moved yesterday to carry their demands for sanctions against South Africa to an emergency session of the General Assembly.

And the US is telling black African nations it might drop out of efforts to settle the issue of independence for SWA if they insist on supporting a UN initiative to impose sanctions against South Africa.

But the African states have decided to request the UN special session after failing to win approval for resolutions which would have imposed sweeping embargoes, including a ban on oil shipments intended to punish South Africa for failing to grant independence to SWA on UN terms.

Mr Olara Otunnu of Uganda, their chairman, termed the 12 negative votes of the United States, Britain and France a monumental rebuff that served to strengthen South Africa, "the occupying power" in SWA.

Mr Otunnu told a Press conference yesterday the African members would meet immediately on the timing of their request for a General Assembly session.

The vetoes, which the Western permanent members hoped to avoid by persuading Uganda, Niger and Tunisia not to press their resolutions to a vote, came as a climax to 10 days of debate following the breakdown

of UN efforts to arrange a date with South Africa for implementing a SWA nationhood plan.

The plan calls for UN supervised elections in SWA.

Meanwhile, the five-nation western contact group on south West African is expected to hold top level talks in Rome this weekend to work out new proposals to break the current deadlock over the SWA independence issue.

The Foreign Ministers of the five — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, are due to gather in Rome for a two-day North Atlantic Treaty Organisation meeting starting on Monday.

British officials said the five Foreign Ministers would probably meet on Sunday to discuss SWA.

Western officials have stressed that the five acknowledge black Africa's wish to see progress towards a solution.

But the black Africans were told that the US believed the sanctions were "dead in the water" — a senior State Department official said yesterday.

He denied that US opposition to the sanctions represented a tilt towards South Africa.

"We have no intention of choosing or being forced to choose between black Africa and South Africa."

And he said the US was retaining the option of disengaging altogether if chances for progress did not improve.

South Africa's UN ambassador, Mr Adrian Eksteen, described the Security Council vote as "yet another indication of the degree to which the UN has become detached from reality".

Mr Eksteen watched the vote from the side of the council chamber and said afterwards: "If the supporters of this line of action against South Africa were really interested in solving problems, they would have accepted, as a start, the right of the DTA — one of the contestants in any election in SWA — to put its case."

"Instead, those favouring resolutions chose to promote confrontation and a line of action which they know in any case has no chance of success."

The South African ambassador said he assumed the supporters of "these extreme proposals" would have no objection if South Africa were to publish full statistics and information concerning their own extensive commercial and other relationships with South Africa — Sapa-Reuters-AP.

# SWA 5 willing to meet SA half-way

By Tim Patten  
London Staff Reporter

ROME — Foreign Ministers of the five Western contact group countries on SWA/Namibia have formulated new proposals which they believe will persuade South Africa to return to the negotiating table.

The plans will be put to the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, in Washington on May 14 when it is hoped a new and vigorous phase will open on the deadlocked SWA/Namibian independence negotiations.

At an "informal" meet-

ing here yesterday, on the eve of the North Atlantic Council of Nato Foreign Ministers, the five displayed their newfound flexibility — showing their desire to meet South Africa halfway and talk over the problem areas.

They believe their formula will also be tolerable to the African Frontline states or at least enough to draw the two sides back to the conference table.

At the same time the Ministers made it clear South Africa should not rely on, or draw comfort from, the triple veto exercised by Britain, France and the United States on

sanctions at the UN Security Council.

The American Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, made a strong appeal to the four other Western Ministers to seek guarantees for the minority groups in SWA/Namibia in advance of UN-governed elections.

But the idea of a Lancaster House-type constitutional conference, while still being vigorously pursued by General Haig, will remain firmly on the shelf.

In their statement after their talks here, the Ministers reiterated their belief that the Security Council Resolution 435 provided a solid base for the achievement of a negotiated settlement.

But they agreed the measures added to Resolution 435 — such as the proposal for a demilitarised zone — have not proved sufficient to bring about its implementation.

No further details of the proposals will emerge until after another meeting of the senior officials of the contact group following the visit to Washington by Mr Pik Botha and his negotiating team next week.

# West looks anew at SWA future

RDM 4/5/71 (221)

**In the latest step of the long search for an internationally acceptable solution to the South West Africa problem, the foreign ministers of the Western powers met in Rome this morning to consider their future course. BRUCE STEPHENSON, of the Rand Daily Mail's London Bureau, reviews the situation and gives exclusive details of the Western alternatives.**

VE months after the collapse of the United Nations-bred Geneva talks between South Africa and eight foreign ministers of five Western powers, the United Nations Security Council have taken the million-dollar SWA to trial in a new format. The meeting in Rome this morning will be the first of a series of similar meetings involving all members of the so-called "contact group" between the advisers, the governments are seeking a solution to a problem which has been raised every time that the United Nations Security Council has considered the body's formation in 1960.

They were all members of the Security Council when they launched their initiative in 1970, but since 1971 West Germany and the Netherlands have been invited to the committee and France on the committee (as permanent members) although South Africa has accepted the principle of independence for SWA, and 53 named a number of countries only on to the territory. I today's meeting, probably will be merely another step in what is likely to be a long haul to a final element. The new element in the situation is the distinctly new emphasis on the international administration is playing towards South Africa's position over SWA. Already, however, President Reagan's envoy, Dr. Ester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs-designate, has come up against the realists at the Palais des Nations to discuss the implementation of their peace plan from the black South African states on his recent mission to the continent, and even Pretoria indicated that it was not wholly enchanted with his visit.

Swapo agreed to come together at the Palais des Nations to discuss the implementation of their peace plan. Few really believed that South Africa and Swapo would agree to the ceasefire date of March 30 proposed by the UN Deputy Secretary General, Mr. Brian Urquhart. Although people were optimistic that real progress could be made, even if it meant bringing the two sides together face to face in the student calm of Geneva rather than across the mountains in Owanabotswana. Most internationalists, however, were disappointed by Swapo's show of solidarity as they studied the collection of internal parties and South African "advisers". Yet few were prepared

for the hall when it came in a single speech, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman, Mr. Dirk Mudge, to point out the necessity of an entirely new recognition of his arguments in Western circles. The black African bloc was furious. Swapo was not to be trifled with, and they had under their very eyes. The West and Africa suddenly were polarised as never before. Accusations and recriminations flew thick and fast. In the last five months, however, to the Africans with state visits and trade offers, just as America has been scouting South Africa into West America, marking time without an African policy while the Reagan administration settles into office, would appear to have badly underestimated the African bloc.

They underestimated the ferocity of Africa's call for sanctions against South Africa. The UN Security Council would be caused by the suggested jitting of the Carter amendment barring US military aid to the Unita movement in Angola.

Dr Crocker's 11-nation African whistle-stop to gather the latest opinion on the Swapo situation was a sobering experience. He returned to brief senior officials of the Western Five contact group at a meeting at the US embassy in London, before leaving on a plane back to Washington. Mr. Crocker was cited, in a report transmitted to the UN Security Council, as General Alexander Haig.

With unaccustomed speed, the London conference agreed that the foreign ministers should discuss the problem at the NATO foreign ministers' council in Geneva in less than two weeks.

Whether a rift will reveal itself within the contact group when the foreign ministers face the tough-talking General Haig is still to be seen.

The reaffirming their faith in the contact group plan as a basis for taking South West Africa to international, acceptable independence, the group agreed that the plan needed revision.

The five foreign ministers will consider a wide range of alternatives, as revealed exclusively to the South African morning group by diplomatic sources last week.

Dr Crocker's proposals are that the UN Security Council should be asked to set up a panel chaired by the West and composed of representatives of the Frontline states and United Nations staff, and

- The contact group, the Frontline states and South Africa act as guarantors for the Swapo government as regards its keeping to the constitution.
- There is apparently no longer any doubt in Western minds of Swapo winning elections in the territory.
- The idea of a Lancaster House-style constitution for independent Swapo, which has been shelved, but Britain, according to the same diplomatic sources, would like guiding guidelines to be formulated before elections.
- The British want the government to guarantee that Swapo will not be expelled from Namibia to guarantee that Namibia remains a multiparty state.
- Property owned privately before independence will not be expropriated afterwards.
- Rights will be guaranteed to the white contribution.
- There will be representation in Parliament for the 110,000 whites.
- Britain's proposals are understood to have American support in the main part.

Britain has further proposed that the future government give an undertaking not to allow on Namibian soil "any group hostile to any neighbouring state, or any white-minority group, and the Pan Africanist Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

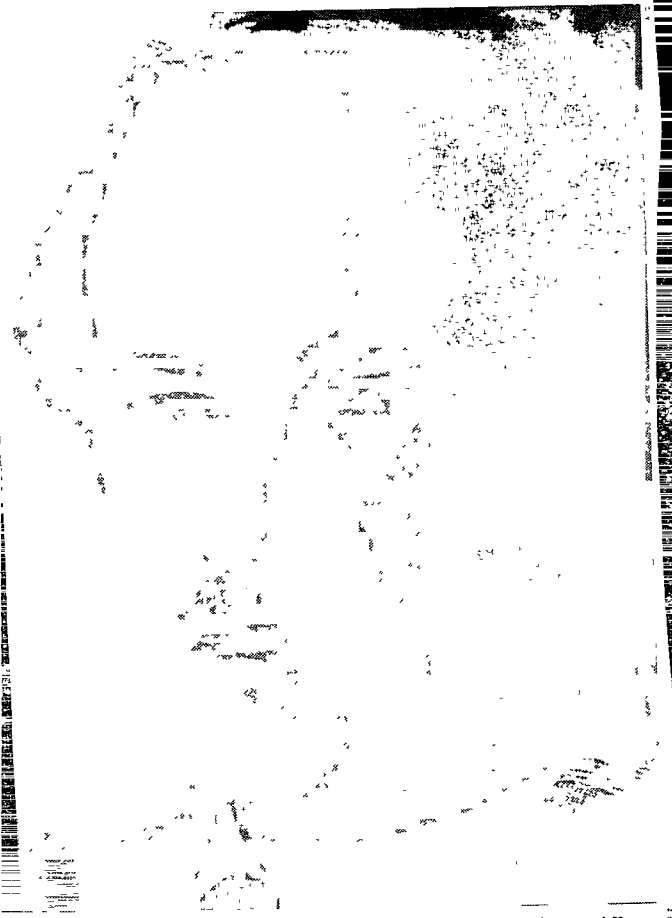
West Germany's proposals are the most mindful of black African opinion, which deplores any departure from Resolution 435, believes that an amended form of Resolution 435 should take into account what it terms "new realities" in South West Africa. These are the existence of ● A functional army (SWA territorial army), and ● A fully functional police force.

How the West Germans propose to recognize these three factors is not yet clear, but observers believe it could take the form of the new government undertaking to provide for the training of government police personnel into the structure.

Initial African reaction to the known details of the Western proposals has been guarded.

But official comment, although still tentative, has been included in its constitution, you know full well what their reaction would have been.





Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State, for African Affairs-designate, has already bumped up against South West African realities, and has backed down from his Lancaster House-type plan for SWA

# Ousted for mourning Swapo dead

The Star's  
Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Nama authorities in southern SWA/Namibia have expelled 130 school pupils who boycotted class to commemorate the deaths four years ago of Swapo members at Cassinga, Angola.

The pupils were expelled when they failed to attend classes at the Hoerskool J A Nel this week and took part in a march through Tsebblaagte, the township adjoining Keetmanshoop.

"It is unfortunate that this has happened, but such action was the only way out," said the secretary of the administration for Namas, Mr C J Franken.

The school headmaster, Mr C E Viljoen, said he expelled the pupils at the recommendation of the school committee. "They have been turned out and will be allowed to return conditionally only next year," he said.

# SWA security guards charged with murder

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Three white members of a power station commando guard force were charged with murder in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday as a sequel to the discovery in a drum last year of the battered body of a black man near a local meat-packing factory

Mr Louis Edward Conradie (30), Mr Jacobus Johannes Havenga (37) and Mr Petrus Abel Nel (24), all employees of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation, pleaded not guilty to the murder of Mr Moses Namiseb (35), who died in hospital of injuries allegedly

received in the early hours of October 26. Mr Nel pleaded guilty to assault

In a statement read to the court by his defence counsel, Mr Conradie said he had reported for guard duty at the Van Eck power station near Windhoek at 11 pm on October 25

He had later patrolled the grounds in a vehicle with someone called Filemon

The pair saw a black man in some bushes about 150 m inside the security fence. Mr Conradie had approached the man, later identified as Mr Namiseb, and had asked him what he was doing there.

Mr Namiseb had been

reluctant to explain his presence, and had also been unwilling to enter the security vehicle. He did, however, climb in and was driven to the guard office

Mr Havenga and Mr Nel were present when Mr Conradie again asked Mr Namiseb to explain his presence inside the security area. Mr Conradie said he slapped the man with the back of his open hand and his rifle went off.

Mr Namiseb had told the men he had stolen a bottle of wine from a railway cattle truck. He agreed to drive with them to the scene of the alleged theft.

Mr Conradie said Mr

Nel and Mr Havenga had struck the deceased once they had reached the scene. He had returned to the vehicle and asked the driver to take him back to the office

He had later returned to the scene where he found Mr Nel and Mr Havenga. Mr Namiseb had seemed asleep. His face was full of blood, "but when I turned his head he turned it back again," Mr Conradie told the court

The hearing continues

Mr Justice Jan Strydom presided and Mr J L Heyman appeared for the State. Mr Conradie was represented by Mr M Joubert pro Deo. Mr Havenga by Mr S J Maritz instructed by Buks Maritz and Company of Windhoek and Mr Nel was represented by Mr George Gortze instructed by Muller and Brand of Windhoek

# 130 class-boycott pupils expelled

(22) Argus 6/5/81

Argus Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Nama authorities in southern South West Africa have expelled 130 school pupils following a class boycott to commemorate the deaths of hundreds of Swapo

members at Cassinga in Angola four years ago

The pupils were expelled when they failed to attend classes at the J A Nel Hoerskool on Monday and took part in a march through Tseiblaagte, the township adjoining Keetmanshoop

'It is unfortunate that this has happened, but action such as this was the only way out,' said the secretary of the administration for Namas, Mr C J Franken

The headmaster, Mr C E

Viljoen, said he expelled the pupils at the recommendation of the school committee 'They have been turned out of the school and hostel,' he added

'They will be allowed to return conditionally only next year'

The Cassinga Day anniversary followed a security force attack on May 4 1978 on a Swapo base at the Angolan town, in which hundreds of Swapo members were killed

Mr Franken said the

pupils had, by boycotting classes, contravened school rules Tseiblaagte residents had also taken part in the march.

'We get the impression it was organised. Things were quite rowdy at one stage and the police were called,' he said

In Damaraland pupils of the Cornelius Goreseb Hoerskool threw stones at the police, who withdrew and the school continued normally yesterday. ●

# Body in drum: 3 on murder charge

Argus Africa News  
Service

WINDHOEK — Three members of a power station commando guard were charged in the Supreme Court here yesterday with murder as a sequel to the discovery in a drum last year of the battered and unconscious body of a black man near a local meat-packing factory.

Mr Louis Edward Conradie, 30, Mr Jacobus Johannes Havenga, 37, and

(221) Angus 6/5/81  
Mr Petrus Abel Nel, 24, all employees of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation, pleaded not guilty to the murder of Mr Moses Namiseb, 35, who died in hospital of his injuries in the early hours of October 26.

Mr Nel pleaded guilty to assault. In a statement read to the court by his defence counsel, Mr Conradie said he was on duty at the Van Eck power station near Windhoek at 11 pm on October 25.

He had patrolled the grounds in a vehicle with a man called Filemon. His rifle was cocked.

They saw a black man in the bush about 150 m inside the security fence. They took the man, later identified as Mr Namiseb, to the guard office.

Mr Conradie said he slapped the man with the back of his open hand and his rifle went off. Someone took it from him and unloaded it.

After Mr Namiseb was struck in the face a num-

ber of times he told the men he had stolen a bottle of wine from a railway cattle truck. He agreed to drive with them to the scene.

Mr Conradie said Mr Nel and Mr Havenga had also struck the deceased at the scene.

He had returned to the office and later gone back to the scene.

The deceased had appeared to be asleep. His face was full of blood.

(Proceeding)

SWA/NAMIBIA  
FM 8/5/81 (221)  
Another small step

SWA/Namibia is firmly back in the "long slog" category of international politics after last week's inevitable triple veto of sanctions against SA by the Western powers. The Western contact group's foreign

ministers, meeting in Rome this week, duly issued their holding statement on plans for their next step. It did no more than confirm the hints which came out during the "unhappy event" of the Security Council debate.

That is, the decision to "develop measures, including constitutional arrangements, with the aim of enhancing a negotiated settlement." At the same time the US, Canada, Britain, France and Germany jointly re-stated the affirmation that the old UN plan Security Council Resolution 435 agreed to by SA two years ago "provides a solid base" for a deal.

As a sop to the Third World nations, publicly furious over last week's veto, the Five warned that SA should draw no comfort from the Security Council outcome, and added "Namibia has been on the international agenda far too long." And they spoke of "early independence." But all this was seen in New York and London as a pale attempt to pacify the 50-nation African bloc whose spokesman, Ambassador Olara Otunnu of Uganda, had gone into battle in the Security Council with the cry "Africa has waited long enough."

The statement by the Five, on the eve of the Nato meeting, is essentially a compromise — between US Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African Affairs, Chester Crocker's claim that 435 is

a "dead letter," and the other four powers' belief that any new settlement will need a UN stamp of approval.

Sandwiched between these two differences is the commonly accepted need for the Five to come up with proposals for constitutional guarantees and fairhandedness which will get SA back to the negotiating table and which will also be digestible (if not palatable) to the black states most immediately affected — that is, Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Such proposals are in line with the demands outlined at the Security Council by Foreign Affairs director-general Brand Fourie. Yet they are likely to fall well short of a fullblown Lancaster House constitutional conference — opposed by Britain, Germany and France — because it could infer exclusion of the UN with its long-held "special responsibility" for SWA/Namibia.

The Americans, however, seem to be keeping this option open. It is very much in tune with the hints dropped by US Ambassador to the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick, that America is no longer consumed with the need to be friends with the whole of the OAU, but will adopt instead a pragmatic policy of bilateral relationships with its real friends and real interests on the continent, such as Nigeria.

While the OAU and the 22 foreign minis-



Pik Botha . . . on to Washington

ters who spoke at the UN last week were as one in public, in private there were divisions (not least among the frontline states) as to whether the African group was wise to expand the propaganda pressure of a Security Council debate at this

point. It was a shot which could well have been held in reserve a little longer.

Now the OAU is left with only an emergency meeting of the general assembly which has successfully (in terms of effect) overridden the veto in the Security Council only once — at the time of the Korean war.

Just how long a haul the SWA/Namibian issue will now prove, depends on three factors:

- Whether the linkage of Cuban troops out of Angola and a settlement (as evinced by Chester Crocker) can be worked into an acceptable formula,
- Whether Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement and the MPLA in Luanda can be persuaded to negotiate with each other (another Crocker idea), and
- Whether, given progress on these first two, SA will find itself able to offer full-blooded co-operation and goodwill in the establishment of guarantees for a future, independent SWA/Namibia.

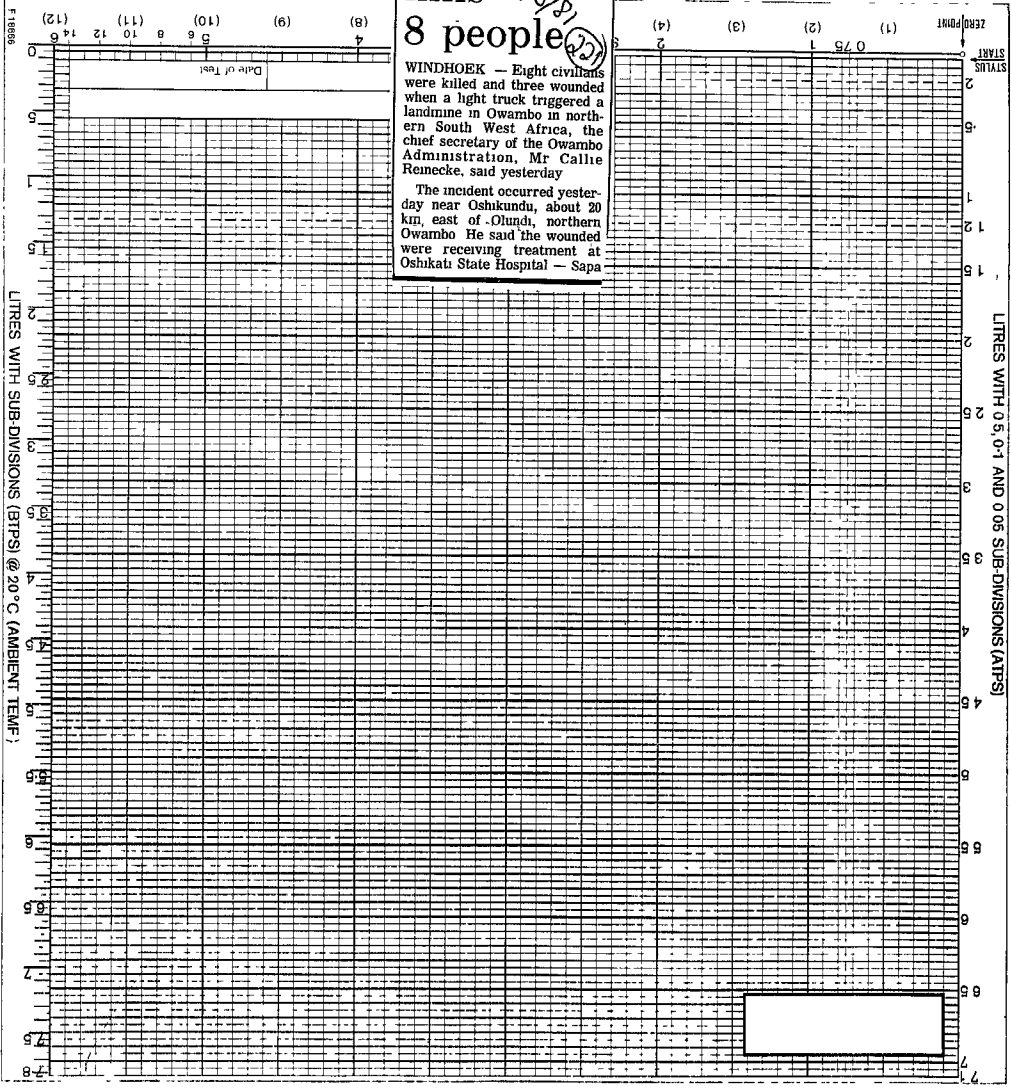
Given the history of the last five years such a composite package looks a daunting prospect. SA, in consultation with the DTA and other internal SWA/Namibian parties, could drag out negotiations over many months of shuttle diplomacy. From the UN building on the East River in New York, the view was that Foreign Minister Piko Botha's trip to Washington next week is only another step on a long, weary road.

# Landmine kills 8 people

9/5/81  
MOM

WINDHOEK — Eight civilians were killed and three wounded when a light truck triggered a landmine in Owambo in northern South West Africa, the chief secretary of the Owambo Administration, Mr Callie Remecke, said yesterday.

The incident occurred yesterday near Oshikundu, about 20 km, east of Olundi, northern Owambo. He said the wounded were receiving treatment at Oshikatu State Hospital — Sapa



F 10085

LITRES WITH SUB-DIVISIONS (ATPS) @ 20°C (AMBIENT TEMP.)

LITRES WITH 0.5, 0.1 AND 0.05 SUB-DIVISIONS (ATPS)

# Church outcry after bishop is called 'kaffir'

By Alan Dunn  
The Star's  
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — An incident last week in which the Catholic Bishop of Windhoek was called a "kaffir" has sparked off an outcry in church circles and may be reported to the Vatican.

A senior Catholic churchman said here yesterday the "moral assault" on the bishop, the Rt Rev Bonifatius Haushiku, would be reported to the Pope's top representative in southern Africa, the Archbishop of Pretoria, the most Rev Edward Cassidy.

Bishop Haushiku (46), the first black Catholic leader in Windhoek, was asked by a young white motorist on the church grounds recently "Kaffir, can't you drive?"

A local weekend newspaper the Windhoek Observer, described the incident as "revolting." It said a "white rightwinger" was responsible. "For sheer base vileness, the incident has no parallel for the bishop

was in clerical attire and the latest victim in the day-after-day nauseating indignities to which dark-skinned citizens are exposed."

The paper withheld the man's identity and invited him to get in touch with it. If he did not, the Observer would name the man, "who was so rude and who does not deserve to be a member of the community trying hard to bring about harmony."

The incident happened while Bishop Haushiku was driving to the Catholic headquarters in the city centre.

He had been driving in the wrong lane but stopped his car and looked around for traffic.

When he saw no other vehicles, he turned into the church premises. Another car "rushed" into the grounds and the young white driver said "Kaffir, can't you drive?"

Shaken at the insult, the Bishop replied "Sir, is something wrong?" But the motorist told him "Kaffir I am, not sir to you I am baas."



7 shot  
dead in <sup>ROM</sup> 12/6/8  
border <sup>(221)</sup>  
skirmishes

WINDHOEK — Security forces shot dead seven Swapo insurgents in small skirmishes in the north of SWA/Namibia at the weekend, Defence headquarter said in Windhoek. Brigadier Willie Meyer, second in command of the SWA Territory Force, said yesterday a suspected insurgent had been wounded and arrested near Rundu, in Kavango.

Two landmines had been found in Owambo. One of them had been British, and an ox had detonated two Russian mines.

In a summary of incidents in the operational area, Brig Meyer said police were investigating the alleged murder of a black member of 101 Battalion at Ondangwa.

He had allegedly been stabbed after a brawl at a liquor store.

Brig Meyer said motorists using the Ondangwa-Tsumeb road should travel in protected convoys. His warning follows an incident on Friday in which a motorist was fired on.

# Swapo slams

20M 12/5/81 221

## Regan's policies

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK.** — Speakers at a Swapo meeting in Windhoek recently slammed the latest United States overtures towards South Africa.

At a lively but orderly meeting, attended by about 2 500 people, Swapo speakers were strongly critical of the United States and capitalism.

"Ronald Reagan is just a cowboy who has put his guns down to become president," said a member of the Windhoek committee of Swapo, Mr. Immanuel Nambaho.

A strong theme of the meeting was the commemoration of the dead on the South African raid at Cassinga on May 4, 1978, in which SA security forces said they killed about 1 000 Swapo fighters.

Swapo claims many of the dead were civilians and "refugees from Namibia".

The meeting was punctuated with slogans of "A luta continua", (the struggle continues), "one Namibia one nation", "Swapo will win" and "Vittoria'es certa" (victory is certain).

Some policemen were parked in vehicles behind the main body of the meeting.

One of the speakers said despite what South Africa said Swapo was not a communist organisation. "If the West doesn't give us water we will take it from the communists. It's like, if your parents refuse you food, you have to take it."

Swapo was not anti-Afrikaner but against the Afrikaner's oppression of the people of Namibia, one of the speakers said.

Another speaker said that the latest negotiations between South Africa and the United States, and Mr P.W. Botha's impending visit there, was "favouritism by General Haig".

The speakers were strongly critical of what they called "the tribalistic politics" of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. "We are not like Mr Mudge trying to carve our people up into ethnic groups. Swapo is fighting to achieve national good."

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# Botha is not prepared to hold Mudge's hand

By PETER KENNY  
 'Mail' Africa Bureau  
 WINDHOEK — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha told the chairman of the SWA Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge last week that the onus was on Mr Mudge to get SWA to move ahead vigorously, if that is what the country wanted.

This was reported in yesterday's Windhoek daily, the Windhoek Advertiser.

The 'Advertiser' said its sources were "well informed". Although the newspaper is independently owned, it generally takes a pro-Democratic Turnhalle Alliance stance.

"Mr Mudge apparently told Mr Botha that he was having great difficulty moving ahead with the DTA programme, partly because of the overall political climate and partly be-

cause of the obstacles that are apparently being set up by officialdom," the paper said.

In recent months there have been increasing reports of members of the Ministers' Council criticising seconded officials from South Africa for failing to carry out instructions or sabotaging government planning.

The Ministers' Council is elected by the National Assembly, which is controlled by the DTA.

But the DTA does not have control over a number of second-tier authorities, including the administration for whites.

It is strongly believed that seconded civil servants from SA, numbering more than 10 000, swung the votes strongly in favour of the winning National Party, which beat Mr

Mudge's Republican Party in the white ethnic election.

The "Advertiser" said in yesterday's report "Mr Botha made it clear that there was no point in Mr Mudge crying on his shoulder, Mr Mudge should attempt to put the situation right himself, and if there were problems with officialdom these should be sorted out with the Administrator General, Mr Danie Hough.

Mr Hough was present at the meeting. It is not clear, however, what programmes Mr Mudge had in mind."

Mr Mudge yesterday was not prepared to comment on his visit last week to Pretoria before he had reported to the executive committees of the DTA and the component representing the whites in the alliance, the Republican Party.

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R.D.M. 12/5/91

# SWA man jailed for theft of Defence Force ammo

**SWAKOPMUND** — A young German-speaking man was sentenced in the Swakopmund Regional Court yesterday to an effective two years in jail plus an additional 400 days, or a 1200 fine, for stealing explosives from the Defence Force in northern South West Africa.

Kurt Schulte, 27, who claimed he stole eight hand grenades because he was worried that the trouble in neighbouring Zimbabwe might spread to SWA had pleaded guilty to six charges under the Arms and Ammunition and Explosives Act.

Besides the grenades, police found in his possession an unlicensed 38 revolver, 15 dynamite sticks, two detonators, 18 detonation delayers and a quantity of gunpowder, which he

claimed he was given by friend.

He denied the arsenal was intended to destroy life and property, or that the theft was politically motivated. "I have always been interested in firearms and own a number loaded," he told the court.

Schulte said he stole the grenades during a three month military career in the Operational Area in March last year.

"I took the grenades because there was a lot of trouble at the time in Rhodesia which was becoming independent and I was worried about what would one day happen in South West Africa."

He said he had bought the unlicensed revolver — a rare collectible piece — from a friend in Bloemfontein and was

seated to inquire about licensing it.

The rest of the arsenal had been obtained from a mine in the North West Cape where he worked for a while.

"I was interested in precious stones and thought I could use the explosives later to blast rocks open — a dumb idea," Schulte said.

The magistrate took into consideration that Schulte had been honest with the court and that he had obviously not intended to harm life or property, but this had been outweighed by the gravity of the offence.

Schulte had endangered the lives of others by neglecting to dispose of the explosives and should therefore be given a stiff sentence to serve as a warning to others in Sapa Southern Africa.

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RDM  
14/5/81  
221

# Top black SWA leader 'to be freed soon'

By JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON — The South African Government will release South West Africa's best-known prisoner from Robben Island, Mr Herman Toivo la Toivo, in the near future according to Washington sources.

His release will be independent of the current negotiations for the settlement of the constitutional dispute there.

Mr Toivo, 56, who is regarded as the Nelson Mandela of the territory, has been imprisoned on the island jail for 13 years after a conviction under the terrorism Act.

His release could trigger off a wave of support and also tensions within Swapo where he can be expected to become a member of the executive of the organisation immediately.

The release of Mr Toivo is a dramatic move which is aimed at reducing pressure on both the South African Government and the Reagan Administration over the stalled SWA independence negotiations.

Its implications for the disputed territory are far-reaching as the founder member of Swapo is inevitably expected to be a potential rival to Mr Sam

Nujoma, the president of Swapo.

But a reliable source said he would not challenge Mr Nujoma's leadership, and has refused to respond to letters sent out to him while in prison which he felt were not aimed at the best interests of the political movement he helped found.

There was an occasion when he could have been released from prison if he had chosen to become involved with former political allies who had left Swapo.

There are 52 other Swapo prisoners on Robben Island, and the Swapo founder can be expected to be critical of any plan for his release without the simultaneous release of the other members of the organisation.

Tensions that Mr Toivo's release could create in Swapo are expected to be exploited by opponents in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in the months leading up to elections for an independent Namibia.

POLITICAL comment in this column by Alistair Sparks, David Hazelhurst, John Ryan, Martin Schneider, newsphoto by Peter Bunkell, head lines and sub-editing by Paul Holroyd, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

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He stole for his private arsenal

RD 4/14/5/81  
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'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A young German-speaking man who stole explosives from the security forces in northern South West Africa, because he feared the spread of trouble from Zimbabwe, has been sentenced to two years' effective imprisonment by a Swakopmund magistrate

Kurt Schulte, 27, who stole eight hand grenades from the Defence Force while doing military service in the Operational Area last year, was sentenced to an effective two years' imprisonment, plus an additional 400 days, or an R800 fine

Besides the grenades, police found an unlicensed .38 revolver, 15 dynamite sticks, two detonators, 18 fuses and gunpowder in his possession

Schulte pleaded guilty to six charges under the Arms and Ammunition and Explosives Act

After someone spotted the explosives and revolver in his garage, he stashed them in storeroom at a supermarket where he worked, he said

The revolver was part of an estate and had not been licensed because he did not know how to go about it

The young Swakopmund man denied the arsenal was intended to destroy life or property, or that he had collected it for political purposes. The court heard Schulte admit he had stolen the grenades during a three-month military camp in the Operational Area in March last year

"I realise I was irresponsible and acted like a stupid child

"I took the grenades because there was a lot of trouble at the time in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) which was becoming independent, and I was worried about what would happen one day in SWA

"I realised after returning home I had no purpose for them and meant to destroy them later, but just never got round to doing it," Schulte told the court

He said he got the explosives from a miner in the North West Cape, where he worked for a time

His employer, Mr Chris du Toit said Schulte had a fascination for arms

While the magistrate, Mr M C de Witt, said Schulte had been honest with the court and had not intended to harm life or property, this was outweighed by the gravity of the offence

Schulte had endangered the lives of others by failing to dispose of the explosives

He should therefore be given a stiff sentence to serve as a warning to others

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He stole for his private arsenal

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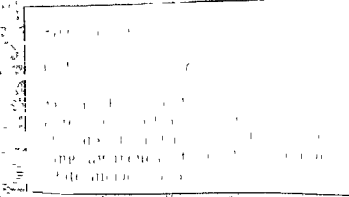
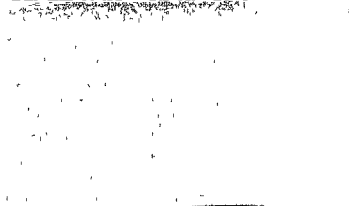
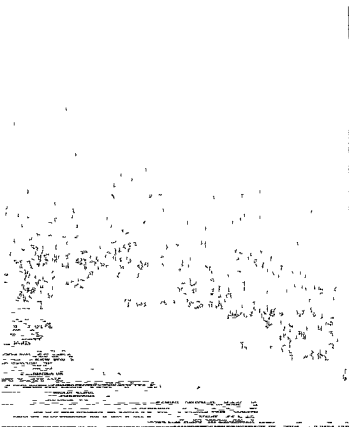
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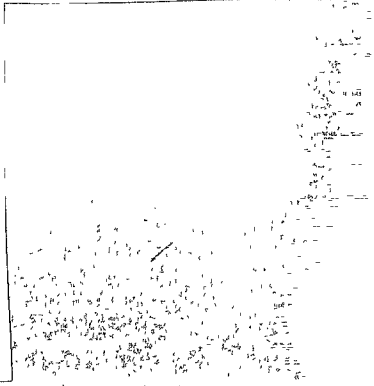
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The first part of the report is a general description of the area. It is a large, irregularly shaped area with a dense pattern of small, dark spots. The area is located in the north-western part of the county. It is bounded by the county line to the north and west, and by the city of [redacted] to the south and east. The area is mostly flat, but there are some hills and valleys. The soil is mostly [redacted] and [redacted]. The vegetation is mostly [redacted] and [redacted]. The area is mostly [redacted] and [redacted].

The second part of the report is a detailed description of the area. It is a large, irregularly shaped area with a dense pattern of small, dark spots. The area is located in the north-western part of the county. It is bounded by the county line to the north and west, and by the city of [redacted] to the south and east. The area is mostly flat, but there are some hills and valleys. The soil is mostly [redacted] and [redacted]. The vegetation is mostly [redacted] and [redacted]. The area is mostly [redacted] and [redacted].



# Timetables for stability

(22)

15th May 1981



SA Foreign Affairs and Information Minister, Pik Botha, is in Washington to discuss new initiatives on a SWA/Namibian settlement and other matters He spoke to the *FM* before his departure

**FM:** Does SA have dynamic policy proposals or minimum conditions for a SWA/Namibian settlement?

Botha. The cornerstone of our approach is that we are guided by the wishes of the people on the territory — what we call the democratic leaders inside SWA. If they come up with an initiative, we usually respect that initiative.

You ask me this question, which is a good one, almost at the wrong moment, very shortly before my departure to the US. I think I will do harm to the potential that I believe now exists for new initiatives to find an internationally acceptable solution if I comment at this stage. Are you committed to giving the territory independence and when will this happen?

We do not claim an inch of land and are committed to giving it independence as soon as possible, but subject to certain conditions which we believe are not unreasonable.

If I take into account the events of the past four years and I consider the fixed positions of certain parties, then, realistically, I cannot foresee elections this year. I would hope that SWA's independence would be achieved in two years.

Does SA reject any kind of UN participation?

No. It depends what is meant by UN participation. As a result of very unfortunate events at the UN, which precluded the DTA, for instance, from addressing the Security Council, and which precluded SA from stating its case in the General Assembly, it will now be more difficult to come to an agreement on the role for the UN. But the SA government has not shut the door to a role for the UN, in some form or another. Is Resolution 435 now dead, as far as you are concerned?

Parts of it cannot be implemented any more.

Is it one of your basic conditions that a constitution be decided before elections are held?

We are not in principle against it. Who controls the hearts and minds of the SWA/Namibian people?

I can only base my reply on the visible perceptions that we have, and they might not be conclusive. So I want to cover my reply with this caveat.

We believe that if there is no form of intimidation present before and during the process leading to independence, then we have very little doubt that the moderates in the territory, the people who are in favour of private property rights, of the inviolability and independence of the courts, of the protection of minority and certain fundamental individual rights, will gain the day. The parties, therefore, that stood for those norms and standards, in my opinion, could and would win an election.

How do you see Unita fitting into a SWA/Namibian settlement?

I really wouldn't like to comment on that.

Does SA provide military support and training for Unita?

Not as far as I know.

Is there any truth in allegations of SADF attacks on civilian targets inside Angola?

To the extent that it is within my knowledge, I can say emphatically, no. Our Defence Force attacks have been on hard, military targets and they have intentionally also avoided contact with Angolan government forces.

Are you in broad agreement with the "tentative ideas" on a SWA/Namibian settlement put forward by Chester Crocker during his recent visit?

The problem is, what are those tentative proposals? I think it is premature at this stage to talk of any proposals because we really have nothing on the table. I assure you. The process of consultation and testing one another and the viability of a number of proposals, and degrees of the same proposals, is at an early stage. We are in the process of creating the proposals. I do, however, believe that Dr Crocker's general approach — of not confronting the interested parties too early with too much fine print — is a wise way of going about things.

To what extent is US policy — which makes continued "support" of SA contin-

gent on meaningful progress to reform — a factor in determining government internal policy?

My impression of what Dr Crocker told me is that the US government has no intention of prescribing to SA what it should do internally. They probably reserve the right to criticise whenever they see fit, but my impression is that they would refrain from prescribing to the SA government what we should do and what not. That does not mean that they do not have their own ideas as to the pace of change and so on. Basically, the US is interested in a stable southern Africa. How it is achieved would not matter very much to them as long as it does not create too many difficulties for them.

What has been responsible for the worsening of relations between SA and Zimbabwe and could this pose a danger to stability in the region?

The real threat to regional stability to all of us lies in making available our territories to subversive elements operating against one another. Whether we support these movements ideologically or not is a different matter. But if we as governments allow subversive elements, whom we might like ideologically, or to whom we might be committed psychologically, to have bases and headquarters, or quarters where they plan and execute subversive activities against one another, then each of us can start doing this to one another.

With respect, the SA government does not agree with all the internal events and policies in (any of its neighbouring states).

The first priority for all the states of southern Africa is not to list their differences, but first to decide that economic development is really the basis for human development. Unless we reach agreement on this priority, that we can mean so much more to each other by constructive co-operation instead of destructive confrontation, then, frankly, there is very little hope for stability for the whole of southern Africa, irrespective of whose fault it is in the end.

Is there a way out of the deadlock between SA and the US over nuclear policy?

I frankly don't know at this stage. The dimensions of the problem in this connection are severe, and I would not like to take it further because it falls under the jurisdiction of a Cabinet colleague.



15/8/87

# Mugabe's hints are ignored

Own Correspondent

HONG KONG—China continues to withhold its blessing from Swapo despite prodding from visiting Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe

But Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has used the occasion of Mugabe's five-day visit to China strongly to attack South Africa's "racist regime" and hotly deny that Peking has had or will have any contacts with Pretoria

In a banquet speech on May 12, Mr Mugabe pointedly referred to Namibia as the "burning issue of the day" in Africa

Mr Zhao refused to take up the proffered theme: in his speech he referred vaguely to "the people in Namibia"

China remains lukewarm about Swapo because of its Moscow connections and suspects that through Swapo, the Soviet Union aims to get control of Namibia's mineral wealth and strategic coastline

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# Toivo release is laughable, says Swapo

RDM 15/5/81 (221)

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Leaders of Swapo's internal wing said yesterday they thought speculation that the South African Government would release from Robben Island South West Africa's best known prisoner Herman Toivo la Toivo was "laughable".

Toivo, 56 who is regarded as the Nelson Mandela of the territory was imprisoned on the island in 1968 after a conviction under the Terrorism Act.

The Rand Daily Mail's Washington Bureau quoted sources in the United States capital as saying Toivo would be released soon.

But when the 'Mail' Africa Bureau spoke to local Swapo leaders they were very sceptical of his release.

They said it was released it was likely heavy restrictions would be placed on him.

It would not be an unconditional release.

They said such speculation was not new to the politics of

SWA

The leader of the Swapo Democrats Mr Andreas Shupanga a prominent former member of Swapo said he would be very excited if Toivo was released.

But he greeted the news with great caution and did not want to be too optimistic about something that might not come about.

According to the Washington sources, Toivo's release would be independent of the current negotiations for the settlement of the SWA constitutional dispute.

The release would be aimed at reducing pressure on both the South African Government and the Reagan administration over the stalled negotiations.

Some believe if he was released, he could emerge as a potential rival to Mr Sam Nujoma's presidency of Swapo.

But the local Swapo leaders who spoke to the Mail said it was naive to think Toivo would emerge as a rival.

People who say that do not

understand the liberation politics of Namibia, one said.

Mr Shupanga who had been advocating the release of Toivo as well as other political prisoners and detainees, said if he was released it would be up to him to decide where he wanted to stand.

I do not want to speculate which way he will go. He has been in prison a long time and must be allowed to observe the situation unhindered and make up his mind which course he will follow, said Mr Shupanga.

Mr Shupanga formed his own party in 1978 after he had been detained in Zambia and Tanzania. He had fallen foul of Mr Nujoma's leadership of Swapo.

Meanwhile the Prisons Department has denied knowledge of any move to release Mr Toivo in the near future.

A spokesman for the department said last night. The Prisons Service is not aware that he will be released. His sentence expires on February 8 1988.

There are 52 other Swapo prisoners on the island.

WINDHOEK MAIL

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# Train SWA blacks - Swapo

(22) J. Thax Kbb.

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — Swapo has called for the training of more black SWA/Namibians to replace the estimated 22 000 white administrators and workers it anticipates will leave the territory after independence.

Addressing the four-day meeting in Salisbury of the Southern Africa Labour Commission yesterday, Swapo's secretary of labour, Mr John Ya-Otto, said Swapo expected as many as 75 percent of

the territory's expatriate white officials and workers to leave the territory at independence.

He called on southern Africa's independent black states and the United Nations-sponsored Southern African Team for Employment Promotion to involve themselves in training.

Mr Ya-Otto said the DTA card black workers had to carry was no improvement on the pass they had to carry before 1977.

Blacks deeply resented

the migratory labour system, he added.

A representative of both the banned African National Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Eli Weinberg also addressed the meeting.

# Not Letting grass-roots grow . . .

The election this week of a massive majority in Katutura, the black township adjoining Windhoek, heralds a renewed quest by SWA/Namibian political parties to win internal support.

It's back to the political soil for the internal parties of SWA/Namibia which have embarked on a quest for grass-roots support. **ALAN DUNN of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.**

The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance plans to stage a public meeting tomorrow — to spell out its views on a variety of subjects, including the current Western initiative towards a settlement for the territories in the blue and white areas.

Dependence for the territory has also fed certain black nationalists' parties to membership drives.

These groups have, in refusing to be identified with either the DTA-dominated interim government or Swapo's military efforts, found themselves in a pinch.

Observers say the ten first black nationalists have consequently lost support, best illustrated by the financial squeeze in which most of these parties find themselves. Foreign funds have dwindled to a trickle for

these groups during the long time out of the limelight. It is argued that a grass-roots campaign by the centrist parties is long overdue.

"They should have realised the need for such a move immediately after the December 1978 elections in which they did not take part," said a political scientist.

"The only way for them to remain in the public eye without the mechanism which the DTA and Swapo have is to be active in their constituencies."

This switch of emphasis from the international to the internal level is seen as the first significant trend in SWA-Namibian politics since gloom set in at the failure of the Geneva independence talks in January this year.

The DTA's report back series is part of an offensive overseas and internally "to be seen to be the winners" — to try to show the electorate and the international community that it can be an effective government.

The alliance must counter Swapo's strong influence in the territory and

must answer charges that it has introduced little or no change in SWA/Namibia.

The meeting in Katutura tomorrow will be addressed by the DTA's top four members — president Mr Peter Kalaang, vice-president Dr Ben Middel, chairman Mr Dirk Middel, and vice-chairman Mr Kuanua Barakoa.

Mr Mudge has indicated issues to be tackled include the future of the interim government, DTA policy and the role of the Western Five contact group, including the role of the Reagan Administration.

Swapo Democrats intend launching a countryside support and fund-raising tour

The movement's president, Mr Andreas Shipanga, returned recently from a 14-day trip to Ovambo, seat of his support.

"Uncertainty about independence has taken its toll on the centrist group. "We do not find ourselves in a very comfortable position," he said.

The Namibian Independence Party has this week for a tour in the south of the territory where its main support lies.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams of the NIP said no pro-independence at this time optimistic about a settlement.

Parties had to return to grass-roots to be relevant to main politically relevant

16/5/78

STW

251

# Second civilian car fired on by Swapo

By PETER KENNY  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A second civilian in eight days has been shot at in his car by Swapo raiders on the main road between Oshivello and Ondangwa in northern South West Africa

A spokesman for the SWA territory force said yesterday Mr Nicolaas, a construction

worker building schools in Owambo was shot at near Okatopi about 30km south of Ondangwa

On Thursday afternoon the raiders fired six shots into Mr Nicolaas' car, but he was not injured

On Friday last week, two people armed with AK47 rifles shot at Mr J C Mentz of Grootfontein, 20km south of Ondangwa on the same road. Although his windscreen was shattered he also escaped injury

The military authorities have advised civilians driving between Tsumeb and Oshakati to use the daily convoy starting at Oshivello

RBM 116/5181 (221)

# Jail term in 'wrong' area

**B. PETER KENNY**  
Mail Africa Bureau

*R.D. 16/5 si (2/21)*

**WINDHOEK** — A man prominent in South West African politics Mr Vaughan Webster 62 was sentenced to 50 days' jail yesterday for breaking the Group Areas Act in Walvis Bay, part of the Cape Province.

However, he will serve his jail sentence in Swakopmund part of SWA, where the Act does not exist.

Mr Webster owns a block of flats in the centre of Walvis Bay in which he had two coloured tenants.

The court heard that Mr Webster had infringed the Group Areas Act by allowing coloured people to live in two flats between May last year and February this year.

While Walvis Bay was part of SWA, the Group Areas Act did not apply.

Mr Webster, who pleaded not guilty to the two charges, said he believed the area where his block of flats was did not come under the jurisdiction of the Group Areas Act.

He also said the Act had only been implemented at the re-

quest of the Walvis Bay Town Council which wanted to stop him having coloured tenants.

The magistrate Mr J L Engelbrecht told Mr Webster the Group Areas Act had been promulgated in Walvis Bay from 1977, when it was included as part of the Cape Province and excised from SWA.

A State witness Mr Frederich Lange, deputy town engineer in Walvis Bay, said that according to the Surveyor-General the area where Mr Webster's flats were situated had been part of Walvis Bay since 1923.

Mr Webster was found guilty on two counts and fined R75 or 25 days, on each count.

He decided to go to jail.

Ironically there were inadequate jail facilities in Walvis Bay so Mr Webster was sent to the Swakopmund Prison, 35km away in SWA.

In 1974 Mr Webster was the unsuccessful candidate for the United Party of SWA against a National Party candidate Mr Christo de Jager who lost the contest for the provincial seat of Greenpoint in last month's general election.

# Walvis Bay

## man chooses

S. Times 17/5/81

## jail for Group

## Areas offence

By PETER KENNY, Windhoek

THE Group Areas Act does not exist in Namibia — but in South Africa's island of apartheid which is geographically part of Namibia, Walvis Bay, it is being strictly applied.

And this week a prominent Namibian political figure who lives in Walvis Bay was sent to jail for 30 days after being found guilty of breaking the Act on two counts.

Vaughn Webster, 62, who stood as a United Party candidate in the 1974 election for the Walvis Bay seat and

lost to Mr Christo de Jager of the National Party, who in turn last month lost the contest in Green Point to the Progressive Federal Party, preferred to go to jail rather than pay a fine of R150.

Mr Webster owns a block of flats in the sparsely populated town centre of Walvis Bay, and he was charged with having coloured tenants in two of the flats between May last year and February this year.

The veteran political campaigner, who has lived in Walvis Bay since the end of the Second World War, pleaded not guilty to both charges.

He said that he realised what he was doing, but that the Group Areas Act did not apply to the part of town where his block of flats is situated.

But the magistrate, Mr J L Engelbrecht, pointed out that since 1977, when Walvis Bay was excised from the control of South West Africa and included as part of the Cape Province, all South Africa's laws except the Liquor Act became applicable in the port.

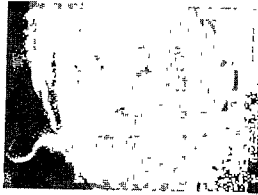
Mr Webster was found guilty of infringing the Group Areas Act and, despite attempts by officials to persuade him to pay the fine, he insisted as a matter of principle on going to jail.

### Bitterness

Ironically, he is this weekend sitting in jail in Swakopmund, where there is no Group Areas Act, as there are no adequate prison facilities in Walvis Bay.

This week Dr John Sonnenberg, MPC for Green Point, which had Walvis Bay incorporated as part of the constituency, lashed out at the retention of the Act.

"No Act is more responsible for such bitterness and hardship for the coloureds than this Act, and to have it applied in Walvis Bay is even more ludicrous," he said.



Mr Webster . . . a matter of principle

tion was requested by the Walvis Bay town council.

Last year the town clerk of Walvis Bay, Mr Jan Wilken, sought the assistance of the police to apply the Act when footballers belonging to a multi-racial club met at a social gathering without having applied for a permit.

Walvis Bay has been through hard times in the past two years because of the declining fishing industry, although businessmen say that things are slightly improving this year.

The MP for Green Point, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, said last year that Walvis Bay could not survive as an island of apartheid in the middle of a territory where race discrimination had been abolished.

Last year Mr Webster stood for the left-leaning Namibia Christian Democratic Party in the second-tier white ethnic election. He polled only 16 votes against opponents from Mr Dirk Mudge's Republican Party, the National Party of SWA and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

He pointed out that accommodation in Narraville, the coloured township at Walvis Bay, was bursting at the seams, while in the white town centre there were many empty buildings.

"Up to four years ago the people of Walvis Bay survived without the Group Areas Act, and only 50km away across the Swakop river the Act is not applied.

"This case shows the inconsistency and inhumanity of laws like the Group Areas Act," Dr Sonnenberg said.

In his defence Mr Webster said that the Act had not been applied until its implementa-

# IT'S A NEW DAY ON SWA!



P.W. Botha...  
four days of  
haste  
diplomacy in  
Washington

By JOHN MATISOAK, Washington

**SOUTH AFRICA** has struck a dramatic new deal with the United States on the crucial question of independence for SWA/Namibia.

United Nations troops will no longer take part in South West Africa's transition to freedom. The world body will be represented only by civilians.

The breakthrough was achieved in four days of hectic diplomacy by Mr. P.W. Botha in Washington this week.

But the Foreign Minister returns to Pretoria today with a firm message from the White House to the South African Cabinet: no more wriggling, no more surprise objections.

America — as leader of the five Western powers heading the search for a Namibian settlement — insists on knowing Pretoria's final negotiating position, say Washington sources.

And in Mr. Botha's briefcase as he flies home today is another warning to the Nationalist government. President Ronald Reagan's administration is just as opposed as its predecessors to South Africa's harsh apartheid policies.

\* According to a formed source.

S. Times

17/5/81

(221)

Colin Egan





US capital this message was implicit in an oblique diplomatic comment by Mr Botha before his departure.

### Reagan critical of SA policies

"It is my impression" said the Foreign Minister "that the US Government is firmly and irrevocably opposed to further Soviet encroachment in the world, and increasingly in Southern Africa

"But we should take care not to confuse this global stand with acceptance of certain aspects of the South African Government's policies inside South Africa"

Both President Reagan and the Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig, were critical of South Africa's domestic policies, according to US officials.

There are indications though, that in his talks with the top figures in the US, Mr Botha was given encouragement for the tentative reformist trends in government policies.

The Foreign Minister said he was impressed by the willingness of American opinion-makers to give the Government credit "and to encourage us to move steadily along the directions indicated by the Prime Minister"

However it was on the tricky terrain of Namibia that most success was achieved.

The key lay in an agreement that no deadline would be set for independence.

The two sides believe that without the confrontational atmosphere created by hanging threats a positive atmosphere may encourage South Africa to agree to an early independence date.

### Resistance expected

American officials now describe the US role as that of "broker" between the various parties — but hint that they expect resistance to some aspects of the new plan from some Western states and from African frontline states.

Washington sources have indicated that in the newly sympathetic climate in the US general agreement has been achieved between the two countries on important former stumbling blocks.

○ Both favour an agreement before independence which will ensure independent Namibia remains non-aligned.

○ United Nations civilians may be present during the independence process — but not uniformed officials. It is understood that the alternative being discussed would create a military force from the five Western governments (the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada) along with Kenyans, Nigerians and possibly other countries.

○ Written guarantees — though possibly not in the form of a completed constitutional document — of regular elections in an independent Namibia, the sanctity of the judiciary and protection of minority and property rights.

Sunday Times

7/5/81

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A coloured boy can't attend a white government school

# Racism is still alive in Namibia

S. Tribune 17/5/81 221

Africa News Service

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD German boy, barred from a preparatory school for white children, has become a symbol of Namibian political power-play.

The incident has sparked a major controversy in the territory, and highlighted the smouldering dispute between the SWA National Party and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Political observers say the refusal to allow the boy, Dan Seemuller, entry to the German government school at Otjivarango, also exposes the elimination of apartheid in Namibia as "cosmetic changes".

The "story of Dan", as it has become known, has emphasised the differences in policies of the National Party, which controls the second-tier administration for whites, and the DTA-dominated interim central government.

Dan was born in West Germany to a young German woman. It is understood his father was a negro soldier. He was taken in, at the age of seven days, by Pastor Kurt Seemuller of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, and his wife, Seward.

The adoption was confirmed, as German law stipulates, after a probation period of a year.

Pastor Seemuller accepted a post at Otjivarango in March last year, and left Stuttgart after learning that political changes were being introduced in Namibia.

The executive committee for the administration for whites in Namibia, which controls white education in the territory, recently rejected an application by Dan to attend the preparatory section of the German state-run school in Otjivarango.

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221

The decision was taken in spite of a unanimous agreement by the school's committee to allow Dan to enrol as a pupil.

The white administration's MEC in charge of education, Kose Pretorius, said, the "coloured" boy's application had been refused for two reasons. The white Legislative Assembly's legislation forbade any "concessions" such as this, and the executive committee was satisfied that alternative arrangements could be made for the boy.

DTA leader and chairman of the Namibian Council of Ministers or "cabinet", Dirk Mudge, said this week that Dan was a German citizen "and he cannot be classified in terms of our laws.

"He should consequently be treated in the same way as the children of diplomats," he said.

This was strongly contested by Die-Suidwester.

The DTA mouthpiece, Republiken, said international repercussions could be expected. It jammed the executive committee for whites in an editorial. "The basis of the executive committee's judgment was therefore nothing other than pure racism and absolute insensitivity for the situation."

The leaders of Pastor Seemuller's church issued a statement in Windhoek describing the refusal as "inhuman".

It said the decision was made in terms of existing law which ruled exclusively on skin colour.

"The prohibition of marriage between people of different races was lifted at the first administrator general (Mr Justice Steyn) — what happens to the children of these mixed marriages, children who also belong to our church?" the statement said.

"The leadership of the church is of the opinion that the decision clearly rests on racial motives and is proof thereof that discrimination still exists in the school sector, although the government has told those in and outside the country that apartheid has been scrapped," the statement said.

It said political decisions such as this "opposed God's will".

**DTA's**  
*S. T. Inlyne*  
**WAR**  
*17/5/81*  
**on SWA**  
**Nats** (221)

**Tribune Africa News  
Service**

THE ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance yesterday declared political war on the SWA National Party amid a long-standing power struggle in Namibia.

DTA chairman, Dirk Mudge, also threw down the gauntlet to the Administrator-General Danie Hough, to act on the lack of co-operation between the territory's interim central government and the administration for whites.

"I want to make an urgent and serious appeal to the administrator-general to do something about it now," said Mr Mudge.

The hostilities, which have been brewing for months, were aired at a DTA public meeting, attended by about 5 000 in Katatura, Windhoek's black township.

The row is based on the DTA's belief that its moves are being obstructed by the white administration, controlled by the SWA National Party.

"We have been busy talking to representatives of the National Party for several months about a couple of things which are blocking the road — about co-operation in this country," said Mr Mudge.

"And after all this talking we have not progressed any further."

Mr Mudge said the issues included: The traditional government buildings in Windhoek, occupied by the white administration, "where we as the Government should sit"; South West Africa House in Windhoek, occupied by National Party leader Mr A. H. du Plessis; and the whites-only teachers' training college in Windhoek.

# Jail for man who let flat to coloureds

S. Tribune  
7/5/81  
(22)

By PETER HONEY

AN elderly Walvis Bay businessman has chosen a Namibian prison cell rather than pay a R150 fine for contravening the South African Group Areas Act

Vaughan Webster, 63, was this week found guilty on two counts under the Group Areas Act for allowing coloured people to occupy flats he owns in Walvis Bay — the South African enclave on the Namibian coast.

He was fined R75 on each count (or 25 days on each count). Mr Webster elected to go to prison

Because there are no long-term prison cells in Walvis Bay, Mr Webster is in the Swakopmund prison where he is expected to be released on June 16

## Friend

The Act under which Mr Webster has gone to prison does not apply in Swakopmund as it is part of Namibia

A spokesman at the Swakopmund prison said yesterday that Mr Webster would probably be released on June 16. He is only allowed one visit a month for a half hour at weekends, the spokesman said.

A close friend, Paul Szabo, said yesterday that Mr Webster had mistakenly believed the Group Areas Act was not applied in Walvis Bay and had pleaded not guilty for that reason

When asked why Mr Webster had chosen prison rather than the fine, Mr Szabo said: "That is obvious. He has people living in his flats because

they have nowhere else to go. If he had paid his fine, everything would have been fine for him, but where would the people have gone?"

"He did not want to be the one to rake in their money and then let them go homeless, so he decided to go to jail on principle

"It is more than ironic that he should now be sitting in Swakopmund, where the Group Areas Act does not apply. And I believe if Namibia were independent, they would have a diplomatic scandal on their hands for allowing him to serve time in one of their prisons," Mr Szabo said.

Mr Szabo is living in Mr Webster's Walvis Bay home, as Mrs Webster has decided to move to their farm near Swakopmund while her husband serves his time.

"You don't know what might have happened if she had stayed in the house here," Mr Szabo said. "You could have a stone through the window something like that, because some people might not like what he did."

Mr Webster is chairman of Walvis Bay's Property Owners' Association, and some time ago faced a similar charge for allowing black people to occupy some of his property

# Didn't want to fight—Swapo

STAR 18/5/81 (27)

**The Star's Africa  
News Service**  
**OSHAKATI**—Two Ovambo youths, who recently defected from Swapo military ranks, spoke to the Press at the military base here at the weekend.

Mr Israel Hainana (24), and 16-year-old German Kakonda said they had received training in war tactics, small arms and first aid at the Tobias Hayek training centre near the Angolan town of Lubango (formerly Sa da Bandeira) — the base attacked by the South African Air Force earlier this year.

Mr Hainana said he gave himself up to South African military authorities under the 16-month-old amnesty offer to Swapo

guerillas, because he had never wanted to take part in the war.

He and two friends had been abducted by four armed men in December 1979. He had been a pupil at Ongwediva School near Oshakati. The men had asked him and his friends to join Swapo, promising they would be given free schooling in Angola.

Mr Hainana said he had been too scared to escape, and had walked for five days until they reached the camp of Nikolombashe in Angola, where about 600 men, women and children lived in the bush.

He said he had spent eight months at the camp, taking part in military drill, cutting grass, digging

trenches and fetching water. He said most of the people there had been abducted and were not happy.

He said he had been taken to the Tobias Hayek training centre and trained for the bush war with about 800 recruits.

He had heard of the amnesty offer over the radio and from aircraft "which spoke."

Mr Kakonda said he had been one of about 20 schoolchildren abducted from Ondigna School in Ovamboland in March last year. He had been taken to Nikolombashe and then to the training centre near Lubango, where he had spent six months.

# Agreement on SWA illogical — Swap

London Bureau

LONDON — A reported South African-United States agreement on the exclusion of United Nations troops from a South West Africa peace agreement was dismissed yesterday as "illogical".

Mr Shapua Kaukungua, Western European representative for the South West African Peoples' Organisation (Swapo), said in London that whatever agreement had been reached between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, and the US Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, over SWA, was their own business, but did not negate the fact that the United Nations "remains the legal authority" in the territory.

He was commenting on a newspaper report yesterday that Mr Botha and Gen Haig had agreed that UN troops should not monitor a ceasefire and transition period as previously agreed upon in the UN peace plan.

Mr Botha argues that the presence of the UN troops would artificially boost support for Swapo. He is reported to favour a monitoring force drawn from the five Western countries which make up the unappointed "contact group" and Frontline States.

A British Government spokesman said Whitehall had not been informed of any such agreement between Mr Botha and Gen Haig.

Mr Kaukungua said that any agreement could not be binding without UN approval.

"And I am certain that the General Assembly would not allow this sort of change to pass. If anything it would strengthen the authority of the UN as the monitoring authority."

Other diplomatic sources pointed out that the UN does not maintain troops for peacekeeping purposes. Troops operating under its authority, such as in Cyprus and Lebanon, are drawn from the armies of member states.

There has not, they said, been any decision yet on which countries would contribute to a SWA peacekeeping force.

# 3 acquitted of murder but fined <sup>221</sup> for assault

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK—Three white employees of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation charged with the murder of an unemployed black man were each convicted of assault in the Supreme Court in Windhoek today.

Louis Edward Conradie (30) was fined R400 (or four months). Jacobus Johannes Havenga (37) and Petrus Nel (24) were each fined R600 (or six months)

They had all pleaded not guilty to murder, but Nel and Havenga had pleaded guilty to assault.

The case was a sequel to the discovery last year of the battered and unconscious body of Mr Moses Namiseb (35) in a drum in a meat packer's yard near the Windhoek power station. Mr Namiseb later died in hospital.

Mr Justice Jan Strydom found that although the three men had assaulted Mr Namiseb while on duty as Defence Force commando security guards, the extent of their blows had not been enough to cause death.

## NO EVIDENCE

There had been no evidence that the accused had kicked the deceased, although a print of the sole of an army boot had been found on the body—suggesting he had been pushed with the foot while on the ground.

Mr Justice Strydom said that as the body had not been found where the accused said they had left him sleeping, it could be assumed that unknown people had assaulted him after the three men had left.

Referring to a submission by the State prosecutor that the assault had been a case of "white on black", and therefore contained an element of racism, Mr Justice Strydom said that all citizens were viewed equally by the court and the colour of their skins had no bearing on judgment.



# Crucial 3 days loom for SWA

STAR

18/5/81

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## Political Staff

The next three days are likely to set the future course of SWA/Namibia, after Foreign Minister Mr P.W. Botha's meetings with President Reagan and Secretary of State General Alexander Haig.

The Reagan administration must receive by Thursday a "yes" or "no" answer to its proposals to South Africa for a settlement in the territory, because on that day top officials of the Western contact group on SWA/Namibia meet in Washington to discuss the issue.

The Reagan men, with their aggressively positive foreign policy approach, are not likely to tolerate any further quibbling and delays by South Africa.

John D'Oliveira of The Star's Washington Bureau reports, after Mr Botha's return to South Africa, that almost all evidence available in Washington from both American and

South African sources suggests a new, down-to-earth, no-nonsense approach to the SWA/Namibia issue.

Details of the US plans have not been revealed but are believed to include the matched withdrawal of South African troops from SWA/Namibia and Cuban troops from Angola, a civilian instead of military United Nations presence, and the dissolution of the Untag group.

Other aspects of the American proposals are believed to be similar to those produced by the Western contact group earlier this year and include factors such as foreign investment and constitutional guarantees.

Mr Botha, who appeared cautiously optimistic when he returned last night, has to table the proposals before the Cabinet. This could be at its routine session tomorrow.

The Government will have to take extra care, however, if it is to check out the new plan with the

various SWA/Namibia political parties and also with Defence chiefs.

America has made it clear to South Africa that it needs a SWA/Namibian settlement in order to strengthen American resistance to their "global adversary" Russia. And it has made it clear that a new era in relationships between the two countries will depend largely on the progress that is made with movement towards an internationally accepted settlement.

A senior American official confirmed this at the weekend, saying

## Basis

General Haig stressed that the Namibian issue was both an obstacle and an opportunity. It was an obstacle in that it impeded the sort of relationship our Government wants to develop in the region, and an opportunity in that a successful outcome could lay the basis for a more constructive bilateral relationship.

During the discussions it became clear that one of the major obstacles to be overcome was the South African Government's flat rejection of the proposed role of Untag.

The South Africans explained emphatically that the UN troops would be seen as "representatives of Swapo" because of the UN's declared attitude to Swapo.

## Isolation

Mr Botha's meeting with President Reagan effectively ended a long isolation for Pretoria and signalled the start of a new American presence on the black continent, France's president

paper Le Monde has said in Paris.

The newspaper warned that optimism over the US initiative — welcomed by Mr Botha — was far from unanimous.

The Americans would have to convince the contact group nations of the validity of their proposals, and then — even more difficult — negotiate with the African Frontline states.

# DTA declares war on the local Nationalists

STAR  
18/5/81  
221

The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has declared political war on the SWA National Party amid a long-standing struggle for power in SWA/Namibia.

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge challenged the Administrator-General Mr SWA/Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, to do something about the lack of co-operation between the territory's interim central government and the second-tier administration for whites.

"I want to make an urgent and serious appeal to the administrator-general to act now," said Mr Mudge.

"The hostilities, which have been brewing for some months, were aired

at a DTA public meeting, attended by about 5 000 people, in Katutura, the Windhoek.

The row is based on the DTA's belief that its moves as the dominant party in the interim government are being obstructed by the white administration, controlled by the SWA National Party.

Referring to the territory's National Assembly, Mr Mudge said the DTA executive had decided to change the composition of the body.

## TWO MEMBERS

"While we accept that the various population groups have the right to their representative authorities, we believe the central government should not, in future, be based on a purely ethnic basis."

He said the 50 members currently in the assembly,

who were elected in 1978, would keep their seats. But each second-tier ethnic representative authority would now appoint two members to the National Assembly.

"The reason for this is that we saw in Rhodesia that guaranteed representation definitely holds no advantage, but is a disadvantage.

"It isolates the group," Mr Mudge said.

He called on SWA/Namibians to unite politically against the "common enemy" and to seek guarantees inside the territory, rather than from the outside world.

"We want to make it clear that we will not be satisfied with a few meaningless guarantees about minority groups. As a white I am not interested in special guarantees for whites only."

"I am not going to allow the whites to be

trapped and isolated in a corner as happened in Rhodesia," said Mr Mudge.

"What we are interested in is that the fundamental rights of every inhabitant of South West Africa are guaranteed. Because, if they are, it means automatically that minority rights for all are guaranteed."

## GUARANTEES

Mr Mudge said the DTA wanted guarantees against racial discrimination, guarantees that a future government in SWA/Namibia would not interfere with property ownership, and the guarantee of a permanent democratic system.

"We are not going to be talked or manipulated into an unfair resolution 435 or a Lancaster House agreement with which we do not fully agree," he said.

# Child centre of political power play in Namibia

A four-year-old German boy, barred from a preparatory school for white children, has become a symbol of SWA/Namibian political power play.

The incident has sparked a major controversy in the territory, and highlighted the smouldering dispute between the SWA National Party and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Political observers say the refusal to allow the boy, Dan Seemuller, entry to the German Government school at Otjwarango, also exposes the elimination of apartheid in SWA/Namibia as "cosmetic changes".

The "story of Dan", as it has become known, has emphasised the differences in policies of the National Party which controls the second-tier administration for whites, and the DTA-dominated interim central Government.

## NEGRO

Dan was born in West Germany to a young German woman. It is understood his father was a negro soldier. He was taken in, at the age of seven days, by Pastor Kurt Seemuller of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church and his wife Segred.

The adoption was confirmed, as German law stipulates, after a probation period of a year.

Pastor Seemuller accepted a post at Otjwarango in March last year and left Stuttgart after learn-

Apartheid is alive and well in SWA/Namibia if the case of little Dan Seemuller is any indication. Alan Dunn of the Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.

ing that political changes were being introduced in SWA/Namibia.

Church sources said it was Pastor Seemuller's impression that his adopted son would not, by the time he was ready for schooling, encounter racial segregation or discrimination.

## REJECTED

The executive committee of the administration for whites in SWA/Namibia, which controls white education in the territory, recently rejected an application for Dan to attend the preparatory section of the German State-run school in Otjwarango.

The decision was taken in spite of a unanimous agreement by the school's committee to allow Dan to enrol as a pupil.

The white administration's MEC in charge of education, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said the "coloured" boy's application had been refused for two reasons: the white Legislative assembly's legislation forbade any "concessions" such as this, and the executive committee was satisfied that alternative arrangement could be made for the boy.

"In a heterogeneous society such as South West Africa, one will always find conflicting interests in efforts to find solutions to the many

problem situations," he said.

Die Suidwester the National Party's mouth piece, said Dan Seemuller was being used as a "political football". Reacting to a statement by the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in SWA/Namibia, the newspaper said:

"The Church authority could have ensured, by acting more tactfully, that its motives in this case were above all suspicion."

DTA leader and chairman of the SWA/Namibian Council of Ministers or "cabinet", Mr Dirk Mudge, said this week Dan was a German citizen "and he cannot be classified in terms of our laws."

"He should consequently be treated in the same way as the children of diplomats," he said.

## CONTESTED

This was strongly contested by Die Suidwester.

The DTA mouthpiece, Republieken, said international repercussions could be expected in the case of Dan Seemuller. It slammed the executive committee for whites in an editorial.

"The basis of the executive committee's judgment was therefore nothing other than pure racism and absolute insensitivity to the situation."

The editorial concluded

"The Seemuller boy has definitely not been hit by DTA policy."

The leaders of Pastor Seemuller's church issued a statement in Windhoek describing the refusal as "inhuman".

It said the decision was made in terms of existing law which ruled exclusively on skin colour. "Through this refusal, a child is being deprived of schooling at a German Government school in SWA/Namibia, although he speaks German and is being brought up within a German cultural background," the church said.

## REJECTED

It rejected the "comoromise" of sending Dan to a private school outside Otjwarango.

"The prohibition on marriage between people of different races was lifted by the first Administrator-General (Mr Justice Steyn) — what happens to the children of these mixed marriages, children who also belong to our church?"

"The leadership of the church is of the opinion that the mentioned decision clearly rests on racial motives and is proof thereof that discrimination still exists in the school sector, although the Government has told those in and outside the country that apartheid has been scrapped," the statement said.

It said political decisions such as this "opposed God's will."

# Civil servants under DTA fire

RDM  
18/5/81

(22)

By PETER KENNY  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Black and white leaders of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance lashed out at the weekend at civil servants seconded from South Africa who support the National Party of South West Africa

Speaking at a lively DTA rally attended by a multiracial crowd of about 5 000, they accused NP-supporting civil servants of sabotaging DTA projects and preventing the building of a nation in the territory

And Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the SWA Ministers Council and of the DTA, threw down the gauntlet at the rally and challenged the territory's Administrator-General, Mr Dame Hough, to make some fundamental changes in SWA "before it is too late"

A deputy president of the DTA, Chief Kuamo Ruruako, the Herero leader, hinted that Swapo, which is allowed to exist as a party and hold meetings in SWA, might be banned "unless it stops its murderous path"

But he also attacked civil servants seconded from South Africa who refused to carry out the wishes of the national government of SWA

The chairman of the meeting, Mr Katuutire Kaura, who shot to prominence during Geneva's abortive talks in January on the future of SWA, also had harsh words for intransigent officials

Many of the more than 10 000 seconded officials from South Africa are believed to have helped the National Party to their victory over Mr Dirk Mudge's Republican Party in last year's white ethnic election for a second-tier authority

Mr Kaura said there were two types of terrorists in SWA. One lot operated in the bush laying landmines and wielding AK47 rifles

"The other group of terrorists here are the bureaucratic terrorists of Aktur (the old front of the National Party of SWA)"

Saturday's rally in Windhoek's Katutura township was the first major rally the DTA has held since its election campaign of 1978 and observers see it as an attempt to get the alliance on an election footing

During his well-received speech, Mr Mudge stressed the importance of building a united nation in SWA, if that territory was to survive as a country

For the first time since 1978 Mr Mudge came out strongly in favour of binding the 11 groups of SWA into a single nation

"If we are to beat Swapo there is only one answer. We must form a united nation. Despite our diversity here, we must build a united nation."

"If we don't do that then outside forces will take over and push us out," Mr Mudge said

# Crucial test faces new plan for SWA

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
and JOHN MATISONN

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, returned from Washington last night with a framework for a South West Africa settlement.

And the Reagan Administration is anxiously awaiting acceptance from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that there will be no further South African demands for delaying the operation.

The territory now faces a crucial week in which the South African Government and possibly the Western contact group will have to decide on the latest United States plan

At a brief Jan Smuts Airport Press conference on arrival last night Mr Botha said the settlement framework had to be discussed by the Cabinet and their reaction would be communicated to the United States Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig

'This will perhaps happen this week. I understand the United States Government is waiting for us to respond to the framework which we discussed. It that reply is positive then they will, I think this coming week talk to the other four members of the contact group,' Mr Botha said

He declined to discuss the new proposals which are understood to be considerably more than a mere variation on the plan contained in United Nations Resolution 435

In fact Mr Botha said last night 'This resolution in the opinion of the South Africa Government will have to be amended and supplemented

He indicated that the new framework excluded a UN military peacekeeping force for SWA in the run-up to independence

The internal parties in the territory would not accept a plan involving UN troops following the refusal by the Security Council to give the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance a hearing in March. They believed the UN was biased in favour of Swapo and that a 'moderate party would stand no chance of victory. He accepted this as a reasonable standpoint,' Mr Botha said

But he warned that there would be problems allied — possibly caused by the reaction of France, Britain, Canada and West Germany to the exclusion of UN troops

The US Government might also have difficulty gaining acceptance for some of its own proposals, he said

It seems probable the latest framework will include basically the same proposals agreed to by the Western Five at their Rome summit earlier this year

These are reliably understood to be

- Constitutional guarantees including an independent judiciary, a multi-party political system and safeguards for whites
  - The maintenance of the constitution guaranteed by the Western Five, the Frontline States and South Africa
  - That the future of Walvis Bay be left open for negotiation after independence.
  - The withdrawal of Cubans from Angola
  - Allowing SWA to become a signatory to international treaties such as the Lomé Convention
  - Massive foreign investment and
  - A pledge of regional stability.
- Overall Mr Botha said his mission to the US had been successful

Following my talks I believe there is a basis for continued negotiation, he said

Meanwhile a senior Reagan official said in Washington that the US was encouraged by Mr Botha's visit and his explanation of South Africa's 'bottom line' position on a settlement

But US officials are concerned that there will be resistance to Pretoria's demand that UN troops are excluded from the pre-independence process

This is the main new element introduced by South Africa during Dr Chester Crocker's visit last month and emphasised when Mr Botha met Mr Haig and President Reagan

The US now plans to act as broker in selling the American position to the other four members of the Western contact group and to the Frontline States and Swapo

But the US has insisted that before it take further diplomatic action it wants final assurances that South Africa will not introduce new elements into the negotiations at a later stage

# Group areas jailing called weird

'Mali' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The imprisonment of a Walvis Bay man, Mr Vaughn Webster, 62, for 50 days for infringing the Group Areas Act was "weird" the MP for Greenpoint, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the conviction on Friday of Mr Webster on two counts of having coloured tenants in two of his flats in Walvis Bay.

Since 1960 Walvis Bay has been included as part of the

Cape Green Point constituency. The magistrate, Mr J L Engelbrecht, fined Mr Webster R75 or 25 days on each count.

Mr Webster decided he would go to prison.

But, as there are inadequate prison facilities in Walvis Bay he will spend his prison term 35 km away in Swakopmund — which is in South West Africa where the Group Areas Act does not exist.

While Walvis Bay was under the administration of SWA until

RDM 18/5/81  
1977 there was also no Group Areas Act in force there.

But when the fishing port was incorporated into the Cape Province in 1977 all South Africa's laws except the Liquour Act became applicable there.

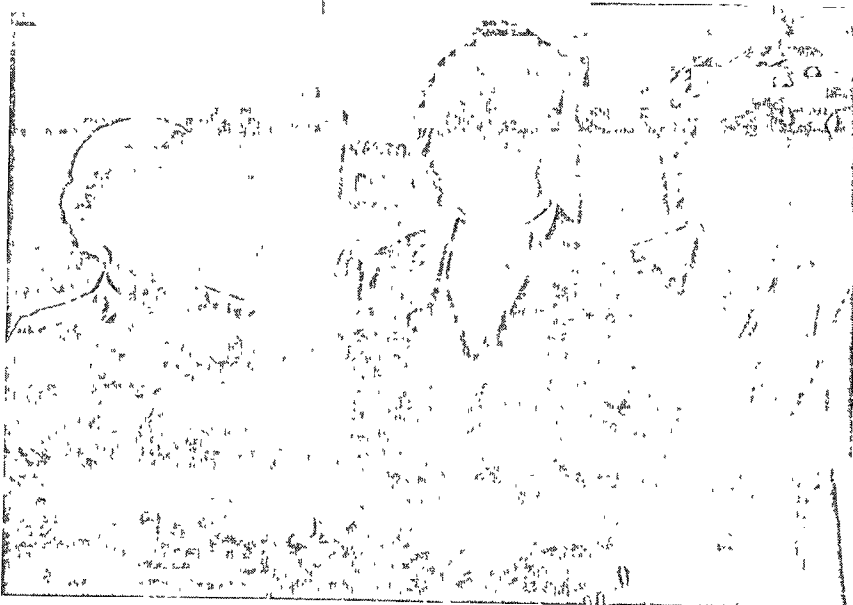
"It is ridiculous that the Group Areas Act should exist in the first place but it is an unfortunate fact of life we have become used to in South Africa."

"But to apply the Act strictly in Walvis Bay of all places — surrounded by South West

(221) Africa is weird and ludicrous," Mr Van der Merwe said.

Mr Webster is a leading political figure in SWA. In 1974 standing for the United Party, he lost the Walvis Bay seat to the National Party's Mr Christo de Jager.

Last year Mr Webster who is eligible to vote in SWA lost again when he stood for the Namibia Christian Democratic Party against Mr Dirk Mudge's Republican Party.



Mr Vaughn Webster with his wife Phyllis, left, and his daughter, outside Swakopmund Prison. After serving six days of his 50 day prison sentence for infringing the Group Areas Act in Walvis Bay his wife paid the fine on their wedding anniversary.

By PETER KENNY  
 'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Mr Vaughn Webster who was sentenced on Friday to 50 days jail for infringing the Group Areas Act in the Cape Province part of Walvis Bay, left Swakopmund prison yesterday a free man.

Mr Webster was found guilty of breaking the Group Areas Act because one of his Walvis Bay blocks of flats has two coloured tenants. Mr Webster found guilty on two counts was fined R150 or 50 days in jail.

The Walvis Bay businessman, who has been prominent in politics in South West Africa for many years, decided he would go to jail.

As there are inadequate jail facilities in Walvis Bay Mr Webster was sent to the old Swakopmund Prison, 35km away in SWA, where the Group Areas Act does not exist.

But as yesterday was the 37th wedding anniversary of Mr Webster and his wife Phyllis Mrs Webster decided to pay the fine as she thought her husband had made his stand clear.

At 10am yesterday a crowd of Mr Webster's friends and well-wishers numbering about 25, watched Mrs Webster stroll up to the door of the historical Swakopmund Prison, building and sound the knocker.

Mrs Webster paid the officer in charge of the prison R132 (R18 deducted for the six days already served) and Mr Webster stepped out of the prison to a round of cheers and applause.

# Group Areas man freed after 6 days

RDM 21/5/81

"They've told me I must not come back equipped 62 year-old Mr Webster, one of Walvis Bay's best-known characters.

"While flats and houses in the centre of Walvis Bay stand empty, the coloured township of Narxville is bursting at the seams," Mr Webster told the 'Mail Africa Bureau.

"They can prosecute me regardless," he added defiantly.

Before 1977 when Walvis Bay was administered as part of SWA there was no Group Areas Act.

"I don't know why I have been singled out for prosecution, there are other whites in Walvis Bay who have coloured tenants on their property in the white area," Mr Webster said.

There were strong whispers in Walvis Bay yesterday that among those landlords accommodating coloured tenants was at least one town councillor.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Greenpoint Mr Tian van der Merwe, this week described Mr Webster's case as "wonderful".

Since last year Walvis Bay

has been included as part of the Greenpoint constituency, about 11 800km away.

It is ridiculous that the Group Areas Act should exist in the first place. But to enforce the Act strictly in Walvis Bay which is surrounded by South West Africa is weird and ludicrous," Mr Van der Merwe said.

In 1974 Mr Webster was the unsuccessful candidate for the United Party of SWA against a National Party of SWA candidate Mr Christo de Jager who lost the provincial seat of Greenpoint in last month's General Election.

Last year, because he is still a registered voter in SWA, Mr Webster stood unsuccessfully for the Namibia Christian Democratic Party in the Swakopmund constituency. The seat was won by Mr Dirks, Judge's Republic in 1975.

As he stepped out of jail yesterday and saw the small crowd of people there to support him Mr Webster said: "I am glad I have not done this for nothing. What a surprise."

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# Chooses jail after Group Areas trial

The Star's Africa  
News Service

221

WINDHOK — An elderly Walvis Bay businessman has chosen a SWA/Namibian prison cell rather than pay a R1,0 fine for contravening the Group Areas Act.

Mr Vaughan Webster (61) was found guilty on Friday on two counts under the Group Areas Act for allowing coloured people to occupy flats that he owns in Walvis Bay — the South African enclave on the SWA/Namibian coast.

He was fined R75 (for 25 days) on each of the counts. Mr Webster elected to go to prison.

Because there are no long-term prison cells in Walvis Bay, Mr Webster is in the Swakopmund prison in SWA/Namibia.

A close friend, Mr Paul Szabo said today that Mr Webster had mistakenly believed the Group Areas Act did not apply in Walvis Bay and had therefore pleaded not guilty.

Asked why Mr Webster had chosen prison rather than the fine, Mr Szabo said: "But that is obvious. He has people living in his flats because they have nowhere else to go. If he had paid his fine everything would have been fine for him, but where would the people have gone?"

"He did not want to be the one to rake in their money and then let them go homeless. So he decided to go to jail on principal."

"It is ironic that he should now be sitting in prison in Swakopmund, where the Group Areas Act does not apply. I believe if Namibia were independent they would have a diplomatic scandal on their hands for allowing him to serve time in one of their prisons," Mr Szabo said.

Mr Webster, chairman of Walvis Bay's Property Owners' Association, some time ago faced a similar charge.

# SA pledge to West as SWA talks open

STAR  
21/5/81  
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By John D'Oliveira

WASHINGTON — Representatives of the Western contact group on SWA/Nambia meet in Washington today to try to take the Regan Administration's Namibian initiative a step further.

They will have on the table a communication from the South African

Government which will say, in effect, that South Africa intends negotiating seriously and in good faith — and that it has committed itself to the settlement process for the territory.

Host for the discussions will be Dr Chester Crocker who has already played a key role in the Administration's attempt to get the stalled Namibian settlement moving again.

The indications here continue to be positive — although the Administration accepts that the entire process still has a long and difficult road to travel.

Earlier this week Vice President George Bush said the United States would "insist" on minority guarantees for Namibia.

The Western officials will hear a report from Dr Crocker on last week's discussions in Washington with Mr Pik Botha, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, including the half-hour meeting with President Reagan.

## MINIMUM

At his meeting with Secretary of State General Haig, Mr Botha was asked for South Africa's "irreducible minimum" positions on a number of issues — including the precise constitutional guarantees the South Africans wanted, their "bottom line" attitude to the United Nations Resolution 435 and their proposals for a Namibian constitution.

No deadline was set for the replies.

Mr Botha is understood to have met the South African Prime Minister in Pretoria on Monday, and the South African Cabinet discussed his visit to America, together with the issues raised by General Haig, on Tuesday.



# 3 soldiers killed in landmine explosion

12 DM 22/5/8 (221)

THE South African Defence Force announced the deaths of three national servicemen who died in a landmine explosion in the operational area on Wednesday, reports Sapa.

They were 2nd Lieutenant Stephen Solomon Hansen, 19, Sapper Anthony Christoffel Strydom, 19 and Sapper Jan Hendrik Smith 19.

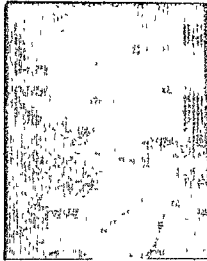
Lieut Hansen was the son of Mr and Mrs S S Hansen of 2 Grylls Street, Rovallan Park, Port Elizabeth.

Sapper Strydom was the son of Mrs A M Strydom of 59 Sixth Street, Boksburg North and Sapper Smith was the son of Mr W S Watson of 916 Malie Street, Claremont, Pretoria, and Mrs R Watson of 1217 Rooiels Street, Morgaloed, Pretoria.

Lieut Hansen was born in Middelburg, Cape. He went to school at North End, Grey and Pearson High, where he participated in 1979. He played for Pearson's cricket team and was vice-captain of the hockey team.

His father, Mr Steve Hansen, an administrative officer at Livingstone Hospital, described him as a "proud soldier" and a "good Christian". Before starting his military service, he was on the full-time administrative staff at Livingstone Hospital. When he completed his military service, he intended applying to the hospital for unpaid leave to do one year of border service.

He said Stephen was selected for an officer's course at the



SPR J H SMITH

Infantry School in Oudtshoorn, where he passed in December last year. He was then posted to the 6th South African Infantry Battalion in Ghaan.

Mr Hansen's family had not yet decided on a full or semi-military funeral.

Sapper Strydom was looking forward to his homecoming on July 29 to celebrate his 20th birthday with his widowed mother and four brothers and sisters.

Sapper Strydom, youngest son of Mrs Anna Strydom, left for the border in November last year and had completed the first six months of his two-year service.

Mrs Strydom was in bed under sedation and her son-in-law Mr Frans Prinsloo, said Tony was deeply attached to his mother.

Tony left the Hoer Handelskool in Boksburg North in 1978

and worked as a machine operator before his call up. He will be buried in Boksburg North. No funeral arrangements have been made yet.

The Mail Africa Bureau reports from Windhoek that four civilians and seven Swapo insurgents have been killed in a bush war incident in the northern operational area in the past six days.

This was announced yesterday by the officer commanding SWA Territory Force Major General Charles Lloyd.

Gen Lloyd said four black men were killed and a woman and her children abducted last weekend when Swapo raiders blew up a shebeen about 8km northeast of Eunda.

Three sticks of explosives were used in the explosion and the shop was badly damaged. In another incident last weekend, SFLA forces allegedly violated the border 70km east of Rundu in Kavonga when they fired six shots across the river at a South African soldier who was collecting water from the river. He was not injured.

In the Kamangob district of Damaraland on the farm Aurib, a black woman was wounded in a hand grenade explosion while she was rounding up cattle.

It was believed the hand grenade was left by a group of Swapo insurgents who infiltrated the area in October last year.

Gen Lloyd said the seven insurgents killed in the last six days had been killed in different skirmishes.

SWA/NAMIBIA

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# On the road again

Details of the "revised" SWA/Namibian implementation proposals — unlikely to emerge until after the May 21-22 meeting of the Western contact group — were being awaited as the FM went to press.

The new initiative, sponsored by the US, endorsed by SA and the DTA, seeks to overcome SA misgivings about the original Western proposals which were to have been implemented in terms of Security Council Resolution 435.

The fact that SA is back on the track will doubtless arouse suspicion in the opposition camp. Wild speculation in the SA press about the disbanding of the Untag group, the formulation of a new implementation plan to the exclusion of the UN, and the discarding of Resolution 435, will clearly turn out to be just that. It all must have been pretty disconcerting to everyone concerned but not privy to the talks between Alexander Haig and Pik Botha.

The main element of the new plan seems to be another bout of shuttle diplomacy to get common agreement on technical details, followed by yet another implementation conference. In this process, the SWA/Namibian internal political groupings and the Council of Ministers of the National Assembly will have full negotiating status. This will bolster the self-confidence of groups like the DTA who were rudely shown the door when they tried to address UN assemblies.

## Guarantees

It is still not clear what methods the US State Department has devised to overcome the major misgiving of SA and the Windhoek groups — their allegation that the UN is biased in favour of Swapo. There seems to be general consensus that the only "new" element in the fresh initiative will be the incorporation of a set of guarantees in the form of a declaration of intent by all the parties who will contest independence elections.

It is believed the parties could be asked to commit themselves to

- A bill of rights to be entrenched in the constitution, safeguarding the rights of the individual and minorities whether they be political, religious, racial or cultural.
- The establishment of a constitutional court to inquire into allegations of infringement of the bill of rights with power to enforce its judgments.
- The principle of no nationalisation without reasonable compensation.
- The establishment of an independent judiciary, and
- The maintenance of a multi-party democracy with an executive accountable to

elected representatives of the population

The Reagan administration is understood to favour rapid movement toward settlement of the SWA/Namibian dispute ideally later this year. This does not conflict with the rather pointed pledge by Secretary Haig that the US does not have a fixed deadline in mind. But the Americans did impress on Botha that the SWA/Namibia settlement is just one element in the strategy to rid southern Africa of the Soviet-Cuban presence in Angola. They perceive an opportunity to deal Soviet expansionism an enormous real and symbolically devastating setback. Angola cannot be rid of the Cubans until SWA/Namibia is settled.

Reagan assured Botha that neither he nor anyone in his administration wants a return to the US-SA standoff.

In exchange, the US is willing to be sympathetic to Pretoria's understandable concerns about its border security. Ultimately some sort of UN force may have to be interposed between SWA/Namibia and Angola. That will be one of the later bargaining items for what looks to be a long series of roundtrip visits by Botha and American diplomats in the months

ahead. The curtain has risen, the drama has begun. What the players must handle is the fact that the script is still being written as it goes.

Don't let the other guy die instead of making the other guy die instead

BUFFALO COMBAT BASE, Western Caprivi... When Commandant Deon Ferreira, OC of the controversial 32 Battalion, first saw Lance-Corporal Trevor Edwards he thought to himself: 'That guy is a star. He will make good'

But the same man handed the unit in the middle of an international imbroglio with its atrocious allegations of an informant, Ferreira would dearly like to have 'Edwards admits he is guilty. I want to try him for murder'

In an attempt to clear the unit of what he terms a mercenary sinnet (he says Edwards made the story for the money, he was paid), Commandant Ferreira last Saturday found himself in the uncomfortable position of attempting to prove through logic that his unit is not in the habit of committing atrocities

He also invited reporters to question any man in his unit. Nobody spoke to admitted seeing any atrocities

This is Commandant Ferreira's case The atrocities could not have occurred without his knowledge, because they would have been reported or prevented by men in command positions Edwards, or even in a position to give commands, such as allegedly telling his troops to kill children

The best intelligence comes from 'hot gen' provided by the local population in Angola and South West Africa.

'We have had good bits based on this information It's a matter of strength of nerves. If our troops go around committing atrocities people will run away and our sources of information will dry up'

It is extremely far fetched to expect that his troops — who come from Angola — will kill their own people It would be stupid to contaminate water holes as Edwards alleged as the soldiers also have to use them

Commandant Ferreira said he knew of only one case in which civilians had been wounded. It was a woman and her child, who were attacked by helicopter, treated, and later returned by air to their homes

He also laughs at Edwards's assertion that 32 Battalion's forces do not wear ordinary uniforms with medals and that the white officers' black trousers are other escape identification as South African units often committing atrocities

He said the unit used camouflage uniforms as any other, the men had normal dog tags and medical aid On the question of blacking up, Commandant Ferreira said Black is beautiful! He said whites would be picked out as officers if they did not disguise themselves

He is glad that most of his foreign NCOs have left The freshly admits that some of them could have been as good as dead if they were in the war for fun and to earn a minimum of five weeks at a time and walk or trot at Swapo's heels while being escorted by air once a week

He describes the unit's task as three-fold 1. Pre-emptive strikes to disrupt planned attacks, 2. Clear pursuit after the enemy attack, 3. Clear pursuit after the enemy attack.

He describes Operation Buffalo as the one on which Swapo alleged some of the atrocities took place which netted 82 killed in three days' Known to Swapo as the 'Buffalo People', the unit operates in Angola at times during its operations, avoid Swapo. He says knows that and takes advantage of camping as close as they can to the MPLA forces He facts Swapo is beginning to crack

2 Week-end Argus 021 visits Agwu Buffalo Combat Base

'We kill everything in front of us'

TREVOR EDWARDS

LANCE CORPORAL TREVOR EDWARDS made world headlines in January when he deserted from the hitherto secret 32 Battalion in the Caprivi and claimed the unit was involved in an undercover atrocity campaign aimed at Angolan civilians

Cattle, goats, people, everything We are out to stop Swapo, so we've been grazing and the villages for food and water', he was reported to have told news-men in London. His claims were categorically denied at the time by the Government, but it was not until last week that the SADF decided to Press demands to see the base

COMMANDANT DEON FERREIRA... to try him for murder

SENGEANT DICK SCHILLEWAERT... 'It some-times involves killing'

CORPORAL JOCK LENNOX... 'The only good ter is a dead one'

DEATH IS THEIR WAY OF LIFE

BUFFALO COMBAT BASE (Western Caprivi) — Sergeant Dirk Schillewaert has made death a way of life

He is one of eight foreign NCO's of an original batch of 21 — including Lance Corporal Edwards — hired on one-year contracts by 32 Battalion

He is one of eight foreign NCO's of an original batch of 21 — including Lance Corporal Edwards — hired on one-year contracts by 32 Battalion

with outfits such as the 'Buffalo People', the unit operates in Angola at times during its operations, avoid Swapo. He says knows that and takes advantage of camping as close as they can to the MPLA forces

when the FNLA collapsed in 1976 Here at Buffalo they were welded into a tight unit unique in the SADF

Their emblem is a buffalo head and their motto is 'We will die for our country' Forged in Battle—wounded directly from the experience the men feared fighting the Portuguese and later the MPLA and Cubans in Angola

The battalion has the distinction of being one of the most operational of any unit in the SADF, and causes more Swapo casualties than any other unit

He brought his wife with him when he fled and more thought to going on an operation than his would to catching a bus to the gates of a factory.

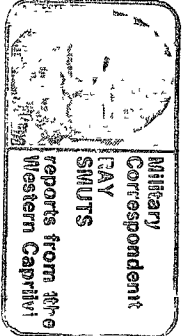
One day he would like to return to Angola, 'if someone goes away', Commandant Deon Ferreira, who comments the Kwaningo by a tribesman in a dug-out canoe.

Behind him he left a wife and a family of nine children When he offered the opportunity of joining the SADF in his own country or make the other guy die instead

Although it is now an elite unit, the people who make up 32 Battalion were originally fostered on the SADF as a 'feeling refugee problem'

Although it is now an elite unit, the people who make up 32 Battalion were originally fostered on the SADF as a 'feeling refugee problem'

# At Home's Twelfth



**Military Correspondent**  
**SMITH**  
**reports from the Western Caprivi**

South African military service force. Meet some of the men who made up the Battalion. From left to right: Capt. Raymond Smith, former 32 Battalion commander, now a winged pilot; Sgt. Dirk Schillenaar, sergeant-major; and Sgt. Dirk Erasmus, sergeant-major.



**MEMBERS OF 32 BATTALION**... From the left: Sergeant Dirk Schillenaar from Belgium; Sergeant-Major Michael Erasmus, a former Zairian; and Sergeant-Major Alexander Lennox. Their faces are obscured at the Defense Force's request.

They have been branded psychopaths, murdering desperadoes and specialists in terrorism. These men of 32 Battalion... the only "foreign" unit of the South African Army.

But such allegations leveled against the "Dogs of War" by a former member of the unit — remain unproven.

In January, the former unit member — Trevor John Edwards — was flown to London by the British government and on television that he had decided to quit because he could no longer stand the killing of defenseless Angolan civilians.

The South African Defense Force has repeatedly denied Edwards' allegations, insisting that it is not prepared to comment, or even attach any value to a deserter's tales.

Two weeks ago after a report by the Sunday Times that SADEF had a "black list" of light for the first visit by South African journalists to this controversial battalion.

We flew by troop transport from Pretoria to a base near the South West Africa-Angola border.

After an overnight stop, our small party transferred to a camouflage d helicopter flying across the Kunene River where hippopotamuses could be

seen wallowing in the water and crocodiles basking in the early morning sun.

Although it operates inside South West Africa, "32" is a pure South African unit.

It is an above-average size battalion, most of the members of which were fighting in the anti-apartheid struggle against the Marais Viljoen government.

They were with the South African forces.

It was evident from my interviews with several that even if a pro-Western group most would despise in Angola.

They wish to remain members of the South African Defense Force.

The SADEF says that "Battalion 32" is not a mercenary unit, but it is on an equal footing with other mercenary units, such as the "Flechas" and "Gardians" who are active in the Congo and Angola.

It also grants questions are suggested at a "thorough" investigation of the unit's past.

These men take exception to being called mercenaries pointing out that they receive a monthly salary. But then, so do mercenaries throughout the world.

They are "subject to exactly the same pay scale, conditions and discipline as the other men, who are drawn from the

South African military service force. Meet some of the men who made up the Battalion. From left to right: Capt. Raymond Smith, former 32 Battalion commander, now a winged pilot; Sgt. Dirk Schillenaar, sergeant-major; and Sgt. Dirk Erasmus, sergeant-major.

After a parachute landing on rocks, I also feel I have been in the Congo and I have seen where Africa has gone."

Sgt. Dirk Erasmus, sergeant-major, was born in Angola but spent his childhood in South Africa.

"This erudite man, now a teacher at the local school, speaks eight languages and is being a man of his country."

Of the 21 white foreigners who were with the battalion only eight remain and their

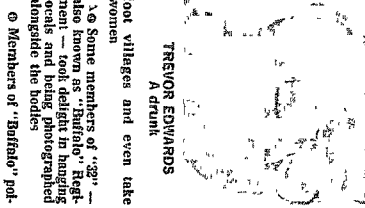
## Commandant claims raps atrocity

Among the claims made by 32 Battalion deserter Trevor John Edwards in British newspapers and magazines are that he and other white teachers a small group of Sango terrorists a group of naked children jumped from the bush. He (Edwards) gave the order to "put them out" and about nine people were killed, including a five-year-old girl.

A young boy whose mother was wounded for questioning, was raised up like a chicken, his wrists behind his back and tied to his ankles.

The boy was dunked up and down in a dam and left to drown when his mother failed to tell the unit anything.

Local tales for questioning were often beaten, cut, burned and taken north to



**TREVOR EDWARDS**  
**A drunk**  
**from villages and even take women**

Some members of "32" also know as "Battalion 32" have put on trial the man who killed innocent civilians.

In the war his men were

the commanding officer of "32" dismissed with contempt Edwards's allegations about his own unit.

On the former battalion commander's allegations, Commandant Ferreira said, "That my men killed their own people (Angolans) is far-fetched in the extreme."

The commandant told me he was not even sure that the men had ever existed without his knowledge.

He spoke highly of his company and platoon commanders, saying he would never believe that they could have permitted such a massacre, even if they had been given the order to do so.

Commandant Ferreira posed

the question: "If that were the case, where would we get our water from?"

Edwards joined the South African Defense Force after a short stint in the Rhodesian army. He was posted to 32 Battalion last April. He went on leave in December and never returned.

He has very firm feelings about Edwards. "I would very much like to try him for murder, as he has convinced himself through his interviews that he is innocent."

(P) Ernesto Chica, 23, a boxer who fought in the preliminary rounds of the 1980 Muhammad Ali-Zora Fierstein heavyweight boxing match, left Zaire to escape a military court only to come up against the same ideology in Angola.

After fighting for the FNLA in the inhospitable area for three years, he decided to move

"Among the whites I have been in the Congo and I have seen where Africa has gone."

Sgt. Dirk Erasmus, sergeant-major, was born in Angola but spent his childhood in South Africa.

"This erudite man, now a teacher at the local school, speaks eight languages and is being a man of his country."

Of the 21 white foreigners who were with the battalion only eight remain and their

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# OUR DOGS OF WAR

Sunday Times  
24/5/51 (21)



1st SGT MARC LANGANAU  
Creates eight languages

Others will soon be reduced to a few words. The Angolans are mainly South African, although a few black Africans wear stripes from the rank of platoon sergeant down. All NCOs are white.

In the words of Communist propaganda, the 32 Battalion is a half-breed. "We are a mixed unit, these few Hitler funny about this nation, and you might be disappointed that you have got no white men were seeking to join us," says a white NCO. "Off limits to the Press till 7 p.m."



PEACE AMID WAR... at the centre of 32 Battalion's Kimbo villegas base camp is the Pica Pica 'cho' - with 260 young pupils from Sub A to standard Eight.

Pictures: RAY SMITHS

Some also came from the Portuguese regular army as soldiers they were then extremely poor, but expert crack units.

Nevertheless, Portuguese is more frequently spoken and all new arrivals are put through a crash course in the language.

The recreational tastes of the Portuguese are in evidence the volleyball court is in constant use and a rough patch of soccer fields has been pitched.

Today 32 Battalion is a polished unit with a commendable "kill" rate — 007 Swago terrorists for the loss of 40 men since the beginning of January 1951. His black officers have been promoted to sergeant-major, captain and major. The 32 Battalion has the best bush-fighters in the world.

Half the unit is involved in self-defence operations across the border. Each operation takes about five weeks. The other half of the unit rests and continues with training. As most of the troops understand English, it is the unit's language. The 32 Battalion is the best bush-fighters in the world.

# AN ENJOYABLE JOB... EVEN IF IT SOMETIMES INVOLVES KILLING PEOPLE

(221) 241

Lance Corporal Trevor Edwards made world headlines in January when he deserted from the hitherto secret 32 Battalion in the Caprivi and claimed the unit was involved in an undercover atrocity campaign aimed at Angolan civilians

He said elements of the battalion occasionally entered Angola in the "regular" manner, but most of the time they fought a very special kind of war.

"Dressed in unmarked camouflage uniforms,

under strict orders to carry no documents of any type, and using East European weapons, they move into Angola for sweeps through groups of villages. White officers and NCOs black their faces.

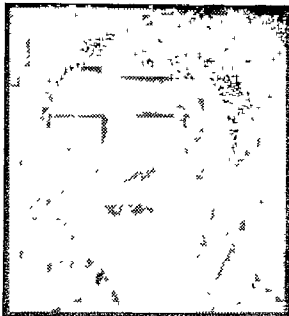
"Our main job is to take an area and clear it. We sweep through it and we kill everything in front of us: cattle, goats, people, everything. We are out to stop Swapo, so we stop them getting into the villages for food and water," he was reported to have told newsmen in London.

His claims were categorically denied at the time by the Government, but it was not until last week that the SADF acceded to Press demands to see the base.

In speaking to some of the unit's men-it is naturally impossible to establish whether they go about murdering women and children. But those spoken to by the Sunday Tribune made it plain they see soldiering as an enjoyable job... even if it sometimes involves killing people

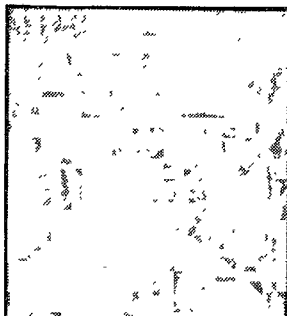
# BUFFALO BATTALION

## They fight because it's their business —and because they 'hate the commies'



Commandant Deon Ferreira

S Tribune



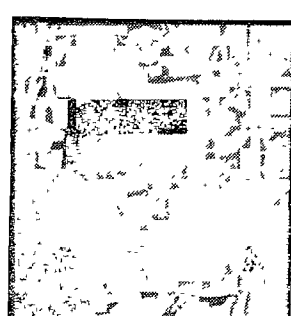
Staff Sergeant Kangango

24/5/81



Sergeant Dirk Schillewaert:

"It's my job, I enjoy it"



Corporal Jock Lennox of In-

verness: "I'm paid to do a job and I do it"

# SWAPO REJECTS U.S. PEACE PROPOSALS

S. Inbuna  
24/5/81  
(22)

BY PETER MANN

PARIS. Swapo will not co-operate with any fresh U.S. proposals for independence in Namibia if they depart from existing United Nations resolutions.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma said he would accept proposals for a constitutional conference similar to the Lancaster House talks of Zimbabwe or abandon the idea of a un-controlled election.

The Reagan administration has said it will soon announce new proposals for independence arrangements in Namibia, and suggested constitutional provisions say the interests of minorities, particularly of the white-minority, as they are in the new Namibian constitution does.

"We will study the proposals, and we will definitely reject them," Mr Nujoma said in an interview at the sanctions conference here.

"If the Americans want to play a positive role towards decolonising Namibia, then they should support the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435."

The resolution calls for the holding of UN-supervised elections.

Meanwhile, the prospects of a peaceful settlement appear to have been further jeopardised by the fact that five countries in Western Europe suggested at the new US settlement initiative.

In the latest development in the attempt to get a settlement in the Namibia set finally on a

course leading to internationally acceptable independence, the United States is said to be approaching South Africa again — and asking for more information — as a result of questions raised by the Western Five at this week's meeting in Washington.

## Refused

The flurry of diplomatic activity follows the meeting between South African Foreign Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, with his American counterpart General Alexander Haig, and the US President Ronald Reagan last week.

At the meeting South Africa was told to state its "bottom line" for a Namibian settlement. Mr Botha

was told this could be the key to a settlement between Africa and South Africa.

Mr Botha apparently offered a sufficient commitment to the negotiating process for the Americans to allow the meeting with President Reagan to take place, thus placing the stamp of presidential approval of the whole process.

Mr Botha then returned to South Africa for consultations with the US Minister, Mr F. W. Botha and the Canadian representative.

A South African representative — was sent to the US after Tuesday's Cabinet meeting; and it was on the table when the Western Five met in Washington on Thursday to take the initiative further.

South Africa is being tight-lipped about the

details of its "bottom line." But sources have said they include a demand that the military component of the UN's task force, Untrac, be scrapped and the UN role be confined to a civilian one only.

## Activity

The source said that Dr Brand Fourie, Director General of the Department of Foreign Affairs and African Relations, recently returned from the UN Security Council meetings where South Africa and the internal parties were refused a hearing and said he "hoped and thought" the world now recognised that the UN had disintegrated itself as an arbiter on Namibia.

# THE CASE AGAINST THAT MERCENARY SMEAR . . .

521 (254)  
S. Tabure  
24/5/81

Buffalo Combat Base. Western Caprivi: When Commandant Deon Ferreira, OC of the controversial 32 Battalion, first saw Lance Corporal Trevor Edwards — he thought to himself: "That guy is a star. He will make good"

But the same man landed the unit in the middle of an inhuman atrocity with his atrocity allegations and Commandant Ferreira would dearly like to have him back

"Edwards admits he is guilty I want to try him for murder"

In an attempt to clear the unit of what he terms, a mercenary smear (he says Edwards made up the story for the money he was paid) Commandant Ferreira last Saturday found himself in the uncomfortable position of attempting to prove through logic that his unit is not in the habit of committing atrocities

He also invited reporters to question any man in his unit Nobody spoke to admitted seeing any atrocities, but at the same time what answer do you expect to a question which resembles "Do you still beat your wife?"

This is Commandant Ferreira's case:

● The best intelligence comes from "hot gen" provided by the local population in Angola and Namibia "We have had good kills based on this information It's a matter of straight common sense If our troops go around committing atrocities people will run away and our source of information will dry up"

● The atrocities could

not have occurred without his knowledge because they would have been reported or prevented by men in command positions Edwards, as a lance corporal, was never in a position to give commands, such as allegedly telling his troops to kill children

● It is extremely far fetched to expect that his troops — who came from Angola — will kill their own people

● It would be stupid to contaminate water holes — as Edwards alleged — as the soldiers also have to use them

Commandant Ferreira said he knew of only one case in which civilians had been wounded It was a woman and her child who were evacuated by helicopter, treated, and later returned by air to their homes

● He also laughs at Edwards' assertion that 32 Battalion's forces do not wear ordinary uniforms with markings that they carry East European weapons and that the white officers black their faces in order to escape identification as South African units after committing atrocities

● He said the unit used the same camouflage uniforms as any other the

men had normal dog tags and medical ID.

On the question of "blacking up," Commandant Ferreira said: "Black is beautiful." He said Whites would be picked off as officers if they did not disguise themselves.

He is glad that most of his foreign NCO's have left.

He readily admits that some of them could have been psychopaths, as Edwards claimed "They were in the war for fun and to earn a bit of money"

His troops go out for a minimum of five weeks at a time and walk or trot at Swapo's heels while being resupplied by air once a week.

He describes the unit's task as three-fold:

- Pre-emptive strikes to disrupt planned attacks
- Hot pursuit after an enemy attack.

● Clearing areas of Swapo and preventing infiltration and walk

He describes Operation Butterfly, the one on which Edwards alleged some of the atrocities took place, as typical "It was a plain and simple mobile operation which netted 82 killed in three days"

Known to Swapo as the "Buffalo People," the unit penetrates Angola at times during its operations, avoiding the MPLA

Swapo, he says, knows this and takes advantage by camping as close as they can to the MPLA forces

He feels Swapo is beginning to crack. "These days they have three months training and then its into the field.

SERGEANT Dirk Schillewaert has made death a way of life.

He is one of eight foreign NCOs of an original batch of 21 — including Lance Corporal Edwards — hired on one year contracts for 32 Battalion.

The 35-year-old soldier of Belgian origin, who has 14 years of military experience to his credit with outfits such as the French Foreign Legion and other crack foreign infantry units, notes matter of factly: "I am a professional soldier. It is my job, I enjoy it."

He fingers the scar on his cheek where he recently took an AK-47 slug and adds: "Sometimes it involves killing The job has a lot on the positive side"

He spends five to 10 weeks at a time stogging through the bush on the trail of Swapo, and likes to read about war even when he's not fighting it Author Robert Ludlum ranks high on his list of favourites

His job is to help lead the force of Angolan who fled their country to join with South African forces when the FNLA collapsed in 1976

Here at Buffalo in the Western Caprivi they were welded into a fighting unit unique in the SADF

Their emblem is a buffalo head and their motto — Proelio Procius or Forged in Battle — derives directly from the experience the men gained fighting the Portuguese and later the MPLA and Cubans in Angola

The battalion has the distinction of being one of the most operational of any unit in the SADF and causes more Swapo casualties than any other unit.

Typical of the men who make it up is Sergeant Tshissakitta "TT" D'Abreu, a mulatto who has been fighting one enemy or another for more than a decade.

He brought his wife with him when he fled and now has two young children with him at the camp, which also accommodates nearly 1,500 women and children

Two other children



# Where death is a way of life!

S. Tribune  
24/5/81

321  
25/4

were left behind, and he has no idea what happened to them.

Soldiering, for him, is a normal, everyday way of getting even with "commie", and making an honest rand. He seems to give no more thought to going on an operation than he would to catching a bus to the gates of a factory.

One day he would like to return to Angola. "If commie goes away"

Commandant Deon Ferreira, who commands the unit, says of his men: "They do it (soldiering) because it's their business and because they hate communism. In the battlefield it's a question of you or me. You either die for your country or make the other guy die instead."

Although it is now an elite unit, the people who make up 32 Battalion were originally foisted on the SADF as a festering refugee problem.

They had escaped from Angola with little or nothing, as did Staff Sergeant Marc Arthur Karozna, who was ferried across the Kavango by a tribesman in a dug-out canoe.

Behind him he left a wife and family of nine children. When he was offered the opportunity of joining the SADF he

jumped at the chance; the hopes this might provide one step towards uniting him eventually with his loved ones "I want my family here. It is the biggest thing in my life."

The refugees first lived in a noisome tent town in what was previously known as Wood pecker base after they were rejected by the local tribesmen.

Asked why it was necessary to keep the camp's existence secret for so long, an SADF spokesman said 32 Battalion was a fully operational base, and because of security reasons could not handle Press and visiting groups as for example could train in bases.

Later the SADF signed them up and conditions improved as they were accommodated in permanent wooden homes. Today their "kimphe" — from the Portuguese for village — has a church hall, shop and school for 243 children. They write the Transvaal Education Department's Junior Certificate examination.

The better houses for more senior ranks have three bedrooms, bathroom / toilet with running water and a lounge/diningroom.

FROM DEEP IN THE BUSH,  
MILITARY CORRESPONDENT  
DES BLOW REPORTS ON...

# The story

# of 32 Battalion

ONE OF South Africa's most successful forces against the South West Africa People's Organisation has been revealed as 32 Battalion, the mysterious fighting force made up of Black former Angolan fighting men and South African officers who have eliminated nearly 900 Swapo insurgents during the past 30 months alone.

They are, in operation every day of the year, sending out Swapo forces in Angola and SWA/Namibia and receiving reinforcements from the headquarters of one of the Swapo 'generals'. Most of the troops are former fighters of the Front for the Liberation of Angola — one has been fighting 23 years — with a smattering of former Black Portuguese soldiers.

Their battalion insignia is a buffalo with crossed arrows in Angola they are spoken of in awe as the 'Buffalo Men', but among the Swapo hierarchy they are ranked simply as 32.

Although the force has been in operation for more than five years, their operations have been shrouded in secrecy until last weekend, when the base was opened to South African military correspondents for the first time. Their Officer Commanding is Capt. Deon Ferreira.

BUFFALO  
MEN

TALK TO  
EXPRESS

S. Ferreira  
24/5/81  
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● Commandant Deon Ferreira, OC of 32 Battalion described them as the best nightfighters in the world. Command.

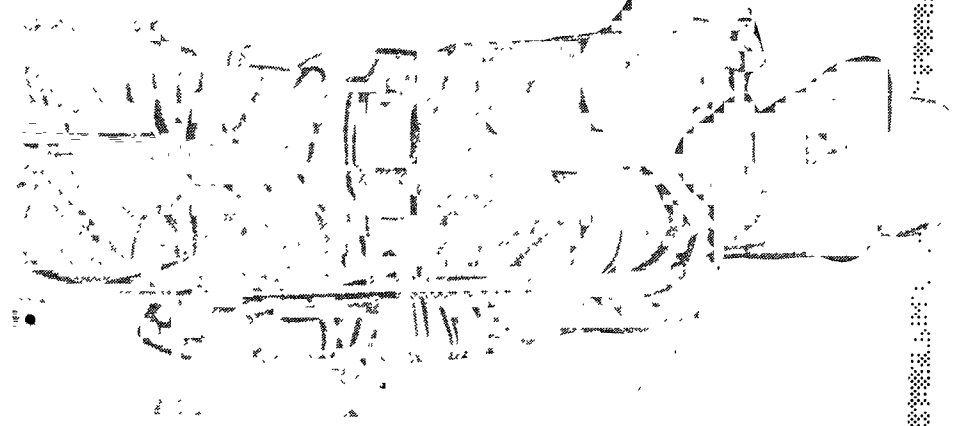
on Swapo, are only those recorded during his time with the battalion. During the same period 32 Battalion has lost 21 Black soldiers and nine Whites.

The first reports on 32 Battalion appeared in a British newspaper when a Trevor Edwards, who had served in the battalion, deserted and told the newspaper and the British Broadcasting Corporation of the battalion's activities. He alleged '32' was a mercenary force which has inflicted atrocities on the Angolan population.

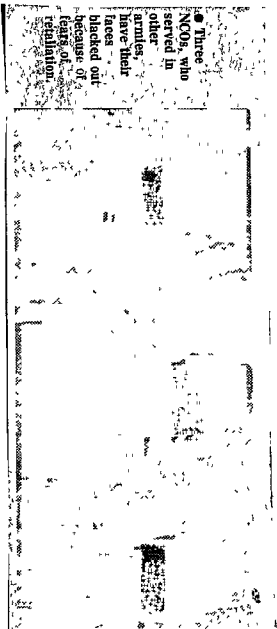
He alleged that most of the NCOs were White mercenaries who were responsible for improved torturing and murdering.

Commandant Ferreira said he had investigated the reports, but could not establish any truth in them.

Foreign NCOs are never in charge of a battalion.



Three NCOs, who served in older grades, have their faces blacked out because of their high rank.



S. Express  
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Many of them brought their families with them. They left Angola because they did not want to live under a marxist regime, said Commandant Ferreira. Because of their political views and because some of the local people in SWA were not prepared to harbour them, they were brought to the Western Caprivi, which is a game reserve.

Most of them were soldiers and wanted to continue their fight against communism — and as Swapo was supported by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the Cubans they were prepared to fight them.

They joined the South African Defence Force. There were 12 Portuguese Whites and the remainder were black — and 20% were mulatto. All the Whites were in the front line. The Blacks are expected to resign as well. Sometimes they leave for a few months but always come back and join again.

Commandant Ferreira added: "My men are the best pushfighters in the world."

born is always commanded by an officer who is a South African," he said.

"In the London report, L/Cpl Edwards was reported as saying he commanded troops from the Angolan Civilian Defence Force in a position to give such a command.

"Anyway, these Black Angolans have children of their own — they would never obey such a command against their own people.

"I spoke to several Black troops privately. They all denied committing atrocities.

They said they had children and would never harm a child.

In reply to an allegation that they poisoned water in Angola, they told me "We have to drink from the same watering places."

"We do not fight against civilian people. We fight our enemy. We kill our enemy when they shoot at us. The civilian people never shoot at us," said a sergeant, who has been in 32 Battalion since 1976.

"I have not the courage to shoot a child — I have a child of my own," he said in his quaint English.

Commandant Ferreira said that 80% of the information his troops obtained in Angola and SWA about the whereabouts of Swapo forces came from the local population. The remaining 20% was from tracks.

"So it is important that we have the co-operation of the local population. If we were to commit atrocities on them and their children they would refuse to assist us."

"I stress this to my troops every time they are involved in operations."

He said there were incidents during fighting when civilians were caught in a crossfire and shot accidentally. He told of a case when a man had been wounded. "We flew him to a sickbay inside SWA with his mother, gave him medical treatment, and then flew him, and his mother back to Angola."

"We have to get our information as quickly as possible on the whereabouts of Swapo — any delay and we lose them, so we depend upon the local population to inform us immediately. If there is any reluctance to help, it is because for the time they spoke it would be too late."

"Then word would get around and we would have further difficulty."

So he disabused the stores about the foreign soldiers recruited by L/Cpl Edwards.

● A tough 32 Battalion MP gives the thumbs-up sign

"I had 21 NCOs and one officer, who came to us on a year's contract following the settlement there, but the number is now down to eight NCOs and the officer."

"Even when there were 21 foreign NCOs, they were all outnumbered by the Afrikaner and British servicemen. NCOs. There are also Black NCOs."

Every year Commandant Ferreira goes to the graduation ceremony at the leadership school at Oudstroom to recruit for his unit.

"As with all fighting units we do not always find it easy to get volunteers — and then we will only take men who are prepared to work and are suitable to work with Blacks."

The language of the unit was English, because some of the Blacks speak English and not Afrikaans. But most of the troops spoke Portuguese and about a dozen different tribal languages.

The unit was formed in 1979 after the Angolan civil war, when the troops who had been in the Angolan MPLA left the Angolans with the South African troops.

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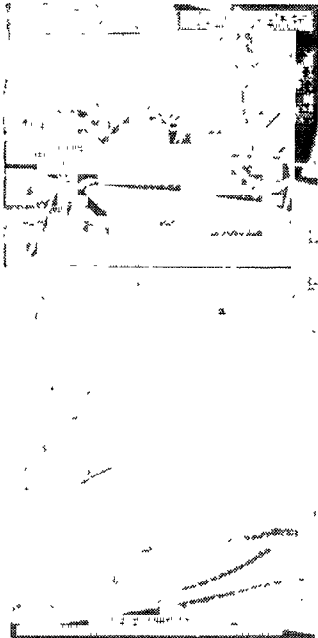
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RDM  
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Mr Vaughan Webster, the well-known Walvis Bay man found guilty last week of infringing the Group Areas Act in South West Africa. After six days in jail his wife paid the R132 fine. INSET: Mr Webster's elated daughter greets him outside Swakopmund Prison.

flats in the sparsely-populated town centre of Walvis Bay, which has many empty flats and houses once occupied in the by-gone days of the fishing boom

Two coloured tenants lived in one of Mr Webster's block of flats between May last year and February this year

A member of the municipality complained to the police about their presence and the police charged Mr Webster with infringing the Group Areas Act

The veteran political campaigner, who stood as a United Party candidate in the 1974 election for the Walvis Bay seat in the SWA Assembly, pleaded 'not guilty' to the charges against him

Explaining his plea, Mr Webster said he based it on the grounds that the Group Areas Act had not applied in the Walvis Bay enclave until some time last year when the town council asked for its application

Mr Webster said the Act had been applied despite an assurance by the former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, who in 1975, endorsed a request by the white executive committee of the SWA Legislative Assembly — then under the control of the National Party of SWA — to give attention to "measures and practices which would stand in the way of good relations between white and non white"

At that time, Mr Webster said, apartheid signs were removed throughout the territory of SWA, including Walvis Bay

But the court under magistrate Mr J L Engelbrecht, rejected this part of Mr Webster's defence

This was because since 1977, when Walvis Bay was excised from the control of the SWA administration and included as part of the Cape Province, all South Africa's laws except the Liquor Act became applicable in the port

In his defence, Mr Webster also pointed out that since the collapse of the fishing industry, many white fishermen had departed from the town leaving flats and houses in the centre free

One state witness, from the town engineer's department, pointed out that according to the surveyor-general the area where Mr Webster's block of flats was situated had been part of Walvis Bay since 1923

The court therefore found the Group Areas Act applied in the area of the flats and Mr Webster was found guilty of infringing the Group Areas Act

The magistrate fined Mr Webster R150 or 50 days jail. Despite attempts by officials to persuade him to pay the fine, Mr Webster insisted as a matter of principle he would rather go to jail

plained to Mr Webster that the Prisons Department was one of the last remaining government departments in SWA that still came under the full control of South Africa

Walvis Bay has inadequate jail facilities, although a new prison costing more than R1-million is presently under construction

But the confused state of affairs doesn't end there

Walvis Bay is part of the 'Green Point' constituency — nearly 1 800km away in the Cape — and that constituency is represented by the Progressive Federal Party

The MP and MPC for Green Point, Mr Taan van der Merwe and Dr John Sonnenberg, lashed out at the retention of the Group Areas Act when they heard of Mr Webster's case, especially its application in Walvis Bay

Dr Sonnenberg said "No act is more responsible for such bitterness and hardship for the coloureds than the Group Areas Act. And to have it applied in Walvis Bay is even more ludicrous"

He pointed out that accommodation in Narraville, the coloured township at Walvis Bay, was bursting at the seams, while there was plenty of accommodation available in the "white" town centre

Narraville was described by the Minister of Social Welfare, Dr L A P A Munnik, at a National Party meeting during this year's General Election as a "model township"

Last year the Town Clerk of Walvis Bay, Mr Jan Wilken, sought the assistance of the South African Police to stop coloured footballers attending a multiracial social function, because the organisers had failed to apply for a permit

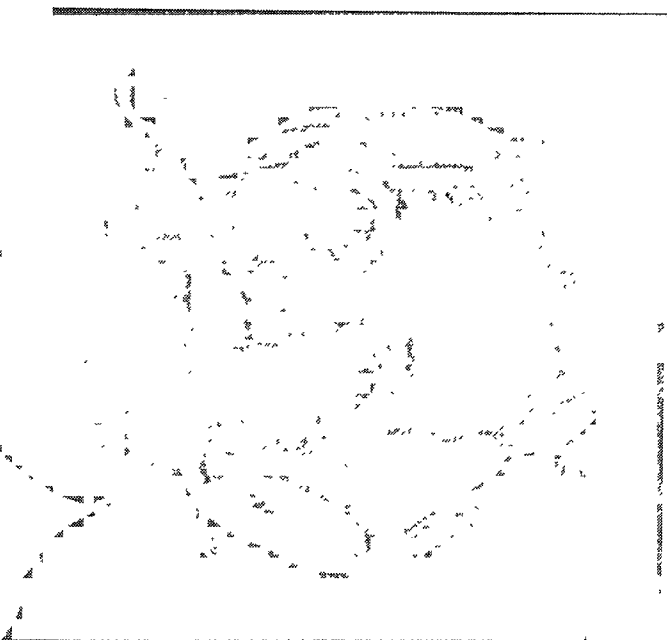
And although people in Walvis Bay say business is on a slight upturn this year, the enclave has been through hard times in the last three years because of the rapid decline of the fishing industry — which once made it a boom port

Mr Van der Merwe said this week the fact there had been no problems in SWA, where people are theoretically entitled to live where they choose, highlighted not only the inhumanity of the Group Areas Act but also that it was unnecessary

Mr Van der Merwe remarked that Walvis Bay would battle to live as an "island of apartheid" in the middle of a territory where racial discrimination was being abolished

If, as some verligte National Party supporters claim, apartheid is on the way out, why not try and abolish it first in Walvis Bay, where it could be done easiest?

**PETER KENNY reports on the strange case of Mr Vaughn Webster, caught out by South Africa's Group Areas Act in Walvis Bay.**



# SA's Sore thumb sticks out in Walvis

*Rony*  
*25/5/81*

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AS the President's Council decided this week to probe the Group Areas Act in Parliament and District Six, it might also be a good idea to look at the same in South West Africa's little island of apartheid — Walvis Bay, at present part of the Cape Province.

A court case last week in the fishing port, in which a well-known SWA political figure, Mr Vaughn Webster was jailed for 30 days, has highlighted the impact of the Act and its sinister effect on the locals.

After six days in jail Mr Webster's wife, Phyllis, decided to pay the balance of the fine — R132, with R18 interest — for the six-day incarceration — the 37th wedding anniversary.

To add to the confusion, Mr Webster was sent for his journey behind bars to Swakopmund, 33km from Walvis Bay, where there is no Group Areas Act and black and white can live where they choose. On entering the historic German building which is

# SWA: a long way to go

STAR  
25/5/81  
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## The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The recent meeting in the US capital of senior officials representing the Western contact group on Namibia confirmed that the American settlement initiative still has a long way to go.

While it is much too early in the process to judge any of the steps a success or a failure, the discussions appear to have underlined just how much work still has to be done.

The atmosphere after the two days of discussions at the State Department is — perhaps understandably — a little less optimistic than it was in the aftermath of Mr Pik Botha's Washington visit earlier this month.

### KEY

In discussions with General Alexander Haig, US Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, and President Reagan, it was made clear to Mr Botha that America hoped its initiative would produce a settlement in Namibia as soon as reasonably possible — and that this could be the key to a greatly improved relationship between America and South Africa.

Mr Botha apparently offered sufficient commitment to the negotiating process for the Americans to allow the meeting with President Reagan, thus placing the stamp of presidential approval on the process.

### CLARIFICATION

Several issues were raised during the talks and Mr Botha was asked for clarification of the

South African position — as soon as possible

He is understood to have met Mr P W Botha, the South African Prime Minister, and to have reported to the South African Cabinet the next day.

By the time the Western contact group's representatives met in Washington they had a South African response, although nobody will say either officially or unofficially what line the response took. But it seems clear that it underlined South Africa's commitment to the negotiation process.

### TRANSITION

It also underlined the South African objection to the presence of United Nations troops in Namibia during the transition to independence and suggested a greater level of South African control over the ceasefire and transition processes than some members of the Western contact group would have liked.

The Americans have made it clear they do not believe this presents an insurmountable problem but it is understood that other members of the contact group were less sanguine.

### COMMITMENT

It is also understood that the United States, still firmly grasping the initiative, will approach South Africa once again as a result of the questions which arose.

While no great enthusiasm for an imminent settlement was generated, the Americans clearly believe they have enough commitment — both from the Western contact group and from South Africa — to keep their initiative going.

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# Turnhalle turnabout

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The Star's

Service

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, spurred by the growing prospect of facing Swagoo in SWA/Nambian independence elections, is radically reshaping its image. Some politicians here believe the DTA must do the first to survive as a political force in the territory.

A sense of urgency has been apparent in the DTA's marked shift away from racial ethnicity in the central government and in its efforts to distance itself from special white interests in the territory.

Observers here believe the DTA leaders have decided it cannot win an election against Swapo unless it makes itself more attractive to the black majority of voters.

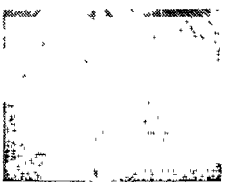
As a new SWA/Nambian

settlement initiative gathers momentum in Western capitals a question being asked here is whether the DTA can muster the support needed to counter Swapo.

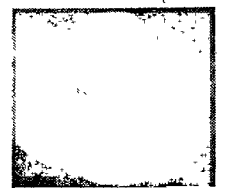
The change in the DTA's attitude appears to have followed discussions between its chairman Mr Dirk Mudge and Prime Minister P W Botha in Pretoria on Mar 5.

Sources here believe that at that meeting Mr Mudge was told that the legitimate settlement issue was moving ahead faster than it is given the apartheid system to do whatever he felt necessary to prove that the DTA was an effective force for change in SWA/Nambian.

One line of thought is that the South African Government was fully pre-



Dirk Mudge



Danie Hough

pared to push on towards independence at the Geneva talks in January until three developments shortly before the conference changed his mind.

- Ronald Reagan won the American presidency.
- The South African Government decided to hold a general election.
- The election for the

white, second-tier authority in SWA/Nambian was won by the National party.

This line of thought holds that Pretoria is now prepared for real progress on the independence issue after reaching an understanding with the Reagan administration in Washington.

Mr Mudge consequently

is expected to overrule a stand taken by the National Party-dominated, white second-tier authorities on a racial issue.

Mr Hough has three chances responding to the DTA's request, which would lead to a change in leadership with siding with the DTA.

carry out the promising approach he has now displayed the DTA is in more trouble than ever before.

"It would probably be fatal for the DTA as far as the electorate is concerned Mr Mudge simply has to deliver."

brought the smouldering hostility between the DTA and the National Party into the open at the big DTA rally last weekend in Keetburga township. He accused the National Party in effect of sabotaging its own party's efforts to bring about change in the territory.

"Mr Mudge must restore his image as a liberal independent Nambian," one observer said. "He did not have majority white support in the ethnic election, so he has little to lose."

He does, however, stand to gain a lot by making a about attempt to Cr1tics have always doubted the DTA's sincerity about political and social reform and have suggested that a confrontation with the National Party would be a true test of the DTA's intentions.

Up to now the DTA's caution has been attributed partly to fear of antagonising the conservative white civil servants seconded from South Africa who have the ability to hamper its plans.

Now the feeling in the DTA is that it cannot afford to alienate the white civil servants while it has the albatross of conservatism hanging from its neck.

"The DTA seems now to have braced itself for a strong reaction from conservative whites by attacking the National Party's sacred cows," said a black nationalist here. "But there is no other option open to them. It is a make or break situation. Mr Mudge has involved the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, in the contest by asking him to

rejecting the request and being branded with refusing to implement the wishes of the DTA-dominated interim government, or transferring his own executive powers to the interim government.

The third alternative would boost the DTA's efforts to distance itself from Pretoria and would give it credibility among the territory's blacks as a ruler in its own right.

Mr Mudge may find the point on which the National Assembly's Council of Ministers' Committee will be able to give it political centrality in SWA/Nambian.

The move is being made by introducing a system whereby each authority would elect representatives to the assembly.

This is seen as an attempt to draw figures like Mr Justus Garoeb, the black nationalist who won the ethnic election in Damaraland last November into the central authority. It would also enhance the status of the National Assembly and its Council of Ministers.

There may be a step towards a general federation (then ethnic) system," said Mr John Kirkerstick of the Federal Party, part of the centrist group which is opposed to institutionalised ethnicity. "If it is, it must be welcomed."

But there are doubts whether the DTA can implement its proposed changes.

I don't think Mr Mudge can overcome the problem," said one centrist politician. "If he cannot

**By PETER KENNEDY**  
**MARY AIDEE BUREN**

# Outrage at SWA sentence

country than any political ac-  
tion from any quarter could  
have done. We in Swaziland re-  
spect the Swaziland government.

**WINDHOEK** — Many people in South West Africa are shocked and outraged by the verdict and lenient sentence in a Windhoek murder trial last week where three white men were found guilty of common assault of a black man who later died.

The trio had pleaded not guilty to the murder of a black man, Mr. Richard Conrad, 39, at the farm R800, or four months. Mr. Jacobus Johannes Haenaga, 37, was fined R800, or six months, and Mr. Petrus

worked at the time. Mr. Justice Strydom found that Mr. Namiseb's death was not the result of assault by the accused.

He found that Mr. Namiseb's body was found several metres from where the three men had been seen. The unknown person, he accused, had pushed the accused

into the river. The Swaziland government has expressed its disapproval of the sentence. The editorial said the newspaper had been deceived by its report and received news from

the Swaziland government. We do not see how the Swaziland government can be blamed for the sentence. The Swaziland government has expressed its disapproval of the sentence. The editorial said the newspaper had been deceived by its report and received news from

Abu Nel, a SWA native, played a leading role in the trial. He was also fined R800, or six months, for common assault. The three former security guards were charged with the murder in October last year of Mr. Moses Namiseb, 35, a Swaziland native, who was found upon a factory near the power station where the men

worked at the time. Mr. Justice Strydom found that Mr. Namiseb's death was not the result of assault by the accused.

He found that Mr. Namiseb's body was found several metres from where the three men had been seen. The unknown person, he accused, had pushed the accused

into the river. The Swaziland government has expressed its disapproval of the sentence. The editorial said the newspaper had been deceived by its report and received news from

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# Botswana fires on SA patrol

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK — A unit from the Botswana Security Forces fired on a South African army patrol in the Caprivi Strip at the weekend, the officer commanding SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd said yesterday.

The patrol was attacked with small arms about 40km north-east of the Kavango River. Pretoria has been asked to protest to the Botswana Government.

During the weekend 12 armed SWAPO insurgents were shot in six different skirmishes in the northern operational area.

# 'Failed blacks' slam SWA Nats

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK — White members of the SWA National Party and blacks in the Democratic Terenholla Alliance are waging a war of words over blacks farming former white land.

The National Party mouth-piece, Die Suidwester, carried a report last week headed "Black farmers failed to make the grade".

It said white farmers in the Outjo area were angry about black neighbours introducing African communalism.

More than 20 black farmers from a Herero reserve bought farms left by drought-stricken white cattle ranchers.

The DTA-controlled central government allocated the farms as part of its priority resettlement programme to avoid a continued security risk.

White farmers, however, say their black neighbours are continuing the risk since most have been absent doing "traditional farming" in the reserves.

The Herero farmers were also singled out for not having joined commando units.

The publicity secretary for the Hereros in the DTA, Katutire Kaura, accused the NP of an anti-black campaign.

In time we can outfarm any white Akturite in the Outjo district," he said.

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# SWA beef industry: <sup>SMR</sup> criminal charges <sup>26/5/81</sup>

The Star's Africa <sup>221</sup>  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Leading figures in the SWA/Namibian meat industry are soon expected to face a series of criminal charges involving cattle worth millions of pounds.

The charges will be the outcome of an exhaustive police investigation into irregularities in the territory's beef trade.

About 3 000 charges in terms of meat control regulations are contained in nine dockets handed by an officer from the Commercial Branch Johannesburg to the Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Donald Brunette.

"Four of the dockets are against different meat broking firms," said Mr Brunette. "The others involve private instances. Some firms will face up to 1 200 counts, and others only a few."

The police investigation was ordered after the report last year of a commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in SWA/Namibia's meat industry.

"We have selected some of the most serious cases of irregularities," said Mr Brunette. The cases are being prepared now; summonses will be issued shortly."

## QUESTIONING

He said the police investigation which included the questioning of scores of farmers and other figures in the SWA/Namibian meat trade, had not revealed anything other than what had come to light in the commission's report.

"It is not a case of the police producing anything new but they have taken specific irregularities to prove them in court," said Mr Brunette.

The Attorney-General's office was, at one stage in the police investigation, envisaging the creation of a "special court" to deal with what was believed to be widespread malpractices in the meat industry.

It is understood that SWA/Namibian cattle farmers supply the South African beef market with between 17 and 20 percent of its needs. About 80 percent of this is transported to the Cape and immediate area for marketing.

But drought conditions in SWA/Namibia have led to a major increase in the

flow of cattle from the territory to the South African open and controlled markets.

It is estimated that about 60 000 cattle and carcasses are sent to South Africa every month.

# Six killed in Ovambo

SMR 27/4/81

WINDHOEK — Six more insurgents had been shot dead by the security forces during small skirmishes in Ovambo, northern SWA/Nambia, Brigadier Wilhe Meyer, Acting Commander of the SWA Territory Force, said in Windhoek today.

This brings to 18 the total killed since the weekend.

Brigadier Meyer said a local civilian and a special constable had been killed while defending a headman's kraal against a group of insurgents near the Angolan border. Another five special constables had been wounded — Sapa

# Nujoma to visit Zimbabwe

SALISBURY — A top-level Swapo delegation led by its President, Mr Sam Nujoma is due in Zimbabwe in June for a week of solidarity between the organisation and the year-old black state.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Information and Tourism, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira said this week his government hoped the week would "identify the people of Zimbabwe more closely with the people of Namibia".

The week of solidarity which, he said, was at the initiative of the Zimbabwe Government would include a speechmaking tour of the country by Mr Nujoma.

Fund-raising would be a major purpose of the week, scheduled for early June.

Football matches would be staged with the proceeds going to Swapo, and a number of Zimbabwean artists had agreed to perform in aid of Swapo.

Mr Shamuyarira disclosed "Mr Nujoma will be coming, hopefully with some of his colleagues," said Mr Shamuyarira.

He will spend a week making speeches and receiving donations from the people," he added.

The meeting comes at a time when Frontline States are insisting that the Western Contact Group stick to Security Council Resolution 435 as a basis for a Namibian settlement and

when the South African Government is adopting an increasingly belligerent attitude towards her independent black-ruled neighbours for their diplomatic and moral support for militant black nationalist movements opposed to it — Own Correspondent

"will work and what would be a good way of success. They can seldom know of those cases of people are trying to establish ties which they know will work, but which either or develop for lack of some capital this input.

the external "developers" come to the area chosen to implement their plans, they cannot see roles of the various groups in the society they are working with and through. It is very easy to fall into the trap of working with the easiest to communicate with, and who are easiest to project - who, as I have shown, are either people in the society.

63

11

## The myth of community.

A mistake that many people involved in development projects make, is that they assume there is a "community". During my involvement in Cape Town SAVA, for example, we presumed that people would want to contribute towards the establishment of a marketing centre for Umhlabisa, a creche for one area (Ipoh) and a clinic for another (Umhlabisa). We assumed that the people of these localities would see themselves as a group, and thus would decide to work as a group on a project which would benefit themselves as a group. However, most, if not all, villages are not communities: the most one can say is that they are a gathering of people living near each other. In Umhlabisa a large number of people are strangers who have moved in from white farms, and due to rehabilitation most of the "localities" are composed of a number of villages moved down from the mountains.

64

There are some villages or localities which are more integrated than others, where there have been fairly successful "community scale" projects. However I found that I could not associate this with anything other than the presence of a good headman or other co-ordinating figure in the area (vide the fact that so often when this person goes, the "progressive" quality of the area dies and the projects go to rack and ruin).<sup>54</sup>

In all the projects I mention there is at least one person, and usually a small group, who really believes in, and supports the project. One generally finds that this small group are involved in all the projects in the area and are on all the committees. Most of these people obviously believe that with concerted effort their areas can progress along a Western path of development.

In all areas there is a large number of people (still not the majority however) who consider the ideals cited, when a new project is discussed, as good. They say they would like such a

# Botswana warns Pretoria and Swapo

*(2)*  
*South*  
*27/5/81*

**GABORONE** - Botswana would allow neither Swapo nor South African military forces to operate from its territory and anybody who crossed the border armed could get shot at, a senior Government official said here yesterday.

Mr Phil Steenkamp, permanent secretary in the office of the President, said his government had no knowledge of Botswana Defence Force soldiers having fired across the border on Monday at a South African army patrol in the Caprivi Strip, as reported by Defence Headquarters in Windhoek.

He confirmed that there had been exchanges of fire between Botswana soldiers and security forces in the Caprivi in recent months but said the latest incident announced in Windhoek this week by Major General Charles Lloyd, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, was unknown to Botswana authorities.

Mr Steenkamp said there had been several diplomatic exchanges in recent months between him and the South African Government over complaints of border violations in northern Botswana by South African troops.

"The message we have been trying to get across," he said, "is that while we don't allow Swapo to

operate from Botswana we don't want the South Africans to do so either.

"We are neutral. Anybody who comes aimed into Botswana will get shot at."

Mr Steenkamp gave details of the three most recent incidents which, he said, had been the subject of official exchanges with Pretoria.

In one of the exchanges

Pretoria had been asked to take steps to prevent further border incidents and avoid the possibility of lives being lost, he said. The South Africans had informed the Botswana Government that their security forces had been instructed to respect the Botswana border.

On March 24, Mr Steenkamp said, South African security force

members had entered Botswana in two boats on the Okavango River after being challenged by Botswana defence force members they had returned to Namibia.

Shots were again fired on May 10 near Molembo at the head of the Okavango delta after a group of South Africans had entered Botswana, Mr Steenkamp said - AANS

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### Introduction

In the first section of this paper, I have looked at the way, in which structural features of the reserve economy inhibit projects from being able to succeed. The problems and restrictions I have discussed are, however, by no means the only factors which influence the development of projects. It is extremely unlikely that, were the legal restrictions of blacks removed and various necessary resources made available, the majority of poor people would immediately take advantage of these factors and profit from projects which had previously, not been able to run efficiently, or which had been closed to them because they did not have enough resources.

Any government which came to power in South Africa would be faced with the social structure and underdevelopment present, existing in the reserves, and even if it was trying to change these systems, its first "projects" would have to be initiated in a situation very similar to the present one.

There are 2 major problems it would face

people with the most resources... can benefit most from projects. Even if a government tries

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# Nujoma to see British on SWA moves

# Pik hits out at Waldheim on Paris talks

221 RDM 28/5/81

LONDON — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma arrived in London yesterday for talks with the British Government on the SWA/Namibian settlement issue.

Swapo's information officer for Western Europe Mr Peter Manning said Mr Nujoma would meet the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, tomorrow and would have talks with other British politicians.

After his meeting with Lord Carrington, the Swapo leader will hold a Press conference at the offices of the Zimbabwe High Commission.

Mr Nujoma is expected to fly to Salisbury at the weekend for a week-long visit to Zimbabwe.

The Swapo leader's talks with Lord Carrington could have an important bearing on the new initiative which the Western contact group on SWA/Namibia — the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada — have launched to secure an internationally recognised settlement for the territory.

Mr Nujoma had talks in Bonn on Tuesday with the West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Western diplomatic sources said it appeared Lord Carrington and Mr Genscher were sounding out Swapo's position while Washington sought to assess South Africa's position in the new settlement drive.

The South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha met United States President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Washington a fortnight ago and Pretoria has kept in close touch with the Reagan Administration since then.

The Western five have said they are looking at constitutional and other measures to ensure the confidence of all the parties involved in the SWA/Namibian dispute.

In Bonn Mr Nujoma accused the Reagan Administration of "behind-the-scenes manoeuvres" to undermine free elections in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Nujoma charged the US with attempting to block United Nations participation in a negotiated settlement in SWA/Namibia and said it favoured "white Africa".

The US administration considers its investments would best be preserved by the minority racist regime in our country," Mr Nujoma said.

The Swapo leader cited the vetoes by the US, France and Britain in the UN against a resolution that supported trade

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha has condemned the Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa, in a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The UN-sponsored conference was used by participants to vent their spleen on South Africa, Mr Botha said.

In the letter, released in Pretoria last night the Minister attacked Dr Waldheim's stance at the conference, saying his statement was "regrettably no exception to the general tone".

He charged that instead of attending to the ills of Africa, the conference was arranged to castigate and threaten South Africa, to escape facing the tremendous task of developing the continent.

Mr Botha said that despite Dr Waldheim having been fully informed over the past five months of the situation in South Africa, Southern Africa and Africa as a whole, an analysis of his statement in Paris showed no cognisance had been taken of the facts.

"Your Excellency simply continues to reiterate sweeping statements and accusations, echoing the same emotional

sentiment expressed in General Assembly resolutions."

Mr Botha said the Secretary-General should be acquainted with "the real problems" of Africa, yet scant attention was paid to the unbearable conditions under which millions of Africans lived.

Ironically, he said, a non-governmental organisation attempted to bring some perspective to the conference when it drew attention to the fact that the costs of the conference could have been utilised to buy food for the 4 500 000 children dying of starvation in Africa.

More "lip service" was being paid to the improvement of living conditions in Africa where millions were deprived of the most basic human requirements — food, shelter, health, education, freedom of expression and security of the person.

Africa faced a stark choice, Mr Botha told Dr Waldheim. Either serious attention had to be given to development, or the peoples of Africa had to resign themselves to a future of retrogression and poverty.

Condemnations of South Africa were no substitute for the urgent needs of Africa's peoples.

Mr Botha reiterated his warning of a sanctions back-

lash, saying the implications and consequences of the imposition of sanctions on South Africa would be far-reaching. "South Africa will not take sanctions lying down. The South African Government will certainly react appropriately to safeguard her own interests."

Sanctions against South Africa would in effect amount to sanctions against Southern Africa, because the economies of a number of independent countries were so closely interlinked with the South African economy that they, and not in the first instance South Africa, would undoubtedly suffer the main brunt — and it would inevitably be the poor in these countries who would suffer most.

Mr Botha said Dr Waldheim's Paris statement failed to convince those endeavouring earnestly to find solutions to the intricate problems of Southern Africa.

"Consequently you are contributing to the growing body of opinion in Southern Africa that the United Nations has not only become redundant as far as the future of our region is concerned, but is fast becoming a menace and a burden to those dedicated to the goal of peaceful negotiation and constructive development."

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South Africa as evidence of the alleged US manoeuvre.

"We are determined to keep up the armed struggle," he said, but added "We will meet the enemy anywhere even at the conference table."

Mr Nujoma said Western governments need not fear for their business and trade investments if a black majority government ruled SWA/Namibia.

"We will sell and trade our raw materials to those who will offer a good price, but we will also put a stop to ruthless exploitation of our resources."

When asked whether an independent Namibia would host Cuban troops as Angola does, the Swapo leader said he did not believe his countrymen were fighting a war of independence to invite foreign troops on our soil — Sapa AP.

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# Final act of SWA's 3-year meat drama

22/12/78  
R21

WINDHOEK - Plagued by controversy since 1978, the South West African meat industry was about to experience a replay of some of the scandals which had rocked organised agriculture in the past.

This week's announcement by the territory's Attorney-General that a number of meat brokers and farmers would face charges of fraud involving about 3 000 contraventions of Meat Board regulations next week, promised to ring in the final act of a three-year long drama.

Bitter complaints by farmers on the brink of financial ruin, backed by Press reports of alleged malpractices in the R50-million beef industry, led to the appointment of a commission of inquiry in July 1979.

In terms of the mandate set by the South African State President, the commission, under the leadership of the retired senior magistrate, Mr W A Van Zyl, limited its investigation to the marketing of the territory's beef.

The commission's report was submitted to the South African Government early last year

and released to the public in July. The collected evidence was also referred to the commercial branch of the South African Police in Johannesburg for further investigation.

The commission concluded, among other things, that

- Permits were transferred between holders "on a large scale" in contravention of Meat Board regulations. Most of the pending 3 000 prosecutions are expected to be in this category.
- Brokers generally applied for permits in the name of farmers and then used these permits for the benefit of other farmers without informing the original applicant. This had meant that brokers exercised an "excessive" influence over the marketing. The commission recommended that "access to markets should by no means be in the hands of brokers to the extent allowed at present."
- Certain persons or bodies were "favoured considerably" in the allotting of slaughtering access at SWA abattoirs.
- Subsidies of R12 per head of cattle - introduced in 1978 and scrapped in 1979 - had been

allocated to "wrong persons". Some of the 3 000 illegal transfers at present in the hands of the AG also involved the illegal transfer of subsidies.

● Employees of brokerage firms were running "farming and/or speculator's enterprises". This had resulted in the employees "abusing their positions". The commission also found "top management" of some of the brokers firms involved in such enterprises.

● There was "no proper control" over the handling of permit applications and out-going permits at the Meat Board.

● Farmers did not understand the allocation formula. Many accounting errors had been made by the Meat Board and different board officials had applied the formula differently.

● There was duplication of the registration of some farms, which resulted in larger allocations for some producers at the expense of others.

Changes in the procedure of permit allocation based on the commission's recommendations have since been instituted and others are still to come.

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# Clashes reveal extent of division

30/5/76

122  
12/10/76

WINDHOEK — Renewed bitterness has surfaced among South West Africa's divided whites following several controversial incidents

Challenges by Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, to Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the SWA National Party, and clashes between the two white parties in the white Legislative Assembly have brought simmering tensions to the boil

White farmers are angry about comments made by Mr Katoutire Kaura, Mr Mudge's colleague in the DTA

The rift among the territory's whites developed in 1977 when Mr Mudge left the NP and with other dissidents formed the Republican Party

The Republicans joined parties from other race groups to form the DTA, while the NP formed the Action Committee for the Conservation of Turnhalle Principles (Aktur) in loose alliance with Baster and coloured factions

The DTA and Aktur sit in the National Assembly while the Republican Party and the NP sit in the white (second tier) Legislative Assembly

White emotions reached fever pitch during the second-tier elections in November last

year when the NP won a comfortable majority

Since the Republican split, both parties have been at each other's throats and are locked in a battle for white support

The highly partisan Windhoek newspapers, Die Suidwester (NP) and Republiek are involved in a continuous slanging match and trade insults daily

Mr Mudge recently angered Nationalists by calling for the multi-million rand white teacher training college to be given to the central government as a nucleus for a university for all races

He also called for South West Africa House now occupied by Mr Du Plessis, to be used for the Administrator-General, rather than a party leader

He further challenged Mr Du Plessis to let the central government move from the converted Turnhalle Drill Hall to the Tutenpalast ("Ink Palace"), the seat of the former SWA Administration

Mr Mudge said these had become "symbols of injustice" to blacks and the NP could gain much goodwill by making these concessions

Heated exchanges between Republicans and NP members have marked the recent sitting of the white assembly which controls white education, health, and agriculture

The executive committee's refusal to allow a coloured boy Dan Semmler who has German-speaking foster parents, to attend a white school sparked a new row in the assembly

The Republicans were forced on the defensive when Mr Kaura — reacting to comments by white farmers that black farmers settled on former white farms were mismanaging their farms and were a potential "infiltration corridor" for Swapo guerrillas — said whites had come to SWA with "only their boots on their feet" and had taken their cattle from the Hereros

The Republicans defended the black farmers, but had to distance themselves from Mr Kaura's more extreme statements

While white politics might seem a side-show to the one-man-one-vote elected DTA they are an important barometer of white feeling and white support is essential for the DTA

Government officials can sabotage reforms and a drain of skilled whites from the territory would have serious consequences for its infrastructure

The DTA in the National Assembly, and the Republican Party in the white assembly, will have to continue along the narrow path between retaining the support of blacks who want equal rights and gaining support from whites reluctant to Sapa up their privileges

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# Sundown at a farm fort

Argus 30/5/81 (221)

## EMERGENCY NOW PART OF LIFE

SOUTH West African old-timers say the true beauty of the area is brought into sharp focus at sunset. The huge red sun sets behind a rugged skyline in deathly silence

These days, however sunset is the same time farmers in the north have been told to expect attack. And more and more have taken to watching the sun going down from behind massive barbed wire security fences

After four killings of whites in Tsumeb attributed to Swapo, and ever-increasing raids by bands of Swapo insurgents into the area, the townsfolk are taking the terrorist threat seriously.

### TRAINED DOGS

Barbed wire security fences, highly-trained dogs and a weapons arsenal are becoming part of everyday life

On his northern Tsumeb farm Mr Willie Liebenberg has nine dogs patrolling. Four are stationed between the two security fences outside the property and five others roam inside fences. Other farmers have also taken many of the same measures over the years and decided it just was not for the trouble I had in bush.

WILLIE and Grieta Liebenberg at tea — with weapons close at hand.

the inner fence about half that height

Inside the house Mr Liebenberg is constantly in touch with the local civil defence unit and defence force units through a radio set on the emergency channel

### SHOOTING

Handguns hidden in strategic spots in the immaculately kept farm house. They regularly practise shooting on an improvised range near the house

The workers on Mr Liebenberg's cattle farm are bushmen — carefully vetted as 'anti-terrorist'

The workers on Mr Liebenberg's cattle farm are bushmen — carefully vetted as 'anti-terrorist'

by security forces and an army vehicle had both front wheels blown off by a landmine planted in the narrow dirt road running about 5 km to the farm house from the main road

'Yes the farmers are troubled,' Mr Liebenberg told Weekend Argus

'If there is trouble we will lose everything

### HARDER

'It's not like the people in the towns who can move to the Republic and in one week start their life again. We can't take our farm with us and the 1000 cattle and 200 sheep' said Mr Liebenberg who has three children away at university and boarding school

'As yet we have no plans to stay away,' Mrs Liebenberg said. The couple are both South West Africans from birth 'But it is becoming harder'

'The first terrorists who came here were easy to catch, but then the fourth, fifth and sixth groups to come over were well-trained,' Mr Liebenberg said

The Liebenbergs and their family are according to brother said, 'according to what her

ity as they are the first white occupied properties guerrillas meet after cutting down through Ovamboland or Kavangoland

### 'MARKED MAN'

The du Preez's have already had a heated gunfight at their farm house where three guerrillas were killed. Mr du Preez's tracking and hunting escapades are legend in the area and his wife fears that he is a 'marked man' by Swapo

The tall weather-beaten Mrs du Preez said she had lived in Tsumeb for 20 years and 'wouldn't change this life for all the tea in China'

'In towns in South Africa you can pick up any newspaper and read about ten deaths on the front page — stabbings, car crashes, shootings — so why should I give up this life,' she said

### FENCES

The Du Preez family have three children aged from 14 to 18, all at boarding school in Tsumeb. They are all proficient with the rifles and handguns in the Du Preez household.

Mrs du Preez said she regularly stayed alone at night but was confident she could handle any situation that arose.

'I wouldn't be here alone if I couldn't handle the situation on my own,' she said. 'I'd go out and meet them,' she said of the possibility of another

The arena for all this is not unimpressive. Bounded on all sides by craggy little hills and above by a cloudless pale blue sky and scorching sun, Tsumeb has a rugged charm

The area has an estimated population of 7000 whites and more than 8500 blacks. The whites are predominantly Afrikaans, with several English and German residents and a few Portuguese

The South African Defence Force presence is unavoidable — officers lunching at local hotels and military vehicles are ever-present.

Pub talk in town has it that Swapo would easily win an election in South West Africa, but the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would probably dominate elections in the Tsumeb area.

Some seem baffled that Swapo's military wing finds anything worth fighting over.

### DEFENCE CHIEF

'I don't think we will really have trouble with the blacks living here,' civil defence chief Mr Sieg Agenbag said. 'They are happy and free to go wherever they want and do whatever they want'

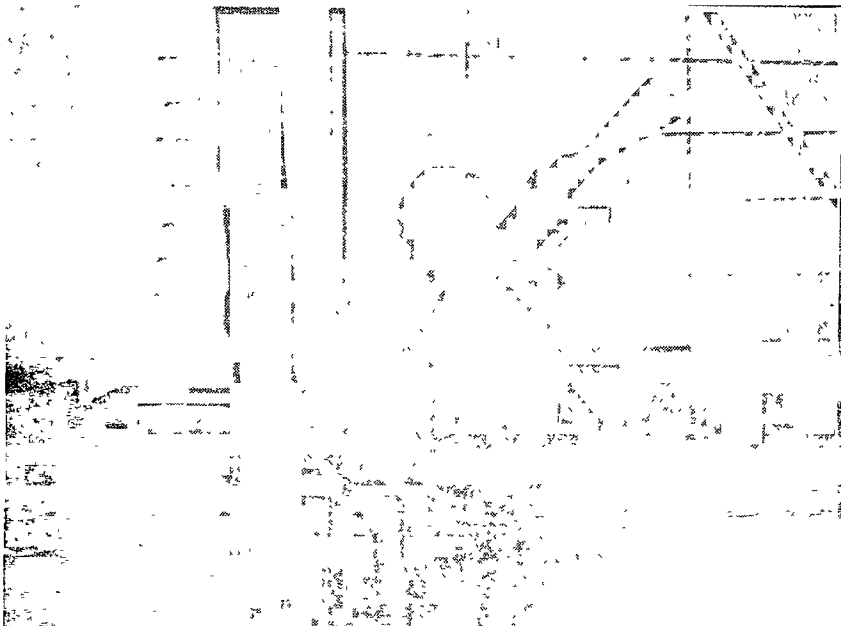
'The black community are part of the civil defence, and we have no racial problem here,' said Mr Agenbag.

A CONSTANT and tragic reality behind the interminable political wrangling for universally acceptable, sovereign independence for South West Africa is a slow-moving but insidious war.

Prosecuting it are the South African Defence Force and the SWA territorial force, deployed against a sporadically effective Swapo presence. Political ideologies on both sides brought them into bushland conflict

But the nature of Swapo's war frequently subjects civilians — white and black — to sudden and brutal attack. The Tsumeb farming area, settled largely by white ranchers, was recently infiltrated by armed bands identified by authorities as Swapo gunmen

The lives and lifestyles of the farmers and their families are being changed by the conflict, in the same way that the debilitating Rhodesian war turned farms into fortresses. Weekend Argus correspondent CHRIS WHITFIELD and photographer JOHN WOODROOF report from the area.



IT'S sunset in Tsumeb and farmer Willie Liebenberg locks his family and animals in for the night

# 100 shots missed Kallie du Preez

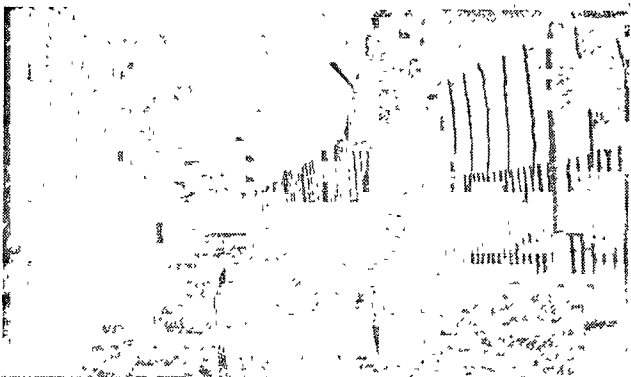
ARGUS  
30/5/81  
231

THE first sign Kallie du Preez had that something was wrong on the hot February day in northern South West Africa was when the telephone went dead.

The local civil defence unit and Defence Force had warned that a group of Swapo insurgents had entered the area, so hunter and tracker Mr du Preez took his .375 calibre elephant gun from the gun rack of his Tsumeb farm house

## ROCK COVER

The sun-burned red-bearded South West African muttered a few words to his wife on the porch of his house and went out into the garden. He chose a shrub-infes-



CONNIE DU PREEZ — who has watched her husband shoot three Swapo insurgents — patrols the security fence at her Tsumeb farmhouse.

ted rockery to the side of the house under the shade of a sprawling thorn tree, and lay down behind the cover of rocks.

## AK47

Three hours later, in the late afternoon, Mr du Preez saw a man armed with a AK47 automatic rifle moving between guest cottages about 100 m from his house. A single shot from the elephant gun hit the man

high in the chest and killed him instantly.

In the next few seconds more than 100 rounds were fired at Mr du Preez by the dead man's two companions.

Mr du Preez fired three more rounds. One hit an insurgent in the chest, fatally injuring him as he peered out of a ditch in the garden.

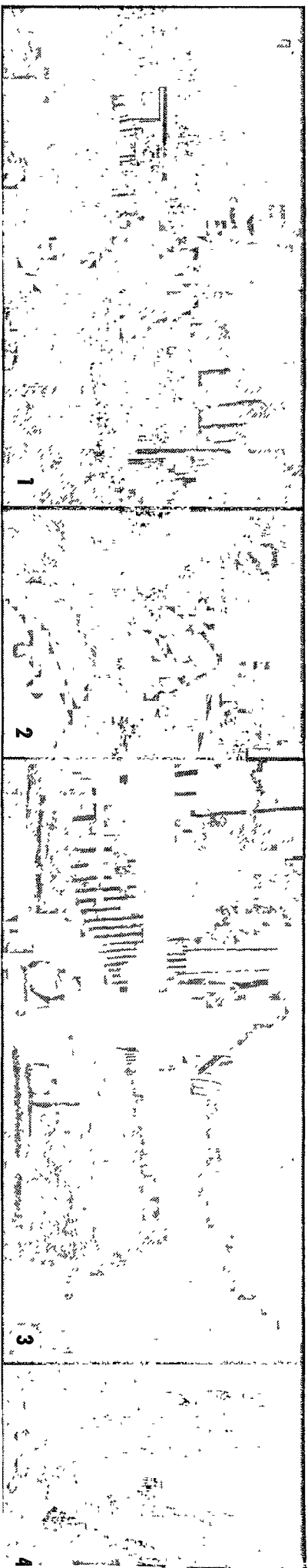
## MISSED

The next shot missed the last man in the band

as he ran from the house towards a bush but the final shot, from more than 500 m, hit him in the lower abdomen — a wound that eventually caused his death after being tracked nearly 50 km by security forces.

'I sat on the verandah and watched . . . and thoroughly enjoyed myself,' wife Connie du Preez told Weekend Argus.

Barbed wire security fences, highly-trained dogs and awesome arsenals are becoming part of everyday life for the frontline farmers in South West Africa



1: Connie du Preez: Watched as her husband fought off three Swapo insurgents and "thoroughly enjoyed myself"

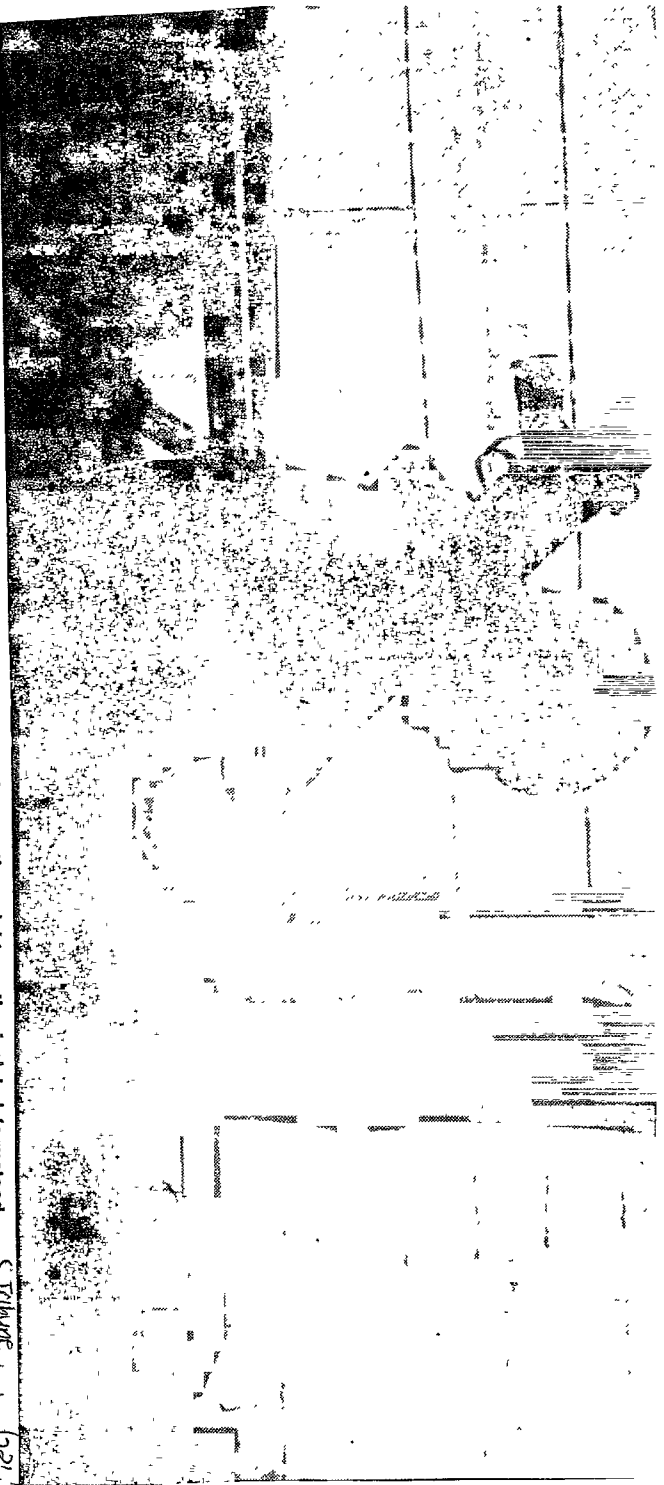
2: Willie and Grelia Liebenberg at tea . . . with weapons at their sides

3: Connie du Preez and her dogs patrol the security fences surrounding her farmhouse

4: Grelia and Willie Liebenberg with part of their awesome arsenal

# TEFRROFR ATSTUNSET

It's sunset and Tsumeb farmer Willie Liebenberg locks up the security gates for an isolated farmstead



## Story: Chris Whitfield Pictures: John Woodcock

**OLD-TIMERS** say the true beauty of the area is brought into focus at sunset. The huge red sun sets behind a rugged skyline in deadly silence.

Nowadays, however, sunset is the time farmers in the north of South West Africa have been told to expect attack. And more and more have taken to watching the sun going down from behind massive barbed wire security fences.

After four killings of whites in Tsumeb attracted to Swapo guerrillas and ever-increasing raids by bands of Swapo insurgents into the area, the townsfolk are taking the terrorists at seriously.

Barbed wire security fences, highly-trained dogs and a wesome arsenal are becoming part of everyday life.

On his northern Tsumeb farm, Willie Liebenberg has named four patrolling his yard. Four are stationed behind two security fences outside the property and five others roam inside the fences "watchdogs".

roaming in the yard are geese.

The outer security fence is about four metres high, the inner fence half that height.

Inside the house, Mr Liebenberg is constantly in touch with his unit and other defence forces through a radio set on the emergency channel.

He and his wife Gretel are proficient in the use of the collection of automatic rifles, bolt-action rifles, shotguns and handguns hidden in strategic spots in the immaculately kept farmhouse. They practice shooting regularly on an improvised range near the house.

### Blown off

The workers on Mr Liebenberg's cattle farm are Bushmen—carefully vetted as "anti-terrorist" by the couple before they will employ them.

In the past year a guerrilla has been killed on Mr Liebenberg's farm by security forces and an army vehicle had both front wheels blown off by a handmine planted in the narrow dirt road running about five kilometres to the

farm house from the main road.

"Yes, the farmers are troubled," Mr Liebenberg told the Times. "If there is trouble we will lose everything."

"It's not like the people in the towns who can move to the Republic and in one week start their life again. We can't take our 1,000 cattle and 200 sheep," said Mr Liebenberg, who has two children away at university and boarding school.

"As yet we have no plans to move away," Mrs Liebenberg said. The couple are both South West Africans from birth. But it is becoming harder.

"The first terrorists who came here were easy to catch, but then the fourth, fifth and sixth groups, to come from Swakopmund, Mr Liebenberg said.

The Liebenbergs and their nephews, Kahle and Conne du Preez, are worried that their farms will increasingly become the site for terrorist attacks as they take the first white owned properties

rillas will encounter after cutting down through Owanhoband or Kvanzoband.

The Du Preez family are already had a heated firefight at their farm house where three guerrillas were killed. Mr du Preez's tracking and hunting escapades are legend in the area and his wife fears that he is a "marked man" by Swapo.

The tall, blonde weather-beaten Mrs du Preez said she had lived in Tsumeb for 20 years and "wouldn't change this life for all the tea in China."

"In towns in South Africa you can pick up any newspaper and read about 10 deaths on the front page — stabbings, car crashes, shootings — so why should I give up this life?" she said.

The Du Preez family have three children on boarding school in Tsumeb. They are all proud with the rifles and handguns in the Du Preez household.

Mrs du Preez said she regularly stays confident in the night, but handle any situation that arises. "I wouldn't be here

above if I couldn't handle the situation on my own," she said. "I'd go out and meet them," she said of the possibility of another guerrilla attack on their farm house.

The Du Preez farm is also protected by a double security fence, dogs, radios and guns.

The arena for all this is impressive — bounded on all sides by craggy little hills and above by a cloudless pale blue sky and scorching sun.

Tsumeb has a rugged charm

### Untouched

Early farmers are untouched by the dilemma of what to call the blacks — "Kaffir" is used almost affectionately — and the townspeople appear to have slipped easily into the multicultural mingling.

The area has an estimated population of 7,000 whites and more than 8,500 blacks. There is a small settlement of Afrikaners with several English and German residents and a few Portuguese.

The South African Defence Force presence is obvious — officers, junioring at local hotels,

and military vehicles are ever present.

Pub talk in the town has it that Swapo would easily win an election, but the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would probably dominate elections in the Tsumeb area.

Some seem baffled that Swapo's military wing find anything worth fighting over.

"I don't think we will really have trouble with the blacks living here," said civil defence chief Sleg Agenberg. "They are happy and free to go wherever they want and do whatever they want," he said.

"The black community are part of the civil defence and we have no racial problem here," said Mr Agenberg.

The civil defence organisation in the town is a highly organised back-up for security force operations.

Partially operational home civility forces first and we help with first and second aid and other secondary roles," he explained.

"We are quite prepared for an emergency. It's part of our way of life," said Mr Agenberg.

5 TRUMB 31/5/81 (2)

# The phone went dead and out came the killer gun

S. Tribune  
31/5/81

(221)

KALLIE du Preez first noticed something was wrong when the telephone went dead.

The local civil defence unit and defence force had warned on this hot February day that a band of Swapo insurgents had entered his area in far northern South West Africa, so hunter and tracker Mr du Preez took his .375 calibre elephant gun from the gun rack in his Tsumeb farm house.

The sun-burned, red-bearded South West African muttered a few words to his wife on the porch of his house and went out into the garden. He chose a shrub infested rockery to the side of the house, under the shade of a sprawling thorn tree, and lay down behind the cover of rocks.

Three hours later, in the late afternoon, Mr du Preez saw a man armed with an AK47 assault rifle moving between guest cottages about 100 metres from his house. A single shot from the elephant gun hit the guerrilla high in the chest and killed him instantly.

In the next few seconds more than 100 rounds were fired at Mr du Preez by the dead man's two companions.

Mr du Preez fired three more rounds. One hit an insurgent in the chest, killing him as he peered out of a ditch in the garden. The next shot missed the other man as he ran from the house towards bush, but the final shot, from more than 500 metres, hit him in the lower abdomen — a wound that eventually caused his death after being tracked nearly 50 kilometres by security forces.

"I sat on the veranda and watched . . . and thoroughly enjoyed myself," wife Connie du Preez told the Tribune.

# Sam Nujoma in Zimbabwe for 'a week of solidarity'

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The Star's Africa News Service  
SALISBURY -- Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma arrived here yesterday for a week-long visit and disclosed that Zimbabwe had given material, financial and diplomatic assistance to his organisation

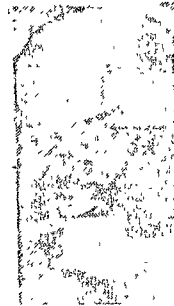
At a Press conference hosted by Zimbabwe's Minister of Information, Mr Nathan Shamuvamba, Mr Nujoma lashed out at Britain, France and the United States, alleging they were responsible for any escalation of the war in SWA/Namibia.

### FUND-RAISING

Their vetoing of the recent UN resolution calling for sanctions against South Africa had made any escalation in the black nationalist armed struggle in SWA/Namibia their responsibility

They were bolstering South Africa's anti-Swapo military campaign in the territory by supplying arms, including French Mirage jets and Panhard armoured cars and American 155 mm rockets

This was in line with the three countries' percep-



MR SAM NUJOMA

tions of their "economic and strategic interests," Mr Nujoma said

He did not elaborate on the nature of Zimbabwe's material assistance for Swapo, nor the extent of its financial aid

He had been met at Salisbury's airport by a thousand cheering Zimbabweans, and an official reception committee headed by Zimbabwe's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwede. He is in Zimbabwe for a "week of solidarity" between Zim-

babwe and Swapo which will include fund-raising and a speech-making tour

Mr Nujoma told pressmen Swapo rejected the idea of special constitutional minority right guarantees for SWA/Namibia's white community, saying that any independence brought about under UN aegis would guarantee minority rights under the UN charter and declaration of human rights

"The constitution of our country will protect all the people of our country irrespective of their race, origin or status in our society

### PRIVILEGES

"To us there are no individuals with special privileges"

Mr Nujoma said Swapo rejected any change to UN resolution 435 as the basis for a settlement. Apparent US efforts to amend the resolution "Smell fishy and sinister"

Late yesterday Mr Nujoma had brief meetings with President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Today he addresses a rally in Bulawayo

flocks and herds.....they were surprisingly ready to barter away their cattle in exchange for copper, beads, tobacco and intoxicating liquors like brandy or arrack". (5) While it may be argued that the trade represented a shift to a preferred position, it is nonetheless clear that as a result of this trade the Hottentot people lost those possessions on which their past survival had been based.

"(Except for) a limited number of Colonial Hottentots who could be accommodated on the "institutions" (i.e. mission stations).... there was practically no alternative save to live and work on the lands of the farmers." (6) The Hottentot people then numbered a few less (according to census figures of the time) than the slaves in the Colony.

Due to the Keynesian effect we tend to give more generously at Christmas time because although the difficulties of the poor can be presumed to be roughly constant throughout the year, we desire to feel good at Yuletide.

That altruism and charitable behaviour exists cannot be argued. The blood transfusion services of the United Kingdom and to a significant extent the USA rest on little else<sup>21</sup>. Even within a strict pareto optimum framework redistribution can be shown to be justified<sup>22</sup>. The important problem is to arrange society so that altruism and self-interest operate in the same direction.

The view of altruism as a duty has unfortunate side effects. "It fosters the belief that doing good is closely connected with - or even necessarily involves - self-sacrifice; which belief tends to discourage good action"<sup>23</sup>. It is an important insight of economic analysis that self interest is not necessarily incompatible with serving the interests of others<sup>24</sup>.

III The market for medicine

The previous section argued that in general the free market provides the most efficient allocation mechanism for medical services. Equity provides no basis for policy. Though there can be no doubt that the market for medical services does present problems, the difficulties are related to price rather than income. Even in Western societies, where incomes are relatively high patients have problems

paying for health services<sup>25</sup>. Technically this is no difficult to understand. Though the problem appears to be one of poverty (lack

# We won't grab white land, says Nujoma

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'Mail' Africa Bureau  
LUSAKA. — The South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) has no intention of grabbing land from whites in an independent Namibia, Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, said in Lusaka yesterday

Before flying to Salisbury he told reporters whites will retain whatever wealth they have acquired in that country

On the question of drafting the Namibian constitution before independence, he said he would not accept a constitution written by foreigners "We will do it ourselves"

Mr Nujoma was in Zambia to brief President Kenneth Kaunda about the progress of the "liberation struggle" in Namibia. He flew to Zimbabwe on a similar mission

Shortly after his arrival in Salisbury Mr Nkomo re-

peated his claim that the three main members of the Western contact group — the United States, Britain and France — were responsible for escalating the conflict in Namibia by vetoing sanctions resolutions in the United Nations against South Africa

His reference to France, however, was specifically to the former government of Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The three countries had exercised their veto "on behalf of" the South African Government, he said

He would not be drawn on whether Western European nations were aligning themselves more with Swapo than with the Western contact group's view

Mr Nujoma said Swapo was ready for the implementation of the UN-sponsored Resolution 435, which he said the Americans wanted to amend, and Swapo would oppose "by all

force" any attempts to change the resolution

Any negotiated settlement of the dispute over the territory should be based only on the resolution, he said, and without it the only result would be "an escalation of conflict and eventual victory for Swapo"

He rejected pleas for a constitution in Namibia that gave minorities — the whites specifically — any guarantees

"No individual in Namibia will be given certain privileges. The laws of the land will protect the interests of all citizens of our country, irrespective of their race or status in society," Sapa reported him as saying

The situation in Zimbabwe before its independence bore no comparison with the situation in Zimbabwe now, he said

Mr Nujoma first visited Salisbury during Zimbabwe's independence celebrations in April last year

zero, services are likely to be consumed up to some extent, services.

On the supply side the problem can be characterised as one of monopoly and barriers to entry. In some sense, of course, these barriers are inevitable. The art is long. Even witch doctors serve an arduous apprenticeship. What constrains the number of

# Nujoma gets a hero's welcome in Bulawayo

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The Star's Africa News Service  
**BULAWAYO** — More than 15 000 cheering Zimbabweans crammed Bulawayo's Barbourfields Stadium yesterday to hear Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma vow that his organisation would intensify its armed struggle in SWA/Namibia until the "total liquidation of oppression, racism and exploitation of man by man in the territory."

Acclamation and slogans punctuated the Swapo leader's speech from a dais on which he and his delegation were flanked by Zimbabwe's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr William Mangwende, and Zapu (PP) leader Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Bulawayo was the venue of the first of six rallies Mr Nujoma is to address during the 'Week of Solidarity' between Zimbabwe and Swapo, which

Zimbabwe recognises as the sole legitimate representative of the people of SWA/Namibia

## IMPERIALISM

Mr Nkomo introduced Mr Nujoma as "the hero of Africa, the hero of Namibia, the man who is not fighting against anybody but instead, against the evil of imperialism."

## SHOT DOWN

Swapo, said Mr Nujoma, had "never threatened to drive the whites away." Instead, it had "demanded only equal rights for everyone regardless of race."

"For demanding this birthright, we are being shot down," he added.

During Mr Nujoma's speech the crowd observed a minute's silence for the "fallen heroes" of the black nationalist

struggles in Zimbabwe and SWA/Namibia

The borders of majority rule in Africa would soon be extended beyond the Limpopo to the Atlantic and Indian oceans to the south, Mr Nujoma said.

"No guns can silence the voices of the oppressed masses. Therefore in Namibia we will continue to intensify the armed struggle until we ensure the total liquidation of oppression, racism and exploitation of man by man in our country."

South African troops in SWA/Namibia, who claimed to be fighting to protect Christian civilisation, were in fact "thugs, mercenaries and boers" who "murdered, massacred and tortured innocent civilians," Mr Nujoma said.



## SA FOREIGN POLICY

(22)

### The same again?

PM 5/11/61

Following this week's leak of the Botha Hag Crocker papers the question is where does SA's foreign policy really stand. It looks as if there can be no real change.

The package offered by Washington (and implicitly by other Western nations) holds out a series of graduated rewards. These range from upgrading the level of political and military representation at embassy level to the supply of enriched

uranium. SA would have to comply with a Western shopping list starting with greater co-operation on the Namibia issue and followed by clear moves away from apartheid.

This might not be at all unacceptable to Pretoria if there were some sort of guarantee that Reagan and his ilk would head US administrations for the next 20 years. Even so, Pretoria would probably have doubts about the US ability to maintain the distinction between constructive engagement and internal interference because of the delicate balance of American foreign policy between interests in SA and black Africa.

Pretoria's basic fear is that if it yields to American entreaties now it could get locked into a latched-like process that would probably not end until the last Afrikaner had signed away his political rights and his identity. Even if the two Bothas don't believe that, they know that the overwhelming majority of Afrikaner Nationalists do.

On the Namibia issue whatever its true ideological composition, Swapo is believed by Pretoria to be Marxist. That is why Pik Botha reportedly told Hag: 'Namibia will nationalise the whole place and cause upheaval and civil war involving SA. We will have to invade Namibia and other countries as well. We are pleading for you to see the dangers of a wrong solution in

Namibia. It would be better to have a low level conflict there, indefinitely, than to have a civil war escalating to a general conflagration.

There may be another reason why Pretoria is not willing to risk a Namibia solution that might see a Swapo government installed in Windhoek. It may well fear that black radicals in the Republic will see such an event as the fall of the penultimate white-held domino and so boost the confidence of black revolutionaries.

Neither does there seem to be any great pressure on Pretoria to try to improve political relations with black Africa. In economic terms, black states in southern Africa need the Republic as a labour market, a supplier of essential goods, and as a transport corridor for their exports. Unless this reliance can be reduced and until a military machine can be assembled that would match the Republic's, Pretoria will probably see no need to respond to pressure.

# Nujoma gets the red carpet from Mugabe

By TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA  
Salisbury

SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma was accorded the treatment reserved for heads of state when he visited Salisbury this week to take part in the Namibia Solidarity Week.

Mr Nujoma was treated literally as President of an independent Namibia by the Zimbabwean Government, which, like the UN General Assembly, recognises Swapo as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

His visit, however, had greater significance in that it made blacks in Zimbabwe aware of the issues involved in the Namibian conflict.

The two major parties in Zimbabwe — Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front — were united in their display of solidarity with Swapo.

Rallies were organised throughout the country to welcome the Swapo leader and awaken consciousness among the Zimbabweans about the Namibian issue.

## Contribution

Mr Nujoma was showered with gifts which varied from chickens to hard currency. In addition, the Zimbabwean Government had already donated more than R50 000 to Swapo as part of an OAU contribution to the war the movement is waging.

The Swapo leader, who was accompanied by three central committee members, was not found wanting in his advocacy of the independence of Namibia.

His speeches were replete with derogatory references to the South African Government. Mr Nujoma is no great orator, but what moved his audi-



**SAM NUJOMA**  
Solid Zimbabwe support

ences was the way he condemned the "iniquity" of the "racist Boer troops" in Namibia.

He drew parallels between the situation in his country and the one that pertained in pre-independence Zimbabwe. To drive the message home, pictures in Salisbury's main street are on display showing the aftermath of the Kassinga raid by the South African forces — the most devastating raid by the South Africans into Angola. Pictures of dead and mutilated women and children reminded Zimbabweans of similar casualties in Mozambique and Zambia. Today, Mr Nujoma will address a mass rally in Salisbury along with Mr Mugabe. It will be the first time Mr Mugabe has appeared with the Swapo leader since his arrival.

## Determined

Mr Nujoma will repeat the one message he has put across throughout the country — that Namibia, despite South Africa's "intransigence and aggression", will attain its independence.

The reception given to Mr Nujoma contrasts with the low-key hospitality accorded to the South African nationalist movements — the ANC and PAC.

The government in Salisbury is aware of the dangers of allowing a visible ANC and PAC presence in Zimbabwe. This is especially true after recent belligerent statements from Pretoria.

Swapo's solid reception, however, has firmly indicated that Zimbabwe is determined to support nationalist movements in southern Africa despite threats from Pretoria and Zimbabwe's economic dependence on South Africa.

# 'Swapo supporters discriminated against'

By Peter Honey  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Claims that Swapo supporters in SWA/Namibia's all-race military call-up have been discriminated against have been made by some parents.

They claim their sons have been disarmed, their military training suspended and that they have been separated from their fellow trainees for political reasons.

A memorandum calling

on the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, to intervene has been submitted by the publicity secretary of the Namibian Independence Party, Mrs Otilie Abrahams, on behalf of the parents.

It asks for the trainees to be discharged from the army and sent home if they cannot be treated like the other soldiers.

"We as parents are basically opposed to the system of compulsory military service because of political reasons," it says

"But as the military service law exists we decided to obey the law so as not to cause problems."

The memorandum says the servicemen had accepted the discipline of the army to the best of their ability, "but the army responds by discriminating against the boys on a political basis.

The Swapo supporters have been disarmed, their military training has been suspended, they have been singled out from the rest and have even been

refused service at the call-up.

But the Acting Officer Commanding SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Wilhelm Meyer, says he is unaware of any group of trainees in the five-month-old intake who have been suspended because of their allegiance to Swapo.

He denied they would have been disarmed and said servicemen sent to the operational area would be continuing their training.

"I cannot say if people have been withdrawn

It is normal that if someone is unsuitable for leadership he would be withdrawn and sent to another unit for training in other directions," Brigadier Meyer said.

Asked to comment on the memorandum, he said that if it had been intended for the Administrator-General it would be improper for him as a military man to comment.

Various problems face Medical Schools in "developing countries. These include emigration of recently qualified doctors, the concentration of remaining graduates in urban areas, and a tendency for a greater percentage of graduates to specialise. Proposed cures for these problems are empirical, often drastic, and are reminiscent of forearm amputation in the treatment of theft. Their implementation can only cripple the medical profession. Rational treatment depends on an aetiological diagnosis. In an attempt to pursue such a diagnosis we have analysed student attitudes towards,

- The medical profession as a whole
- The qualities required in making a good physician
- The qualities required in order to succeed at medical school
- The ideal global goals of South African medical schools
- The global goals at UCT as perceived by our students
- The method of selection of medical students

We appreciate that this study is incomplete, but present our data in the hope that it will serve to stimulate further in-depth studies at UCT as well as at other medical schools.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Attitudes of students and staff were assessed by means of two surveys both of which may be obtained from the authors upon request. Anonymity of responders was preserved throughout. Attitudes of the medical profession, qualities required for making a good physician and qualities required in order to succeed at medical school based on a sample of 165 senior medical students of the University of Cape Town. The sample was further sub-divided into 98 students who

graduated in 1977

this, 25 members of UCT, completed a selection of medical school completion of results were statistical. Attitude were scored weighting. Spearman rank data was analysed then 2 variables tests was used

## RESULTS

Table 1, 11 to the question medical profession

227  
5/11/77  
S/14/67

a very good

# Nujoma gives guarantee to SWA whites

9/16/76  
Simm

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Swapo president Sam Nujoma's week-long visit to Zimbabwe ended in triumph yesterday when more than 30 000 Zimbabweans turned up at Salisbury's Rufaro Stadium to thunderously applaud him and to hear their Prime Minister proclaim him "a hero of Africa."

Wild cheering and thousands of black fists were raised as Mr Nujoma and

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe paraded the perimeter of the stadium on the back of an army vehicle.

Songs specially composed in Mr Nujoma's honour were sung and traditional dancers performed before the podium holding Mr Nujoma, Mr Mugabe and most leading members of Zimbabwe's Cabinet.

Mr Nujoma told his enthusiastic audience that South Africa had effec-

tively declared UDI for SWA/Namibia through the 'in position' of what he termed 'Dink Mudge and his puppets' on the territory.

He affirmed that Swapo accepted only Security Council Resolution 435 as a basis for a settlement in the disputed territory.

He labelled alleged United States attempts to have the Western "Big Five" drawn up a constitution for SWA/Namibia "an insult to the Nam-

bian people"

He said Swapo was ready to take part in free elections and would accept the outcome.

Swapo was not against whites, he said.

"I have given a written order to all commanders in the People's Liberation Army of Namibia that they should not attack schools, civilian settlements or white civilians just because they are white," he said.

Instead, his guerrillas

were under orders to regard only the uniformed enemy and enemy installations as legitimate targets.

"We give whites this guarantee. No African will rob a white person of his property."

He drew laughter when he promised South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha political asylum in an independent Namibia if and when he needed it "as long as he behaves himself."

## We'll back Swapo to the hilt —Mugabe

By Howard Barrell

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has pledged his country's "maximum support" for Swapo and has urged it to "fight hard" for the independence of SWA/Namibia.

A cheering crowd of more than 30 000 which had gathered at Rufaro Stadium here for a rally marking the climax of a "Week of Solidarity" between Zimbabwe and Swapo, responded with clenched fists raised when Mr Mugabe led them in chanting "Down with the Boers" and "Forward with Comrade Sam Nujoma."

In his address to the mass rally yesterday, Mr Mugabe reiterated Zimbabwe's support for African nationalist movements in South Africa and SWA/Namibia and warned South Africa that any South African invasion of Zimbabwe in this connection would "be repulsed with vigour."

Mr Mugabe repeated the charge that South Africa was training 5 000 Zimbabwean nationals for an invasion of his year-old independent state.

South Africa — "the

enemy down south" — was "obviously perturbed" by the support Zimbabwe was giving Swapo, Mr Mugabe added.

But Zimbabwe had a choice between supporting an enemy or "our own people in Namibia," and Zimbabwe chose the latter.

"The enemy says he is going to attack us for supporting the liberation struggles in Namibia and South Africa. But we have told the enemy that we are not new at the game of fighting counter-revolutionaries," Mr Mugabe told the cheering crowd.

"We will fight racism and the apartheid regime of Botha if it tries to invade us. And we shall be equally victorious."

To this end Zimbabwe had made the strengthening of her defences a priority, Mr Mugabe added.

"We are aware that South Africa has 5 000 of our nationals on its territory being groomed to invade us. Some are already being used in Namibia, as they are in Mozambique, to fight a struggle which is as illegitimate as apartheid or the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa," Mr Mugabe said.

# Swapo tells of ANC link

By Andre Vererowitz

WASHINGTON — A top Swapo official, Mr Moses Garoeb, has said that Swapo and the banned African National Congress "work very closely together."

Mr Garoeb, Swapo's administrative secretary, was addressing a conference in Washington at which ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo was the main speaker.

Mr Tambo may not be quoted in South Africa, but in any case, he had nothing to say about Mr Garoeb's remarks.

"There is nothing on the battlefield political front or diplomatic activities where we do not consult," said Mr Garoeb.

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OCCASIONAL PAPERS

WINDHOEK — A crucial credibility test faces the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance as it prepares to present this year's SWA/Namibian Budget, expected within a few days

The Budget vote, scheduled for the current sitting of the territory's National Assembly, is likely to draw popular scrutiny here to see whether the DTA matches its promises of change with the distribution of funds

The Alliance obviously hopes to realise the aspirations of the "man in the bush" — the SWA Namibian voter — in this Budget and thereby its own ambition to be recognised internally as an effective government

Emphasising the importance of this Budget is the visit to Windhoek this week of a top-level Reagan Administration team in search of an independence solution, raising a vague possibility that the DTA could meet Swapo in an internationally-supervised election in the foreseeable future

ATTENTION

Chairman of the DTA-dominated Council of Ministers, or "Cabinet," Mr Dirk Mudge, has indicated that his group is aware of the attention this Budget will receive

It is the first since the interim Central Government was granted certain executive powers last year. It will also be the first time observers say, that the Ministers' Council will issue a "full picture" of the DTA's true priorities

It seems certain that critics and political opponents will strive to capitalise on any DTA failure to put its money where

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

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# Credibility gap looms before DTA's Budget

By Alan Dunn  
The Star's Africa News Service

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group inter-

Star 11/6/81  
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REPRINTS/HEROLRIJKE (gratis)

REPRINTS/HEROLRIJKE (gratis)

its mouth is" leaving the DTA a still tougher task to counter Swapo's influence

Budget allocations to security, the disparity in black and white education health and welfare, and promised housing schemes will be closely watched

BACKLOG

There is, for instance a massive R85-m project to rid the territory of a backlog in schooling facilities, mainly in black areas, within three or four years

The plan, approved in principle by the Ministers' Council in September last year, must be shown handsome consideration in the Budget

But it appears that some promises run the danger of not being fulfilled because of two major drawbacks which have clearly hamstrung the DTA in compiling the Budget: A weaker demand for diamonds, the territory's major export, at the world's cutting centres, and the crippling drought in SWA/Namibia which has forced costly emergency measures

DROUGHT

The present collapse of the diamond market resulting in a production reduction by CDM (Pty) Ltd of Oranjemund is expected to substantially affect the territory's revenue. CDM's contribution to State coffers last year amounted to about 40 percent of all revenues collected in SWA/Namibia

The Council of Ministers recently earmarked R75 m for drought relief programmes as a possible plan in the light of the territory's total budget for last year R655-m

But it is unlikely that DTA critics will again heed Mr Mudge's explanation in the Budget vote last year when explaining circumstances beyond the central government's control, quoted the celebrated lines of Robert Burns:

The best laid schemes o' mice an' men gang aft a-gley

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# Kaunda sounds warning on SWA delay dangers

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has warned that continued delays in the granting of independence to Namibia could lead to greater loss of life and property.

President Kaunda sounded this warning at State House when he held private talks with visiting British Parliamentary Under Secretary, Mr Richard

Luce.

He said "The present situation in Southern Africa could result in a military confrontation in the region if not not checked."

Dr Kaunda told Mr Luce, who was accompanied by the British High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr John Johnson, that foreign investments in this region could only be protected by granting independence

QUESTION I (6)

Diagram?

(ii)

The Paradox of Thrift, in a nutshell simply suggests that it is unwise to hold onto your savings during a depression.

A depression is a situation where prices in ever-increasing proportions — more becomes so plentiful that it loses its virtually no value in comparison to what

An example of the "Paradox of Thrift" in the German Depression after World War I was so worthless that even wheelbarrows were often made

bread. If one is the wisest hint,

(i)

Savings should also be a balanced econ considered the fact that disregard Taxes. In then  $I = S$  is the se-

Also  $y \equiv C$

$O \equiv C$

$O \equiv C + I$

$I$

A

**SWA/NAMIBIA**

221

**Gift-bearers?**

PM 2/1/81

The seniority and status of members of the US mission that arrived in SA this week seems to reflect Washington's eagerness to make amends for recent diplomatic blunders rather than holding any promise of an early breakthrough in the deadlocked SWA/Namibia question.

Nonetheless, the mission is in line with an important element of Washington's new Namibia strategy. This according to Chester Crocker, is a commitment to allay Pretoria's concern about the impartiality of any planned UN peacekeeping and election-monitoring operation in the territory, and dilute the real or imagined advantage Swapo derives from the UN General Assembly's "sole recognition"

The inclusion of Haig's deputy, Judge William Clark, as mission leader demonstrates the US's sincere desire to gain the trust and confidence of Pretoria. The mission's scheduled visit to Windhoek to consult with internal political groupings is clearly designed to do the same thing, as well as conferring some kind of status or diplomatic cachet on the groups by whose wishes Pretoria says it is guided.

The main stumbling block in the Namibia settlement exercise remains Pretoria's distrust of the UN and the psychological advantage its presence will confer on Swapo if the transitional arrangements were to be managed by the world body.

Crocker has said 'Washington, under the Carter administration, has invested considerable skill and energy in the Western Five UN transition proposals, but this should not blind us to the need for a fall-back position if these proposals go off the track.

While Pretoria would clearly like to see the role of the UN downgraded during the transition phase, the US, despite the newfound warmth in relations with Pretoria, has significantly not seen its way clear to endorse amendments to the Resolution 435 plan that would have this effect. Washington appears to have been convinced by its

Western Five partners and by the black frontline states and Nigeria that to do so would jeopardise the whole operation and assure continuation of internationalised warfare.

The most constructive proposal to have emerged so far is to get a few constitutional guarantees written into the UN settlement instrument — Resolution 435. Swapo president Sam Nujoma has indicated that he would not oppose their incorporation in amended settlement proposals.

But as on many occasions during the troubled negotiating history of this stubborn colonial problem it remains to be seen whether Pretoria can muster the political will to co-operate with the Western Five and the UN.

Clark may lack rudimentary general knowledge about southern Africa (he may even have talks with Prime Minister P.W. Botha, of whose existence he was ignorant at his Senate confirmation hearings) but he is a close friend and long-standing confidant of President Reagan. It could just happen that he bears a message from the President offering Pretoria a set of irresistible rewards in exchange for lowering its resistance to a Namibia settlement.

4.



# Witbooi Nammas still defiant

Like their forebears who fought revolt against German rule, the Witbooi Nammas of Gibeon have rebelled again, this time in the schoolroom. And their educational revolution has Swapo overtones, reports PETER HONEY of The Star's Africa News Service.

GIBEON — An air of independence, even defiance, pervades this straggling rural village scattered across a rocky hillside in southern SWA/Namibia.

That is the spiritual home of the Witbooi Nammas people whose chief, Hendrik Witbooi, obsessed with a Biblical vision of "The Promised Land", led his people in revolt against the German colonial forces less than 80 years ago.

That spirit of resistance continues to haunt the brick houses and iron shanties of Gibeon, a farming community of fewer than 2,500 people.

The Germans have left, they say, but the colonists are still there, embodied in the ethnically elected Administration for Nammas which is based nearly 200 km to the south, at Akerhanshoop, the administrative centre responsible for community services such as health, education and agriculture, but most of Gibeon's residents, for political reasons, want as little as possible to do with it.

They turn rather to their chief, Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, great-grandson of the man who led the rebellion against the Germans in the early century.

Apart from being their hereditary "kaptein", Pastor Witbooi leads the strongly supported local African Methodist Church and has a school on the premises of his own section of the village.

It is no accident that Swapo's southern regional headquarters is within 100 m of both Pastor Witbooi's home and the offices of the AME.

But when he learned he was to be transferred to another town, on the grounds that he was undervalued, he heard a junior secondary school, Pastor Witbooi resigned in protest.

"I knew they were trying to remove me from Gibeon because of my political views and the support I have here," he said, "but I said I preferred to remain with my people and that I would start my own school."

When he left most of the school's 600 pupils and some of the teachers followed him to Gibeon. The children left Gibeon for other schools and others later returned to the junior secondary school.

But in 1979 Gibeon's new private school under the management of Pastor Witbooi opened in the AME building with 150 pupils from Sub A to Standard 7.

It was a radical departure from the state-run Afrikaans-medium schooling system which teaches the Cape provincial syllabus. From the start, the medium of education at the new school was English and initially the Cape syllabus it offered paralleled that in history and geography.

"We will never teach our children that Walrus Bay is part of South Africa because we know it is not so," the Pastor said.

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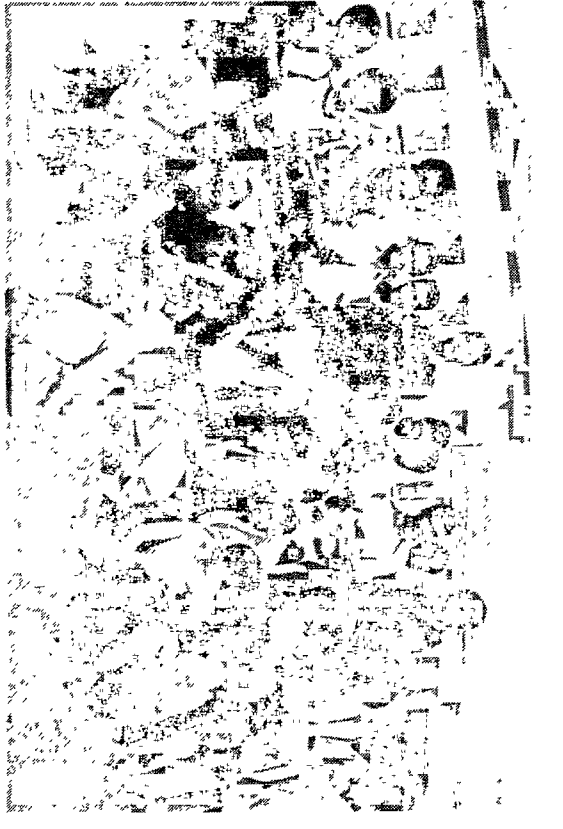
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"We will never teach our children that Walrus Bay is part of South Africa because we know it is not so," the Pastor said.



Pupils of the private school founded by Pastor Witbooi pose outside the school buildings.

"The Nama people have throughout history coped with the pressures of a changing Namibia — we even have our own names for some of the places there."

Historians as it stands in the schools today, teachers that our forefathers were thieves and murderers. These are distortions of the truth so why should we teach it?"

Another departure from the norm is open to all ethnic groups, and accepts pupils from any of the territory's regions. The state-run schools are only for Nammas, and by 're-

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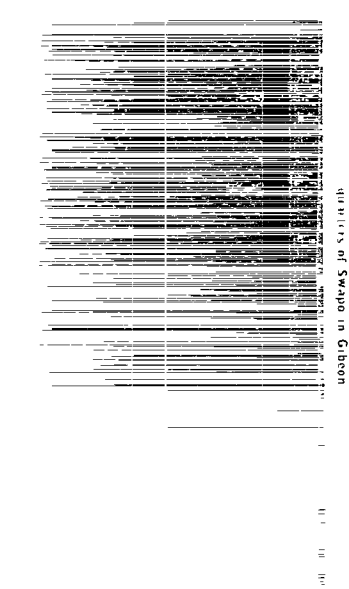
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Pastor Hendrik Witbooi stands in the doorway of the southern regional headquarters of Swapo in Gibeon.

The popularity of this overcrowded school is not easily explained. It is far from ideal: most of the 14 teachers are unqualified, there are few English-language textbooks, and because it is as yet unregistered with the territory's Department of National Education, the pupils have no guarantee they will be allowed to write their end-of-year examinations.

There are now two state-run schools in Gibeon yet both are under-attended.

A primary school with facilities for about 1000 children opened this year. It has 28 classrooms and 21 teachers (of which 14 are qualified) yet fewer than 600 pupils up to standard 4 attend.

Although the boarding hostel at the junior primary school is crowded, there are fewer than 220 pupils between standards 5 and 7 occupying the 16 classrooms, which can accommodate 600.

Teachers at both schools confirm that pupils are continuing to leave for the AMT school. Could the medium of English be the attraction, in spite of the fact that the vast majority of people in the area speak Afrikaans more readily?

"It is very difficult for the children and even many of the teachers said Pastor Withoof, "but we chose English because it is an international language, and would be more useful to them in the future."

Whatever the future might be for these children, a more immediate issue is whether the school — the first in any of the territory's 11 ethnic regions to apply for national registration — will be recognised by the SWA/Namibian authorities, or whether the existing rift between the community and the administration will widen.

(c) Argus Co., 1981.

Star

18/6/81

100

# Police Act appeal (22) is upheld

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A prominent SWA/Namibian politician has been acquitted in the Windhoek Supreme Court of contravening the Police Act.

The court yesterday upheld an appeal by Mr Reinhard Rukoro, former publicity and information secretary of the Namibia National Front, against conviction and a fine of R600 (or six months) imposed by the Windhoek Regional Court last September.

Mr Rukoro had been found guilty in terms of a section of the Police Act relating to the publication of untrue matters concerning police actions.

#### LAWYER

He was alleged to have claimed at a Press conference that NNF youth leaders, Mr Adolphus Kang'ootu, had been "brutally assaulted" while in police detention.

The court was told that Mr Rukoro had spoken to the detainee after hearing he had been admitted to hospital. The detainee told Mr Rukoro he had been ill-treated in detention.

Mr Justice Ken Bethune said Mr Rukoro had telephoned his lawyer, saying that he wanted to make the issue known publicly.

The judge found that Mr Rukoro had acted in "excusable ignorance".

He found also that Mr Rukoro did not intend to commit an offence, having taken the precaution of consulting his lawyer.

# I'm optimistic about Clark's visit — Hough

TABLE I. INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED (cont'd.)

Institution Information available: P.O. Survey Costs Researcher

David Gordon

**WINDHOEK** - The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Dame Hough is optimistic about the outcome of the discussions between the delegation of the United States Deputy Secretary for State Mr William Clark and political leaders in the territory.

"I am very positive and optimistic," Mr Hough said in an interview in Windhoek with the S.W.A Broadcasting Corporation. "Here we are afforded an opportunity for the (political) parties to set out their views."

Mr Hough said it would be the first time political leaders in S.W.A would be able to present their opinions to such an important country.

"I think we should utilize this opportunity at all costs."

Sketching his own role in the negotiations with the U.S. Government team Mr Hough said one of the functions of the Administrator-General as stipulated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 was to arrange for free and fair elections in consultation with the UN Secretary-General's special representative.

The Administrator-General also remained ultimately responsible for the territory's executive government, he said.

It is easy to understand that in any negotiations on the future of S.W.A, the Administrator-General should be kept fully in the picture. Mr Hough said.

"The main objective of Secretary Clark and his team during their forthcoming visit to the territory however, is to talk with various political parties in the territory. I will not be present at those talks."

Mr Hough said he would have direct deliberations with Mr Clark and his colleagues to discuss matters of mutual concern.

"I shall also keep the South African Government whose representative I am informed of developments," Mr Hough said.

Mr Clark accompanied by two Assistant Secretaries of State - Dr Chester Crocker (for African Affairs) and Mr Elliot Abrams (for International Organisations) - are expected to fly to Windhoek this morning.

With the American negotiators will be the South African

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P'ik Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

In Salisbury, The Herald newspaper described the visit of the Clark delegation is another of a series of useless exercises.

In an editorial headed 'Fruitless exercise' the paper said: "In black Africa it is now well known that the US has indeed moved towards favouring South Africa."

"In Africa's mind there is no doubt that the US alone holds the decisive card in a future negotiated settlement of Namibia. It can tell South Africa that it cannot hope for a better deal than a settlement with Mr Sam Nujoma whom the Namibian people regard as their true leader."

If the US is not prepared to deliver Namibia, then the only recourse is for the forthcoming summit meeting of the OAU to seek more war materials from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which would enable Swapo to reclaim their illegally occupied country from South Africa. - bapa

1. See paper no. 12, "The Impact of Day Hospitals on the Cost of Treatment", G. Raabe.

## COST AND UTILIZATION OF SOME SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH SERVICES

### 1. Introduction

There is little data on the comparative costs of individual institutions in Southern African health services such that the most advantageous way of providing a given service can be found. A study to provide such data would include a population-based survey to determine the use made of certain facilities by population groups living at different distances from health services and with different incomes, as well as costs.

In the absence of such studies the following health service-based data is presented to give some further clues about the costs and coverage of some health facilities.

The studies were carried out by medical students and others of hospital outpatient and clinic facilities during the summer vacation 1977-78. The researchers and institutions covered are shown in Table 1.

TABLE I. INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED

Institution	Information available O.P. survey costs	Researched by
McCord's Zulu Hospital, Durban	✓	Mr A. Dhai
Procter Schuur Hospital, Cape	✓	Ms G. Raabe & Mr. G. van Wyk
Day Hospitals Cape (5)	✓	" "
Unlaza W'chama Natal	✓	Ms M. Wassergo & Mr. L. Hoja
Mazama Hospital, Lesotho	✓	Mr. J. Mhlana
Holy Cross Hospital, Flagstaff, Transkei	✓	
Mount Coke Hospital, Ciskei	✓	
Charles Johnson Hosp. Hospital, Ngutu, Free State	✓	Ms. H.A. Potts
Free State Hospital, Free State	✓	Mr. Neal White
Clinics in Sundays River Valley	✓	Ms C.N. Wentcott

TABLE 1: cont'd./.....

# Swanui <sup>Star</sup> men evade army draft

By Keith Klewies  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — More than 100 members of Swanui have fled to Botswana from South West Africa to evade the compulsory military service for all races from the beginning of the year.

Mrs. Vera Chase, secretary general of Swanui, said although the refugees did not have the sanction of her party, she was aware of their presence in Botswana.

Botswana authorities have been cagey about the presence of the SWA/Namibia refugees.

Although the official line of the Botswana Government is that it will be a willing host to genuine refugees and that it has nothing to hide about its dealings with refugees, officials were clearly uncomfortable about inquiries on the Namibians.

Mrs. Chase said she had discussed the issue of draft dodging with the highest authorities and that she had warned the authorities that many would try to evade military service.

"These young men do not want to fight. It is not their war," she said.

You are getting a situation where Namibians are being asked to fight Namibians, a civil war situation.

# SWA parties squeeze US peace team

star 13/6/81 (221)

By Alan Dunn and Peter Honey  
The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Arduous negotiations still lie ahead in the West's renewed bid for a SWA/Namibian settlement after the territory's political groups

yesterday presented a top Reagan administration delegation with a profusion of demands.

Talks between the American team and the South African Government also continued in Windhoek last night to thrash out many problems left unresolved by the meetings in Cape Town

United States Deputy Secretary of State Mr William Clark met the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha and Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan for a further round of talks at a braaivleis at the home of SWA/Namibia Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough.

Mr Clark today described last night's discussions as a "very good conference"

He said he had been given many new insights on his first visit to the African continent.

Mr Clark said he was due to have talks, lasting about 90 minutes, with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Salisbury today.

He said the primary purpose of the meeting was the SWA/Namibian issue — "the same purpose we have had in the last three days."

During a day-long session of meetings with Mr Clark and his team, internal political leaders expressed guarded optimism at Mr Clark's apparent determination to achieve peace for the territory.

A Swapo delegation noted its disappointment at not hearing any firm suggestions from Mr Clark.

The DTA, the main party in the territory's interim government, called on Mr Clark for changes in Resolution 435 to prevent the "winner takes all" situation contained in the present United Nations peace plan.

It rejected the military component of the UN supervising force, Untag, saying the monitors would be looked upon as a Swapo force, and would psychologically influence voters.

Mr Dirk Mudge, DTA

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it would have to of part (2). Would the amount it would mean that possible?

chairman, said time was needed to wipe out the pro-Swapo image of the UN

Aktur leader, Mr A H du Plessis, said the discussions were "explorative and friendly" He declined to comment further

A four-man delegation from the Council of Churches in Namibia stressed to Mr Clark a "continued conviction and confidence that the only practical peaceful solution lies in the hands of the UN"

The church leaders called for the immediate resumption of ceasefire talks in terms of Resolution 435



Crocker  
feared  
new SA  
target

By JOHN MARINSON

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — United States officials fear South Africa is using the threat of a Reagan administration ban to apply to former US negotiators on South West Africa, Mr. Donald McHenry and Mr. Andrew Young, to discredit Dr. Christopher Crocker, the new negotiator.

This is the explanation being given by the sources close to the negotiations for the problems experienced by Dr. Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs with his draft plan to resolve the SWA dispute.

The Reagan Administration has sent Mr. William Clark, Deputy Secretary of State, to South Africa to underscore its determination that any process is the only one South Africa should expect from the Reagan Administration.

Mr. Clark is misperceived in the world of diplomacy, and knew very little of international politics when he took office earlier this year.

But his presence is vitally important because he is being held hostage by President Ronald Reagan since Mr. Reagan's aid to South Africa has been and is very close to the President.

His trip with Dr. Crocker should therefore be taken as a signal that the visit and discussions carry the full weight of the President.

There has been some speculation that Dr. Crocker might not be speaking for the President on Southern Africa, but this is not the case. He is Mr. P. Orlan T. In the Administration.

We back <sup>the</sup> UN <sup>plan</sup>,  
Mugabe tells Clark

Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has told a high-ranking United States delegation that his government is firmly committed to UN resolution 435 on a South West Africa settlement.

This emerges in a statement after weekend talks in Salisbury with the US Deputy Secretary of State, Mr. William Clark, the Assistant Secretary of State, Desmond Healy, and the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organ-

Pik raps  
claims  
of snub  
to Crocker

By AMEEN AKHILWAWA

Political Reporter

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P.ik Botha, has reacted with "amazement" to a report suggesting that he tried to exclude a top United States official, Dr. Christopher Crocker, from high-level talks on South West Africa.

Mr. Botha held talks in Cape Town last week with a United States delegation led by the Deputy Secretary of State, Mr. William Clark yesterday, the "Hogarth" column in the Sunday Times said. "Reports that Mr. P.ik Botha tried — vainly, as it happens — to freeze Dr. Christopher Crocker (the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa) out of a vital

Salisbury Affairs, Mr. Elliott Abrams strongly expressed concern about any initiative that deviates from resolution 435. Zimbabwe's position, in line with the Organisation of African Unity and a majority of the United Nations General Assembly, is that the resolution forms the only acceptable basis of resolving the SWA conflict.

Mr. Clark told Mr. Mugabe the Reagan Administration was still formulating its policies on SWA and South Africa. The Southern African tour was intended to equip them with the

US team  
evokes new  
optimism in  
SWA parties

By PETER KENNY

Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOUK — Optimism was the keynote yesterday in the views of most of South West Africa's internal parties and the United States diplomatic team after their talks in the territory.

But major stumbling-blocks still lie in the way of a settlement. The top-level US team, under the Deputy Secretary of State Mr. William Clark, arrived in Paris yesterday after concluding their Southern Africa round with talks with the Zam

facts of the situation and the views of various parties. Mr. Clark told Pressman later. At the end of our Southern African tour we have gathered many facts but before we can arrive at our objective which is an internationally-acceptable independence for Namibia, many decisions must be made.

He said once President Ronald Reagan had assessed the possibilities of success he would inform his Western allies.

and expressed optimism about the future of SWA. Sources close to the talks say the Zimbabwean delegation was pleased to hear the American still had an open mind about policies towards SWA and South Africa.

There were fears in Zimbabwe and other African states that the Reagan Administration might have already decided to tilt in favour of Pretoria.

I know  
Botha  
now,  
says  
Clark

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Southern Africa Editor

MR WILLIAM Clark, who was unable to name the Prime Minister of South Africa during United States Senate hearings into his nomination as Deputy Secretary of State, wasted no time clearing the air of embarrassing claims he made to Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha last week.

"At our early discussion, I



In Washington it was felt that South Africa to think that other views might be more important than Dr Crocker's of the region. The official to whom South Africa demonstrate that the visit had the full authority of the President, despite differences within the Republican Party on SWA policy.

Senator Jesse Helms has expressed a strong opinion on the subject. North Carolina has criticized Dr Crocker's policy. It was a well known practice throughout the world that Ministers decided whom they wanted, or did not want, to be present. South African officials exercised this practice, he said.

Before leaving Windhoek, Mr Clark said his team had had a good day with the SWA parties and "I have received many new insights into their thinking." He said Mr Clark decided to go together with the other, he said. "For example, some of my most senior officials were not present at certain meetings, just as certain members of the SWA delegation were not." Clark's officials were not present at certain meetings, just as certain members of the SWA delegation were not.

Mr Mudge said his team had spoken to the Americans about the rights of minority groups in SWA after independence. But he stressed it had not been a key issue.

Mr Clark who headed the US delegation to South Africa, SWA and Zimbabwe last week, is returning to the US via France and Austria and does not expect to report to President Ronald Reagan on his southern African mission until about June 26.

Mr Clark said he talked to Mr Botha for two to three hours on Friday morning and on a number of occasions in the present session with Mr Botha.

15/6/81  
221  
PDM

### MR WILLIAM CLARK Many new insights

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# Civilians trapped in Swapo ambush

Sta 15/6/81 (221)

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A 29-year-old Australian man told at the weekend how he and his employer shot their way out of a Swapo ambush after their truck had detonated a landmine in Kaokoland, northern SWA/Namibia.

Mr Michael O'Neill, a mineworker, said they were trapped in an "ideal killing ground" by about 15 Swapo insurgents who used AK-47 assault rifles, RPG-7 rocket launchers and rifle grenades in the

attack

He described how he broke the butt of his sporting rifle in an attempt to clear the breech which jammed while he was firing blindly at the ambushers.

The incident happened in a remote part of Kaokoland, on the road between Swartbooisdrift on the Angolan border and Opauwa, administrative centre of the region.

The ambush took place at 12.25 pm on June 2 as Mr O'Neill returned with his boss, Mr Claus von Hahn, from wage negotiations the previous night with workers at a sodalite mine near Swartbooisdrift.

"It was made known that night we would be using the road at that time the next day," Mr O'Neill said. "We were doing about 50 km/h in a large truck when it detonated a TM-46 landmine about 17 km south of Swartbooisdrift."

"Luckily the back wheel hit the mine. The blast snapped the axle and we veered off the road, stopping in heavy scrub," he said.

The two men then heard shots and, fearing the fuel tanks and a 200-litre drum of diesel might ignite, they leapt from the truck.

The ambushers were firing at them at a range of about 40 m, in long bursts from semi-automatic rifles. "The bullets were kicking up dust in front of me, so I turned back, took cover and opened up."

(1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.

(2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of these years, if the demand curve is scheduled a

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By Alan Dunn  
News Service  
The Aprer car Deputy Sec  
riary of State Mr. Wil  
lam Clark is now set to  
play a key role in the  
West's next moves  
towards an independent  
settlement for SWA/Nam-  
bia

# Clark now set to play key role in SWA issue

Mr. Clark, who could not weather a year name the other Mr. J. W. Botha Ministers soon back to the other members of the Western Five Group later this month or the impressions he gathered in southern Africa

After intensive talks in Cape Town last Thursday, Mr. Clark admitted his blunder at not being able to identify Mr. Botha during his scuffle with many teenagers "I did not know you

four months ago I think I know you and what well now, he told Mr. Botha Mr. Clark after a day of consulting with major SWA/Nambian political parties in Windhoek that he had become fully acquainted with the situation and stress delaying independence

B. the time he reached Windhoek on Friday Mr. Clark displayed a clear understanding of the problem which has remained unresolved for 35 years

"He showed a deep concern for the problem and asked many questions," said one political leader after meeting the American delegation

Mr. Clark appeared sincere — one got the impression the Americans are desperately seeking a way to break the deadlock

A spokesman for the DTA, dominant group in the territory's interim Government, said "They did give one the impression of honest brot-ers"

It seems the talks with Cape Town and Windhoek left Mr. Clark with a heavy list of southern African concerns to relay to President Reagan later this month

Informed observers in Windhoek said at the weekend that the South African Government must have learned during its African Government visit that the SWA/Nambians are "just as much as the Am-ricans" Foreign Minister. Mr. J. W. Botha now realises that the

Reagan return talks in I wish appear to be a preview of the South Africa It is believed that Mr. Clark has a strong opinion on what he has for set- tlement would have damp- ened any scepticism about the new approach

Mr. P. W. Botha said after writing Mr. Clark in Windhoek that a "long and difficult" road lay ahead before SWA/Nambians' independence

"I have no illusions about the size of the prob- lem still to be overcome before a general election can be held," he said

"The American Govern- ment is bound to certain realities as is the South African Government. We have never a better under- standing in these days of the realities of fronting the two econ- omies," said Mr. Botha

But Clark hopes the talks could move to a position a wide range of issues on which the threat of pain could be felt

Mr. Clark revealed that before leaving for South Africa he had a major statement on the SWA/Nambian issue, based on his view of South African government's commitment to Mr. Clark's view of the end of the month

- (1) Pj
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- (6) Dr

WINDHOEK — Mr Leonard "Barney" Barnes has been confirmed as chairman of the executive committee of the SWA/Namibian coloured second-tier authority — Sapa

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- (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.
- (3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.
- (4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).
- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

2. cont.....

# Swapo lose 10 <sup>16/5/81</sup> (27)

2. cont.....

The Star's Africa News Service  
 WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed 10 Swapo insurgents in two separate incidents in Ovambo since the weekend.  
 Six were killed near Okatope in southern Ovambo, the others were shot dead in the central territory near the Angolan border.

The Okatope incident happened while security forces were tracking a small group of armed men.  
 In the other incident, security forces encountered a large group of insurgents trying to cross the border into SWA/Namibia.  
 The incidents bring the number of insurgents killed in the operational area since Friday to 22.

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# Four shot at police station

16/6/81  
MEMO

WINDHOEK — A Baster constable shot four people in the Rehoboth police station at the weekend, reports in Windhoek said yesterday.

Major Allan Collins of the Windhoek CID said the incident was being investigated.

Reports said two Baster men accosted two policemen returning from a routine patrol at the Rehoboth police station on Friday evening. They left but returned with two friends.

One of the four went around the charge office counter and another clambered over it. The constable on duty issued several warnings then opened fire with an automatic rifle.

Two of the alleged intruders were wounded in the thighs, another was hit in the chest and a fourth in the stomach.

All four were treated in hospital — Sapa

# Mugabe opposes change in UN plan

Star 16/10/74  
22/10/74

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday declared his opposition to the continuing negotiations over the future of SWA/Namibia, saying they were in essence a usurpation of the UN role on Namibia.

Mr Mugabe said at a banquet in honour of the visiting North Korean Prime Minister, Mr Il

Jong Ok, that Zimbabwe could not accept any deviation from the plan for SWA/Namibian independence as agreed by the UN.

"Nor can we approve of forms of negotiation extraneous to the United Nations forum as a proper process."

Mr Mugabe said the US had taken the side of South Africa — Swi

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Kenya switches to hard  
line on SWA 'puppets'

570 / 10/6/81

224  
6/21

NAIROBI — Kenya has called on black Africa to stiffen its opposition to white-minority rule in SWA/Namibia.

And other speakers at the OAU foreign ministers meeting here accused the United States of trying to prolong white influence in southern Africa.

"The South African regime believes that, given only a few more months, their puppets in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance could gain some acknowledged status," President Arop Moi of Kenya told the opening session.

"Independent African nations repeat their opposition to any recognition of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. We shall continue to uphold Swapo as the sole representative of the aspirations of Namibians for independence."

Kenya has been regarded a moderate on the SWA/Namibian issue. President Moi's remarks appeared to align Kenya with widespread African opinion that the US proposal for a pre-election constitutional conference

of white and black puppets would give the white minority too great a say in SWA/Namibian affairs after independence.

The support a UN-appointed plan for elections that would establish black majority dominance before any constitutional conference.

OAU organization (OAU) backs Swapo in an intensification of the armed struggle," President Moi said.

The Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, Mr. Wil-

liam Mangwende, criticized the US for sending Deputy Secretary of State, Mr. William Clark to South Africa last week to discuss SWA/Namibia.

The aim was to throw a cat among the pigeons, he said.

On other topics, Mr. Mangwende said only 30 percent of the OAU's 1961-72 budget of 19 million US dollars had so far been paid by member states. Some nations are years behind in contributions — Sapa/AP



(226) Rom 17/6/31

# Prison race classification to be dropped

WINDHOEK — A Bill seeking to establish an independent multiracial prisons service for SWA was published in Windhoek yesterday and introduced in the National Assembly

The principal aim of the Prisons Amendment Bill is to provide for the transfer of the prisons service administration

to the authority of the Administrator-General

If enacted the Bill will drop all references to race in the classification of prisons or prisoners

The only norms for classification will be the nature of offences, and the ages, sex and personality of offenders

The Bill was read a first

time in the National Assembly yesterday and the House moved immediately into the second-reading stage

Introducing the second-reading debate, the chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the measure aimed at deleting references in the Prisons Act to hospital prisons for psychopaths, prison

farms and the donation of anatomical material from executed prisoners for research to medical schools, which were superfluous

A member of the Aktur opposition group, Mr Percy Niehaus, said his party agreed in principle with the proposed legislation. The debate adjourned until Friday — Sapa

# Washington's move

A major American initiative aimed at settling the SWA/Namibia issue will be under way in the near future according to diplomatic sources. But they warn that any one of a number of problems could derail the negotiations which will be based on a formula devised by the Reagan administration.

"Take a line through SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha's visit to Washington to the tour of frontline states, SA and SWA/Namibia by American Deputy Secretary of State William Clark. Then add in this week's statement by Secretary of State Alexander Haig that Washington must retain credibility and influence with Pretoria in order to settle the Namibian issue. Then you get some idea of what is happening," the FM was told.

Observers see the intense South African military activity in Ovambo and Angola as a hopeful sign that Pretoria is preparing for a settlement.

## General denies

As they see it, Major General Charles Lloyd and his troops have launched a carefully prepared offensive aimed at knocking Swapo back from the borders and reducing its ability to infiltrate guerrillas and political activists into the sensitive Ovambo area where the greatest and, politically least sophisticated, portion of the SWA/Namibia population lives (General Lloyd, however, has denied the security forces deliberately set out to escalate the war.)

Observers quote the (army cleared) reports that security forces are creating a "buffer zone" north of the border and General Lloyd's statement that "we are not allowing Swapo to establish bases within striking distance of SWA/Namibia" as evidence for their view.

These would, in any case, be sound military tactics in the type of war facing the army. They are not, however, war winning tactics against a will o' the wisp movement able to retreat into the depths of Angola, be resupplied and retrained by its Soviet sponsors and then return to the offensive elsewhere along a border that is too long to be guarded at every point.

But retraining and resupply takes time. Meanwhile, Swapo morale can be expected to plunge and the movement itself to acquire something of a "losers' image" in Ovambo.

Observers look for an intense propaganda campaign in Ovambo to persuade as many people as possible that Swapo cannot and will not win and that they will be better off supporting the internal political

parties. They see this as being in line with SA's determination not to be faced with a hostile Swapo government in Windhoek after a SWA/Namibian settlement.

The timing of the military offensive is seen as being connected to the expected American initiative. Pretoria expects a settlement and wants the internal parties to be in the strongest possible position to win the independence election.

The trouble is that both Swapo and the frontline states are well aware of Pretoria's wishes and motivations. They are in a position to defeat any settlement proposals until they are reasonably sure Swapo will win.

So whatever formula Washington produces will not only have to incorporate the



General Lloyd . . . knocking Swapo back

basis of UN Resolution 435, while meeting Pretoria's reservations about UN partiality and parts of the resolution, but will have to be sold to the frontline states in terms of timing.

Washington, however, is not without ways of twisting frontline arms. America is Zimbabwe's major aid donor and is in a position to offer more dollars both to that country and to Zambia, whose economic crisis makes it desperate for all the aid it can get. The US is also the main prop of Zaire's crisis-ridden regime.

Angola is in a desperate state, partly as a result of its steadfast support of Swapo. It needs an end to both SA incursions in pursuit of Swapo forces and its own insur-

gency war against Unita. In purely economic terms it also needs to send the 20 000-plus Cuban and East German troops home — supporting them and buying arms is a major drain on its economy.

A SWA/Namibia settlement, particularly if tied to a political deal between the MPLA and Unita, could achieve all its objectives.

Nonetheless, the frontline states are suspicious of Washington's motives and fear the Americans are getting too close to Pretoria. This suspicion alone could be enough to defeat any chance of a settlement.

The US's southern Africa policy has been described as "high risk" and is undoubtedly seen as being so by the State Department. But it is doubtful in the circumstances whether there is any safe policy. Besides, Washington has left itself a line of retreat — simply, as assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Chester Crocker, has said, by withdrawing from the SWA/Namibian negotiations completely if there is no sign of progress.

As Crocker well knows there is no "final withdrawal" in diplomacy and the way would be open for Washington to re-enter the arena at a suitable moment.

Meanwhile, a few risks are worth the chance of a SWA/Namibia settlement.

HAVEVER the precise Bal-

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in Ovambo, but the bor-  
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critical underlying political  
the South African De-  
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The man on whom the South  
frican security forces depend  
large measure in the battle  
the "beasts and minds of  
Nambo" is Mr. Feter  
Namibia

Last year he replaced Pastor  
minus Njoha as chairman  
the officially-approved  
/ambo Executive Council and  
president of the Democratic  
nstitute Alliance (DTA), the  
moderate multi-ethnic and  
independent South West Africa  
day

By all accounts Mr. Kalan-  
la, a gently-spoken, misin-  
hood educated man of 55, is a  
nisterable improvement on  
predecessor. Not only is his  
independence, but he is  
is a relative newcomer to  
e Ovambo Executive Council,  
uch he joined late in 1976.

The advantage for Mr. Kalan-  
la of not joining the Ovambo  
Government until that relative  
served with the attempt to  
self-govern Ovambo, and then "in-  
pendent" ethnic state on the  
tutism model

The introduction of a banias-  
tar-type constitution in 1973  
was bitterly opposed by Swapo  
and the Democratic Co-opera-  
tive Party (Demcop), both of  
which boycotted the election of  
the Council under the constitution  
Less than 5% of the electorate  
voted

In a bid to give the Legisla-  
tive Council greater legitimac-  
y, a new constitution was pro-  
mulgated and the number of  
electors as distinct from nomi-  
nated members increased.

The new elections were held  
over a five-day period in 1975  
They were again boycotted by  
Swapo and Demcop, but a 55%  
poll was recorded

There were allegations that  
people were forced to vote  
by threats of dismissal from  
work, but the government  
and suspension of the right to  
cultivate land if they did not  
vote. Workers were alleg-  
edly compelled to prove that  
they had voted before being  
allowed to register

The legitimacy of the  
Ovambo Government was fur-  
ther put into question by two  
factors

● The existence of emergency  
regulations under which polit-  
ical campaigning by Swapo in  
favour of the boycott was  
restricted.

● The logging of political op-  
inion in Swapo, and Dem-  
cop activities, by tribal  
authorities, who were then  
largely favoured by South Afri-

can administrators

Members of the Legislative  
Assembly have since become  
the targets of political assess-  
ments, the victims including a  
former chairman of the execu-  
tive Council and two members of  
the executive council, Mr. Tovo-  
Shiveguy (1978) and Mr. Tion-  
o (1980)

But Mr. Kalangua — who  
was taught at one of South  
Africa's best-known seminaries  
by an outspoken opponent of  
apartheid — has been a member  
of the Ovambo Executive Council  
since 1975, and has been a mem-  
ber of the executive council since  
1978.

He came into the adminis-  
tration when there was a move  
towards a more "independent  
ethnic states, and  
while recognising the need for  
some decentralisation of pow-  
er, he favours independence for  
the whole of SWA — or Nam-  
bia as he would prefer to call  
it.

In a debate in the Ovambo  
Legislative Assembly last year  
Mr. Kalangua took a different  
line from most of the mem-  
bers. Where most members  
made repeated demands for  
weapons to defend themselves  
against assassins, Mr. Kalan-  
gula tried to get to the heart of  
the problem.

He said that the time "which  
has been said about the protec-  
tion of chiefs, headmen and  
members of the legislative as-

# Kalangua — the moderate alternative to Swapo

The political future of South  
West Africa lies as much in the  
remote northern area of Owan-  
boland as it does in the seem-  
ingly endless wrangles of nego-  
tiating "rooms" Ovambo and  
Namibia.

It remains the main area of a long  
intensity war between the SA  
Defence Force and Swapo. It is  
the home of some two-thirds of  
the Ovambo, who account for  
nearly half of SWA's 100 000  
people. Its common border with  
Angola makes it a key target  
for Angolan-based Swapo guer-  
rilla. PATRICK LAURENCE  
reports

sembly" (that a firearms is not  
enough). The most important  
weapon that one can use is  
political. If the soldier takes  
the role of a headman, he must  
take the role of a headman.

Elaborating in an interview  
last week, Mr. Kalangua said  
of the situation in Namibia "It  
is a political fight which deve-  
loped into guerrilla warfare. It  
was brought about by apartheid  
and discrimination. Unless it is  
ended, the war will not be  
won."

Asked to cite changes which  
had taken place since he took  
over from Pastor Njoha, he

ed civil servants still fighting  
for the retention of Afrikaans  
as the language of instruction  
in Ovambo's schools

Mr. Kalangua declared to just  
projects which he had initiated  
the campaign to "de-  
Swapo politically. He ex-  
plained "If you spell out your  
priority projects, Swapo makes  
them "priority targets for  
attack."

He added, however, "There  
is no disruption of the building  
of schools, especially secondary  
schools, is going ahead"

referred to the appointment of  
an Ovambo as director of  
education

He added "Whenever poss-  
ible, I want a balance between  
black and white. I must  
must feel he has an important  
role to play in the past quali-  
fied Ovambo were got consi-  
dered for post" in the  
administration

Another change initiated by  
Mr. Kalangua was the decision  
to recruit from Afrikaners in  
the Ovambo Executive Council  
struction. A publicly manor-  
lacked but important reason for  
the change was the attempt to

A party-led or English lan-  
guage schools, especially  
"jacked" recently the suspended  
curricula "extremism" second-

Mr Katsangula was unable to put his reformist outlook to the test last November when ethnic elections were held for second "Swapo" governments in Ovambohland, despite the great importance numerically to the liberal forces anxious to present themselves as a viable alternative to Swapo.

The official reason was that the security situation made it impossible to hold an election, but more to the point, Swapo, like Mrs Odile Abraham of the Namibian Independence Party, suggest that the decision was prompted by a desire to avoid "massive black rejection of the ethnic authority system".

According to Mr Caille Rambe, a second South African civil servant who occupies a key position in the Ovambo circuit, in service, there has been marked progress in re-opening schools closed last year because of the war. Only 19 of 60000 are closed, nearly 450 schools are close to opening, consisting of only 100 or three classrooms, he said in an interview.

There have been fewer attacks on chiefs, headmen and members of the legislative assembly in the past few months, he says. There have been a few attacks on the kraals of "young chiefs and headmen, he said. The last time there was an actual killing was in November,

1980. A headman was killed, "I had to attend his funeral".

One reason for the decline in assassinations may be the decision to facilitate the possession of weapons by members of the assembly. "They have all been able to acquire firearms," Mr Katsangula said.

Another reason may be the stepping-up recruitment and training of the Special Constables, who are expected to protect pro-government leaders.

But the constables, whom some observers compare to Bishop Abel Muzorewa's auxiliaries during his last days as Prime Minister in pre-Malagbe Zimbabwe, may be more of a counter-revolutionary force than a counter-revolutionary force.

Mr Katsangula implicitly acknowledges the view, which he said of the constables "many have been shooting at one another and you don't know when they are going to shoot at you".

He added: "The people fear some Special Constables as much as Swapo. A terrorist is one who terrorises a man as he is not because of what he does. It is one of the rooms of the situation that Mr Katsangula has hinted at. Even if they are hand-picked and disciplined than rank and file

Special Constables. They protect his family at home and accompany him when he moves around the security-controlled area at Ondangwa.

The whites in the area find themselves in a similar predicament. By day they have a measure of free movement along the main tarred road thanks to the presence of South African soldiers whose guns are pointed unanimously toward the 3000 between Ondangwa and Oshanalet.

But at night an army imposed curfew forces them to stay in their compounds even though whites have to retreat behind the double security fence which surrounds the settlement of Oshanalet.

The only entrances to Oshanalet are guarded by soldiers who can, if necessary, retreat into bomb-proof shelters. Blacks have to leave Oshanalet at dusk and it becomes an all-white settlement.

At dusk people gather around bars, or taking into the small hours of the night. Sometimes their voices compete for attention with the explosion of mortars some men carry heavy-calibre pistols on their hips. The atmosphere is thickly maudlin.

Oshanalet at night is reminiscent of a settler's village surrounded by hostile natives in the best tradition of the American West.

# SWA gets power to commute <sup>star</sup> 18/6/81 prison sentences

(221)

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reason:  
census  
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By Peter Honey  
The Star's Africa  
News Service  
WINDHOEK — The  
power to commute prison  
sentences in SWA/Namibia  
is to be transferred  
from the State President  
to "a competent authority,"  
according to an  
Amendment Bill read for  
the first time in the  
National Assembly this  
week.

The Bill, which scraps  
all race clauses from the  
Prisons Act of 1959, and  
which drastically increases  
maximum fines for prison  
offences, is seen as another  
step on the road to  
self-government for the  
territory.  
It provides for the in-  
clusion in the Department  
of Justice of a SWA/Namibian  
Prisons Service under  
the control of a com-

missioner responsible to  
the Secretary for Justice  
or the Administrator-  
General.

At present all prisons in  
the territory are adminis-  
tered by the South African  
Department of  
Prisons, which also ap-  
points staff.

According to the Bill all  
functions currently per-  
formed by the State Pres-  
ident or the Minister are  
to be handed over to the  
Administrator-General —  
except for the authority  
to commute sentences.

concentrated in the Southwest, including the Val  
because they were illegals, or migrants, or simp  
are notoriously more difficult to count. Estima  
also vary--a recent government report estimated  
in 1974, 100,000 of these working in California,  
another 50,000 non-migrant workers.

The distinction between migrants and settle  
easy to make. Although such legislation is aime  
farm workers, the distinction between migrants a  
is not of overwhelming importance to the people  
family comes to Patterson each year, from Texas usually, then--when a  
house is available, or when children's schooling needs are important--a  
decision is made to settle. The superiority of California's wages and  
social services--deficient as they are in comparison to other workers--  
is a major factor in these decisions.

Most farm workers are Mexican-American, or Mexican. Few blacks  
work in Californian agriculture, although thousands migrate each year  
from Florida to the north-east states.

So far I have been considering mainly the field-hands, but mention  
should be made of the better paid jobs in agriculture. Tractor-drivers,

## STROKES

Here "a competent  
authority" is named in place  
of the State President

Maximum fines and sen-  
tences for prison offences  
are increased for example,  
from R200 to R1 000 (or a  
year) for receiving money  
from prisoners, from R400  
to R2 000 (or two years)  
for supplying liquor or  
drugs to prisoners and  
from R10 to R100 for  
assaulting a prisoner

Corporal punishment  
for prisoners attempting  
to escape has been re-  
duced from 10 strokes to  
seven

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# SA to bolster SWA budget with R254-m

Star (221)  
18/6/81

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa will pour R254-million into the SWA/Namibian coffers this financial year, according to the territory's budget tabled in the National Assembly yesterday.

SWA/Namibia will also rely on the South African Government to stand surety for loans totalling R120-million

With a record R888-million budget, South Africa's massive aid has prevented a heavy deficit predicted by economists in the light of weakened income sources and a multimillion-rand drought relief programme

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in his budget speech that the territory's diamond and copper industries were having a difficult period.

He warned that the mining industry as a whole could this year contribute less to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

"With a contribution of almost 50 percent to the GDP, and the fact that mining is the single largest contributor to the public purse, an intensive look at a stabilisation fund for the industry is now necessary," he said

Agriculture had "mixed successes" last year While beef production increased by 17 percent, and crop-

farming by 18,1 percent, karakul pelt production dropped 18 percent.

The budget confirmed that R54-million would be set aside for countrywide drought relief.

"SWA/Namibia is particularly unlucky this year, and is truly getting the worst of various worlds," said Mr Mudge.

Because of its close links with South Africa, it had also "imported" inflation from the Republic — though it did not enjoy South Africa's high growth rate.

According to the revenue estimates tabled yesterday, this year's budget was burdened at the outset with R30,2-million deficit from the last financial year.

And the South African Government still owed R40-million that it agreed to grant the territory last year.

Compensation "for services taken over from the South African Government" totalled R134-million

Personal tax cuts of up to 25 percent were announced earlier this year, and Mr Mudge said he envisaged further benefits to companies and individuals

A total of R59,7 million was earmarked for the SWA Territory Force, which was aiming at a "greater involvement in security force operations" against Swapo, said Mr Mudge

The SWA Police Force, which recently became independent of the SAP, was allotted almost R45 million.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr Eben van Zyl, of Aktur, said the budget emphasised the territory's reliance on South Africa

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## a. Wages

For 1975, the average wage for farm labour per hour, which was 58% of the average wage this is misleading, because (a) most farm workers are unable to find employment for several months is such a wide variation in individual earnings that on my own limited experiences as an apricot picker in 1972, I worked, together with a graduate student, for seven hours, for which we received \$18.90, 70 cents a box, which worked out at \$1.35 per hour. Maureen nor I were very skillful, but we worked in an orchard. By law, we should have received \$1.50 for farm labour,--but this law, like many o

And the South African Government still owed R40-million that it agreed to grant the territory last year.  
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# Tough times ahead, Mudge warns SWA

RE  
Brial Districts

WINDHOEK — South West Africa was experiencing the worst of several economic worlds, the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in his budget speech in the National Assembly yesterday

But Mr Mudge held out relief hopes for taxpayers. He said he intended introducing comprehensive legislation to bring relief to individuals and companies to stimulate growth.

The basic budget problem was unavoidable and unusually high State spending. This had coincided with a period in which sources of revenue were showing serious weaknesses, he said.

Increased State spending had

been brought about by a serious drought and a phase of exceptionally fast growth in South Africa.

This fast growth had resulted in sharp wage increases in South Africa and this had meant South West Africa granting considerable increases to its own people to prevent an exodus of skilled and experienced workers.

Its public sector had also had to pay more for goods and services.

"On the revenue side, the budget problem is compounded by an economic recession in Europe and the United States, which has led to weakened international demand for a number of our most important ex-

port products, including diamonds, furs and copper.

"South West Africa is striking it particularly unfortunate this year and is getting the worst of several worlds."

Mr Mudge said these worlds were:

- Unavoidably high levels of State spending,
- Weakened sources of income,
- A high inflation rate which had been mainly imported,
- A high level of interest rates which were partly the result of the high economic growth in South Africa and partly from measures to combat inflation in South Africa,
- Relatively low economic growth in SWA compared with that of South Africa, and
- A monetary unit which was probably over-valued for SWA and so depressed its exports and promoted imports.

Mr Mudge said measures would have to be investigated to combat possible harmful effects of the South African economy on SWA.

The government of SWA remained committed to free enterprise, private ownership, a free labour market, and compensation to workers strictly according to merit.

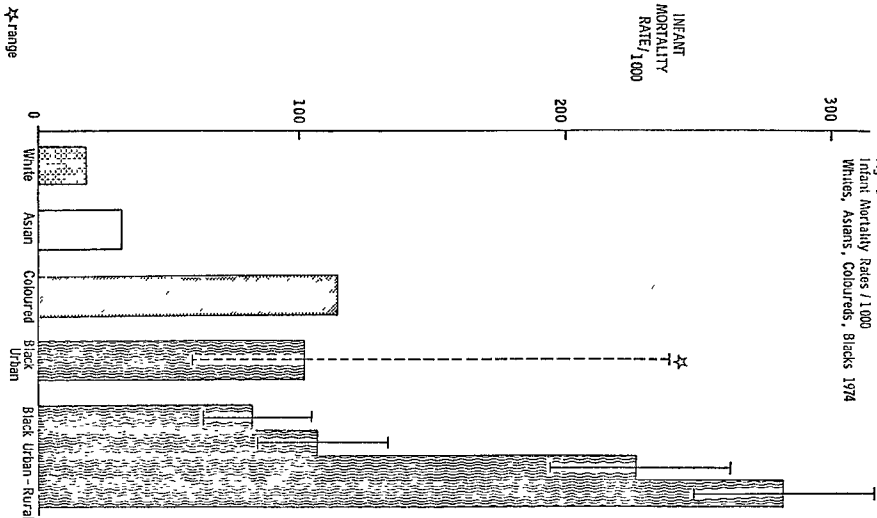


Fig 3 Infant Mortality Rates /1,000 Whites, Asians, Coloureds, Blacks 1974

# US will decide soon on fate of its SWA initiative

star 18/6/81 (221) 28/4

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By Andre Meyerowitz,  
The Star Bureau  
WASHINGTON — The United States will decide soon whether there are grounds to press on with its initiative for a SWA/Namibia settlement.  
Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, made this pledge when he appeared before the

House of Representatives Africa Subcommittee.  
Dr Crocker said "We now begin a period of intensive internal review of the information we have gathered.  
"At the end of that period, perhaps by the end of June, we will make a judgment at the highest level on whether enough common ground exists

upon which to build an internationally acceptable settlement".  
He added "We would not be engaged in this if we did not think there was a chance of success. There is enough to go on now to remain involved but it would be misleading to say we were firmly optimistic".

- (3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the output and price over the ten years.
- (4) Construct a schedule showing what for each of the outputs in the decade the gross value of the crop in each year would be. Plot this schedule curve. (It will be a curve of unimodal shape.)
- (5) From the demand curve find the price that would be offered on the market in order to fetch the total amount of each output. From these amounts make a schedule showing how much would have to be bought or sold for each of the ten years.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much would have to be bought or sold for each of the ten years. From these amounts make a schedule showing how much would have to be bought or sold for each of the ten years.

There had been no direct contact so far between the Reagan administration and Swapo but "I confidently expect there will be in the near future".  
"However, we cannot be constrained by a rigid adherence to the letter of Resolution 435 if an acceptable settlement is impeded rather than aided."  
"Pretoria holds the main key to a settlement and must have a minimum of confidence in any settlement."  
"There is not going to be a settlement unless South Africa agrees," he said.

\* \* \* \* \*



# DAU contributes ~~£100 million~~ £100 millions to aid Swapo takeover of Namibia

## First fight at conference

The Stars Africa News Service

DA HARB, Freetown, The Stars Africa News Service

for the cancellation of next month's South-West African National Convention was made at OAU states which are members of the East-West Conference.

NAIROBI — Eastern Swapo leaders have demanded that the OAU convene a meeting here today to back up a fight against the two women and one Polish delegate.

... the Stars Africa News Service ...

... the Stars Africa News Service ...

The men from Poland, whose delegates have been refused admission to the conference, was pointed out by the Movement as the distributed leaders of the SWAPO National Conference at the Kapteva Conference Centre

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# Nujoma tells US to keep trying on SWA

Star 19/6/81  
(221)

NAIROBI — The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, has said the United States should not "wash its hands" of efforts to make SWA/Namibia independent.

"Namibia's independence is inevitable, whether the United States participates in it or not, or racist South Africa signs a ceasefire or not. It is a question of time," he said at a news conference in Nairobi where he will attend the Organisation of African Unity meetings.

Mr Nujoma also accused the Reagan Administration of "acting on behalf of the Pretoria racist regime against the Namibian people."

Mr. Nujoma was responding to a statement by the Reagan Administration's top spokesman on Africa that the United States would pull out of efforts to gain independence for SWA/Namibia if prospects for success "are bleak."

Mr Nujoma said the United States was one of the countries which initiated negotiations resulting in adoption of a United Nations plan for elections leading to independence for SWA/Namibia.

He said "We do not think that it will be useful for one of the permanent members of the Security Council to wash its hands after it has participated up to the adoption of the resolution."

The Swapo leader said his organisation was ready to sign a ceasefire and participate in "free and fair" elections at any time.

While negotiations were deadlocked, Mr Nujoma said, "the Namibian people will continue to intensify the armed revolutionary struggle."

● Swapo claims to have killed more than 50 South African soldiers in March, according to a communique issued in Lisbon, listing actions carried out in that month — Sapa-AP-Reuter.

# Ethnic 'realities'



Abraham du Plessis (66), leader of the National Party in SWA/Namibia since 1968 exerts a great deal more influence on SWA/Namibian internal affairs

than he is given credit for. The reason is simple: he has control of the white tribe. He believes that if the best interests of the whites are neglected in a SWA/Namibian settlement, most will leave and the economy will collapse. The FM spoke to him in Windhoek this week.

**FM.** Do you believe a SWA/Namibia settlement is any nearer after the visit of US Deputy Secretary of State William Clark?

**Du Plessis.** The mission gave nothing away so it is not possible to say whether chances of a settlement have improved. Everything now depends on Washington. I was favourably impressed with Judge Clark.

**What did you put to him?**

We reiterated the National Party point of view set out in the manifesto during the white ethnic elections last year. Basically, this is that any political system in Namibia that ignores the highly developed sense of group identity in this territory has no chance of survival. For that reason we reject the idea of one-man-one-vote. I am firmly convinced that group identity is indeed more highly developed among our black and brown groups than among whites. These are the realities of Namibia.

**Do you sincerely believe that Swapo (Nujoma) is a Marxist party?**

Yes. It may not have started out that way. But after years of association with Moscow, through arms deals and friendship pacts, I believe it has become a client organisation of the Soviet Union. Sooner or later the Russians will want to collect their dues.

**Is this what you told the Clark mission?**

In about as many words I made it clear that any solution that militates against white interests will lead to political collapse, followed by a white exodus, followed by economic collapse. To a certain degree, this is already happening. Great numbers of whites are hedging their bets. They have ac-

quired boltholes in the Republic and they stay liquid. Not only are they uncertain about the international position regarding Namibia, they do not like what they see in the style of government emerging from the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

Blacks do not like it either because they see growing potential for their group interests to be undermined. All is not well at the DTA. The more it tries to allay group fears, the more ineffective it becomes. The only system that will work in this country is one that recognises the principle that each group should have maximum say over its own affairs. There should be maximum devolution of power to regional or ethnic (second-tier) legislatures.

**What additional powers does the National Party seek for second-tier authorities?**

We want control over matters such as roads, nature conservation, environmental control and local authorities. More important, the whites want their own geographic area, homeland if you prefer. All the other ethnic groups have own areas. Whites cannot buy land in the black and brown regions, but they are buying up white farms at an alarming rate, financed by their regional legislatures, in other words, the central government.

Because of political uncertainty and the drought, many whites are anxious to sell. The black regional authorities are offering good money. Some of the farms are converted to tribal communes in line with traditional custom. Others are bought by the black governments on behalf of black farmers. The methods of black farmers pose a threat to ranchlands because they tend to overgraze their land.

**What is the extent of support commanded by the National Party and Dirk Mudge's Republican Party respectively?**

In the recent elections Mudge got only 20% of Afrikaner support. The National Party got the rest. What boosted Mudge's electoral support to 41% of the white vote was the German support. They voted for the Republican Party after being promised that German would be elevated to the status of third official language after the elections. I think they also voted for the Republican Party with the possibility in mind of taking it over. But Mudge lost and was unable to deliver.

# 'Our country is cursed'

Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo Democrats of SWA/Namibia, helped to found Swapo more than 20 years ago. A few years ago, after a period of incarceration in Tanzania for dissidence, he broke with the party and returned to SWA/Namibia. His mission, he says, is to restore the democratic principles forsaken by Swapo under Sam Nujoma. He spoke to the FM in Windhoek.

**FM:** Do you think prospects for a SWA/Namibian settlement have improved following the mission of US Deputy Secretary of State William Clark?

**Shipanga:** I am not optimistic. Measured simply on the basis of what transpired at our meeting with Clark, I experienced a depressing kind of *deja vu*. It was like a replay of all the old processes that have been going on since Waldheim's visit to John Vorster in Cape Town 10 years ago followed by the Escher fact-finding mission in 1972 and dozens of other missions since then.

The conventional wisdom is that the process has run aground on the lack of trust and confidence in the United Nations (UN) as an impartial referee. Do you have problems with the UN?

The UN is an inseparable part of the SWA/Namibian issue. There is no decolonising metropolitan power, no distant metropolis to which colonial settlers can return after the uhuru flag is hoisted at midnight. No settlement plan

can succeed without UN endorsement. There can be no Third World endorsement without UN participation in the transitional arrangements preceding a transfer of power. We stressed this point to the US mission.

By the nature of its composition there does not seem to be much the UN can do to overcome allegations of bias. What do you think they can do?

I agree that the General Assembly has become a clearing house for rhetoric. That may well have some merit so far as disputes between sovereign states are concerned. But at the same time I think that SA obscurantism feeds on the mindless rhetoric which condemns Pretoria and elevates Swapo. My real fear at this stage is that the Reagan administration will fall for the spurious argument that the presence of UN civilian and military personnel during the transitional phase will confer an unfair advantage on Swapo. There are only two so-called internal parties that believe this: DTA and Aktur. Both are extensions of Pretoria. What I find most depressing is that leading businessmen and professional people also subscribe to the Pretoria view.

In a sense Pretoria and its acolytes are victims of their own propaganda. We are back on the horns of the same old dilemma - how to find a life-saving alternative that will allay Verkramppte fears in the Republic.

Meanwhile, what is the mood of the

people in Namibia?

The people suffer from an excess of propaganda input. They are apathetic. The promises of the interim administration have not been translated into action. Their material well-being is deteriorating. The economy is heading for a sharp recession. *De juce* apartheid may have been scrapped from the statute book but it lives on in *de facto* guise. Page one of the SWA/Namibia telephone directory lists separate ambulances for whites and for blacks and browns. Schools and hospitals remain segregated. The DTA seems to want to remove these hurtful reminders but Pretoria will not have any part of it because they do not want to be seen aiding and abetting a white "sell-out". The internal situation is ripe for some demagogue to come to the people and promise them the world in exchange for their vote.

Does this imply that a protracted deadlock will favour Swapo-Nujoma?

Yes. The people are being radicalised. When I helped to form Swapo we upheld democratic government under the rule of law, something like the Botswana model of today. Under Nujoma I doubt it that would be possible. A Nujoma regime would opt for scientific socialism and that would ruin the economy because of our meagre resources. I think Sam Nujoma would not lose time setting himself up as dictator. I believe our poor country is cursed.

Paper No. 1.

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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Initials		

### NOTE CAREFULLY

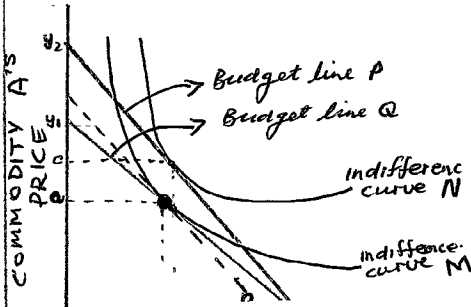
- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

### WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

C.5.



SWA/NAMIBIA

**Big brother woes**

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FM 19/81

The SWA/Namibian central government's deficit before borrowing reflected in the estimates tabled by Dirk Mudge in the Windhoek National Assembly this week, is expected to reach an alarming R374m in the 1981-82 financial year.

This is about R200m more than previous (unofficial) estimates and is equal to about 30% of gdp. According to Mudge who presented the budget the deficit will be made good as follows:

Loans R120m, contributions from SA Government R120m, compensation from the SA Government for police and defence services taken over from Pretoria R134m.

The estimates reflect a fast deteriorating domestic economy. Tax income from mining is expected to fall nearly R20m, including a R5m decline in taxes paid by diamond producers. The decline is expected to be even sharper in ensuing years when the full effects of CDVI's decision to cut back production/sales of gems in particular works its way into government finances. It is reliably learnt that the volume of diamonds offered for sale may be reduced 30% in the case of De Beers Namibian Properties.

Tsumeb Corporation, which recently



SWA's Mudge... declining fortunes

took over JCT's Otjijahse mine (as well as accumulated losses) will not pay tax this year — a loss of R14m to the Exchequer.

According to Mudge government fi-

**BUILDING SOCIETIES**

Owing to a miscalculation in the table on building society performance published last week, the 1980 increase in reserves for the Provincial Building Society was given as 50%. This should have read 8.8%.

nances were hit by at least half a dozen adverse factors. Government spending is set to rise R317.5m on last year's R520m, due mainly to improved service conditions for civil servants, the take-over of the departments of defence and police and increased transfers to regional representative authorities (homelands).

At the same time the bottom has fallen out of the primary extractive industries (fishing and mining) which served the country's revenue account so well in the past. Drought has hit karakul and beef ranchers hard and the West German recession has caused the Swakara pelt market to fall away.

To prevent a dram of scarce bureaucratic skills to the Republic, local civil servants had to be rewarded far in excess of what their SA counterparts received before the SA general election.

The catalogue of woe is augmented by adverse exchange rates, high SA inflation, high interest rates and so on. Mudge made the remarkable admission that it was perhaps not such a good thing that such close ties existed between the economies of SWA/Namibia and SA. He announced that the Windhoek Department of Finance was studying ways and means to protect the SWA/Namibian economy from fluctuations in the SA business cycle and from the effects of SA monetary and fiscal policy designed to curb inflation.

*... now we are as we bought with the same income. ∴ B.L. P arises. The budget line is now tangent to a higher indiff. curve, namely N, where consumption of good A has risen to Oc and that of B to Od. A decrease in the price of A has caused an increase in the real income of the consumer. The money saved by the price fall on good A has been used to consume smaller further amounts of each A & B. If the consumer*

/contd

# SWA Minister quits in protest at spending cuts

WINDHOEK — A senior member of the South West African Ministers' Council, Mr Werner Neef, resigned yesterday from the National Assembly because of cutbacks in the territory's budget which "showed the insensitivity of this government to the poorest in our land".

Mr Neef announced his resignation from the Ministers' Council, composed of members of the majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and from the Assembly, during the Second-Reading Debate on the Appropriation Bill.

He said that as a member of the infrastructure committee he had not been consulted in cutbacks on road construction.

Spending on road building in the territory was cut by R40-million in the SWA Budget tabled by the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, last Wednesday.

Mr Neef said the amount budgeted for road construction should have been increased to provide more job opportunities in the most undeveloped parts of the territory.

The road programme had now been "cut to the bone".

Before announcing his resignation, Mr Neef told the Assembly that the "unique" settlement worked out for SWA by the internal parties should not be tampered with.

It accommodated those who wanted a multi-ethnic solution and those who favoured integration.

The settlement was grounded on one of the basic principles of the United Nations and the Free World — that each person should have the right to decide his own affairs.

"You should stand by this settlement, it is one of your most valuable possessions."

He said the National Assembly had been born out of a democratic process and was a vehicle for demonstrating national unity.

Not everyone was happy with the way it had come into being, but there was no time left to try to put something else in its place, Mr Neef said.

He also said the territory's bureaucracy, which served a population of about one million, had been modelled on one designed to serve about 20-million people. "We should reconsider whether we can afford it."

One of the greatest dangers to the territory was illiteracy. Students in pursuit of further education could choose between South Africa and the Western countries or Swapo and the communist countries.

He said a SWA university was a major priority — Sapa.

medicine was that patients very often made their first attempt at cure through traditional means, and this delayed patients in coming for scientific medical treatment

Just under three-tenths of the African doctors and two-fifths of the Indians felt that to a greater or lesser extent some folk medicine practices can be integrated into the practice of scientific medicine. Three-quarters of the Indian doctors and a third of African doctors that we spoke to were quite definite that in some cases traditional and scientific medicine should be used side by side. The crucial point was the way in which this should be done

hospital where the doctor could admit his own cases and care for them. In regard to sending patients to provincial hospitals, the frequent absence of subsequent feedback from the hospital staff to the G.P. about his patient was also mentioned. Some doctors experienced problems in the mechanics of running a private practice, and felt medical education should include teaching on this problem

2.6. Traditional Beliefs and Folk Medicine

Important sectors of the African and Indian population in

experience of folk medicine. About half of the doctors felt that there were some aspects of folk medicine which were of practical value. Doctors tried to clean herbal remedies to the psych On the other hand, the patient remedies to gain the whole-hearted cooperation of the patient who believed in these practices. A serious consequence of folk

Mr Mudge said he, as a member of the Minister's Council, had to advise the Minister on the R40 million transport and that to Mr Mudge, chairman of the Council, and Minister for Transport and Finance.

Mr Mudge told me 'This is my budget and I don't have to consult anybody', said Mr Neef. 'I was reduced to the level of a rubber stamp on a most important issue'

# DTA man resigns over R40m cut.

By ALAN DUNN, Trading Africa News Service

A R40 million cut in Namibia's transport budget, announced about a year ago, prompted DTA member Werner Neef to resign from the Ministers' Council of the Ministry of Cabinet.

Mr Neef said he feared the loss of crucial opportunities in the road building industry could be the current situation. 'The road building industry is a crucial problem plan in a road fund.'

He claimed that Council of Ministers' Chairman Duk Mudge had refused to consult him before tabling the Namibian budget this week.

Mr Neef's sudden resignation from the Council and the National Assembly rocked the German-speaking community in Namibia a strong ally in the DTA-affiliated Republic Party.

A leading businessman and former Mr Neef was regarded as the representative of German-speaking interests in the interim central government. He was also seen to support a strong link in the DTA ties with people in West Germany.

He noted also that there is a heavy political pressure to win Mr Mudge. Mr Neef was, in fact, a member of the SWA Party's Executive Council, but he was not a member of the SWA Party's Executive Council, but he was not a member of the SWA Party's Executive Council.

Mr Neef said he, as a member of the Minister's Council, had to advise the Minister on the R40 million transport and that to Mr Mudge, chairman of the Council, and Minister for Transport and Finance.

Mr Mudge told me 'This is my budget and I don't have to consult anybody', said Mr Neef. 'I was reduced to the level of a rubber stamp on a most important issue'

admitted to hospital (In this case it was done by an African doctor with a comment that 'one cannot have such nonsense here'.) This type of behaviour upsets the patient and removes a source of security, which left untouched would in no way have hampered the treatment.

Ritualistic practices were seen by some doctors (11), as needing neither encouragement nor discouragement. Some of the doctors were explicitly pragmatic, and argued that it was impossible to uproot traditional practices, and that if they did not jeopardize the patient's health it was wise to quietly condone such practices and beliefs (A further 10%.)

A very important point made by one-tenth of the doctors, (which as a sociologist I would underline heavily), was that

- 3. Such a wristlet is prepared from the skin of a goat after it has been sacrificed.

experience of folk medicine.

About half of the doctors felt that there were some aspects of folk medicine which were of practical value. Doctors tried to clean herbal remedies to the psych

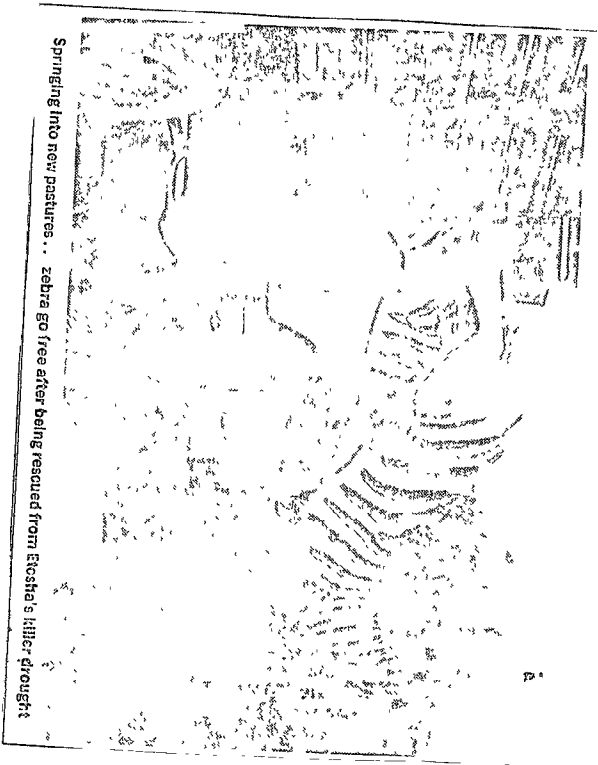
whereas this kind of action was perhaps tolerable in the past, it had become 'intolerable' on such an important issue, he said. He said the transport budget added about 1000 jobs in the road building industry. 'But in our situation one would be surprised if only 100 job opportunities were lost.'

Mr Neef said the possibility of placing into Swapo's hands by slashing the transport budget was 'obviously one of my considerations which increased my feelings of the severity of the R40 million cut.'

Asked if his resignation was a vote of no confidence in Mr Mudge, he said 'It was a dramatic signal as regards the state of the nation of Namibia.'

Mr Mudge has declined to comment on his colleague's resignation before consulting the DTA's Council and Executive Committee and the Minister for Transport and Finance.

# The great animal trek



Springing into new pastures . . . zebra go free after being rescued from Etosha's killer drought



THOUSANDS of head of game have been moved or culled in South West Africa's Etosha National Game Park as a result of the worst drought the territory has faced in 80 years.

As the game battles to survive on the bone-dry soil, the Department of National Conservation in SWA found that 45 percent of the animals in the park would have to be caught and transported to another area — or face certain death.

The government operates in the 22,000 sq km park — one of the largest game reserves in Africa — as still going on.

The western area of the park, which briders on drought ravaged Lae-land and Damaraland had only 20 percent of its normal rainfall this year.

Hundreds of head of game and cattle in the area have died.

## Crippling drought forces the evacuation of Etosha

Mr. Volker Giellmann, a game hunter who holds the hunting concession in Dama land estimates that he has lost 1,000 head of game to the drought.

Elephant, rhino, zebra, kudu and gemsbok are among the casualties.

In the northwestern part of the territory, and in the south, the drought is meting out merciless punishment to people, livestock and game alike.

With scant grazing in the parched western part of Etosha, the operation to save game by moving herds of animals to more nutritious pastures and to cull others, swam, fully into action this month.

### Endangered

Included among the animals threatened are a number of endangered species: kudu, antelope, black-nosed hippo, black rhino and mountain zebra.

The species were culled in the west of the park a few years ago to breed undisturbed by people or predators.

Part of all the culling began about 2,000 animals were shot after a head count had shown that there were 3,000 plains zebra, 1,000 mountain rebeba, 3,000 gemsbok, 1,000 springbok, 1,000 restate, 700 kudu, 500 ostriche, 400 black-nosed impala, 250 eland and 90 black rhinos in the area.

Animals such as steenbok

### Manhandling a rhino to protect it from the drought

blue buck duiker, weather aardvark, porcupine, rabbit and other small game. Caters were not included in the census.

Among the culling, casualties were 750 gemsbok and 130 kudus.

Then with the help of a helicopter, water, fuel, trucks, and lots of sweaty toil, operation

ave no animals' began. It was like a great trek. Thousands of plains zebra, giraffe, eland and roan antelope were captured and transported elsewhere.

Nature conservation authorities' main site the culling and moving took place under strict veterinary supervision.



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# Namibia hit by brain drain

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## By PETER HONEY in Windhoek

NAMIBIA faces a critical shortage of skilled personnel, and the prospects for relief in the near future seem bleak.

As qualified white staff drift back into the small numbers to South Africa, employers and particularly municipalities here are

struggling to find replacements for the territory's growing needs. Although unemployment is high among unskilled workers, less than 28 000 of the 38 000 Government posts are filled because there are not enough trained people available. More than 6 200 officials are currently undergoing in-service training, and a further 1 500 have been

granted state bursaries for higher education. But there are no courses available in Namibia for skilled technicians, architects or engineers. "These are the sort of people we need from South Africa," says Harold Pappewitz, president of the Windhoek Chamber of

Commerce and Industries. "We have a tremendous shortage in all sections — from the qualified artisan right up to the manager. And when you combine this shortage with the non-availability of housing in Windhoek, it is inevitable that prospective investors will be turned away."

There have been claims that Namibia's political instability has led to a substantial exodus of business from the territory, but this view is not supported by the furniture remover of the deputy director of the public service commission, John van Wyk.

"If there had been such a strong move then we would hardly be experiencing the tremendous housing shortage which we have here at present," he says.

But he disclosed that about 2 500 of the territory's 207 800 civil servants were recruited from South Africa. "guaranteed personnel" working a three-year contract in the territory. Within the next few years these officials, many of whom are qualified, will be given the option to return to South Africa.

George Menzies Prize  
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neering.  
s Memorial Prize  
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work in Engineering  
do  
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the highest average

Corporation Medals  
For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

"Are many of these likely to leave? Says Pupkewitz: "Inevitably the new dispensation will create conditions which are not to the liking of those people who have grown up with certain ideological beliefs.

"But at the same time, I hope there will be others who find the new dispensation desirable, who will come here to stay."

The problem is most apparent in Windhoek, where about a third of the territory's 10 000 whites live. The municipality has vacant about 40 percent of its senior technical posts, and a 30 percent general staff shortage.

"Nobody from South Africa wants to come here," Town Clerk Atte Arnold says.

"We must have spent thousands of rands on advertising for an architect. We eventually hired a recruiting agent who placed advertisements without specifying the post was in Windhoek.

"He had so many applicants that the council decided to fly two of them, with their families, to Windhoek for interviews. But when they heard they were to work here, they

withdrew their applications."

Arnold mentioned several similar incidents, revealing that Windhoek was currently without a Chief Town Planner as well as a suitably qualified supervisor for the sewage water reclamation scheme.

The city secretary, Willem Kotzé, concedes that the public administration will be forced to lower its minimum requirements for technical staff.

"It is inevitable that we

will have to lower our standards and look to the local people to fill some of the higher positions eventually."

The municipality has recently improved its salary grades, making its officials some of the highest paid in comparison with towns of similar size in South Africa. But one businessman pointed out that Namibia's cost of living is considerably higher than in the Republic and many people believed the inflation rate was slightly higher here as well.

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S. Tribune

21/6/81

# Caught in the middle: Rehoboth Basters

22/6/81  
221 St. John

**REHOBOTH** - As Namibia stumbles along its rocky path to independence a small "republic" in the territory's centre is struggling to retain its autonomy.

It is the Baster community of Rehoboth a brown tribe numbering less than 2.5 percent of the territory's one-million inhabitants, and occupying an area four-fifths the size of Swaziland.

For more than a century these people have resisted assimilation into the greater Namibia. Although of mixed descent like the coloured people, the Basters have throughout their troubled history clung to a separate identity and have insisted on recognition as a nation in their own right.

They are the Moutons, Van Wyks, Louws and Oltjens, the Afrikaans-speaking people who trekked from the Cape and settled in this region during the past century. Many of their descendants still have black servants who are often called "outa" or "ouste" and who are expected to call their employers "baas" and "meesters".

But time has overtaken their separatist claims. As Namibia jumbles out of its name of apartheid, the Rehoboth Basters, too, are

in conjunction with an advisory body, acts as an executive President-in-Council. It is kind of semi-republic, and the Basters like to think of it as such, but the central government retains control through the redistribution of loans and approval of the

The capital, and by far the largest settlement in the area, is Rehoboth itself with a population of more than 12,000. Established around the outlets of hot water springs - this ranching, dusty collection of houses, churches and shops has never been declared a town.

It has no municipality and consequently its property has no municipal value - which compromises the availability of building society loans. Yet the claims to nationhood by this predominantly stock farming community have centred largely on the right to own land.

Ever since the 1870s when their first Kaptein, Hermann van Wyk, bought the gebiet from the Swartkops, Namias ostensibly for 100 horses and five wagons (there is doubt that this was fully paid), the Basters have held the right to exclusive land ownership in Rehoboth.

Every Baster male, on reaching maturity, is entitled to a plot of land. It is his inheritance, and for years the Basters have regarded this as a liberty

exclusivity. It has in effect led to a more tolerant attitude on the part of the Rehoboth government. Citizenship has now been granted to about 30 non-Basters, who own land in the area and last year with the Baster schools were for the first time opened to all races.

With the changes have come financial and social problems. An attempt by the Rehoboth government to supply subsidised housing for the 3,000 Nama and Damara people who, because of the area's apartheid system, have for years lived without ownership rights in a segregated town to west of town, has brought a dramatic influx of people looking for cheap housing.

Rehoboth's population has nearly doubled in the last two years, and the housing shortage has increased from 160 units in 1979 to more than 1,000 this year. The crime rate has soared and alcoholism and drug abuse are on the increase.

Baster Kaptein Hans Diergaardt blames all this on the abolition four years ago of influx control, and on the fact that many black newcomers to the gebiet are taking advantage of the housing subsidies.

He accuses the central government of leading Namibia towards a system of "black domination", and

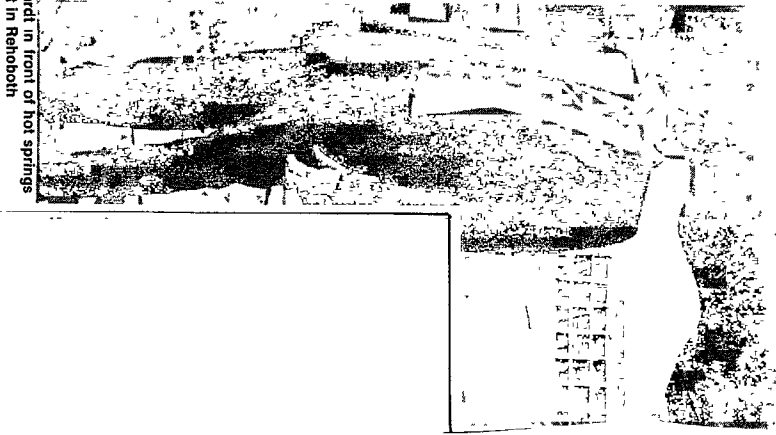
for the administration of those 4,000 Basters living all over Namibia, while in Rehoboth itself there would have to be 11 different representatives for all the ethnic groups in the territory. It would be chaotic.

The pressure to join the second tier, he says, is being exerted by the central government through rejection of laws drawn up by the Baster government, and by the allocation of meagre funds to the Rehoboth budget.

It is, however, doubtful whether Mr Diergaardt's government will be able to remain aloof much longer. Financial and social problems are growing, and the only authority able to deal with these is the central government itself.

Some in the gebiet believe it could achieve economic self-sufficiency by exploiting the hot springs that run through the town. Kaptein Diergaardt envisages a grand scheme for a resort including a gambling casino.

But many of the Basters themselves remain unconvinced. They see these ideas as "pie-in-the-sky", and point to the ineffectuality of a pleasure resort amid the squalor of a shanty settlement. It is, they say, a last-ditch attempt to return the old order as the waves of change roll in - AANNS



Baster leader Hans Diergaardt in front of hot springs bath being built in Rehoboth

221  
22/6/81  
Sewetan

...trying to move away from the patterns of the past. The Rehoboth "gebiet", as it is known, has its own constitution based on patriarchal laws dating back to 1872. It has a "parliament" of six elected members and a "Kaptein" elected for five years who,

which has set them above their black and coloured compatriots. But, since 1978, when statutory racial discrimination involving land ownership in the rest of Namibia was scrapped, the land rights of the Basters have come to mean less as a symbol of their

of trying to pressurise the Basters into accepting the ethnically-structured tier system of administration. "They are trying to out-Swapo Swapo," he says. "We want nothing to do with the tier system. If we were a second tier authority we would be responsible



Now playgrounds for local children, the hot springs that run through Rehoboth may become a pleasure resort for visitors.

Landmine  
stay 22/6/81  
blast hurts

teacher (27)

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — An Ovambo teacher was injured in one of two landmine incidents involving civilians in SWA/Namibia's operational area last week.

The teacher, whose name has not been released, was admitted to the Oshakati Hospital after the bakkie he was driving detonated a mine.

In another incident on Wednesday north-west of Tsandi in western Ovambo, a bakkie driven by a civilian detonated a landmine. There were no injuries.

# The Basters cling to the old ways as independence beckons

820  
22/6/81

221

For the Rehoboth Basters, sometimes known as "the Irish" of SWA/Namibia, independence has a different meaning. PETER HONEY, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports

REHOBOTH — As SWA/Namibia stumbles along its rocky path to independence a small "republic" in the territory's centre is struggling to retain its autonomy

But time has overtaken their separatist claims. As SWA/Namibia lumbers out of its tunnel of apartheid, the Rehoboth Basters, too, are having to move away from the patterns of the past

which compromises the availability of building society loans. Yet the claims to nationhood by this predominantly stock farming community have centred largely on the right to own land

Ever since the 1870s when their first Kaptein, Hermanus van Wyk bought the gebiet from the Swartbooi Namas ostensibly for 100 horses and five wagons (there is doubt that this was fully paid), the Basters have held the right to exclusive land ownership in Rehoboth

### Patriarchal

The Rehoboth "gebiet," as it is known, has its own constitution based on patriarchal laws dating back to 1872. It has a 'parliament' of six elected members and a Kaptein elected for five years who, in conjunction with an advisory body, acts as an executive President-in-Council. It is a kind of semi-republic, and the Basters like to think of it as such, but the central government retains control through the ratification of laws and approval of the annual budget

Every Baster male in reaching majority, is entitled to a plot of land. It is his inheritance, and for years the Basters have regarded this as a liberty which has set them above their black and coloured compatriots. But since 1979, when statutory racial discrimination involving land ownership in the rest of SWA/Namibia was scrapped, the land rights of the Basters have come to mean less as a symbol of their exclusivity

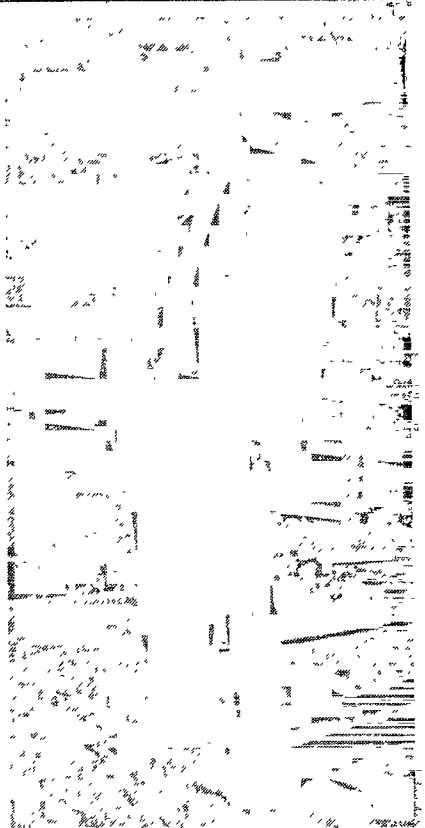
The capital, and by far the largest settlement in the gebiet, is the town of Rehoboth itself with a population of more than 12,000. Established around the outlets of hot water springs, this rambling, dusty collection of houses, churches and shops has never, officially been declared a town. It has no municipality and therefore its property has no municipal value

### Citizenship

about 50 non-Basters, who own land in the gebiet. And last month the Baster schools were for the first time opened to all races

It has in effect led to a more tolerant attitude on the part of the Rehoboth government. Citizenship has now been granted to

With the changes have come financial and social problems. An attempt by the Rehoboth government to supply subsidised housing for the 3,000 Nama and Damara people who,



High hopes for a pleasure resort and perhaps even a gambling casino are held by the Baster leader, Mr Hans Diergaardt, pictured here in front of the hot springs bath being built at Rehoboth.

because of the gebiet's apartheid system, have for years lived without ownership rights in a corrugated iron slum to the west of town, has brought a dramatic influx of people looking for cheap housing.

He accuses the central government of leading SWA/Namibia towards a system of 'black domination', and of trying to pressure the Basters into accepting the ethnically-structured tier system of administration

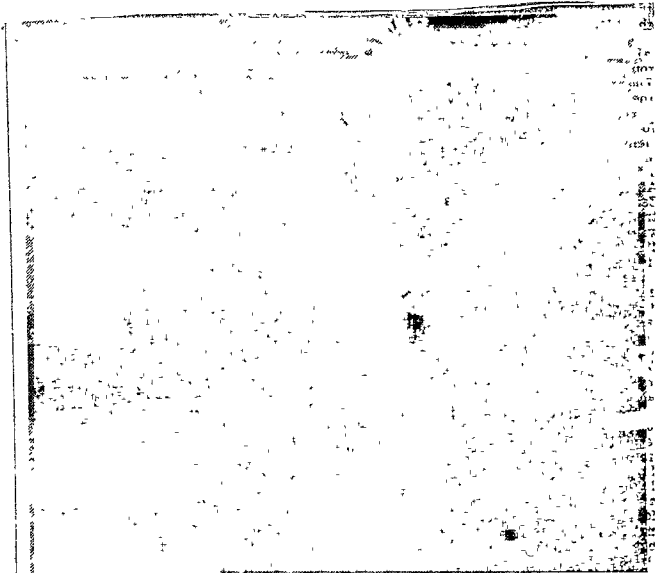
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But many of the Basters themselves remain unconvinced. They see these ideas as "pie-in-the-sky" and point to the inordinance of a pleasure resort amid the squalor of a shanty settlement. They say, a last-ditch attempt to retain the old order as the waves of change roll in

In Memoriam



Star  
22/6/81

Now playgrounds for local children, the hot springs that run through Rehoboth may become a pleasure resort for visitors.



# Nujoma accuses UN holds talks on legality of SWA

## Israelis of training Unita

NAIROBI — Guerrilla leader Mr Sam Nujoma said yesterday Israelis were helping South Africans to train Unita guerrillas in the fight against Angola's Marxist government.

Mr Nujoma, president of Swapo which is fighting for South West Africa's independence from South Africa did not divulge the source of his information.

Nor did he give any details, beyond saying the alleged training was being carried out in Walvis Bay.

Addressing a news conference before the Organisation of African Unity meeting tomorrow, Mr Nujoma referred to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), the Western-oriented army operating in Angola.

"They are burning villages, destroying bridges and other economic infrastructures," he said of South African military operations in SWA.

They are also in charge of training the Unita bandits in Walvis Bay along with the Israelis.

The Council of Ministers of the 50-nation OAU is meeting for the eighth day to prepare a summit conference of OAU heads of state to be held from Wednesday to Saturday.

Condemnation of South Africa appeals for it to get out of SWA are expected to dominate the summit's private proceedings.

But divisions are likely to arise over the presence of Libyan troops in Chad and Morocco's war with the Polisario Lib

eration Front over the future of Western Sahara.

Asked to expand on previous allegations that South Africans using foreign mercenaries in SWA, Mr Nujoma said he was thinking of the South African 32nd Battalion.

All these battalions are composed of mercenaries mainly from Portugal, Britain, France, West Germany, the United States, Canada and Italy, he said.

He said he expected a more understanding attitude on the SWA problem from French President Francois Mitterrand's new government.

He called on France to suspend nuclear co-operation with South Africa, to stop supplying spare parts for French-made military equipment and to withdraw French technicians and specialists from South Africa.

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said last night Swapo are obviously following the line of propaganda taken by the Angolan Government in blaming South Africa for everything that happens in their country instead of admitting the acts are perpetrated by a force warring of independence against the Marxist government.

Referring to the allegation that mercenaries comprised the 32nd Battalion, the spokesman said: "We have repeatedly stated that this battalion is not made up of mercenaries, but members of the South African Defence Force." — UPI

### Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE — A renewed United Nations effort to mobilise international legal opinion against the South African presence in South West Africa began in The Hague yesterday.

The three-day legal symposium, sponsored by the UN Council for Namibia, has been called to mark the 10th anniversary of the International Court of Justice ruling against South Africa.

On 21 June 1971, the court ruled South Africa's occupation of South West Africa was illegal and that other countries were obliged to refrain from acts implying recognition of South Africa's rule there.

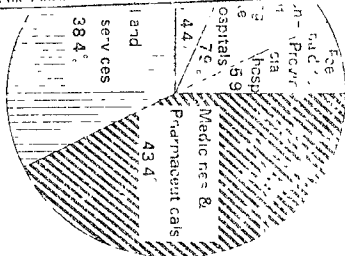
This week's symposium is being held in the Palace of Peace and was opened yesterday by representatives of the United Nations and Swapo.

In his opening address the Pakistan chairman, Mr Shamsad Ahmad, expressed the hope that the discussions would strengthen the legal basis of the council and that the conclusions would persuade the international community to take concrete measures to implement the council's main decree concerning the exploitation of SWA resources.

Some observers see this gathering as a last warning by the United Nations before legal action is taken against the trade in SWA minerals.

Yesterday's deliberations concentrated on SWA uranium and the alleged illegality of Western purchases and use of the mineral.

can reserve Bank Private consumer spending in the of South Africa, 1971 to 1959  
Early Report



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**Nujoma**  
**rules out**  
**a Lancaster**  
**for SWA**

From The Guardian

NAIROBI — Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, has again ruled out any kind of talks on SWA/Namibia along the lines of the Lancaster House conference that led to the independence of Zimbabwe

Speaking in Nairobi yesterday, Mr Nujoma said: "The Lancaster House constitutional talks were suitable for Zimbabwe, since Britain had resumed its role as the colonial power there before the conference had begun.

"But Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations

"The only way forward is for South Africa to withdraw its troops and for the UN flag to fly over Windhoek

"Then, free and fair elections could be held under UN auspices to allow the people to decide the future of Namibia. But we will not and cannot accept elections run by South Africa itself."

Mr Nujoma stressed that Swapo was already to sign a ceasefire as soon as the conditions of UN resolution 435 were met

Swambo 24/6/81 (27)

# SAM NUJOMA SPEAKS

IT WAS an odd place to meet, outside the men's toilet at No 7 Place d'Fontenoy, Unesco's headquarters in Paris. But that's where I eventually intercepted the Namibian guerilla leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, following a tip-off from an acquaintance in the anti-apartheid movement.

Peter Manning, Swapo's Press spokesman, had positioned himself outside the toilet door. He was clearly irritated when he saw me scurrying down the passage towards him. He'd be in touch, he said, if "the President," had time to see me. I didn't believe him. The conference, designed to consolidate Swapo support, was drawing to a close and I suspected that he had not even passed on my request for an interview to Mr Nujoma.

Suddenly the door opened and Mr Nujoma emerged. Mr Manning, a political exile from South Africa, put his arm around him and started walking away. I announced, rather loudly, that I wanted to meet the Swapo president. The big man turned around slowly to face me.

As I introduced myself, a thousand thoughts crowded my mind. Would he grant the interview? Would he speak freely or treat me with suspicion? After all, I was a white South African. He could have no means of knowing my political persuasions or journalistic ethics. Even if he did, he would probably not be impressed. There was no place, Swapo had told me before, for such concepts as objectivity and neutrality in the drawn-out bush war which had already claimed the lives of thousands of people.

Then I remembered the photographs. What had I done with the photographs? Were they at the hotel, or did I bring them with me? I started rummaging through my handbag. I had intended giving the pictures to Nujoma after the interview, if I got the interview. But I gave them to him there and then, in the passage outside the men's room. I was determined to get the interview, at all costs.

Mr Nujoma was somewhat taken aback. Then he looked at the photographs, one by one. "My Daddy," he said, "my Daddy looks so old. Do you know that he is dead now?" I nodded.

I had taken the pictures of his parents at Ongandjera, in Owamboland, three years before. It had been my first visit to the war-torn province. I remember it well, all previous applications for a permit to visit the area had been turned down without explanation.

The old folk lived far off the beaten track, in a little village in north-western Owambo. Mr Nujoma had not seen them since 1958, about 18 months before he went into exile.

**Today we publish the first part of a rare interview with Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma in which he talks frankly about himself, how he sees the future and the issues related to Namibia. COLLEEN HENDRIKS conducted the first in-depth interview with Mr Nujoma to be published in South Africa.**

on a mission which has brought Swapo international recognition.

When he joined it, the movement he now heads was known as the Owambo People's Organisation — the Owambo's being the largest population group in Namibia — but Nujoma was instrumental in turning it into a national movement with an ambition to embrace all ethnic groups in the country. He doggedly pursued that aim from one capital and international conference to the next. His own residence has shifted from Dar-es-Salaam to Lusaka, to Luanda, where he now appears to spend most of his time.

"Was the beer for you?" Mr Nujoma asked as he studied a picture of his mother carrying a pot of beer. I indicated that it was. "She must have thought highly of you, otherwise she would have given you Coke."

Then Mr Nujoma inquired whether I would join him for dinner the following day. I accepted without hesitation, even though it meant spending two more days in Paris which I could barely afford.

The next evening Kapuka Nauyala, Mr Nujoma's secretary, met me in the lounge at the Hilton Hotel, where both the Swapo and Angolan delegations were staying. I remember thinking how he resembled the guerilla leader: same build and beard, always polite and a perfect gentleman.

Mr Nauyala escorted me to Mr Nujoma's suite where we were to have dinner. The door was opened by a young man whom I presumed to be a bodyguard. He offered me a drink, which I declined. But gave me a whisky. About 20 minutes later, Nujoma entered. He greeted me warmly before sitting down.

During the course of the evening several Swapo office bearers popped in to see him. They were curious to find me in the lion's den. Nicky Nashadi, who runs the Swapo office in Tripoli, demanded to know what my background was, why I refused to join Swapo if I was not a supporter of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the South African-backed multi-racial grouping. Mr Nashadi was aloof, sceptical. In his position,



**SAM NUJOMA**  
... perfect host.

I might have been too. He and the Swapo representatives in Algeria and Nigeria joined us for dinner.

Mr Nujoma was the perfect host. He answered my questions, or sidestepped them if he so pleased. Always courteous, always smiling. We spoke English, which for him is a third language, after an Owambo dialect and Afrikaans. His command of the language was quite adequate, though he seldom coined a phrase, rather splicing together political formulas he had used many times in the past.

This, of course, has led to some who have negotiated with him to reflect adversely on his mental quickness. In conversation it became evident, however, that Mr Nujoma was a man who was not at all slow in calculating his political interest and keeping discussion focused on what for him is the single, important issue in the dispute that has gone on for more than three decades — that of ending South African rule in the territory.

## Tomorrow: INTO EXILE

# Swapo mortar attack on army base fails

no. 28/6/81

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A mortar attack on the security force base at Okalongo in central Ovambo on Sunday failed when none of the mortars landed near its target, the officer commanding SWA territory force, Major General Charles Lloyd, announced today.

Four Swapo guerillas and one civilian died in various incidents in Ovambo during the week, General Lloyd said, and a further six civilians had been injured in two separate landmine explosions south of Oshigambo in central Ovambo.

[Faint, illegible markings]

5. Number of Participants interviewed

Place	Project	Number of Participants interviewed
IDOLOPHU	Communal garden Zenzele Centre (which students helped to build)	3
INWOMO	Dairy Communal garden	12 10
ABALMI	Communal garden Spearling Shed Emphasis on agriculture (all fields used)	11
	(5 members & 14 non-members)	
UMTHI	Communal garden	14
UMLEBHO	Communal garden Clinic (students helped build) Shearing shed	16
AMTHOLE	Creamery and Dairy Clinic Spearling shed	11
IPOTI	Communal garden Unfinished crèche (students helped to build) Money generating projects for poor women Clinic committee (appendix 2)	13
IGUSA	Farmers co-op	6
	Total	96

There were questionnaires for dairy members and communal garden members. Anyone interviewed with one of these project questionnaires was also interviewed with a general income questionnaire.

I used the questionnaire mainly to avoid subjective generalisation and also to be able to get hold of economic information and find out how the projects run. Because there are so few people in projects and I could not interview many who are not involved, I was not aiming at a scientific collation of data, but rather at using the questionnaires to standardise issues raised in conversation and as a way of stimulating discussion. (All interviewing was done in Xhosa).

2.4 NOTES CONCERNING MY INFORMATION ON THE PROJECTS

1. Amathole Creamery was the only place where I could check the figures people gave me. Generally, their estimates of income were more than twice as high as the actual amount earned over the last year. Over-estimation of profits from the project may be a general trend. Projects fluctuate so widely over time (also depending on seasonal and market conditions) that it is misleading to take any one time as representative.

3. The people I interviewed are a specific section of the population i.e. those who have decided to get involved in projects. One cannot take them to be a cross-section of the population at large. While I have the income from

**SWA oil bonanza is denied**

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK A suspected "ocean of oil" lying under western SWA/Namibia is a major reason South Africa opposes a complete takeover of the territory, asserts an influential conservative columnist Mr William Safire.

The Cuban troops will not leave Angola for the same reason, he further maintained. Citing the suspicions of geologists with Gulf and Texaco the oil giants, Mr Safire asserted that if victorious, every Swapo leader stood to become an oil baron.

"South Africa may be racist, but it's not crazy," he wrote. "The Opec nations are worried about a big find in that area, extending into Angola."

However Dr P. J. van Zyl, managing director of Government sponsored Southern Oil Exploration (Pty) - Sockor refuted Mr Safire's claims, saying if there was an ocean of oil there "we would have done something about it."

"To our knowledge there is no pool of oil on land or in the sea."

whether she has any or not

The only really significant differentiation one can make is between those families which have Full Economic Units and the others.

(Most of the families with Full Economic Units I came across have no other source of income than farming). Generally, the FEU families are the most established peasant farmers in the area. They were only allocated the FEU's because they had the most land and stock at the time of survey.

I have made no attempts to analyse the class structure in detail.

Basic divisions I use are  
Professional and business people (shops and transport)  
People with access to land

People with no agricultural resources who are generally migrants  
One must note the family linkages within the business and professional class and how different sectors support each other at various times.

# OAU — Nujoma alleges secret US pact with SA

By Henry Reuter  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

NAIROBI — Details of an alleged secret agreement between the Reagan administration and the South African Government to form an "unholy alliance" to resist democratic elections in SWA/Namibia — in the interests of halting the spread of communism in southern Africa — were given in a keynote speech at the opening of the OAU summit meeting yesterday.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, speaking for all Africa's "liberation" movements, claimed that elements of the alliance had emerged from documentary exchanges "between the Boers and the Reagan administration," which had been "leaked" to Swapo.

Nobody, he said, had questioned the authenticity of the documents.

"In our considered view this is a very dangerous development which if not confronted in the right way in a concerted and serious manner may

evolve to endanger the continent of Africa in an East-West conflict, with dire consequences to the whole world."

He alleged the US Government had decided to act to help bring South Africa out of its present international isolation by the use of its might and gangster tactics.

One of the leaked papers, Mr Nujoma said, had suggested that a Swapo victory in SWA/Namibia would put the Soviet Union in a position

of power This would be unacceptable to Pretoria, which was prepared to pay the price of war in a bid to install in SWA/Namibia an anti-Soviet black government.

President Reagan's administration, he alleged, concurred with this "irresponsible warmongering".

He said the leaked Pretoria message to Mr Reagan added "A Russian threat in Windhoek is as unacceptable to us (South Africa) as it is to the United States. A carefully

considered and implemented Namibian settlement will help to combat the growth of Soviet influence in southern Africa."

Mr Nujoma said the documents formed part of a conspiracy which involved intensified commitment of South Africa and the United States to restore co-operation with each other.

In another leaked document, Mr Nujoma said, South Africa had declared that it would not abandon the Angolan "puppet traitor," Unita leader Jonas Savimbi.

"Even now," he declared dramatically, "the US is seeking to rescind the Clark Amendment so that it can provide assistance to Unita." South Africa wished to retain Walvis Bay, he claimed, so that it could be used against an independent SWA/Namibia as an infiltration base.

He concluded, "The unholy alliance between Pretoria and Washington contains evil Friendship and close co-operation between Washington and Pretoria means business as usual."

## African states not discouraged

The Star's Africa News Service  
NAIROBI — Failure of the Geneva conference on Namibia early this year left African nations despondent but not discouraged, outgoing Organisation of African Unity chairman, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, told the conference.

All OAU efforts should now be geared to the implementation of the OAU liberation committee plan of action in Namibia. The outcome of the Security Council vote gave a tilt towards South Africa, he said.

President Stevens

- 3) Provide medical to country
- 4) Become a family doctor
- 5) Work as part of a team

Instead, they believed in

- 1) To be a doctor in a rural area
- 2) To provide medical services
- 3) For specialisation
- 4) For research and teaching
- 5) For urban general practice

It is equally important here students felt that activity for which they

- 1) A doctor in a rural area
- 2) Specialisation
- 3) Research and teaching

It is important to note represents a true deficit school, or whether it is goals and objectives of even lack of insight on little doubt that students cope with problems which Furthermore, if student teaching hospitals, to provide care for underserved societies and for specialisation, as well as research and teaching it is not surprising that most graduates remain in urban areas and that many emigrate. Much work as needed in order to decide whether our

for academic satisfaction. Furthermore at the end of the 14th year, 36% of the class were undecided as to how they would use their medical qualifications, 23% chose general practice, 20% specialisation

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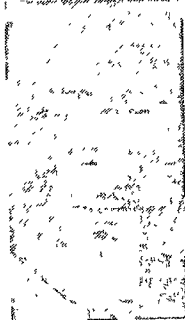
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# Swapo trying to talk away defeats — Malan

By Chus van Gass  
 Pretoria Bureau



General Malan... 'Swapo's claims ridiculous'

The American initiative to find a solution in SWA/Namibia had exploded into a new propaganda drive against South Africa, fanned by Swapo and Angola, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said yesterday.

Opening a new arms depot at De Aar, General Malan said claims were being made that the United States was now supporting South Africa.

But the fact was that Stein action against Swapo had been the order of the day, even before there had been talk of the American elections or a

change of Government there.

**CLAIMS**

Angola conventionally blamed the civil war in that country and the successes of the anti-communist United States South Africa — thereby warding off the loss of international prestige because of its inability to control the country's effect last according to General Malan.

He said the Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma had made claims during his recent visit in Zimbabwe of so-called successes "He never home".

These claims were aimed either at creating a climate for one of the

other event, or the success of the South African force had forced Swapo to make a political claim, in a hope to lead to satisfy the promise, it had made to its beneficiaries.

"We consider these claims to be ridiculous," General Malan said.

Angola does not have problems it cannot solve. All it has to do is withdraw its support for Swapo and sign a non-aggression pact with South Africa.

"The Prime Minister had already made such an offer to all our neighbouring countries and I repeat this to Angola," he said.

A further problem exists concerning the reliability of the imputed value of wages paid in kind. The farmer is required to estimate the value of rations and other goods and services supplied during the year. No guidance is given in the census questionnaire as to how the farmer should value these wages, with the result that these estimates appear arbitrary. This point is important since a large proportion of farm workers' wages are paid in kind, and should these be inaccurately reported total wages (cash and kind) will also be inaccurate.

Example 3 - Data Gaps

Some important data gaps have already emerged in the above examples. Other aspects of labour about which nothing is known at present, but which do warrant inclusion in our agricultural statistics, include a breakdown of employees by age, sex, level of education, job category and number of dependants.

There are other faults in the data - both on labour as well as in other fields. These examples nevertheless, suffice to illustrate



# 'SWA plants may can again soon'

2166 2pm (221)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The South West African fishing industry at Walvis Bay which has been hit hard by a sharp decline in the pilchard resource may resume canning next year.

This was the encouraging news Kaap Kunene's chairman, Mr A P Du Preez, brought to the annual meeting in Cape Town.

Emphasising that it was a personal opinion he told shareholders that he was most optimistic on the outlook. Large shoals of mature pilchards had been sighted off the coast recently.

Strict conservation measures have been in force for the past few seasons to allow pilchards stocks to recover from the huge fishing effort of recent years. As a result of the virtual disap-

pearance of the fish canning plants were closed and staff retrenched.

Kaap Kunene is one of the South African groups who as a result shipped plant from South West to Chile where a joint canning-fishing operation is being launched with local interests.

Mr Du Preez said that in spite of the new Chilean operation the South West African industry had sufficient plant on hand to process the catch.

If the recovery in the pilchard stock continued — and no doubt extreme caution was called for in assessing future prospects at this stage — the resumption of canning would be a major boost to Walvis Bay in job opportunities alone. It could also lead to a re-rating of fishing shares which were standing

on very high yields.

Anchovy catches had been excellent and the industry was hopeful that increased quotas might be announced soon.

Kaap Kunene's fleet had completed its quota at St Helena Bay and Mr Du Preez said the operation had been successful and yielded better results than last year.

At Luderitz intensive steps were being taken to improve profitability of the rock lobster industry.

Higher production costs, lower catches and declining world prices had squeezed profits the past year, but Mr De Preez said the prices in Japan were now rising again and this coupled with the outstanding quality of the South African product augurs well for next year.

Kaap Kunene's dividend

should be at least maintained at 15c he told the meeting and an announcement will be made in September.

Apart from fishing and investments in Sutherland and Droyal, Kaap Kunene is involved in poultry farming, building and beet production.

The poultry farming should give better yields this year and the building operations in Port Elizabeth and East London were performing well. Some cattle farms in South West Africa had been sold at a profit and new farms had been purchased near Gobabis which the group considers to be the best beef farming area in SWA.

Although a growing percentage of profits was being derived from non-fishing sources the group had no plans as yet to transfer the listing to the industrial holding section.

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APPENDIX II. (Cont.) HOMELAND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

1967 Lamont Report particularly critical of Weskoppes.	1923	1892	1943	1974	1949
38 clinics operated under Stellenbosch's control. For most of the second half of 1976, the majority of the clinics ceased functioning due to the Rand Riots.	WESKOPES	WESKOPES	STERKfontein	CULLINAN	UMGENTI WATERFALL

HOSPITAL	OPENED/	COMMENTS
FOUNDED		

# Brave Sonja gets medal for repulsing terrorists

## Own Correspondent

A 16-year-old Grootfontein schoolgirl today became the youngest girl to receive the South African Police Medal for combating terrorism.

Last year Sonja Cornelia Diessel single-handedly drove off a terrorist attack in South West Africa/Namibia on her family's farm home — killing two of the attackers.

She was presented with the medal by the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, at a passing out parade at the Police College in Pretoria West.

"It was them or us," Sonja said recalling the attack.

"We were sitting on the stoep at 6 40 pm on February 22 last year while my father was trying to contact friends in town.

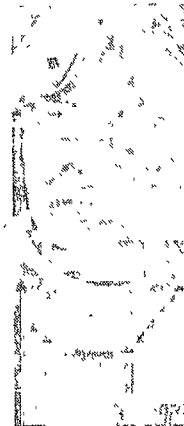
"He said the line was dead and I joked that it was more than likely cut by terrorists.

"As we walked out on to the stoep again we saw the group jumping over the garden fence near our farmhouse.

"Both of us ducked back into the house and ran to the bedroom where my father's revolver was lying on the bed.

"While I was loading my G3 rifle I heard shots and ran out of the house where I saw two terrorists running.

"I snapped off shots at



Sonja Diessel medal for combating terrorism.

them and ducked. One was hit in the leg and his comrade later hit him dead.

I crawled to the dining room where my mother was already closing doors for protection. My invalid brother, Ulf, was in his bed.

We crawled into my parents' bedroom. My father had been killed in the initial attack. From the bedroom window I returned the enemy fire, and killed another terrorist.

3 injured  
27/6/81  
by landmine

WINDHOEK — Three unnamed civilians were seriously injured in a landmine explosion yesterday in the Western Caprivi, northern SWA/Namibia, a military spokesman announced in Windhoek

The incident occurred near Mpungu Vlei and is believed to have been the first landmine explosion involving civilians in that area — Sapa.

in particular groups centered around institutions, for example, schools, churches, and clinics).

Leifer and Hecker can have a central role in making a breaking projects. In the Ipozi area a project a lot depended on an elected committee having control over land being seen to have control over the development of the project. However, the case, he supported the project, verbally anyway, made some autonomous decisions about how the committee would be constituted and if the acting chairman was to be. This emphasized the sub-leader's role that they did not mind the sub-leaders in their areas, whereas before most of them had been practically assisting the Project.

b) Government Extension Offices.

Most of the people when interviewed (from all the various projects and districts) said that extension officers (English/African) are the people responsible for education, education and for changes in agriculture. Extension officers had a mixed position in that they have time for this type of work, they can lease with the government offices and projects that to get resources and they are in contact with the local committees. All land allocation must be approved by them so any project that needs a site allocated must be supported. In Uganda they are relied on to help any type of development project.

It does seem that the government are trained at Fort Cox are better and more active than extension officers in other reserves. Generally, the quality of their work varies from man to man. A good extension officer can have a very widespread effect in an area, whereas some do nothing. I would see the variations in success of the various communal gardens as mainly due to the different extension officers.

People talk about the one track policy of house to house visits by extension officers as very successful. However

...

there is a shortage of extension officers so they can no longer operate on this level.

APPENDIX 2.

FRANCE - CO-OPERATIVE, COMMUNITARIANISM AND SOCIALISM.

Renzo Galvani

In many developing countries, peasant (service) co-operatives are attacked by governments, local authorities or other local leaders, without due regard to the fact that every country depends on the degree of co-operation of a rural community, on who will be willing to co-operate, and

EDM 30/6/71

## Unions plot on uranium

London Bureau

LONDON - The three British trade unions most likely to stop imports of uranium from South West Africa/Namibia got together yesterday with French and Dutch union representatives to talk strategy at a meeting organised by Swapo.

The Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of Seamen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen will talk for two days with the trade union governing bodies of France and the Netherlands.

The meeting was organised by Swapo in co-operation with the Namibia Support Committee. A delegation from the United Nations Council for Namibia will also attend.

During a brief session open to the Press yesterday Mr Sam McCuskie, assistant general secretary of the NUS, was elected chairman and reaffirmed his union's support for Swapo as "the only true and authentic representative of the South West African people".

He said unions throughout Europe should help prevent the West's "plunder" of uranium

prevent the increase of socio-economic differentiation. No race and fall of advanced countries as can be stated in ideal form (cf. Galvani, 1975).

A local government official or some other prominent person who is certain of the ability of a co-operative, talks about it with local peasant-farmers. If these show interest, he looks for informal leaders whose task it is to convince others to participate in setting up an association.

(1) This shortage is also a lack of adequately trained persons who have been trained at the University of Tübingen. The University of Tübingen has a department in Agricultural Education (Faculty of Agricultural Science) P.O. Box 100, 72076 Tübingen, Germany. The German Government Service Select Committee on Land Tenure (Interim Report 1975).

...

# More power to SWA interim govt — Hough

Star 30/6/81 (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Certain executive powers of the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia are to be transferred to the territory's interim government, the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough said yesterday.

At a luncheon, Mr Hough said he and the South African Government still had to decide on the principle of the power-shift, but he hoped a decision would be made early in August.

"I concede that more powers must be given to the Ministers' Council so that it can govern more effectively".

But he said it could not be all the power — only that which was essential for effective government.

He had discussed the matter with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, several Cabinet members and other senior officials of the South African Government, and he expected further talks with Mr P W Botha within the next two

weeks

Mr Hough did not specify which powers would be transferred to the Ministers' Council or "cabinet" of SWA/Namibia, but observers believe one of these is likely to be control over the government service

He referred to several disputes which had arisen within recent weeks. DTA demands for the Administrator-General to act in removing the white second tier authority from the historic Tintenpalast

and SWA House, to open the "Whites only" teachers' training college to all races, a call by one of the members of the Ministers' Council, Mr Patrick Lumbo, for the transfer of all the Administrator-General's powers to the Ministers' Council and for the changing of the legislation regarding the division of functions within government.

"The legal position is the Administrator-General does not have the authority to become involved in these matters unless changes are made to Proclamation AG 8," he said.

Proclamation AG 8 is the document setting out the division of functions between the various levels of government in SWA/Namibia — the second-tier regional authorities being responsible for hospital services, roads and education in their respective ethnic regions

-3-

Thus with the 10 year census should give us the necessary denominator

In addition we should continue to notify the formidable or very dangerous infectious diseases such as Rabies. If these are universally brought to an acceptable level the rest of the information we need could be responsibly and more accurately gained by a survey method

Areas of poor coverage can be selected and in these small well trained and supervised teams can actively gather information on a continuous or intermittent random sample basis. There should be a rapid feedback to the local population and Health Care personnel. Strong encouragement to voluntarily notify any health problems people feel need attention due to the absence or inadequacy of routine notification such as of Tuberculosis for instance, should also be given. Such an approach will give many of us more confidence that we are responsibly monitoring our situation and will be a training process by which all will start to value the discipline needed for routine statistics on a wider and more complete basis

There are various bodies involved in this field who have the necessary expertise and experience to get an scheme going on an experimental basis. To list

- Department of Statistics
- Department of Health
- Medical Research Council and its units such as Research Institute and the National Research for Nutritional Diseases

-4-

It is a scheme which is to be implemented

For a plan into able peop the ment

A te exp back list pro. Desi

The

people

# Hough defines SWA limits

Mr. Africa Bureau  
/INDHOK — South Africa  
ill not allow a UDI situation  
; develop in South West Africa  
) giving full executive powers  
) the S.W.A. Council of  
ministers

This was spelt out by the  
Administrator-General, Mr.  
Hough at a Press confer-  
ence in Windhoek yesterday.  
The Press conference was  
, sequed to a strong attack on  
Hough by a member of the  
ministers' Council, Mr Patrick  
Lumbo, in the National Assem-  
bly last week.

Party of SWA in the National  
Assembly  
He called on Pretoria to re-  
consider the capability of the  
Administrator-General to han-  
dle the internal arrangements  
in SWA.

Mr Lumbo's speech as part of a  
process which has been called  
"creeping UDI" in SWA.  
But Mr Hough, while reject-  
ing the full transfer of powers  
to the council, added that nego-  
tiations were under way to  
extend its powers.

Referring to Mr Lumbo's  
demands, he said: "Where the  
security of SWA and effective  
Government are concerned, I  
fully agree with this  
viewpoint."

speech had come to his atten-  
tion a few hours after his office  
had conferred with the Prime  
Minister, Mr F. W. Botha, and  
the Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Mr P. K. Botha.

But it will not entail all the  
powers of the office of the  
Administrator-General, only  
those needed for effective gov-  
ernment. My own feeling is  
that it should happen as soon as  
possible," Mr Hough said.

three important buildings con-  
trolled by the National Party of  
SWA be handed over to Terri-  
tory's central government.

He urged that South Africa  
transfer the full powers  
entrusted to the Administrator-  
General to the Ministers Coun-  
cil to give the territory effec-  
tive Government.

Before leaving for Pretoria  
yesterday, he said it was hoped  
that the full transfer of powers  
would be reached by negotia-  
tions, when the National  
Assembly reconvenes.

But he could not agree to all  
the functions and powers of the  
Administrator-General being  
handed over to the Ministers  
Council.

The Prime Minister had  
invited him to raise the matter  
later, Mr Hough said.

He was negotiating with  
South Africa on the principle of  
increased authority for the  
Ministers Council.

He conceded that at the  
moment people could get the  
impression that the "tail was  
wagging the dog," with the se-  
cond-tier authorities at times  
appearing to override the au-  
thority of the National Assem-  
bly, which is the first-tier  
authority.

Mr Lumbo accused Mr Hough  
of coming to SWA to boost  
the front of the National  
Assembly.

Some observers interpreted  
the Government.

This would practically  
amount to UDI, Mr Hough said.  
He added that Mr Lumbo's

He was negotiating with  
South Africa on the principle of  
increased authority for the  
Ministers Council.

He conceded that at the  
moment people could get the  
impression that the "tail was  
wagging the dog," with the se-  
cond-tier authorities at times  
appearing to override the au-  
thority of the National Assem-  
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# US hits back at OAU over Namibia

Star 1/78 (221)

By Andre Meyerowitz, The Star Bureau  
 WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration has sharply rebuked black Africa for its allegations of "US collusion with the South African racists."

Such talk by the African states "seriously distorts" the American position and is "unhelpful" in settling the problems of southern Africa, the Administration says.

At the weekend the leaders of 50 nations in the Organisation of African United adopted a resolution denouncing what they called "the unholy alliance between Washington and Pretoria."

They also accused the United States of "sinister" moves to circumvent United Nations efforts for a Namibia settlement.

Now the US has objected officially in an unusually strong retort. The State Department announced:

"Our contacts with South Africa on that (Namibian) issue and on other matters of common interest should in no way serve as the basis for suggestions, such as those in the OAU resolutions, that the United States is pursuing policies supportive of South Africa's racial policies or of its continued control of Namibia."

"Such suggestions are untrue, unhelpful and do not advance in any way our mutual efforts in pursuit of peace and stability in southern Africa."

The United States has traditionally treated the OAU with deference, but observers say the tough nature of its response this time may indicate that the Reagan Administration is moving away from conciliation.

Of greater concern to America than what Africa at large thinks of the new Namibia initiative, is whether the front-line states in southern Africa will go along with it.

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The Stat Bureau  
LONDON — British and  
West European trade  
union movements have de-  
cided in principle to block  
imports of uranium and  
other natural resources  
from SWA/Namibia

The trade unionists, who  
attended a seminar here  
on "The illegal trade in  
Namibian uranium," still  
have to finalise plans for  
an effective blockade. But  
they stressed this would  
be done as soon as pos-  
sible.

Stav 17/81  
Plans to block  
SWA uranium



QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
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fortunes <sup>2/7/81</sup>  
improve <sup>(22)</sup>

'Mail' Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK. — Prospects for a settlement for South West Africa are better now than they have been for several years, even if no dramatic breakthrough has been achieved

That is written in a leading article by Dr Kenneth Abrahams, editor of the authoritative Namibian Review in its latest edition, published yesterday

Dr Abrahams, an exiled member of Swapo for many years returned to SWA with many exiles in 1978. He attributes the present prospects to the "pragmatic and realistic United States approach"

The value which South Africa places on good relations with the US and the West, says Dr Abrahams, will be significant

"Much will also depend on the extent to which tension and conflict within the National Party (in South Africa) itself will restrain the South African Government from making firm decisions on Namibia and whether the Prime Minister Mr Botha is able to rise to the occasion"

The article stresses that the "Namibian masses themselves" are still essentially, passive observers of the recent diplomatic exchanges on the future of their country

It predicts South Africa and the US will give themselves one or two years to "straighten things out" between them

"Apart from the armed struggle the independence movement has not yet mobilised Namibians sufficiently and has not yet converted them from mere spectators of the diplomatic process to actual agents of change and progress.

"A great deal remains to be done if United Nations resolution 435 for a ceasefire and elections in Namibia is to be modified creatively," Dr Abrahams said.

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# Landmine kills 7

Star 2/7/81

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A landmine explosion on the road between Etale and Eenhana, Northern Ovambo, killed seven civilians and injured nine others in a bakkie yesterday.

Air Force helicopters took the injured to Oshakati Hospital

The names of the killed and injured are not known but they are all believed to have been Ovambos

No further details have been released

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SURVEYING  
(Continued)

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M P Morkel

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# Batswana fire at SA security force in SWA

The Star's Africa News Service  
**WINDHOEK** — Members of the Botswana Defence Force opened fire this week on security forces in SWA/Namibia, the officer commanding the SWA territory force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said today.

He said the incident happened on Monday. Security forces had not returned the fire because they had not been in any danger.

This was the second border violation reported by General Lloyd in five weeks. He said members

of the Botswana Defence Force had used small arms on a South African Defence Force patrol in west Caprivi on May 24 this year.

General Lloyd said today that SWA territory force headquarters had asked defence headquarters in Pretoria to register protest at Monday's incident with the Botswana Government "through the normal diplomatic channels".

He also announced the killing of five Swapo insurgents in a skirmish on Tuesday.

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QUANTITY  
 SURVEYING  
 (Continued)

# Conscription splits Namibia's blacks

Sawetan 2/7/81 (22)

WINDHOEK — The conscription of blacks into the security forces in Namibia is one of the bitterest issues in the Namibian dispute

Many Namibians believe it is threatening to turn a "colonial war" against Swapo guerillas into a civil war

Some observers believe that conscription is cardinal to Pretoria's hope of preventing Swapo from taking over as the rulers of Namibia. They contend that, by delaying an internationally-supervised election, South Africa hopes to gain time to build-up internally recruited forces to the point

where they can defeat Swapo militarily

The theory is that, once internal forces under the South African-backed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance are strong enough, South Africa may withdraw or reduce its military presence and mollify international opinion without running the risk of military collapse for "loyalist" forces in the face of a Swapo attack.

Recent "leaked" documents on talks between the South African Foreign and Defence Ministers, Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan, have strengthened this speculation

According to a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Windhoek, locally-recruited Namibians constitute about one-fifth of all the soldiers in Namibia. But the Namibian component in the war zone in the north was "much higher."

So far, however, the defence force has refrained from applying conscription nationally. It is applied selectively in the south but is not implemented in the northern black territories of Ovamboland, Kavango, and Caprivi, where about two-thirds of Namibia's estimated 750 000 blacks live

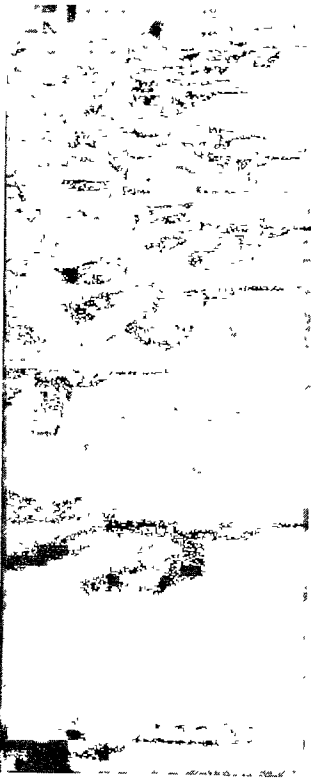
The Defence Force recruits and trains blacks in the northern territories voluntarily. They are channelled into the Ovambo, Kavango, and Caprivi ethnic or regional battalions. Unemployment is reported to ensure a plentiful supply of recruits

The South African Defence Force trained a multi-ethnic unit in Namibia before the introduction of conscription in January after the establishment of a South West African territory force in August last year

Until January, compulsory national service applied only to whites in Namibia, after January, it applied to all races living south of the northern border territories

Whites made up about one-fifth of the recruits conscripted in January. Although racial segregation was not applied per se, division of the recruits into companies on the basis of education resulted in a rough separation of troops along racial lines

In training and recreation, the aim was to let the recruits mix as they wished. — The Guardian



Black troops on the firing range . . .



. . . and in the field.

Journalist  
 had copies  
 of SADF  
 call signs

The Star's Africa  
 News Service

WINDHOEK — The head of military counter intelligence in SWA/Namibia gave evidence today in the trial of a Johannesburg journalist, Mr Winston James Beaumont (22) who faces a charge under the Official Secrets Act.

Colonel Laurens Olckers, director of counter intelligence and security for the SWA Territories force, said he had questioned Mr Beaumont in Windhoek on March 14 this year about documents found in his possession.

I opened his private suitcase and found two documents containing tad to frequencies and call signs as well as the names of people and the number of radio sets and Colonel Olckers.

He said Mr Beaumont could not give him a satisfactory explanation for having the papers at the time.

Details contained in the documents related to Mr Beaumont's service as a signalman during an army camp at Gobabis earlier this year. Previous evidence was that the frequencies and call signs had been copied from a signals instruction classified secret.

The Windhoek Regional Court was told that the signals instruction had been drawn up by a candidate officer who was in charge of Mr Beaumont's unit at Gobabis.

Cross-examining Colonel Olckers, Mr Bivan O'Leary for the defence questioned whether the candidate officer had had the authority to classify a document as secret.

According to standing order in the Defence Force, Mr O'Leary said only an officer with the rank of brigadier or higher could do so.

Colonel Olckers replied this had been changed and there were other documents which authorised unit commanders, the specific of their ranks, to classify papers.

He said there were four grades of classification for Defence Force documents top secret, secret, confidential and restricted. The documents could never be declassified without the authority of a computer or a higher authority.

URBAN &  
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Mr Beaumont a reporter for The Star pleaded not guilty to wrongfully or unlawfully obtaining a document which was in use in a prohibited place.

Mr A. C. H. Prinsloo, who was on the bench, Mr. P. J. Strydom, who was on the bench, Mr. J. J. van der Merwe, who was on the bench, Mr. J. J. van der Merwe, who was on the bench.

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DOM 3/2/67 (220)

## Protest over border shots

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Territory Force has requested SADF headquarters in Pretoria to protest through diplomatic channels to the Botswana Government about a border incident.

The officer commanding the territory force, Major General Charles Lloyd, said in Windhoek yesterday that members of the Botswana defence force had fired shots at members of the SWA security forces.

As there was no danger to any of the security force members they did not return the fire. Gen Lloyd said -- Sapa

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QUANTITY  
 SURVEYING  
 (Continued)

RDM 3/7/81 (22.1)  
**Five Swap men are killed**

WINDHOEK — Security forces shot dead five Swapo insurgents in the South West African operational area on Tuesday. Major General Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding the territory force, said in Windhoek yesterday.

A patrol had encountered a small group of insurgents in the Eholongo district of western Owambo, he said

The patrol started a fire fight and five insurgents were killed with no losses suffered by the security forces

Also on Tuesday, insurgents attacked a headman's kraal in western Owambo with mortars and RPG7 rockets.

The kraal was defended by the headman's special constables and nobody was injured. — Sapa

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M P Morkel

# 'Army signals found in his case'

BOM 3/7/81

(221)  
BOM

WINDHOEK — Defence documents listing radio frequencies and call signals were found in the suitcase of a newspaper reporter after his tour of military duty in South West Africa. Defence Force intelligence officer told a court yesterday.

Colonel Lourens Olckers, Defence Force director of counter-intelligence and security for SWA, was giving evidence in the trial of Mr James Beaumont, 28, in the Windhoek Regional Court.

Mr Beaumont, a Johannesburg-based reporter, is charged under the Official Secrets Act. He has pleaded not guilty to unlawfully possessing secret defence documents, allegedly obtained at a military camp in Gobabis in eastern SWA in March last year.

Col Olckers said Mr Beaumont was traced to the SA Airways offices in Windhoek on March 14 last year, a day after he left the Gobabis camp.

He was summoned to Col Olckers' office and asked whether he had classified or official documents with him.

Mr Beaumont, who was in the Signal Corps, had two documents listing "radio frequencies, call signals, as well as the names of people and the numbers of radio sets", Col Olckers said.

He explained he had used the lists as a signalman at Gobabis. "I confiscated the documents and gave him a receipt for them and told him he could go," Col Olckers said.

He told Mr Beaumont the matter would be further investigated.

"Call signals and radio frequencies in the Defence Force are classified information and may not be in anyone's personal possession or removed from military office without authorisation," Col Olckers said.

There were four categories of information and documents. They were Restricted confidential, secret and top secret.

Cross-examined by Mr Bryan O'Linn, for the defence, Col Olckers said he could not testify whether Dereence Force regulations were complied with to a large extent at all times.

Mr O'Linn referred to the trial of a Lieutenant Daniel Williams, in which military regulations on the handling of armaments was at issue.

It was conceded quite early (in that trial) that regulations were not always followed," Mr O'Linn said.

The commanding officer in Gobabis at the time had been a candidate officer, and Mr Beaumont had acted in his place when he had been absent from the camp, Mr O'Linn said.

Defence Force regulations specifically excluded officers below a certain rank from classifying information in the categories mentioned.

Col Olckers said there was provision for commanding officers of units, whatever their ranks, to do so.

A signals commander, Captain Ian Fordred, said Mr Beaumont had completed a course in the Defence Force to qualify as a telecommunications operator, receiving a mark of 88% on the subject of communications security.

Capt Fordred said all members of the Defence Force, including signalmen, had to sign a document on "disclosures in terms of the Official Secrets Act".

The possession of classified information by private individuals compromised the security of the Defence Force, he said.

Cross-examined by Mr O'Linn, he conceded lists of radio frequencies would only be of enemy use if they fell into the hands of people with the necessary technical skills and with hostile intentions.

There were steps security forces took to change radio frequencies and signals if security leaks were discovered.

Mr O'Linn said Capt Fordred had not acknowledged that military regulations clearly stipulated commanding officers had repeatedly to draw the attention of military personnel to the provisions of the Defence Act dealing with the disclosure of official information.

The hearing continues today.

— Sapa

PLANNING  
REGIONAL  
URBAN &

(Continued)  
SURVEYING  
QUANTITY



# Secrets charge not substantiated, argues defence

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A Wind-  
hoek Regional Court  
today heard an applica-  
tion for the acquittal of a  
Johannesburg journalist,  
Mr Winston James Beau-  
mont (22), who faces a

charge in terms of the  
Official Secrets Act

Defence counsel Mr  
Bivan O'Linn submitted  
that the State's case had  
failed to substantiate the  
nature of the charge

According to the charge  
sheet, Mr Beaumont had  
in his possession on  
March 14 last year a "se-  
cret code note, document  
or information, to wit  
South African Defence  
Force signals instructions,  
which were used in a  
prohibited place"

Mr O'Linn said the  
State's evidence had  
shown that Mr Beaumont  
had had in his luggage  
notes which might or  
might not have been  
made from the signals in-  
struction

The State had further  
specified that this instruc-  
tion had been drawn up  
by a candidate officer at  
the Gobabis military camp  
last year. It would only  
have come into effect in  
April last year, after Mr  
Beaumont had already  
completed his military  
camp

## NO EVIDENCE

Mr O'Linn argued fur-  
ther that the two notes  
found in his client's lug-  
gage could not be con-  
sidered "top secret" or  
"secret". Nor could they  
be considered copies of or  
extracts from such docu-  
ments, he said

There had also been no  
evidence proving Mr  
Beaumont had copied the  
call-signs and radio fre-  
quencies from the signals  
instruction in the Gobabis  
military signals room

Mr J Strudom for the  
State, contested the appli-  
cation for acquittal  
stating that the papers  
found in Mr Beaumont's  
possession after a three-  
month military camp, con-  
tained extracts of secret  
signals orders

If one looked at the  
circumstances of the case,  
there was little doubt that  
the notes had come from  
the signals room at Go-  
babis, Mr Strudom said

Mr Beaumont has  
pleaded not guilty

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

'State  
has no  
case on  
Secrets  
Act'

WINDHOEK — Application was made in the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday for the discharge of a newspaper reporter, Mr Winston James Beaumont, charged in terms of the Official Secrets Act

There was no evidence that notes found in Mr Beaumont's luggage were classified documents, Mr Bryan O'Linn, for the defence, said in argument before the magistrate, Mr A J H Bouwer. Mr Beaumont, who works for The Star, has pleaded not guilty to unlawful possession of secret defence documents, allegedly obtained at a military camp at Gobabis in eastern South West Africa last year.

According to the charge sheet the State's case is based on section 3(21) of the Official Secrets Act read with South African Defence Force Orders 11 of 1971.

"This is a complicated and often confusing section of the Act," said Mr O'Linn. SADF military regulations stipulated that no extracts or copies should be made of "top secret" documents without authorisation.

"The State at no stage alleged that we have to do with top secret documents."

Mr O'Linn submitted that the articles found in Mr Beaumont's luggage the day after he had completed military duty in the Signal Corps at the Gobabis camp "were not copies and therefore not top secret documents". Copies of documents classified "top secret" retained their "top secret" category, said Mr O'Linn.

The papers allegedly found on Mr Beaumont were not excerpts of secret SADF documents listing radio frequencies and call signals. In fact, they had no classification, he said.

The State had also failed to prove that Mr Beaumont had intentionally taken documents out of the camp and withheld them.

The prosecutor, Mr J J Strydom, opposed the application for discharge. He said the State "did not have to show that the documents are secret documents".

"Here we have to do with an extract from a document. The extract does not have to be classified "top secret", as it has come from a document classified as "top secret."

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He submitted that an "extract"  
did not mean the document  
as a whole, but a small part  
or summary of it.

He said the magistrate should  
not take into account at-  
tempts by the defence to  
discredit State witnesses, as  
credibility was not relevant  
at this stage of the trial.

Mr O'Linn replied that he had  
not tried to discredit the  
State witnesses. "The evi-  
dence given, articles used,  
and even allegations made  
by the State itself, show that  
there is no case against the  
accused," he said.

After Mr O'Linn's application  
for discharge Mr Bouwer ad-  
journed the hearing — Sapa

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

# Clash over evidence at journalist's Secrets trial

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOKK — The official Secrets Act trial of Johannesburg journalist Mr Winston James Beaumont (22) took a dramatic turn yesterday when the defence counsel accused the State prosecutor of trying to submit inadmissible evidence to court!

Mr Bryan O'Linn for the defence objected repeatedly during prosecutor Mr J J Strydom's cross examination of the accused

Mr Strydom had asked Mr Beaumont several times if the terms of Article 3 of the Official Secrets Act had been brought to his attention at any time since his basic training in 1977 until his being charged for allegedly having in his possession secret documents from the Gobabis military camp.

Mr Beaumont said it had been brought to his attention

Mr Strydom: "by whom?"

Here Mr O'Linn objected, saying the prosecutor was trying to draw evidence from the accused which would be embarrassing to him. He asked that this stage of the trial be held in camera

But the magistrate, Mr A G H Bouwer, said he could not agree to this as he did not know what the prosecutor was leading up to

He had known there were restrictions on copying or making extracts from secret documents because it was popular knowledge in the Signal Corps

Mr Strydom then made a submission to which Mr O'Linn again objected on the grounds that it was inadmissible. The prosecutor's submission may not be reported unless the court rules on Monday that it is admissible

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Mr O'Linn argued that the accused had not been charged with making copies of secret documents illegally. The State, he said, alleged he had retained a "secret code, note, document or information to whit South African Defence Force signals instructions which were used in a prohibited place"

The signals which the State referred to, Mr O'Linn said, had been drawn up by a signals officer and were to be used only after Mr Beaumont had left Gobabis at the end of his three month camp. He said the accused had never seen the documents referred to

Mr O'Linn was instructed by Lorentz and Bouwer of Windhoek (Proceeding)

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SURVEYING

# Line of questioning by State inadmissible

Star  
6/27/81  
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The Star's Africa News Service WINDHOEK — A Windhoek Regional Court today ruled that a line of questioning by the State in the Official Secrets Act trial of a Johannesburg journalist was inadmissible

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art Research Prize

OF MEDICINE

The ruling referred to submissions made by the State prosecutor during cross-examination of Mr Winston James Beaumont (22), a reporter for The Star who is charged with retaining "secret" Defence Force signals instructions

Notes containing radio frequencies and a call sign used during a three-month military camp in Gobabis last year were allegedly found in Mr Beaumont's possession after he had completed the camp

### INSTRUCTED

Mr Beaumont told the court he had been instructed by a senior officer at Gobabis to supply radio equipment and operators for a military operation

He said he had noted down the names of operators and the base's radio frequencies. He then made a neat copy to be given to the senior officer but was later told by a more experienced colleague that this procedure had not been necessary

Mr Beaumont said he could not specifically recall what he had done with the draft notes. They must have become mixed up with other documents relating to a correspondence course he had been working on in his spare time in the radio room

### PRACTICE

Questioned by the magistrate whether he should have destroyed the notes he had made, Mr Beaumont said: "Strictly speaking yes. But it was not common practice in the office"

Defence counsel Mr Bryan O'Linn objected during cross-examination of Mr Beaumont to questions about "top secret" or "secret" documents or extracts thereof, submitting that the charge did not refer to copies or extracts of such documents

The questions were therefore irrelevant, he said

Mr A. C. H. Brouwer was on the Bench. Mr J. J. Strydom appeared for the State. Mr O'Linn was assisted by Louwry and Bone of Windhoek.

(The end)

BUILDING  
(Continued)

Chas. McCarthy & Sons Building

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THREE members of the security forces and 52 Swapo insurgents were killed in the bloodiest weekend in the northern operational area this year, it was announced in Windhoek yesterday.

The General Officer Commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said 38 of the insurgents were killed in two heavy shootouts in Angola.

Two members of the South African Army and one member of the SWA Territory Force were killed.

They were: Rifleman Athey; Leonard Nwele, 19, of Kwanga; Palense; Rifleman Pieter Adriaan van Niekerk, 20, of 18 Wendan Lane, Brakpan; and Rifleman Bartholomew Twabulamazyo, 21, of Masisa Village, Caprivi.

The 52 guerrillas were killed in nine separate contacts.

In two raging battles, 38 insurgents were killed in Angola as they were attempting to enter SWA through central and east Owambo, and arms, ammunition and other equipment seized, Gen Lloyd said.

In another incident at the weekend a civilian vehicle used by a road construction team detonated a landmine in a damma area.

FINE ART

# SWA forces kill 52 in fierce SWA battles

Chas. McCarthy & Sons Building

By PETER KENNY, Mail Africa Bureau

EDM 7/7/81

(221)

WINDHOEK

David Marais Memorial

For a most promising and first or second year student

on.

titles

slight and no-one hurt. A total of 621 Swapo insurgents have been killed in the operational area this year, according to reports from the headquarters of the SWA Territory Force.

In the same period at least 70 civilians have been killed in mine explosions or attacks by Swapo raiders.

The casualty rate for security forces was not available yesterday.

According to the weekend edition of the Windhoek Observer, the Angolan Government reported it was launching itself - "what it believed was 'a massive and impending South African military strike' - to be launched from SWA.

The report said the Angolan statement followed a meeting of the Central Committee of the ruling V.P.L.A. and coincided with the visit to Luanda of a high-ranking Soviet delegation.

As the weekend battles raged, fenced-in Oshakati staged its annual carnival, with scores of civilians driving up from the northern mining town of Tsumeb and from Windhoek for the occasion - and there were no incidents in the area.

SURVEYING

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Mrs J R Einhorn

# Swapo death toll rises to 65 in four-day period

Star 7/7/81 (22)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia lost three members and shot dead 65 Swapo insurgents in the last four days, SWA Territory Force headquarters announced today

Thirteen infiltrators were killed in a "short but intense" firefight with security forces in central Ovambo at noon yesterday, bringing total Swapo

losses so far this year to 559

The latest Swapo casualties include the shooting of 38 insurgents in two of the largest skirmishes with security forces this year. They were killed while trying to enter the territory from Angola, in east and central Ovambo.

The security force members killed since last Thursday include two South African soldiers and a member of the SWA Territory Force. They have been identi-

fied as Rifleman Pieter Adriaan van Niekerk (20) of Brakpan, Rifleman Aubrey Leonard Neveling (18) of Patensie, Eastern Cape and Rifleman B Twabulamayo (21) of Masida in east Caprivi.

The Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said today a security force patrol was caught in a Swapo ambush at noon yesterday while following tracks about 10 km southeast of Etale.

"The patrol immediately switched to a counter-attack. After a short but intense fight, 13 terrorists were shot dead while the rest fled in disarray," General Lloyd said.

He said the other 14 Swapo insurgents killed in the last few days were shot in seven contacts with security forces. Communist-made arms, ammunition and equipment were also captured, he said.

● Pages 3: Nightmare becomes reality.

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QUANTITY  
 SURVEYING  
 (Continued)

QUANTITATIVE  
SURVEY

# Camp officer disputes radio claim in army secrets case

Star 7/7/81

(R2)

(Continued) The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — A former staff officer responsible for operations at the Gobabis military camp yesterday denied he had instructed Mr Winston James Beaumont to compile a requisition for radio equipment.

Mr Beaumont (22), a reporter for The Star news paper, is accused under the Official Secrets Act of retaining a "secret" Defence Force signals instruction after his three-months army camp at Gobabis.

He had told the court that Commandant D A Durand had instructed him

to requisition radio equipment for a planned infantry patrol. He had jotted down the base's radio frequencies and call sign and the names of radio operators who might take part in the patrol. These notes had later become mixed up with personal documents, he said.

Commandant Durand told the court he could not remember any particular patrol exercise or operation he might have been involved in during the camp.

He denied having asked the accused to help him with signals preparations for a patrol, saying he

had not known Mr Beaumont had worked as a radio operator.

Under cross-examination, Commandant Durand accepted evidence that Mr Beaumont had been a radio operator for most of his time at Gobabis. He also accepted there might have been patrols at a commando level during the three month period.

He agreed that, although he said he could not remember any patrol at the camp, it did not mean it did not take place.

The case was adjourned to August 17.

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KDM 8/7/81 (221)  
**13 more killed in SWA clashes**

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — At least another 13 Swapo insurgents have been shot in the Operational Area in escalating fighting since the weekend.

This brings to 55 the number of Swapo men shot in the northern Operational Area since the beginning of the bloodiest weekend this year.

In the weekend's battles two members of the South African

Army and one member of the SWA Territory Force were killed.

The officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major General Charles Lloyd, said yesterday security forces had shot 13 armed Swapo fighters who had ambushed a patrol in central Owambo on Monday about noon.

The patrol had come across the tracks of the insurgents about 10km south of Etate

They followed them for a short while and then ran into an ambush.

They regrouped and fired back

In the ensuing battle 13 insurgents were shot dead. There were no security force losses, Gen Lloyd said.

In two of the weekend's battles 38 insurgents were shot trying to enter SWA through central and east Owambo.

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(continued)



# Hough, Botha to discuss council call for power

RDM 8/7/81

(22)

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau

The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Hough, is to meet the Prime Minister on Friday and on his agenda will be the issue of granting increased powers to the Council of Ministers of SWA.

After his meeting with Mr P. W. Botha, Mr Hough will fly to Washington on Sunday for talks with SWA's five "consultants" (SWA has consultants in the United States, France, West Germany and Britain. Their role is to promote SWA).

Accompanying Mr Hough will be the Chief Director of the Department of the Administrator-General in SWA, Mr John Viall, the Director of the Treasury, Mr Daan Poolman, and the Deputy Director of International Relations, Mr Carl van der Merwe.

Mr Hough said his talks with Mr Botha and other members of the Cabinet would be on routine matters. The increasing of powers of the Ministers' Council would also be raised.

At a Press conference in Windhoek last week, Mr Hough made it clear South Africa would not allow a UDI situation to develop in SWA by giving

full executive powers to the Council of Ministers.

His Press conference was a sequel to a strong attack on him by a member of the Ministers' Council, Mr Patrick Limbo, in the National Assembly the week before.

Mr Limbo had accused Mr Hough of coming to SWA to boost Akrur, the front of the National Party of SWA in the National Assembly.

The Minister, who is from Caprivi, called on Pretoria to "reconsider the capability" of the Administrator-General to handle the internal arrangements in SWA.

He also demanded the full transfer of powers entrusted to the Administrator-General to the Ministers' Council to give the territory "effective government".

Referring to Mr Limbo's demands last week, Mr Hough said "Where the security of SWA and effective government are concerned, I fully agree with this viewpoint."

But he could not agree to all the functions and powers of the Administrator-General being handed over to the Ministers' Council.

This would practically amount to UDI, Mr Hough said at the Press conference.

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# Labourer who helped terrorists cheats the gallows

The Stars Africa News Service  
INDHOEK - The death of an SWA/ambian farm labourer who participated in terrorist activities has been commuted to 17 years imprisonment.

The case of Markus Katska (40), which started a storm of protest from various world quarters, ended in the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein yesterday with his appeal against the gallows being upheld. Katska was convicted after aiding and abetting a group of Swapo terrorists during an attack on his employer's farmhouse on Katika and Hendrik Karibesh, a bushman, ac-

companied the Swapo members to the house of their employer, Mr. Koo Louw. Fifty of the 108 rounds fired were aimed at the window but, because it was a Sunday, the Louw family had eaten early. Mr. Louw was asleep when the shooting started. No one was injured in the attack. Mr. Justice Jan Strudom

and assessors found that Katska had ample time to warn the Louws but did not do so because he wanted to see the "realisation" of the terrorists' aims. Katska was sentenced to be hanged and was subsequently refused leave to appeal. Katska was jailed for 10 years in the incident.

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## LTA

For the student who has the highest marks in the II year of the LLB. The Chief Justice was petitioned for leave to appeal and this was granted earlier this year. Katska was permitted to appeal against sentence only. The Appellate Division yesterday confirmed Katska's conviction but reduced his jail term to seven years.

III: No award

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## QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

## URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

Star  
 More talks  
 on power  
 for SWA (22)

interim govt

The Star's Africa News Service  
 WINDHOEK — Further talks on greater autonomy for the SWA/Namibian interim government will take place in Pretoria this week, the Administrator-General Mr Danie Hough, has announced.

He and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, are expected to discuss the principles and mechanics of another powershift to the DTA-dominated National Assembly and Council of Ministers or "Cabinet".

An informed source said yesterday that speculation about a merely "symbolic" South African presence in SWA/Namibia through the Administrator-General was also "going too far".

Observers here believe the granting of more powers could include control over the territory's public service allowing the interim government a bigger say in how its policy and changes should be implemented.

But they say the Administrator-General will retain ultimate control in SWA/Namibia through his right to veto interim government decisions.

It is said that the creation of a symbolic South African representative in SWA/Namibia would be interpreted as a "gutting" of Resolution 435, the United Nations peace plan, which specifies a key role for the Administrator-General in an independence process.

This could not happen at the present stage of delicacy in a renewed American-led effort to produce an "amended" Resolution 435.

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QUANTITY  
 SURVEYING  
 (Continued)

Star 8/7/81  
 12 more Swapo  
 (221)  
 insurgents killed

The Star's Africa News Service WINDHOEK — Security forces yesterday shot 12 more Swapo infiltrators in the most intensive week of counter-insurgency operations in northern SWA/Namibia so far this year.

The killings brought Swapo losses in the operational area to 77 in the last five days — double the highest death rate of any previous week this year.

The officer commanding the SWA Territorial Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said today the 12 were shot in five skirmishes.

Security forces suffered no losses.

He said a group of 30 Swapo infiltrators yesterday murdered an unidentified Ovambo man about 3 km south of the Angolan border, in central Ovambo.

"Security forces investigated, and tracks were followed to the Angolan border," General Lloyd said. He gave no further details of the pursuit.

A total of 52 Swapo insurgents were killed at the weekend, 38 of them in two contacts with security forces as they tried to cross the border into SWA/Namibia.

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(continued)  
 SURVEYING  
 QUANTITY

# Five may meet for new round of SWA talks

KOM 9/7/81  
(221)

LONDON — Western governments working for the independence of South West Africa may meet later this month to discuss future action.

The Foreign Ministers of Britain, Canada, France, West Germany and the United States are considering separate talks during a Western economic summit conference in Ottawa on July 20-21.

The Ottawa meeting was suggested by the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in messages to the US Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig, and other contact group leaders last week.

The feeling is that there is no hope of South Africa agreeing to withdraw from the territory unless United Nations proposals for self-rule are altered to include constitutional safeguards for SWA's 110 000 whites and other minority groups.

West German sources said Mr Genscher was considering some form of "confidence-building measures" to help allay fears that a future black government might discriminate

against whites.

The proposed Ottawa meeting would also enable the US to provide a progress report on what was described as a "continuing dialogue" with South Africa.

Diplomats said they were confident US backstage pressure on South Africa would be maintained despite a threat to withdraw from the negotiations.

The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, has said Washington would pull out "if we feel the prospects for success are bleak".

The diplomats said US officials had apparently abandoned attempts to link a settlement with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and now accepted the European view that there should be preconditions.

The contact group apparently feels there is a change: Angola would ask the estimated 20 000 Cubans to pull out when South Africa left SWA — Sapa- Reuter

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SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# 700 killed in bush war (22)

WINDHOEK — At least 700 people have died this year in the bush war in the Operational Area in northern South West Africa

Tuesday The figure brought to 93 the number killed in the Operational Area since last Wednesday

Among the dead were three security force members and eight Owambo civilians — Sapa

In the latest incident, security forces shot dead 12 Swapo insurgents in skirmishes on

2011/7/81

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(continued)

# 16 more Swap insurgents

221

## are killed

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed 16 more Swapo insurgents in the bush war on SWA/Namibia's northern border, bringing the total shot in the last six days to 93.

The Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, announced that security forces had captured a Sam-7 heat-seeking ground-to-air missile and Sam-7 missile launchers.

General Lloyd did not say where the latest skirmishes had happened.

The deaths of 16 armed Swapo members in the last 24 hours come amid the most intensive security force kill-rate in any week so far this year. Security forces suffered no losses in the latest clashes.

General Lloyd said security forces had also captured Russian-made 60 mm mortar bombs, mortar baseplates, automatic rifles, ammunition and magazines.

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(Continued)

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

# Powers of SWA council for discussion

ROOM 10/7/81  
221

By PETER KENNY  
"Mail" African Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of South West Africa Mr Danie Hough, and the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, meet in Pretoria today

One of the items on the agenda is the granting of increased powers to the Ministers' Council of SWA.

After the meeting, Mr Hough leaves for Washington on Sunday for talks with SWA's five "consultants", four of whom are based outside of SWA.

He stressed that he would not be meeting officials of the United States Government but that he would be discussing "administration" matters with the consultants

SWA has consultants in the US, France, West Germany and the United Kingdom. Their role is to promote SWA positively

Mr John Viall, chief director of the Department of the Administrator-General in SWA, Mr Daan Poolman, Director of the Treasury, and Mr Carl von

Bach, Deputy Director of Inter State Relations for SWA, will accompany Mr Hough.

Mr Hough said his talks with Mr Botha and other members of the Cabinet would be on "routine matters" and the question of increased powers for the SWA Ministers' Council would also be raised

At a Press conference in Windhoek last week Mr Hough made it clear that South Africa would not allow a UDI situation to develop in SWA by giving full executive powers to the Ministers' Council.

The Press conference was a sequel to a strong attack on Mr Hough by a member of the Ministers' Council, Mr Patrick Limbo, in the National Assembly the week before

Mr Limbo accused Mr Hough of coming to SWA to boost Aktur, the front of the National Party of SWA in the National Assembly.

The Minister, who is from Caprivi, called on Pretoria to "reconsider the capability" of

the Administrator-General to handle the internal arrangements in SWA

He also urged the transfer of full powers entrusted to the Administrator-General to the Ministers' Council to give the territory "effective government"

Referring to Mr Limbo's demands last week, Mr Hough said "Where the security of SWA and effective government are concerned, I fully agree with this viewpoint"

But he could not agree to all the functions and powers of the Administrator-General being handed over to the Ministers' Council

This would practically amount to a UDI, Mr Hough said at the Press conference

He also said these powers could not be transferred immediately

Mr Hough said the outcome of his talks with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet would be known next month at the earliest

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(Continued)

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING



Black and white photo showing a large crowd of people, likely at a public event or protest, with the headline 'Return to the Cape'.

# FREE PORT GAIT

# BY WALS BAY

By Provincial Reporter Brian Stuart

**THERE** is growing feeling in Wals Bay that its economic and political future may depend on whether the Government will consent to it becoming a free port.

The Mayor of Wals Bay, Mr Nico Retief, has appealed to the Government for free port status to allow this Cape enclave in South West Africa to build for the future.

In separate interviews, Mr Tan van der Merwe, MP for Green Point, which includes Wals Bay, said he would introduce the subject in Parliament, and Dr John Sonnenberg, MPC for Green Point, said he will introduce it in the Cape Provincial Council.

## UNDERTAKING

"I'll be then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, gave an undertaking that Wals Bay would not suffer as a result of it being returned to South African administration as part of the Cape Province," Mr van der Merwe said.

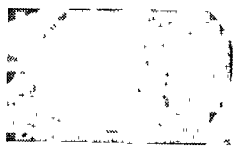
First, through no fault of their own, Wals Bay people have seen their livelihoods lost in some instances and the whole enclave decline economically.

"We must honour our undertakings."

AGNO 10/7/81 (221)

Mr van der Merwe said the establishment of Wals Bay as a free port would not necessarily be a panacea for its ills.

"But it is a decision that should be made at the earliest opportunity, so



**MR NICO RETIEF, Mayor of Wals Bay, said 'Everybody would be in our favour.'**

that Wals Bay can plan its future with some assurance."

It was being administered under South African law and linked with South Africa's economy, yet was forced to live in isolation within a hinterland that existed under other laws and conditions.

"I don't believe Wals Bay can live in political and economic conflict with Namibia. Wals Bay is Namibia's principal port, and both should benefit. But that needs adjustment," Mr van der Merwe said.

## DECLINE

Mr Retief, long an advocate of a free port, said Wals Bay had been helpless in its economic decline since being returned to the Cape.

The Government had declared it a growth point, with concessions, but growth point privileges still needed a prior incentive to attract development — "Everybody would be in our favour".

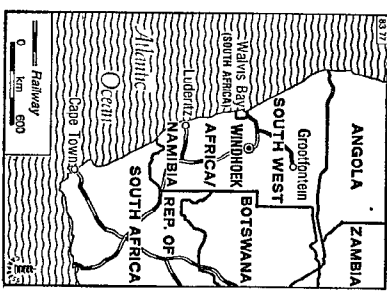
The tourist industry, for example, would require better hotels, but at present there was no incentive to invest in hotel improvement.

Mr plea for Wals Bay to be declared a free port lies totally within the scope of economic stimulation, Mr Retief said.

"We must be placed in a competitive position with our neighbours, such as Swakopmund.

And I have yet to find anybody who can stake one disadvantage to us in Wals Bay should we become a free port. Everything would be in our favour, and we can end

Wals Bay  
1 897 km  
from  
Cape Town



**MR Tan van der Merwe, MP — 'We must honour our undertakings.'**

our present decline and build a new future here."

Mr van der Merwe and Dr Sonnenberg are to visit Wals Bay at the end of next week.

Footnote: Existing free ports include Hamburg,

## Tourism hit by SA laws on liquor, gambling

SINCE South African laws became applicable in Wals Bay, the towns hotels have been fighting their more privileged counterparts in South West Africa.

The Mayor of Wals Bay, Mr Retief, and hotel chiefs feel that tourism, one of the town's most promising growth industries of the future, will be stultified if present conditions remain unchanged.

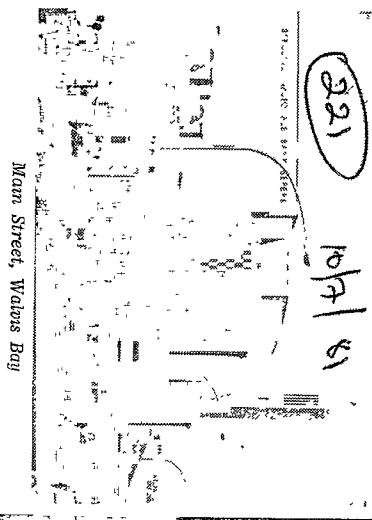
A cry for help for the flagging industry, has come from Mr Boet van der Merwe of the Flamingo Hotel.

### Ridiculous

Mr Tan van der Merwe has described the application of some of the South African liquor laws to Wals Bay as "ridiculous".

Mr Peter Muller chairman of the Wals Bay Hotel Association has also brought the matter to the attention of the Federated Hotel Associations of S.A.

Wals Bay would like to see Dr Davos de Villiers, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, move to promote tourism in the area. Flamingo hotelier emphasised that while the tourist potential of the area was being examined and planned, tourism could not become reality without adequate accommodation facilities. "Tourists find themselves unable to compete with their neighbours in Swakopmund, only 30 km away, which as part of South West Africa's tourist push are subsidised at the rate of R200 a year. If they are to have up to 53 beds, and R8 600 a year for more than 85 beds. Wals Bay hotels receive no incentive from the South African Government to improve. SIVA hotels are promoted as part of the country's tourist trade ignored by South African tourist authorities.



AGNO 10/7/81 (221)

## Fruit-machines

Before Walvis Bay was removed from SWA jurisdiction, one-armed bandits, subsidised, them financially — and they could produce thousands of rands a month.

Now, under South African law, they are forbidden — but Swakopmund offers gambling.

Liquor laws, particularly restrictive on a Sunday, are freer across the border — you do not, for example, need to buy a meal on Sunday in order to have a drink at Swakopmund.

Under South African law, each of the Walvis Bay's hotels was given an off-sales outlet. But, say the hotels, this is worthless in competition with the town's 37 liquor licences including 12 private clubs and two dealers offering liquor at wholesale prices direct to the public.

Hotels must pay a bed levy to the Hotel Board, which has given them each a one-star classification. But while hotels had a bed occupancy of up to 90 percent under the SWA administration, the economic decline of Walvis Bay had led to a bed occupancy of about 5 percent today. The levy remains.

Under South African law, the local management committee in the black area has a liquor outlet with the profits ploughed back into the black area. They have drawn customers away from private business.

A very sore point is that South African Breweries does not supply local brands to Walvis Bay.

Hotels point out that customers, including a large number of young servicemen from South Africa want their favourite brands.

Instead, hotels in Walvis are forced to sell SWA beer.

Loans for improvements are another grievance. In Walvis the salty morning fog, and the winds that sand-blast the town all mean a high corrosion rate.

'We have a plan to develop tourism, but that depends on the facilities at our hotels,' said Mr Retief. If Swakopmund's hotels are better and can offer more facilities, 'we lose trade to them.'

Walvis Bay has been given a growth-point privilege by the Government, but we need more than that — even at those prices, nobody is going to invest money in improving hotels without some assurance of a return.

# Swapo being battered by famine and crack troops

Star 11/7/84  
221

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — The 15-year bush war on the SWA/Namibia-Angola border reached its fiercest intensity this week as crack airborne security force units swooped on Swapo positions in southern Angola

PLANNING REGION & URBAN

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LTA Prizes  
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the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.  
I : N D G Sessions  
II : A R Low Keen  
III : No award

S A Brick Association Prizes  
For the best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.  
C W von Düring

For the second best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.  
K Strong

Hundreds of armed Swapo members, weakened by a famine in southern Angola, are fleeing their bases and the wrath of specialist troops engaged in cross-border search-and-destroy raids for more than a week

In Ovambo, focal point of the insurgence into Northern SWA/Namibia, military observers estimate a presence of between 500 and 600 infiltrators — three times the usual number

This unprecedented move southwards by Swapo follows repeated threats by Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, to intensify the movement's armed efforts

But military sources say the concentration of insurgents in Ovambo normally reckoned to be between 150 and 200 at any one time, is due to southern Angola's drought. Armed Swapo members are entering SWA/Namibia in search of food, they say.

While Ovambo is also experiencing a severe drought this year, food is more plentiful than across the border where Swapo's base areas are situated

### EATING GRASS

Swapo insurgents who recently surrendered in terms of the 18-month-old amnesty offer, told of eating grass to stay alive as they headed for SWA/Namibia.

The present security force operations in southern Angola have resulted in 14 Swapo losses and three security force deaths, making it the bloodiest week of counter-insurgency operations this year.

Total Swapo losses this year now stand at 884 and security force losses at about 29

(Continued)  
SURVEIN  
QUANTIT

# Council 'likely to get more powers'

RDM 11/7/81

(22)

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Southern Africa Bureau

MORE power for the South West African Ministers' Council and another high-level diplomatic initiative by the Western Five contact group were likely to be the next steps in the search for a SWA solution, informed observers said yesterday.

Their predictions followed talks yesterday and earlier this week between the territory's Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria.

The discussions were reliably understood to have centred around the granting of the maximum possible powers to the Ministers' Council.

Tomorrow Mr Hough leaves for the United States to consult with overseas representatives of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

The DTA's president, Mr Peter Kalangula, and its chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, are making a separate visit to the US to bolster their image prior to a Western Five conference in Canada later this month.

The latest diplomatic and political activity was linked by the observers to the sudden upsurge in the war which has claimed the lives of nearly 100 men in little over a week.

They pointed out that increased military activity usually preceded political and diplomatic moves. The concerted

military effort could be interpreted on the one hand as a move to bolster the flagging power of the DTA and on the other hand as a Swapo move to impress the Western Five and African states.

More power for the Ministers Council will probably include taking the reins of the civil service, but will fall short of full control of the police, military and foreign affairs.

Observers say increased authority for the Ministers' Council will be the last stage in the "internal consolidation" of power in SWA, and will provide the DTA with the power to generate its own legitimacy.

The Administrator-General is likely to be downgraded to a symbolic SA Government representative with most of his executive functions being taken over by the Ministers Council.

The Western Five have reached a point close to the crossroads in their involvement. Pressure on them from African states to achieve results have escalated dramatically.

The Five are "fragmented" and the conference in Ottawa, scheduled for July 20-21, will have to sort out the many problems facing the group.

The US is expected to push for acceptance of the process it has started. But the other four are growing impatient and France in particular can be expected to withdraw from the contact group if results are not achieved fairly quickly.

# No easy solution for SWA/Namibia

A new United States initiative has renewed hopes of settling the SWA/Namibia dispute. The Cape Times political correspondent, MICHAEL ACOTT, has just had discussions with officials in Washington and London. He argues that present optimism could be misplaced unless South Africa can accept a Swapo government in Windhoek.

TWO top Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leaders are on their way to the United States to put their case as the new United States initiative for a settlement in SWA/Namibia take shape.

The DTA chairman, Mr Dark Mudge, and its president, Mr Peter Kalangula, intend explaining their position to American politicians and journalists. They will be followed tomorrow by the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Danie Hough, who does not plan to see any government officials there.

Their visits follow discussions in Washington and Pretoria between top members of both governments — including both President Reagan and Mr P W Botha — after the US announced a new attempt to bring the territory to internationally-recognized independence.

All this activity suggests a settlement might at last be reached now that an American administration shares the South African government's concern at Soviet expansion in Southern Africa and understands its reservations about previous settlement proposals.

## Optimism

Optimism is rising as some diplomats argue that, with conservative governments in power in Britain and the United States, South Africa will again have a more favourable opportunity to settle the dispute.

Others however, have seen hopes rise before over the past five years, only to be dashed in the Geneva snow last January. The new optimism could again be misplaced unless the negotiating parties can overcome one possibly insurmountable obstacle: the fact that Swapo seems likely to win any "free and fair" election in the territory.

Whatever other factors favour resolution of the lengthy dispute, Swapo's electoral chances remain the key factor.

American willingness to "strengthen" previous proposals in order to meet South African reservations, and the US offer to help improve South Africa's international position if it co-operates in achieving a settlement, do not guarantee success.

For the ultimate South African reservation, as the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has already made clear in Washington, is a Swapo government installed in Windhoek by a clear-cut election majority.

Unless the South African government is either convinced Swapo will lose or can accept a formula enabling it to live with a Swapo victory, a settlement is as far away now as it ever was.

Western negotiators are uncertain whether a settlement is possible. They are not even sure at this stage whether South Africa wants a settlement.

Officials of the previous Carter administration do not believe South Africa will ne-

gotiate in good faith. They see the primary South African objective as delay and expect President Reagan's negotiators to become disillusioned by South African stalling.

Top officials in the present administration admit this is a possibility, but hope it will not eventuate. They are satisfied for the moment that the South African government is interested in what they have to say, and hope this will develop into fully-fledged negotiations leading to internationally-recognized Namibia.

The current United States approach is one of plentiful carrots and few sticks. South Africa has been told flatly that sanctions are not a political or economic reality for America, and many believe they were not a credible threat under the Carter administration for this reason.

The principal carrot is the offer to open a new chapter in US-South African relations if South Africa co-operates in securing an internationally-acceptable settlement in SWA/Namibia and continues moving towards internal change.

And the principal stick is more subtle than a blunt threat of sanctions: it is the simple threat to abandon the process if South Africa does not negotiate in good faith.

## Bleak position

This would end South Africa's chance of improving trade and relations with the United States and regaining some international stature with active American help. It would leave South Africa in a bleak position domestically and internationally.

The United States regards the SWA/Namibian dispute as the principal obstacle to better relations with South Africa and a prime opportunity for indirect Soviet interference.

The Reagan administration wants a settlement in SWA/Namibia because it believes it will improve security and stability in the sub-continent, lessening the opportunities for Soviet meddling and leading to withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

In return for South Africa's co-operation, the US has offered to work to end South Africa's "polecat status" in the world, improving South Africa's acceptability both internationally and within the Western security framework.

American officials believe they understand South African concerns and want to work towards a settlement which will not harm South African interests. They concede that "a Russian flag in Windhoek is as unacceptable to us as it is to you". But they also believe a carefully worked-out settlement will reduce Soviet opportunities in the region and provide a guarantee of security, whether Swapo wins the election or not.

This has led to speculation about pre-election guarantees of democratic processes and minority rights in order to satisfy some South African concerns.

The US government is not prepared to set deadlines, believing progress towards a settlement is infinitely preferable to the current stalemate. But officials in Washington have also made it clear they do not intend to be misled if South Africa is merely buying time.

South Africa has accordingly been asked for a commitment that it wants a settlement and will implement it once revisions have been agreed, and for a statement of its "conclusive concerns". Commitment in principle followed by impossible demands will not be enough.

Top officials in both Washington and London believe a settlement to be firmly in South Africa's interests. Whether this view is shared in Pretoria is another matter.

Apart from other implications, an election which brought Sam Nujoma to power in Windhoek would have severe domestic repercussions for a government which for years has castigated Swapo as a Soviet puppet. It would be accused of selling out the whites, even if a pre-independence agreement reached directly between the DTA and Swapo enabled the government to say it had allowed the people of the territory to decide their own future.

## Anti-Soviet

South Africa, reluctant to agree to an election unless the DTA wins, is quoted in American documents published in Washington as telling American negotiators it wants an anti-Soviet black government in Windhoek. Nujoma, Mr Pik Botha said, would cause upheaval and civil war, forcing a South African invasion of Namibia and other countries as well.

"It would be better to have a low-level conflict there indefinitely than to have a civil war escalating to a general conflagration."

This might be a negotiating position, but it expresses vividly the South African objection to a Swapo government.

A settlement in SWA/Namibia would also focus international attention — and particularly pressure from the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity — on South Africa itself. Slow progress or even the impression of progress, would save the government from having to face up to the immediate possibility of a Swapo government while at the same time keeping the international spotlight off Pretoria.

Unless the South African government sees overwhelming advantages in a rapid, international settlement in SWA/Namibia, there are powerful reasons why it would try, for as long as possible, to remain the last-but-one white-ruled domino in Southern Africa.

In discussing disease statistics it is necessary to distinguish between hospital disease data, which may be relatively limited, and more potentially useful epidemiological statistics. The problem is that often epidemiological data seem to be collected more for their own sake, frequently by staff of the medical faculty (often expatriates) who retire to the countryside from time to time to do a survey of the level of anaemia or malaria in one or other part of the country, than in connection with any planned health activities. These data are often collected without any real possibility of using them except for the writing of a paper or, at most, as a means of instructing medical students in data collection techniques. In practice in Tanzania it proved to be extremely difficult to link data collection with campaigns of action against specified diseases. There were many suggestions for the setting up of epidemiological surveillance units, which may not be a bad thing in itself, but it proved to be virtually impossible to get help for the development of disease control programmes. It may very well be that useful disease statistics can best be developed only as part of ongoing campaigns or activities. It is true, of course, that some preliminary data are needed before embarking on specific activities but it is probably the case that there is already more than enough data in most fields to embark on many more preventive health activities than are now being undertaken. Further collection of disease data should be limited basically to those areas for which active programmes are planned. Priority areas need to be selected and assessment should then be made of the knowledge needed to carry out any particular programme. Such an approach would be eminently more satisfactory than the more usual one of looking at a body of (theoretical) knowledge to determine the next pieces of data needed for the further development of that particular body of knowledge, even in the absence of any plans to utilize the material as it developed.

S. Tribune 12/7/81  
**SECURITY FORCES KILL 114** (22)  
**SWAPO INSURGENTS IN ONE WEEK**

**WINDHOEK:** Security forces of SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 114 insurgents in the past two days, the officer commanding SWA territory force, Maj-Gen Charles Lloyd, announced in Windhoek yesterday.

The figure brings to 114 the number of Swapo insurgents killed this week, — Sapa.

TWO top Democratic Turn-hall Alliance leaders are on their way to the United States to put their case as the new United States initiative for a settlement in SWA/Namibia takes shape

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge, and president Mr Peter Kalangua intend explaining their position to American politicians and journalists

They were followed yesterday by the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Dame Hough, who does not plan to see any government officials there

Their visits follow discussions in Washington and Pretoria between top members of both governments — including both President Reagan and Mr P W Botha — after the US announced a new attempt to bring the territory to internationally-recognised independence

All this activity suggests a settlement might at last be reached now that an American administration shares the South African Government's concern at Soviet expansion in Southern Africa and understands its reservations about previous settlement proposals

Optimism is rising as some diplomats argue that, with conservative governments in power in Britain and the United States, South Africa will again have a more favourable opportunity to settle the dispute

Others, however, have seen hopes rise before over the past five years, only to be dashed in the Geneva snow last January

The new optimism could again be misplaced unless the negotiating parties can overcome one possibly insurmountable obstacle, the fact that Swapo seems likely to win any "free and fair" election in the territory

Whatever other factors favour resolution of the lengthy dispute, Swapo's electoral chances remain the key factor

American willingness to "strengthen" previous proposals in order to meet South African reservations, and the US offer to help improve South Africa's international position if it co-operates in achieving a settlement, do not guarantee success

For the ultimate South Af-

# Namibia accord would only put the spotlight for change on SA

EDM  
3/7/81  
221

rican reservation, as the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has already made clear in Washington is a Swapo government installed in Windhoek by a clear-cut election majority

Unless the South African government is either convinced Swapo will lose, or can accept a formula enabling it to live with a Swapo victory, a settlement is as far away now as it ever was

Western negotiators are uncertain whether a settlement is possible. They are not even sure at this stage whether South Africa wants a settlement

Officials of the previous Carter administration do not believe South Africa will negotiate in good faith

They see the primary South African objective as delay, and expect President Reagan's negotiators to become disillusioned by South African stalling

Top officials in the present administration admit this is a

possibility, but hope it will not eventuate

They are satisfied for the moment that the South African government is interested in what they have to say, and hope this will develop into fully-fledged negotiations

Diplomatic activity following the new United States initiative to solve the SWA/Namibia dispute suggests a settlement could be in sight

**MICHAEL ACOTT** of the Rand Daily Mail Political Staff has just returned from talks in Washington and London. He argues that Pretoria must accept a Swapo government in Windhoek, if present optimism is not to be misplaced

leading to an internationally-recognised Namibia

The current United States approach is one of plentiful carrots and few sticks

South Africa has been told flatly that sanctions are not a political or economic reality for America, and many believe they were not a credible threat under the Carter administration for this reason

The principal carrot is the offer to open a new chapter in US-South African relations if South Africa co-operates in securing an internationally-acceptable settlement in SWA/Namibia and continues moving towards internal change

And the principal stick is more subtle than a blunt threat of sanctions: it is the simple threat to abandon the process if South Africa does not negotiate in good faith

This would end South Africa's chance of improving trade and relations with the United States and regaining some international stature with active American help. It would, in American eyes, leave South Africa in a bleak position domestically and internationally

The United States regards the SWA/Namibian dispute as the principal obstacle to better relations with South Africa and a prime opportunity for indirect Soviet interference.

The Reagan administration wants a settlement in SWA/Namibia because it believes will improve security and stability in the sub-conti-

ment, lessening the opportunities for Soviet meddling and leading to withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

In return for South Africa's co-operation, the US has offered to work to end South Africa's "poor status" in the world, improving South

Africa's acceptability both internationally and within the Western security framework.

American officials believe they understand South Afri-

8 NAM

can concern and want to reach a settlement which will not harm South African interests. "A Russian flag in Windhoek is as unacceptable to us as it is to you". But they also believe a carefully worked-out settlement with the region and provide a guarantee of security, whether Swapo wins the election or not.

This has led to speculation about pre-election guarantees of democratic processes and minority rights in order to satisfy some South African concerns. The US government is not prepared to set deadlines, but progress towards a settlement is infinitely preferable to the current stalemate.

But officials in Washington have also made it clear they do not intend to be muscled if South Africa is heavily buying into the settlement.

South Africa has accordingly been asked for a commitment and will implement it once revisions have been agreed, and for a statement of its conditions in principle for settlement to be firm in both Washington and London believe in South Africa's interests.

Whether this view is shared in Pretoria is another matter. Apart from other implications, an election, which brought Sam Nujoma to power in Windhoek would have severe domestic repercussions for a government in power for years that is rated Swapo as a social puppet.

It would be increased selling out the whites, even if a pre-independence agreement reached directly between the DTA and Swapo enabled the government to send the territory to decide their own future.

South Africa, reluctant to agree to an election unless the DTA's views are backed in American documents as talking American negotiators it wants an anti-Soviet Black government in Windhoek.

Nujoma, Mr. Pik Botha said would cause upheaval and civil war, forcing a South African invasion of Namibia and other countries as well.

"It would be better to have a low-level conflict there indefinitely than to have a civil war escalating to a general conflagration.

This might be a negotiating position, but it expresses vividly the South African objection to a Swapo government.

A settlement in SWA/Namibia would also mean a partial withdrawal of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity — on South Africa itself.

Slow progress, or even the impression of progress, would save the government from having to face up to the immediate possibility of a Swapo government while at the same time keeping the international spotlight off Pretoria.

Unless the South African government sees overwhelming advantages in a settlement in SWA/Namibia, there are powerful arguments why it would remain the last-but-one white-ruled domain in Southern Africa.

ROM  
13/7/81  
1021



EdM  
13/2/81

# Big Five delegation to SWA (221)

'Mali' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the South West Africa Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, expects a delegation of the Western Five contact group on SWA to visit Windhoek after the "Ottawa Summit" on July 20 and 21

Mr Mudge said this before flying to Washington at the weekend for the talks with United States government officials

He and the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Peter Kalangula, hope to put their standpoint to the American before the summit in Ottawa

The US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada will send their Foreign Ministers to the Ottawa conference

The conference has been called to iron out difficulties in the implementation of United Resolution 435 for a ceasefire and elections in SWA

Award / who has shown / at the end

Best student in the / ing Construction.

C W von Düring

S A Brick Association Prizes / For the best student in the / subject of Building Construction.

III : No award

II : A R Low Keen

I : N D G Sessions

LTA Prizes / For the best student in each of / the courses of Building Economics I, / II and III in the third, fourth & / fifth years respectively.

P R Swift

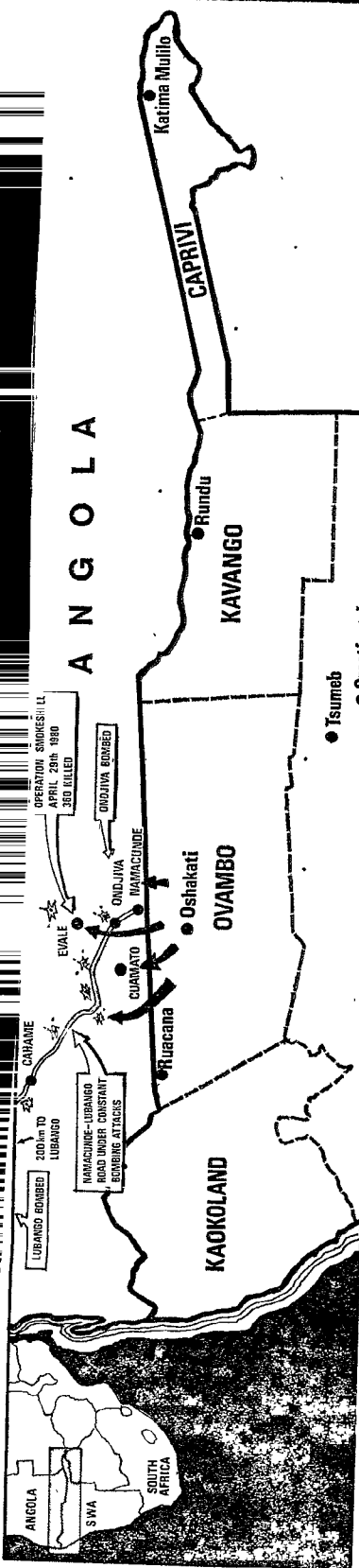
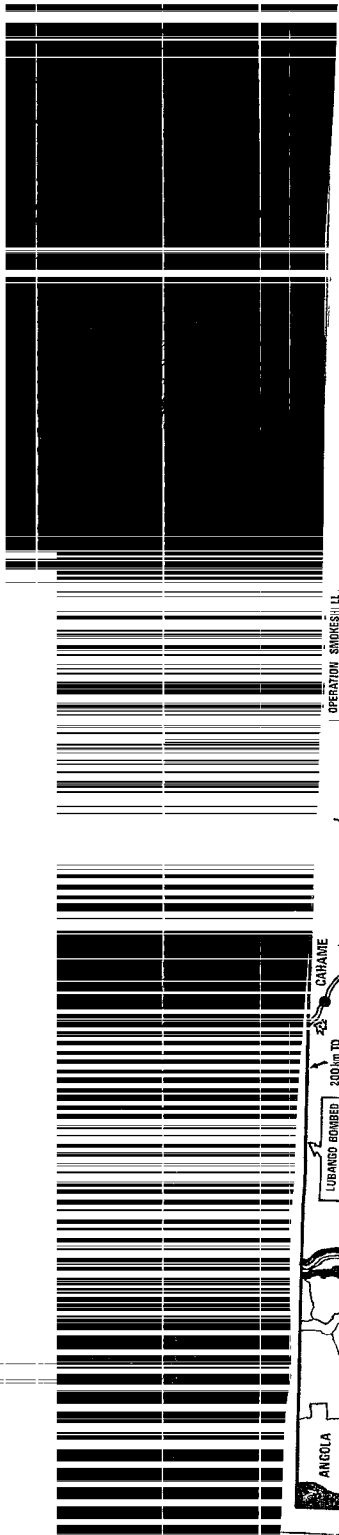
The Committee of the Western / Cape Chapter of Quantity / Surveyors' Prize / For the student obtaining / the highest marks in / Professional Practice.

P C Key

Bell-John Prize / For the best all-round student / in any year of study.

URBAN & / REGIONAL / PLANNING

QUANTITY / SURVEYING / (Continued)



New phase in the bush war causing heavy losses to insurgents

13/7/81  
221

8/13/81

221

# Swapo on the run

ANGOLA  
S.W.A.  
SOUTH AFRICA



The tankplane of a South African Air Force Imbala which was shot down over Curruce province some time ago. The picture here is a black and white reproduction by the Mozambique news agency AIM. The castle in the foreground is part of the wreckage in the foreground.

Security forces are forging a buffer zone north of the SWA/Namibia-Angola border in a series of raids into southern Angola which in the last week has claimed 114 Swapo lives.

Using new tactics, airborne specialist troops are attacking various positions across the border. Last week was the bloodiest week in the bush war this year.

Mozambican journalists who have visited the area from the Angolan side say the local populace lives "in constant terror" as the result of an almost permanent South African aerial presence over southern Angola.

The officer commanding the SWA territory force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, says, "We are not allowing Swapo to establish bases within striking distance of SWA/Namibia."

He said security forces had achieved some "good successes" recently through more aggressive and determined action, better intelligence and an "adjustment" in tactics.

Insurgents fleeing O'ambo have led security forces to Swapo bases in southern Angola. "We just followed and that brought us to some beautiful targets," General Lloyd said.

The action last week brought Swapo losses this year to 684. Security force losses stand at 29 and about 100 civilians—mainly in O'ambo—have died this year.

According to the Mozambican journalist the people of Ewale (where Operation Smokeshell took place in April last year), are "constantly on the lookout for South African raids.

Mirage fighters, they say, overfly the town frequently. Ewale, they say has suffered three attacks from South African forces.

Other towns suffering "wartime conditions," say the journalists, are Namacunda, Manina, Katene, Xene, Xandu, Gushudu, Xandongo and O'ngive. "We have seen and heard southern Angola and Ondjiva (the provincial capital) was described as being 'like a scene out of a war movie'."

The journalists were told by the Angolan authorities that those who used the road were subjected to "ambushes, mines and, particularly, air raids which follow each other's heels."

According to South African news sources, "Operation Sceptic" was a continuation process.



General Lloyd... "beautiful targets"

**By Alan Dunn,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service**

(SWA/Namibia) and search and destroy in the course of this action, these people go back to Angola, and we just carry on with hot-pursuit operations until we find them," he said.

Since "Operation Sceptic" an attack on a Swapo "base area" codenamed "Smokeshell" and other hot-pursuit operations at territories (in which 360 guerrillas were killed), security forces had "maintained certain operations to break Swapo."

The general said this was a continuation process.

**ARCHITECTURE**  
**(Continued)**



About 21 tons of captured Swapo arms, ammunition and equipment was shown to newsmen at Oshana in northern SWA/Namibia, yesterday. The material, including SAM-4 ground-to-air missile launchers, was taken out of southern Angola last week.



# 'Iron fist will continue'

APR 14/7/61

(221)

By Alan Dunn  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

OSHAKART — The new, more aggressive, SWAPO offensive against the South African military organisation is aimed at taking and peace is restored to SWA/Namibia, says Major-General Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding the SWA territory force.

And the man who was Swapo's chief of artillery on SWAPO's northern front, has claimed after capture by security forces that many Swapo guerrillas are tired of the bush war and would like to return to SWA/Namibia.

Mr John Angula (32), said the guerrillas were "suffering in the bush". General Lloyd told a press conference yesterday at which 21 tons of captured weapons and Mr Angula were displayed. "We will continue until we have annihilated Swapo's armed forces", he said. "Meanwhile a SWA territory force spokesman reported that these more Swapo arms caches were found yesterday."

The new offensive has already claimed 123 Swapo lives in the past 10 days. "We want to hit the base areas, not so much the bases themselves," he said.

Mr Angula yesterday described his capture: "On the 8th of this month I was on my way with 75 other men to a place where one of our Volgs had detonated a mine. "And on the way we heard the helicopters coming from the east. They circled several times and then the battle started. I was shot in the left arm. After a while I saw South African soldiers approaching and I gave myself up to them. Mr Angula said.

He also described how he had left SWA/Namibia in 1974 to gain further education in Angola. He had undergone 10 months' military training in the Soviet Union.

Bell-John Prize

The Officer Commanding the SWA territory force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, listens to a captured Swapo commander, Mr John Angula, as the addresses newsmen in central Ovambo yesterday

7 more  
Swapo  
men die

By Alan Dunn  
The Star's Africa  
News Service  
WINDHOEK — Security  
forces killed seven more  
armed Swapo men yester-  
day during intensive  
counter-insurgency opera-  
tions which have in the  
last 12 days accounted for  
130 insurgents

Swapo losses so far this  
year total 700

SWA Territory Force  
headquarters announced  
today that five armed in-  
surgents were killed yester-  
day near Oshakati, a  
garrison town in central  
Ovambo which was the  
target of a Swapo missile  
bombardment earlier this  
year.

The weapons of the in-  
surgents were also cap-  
tured.

Two Swapo members  
were shot during follow-  
up operations as well, the  
statement said.

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C W von Düring  
subject of Building Construction.  
For the best student in the  
S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award  
II: A R Low Keen  
I: N D G Sessions  
fifth years respectively.  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
For the best student in each of  
LTA Prizes

P R Swift  
Professional Practice.  
for the highest marks in  
For the student obtaining  
Surveyors' Prize  
Cape Chapter of Quantity  
The Committee of the Western

P C Key  
in any year of study.  
For the best all-round student  
Bell-John Prize

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

Sko 16/1/81

# ANC not yet a military force - Viljoen

The African National Congress had not yet shown itself to be a worthwhile military organisation, the Chief General Defence Viljoen, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was asked at a Press conference to outline the ANC as a military organisation in relation to an organisation like Swapo.

"The ANC has not nearly shown itself to be a worthwhile military organisation," General Viljoen said. "The few cases of sabotage which have been taken place and are still taking place are being planned and executed by professionals."

General Viljoen emphasised that the ANC was not to be held responsible for the police.

He said the ANC had grave problems as a military organisation.

"It is one thing to run around the bush in SWA and it is easy for an Ovambo who is a member of Swapo to disappear among the black population in Ovambo," General Viljoen said.

"But for the ANC to move into South Africa and to create, on a large scale, the same situation

as in Ovambo will not be simple... I say on a large scale because smaller groups will have success here and there."

The ANC would need a number of years before it could reach this type of effectiveness, the security forces said.

Asked if he had such success against Swapo in the SWA/Namibian operational area lately, General Viljoen listed a number of reasons.

"The attacks on the 'Mgweni' and 'Vindahni' bases in Anglia must

have had an immense influence on the fighting ability of Swapo, to this I think certain or we do not, he said. "What damage we have done the leadership cadre of Swapo,"

General Viljoen said.

The "Smokeshell" operation last year served as a further blow to Swapo. After these operations the quality of Swapo operations had started deteriorating considerably.

"If one had compared Swapo a few years ago with, for instance, ter-

rorist organisations which had been operating in the then Rhodesia, one would have found that Swapo had been better trained and had better fighting ability than Zanu and Zapu."

Today, Swapo fielded a weaker and less trained type of terrorist.

"One should not underestimate your army, but that is my observation," he said.

The second reason for successes by the security forces was their offensive spirit.

The bush war in SWA/Namibia had a strange effect on the young troops. They obeyed their orders only in desperate operations.

"They want to act offensively and if one lets them have their way for a moment, the young men will take the initiative and their aggressiveness will lead to this kind of result," General Viljoen said.

One of the most important reasons for the success of the security forces in SWA/Namibia was that the dry conditions made the dry conditions made for greater mobility. — Sapa.

Foreign  
interest  
is lively

# Mudge takes tough line in Washington

Swapo's  
losses rise  
to 130 in  
two weeks

**WINDHOEK** — Foreign interest in investing in South West Africa was showing signs of livening up, Secretary of Finance, Dr Johan Jones, said yesterday.

But investors were still cautious because of political uncertainty, he said during an interview with the S.W.A. Broadcasting Corporation.

Foreigners were primarily interested in mining, which offered the most lucrative opportunities, but some were also attracted to agriculture by the relatively low land prices, he said.

Dr Jones said economic conditions in the territory would ultimately be determined by the nature of a final political solution.

There could either be a government that would adopt a nationalisation programme, or would encourage free enterprise.

By **RICHARD WALKER**  
**NEW YORK** — The chairman of South West Africa's Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, has called on the United States to "draw the line at the border of Namibia" and compel Angola to cease sheltering Swapo.

His call came in a statement released prior to his meeting in Washington with the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Mr Mudge, leader of the dominant Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in the SWA National Assembly, ruled out any solution in SWA that would give Swapo any chance of coming to power.

He set out stringent, six-point conditions for holding elections, including the adoption of "appropriate constitutional guidelines" through the existing administrative framework.

No United Nations role would be permitted until it had abandoned every hint of sympathy for Swapo, and no UN troops would be allowed in the territory as long as even some of the population perceived them as Swapo supporters, he said.

Envisaging Swapo rule as "a living death", Mr Mudge

asserted that "the people of Namibia will not take the slightest chance of having a pro-Swapo victory stuffed down our throat".

He made it clear his main aim in Washington talks was to influence thinking at the coming Western summit in Ottawa.

The powerful Senate Armed Services committee is chaired by Senator John Tower of Texas, an old friend of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha.

Mr Mudge praised US policies, saying he did so on behalf of "the peoples' duly elected government in Namibia". He urged the US to take command of the Western contact group on SWA during the Ottawa talks.

As his conditions for holding elections, he listed the closing of all Swapo bases and the removal of their occupants, the withdrawal of all Cuban troops from Angola, removal of UN support of any kind for Swapo and the adoption of constitutional guidelines "by the internal parties and people of Namibia through their duly elected representatives".

Repeatedly stressing the

service threat, he charged that "those wishful thinkers in the United States who continue to dream about some pragmatic relations with the Kremlin are deaf, dumb and blind to the lessons of history".

Mr Mudge has been lobbying in Washington all this week.

Meanwhile Sapa-Reuter reports from Nairobi that President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya — present chairman of the Organisation of African Unity — has called for an urgent conference on SWA independence and has urged Western powers to stop arming South Africa.

Speaking at Embu, north of Nairobi, he accused the US and Europe of stalling on SWA independence, which could not be delayed any longer.

"There is an urgent need to hold a conference on the independence of Namibia so we can dispose of this problem," he said.

At last month's OAU summit in Nairobi, anger was voiced over the West's failure to put economic pressure on South Africa to accept the UN-sponsored independence plan for SWA.

# Non-fighting soldiers

**WINDHOEK** — Swapo supporters drafted into the South West Africa Territory Force would not face armed Swapo insurgents in battle situations, the officer commanding SWATF, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said yesterday.

A SWA Broadcasting Corporation report quoted the general as saying Swapo supporters in the territory's forces would be treated as conscientious objectors and employed in non-fighting capacities.

Gen Lloyd emphasised that the defence force was not concerned with the political affiliations of its members.

He was commenting on objections by parents of national servicemen who had indicated they supported Swapo and did not want to become involved in an armed struggle.

It was reported earlier that a group of 32

servicemen undergoing an advanced leadership course at Okahandja, north of Windhoek, last month said they supported Swapo.

Meanwhile, at a weekend meeting organised by a newly formed group, the People's Action Committee, speakers voiced their opposition to military training.

One of the speakers said a referendum should be held to gauge the feelings of the people.

A motion was adopted at the end of the meeting calling for the removal of compulsory military training.

Meanwhile a member of the central committee of the ruling United National Independence Party in Zambia has said his country was not scared of South Africa's threats of attacks on Swapo bases in independent black states.

By **PETER KENNY**  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — Seven Swapo insurgents were killed by security forces in Ovambo this week bringing the Swapo toll for the past two weeks to 130, the General Officer Commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, announced yesterday.

Gen Lloyd said five insurgents were shot dead in the vicinity of Oshakati and their personal weapons captured, and two others killed in follow-up operations.

The SWA military chief said three arms caches had been destroyed by security forces.

In Oshakati earlier this week, Gen Lloyd vowed security forces would continue "hot pursuit" attacks against Swapo in southern Angola until Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, was smashed.

"We will eliminate Swapo internally by following units to their bases — to destroy the ant-heap rather than the ants," he said.

At least 849 people are reported to have died in the bitter war in the northern operational area this year.

Of these, 700 were Swapo insurgents, 29 were members of the security forces and at least 120 were civilians.

The Security Forces losses comprise 15 killed in battle, 12 in landmine explosions, one murdered and one drowned.

A total of 51 civilians were killed by Swapo raiders, 54 in landmine explosions and 17 "in crossfire" according to Defence Headquarters in Windhoek.

# Bush experience 'starting to tell against Swapo'

RDM 16/7/81

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By DON MARSHALL  
Pretoria Bureau Chief

THE years of experience which officers in the South African Defence Force had gained in the South West African operational area were beginning to tell in the war against Swapo, as recent successes had shown, General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, said last night.

Speaking at a Press conference for military correspondents in Pretoria, Gen Viljoen said the South African officers had become seasoned soldiers.

Commenting on the recent successes by the South African counter-insurgency forces against Swapo, he said the morale of the Swapo fighters had dropped since the South Africans launched cross-border

raids on their bases in Angola. The raids on the Moscow and Kassinga bases two years ago, followed by Operation Smoke-shell last year, had an "incredible effect" on Swapo's fighting spirit.

"A couple of years ago the Swapo fighter was rated higher than the men who fought for Zapo and Zanu in Rhodesia, but this is no longer so. The Swapo fighter has had the fighting spirit knocked out of him."

South African national servicemen were fighting a difficult war in South West Africa and the young men did not like to be kept on defensive operations all the time.

"They want to take the offensive and when they are let loose our young soldiers blossom into efficient fighters," he said.

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subject of Building Construction.  
For the best student in the  
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III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

I: N D G Sessions

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II and III in the third, fourth &  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
For the best student in each of  
LTA Prizes

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.  
the highest marks in

For the student obtaining

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

Bell-John Prize  
For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.

(Continued)

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING



5 killed <sup>Star</sup> in SWA <sup>(6/7/8)</sup> (22)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces killed five more armed Swapo men yesterday in the 13-day-old counter-insurgency drive which has accounted for 135 insurgents

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said a small-arms cache had also been uncovered and destroyed.

The spokesman did not reveal where the latest operation took place, but Swapo losses have increased dramatically in the past two weeks since security forces launched a seek-and-destroy tactic which has taken them into southern Angola

Award  
who has shown  
at the end

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

Bell-John Prize  
For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.  
P C Key  
The Committee of the Western  
Cape Chapter of Quantity  
Surveyors' Prize  
For the student obtaining  
the highest marks in  
Professional Practice.  
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LTA Prizes  
For the best student in each of  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
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I : N D G Sessions  
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C W von Düring  
For the second best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.  
K Strong

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# A formula for peace in SWA

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LONDON—The President of the United States should appoint a special representative on SWA/Namibia to negotiate a stable independence by way of an international constitutional guard for SWA/Namibia, an Angolan compromise, a piecemeal constitution and coalition and a ratifying election.

The probable alternatives are an indefinite violent stalemate, or civil war and a scorching of the sparse SWA/Namibian earth.

## Vanities

The internal American case for a presidential envoy is that while Chester Crocker is possibly the best-qualified assistant Secretary of State for Africa or for the present ever had, he has a contingent to cover and a gaggle of vanities — both African and American — to assuage, his jurisdiction does not permit the concentration of purpose and action the SWA/Namibian problem increasingly requires

He also seizes a State Department not noted for its valour on Southern Africa or for its present fraternity with the White House, and to whose porous safes the consignment of a sensitive document on the area is not worth the paper it is leaked on

## Friendly

President Reagan, the people of SWA/Namibia, and the Western interest in a free and friendly sub-continent, deserve a messenger of special pace and powers. He should be a citizen of high standing and personal clout, a craftsman at the bargaining table and a Protean in the fight, and he should be appointed soon

The UN plan for SWA/Namibia, and what seems to be the emerging British-American amending proposal are probably dead at the border since they share assumptions not acceptable in SWA/Namibia. Something of both can be saved and SWA/Namibia set free, but time is on the side of war

The case in SWA/Namibia for a Reagan envoy is high-unanswerable in the light of the local verdicts. The long UN endorsement of Swapo is a rigid bar to the UN as a substantive intervener, no late-hour

disavowal or manoeuvre will sway a single internal sceptic or persuade South Africa into ceding the territory

No UN-run procedure will under present circumstances stop the war; neither side will accept the victory of the other, should the matter come — most improbably — to an electoral test

Even the real or imagined prospect of a controlling UN presence will generate within the year a loss of nearly half the national capital and income, a racing slump in credit and a massive multi-racial defection in debts and an exodus of some 20 to 40 per cent of the white economic leadership of the country

The economy — originally joined to South Africa's for more than half a century — would not survive, and such fabric of it as was left might well be burned by angry trekkers to a friendly border

## Defiance

The other and equally likely course is a straight or complex defiance of the UN plaza's plan

In either case the dying will increase

There is another way. Its principles would be unimpeachably constitutional, protective of rights and representativeness, liberating and unifying, preserving a role for the UN and the Western Five but requiring President Reagan to take the lead

Nobody else can do it

## The envoy

The Reagan envoy should establish a presence in Windhoek, with a professional staff, to survey SWA/Namibian development needs with particular emphasis on education and job training, to encourage encounters between the internal parties and Swapo and interested African states and to develop a constitutional proposal

The great barrier to agreement is African constitutional history, its legacy of tyranny and massacres and genocidal war

The phoenix of SWA/Namibian peace might surface overnight if the rights and dignities of the citizen — not to speak of a

# Reagan

# is the only man

# with the stature

steady diet — could be guaranteed at least for a formative period of years

The United States and Britain are evidently considering a plan for constitutional guarantees involving, the participation, in both a military and judicial capacity, not only of the Western Five but the 'front-line states' and perhaps other African nations

the institutions and processes of the constitution, the persons of the legislature and the judiciary and the civil service against attack or subversion, the citizen against arbitrary arrest and trial and property against illegal seizure

The actions of the guard would be at the behest of a SWA/Namibian constitutional council composed of

**JOHN HUTCHINSON, visiting professor at the London School of Economics and a student of Southern African affairs, has just returned to London from SWA/Namibia. He foresees disaster for that troubled country unless the present deadlock can be broken, and puts forward here his own formula for peace.**

That is too many judges for a workable Bench

The armed sentries of the SWA/Namibian constitution could be drawn from many sources, but their judicial masters should be few, authorised to act with speed and steady doctrine, selected from countries with a long tradition of judicial independence

That is to say, there should be established a SWA/Namibian constitutional guard perhaps composed of troops from the Western Five countries, Kenya and Zimbabwe and Nigeria and Japan and Yugoslavia

The function of the guard would be to protect

judges from the United States, Britain and South Africa. The presence of South Africa in such a place is essential, since no SWA/Namibian settlement is possible without South Africa's consent and since it has most to fear from the use of SWA/Namibia as a hostile base. Its judiciary is also probably the most independent in Africa

The American member and chairman of the council would be appointed by the President of the United States on the advice of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and he would have a casting vote in the event of an abstention

The council would not interfere with the normal

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# to take the lead

civil or military functions of the SWA/Namibian Government, nor abridge the rights of contiguous states to self-defence

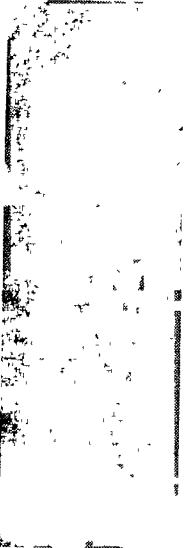
The council and guard would be in office for perhaps 10 years, whereafter their tenure could be ended at will by a suitable majority of the SWA/Namibian legislature or by other constitutional means

With the constitutional future of SWA/Namibia thus to be protected, the American envoy could seek agreement with Angola on the pacification of the border and the future of Angola itself

The chief issues are the presence of Cubans and East Germans in Angola, and MPLA support for Swapo at the border. The opportunities are for a Government of national reconciliation with Savimbi's Unita in the south, and for regional economic co-operation between a unified Angola and a unified SWA/Namibia with Western aid

Angola has already derided the notion of a Cuban and East German departure prior to a SWA/Namibian settlement. But the proposal has yet to be made in terms of a SWA/Namibian settlement which would eliminate the basic Angolan fear of a South African invasion.

The American envoy should offer to intercede on that assumption between the MPLA and Unita, perhaps with Kenya and Zimbabwe and Nigeria as the joint intermediaries. Angolan unity and SWA/Namibian independence might then proceed simultaneously, with



Professor John Hutchinson

Swapo's border warfare falling away

The envoy could then, after full internal and external consultations, present proposals for a full SWA/Namibian constitution embodying the constitutional guard and council, call the SWA/Namibian parties to a formal conference and proceed with those who attend and stay the distance to the formulation of a coalition government for a fully-

independent SWA/Namibia

SWA/Namibia is a poor country, poor in human and in most natural resources. It needs all the competence available among its people for a prosperous and secure independence. The cost of any settlement plan short of coalition will be the wastage of many of the best minds and devoted abilities among the SWA/Namibians.

The national awareness of that prospective wastage is what strikes the travelling observer in SWA/Namibia: the most in Rundu across the Kavango River from Angola, as in Windhoek and abroad, the one certain way to light the faces and inspire the talk is to ask if a coalition is the answer.

If that were done, then perhaps all were done. The ensuing election, supervised by the UN, would in the nature of the event be a celebratory referendum.

There would be no need for a demilitarised zone or UN military presence but there would be a place for almost everybody — a constitutional duty for the three most involved Western powers, a mediating and policing job for the Front-Line and other African nations, an electoral and ratifying role for the UN.

And there would be a free and firm and representative system of government in Windhoek which might also serve as beacon for a sad and strife-torn continent.

What principles of justice would be offended? What are the obstacles, save those of prejudice and doctrine and revenge?

(C) JOHN HUTCHINSON

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# SWA has big stake in Summit

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**The Star Bureau**  
**WASHINGTON**  
— Next week's Ottawa Summit could have a crucial bearing on the American initiative on SWA/Namibia.

General Alexander Haig, United States Secretary of State, confirmed yesterday, for the first time, that southern Africa was one of the issues that would be raised at the Ottawa talks.

And, in the current

American context, "South-  
ern Africa" means SWA/  
Namibia.

The general told newspapermen in a pre-Summit briefing, that the meeting would be mainly an occasion for Western leaders to get to know each other better, to exchange views and to clear up issues.

The discussions would be mainly economic, he said.

But there would be a series of political discussions and subjects would

include such issues as Pol-  
and, relation with the So-  
viet Union, arms control,  
the Middle East, southern  
Africa and, possibly, Cen-  
tral America.

While General Haig would not expand on the Ottawa discussions, the meetings between the leaders of the industrialised States comes at a critical time for the Reagan administration's move to push SWA/Namibia towards an internationally accepted settlement.

At present the United States is trying to determine whether it has a sound enough basis to continue with the SWA/Namibian initiative — and what President Reagan and General Haig hear at Ottawa will be vital to this decision.

The Americans have made it plain — in public and in private — that they will withdraw from the present SWA/Namibian initiative if the moment they believe they may be wasting their time.

They have not yet won the full support of their allies in the Western contact group on SWA/Namibia (Canada, West Germany, Britain and France) and there has been no meeting of members of the group since Deputy Secretary of State William Clark visited South Africa last month.

In a sense, the Ottawa meeting could go further and determine whether there is any future for the contact group itself.

It is expected that the SWA/Namibia issue will be touched on briefly in discussions between the Heads of State and will be considered in more detail at other levels.

In any event the Americans will have to decide in the aftermath of Ottawa whether they have enough support from their allies to press ahead with their controversial SWA/Namibian plan — and this is southern Africa's direct interest in Ottawa next week.

BUILDING

## Genscher tries for peace talks

**Own Correspondent**

**BONN** — Worried that the chances of a peaceful Namibian settlement decrease with each passing day, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will use the Ottawa summit to reactivate the work of the Western contact group.

At Genscher's suggestion the Namibian contact group consisting of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany will meet on the fringe of the seven-nation economic summit in Ottawa.

Genscher will be accompanied by his desk officer for South Africa and hopes the other four Ministers will follow suit.

Diplomatic sources said Genscher is concerned the United States Government is taking so long to develop its African policy. He will point out that in his view Swapo's political freedom of movement grows less each day it feels dependent on the Soviet bloc.

At the same time South Africa's readiness to permit free Namibian elections under UN super-

vision decreases as Swapo's chances of a victory grow.

Genscher believes it is essential that the work of the contact group be reactivated quickly and the activities of its members more closely co-ordinated.

The West German Minister will suggest that the new United States Government has a unique opportunity to pin South Africa down to a firm promise to permit and support free elections in Namibia.

At the same time the other four, with West Germany leading, should lobby the front-line states as well as the DTA and Swapo with the aim of achieving consensus.

A new United Nations conference to ratify an internationally acceptable solution should be called only after this consensus had been reached, the diplomatic sources said.

The presidium of the Socialist International, meeting in Bonn, reaffirmed its support of UN resolution 435 concerning Namibia and its rejection of apartheid. SI President Willy Brandt told a Bonn news conference yesterday

# Soldier dies, 15 hurt in mortar blast

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A 19-year-old national serviceman from Durban was killed and 15 others injured in a mortar accident in northern SWA/Namibia.

The dead soldier was today named by a South African Defence Force spokesman as Rifleman Lionel van Rooyen, son of Mr and Mrs T A van Rooyen, of Folkestone Road, Ragsberg, Durban.

The spokesman said the accident happened last Friday just north of Grootfontein.

He said the soldiers had been engaged in a mortar exercise and not in operations.

The spokesman said three of the 15 injured

were seriously hurt but were not in critical condition.

Twelve of the men were slightly injured in the explosion.

All were making "very good progress," he said.

A military board of inquiry had been appointed to investigate the accident.

He gave no further details of the accident, the worst involving security forces in the operational area reported this year.

About 30 members of the security forces have died in the operational area of northern SWA/Namibia this year.

It is understood 15 died in combat, 12 in landmine blasts, one by murder, one by drowning and Rifleman van Rooyen died in the mortar accident.

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Surveying) in the subject  
Architecture (or Quantity  
For the best student of  
David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold  
in third year.

For the best woman student  
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
satisfactorily completed  
For a student who has  
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
of Architects' Prize  
Cape Provincial Institute

Star 17/7/81

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ent.

The recent announcement that Swapo supporters among national servicemen be classified as conscientious objectors and not used in combat roles does not forebode any changes in South African policy on this controversial subject.

This became plain yesterday even though the South African Defence Force has declined to comment on the dispensation outlined in the order by Major-General Pieter Louw, GOC SWA.

# Objectors: No change for SA

CT 11/7/81

by the SWA Broadcasting Corporation as saying that Swapo supporters drafted among the SWAIF's national servicemen would not face any insurgents in battle in the north of South Africa but would be assigned to various other duties. The SWAIF's national servicemen who had indicated they supported Swapo and did not want to become involved in an armed struggle against the enemy, he said, would be exempted with the political affiliations of its members.

General Lloyd's comments sprang from objections by parents of national servicemen who had indicated they supported Swapo and did not want to become involved in an armed struggle against the enemy, he said.

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non-combatants and in the event this has been fairly broadly extended to cover objectors on other grounds as well.

Total conscientious objectors — people who refuse all military service for whatever reason — are liable to be imprisoned for up to three years.

Military observers in Cape Town yesterday queried the use of Swapo supporters as clerks and war-time messengers, and what if their loyalty was in any doubt. It would have to be certain they would have to be given a position from which information could be leaked.

indicated they were Swapo supporters

They had later been separated from Gen Lloyd's trainees and Gen Lloyd told the SWABC: "they will no longer receive training in the use of weapons, but will be employed in warehouses and as clerks"

SADF sources in Pretoria said yesterday that General Lloyd had acted on his own

came a consideration in the SWAIF when compulsory national service — formerly applicable to whites only — was extended to all population groups on January 1 this year

The first sign came last month, when a group of 22 servicemen undergoing an advanced leadership course at the military school at Okavango, north of Windhoek

by the SWA Broadcasting Corporation as saying that Swapo supporters drafted among the SWAIF's national servicemen would not face any insurgents in battle in the north of South Africa but would be assigned to various other duties.

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# Swapo

## hits

## border

## base (221)

By PETER KENNY  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo yesterday claimed to have devastated a military complex at Ruacana and "killed or wounded" more than 100 South African soldiers

"But a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Windhoek — while admitting the complex had come under mortar fire — said Swapo's claims were "like something from Alice in Wonderland"

A spokesman from Swapo's provisional headquarters in Luanda told the 'Mail' Africa Bureau last night "Combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) launched a fierce attack with high-calibre weaponry against the Ruacana military complex on Thursday

"The entire military complex was devastated and levelled to ashes. More than 100 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded

"Because of PLAN's concentrated fire power the enemy could not even return the fire"

The spokesman said the Ruacana military complex was used mainly for reconnaissance and as a springboard for "aggressive forays into the People's Republic of Angola"

The spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said last night that Ruacana had come under mortar fire shortly after midnight

He said about 30 82mm mortar shells had been fired in the vicinity of Ruacana

The fire, which came from the direction of Angola and was aimed at the Ruacana airfield, was "so inaccurate that no damage was done"

The spokesman laughed at the figure of 100 men Swapo claimed to have hit

Swapo's claims are "a concerted thrust into southern Angola by the security forces in 'hot pursuit' operations against Swapo bases

The security forces say they have killed 143 Swapo insurgents in the past two weeks

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PLANNING REGIONAL URBAN &

FOR THE BEST ALL-ROUND STUDENT in any year of study. P C Key

(Continued)

CONVINCING

# Swapo in mortar attack on Ruacana

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—Swapo forces this week launched a mortar attack on the Ruacana military base in north-western Ovambo following the intensive counter-insurgency drive in which 135 guerillas were killed in two weeks.

A communique from Swapo provisional headquarters in Luanda claimed "a fierce attack with high calibre weaponry" had "devastated and levelled to ashes" the military base on Thursday.

It claimed more than 100 Defence Force soldiers had been killed or wounded.

The latest attack "proved a lie" South Africa's claims of having destroyed Swapo's fighting strength, it said.

A military spokesman said there had been an attack but all mortars had been off target.



DRUG PRESCRIBING IN TEACHING HOSPITALS

THE PROBLEM

Escalating costs, decreasing resources and an ever increasing demand on health services require administrators and providers of the service to look critically at every aspect of operations to identify and evaluate each new area in terms

Dr. K. B. Strydom  
September 1976

# Council delays 'top priority' school

By Peter Kenny  
Windhoek

NAMIBIA'S first multiracial government high school has been unable to get off the ground because the Windhoek City Council has not granted a site for it.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the South West Africa Ministers' Council, described the project as "top priority" when it was announced last year.

At present, state schools are under the control of the 11 different second-tier, ethnic governments.

Private schools are the only multiracial schools in the territory.

The Namibian diamond-mining giant, CDM — a subsidiary of the Anglo American Corporation — donated R5-million towards the government school.

A site was offered next to Windhoek's Pionierspark suburb but residents expressed dissatisfaction about an integrated school in the all-white suburb.

The city council is believed to have told CDM that it was unwilling to grant that site because it would attract "black and brown residents" to Pionierspark.

This is despite the fact that blacks can legally own houses in any town or suburb in South West Africa.

Windhoek's management committee has been discussing approval of a second site.

The deputy town clerk, Mr Wilhelm Kotze, said it would be difficult to get all the involved parties to agree on a site.

Spokesmen for the Department of National Education and CDM's resident director in Windhoek, Mr Doug Hoffe, said they were distressed that building of the school had not yet started.

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In today's hospital practice, many of the conditions seen or treated are self-induced by modern mans in temperate way of life. It is also a fact that much of the work of the acute services today is concerned with the treatment of the elderly and the unavoidable degenerative diseases accompanying old age. As the pressure on resources grows, so the cost effectiveness of treating the elderly is likely to grow in importance.

A SERVICE TO THE PATIENT

The importance of the individual patient has to remain paramount. D and treatment are not just the delivery of a parcel of technology, adequate to be equipped with instruments, knowledge of sciences or even the pharmacopoeia. Doctors are also the advisors whose wisdom, common kindness may have greater influence in the restoration of the patient technology. The patient needs to retain his dignity even amongst pain and noisy techniques.

The concept of service involves giving to others and the hospital patient conditioned to expect the handing over of material things. The patient care about costs because someone else pays for it, and the hospital patient often placed under extreme pressure to prescribe inappropriate drugs if the patients believe that medical consultations must result in prescription. The line of least resistance is often to accede to the patient's request the indiscriminate use of tranquillizers appears to be an international one. It is estimated in the United States of America that 50% of patients take a common cold receive antibiotics in 1976 while it is well known that treatment can have adverse effects and goes contrary to sound medical

One must also not lose sight of the fact that the average patient is self-prescribing and once again in the United States it is estimated that of all drugs consumed by the average American are self-prescribed. It is estimated to have consumed 225 aspirins in 1976!

Indeed Self Service is no service, and drug abuse and drug addiction are rearing their ugly heads throughout the world.

RESEARCH FOR FORWARD THINKING

A teaching hospital is the centre for development and progress. It has responsibility not only towards the patient but also to the many gradua undergraduates training within its portals. A Doctor in a specialist may not wish to compromise what he feels is the best treatment for an ill. The state has intruded into the doctor-patient relationship by virtue of to accept responsibility for the delivery of health care. The Doctor, however, regard the state as the holder of an inalienable cause. In a private practice, it should therefore not be regarded as unreasonable. State should have some control over the expenditure.

# Mudge gets tough on SWA elections

By PETER KENNY  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — It was "practical" politics to demand the removal of Cuban troops from Angola before an election could take place in South West Africa, the chairman of the SWA Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a Press conference on his return from Washington where he has been lobbying the United States on the eve of tomorrow's five-nation Western conference in Ottawa.

The nations attending the Ottawa conference will be the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

They will discuss the implementation of Resolution 435 of the United Nations for a ceasefire and elections in SWA.

On Friday Mr Mudge released to the Press details of six tough conditions to be met before elections could take place in SWA.

Mr Mudge said yesterday the demand that Swapo bases in Angola be shut and Cuban soldiers in Angola be sent home before an SWA election were not new.

"We thought strongly about it in the past but could not do anything about it. It has, however, become practical politics."

The other four conditions de-

manded by Mr Mudge in Washington were:

- The UN must withdraw its financial support for Swapo;

- The UN General Assembly must withdraw its recognition of Swapo as the "sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia";

- The UN must end the permanent observer status Swapo now has at the UN, and

- Appropriate constitutional guidelines must be adopted by the internal parties and the people of Namibia through their duly elected representatives."

The future of internal negotiations on an election in SWA centred on the Ottawa conference, Mr Mudge said.

It was possible that after the conference representatives of the Western Five would take part in further negotiations in Windhoek.

In a statement from Washington outlining the tough pre-conditions before an election could take place Mr Mudge said "We have always welcomed and will continue to welcome back to Namibia any members of Swapo forces who lay down their arms and demonstrate a willingness to participate in the democratic process in their own country."

"There are no circumstances under which we will permit a Soviet-sponsored government to be imposed on the people of Namibia to fly the Kremlin's flag over our capital city of Windhoek."

The SWA leader, who is also chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said there were no circumstances in which an election could be held under the auspices of the UN as long as it continued to support the "Swapo terrorists financially and through recognition".

Mr Mudge said he was asking the US to "draw the line" and stop Soviet expansionism in Africa at Namibia.

The demands might meet with approval in principle from some of the Western powers. But the Western Five would have difficulty in selling this idea to some African and Frontline states who consider them to be stalling on independence for the territory.

## SA had made a decision on the power question, says Hough

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South African Government has taken an important decision on increasing power for the SWA Ministers' Council.

This was disclosed by the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Danie Hough.

The decision apparently follows a meeting between Mr Hough, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, for talks on increased power for the council.

In May Mr Dirk Mudge, as chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, demanded that three symbolic buildings in SWA now under

control of the second-tier administration for whites be handed over to the central government.

At the same time Mr Mudge also said a German-speaking boy with parents who would be classified as coloured in South Africa would be admitted to the German government school.

But the administration for whites has refused to accept him. Mr Mudge said then it was for the Administrator-General to intervene, but Mr Hough said it was not in his power to do so.

If increased powers are given to the Ministers' Council, it may solve an impasse which exists on issues between the central government and the white legislative authority.

Helen Gardner Travel Prize  
 For a student who has  
 satisfactorily completed  
 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
 P A Rappoport

Sixth Year  
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# More power for Namibia Council of Ministers?

8/20 20/7/81

(221)

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Several "very important decision," had already been taken on the granting of more power to SWA/Namibia's Council of Ministers, the Administrator-General, Mr

Dane Hough, said yesterday

Mr Hough was commenting on his discussions with the South African Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet regarding the transfer of some of the Administrator-

General's powers to the territory's central government

The consultations had been "very fruitful," he added.

He could not disclose the decisions as he still had to confer with members of the territory's internal parties, and then report back to Mr P W Botha on Tuesday. An announcement is expected early next month

Powers the Council wants include authority over the public service, police and the Supreme Court.

The Administrator-General would retain constitutional powers

Mr Hough was speaking yesterday on his return to Windhoek from America where he attended the conference of Namibia consultants from throughout the world

The consultants, who act as public relations operators for the interim government, had already achieved much for international understanding of the territory's problems, Mr Hough said

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PLANNING

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or the best student in each of  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
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the highest marks in  
Professional Practice.  
P R Swiff

By Peter Honey  
The Star Africa  
News Service

**WINDHOEK** — The DTA has tightened its conditions for free and fair elections in SWA/Namibia

It has called for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and the closing of Swapo bases in that country

The demands, included for the first time in the DTA's annual prescription for independence were made during a week-long visit to the United States by the chairman of the DTA-dominated Council of Ministers or "Cabinet," Mr Dirk Mudge, and the alliance's president, Mr Peter Kalanguha

On his return to Windhoek yesterday Mr Mudge referred to the developments as "practical politics"

# DTA tightens conditions for elections in Namibia

"You can't expect real political stability in Namibia unless there is stability in Angola

"It is all very well to have independence here but what about the Cubans? Who are they going to monitor them?" he asked

Referring to the closing of Swapo bases in Angola, Mr Mudge said it was senseless to have a Swapo as a partner while many of its supporters lived in bases across the border

These were matters of "practical politics" and would have to be sorted

out during discussions on arrangements to United Nations Resolution 435

Other conditions for an election were

- Withdrawal of United Nations financial support for, and UN recognition of, Swapo as sole and authentic representative of the SWA/Namibian people
- Ending Swapo's permanent observer status at the UN

The adoption of "appropriate" constitutional guidelines by the interim elected representatives

Mr Mudge said he and

Mr Kalanguha had gone to America with the aim of influencing American advisers prior to the seventh nation economic summit in Ottawa

He believed they had succeeded

They had had discussions with members of the Armed Services Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Appropriations Committee, Senators and Congressmen

They had found "tremendous ignorance" of the SWA/Namibian question and of the DTA's function in the territory

There had, however,

been one point of consensus — Opposition to the Soviet and Cuban presence in Africa

Asked about the proposed visit to Windhoek by a delegation of the Western contact group, Mr Mudge said a high-ranking American delegation might come instead

"I am only speculating now, but I think there is a strong intention by the United States to appoint certain people to handle the Namibian question

The Western five might come, but then the United States representatives might come on their own again"

*20/3/86*  
*(21)*

The Western European powers see Washington's initiative on SWA/Namibia as premature.

At the Ottawa Summit this week they are planning to give the US efforts a new lease on life.

Instead of hurrying the work by Dr. Chester Crocker and other American officials, they will ask how much more time the Reagan Administration needs.

So far, only West Germany has shown public signs of impatience. The German has called for a special meeting of the Contact Group. — Britain, France, the US, West Germany and Canada There, West German

# New life for Namibian plan

21/7/81  
221

While Americans speculate about the failure of their SWA/Namibia initiative, the Western powers at the Ottawa Summit plan to give it a new lease on life, writes London Bureau staffer Jean-Jacques Corriish.

take up the ball. And none of its allies is prepared to make the running now.

The American initiative, which plainly contradicts the UN settlement plan for the territory, has been in several ways from the other Western powers. They find it politically impossible to scrap the UN plan, even though it appears to have run into the sand.

Better to hold on to a scheme which has been unanimously endorsed by the UN Security Council than to start again from scratch, says a Western American might find a way of implementing the UN plan which remains "the solid basis for a settlement."

The Americans are pushing for constitutional safeguards for SWA/Namibians before the UN-supervised elections. The UN spokesman says that the constitution will be drafted only after those elections.

Squaring this circle provides the biggest headache for Mr. Reagan's men. Swapo maintains it will not have any deviation from the UN plan. The South African Government

Foreign Minister Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher plans to impress on the Americans that every day lost cuts the chances of success.

Mr Genscher, having heard of the common sense and complexity of the SWA/Namibian dispute, have recently allowed themselves to speculate publicly about the possibility of failure.

Vice-President George Bush almost wrote off the US initiative when he was here last month.

But the Western partners are not going to let the US initiative slip. They want a SWA/Namibian settlement. But they know that this problem has replaced Rhodesia as a diplomatic graveyard. America has been the only power prepared to

seems still against implementation. The Africa support is very successful settlement to be stand. At Ottawa, Ales are expected encouragement plan to apply leverage on an African key to

Then, by cutting sufferings from drought. Asked looking for economic ties, many persuaded to some guarantee men. Swapo maintains it will not have any deviation from the UN plan. The South African Government

# Sick soldier 'in Swapo hands'

Sig 21/7/81  
221

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK. — A member of the Security Force, 32 Battalion was presumed to have been captured by Swapo in southern Angola, the SADF announced today.

Rifleman C Cabinga had left "medical custody" in Northern SWA/Namibia yesterday and crossed the border unarmed into Angola.

A spokesman said Rifleman Cabinga was being treated for fever and was "extremely confused" at the time.

The spokesman could not specify the nationality of Rifleman Cabinga. When 32 battalion, the so-called "Buffalo Battalion," came into the news earlier this year, it was said that many of the unit's black troops were recruited from "Angolan refugees."

Rifleman Cabinga, if in Swapo hands, will be the second member of the security forces taken prisoner by Swapo Sapper Johan van der Mescht (26) has been a Swapo prisoner of war since he was captured in February 1978.

# Editor tells of threats

WINDHOEK — A man who had allegedly assaulted and threatened to kill the editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith, said in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday that he knew nothing about the incident

Mr Jacinto Fernandes, 21, appeared before Mr Hans Greyling charged with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. It is alleged he threatened to kill Mr Smith/last Thursday night

Mr Smith told the court that he was strolling with his nightwatchman when suddenly a "hail of stones" rained on him and Mr Fernandes charged with a rock in his hand, and threatened to kill him

In his evidence Mr Fernandes said he had not left the lounge of a nearby hotel at any time on the night in question

Mr Christian Brand, an employee of the hotel, said he saw Mr Fernandes throwing stones towards the street, and then approached two people and spoke to them

The case was postponed to July 27 - Sapa

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David Haddon Prize  
For the best student of  
Architecture (or Quantity  
Surveying) in the subject  
of Practice.

Hertzog Prize  
Final year student.

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The President of the United States should appoint special representatives on SWA/Namibia to negotiate a stable independence by way of an international constitution, at least for SWA/Namibia, as an Angolan compromise, and a referendum constitution, and a tripartite coalition, and

The present dilemmas, crises are an indefinite, violent stalemate, or civil war and a scorching of the sparse SW/V/Namibian earth.

The internal, American case for a presidential envoy is that while Chester Crocker is possibly the best qualified Assistant Secretary of State for Africa the Republic has ever had, he has a commitment to cover and a gaggle of vanities — both African and American — to assuage, his jurisdiction does not permit the concentration of purpose nor action the SWA/Namibian problem increasingly

He also serves a State Department not noted for its valour on Southern Africa or for its present friendliness with the White House, and to whose porous sails, the consistency of a sensitive document on the area is not worth the paper it is

President Reagan, the people of SWA/Namibia, and the Western interest in a free and friendly subcontinent, deserve a messenger of special pace and powers. He should be a citizen of high standing and personal charm, a craftsman at the bargaining table and a prag-

mathe fight. And he should be appointed soon. The UN plan for SWA/Namibia, and what seems to be the emerging British American amendment proposal, are probably dead at the border, since they share assumptions not acceptable in SWA/Namibia. Something of this can be saved, and SWA/Namibia set free before time is on the side of war.

The case in SWA/Namibia for a Redden snow is high unanswerable in the light of the local verities. The long UN endorsement of Swapo is a rigid bar to the UN as a substantive intervenor — no late-hour disavowal or manoeuvre will sway a single internal skeptic or persuade South Africa into reeling the territory.

No UN-run procedure will, under present circumstances, stop the war. Neither side will accept the UN, in the other, should they, as it comes — most improbably — to an electoral test.

Even the real or imagined prospect of a controlling UN presence will generate within the year a loss of nearly half the national capital and international racing slump in credit and a massive multiracial detraction in deus. And an exodus of some 20 to 40 percent of the white economic leadership of the country.

The economy — originally joined to Southern Africa's economy more than half a century more than that of any other major nation — has not survived, and must be reformed, as the only hope of being turned by angry bootlickers to a friendly bo-

# Only Reagan can set SWA free

John Hutchinson, visiting professor at the London School of Economics and a student of southern African affairs, has just returned to London from SWA/Namibia. He foresees disaster for that troubled country unless the present deadlock can be broken, and puts forward here his own formula for peace.

The other, and equal, but likely course, is a straight or complex defiance of the UN placards.

In either case the dying will increase.

There is another way. Its principles would be unimpeachably constitutional, protective of rights and representativeness, liberating and unifying, preserving a role for the UN and the Western Five but requiring President Reagan to take the lead. Nobody else can do it.

The Reagan envoy should establish a presence in Windhoek, with a professional staff, to survey SWA/Namibian developmental needs with particular emphasis on education and health care. The envoy should engage between the internal partners and African and Western interested states, and to develop a constitutional proposal.

The great barrier to agreement is African colonial history, its legacy of tyrannical massacres and genocides.

The phoenix of SWA/Namibian peace might flourish overnight if the rights and dignities of the citizen — not to speak of the guaranteed at least for a formative period of years

The United States and Britain are evidently considering a plan for constitutional guarantees involving both a military and judicial capacity, not only of the Western Five but of the United States and Japan.

That is too many judges for a workable bench. The SWA/Namibian constitution could be drawn from many sources, but their judicial masters should be few, authorised to act with speed and steady doctrine, selected

From countries with a long tradition of judicial independence.

That is to say, there should be established a SWA/Namibian constitutional guard corps composed of judges from the United States, Britain and South Africa. The presence of South Africa in such a place is essential, since no SWA/Namibian settlement is possible without South Africa's consent, and since it has most to fear from the loss of SWA/Namibia as a host base. Its judiciary is also probably the most independent in Africa.

The American member and chairman of the council would be appointed by the President of the United States on the advice of the Chief Justice



Dr Chester Crocker, the best assistant secretary of state South Africa has ever seen

See  
20/12/81  
021

of the Supreme Court, and he would have a casting vote in the event of an abstention.

The council would not interfere with the normal civil or military functions of the SWA/Namibian government, nor abridge the rights of contiguous states to self-defence.

The council and guard would be in office for perhaps 11 years, whether they remain or be ended at the end of the SWA/Namibian legislative or by other constitutional means.

With the constitutional future of SWA/Namibia thus to be protected, the American envoy could seek agreement with Angola on the pacification of the border, and the future of Angola itself.

Angola has already derided the notion of a Cuban and East German departure prior to a SWA/Namibian settlement. But the proposal has yet to be made in terms of a SWA/Namibian settlement, which would estimate a South African role of a South African invasion.

The envoy could then, after full internal and external proposals, present a proposal to the SWA/Namibian constitutional assembly, call a referendum, and proceed with those who attend and stay the distance to the formulation of a coalition government for a fully-independent SWA/Namibia.

The American member and chairman of the council would be appointed by the President of the United States on the advice of the Chief Justice



# SWA's Republicans to debate 'hot' issues

Mail Reporter

THE white component of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Republican Party, is to debate the establishment of "compulsory citizenship" in South West Africa.

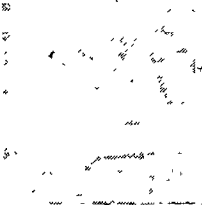
This is one of the motions on the agenda for the party's fifth congress starting next Tuesday in Windhoek.

Another motion likely to evoke lively debate is one calling for the transfer of the entire government service to the direct authority of the Ministers' Council.

The Administrator-General of SWA Mr Danie Hough, spoke to Prime Minister P W Botha about this matter yesterday but officials of his office remained tightlipped about any proposed changes.

Mr Hough has been under considerable fire for not implementing changes demanded by the DTA and the Ministers' Council in recent months.

His explanation has been that the powers granted to him by Proclamation AG8 ushered in by his predecessor Dr Gerrit Viljoen, do not allow him to do so.



MR DANIE HOUGH  
Tightlipped

The issue that has aroused this debate is the demand that three symbolic buildings be handed over from the control of the second-tier white authority to the central government.

But the chairman of the Ministers' Council, and of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, has said it is not necessary for the Adminis-

trator-General to make constitutional changes in order to satisfy the demand.

Another hot issue at the conference will centre around a debate calling on the Administrator-General to create "Namibian symbols denoting national independence and self sufficiency during the transitional period to independence".

The symbols include

- A flag
- National anthem
- National emblem with motto
- The statutory institution of the name Namibia

The motion also calls for the creation of SWA's own national holidays and the changing of the names in certain public places such as the J G Stridom Airport and Verwoerd Park.

The congress will also debate the calling for compulsory military service for all healthy men up to the age to 60.

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(22)

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Professional Practice.  
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For the best student in each of  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.  
I : N D G Sessions  
II : A R Low Keen  
III : No award  
S A Brick Association Prizes  
For the best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.  
C W von Düring

(Continued)

Nasionale Pers Prize  
For books to the best student in Afrikaans en Nederlands I.

Miss S W Smuts

Nederlands Embassy Prize  
For the best student(s) in the Department.

E W Fagan

Tafelberg Uitgewers Prize

For the best student in the Department.

The Ministers considered measures which would complement and strengthen the existing plan and provide the confidence necessary for all parties to proceed.

The meeting of senior officials of the contact group will take place in Paris next Thursday, July 19.

The communique, issued simultaneously in London, said the contact group agreed on the urgent need to continue the effort to bring about the independence of Namibia in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435 and towards this end a meeting of senior officials of the contact group will take place in Paris next Thursday, July 19.

The announcement, contained in a joint communique issued by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada at the end of the Ottawa summit, was immediately criticised by Swapo and British MPs, as a "weakening" of the United Nations independence plan.

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London Bureau

LONDON — The five-nation "contact group" on South West Africa, yesterday announced it is framing new proposals to "complement and strengthen" the existing plan to take the territory to independence.

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# West's new plan for SWA

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# UN Africa bloc makes fresh moves on sanctions

The Star Bureau  
NEW YORK — The Africa bloc at the United Nations is soon to make a fresh effort to have total sanctions declared against South Africa unless a formula for SWA/Namibia's independence is found.

A UN spokesman has confirmed that the Africa bloc has requested a special session of the UN General Assembly on September 3 to consider the SWA/Namibia impasse.

The third UN debate on SWA/Namibia this year, it will be a sequel to a stormy Security Council session in April during which the Western nations on the council blocked a move to put South Africa in trade, cul-

tural and diplomatic isolation.

The Africa bloc believes that only the imposition of sanctions will force South Africa to give up control of SWA/Namibia.

Although only the Security Council has the power to impose sanctions, the black states are taking the matter back to the General Assembly for further discussion.

The timing of the debate could also be embarrassing for the five Western countries trying to draw up a SWA/Namibia independence package.

Three of these countries — the United States, Britain and France — came under severe criticism from African and Third

World countries for using their veto in the Security Council when the sanctions vote was taken.

The West argued sanctions would harden South Africa's attitude, and would also harm neighbouring black countries.

The foreign ministers of the "contact" Western group announced in Ottawa this week — during the Western summit — that they were framing new proposals to speed up the settlement process.

African diplomatic sources at the UN say black states are concerned that the West may grant too many concessions to South Africa in its efforts to persuade the Republic to agree to elections.

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# DTA

The Star's Africa News Service

## DTA quest for power nears zenith

The DTA's quest for more power, aimed at boosting the status of the interim Government in SWA/Namibia, is nearing its climax, short of total self-rule.

A further transfer of authority to the territory's Council of Ministers or Cabinet, is expected to be announced soon by the Administrator General, Mr. Danie Hough.

The latest move towards a greater measure of autonomy came after persistent DTA pressure on the South African Government, which has agreed to grant the in-

# New talks to boost SWA plan

By Jean-Jacques Cornish  
LONDON — The Western contact group on SWA/Namibia will meet in Paris on Wednesday. Parastate proposals for forming the disputed territory towards an internally acceptable solution was decided by Foreign Ministers at the Pretoria summit, and announced yesterday in their special communique on SWA/Namibia.

The meeting, which will be at senior official level, marks a new United Nations initiative to speed a settlement of the long-pending dispute between the Western powers re-

gognise that South Africa has dug its heels in firmly against that Plan B. But they are not ready to ditch it because it has been endorsed by the rest of the world.

The Ottawa communiqué stipulated that the major issues they were talking about now would be "compensation and strengthening of the existing UN plan".

They also recorded the need for confidence-building provisions in any plan, so that all the interested parties could proceed.

The US initiative is, therefore, very much alive. The West Germans and French are pushing for more speed from Washington. The British, however, feel that an over-hasty formulation of policy would be dangerous.

Practical to the Paris meeting, Western representatives will be keeping the Pretoria and other African countries informed of progress.

FOR 02/19/81 (021)

The DTA wants a more symbolic role for the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr. Danie Hough, ALAN DUNN of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.

term government more say in its own affairs.

Observers note, however, that the interim rulers cannot be given more power without a situation of complete self-rule.

Since the Council of Ministers was established a year ago, the gradual transfer of control has been known in Windhoek as "creeping UDI".

A movement which, informed political circles feel, is a misinterpretation of the Pretoria-DTA relationship. They say the interim government cannot at this

stage afford for economic, military and other important persons to sever ties with Pretoria in an Ian Smith-type UDI.

SWA/Namibia's dependence on South African aid is a major factor in the territory's Budget, tabled recently in the National Assembly.

It relied on a massive injection of South African funds and encompassed South Africa's financing and control of the war effort in northern SWA/Namibia.

Another vital consideration is how far the inter-

nal process can be taken without incurring the dis-favour of the Western Five contact group.

The DTA must at all costs avoid estranging Washington and its fresh approach to the 35-year-old independence dispute, observers say.

It is generally held in Windhoek that the Regional Administration will provide the best deal possible for the moderate bloc in SWA/Namibia.

DTA chairman Mr. Dirk Mudge and his black caucus colleagues launched

the — the High Commissioners of the Commonwealth countries in London — is meeting on August 10.

The British Government, meanwhile, is under pressure from the Labour opposition to force South Africa to implement the UN plan.

Labour MP Mr. Bob Hughes said during question time in the Commons yesterday that every passing day "keeps the initiative in South Africa hands".

He contrasts South African intransigence, and makes a pathetic settlement, to achieve much more difficult to Labour's frontbencher.

Africa police, the Supreme Court and a say over the SWA Territory Force.

The government service is considered the major goal because the DTA claims it cannot rule effectively while public servants are still answerable to the Administrator-General.

Veiled accusations by DTA leaders are that some "retrogressive" officials have failed to implement the move of the interim government.

This would change they say, if they had immediate authority over how the new dispensation is exercised.

But Mr Mudge said the Administrator-General would retain his constitutional authority.

Ultimate executive authority seems sure to be in the hands of the Administrator-General.

The retention of this power does not seem to worry the DTA.

As Mr Mudge pointed out, the Administrator-General had never exercised his "royal right".

Envisaged by the DTA, therefore, is a more symbolic role for the top South African representative in SWA/Namibia.

Said one seasoned observer: "While the interim government does not have as much authority as it has enough authority to be an effective ruler."

What the DTA is really after is status."

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J H Rens  
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Awarded to the student with best classwork in Engineerin Drawing.

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A E & C I Prize

For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

G L Cragg

CHEMICAL

By Peter Sullivan  
Political Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN — The five Western powers — including France under its new socialist government — have moved another step closer to accepting the US initiative on SWA/Namibia.  
In Ottawa this week the governments of the five agreed to sit down to thrash out a new solution based on the US plan.  
The meeting will be held in Paris next week.  
According to a statement by the Foreign Ministers of France, West Germany, Canada, Britain and the US the meeting will discuss "new proposals to complement and strengthen the existing plan to take the territory to independence."  
This means it will be based on UN Resolution 435.  
But there is a way out for Mr Dirk Mudge of the DTA who is on record as saying he will have nothing more to do with Resolution 435.  
The way out is the wording of the statement, which says "complement and strengthen" the Resolution.  
This wording should satisfy Mr Mudge and Swapo, although both parties are likely to grumble at first.  
South Africa's Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, said today "The South African Government has made known its position to the US and is not prepared to comment further at this stage."  
According to Dr Robert Jackson, a member of the European Parliament on a visit to South Africa, the EEC might put forward its own proposal if the US initiative broke down.  
A solution to SWA/Namibian independence had to be found he said.  
Page 31: New talks to boost SWA plan.

5 move closer to US plan on SWA



# to SA on peace

ADM 24/7/81 (221)

## Five lean

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Chas. McCarthy & Sons Building  
Awarded to the final year student  
obtaining the best combined marks  
in Building Construction III & IV.  
M Yeats  
The Murray & Stewart Building  
Management Prize  
Awarded to the final year student  
wishing to proceed to postgraduate  
study who is judged to have

LONDON — The Western plan to bring South West Africa to independence, endorsed at the Ottawa summit this week, envisages adherence to the broad pattern of the original United Nations peace plan.

But it makes significant concessions to the South African position and requires major undertakings from Swapo.

This was learnt yesterday from well-informed Western diplomatic sources as senior officials of the Western contact group on SWA — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — prepared for a further round of discussions next week in Paris.

The five generally subscribe to the UN peace plan — Security Council Resolution 435 — which provides for a UN-monitored ceasefire and supervised elections, but they want to amend it to take account of the "new realities".

The existence of an "operational government" in SWA and of the existing sizeable territorial army and police force are examples of these "new realities".

### Binding

The West and Britain in particular are determined to avoid a "winner-take-all" situation resulting from elections in SWA and a number of "binding guidelines" are being considered.

Swapo will be asked to undertake — if mutually acceptable elections can be arranged

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

— that if it comes to power, an independent SWA will be an all-party, multiracial state with a Bill of Rights entrenched in the constitution to protect ethnic minorities.

Swapo would be further expected to agree not to harbour any group hostile to any neighbouring state.

But before this stage of negotiations can be reached, sources said, the West's main concern will be to explore what it terms a number of "confidence-building measures".

A major area of concern is South Africa's questioning the UN's partiality. Pretoria's argument is that the presence of a UN monitoring force — in view of the long record of UN antagonism towards Pretoria — would be a signal to voters that Swapo had the backing of that force.

During coming months, the US is expected to engage in a number of meetings with senior South African officials on the UN's alleged partiality, while the other four partners will concentrate on discussions with the Frontline states and the new Kenyan chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

# EEC may step in on SWA peace bid

THE European Economic Community would step in with its own independent initiative on South West Africa if the current American initiative failed, Dr Robert Jackson, a British Conservative who is a member of the European Parliament, told a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday.

South African-born Dr Jackson, who is visiting South Africa at the invitation of the SA Foundation, said "One can ask what will happen if America withdraws from the SWA initiative".

"I can forecast with confidence that the EEC would then come with its own independent initiative".

### Vital

Solution of the SWA question was vitally important to the West because its credibility in Black Africa was at stake, he said.

Should an internationally acceptable solution for the territory be reached, it was possible that the West could gain so much political credit in Black Africa that greater recognition could be given to the independent national states.

No form of economic boycott would make for practical politics in the next four or five years. But if South Africa showed no progress in ending discrimination and over the SWA question, an economic boycott could become a distinct possibility, Mr Jackson said — Sapa.

(Continued)

BUILDING

# Status of DTA may be raised to equal Swapo

Star 24/7/81  
221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — African State Department officials had suggested raising the international status of SWA/Namibia's internal parties on a par with Swapo, the DTA president, Mr Peter Kalangula said here yesterday

Addressing newsmen on his return from a 12-day tour of America, Mr Ka-

langula said he had not received any firm commitments from the senior officials he had seen, but the question of status had been mentioned as possible part solution to the independence deadlock

"They (the Americans) don't think that Swapo's present status (as sole and authentic representative of SWA/Namibia's people) could be with-

drawn, but they did mention that perhaps all the political parties could be equalised," Mr Kalangula said.

There could be no firm decision at this stage because the United States' representatives still had to discuss the issue with the other members of the Western Five contact group.

Referring to the recent DTA call for the removal of Cuban and Swapo bases from Angola, Mr Kalangula said this was a negotiable point which would have to be discussed when changes to Resolution 435 were considered.

Asked whether the latest demands could be seen as a new "bottom line" in the DTA's independence standpoint, Mr Kalangula said his party was having to adapt its demands to meet "the new military position" in northern SWA/Namibia.

Asked what he thought had changed structurally on the military front since 1978, Mr Kalangula said Swapo attacks were still taking place and landmine explosions had increased.

His party did not want to rush into a settlement just to satisfy the international community "We must satisfy the needs of the Namibian people first, and then the world opinion"

SWA/Namibia had not been discussed at the Ottawa conference of the world's seven top industrialised nations, he added.

CHEMICAL

## Resolution 435 'best solution'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo has slammed the Western "contact group" Foreign Ministers for suggesting in Ottawa that the UN Resolution 435 needs to be changed

In a statement issued here following the release of the Ottawa communique by the five nations involved in seeking an internationally acceptable settlement on SWA/Namibia, Swapo says the West is unable to grasp the fundamental point.

This point, it says, is that Resolution 435 provides a "complete and adequate programme for proceeding with the UN supervised and controlled election in Namibia"

This resolution, the statement says, enjoys the support of the overwhelming majority of the international community "in its present, final and defini-

tive form" and was supported by the five Western countries in the Security Council in 1978 as being the best possible solution

"Swapo therefore takes great exception to the five Foreign Ministers suggesting that changes in the resolution are necessary in order for it to 'command international approval'

"Such a view of Resolution 435 merely reflects their own refusal to acknowledge that the South African regime is not willing to proceed with the settlement which is universally recognised as the best possible and practical way of settling the problem."

The only honest course for the five Western countries, the Swapo statement said, was to support comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa

For the best student in each  
Corporation Medals  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.



# Chester Crocker's milestone meeting

The Star Bureau  
WASHINGTON — Dr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, will discuss the US Namibian initiative with Swapo's Moses Ben Gurirab at the State Department today.

This is the first meeting between a representative of the Reagan administration and Swapo.

It is an important milestone along the long road towards a negotiated settlement in SWA/Namibia, giving the Reagan administration its first opportunity for direct discussions with Swapo on its new settlement proposals.

It could have an important bearing on a meeting of representa-

tives of the Western contact group on SWA/Namibia which has been scheduled for Paris on July 29.

This is the latest development in the American initiative which was launched earlier this year after President Reagan suggested the solution to the Namibian dilemma might be found in the holding of a constitutional conference before an internationally-supervised election in the territory.

This could provide guarantees for minority and property rights.

It is understood one of the major obstacles remains South Africa's strong opposition to the presence of UN troops in Namibia during the independence elections.

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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

# SWA heads for party explosions

25/7/67  
 8/6/67  
 (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A renewed flare-up in the SWA/Nambian "broedertwis" looms as the territory's two major white political parties prepare for their congresses here next week.

Congress agendas of the SWA National Party and DTA-aligned Republican Party threaten confrontation on a series of sensitive political issues.

The parties' mouthpieces this week heightened the simmering animosities.

Both Die Republiek (RP) and Die Suidwester (NP) have in the past few days openly scorned the points to be debated by the other party, creating a fiercely competitive backdrop to the congresses which will be held simultaneously at different hotels.

Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party, has indicated that he will in his congress address tackle DTA demands for certain buildings in Windhoek.

The historic Tinten Palast and South West Africa House have become the thorniest issue in the "broedertwis" this year. The DTA leadership has claimed they should be used to accommodate the central Government, which it dominates.

The Palace is occupied by the second-tier administration for whites, dominated by the SWA National Party, and SWA House is the residence of Mr du Plessis, chairman of the white executive committee.

Mr du Plessis will probably also refer to calls by senior Black members for official clarification of the DTA's policy.

A discussion point at the Republican Party congress which has already sparked reaction in National Party circles is the question of an SWA/Nambian flag and national anthem. Die Suidwester said the anthem could perhaps be "Khosi sikeleli Afrika," noting that it was sung at a DTA rally in Windhoek earlier this year.

An RP discussion point also urges a national emblem. SWA/Nambian national holidays, the entrenchment by law of the name Namibia, and the changing of "unacceptable" names such as J G Strydom Airport and Verwoerd Park.

This too has caused an NP outcry.

Other RP discussion points include

- Transfer of control of the public service to the Council of Ministers or "cabinet"
- Scrapping all discriminatory measures and practices
- That compulsory citizenship be investigated
- An investigation into the "negative and lax" attitudes of certain civil servants

The National Party agenda includes a point for debate that a white person who marries across the colour-line should lose the right to vote in elections for the second-tier white administration.

Another point suggests that white people who do not have South African citizenship, should not be allowed to participate in future white elections.

There is also an appeal for legislation to rid the territory of "points of friction" caused by the opening of traditional white areas to all races, and influx control.

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 T J Cumming  
 D P Weeks  
 J H Rens  
 B F McClelland

# Mudge challenge

MR DIRK Mudge, chairman of the South West Africa Ministers' Council, has laid down six tough conditions for the United States to meet before elections can take place in Namibia

# on SWA elections

5 Times  
20/7/81  
221

By PETER KENNY

On Tuesday the Foreign Ministers of the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada meet in Ottawa and may discuss modifications to resolution 435 to speed up the holding of elections in the territory that must one day become a nation.

Mr Mudge who spoke to high-ranking US officials and senators revealed the tough demands he was making in a statement in Washington on Friday.

## Support

The six preconditions for the holding of elections were:

- Swapo bases in Angola must be closed down before there can be a free and fair election
- Cuban soldiers in Angola must be sent back to Cuba
- The United Nations must withdraw its financial support

for Swapo

● The General Assembly must withdraw its recognition of Swapo as the "sole and authentic representatives of the people of Namibia"

● The UN must end the permanent observer status Swapo now has at the UN

● Appropriate constitutional guidelines must be adopted by the internal parties and the people of Namibia through their duly elected representatives

Mr Mudge said: "We have always welcomed and will continue to welcome back to Namibia any members of Swapo forces who lay down their arms and demonstrate a willingness to participate in the democratic process in their own country."

"There are no circumstances under which we will permit a Soviet-sponsored government to be imposed on the people of Namibia," Mr Mudge said.

Mr Mudge and the President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Peter Kallangula, return to Windhoek today after a two-week trip to Washington and New York where they put the case of the DTA.

Their lobbying comes before next week's proposed summit of the Western Five in Ottawa to discuss the implementation of United Nations resolution 435 for a ceasefire and elections in Namibia.

In the past Mr Mudge said the United Nations should show that it was no longer "biased towards Swapo", but he has never laid down such tough or clear-cut conditions for the holding of an election.

By Peter Kenny

Brigadier Rudolf Badenhorst and Major-General Charles Lloyd with captured Swapo mortars

# All quiet on western front

Sunday Times Reporter  
Windhoek

FIERCE fighting in the northern operational area, which marked the bloodiest two weeks of SWA's bush war this year, appeared to be subsiding yesterday.

Defence headquarters in Windhoek announced on Friday that another eight Swapo insurgents had been killed in two days.

But yesterday, for the first time in two weeks, there was no death-toll announcement.

In a week of furious activity on the border and in Southern Angola, Swapo mortar-attacked the western Owambo

town of Ruacana, which lies on the Cunene River across the Angolan border.

A spokesman for Swapo provisional headquarters in Luanda told the Sunday Times:

Combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) launched a fierce attack with high calibre weaponry against the Ruacana military complex on Thursday.

Swapo claimed the whole military complex at Ruacana was devastated and "levelled to ashes", and that more than 100 South African and SWA soldiers were "killed or wounded" in the attack.

While acknowledging that "an attempt at a mortar attack" was made on

Ruacana shortly after midnight on Thursday, a defence spokesman in Windhoek laughed at Swapo's claim that more than 100 South African soldiers had been killed or wounded. He said Swapo had fired about 30 mortar shells at the Ruacana airfield, but these had "gone astray" and there was no damage to property or injury to people.

Swapo's attack came after two weeks in which South African and South West African security forces vented their fury on Swapo bases in Southern Angola.

Defence headquarters announced that 143 Swapo guerrillas had been killed in the fighting, bringing the total Swapo death toll to 713 for the year.

	1960	1961	1962	Total
Foed.	-	28.5%	31.3%	31.3%
Operational costs.	3.4%	22.8%	21.1%	21.1%
Total percentages.	51.5%	76.5%	72.1%	72.1%
Total cost.	31.6 mil.Kr.	54.1 mil.	81.3 mil.	81.3 mil.
Percentages.	18.9%	32.4%	48.7%	48.7%

	Hosp./Tb. bed	Tb. sm.
12 Kr.	12 754 346 Kr.	22 714 199 Kr.
2	6.3%	4.3%
3	-	-
4	-	-
5	8.1%	5.6%
6	1.2%	1.2%
7	1.0%	0.3%
8	6.9%	16.3%
9	22.5%	27.9%
10	41 413 119	58 630 505
11	-	-
12	-	-
13	5.6%	3.3%
14	10.2%	10.1%
15	9.4%	6.3%

	1960	1961	1962	Total
1	5 695	6 942	7 580	31 623
2	11 029	12 231	9 998	54 167
3	17 107	15 966	15 544	81 344
4	33 831	35 139	33 122	167 134

Services receiving a mere 18.9% of general cost 2.6 times that of the sanatoria/Tb. beds in general of the clinic services.

ost of Tb. services in thousands of 10% of total cost.)

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## LONDON

SENIOR officials of the Western five contact group meet in Paris this week in a bid to keep Namibia/SWA settlement moves on the rails.

There are signs that Britain has been seriously embarrassed by moves to shape a new hard-line stance in support of guerrilla movements in Southern Africa

The Paris meeting is a follow-up to this week's economic summit in Ottawa, at which the US Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, briefed the five's Foreign Ministers on US Deputy Secretary William Clark's visit to Southern Africa last month

In the meantime, Britain and nine other countries of the European Economic Community have put their signatures to a tough declaration on apartheid drafted at the recent session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva

Although Britain and the United States are sensitive to South African criticisms about UN "partiality" towards Swapo, the EEC-endorsed dec-

# Britain denies a U-turn on Namibia policy

*S. Times 26/7/84*  
*(221)*

## EEC'S DECLARED TOUGH NEW STAND ON APARTHEID THREATENS SWA TALKS

laration at Geneva includes a far-reaching programme of "positive assistance for the 'liberation movements' — including Namibia

But British diplomatic and government sources in London were furiously insisting this week that support for the Geneva declaration "does not mean

we have made a U-turn on British policy on Namibia"

The ILO declaration was adopted by 43 votes to nil, with seven abstentions. The British voted as a tripartite team of government, employers' and workers' representatives

The controversial anti-apar-

theid document also agreed to

- Monitor codes of conduct by overseas companies in South Africa

- Increase the ILO's educational activities and technical assistance to liberation movements, black workers and independent trade unions in South Africa

- Co-operate with governments of South Africa's neighbouring states to enable them to reduce dependence on Pretoria
- Set up a voluntary fund, with contributions by ILO member states to assist South African workers"

British Foreign Office sources told me this week "It is totally misleading for anyone to suggest there had been a U-turn on policy on Namibia or South Africa"

"We went along with the general gist of the ILO declaration, but we were not happy with the text which included some over-hasty wording

"There is no change in our attitude to apartheid"

But to repair the diplomatic damage to Namibia initiatives that support for the Geneva declaration may have done, Britain and other EEC countries hastily issued an "explanation of vote" document.

The document points out that EEC countries have individually taken measures to bring pressure on South Africa to change its policies

But it adds "In our opinion a total isolation of South Africa would run the risk of strong counter-productive effects, contributing to a further escalation of the situation in South Africa and in the whole region of Southern Africa, instead of contributing to the desired objective of a multi-racial society

Existing relations in our view can be used to influence developments in South Africa"

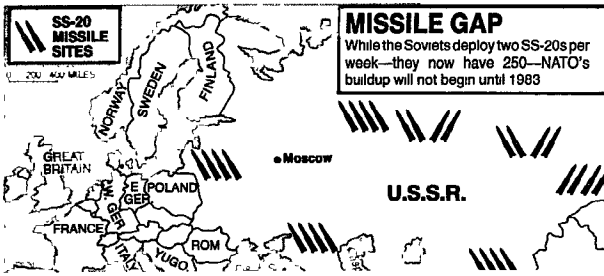
David Jackson

## NEW YORK

# Overkill, yet USSR isn't satisfied

TO build its case for deploying a new generation of Nato nuclear weapons, the Reagan administration often cites the Soviet Union's build-up of SS-20 nuclear missiles pointing at Western Europe

Since the beginning of 1980, by the American count, the number of SS-20 launchers threatening the allies had grown from 100 to 260 and the Soviets were still deploying SS-20s at a rate of two a week



By the mid-1980s, US officials say, Moscow will have positioned as many as 300 of the two-stage missiles, which have a proven range of 3 500km but can travel 5 500km with the addition of a third stage

The missiles do not threaten the United States, but they can reach every city and military or industrial target in Western Europe and Japan

Each 11m-long SS-20 missile carries three 500-kiloton warheads, each of which can be directed at a separate target with a force roughly 30 times

more powerful than the bomb that levelled Hiroshima

Approximately two-thirds of the missiles are aimed at European targets. Most of the rest are aimed at China and at US bases in Japan and Korea

With much urging from the United States, the Nato nations have developed plans to counter the SS-20 build-up. West Germany has agreed to accept 108 land-based Pershing II missiles

Another 464 ground-launched cruise missiles will be stationed in West Germany, Brit-

ain and Italy

Belgium and the Netherlands are still debating whether to accept any new Nato missiles at all — with the chances increasingly dim as local ban-the-bomb movements gain political momentum

Even if the full force of 572 new warheads is fully deployed by the mid-1980s, Nato's nuclear forces will still be outnumbered by the 750 Soviet SS-20 warheads already in place

US estimates show. And the Soviet missile parade goes on

Health', recorded 15 Nov. 190 1 A City Deep Ltd., 30 Nov. 1910; Miners and Works Regulations, 1911, 143(2) on on Acts, Miners' Phthisis Act, No. 19 of 1912, 26(2)(b).

(166) Figures given in Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., p. 31 table X; Irvine(a), op. cit., pp. 14-15.  
 (167) Figures given in Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., p. 31, table X.

(168) RUC 1903, p. 19, qq. 65-64, evidence of Dr. L. Irvine; FRANC 1910, v. 2, p. 263, evidence of Dr. L. Irvine; ERA, 1910, v. 2, p. 263, evidence of Dr. L. Irvine; ERA, 1910, v. 2, p. 263, evidence of Dr. L. Irvine.

(169) A Windhoek Newspaper, Die Republikain, reported on Thursday that Mr Diergaard had said in an interview that besides mineral exploration, the Rehoboth National Investment Company also plans to build a casino at Rehoboth.

The new coalition party to be financed by Post includes three parties, the Rehoboth Liberation Front headed by Mr Diergaard, the coloured Liberal Party headed by Mr A J F Kloppers, and the Herero opposition party, the NUDO Progressive Party headed by Mr Johannes Kavulule.

# Oil firm backs SWA party in bid for mining rights

S. True  
2/7/60

By MARTIN WELZ

A TEXAS oil company has sponsored the formation of a new coalition party in the SWA National Assembly as part of a project to gain mineral rights in the territory.

American promoter Jack Summers is connected with the scheme. Last year a warrant was issued for Mr Summers' arrest in Windhoek in connection with dud cheques he allegedly passed on two local banks. He has not returned to Namibia since.

A little-known American oil company, Fuel Oil Supply and Terminaling Inc. of Houston, Texas, emerged this week as financial sponsor of the new party, to be known as the Namibia National Democratic Coalition.

It was formed last month at a meeting in Athens between senior representatives of the oil company and a number of Herero and Rehoboth-Baster politicians. The meeting took place in the same week as a Moslem-sponsored meeting in Athens where a number of senior South African politicians and officials discussed constitutional alternatives for South Africa.

At the meeting in Athens Fosti's vice-president, Miss Nancy Holsten, and the head of the oil company's newly established international division, Mr Peter Knollenburg, agreed that Fosti would finance the new coalition party — and a new investment company in Namibia, the Rehoboth National Investment Company (Henic).

This was confirmed this week by Mr Diergaard. Henic was registered earlier this month with Mr Diergaard, leader of the Rehoboth Regional Assembly, as chairman of its board of directors.

## Geologists

A spokesman for Fosti in Houston confirmed this week that it was expanding its activities into Namibia and Mexico.

Two geologists were already on their way to Namibia from Houston to start the company's mineral exploration project there.

First hint that Mr Summers might have something to do with the project came with the announcement of Mr Knollenburg's involvement. Mr Knollenburg was a vice-president of the Kudu Foundation, a charitable trust established by Mr Summers in 1977 to collect money in Europe and America for day-care centres and schools in Namibia.

At the time Mr Summers was official lobbyist for the Hereros in New York. The Kudu Foundation opened and closed its doors in Windhoek without financing a single hospital or school. Last year an overzealous donor to the foundation obtained a court order in New York to seize Mr Summers' Herero Reserve by an effort to recover his money. The case is confidential.

This week the Houston company confirmed that Mr Summers and a self-styled Herero politician, Dr Mburumbura Kerira, are its New York representatives. Mr Kerira is also president of the new party. A secretary at the New York Office said that both Mr Summers and Mr Kerira were in Paris this week seeking French partners for the Namibia project.

A Windhoek Newspaper, Die Republikain, reported on Thursday that Mr Diergaard had said in an interview that besides mineral exploration, the Rehoboth National Investment Company also plans to build a casino at Rehoboth.

Irvine, op. cit., p. 30, table X.

(177) ERA, Crown Mines Ltd. Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report, 1916.

(178) Fraser and Irvine, op. cit., p. 30, table X.

(179) Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., p. 365; FRANC 1910 p. 50; ERA, Memo of Mr E. Madew, 1912; ERA, Rand Mines Ltd. First Annual Report of the Department of Sanitation to the Board, 1912; Grey, op. cit., p. 57, G.P., 5-8072 1937, Miners' Phthisis Act, No. 19 of 1912, 26(2)(b) on the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg, 1957), p. 4.

(180) Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., p. 365; FRANC 1910 p. 50; ERA, Memo of Mr E. Madew, 1912; ERA, Rand Mines Ltd. First Annual Report of the Department of Sanitation to the Board, 1912; Grey, op. cit., p. 57, G.P., 5-8072 1937, Miners' Phthisis Act, No. 19 of 1912, 26(2)(b) on the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg, 1957), p. 4.

(181) MIC 1897, p. 43, evidence of E. Way.

(182) FRANC 1910, v. 1, p. 50.

(183) Grey, op. cit., p. 118; Kats, op. cit., p. 350.

(184) Grey, op. cit., pp. 113-114. See also Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., pp. 36-39.

(185) Irvine and Macaulay, op. cit., p. 38.

(186) Ibid., p. 34.

(187) G.P., S. 8072, 1937, p. 4.

(188) FRANC, p. 20, q. 69, evidence of Dr. L. Irvine.

Employed on the Mines of the Witwatersrand.

(200) Cartwright, op. cit., pp. 11-13 passim; Slmons, H.J., and Simons, R.E., Glass and Colour in South Africa 1950-1950 (Harmondsworth, p. 85).

(201) Cartwright, op. cit., p. 137.

(202) Slmond, A.I., The Medical Examination of Native Labourers on Engagement at the Gold Mines of the Witwatersrand, in 1908 1910, op. cit., No. 12.

(203) Ibid., p. 4.

(204) Ibid., pp. 5-7.

(205) Ibid.

(206) Orenstein and Webster, op. cit., p. 326.

(207) Irvine(a), op. cit., pp. 3-5. Africans who were referred to the Bureau were identified by fingerprints. See ibid., p. 5. A well-known specialist, who does not wish to be identified, has told me that the examination of the physique of a miner is tantamount to a 'well-informed guess.'

ROM 22/7/81 (22)

# SWA integration talks

By PETER KENNY

**WINDHOEK** — The National Party of South West Africa is to take a hard line against integration in the territory at its annual party congress, which starts in Windhoek tomorrow

Among the resolutions is one calling for the rejection of one-man, one-vote elections like the one of 1978. The resolution said that each "population group" must select its own leaders and a constitution for each group.

Another resolution to be debated says that whites who marry "over the colour line" should lose their right to vote for the second tier white authority

A resolution calling for the prevention of white schoolchil-

dren participating in sport "with or against blacks or browns" will also be debated

At present white schoolchildren may play for integrated teams representing the whole territory but may not take part in integrated inter-governmental school sport

Another resolution will call for the banning of non-South African citizens taking part in elections for the "white legislative authority"

In last year's election for the white authority the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's white component, the Republican Party lost to the National Party of SWA

A strong segment of the Republican Party support comes

from German-speaking residents of SWA who do not hold South African citizenship and this is seen as a move to try to destroy this power base of the DTA

The congress will also call for the abolishment of integration in the SWA territory force.

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(continued)

p. 127/2/0

# Author disputes view that SA is exploiting SWA

By PATRICK LAURENCE

CHARGES that South Africa is exploiting South West Africa are motivated by political ideology rather than careful economic analysis, according to Dr Erich Leistner, director of the Africa Institute.

"The cost of the border war alone far exceeds the financial benefits that South Africa might derive from the territory," he says in the latest issue of the institute's journal, "Africa Insight".

SWA's prosperity depends largely on exporting a few mineral and agricultural products which are subject to "wide and unpredictable" fluctuation in world demands and prices, he adds.

For the immediate future SWA will remain dependent on large inputs of outside funds to fulfil the social and economic needs of its growing population.

Noting that in 1978-79 SWA needed to be subsidised to the tune of R906-million, Dr Leistner comments: "Having regard to the deteriorating world economic situation, it is difficult to visualise international organisations or groups such as the European Community committing themselves to provide funds of that magnitude."

South African inputs include the building of a substantial infrastructure of roads, railways, power and water supplies, Dr Leistner says in a preface to a quote from a United Nations report.

The report said "In proportion to its population Namibia has by far the most extensive transport network of any country in Africa."

The thrust of Dr Leistner's contention is that South Africa's inputs into SWA are economically beneficial rather than a vehicle for exploitation.

He records that South Africa's capital investment in SWA has been put at R2 200-million, but rejects the view that presence of foreign companies is an obstacle to development and in itself evidence of exploitation.

"Similar attitudes toward foreign capital prevailed in South Africa not long ago," he says.

Today it is commonly grasped that without foreign involvement South Africa's economy would have grown at a far slower rate if in that which it actually achieved.

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P C Key

# DTA

# bids for more <sup>Argus</sup> autonomy <sup>28/7/81</sup> <sup>(221)</sup>

By ALAN DUNN of Argus Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK. — The DTA's quest for more power, aimed at boosting the status of the interim government it dominates in SWA/Namibia, is nearing its zenith short of total self-rule.

A further transfer of authority to the territory's Council of Ministers or Cabinet is expected to be announced soon by the Administrator-General, Mr Dame Hough.

The latest moves towards a greater measure of autonomy follow persistent DTA pressure on the South African Government which has agreed to grant the interim government more say in its own affairs.

## Self-rule

Observers note, however, that the interim rulers cannot be given much more power without stumbling into a situation of complete self-rule.

Since the Council of Ministers was established a year ago, the gradual transfer of control has become known in Windhoek as 'creeping UDI', a risnomer which, informed political circles here feel, is a misinterpretation of the Pretoria-DTA relationship.

They say the interim government cannot at this stage afford for economic, military and other important reasons, to sever ties with Pretoria in an Ian Smith-type unilateral declaration of independence.

SWA/Namibia's dependence on South Africa emerged clearly in the territory's budget tabled recently in the National Assembly. It relied on a massive injection of South African funds and stressed South Africa's financing and control of the war effort in northern SWA/Namibia.

## Western 5

Another vital consideration is how far the internal process can be taken without incurring the disfavour of the Western Five contact group.

The delicacy of this situation is emphasised by an insistence from the



Mr Dirk Mudge

Reagan Administration, spearheading the renewed Western initiative to break the settlement deadlock, that it will not pursue its efforts if it considers them a waste of time.

The DTA must therefore at all costs avoid estranging Washington and its fresh approach to the 35-year-old independence dispute, observers say. It is generally held here that the Reagan Administration will provide the best deal possible for the moderate bloc in SWA/Namibia.

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge and his black caucus colleagues launched an offensive earlier this year to engender an image of 'effective government'. They argue this cannot come about without more control over the internal process.

## Puppet

This entails a distancing from Pretoria, an attempt to erase the 'puppet' stigma given the interim government by its critics and the creation of a winner's appearance.

The principle reason for this stance is to counter Swapo's considerable influence in SWA/Namibia. DTA thinking is that a 'strongman' reputation among the electorate would enhance its chances in any future election.

Mr Mudge recently demanded control over the public service in SWA/Namibia, the South West Africa police, the Supreme Court and a say over the SWA territory force.

The Government service is considered the major

goal, because the DTA claims it cannot rule effectively while civil servants still answer to the Administrator-General. Veiled accusations by DTA leaders are that some 'Verwoerdian' officials have failed to implement the policy of the interim government.

This would change, they say, if they had immediate authority over how the new dispensation is executed.

## Authority

But Mr Mudge said the Administrator-General would retain his constitutional authority, among them the right to refer any decision by the interim government back to the interim government for reconsideration.

Ultimate executive authority seems sure therefore to remain vested in the Administrator-General who implements decisions 'in accordance with the directions, directives or policy if any, which the Council (of Ministers) may by resolution from time to time determine.'

The retention of this power does not seem to worry the DTA — as Mr Mudge pointed out, the Administrator-General had never exercised his 'veto right'.

Envisaged by the DTA, therefore is a more symbolic role for the South African representative in SWA/Namibia.

Concluded one knowledgeable observer: 'While the interim government does not have direct executive power, it has enough authority to be an effective ruler. What the DTA is really after is status.'



SA is  
blamed  
for delay  
on SWA

LONDON — The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, has blamed South Africa for the delay in a settlement in South West Africa.

He said the territory's future would be one of the important issues at the Commonwealth conference in Melbourne in October.

"The blame for the delay in the implementation of the United Nations plan lies fairly and squarely with the South African Government which has temporised and procrastinated," he said.

"The longer the delay and the more the issue is allowed to fester, the more likely it is that the Soviet Union will succeed in gaining a purchase on the situation."

"I would urge countries with any influence on South Africa to bring home to it that its own self-interest would best be served by rapid movement."

If the Western contact group had not achieved movement by October it would be appropriate for the Commonwealth "to make clear its willingness to offer whatever assistance it can."

Mr Fraser's remarks were in a speech to the Royal Commonwealth Society read for him by the Australian High Commissioner to London, Mr Victor Garland. — Sapa

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(Continued)

More than anything else, the meeting in Paris tomorrow of Western representatives of the Western Contact Group on Namibia is expected to be a landmark. That is, Ronald Reagan's Namibian initiative remains on the rails.

It is also confirmation that the South African Government has, through its actions, managed to persuade the Reagan administration that it is bargaining in good faith. And it signals the end of the first phase of the initiative and the beginning of the second.

The Reagan initiative surprised the Paris group during a press conference when the Reagan administration interview with a senior reporter on the Washington Post.

President Reagan said the United States wanted to see a peaceful solution to the Namibian situation.

"We think it begins with an election, just as we did in Zimbabwe, which should follow the adoption of a constitution that guarantees equal rights to all people in that country — property rights, minority rights."

This reversed the procedure set out by the United Nations Resolution 435 which provided for the transition to independence accepted in 1978 for Namibia. The basis of administrationally supervised elections, which would then work out a constitution.

In fact, the administration's initiative back to its first week in office. Ronald Reagan and his men took over on January

26 and one of their first foreign policy problems was the center-collapse of Namibia in Geneva. In effect, the collapse of the Resolution 435 settlement.

The administration immediately sent a message to all the Namibian players confirming that it placed a high priority on an initiative on ally accepted settlement in Namibia and that it would pursue such a settlement seriously.

There was a signal to the parties involved in the long drawn-out negotiation regarding Namibia as a serious issue and that a Namibian settlement was an integral part of the administration's overall approach to southern Africa.

It is clear the Reagan men realized that something had to be done to resolve the deadlock.

While it is steadfastly denied there that there was any consultation with South Africa, the President's proposals came first and proposals came next. It was not until they were expressed in the African Government circles at about the same time.

Whatever the explanation, the Reagan initiative provided the basis, the excuse the opportunity — call it what you will — for yet another attempt to gain an internationally accepted settlement in troubled Namibia.

Ashton followed relative by fast.

In April Dr. Chester

# Namibia plan still running

See 28/7/81



## The Reagan initiative

John D'Ohveira, of The Star's Washington Bureau, provides the background — including some new facts — on tomorrow's important Paris meeting of the Western Contact group on Namibia which, he says, is evidence that the Reagan initiative is still very much on the rails.

Crocker then the administration's Assistant Secretary of State designated in London and in various African capitals with the major players in the Namibian drama — with the exception of Swapo. He also had the foundation for a visit to the United States by South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha.

In May Mr. Botha arrived in Washington and was told in effect, that the United States wanted a solution in Namibia because the present situation was hurting its relations with South Africa, southern Africa, Europe and its allies in Africa. A Namibian settlement was also an integral part of the new deal rela-

tionship the Reagan administration was planning for South Africa.

Implicit in this was the "new deal" might not evenuate if there was no Namibian settlement.

At the same time, Mr. Botha is asked to carry the South African Government's opposition to the South African Government's bedrock bargaining position on Namibia.

The United States also made it clear to Mr. Botha that it intended playing more than a messenger's role in the process. It believed it knew what sort of settlement would be "marketable," and if intended to negotiate with South Africa during the two

Meanwhile, the other members of the Western Contact Group were being kept informed of what the United States was doing.

While they might not have fully agreed with the United States, they agreed that the Americans should continue the process of bilateral consultation with South Africa on the basis for settlement.

And, while the United States was consulting with its allies, it was maintaining an almost constant dialogue with South Africa on specific issues. It was to hammer out the basis for a marketable settlement.

Then came the Western Summit meeting in Ottawa last week at which the United States was one of the issues discussed. In effect, the Contact Group foreign ministers held a separate meeting on July 22 to discuss Namibia, and to review the progress the United States had made in its long and almost continuous discussions with the South Africa.

The members of the contact group agreed in Ottawa to join the United States initiative on Namibia — but to allow the United States to continue taking the lead.

This ended the first phase of the American action working out an approach that could win the support of the contact group.

Last week Assistant Secretary for State Crocker met with representatives of the South West

African People's Organization (for the first time) and briefed them on the initiative thus far.

The meeting was also intended as a signal — South Africa — that Swapo was being specifically included in the negotiating process.

It seems the United States remains committed to a Namibian settlement and it continues to seek that settlement as a matter of the highest priority.

Thus far, it remains convinced that South Africa is negotiating in good faith; that South Africa is not deliberately stalling and not deliberately obstructing the settlement process.

It is against this background that tomorrow's meeting will be held in Paris.

The meeting will be attended by Dr. Chester Crocker and his German, English, Canadian and French counterparts.

It will launch the second phase of the Namibian initiative working out some hard details to form the basis for a package the Reagan administration will try to sell to both South African and the African participants in the Namibian drama.

While the Americans have few illusions about the problems ahead, it seems that they still believe that some of the problems that have surfaced thus far are unresolvable and they believe they can arrive at a settlement that can sell to Africa, even if only in private.

# Bonn seeks guarantee for minorities in SWA

221  
2001 29/7/81

## Mail Bureau

LONDON. — The Western Five contact group should hold discussions urgently with the parties involved in the South West Africa dispute over constitutional guarantees for ethnic minorities in the territory.

The principles agreed on should then be written into the record at a conference organised by the United Nations.

This is one of the proposals understood to have been made by the West German Government delegation at last week's Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) meeting in Bonn.

It is part of a new initiative which is bringing Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government into the forefront of the SWA issue.

The initiative is based on a West German Foreign Office analysis which takes as its premise the likelihood that the longer a settlement is delayed in SWA, the more likely will be the success of Swapo turning to East-West Bloc for help.

## Believes

The West German Foreign Office believes that, for the present, Swapo leaders should be encouraged to continue to work with the Mudge model in Zim-babwe and to put the territory's interests before ideological links. But this position, it is felt, could change if no settlement is forthcoming.

The West German proposals, along with other suggestions made in Bonn, will be discussed at a senior official level in Paris on Thursday. Bonn is trying to bridge the gap that has arisen between

## Pledges

not enough — Mudge

WINDHOEK — International guarantees of human rights in South West Africa were not sufficient to induce the SWA people to accept the democratically supervised elections, the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

"If Swapo takes over, we will know those guarantees will not be worth the paper they are written on," Mr Mudge said in his opening address at the annual Congress of the SWA People's Organisation (SWAPO) in Windhoek. "The white component of the DTA

He said the new United States peace initiative held out hope of success, but he was not going to bank on it.

"We have had so many disappointments in the past. Only one will tell whether the US

K Strong

subject of Building Construction.

has the guts to walk on the path it has taken."

## Commitment

The alliance's commitment to an international solution to the SWA dispute was underlined by its acceptance of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 for independence of the territory.

"We even accepted UN supervision in pre-independence elections," Mr Mudge said.

"But we are not going to be cheated by those countries who recognise Swapo as the only authentic representative of SWA."

"We want a free and fair election in which the democratic forces in the country have a fair chance of winning."

There could be no talk of free and fair elections as long as the UN persisted in its present attitudes, neither could there be peace and freedom for SWA "as long as the Cubans and Russians are concentrated on our borders" — Sapa

itself and the Reagan administration in Washington over the extent to which a settlement of the SWA issue should adhere to Security Council Resolution 435, now the accepted basis of any settlement.

## Convinced

Bonn and other members of the Western Five are convinced that no settlement can stray too far from Resolution 435 or from UN involvement, but they are willing to accept the American proposal for certain constitutional guarantees to be agreed upon before elections are held in the territory.

There is still disagreement over a Washington suggestion that an independent body should be created to supervise the elections in SWA — to meet South Africa's questioning of UN impartiality.

Bonn's view is that the UN should supervise the elections, as provided for under Resolution 435.

## Guarantees

The constitutional guarantees which Bonn agrees should be written into a settlement before elections are held are, broadly, reasonable security for the UN and strong white minority, peaceful co-existence with South Africa, and assurances that future relations between SWA and South Africa should be based on impartiality and recognition of realities.

Bonn believes that a sound guarantee of law and order in an independent SWA would be for the West to give the territory substantial economic aid after independence.

Bonn is prepared to make a contribution to such aid and has already drawn up its own plan

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# SWA Nats get new leader

WINDHOEK — The new leader of the SWA National Party is Mr Koste Pretorius, MEC in charge of education in the territory's second-tier white administration.

Mr Pretorius was elected in a closed session of the SWA NP annual congress after the previous leader, Mr A H du Plessis, announced at the opening of the congress yesterday, that he was retiring from active politics.

Mr Pretorius, who represents the Gobabis constituency in the Legislative Assembly for whites, will now also become chairman of the powerful Executive Committee in the white administration.

The only other contender for the party leadership was the deputy leader, Mr Eben van Zijl.

Mr Van Zijl was narrowly defeated by his Republican Party rival, Mr Piet Greeff, in the Okahandja constituency in the white elections last November.

## Principles

The RP forms the white political component of the majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which commands an overwhelming majority in the SWA/ Namibian National Assembly.

Mr Pretorius is known for his firm stand on party political principles, but he is not regarded as a hardliner in dealings with other political groups.

Announcing his resignation from the party leadership yesterday to interjections of "No, no", Mr Du Plessis said the congress should accept his resignation "for many reasons that I cannot spell out in detail".

One of the reasons was that he was growing old for the exacting task of political life.

"I do not have the energy anymore and the party needs an active leader for a future that no-one can foretell," Mr Du Plessis said.

## Involvement

He had always planned to retire from public life at the age of 60 but decided in 1976 to stay on for a while longer when political developments in the territory reached the stage of international involvement over its future.

Mr Du Plessis has been active in politics for 36 years as a leading figure, which is considered one of the longest terms in political office in South Africa and SWA.

He served as Deputy Minister in various portfolios before becoming Minister of Community Development in Mr John Vorster's Cabinet. — Sapa

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# SA Govt a friend, SWA Nats told

By Peter Honey  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — It was time for the SWA National Party to enter into partnership with the South African Government in a common fight against communism, the party's newly elected leader, Mr Koosie Pretorius said yesterday.

He told the party's annual congress that those who felt the South African Government had left them in the lurch, or had reneged on its promises, should reconsider.

South Africa and the SWA National Party shared a common goal, to maintain Christian civilisation against the communist threat.

"We have no better friend than South Africa, which is helping us on military and financial levels.

"The National Party in South West can contribute on its part to a political settlement for the territory."

As far as political change was concerned, the party was prepared to negotiate changes in its policies but not to alter its principles. These were its belief in Christian ideals, separate population groups and the interdependence of these groups, as well as states.

Mr Pretorius said his party would not accept a one-man, one-vote system as a solution to the SWA/Namibian problem.

The party's victory in the November 1980 ethnic elections had strengthened its standing as the representative of whites in the territory, and had led to a resumption of discussions with South Africa and countries abroad.

The party could now hold discussions with the DTA from a position of strength, and had regained its influence in the search for a political solution to the SWA/Namibian deadlock.

Two points needed to be cleared up: a method had to be found to build black and brown support for an internal settlement, but not at the expense of a white exodus from SWA/Namibia.

# NEW TALKS MAY NUDDGE SWA PLAN ALONG

LOVDOON — The South West African settlement exercise will take another small step forward in Paris today when officials from the Western contact group meet for further discussions on their proposals to make the UN plan for the territory of internal Namibia, South Africa and the

## Objections

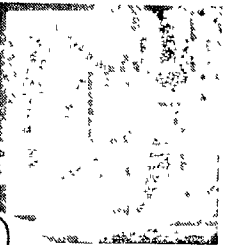
British Government sources said yesterday the meeting was to lay the basis for talks at Foreign Minister level in New York in September when the General Assembly will be in session.

The Western objective is to produce a package of proposals to "strengthen" Resolution 435 — the UN plan for a ceasefire and independence elections.

The main problems the Five are trying to solve are objections by the South African Government and SWA political parties to a UN military monitoring force during a ceasefire and demands by the Democratic Front for the National Alliance for constitutional guarantees to ensure a future government upholds democratic principles.

British sources said the proposals were still under discussion and were probably not be finalised until the Foreign Ministers meeting.

The initiative to amend Resolution 435 was launched by the new American



HR DIRK NUDDGE

Some hope for success 30/9/74  
The State Department had set a June deadline to decide whether it was worth continuing the exercise

"Obviously they think it is worthwhile because the operation is continuing," one Whitehall source said. African governments, including the South African Government, have opposed the settlement exercise.

When the proposals are finalised the Western Five will have to persuade black Africa and Swaziland their adoption is the only way to move the process forward.

DTA leader Dirk Nudde said yesterday the US initiative would "help for success, but that only if some would tell whether the administration "has the guts to continue on the path it has taken".

As the discussions about the UN plan continue the 51-member African group at the UN is pressing

## Last try

A special session of the UN General Assembly is due to open on September 3, when the African group intends calling for voluntary sanctions.

Africa's last attempt to have mandatory UN sanctions imposed was in April when a triple veto from Britain, France and the United States blocked a string of resolutions that demanded a South Africa into economic, diplomatic and cultural isolation.

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QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

# Political clash over SWA school averted

30/7/81

221

By Peter Honey  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A political confrontation between SWA/Namibia's central government and the Windhoek City Council was narrowly averted last night when the council voted to provide land for a multiracial school on the outskirts of one of the town's "white" suburbs

The decision came after warnings that the central government would expropriate the land if the council failed to provide a suitable site near to the modern suburb of Pionierspark

Several sites in the traditional white areas of

Windhoek were proposed by the council for the R5-million multiracial secondary school, which is to be financed by the diamond mining giant CDM

The Department of National Education, however, insisted on a property 750 m from the boundary of Pionierspark

Several hundred residents of the suburb objected and submitted a petition against the school being built so near to the "white" area

Although statutory segregation has been scrapped in SWA/Namibia there are few black or coloured people who can afford to buy homes in the traditional white suburbs

The Pionierspark residents argued that the school would encourage

other race groups to settle in the suburb and that property values would consequently diminish

Ten days ago the city council's management committee unanimously refused to offer a choice of sites near Pionierspark

It recommended that the council negotiate with the Department of National Education for other properties

At last night's full council sitting, however, an amendment granting nearly 20 ha on the outskirts of Pionierspark was carried by six votes to five

The council's capitulation after months of behind the scenes squabbling is seen as a political victory for the DTA-dominated central government's drive against racial discrimination in SWA/Namibia

The DTA's offensive

against the conservative white administration began in earnest a few months ago with demands for its removal from the historic symbols of government — South West Africa House, the Tintenpalais and the opening of the "whites only" Teachers' Training College to all races

The Department of National Education's non-negotiable stance on the land for the CDM school indicates that this issue is now also part of the anti-discrimination movement

Before building can start, however, the council's decision must be ratified by the white administration

Further problems are not expected on the land question because it is unlikely that the city council would have passed the amendment without first getting the go-ahead from higher authority

It is also believed that CDM would consider withdrawing finance for the school if further delays arose or if a suitable site was not found

This could precipitate a political clash between the white administration and the central government something the white administration would prefer to avoid for the moment

subject of Building Construction.

For the best student in the  
S A Brick Association Prizes

III : No award

II : A R Low Keen

I : N D G Sessions

fifth years respectively.

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the courses of Building Economics I,

For the best student in each of

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

the highest marks in

For the student obtaining

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(Continued)

SURVEYING  
QUANTITY

# The SWA

Per 30/2/61 (221)

# Permit Round

By Yussuf Nazzer

A hospital radiographer, Miss Raaga Chetty bought an airline ticket to visit a friend in Windhoek, S.W.A. Namibia, earlier this month — only to be told later that Indians needed a permit to enter the country.

She related how she battled in vain to get the permit while her plane flew off the next day. "Nobody seemed to know whether I needed a permit or not, or where I could obtain one," said Miss Chetty.

I telephoned the Department of Internal Affairs who referred me to the Department of Indian Affairs, who referred me to the Department of Immigration Affairs, who in turn referred me back to Indian Affairs," she recalled.

She said it was a frustrating situation with no department knowing for certain whether she needed a permit. "Who told her that she should be turned back if she got on that plane?"

"A friend of mine told me he had heard that Indians could not enter S.W.A. without a visitor or working permit," she said. "I went back to the airline agency with whom I had booked. They said as far as they knew I did not need a permit."

The Star established that she does in fact need her ticket. "I wasn't going to take a chance getting on the plane and landing in another territory as in the past," she said. "So I phoned all the Government offices, and they referred me around from one department to the next."

So does she need a permit?

The person here is visiting the department's office to complete a form and apply for the permit. When the visitor wanting to come here," Mrs Vorster said.

Asked how long this regulation had been in force, she said since 1970 it was brought in by the Windhoek Coloured Board to prevent the jobs of residents of that territory being taken by outsiders.

Mrs Vorster said Miss Chetty Vorster could apply directly for the permit by telephoning the Department at Windhoek 001 38150. "I will gladly post her the application form," said Mrs Vorster.

Miss Chetty, who is from Port Elizabeth and works at the General Hospital, said she wanted to visit Herero friends in Windhoek.



# New moves by West to speed SWA settlement

8 Oct 30/9/81 (221)

By John D'Onofrio  
The Press

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The SWA/Namibia contact group on Monday is expected to examine key elements of a possible settlement.

It is expected that the appointment of the commission will be one of the important products of the talks which are being held in Paris today and tomorrow by representatives of the United States, Britain, Germany, France and Canada.

One group will formulate constitutional proposals that will give effect before a referendum to the troubled territory

while the other will formulate proposals for the transition to independence.

In addition, it is understood the contact group will try to establish a staff group at the United Nations which will help shift the emphasis from a United States initiative on SWA/Namibia to a contact group initiative.

This is the latest development in a process which started on March 29 when President Reagan suggested SWA/Namibia should follow the Zimbabwean road and that a referendum should be adopted before an independence election was held — a

constitution which would guarantee the rights of minority groups.

At the Western summit in Ottawa last week, contact group Foreign Ministers held a special meeting to discuss SWA/Namibia at which Germany, France, Canada and Britain confirmed their support for the American initiative.

But it is clear that some of the members of the contact group have come along reluctantly, fearing that the Reagan initiative will be seen as a last-minute opportunity for South Africa to stall on the SWA/Namibian issue. The Americans remain

convinced that South Africa is negotiating in good faith and that it is not attempting to delay the settlement.

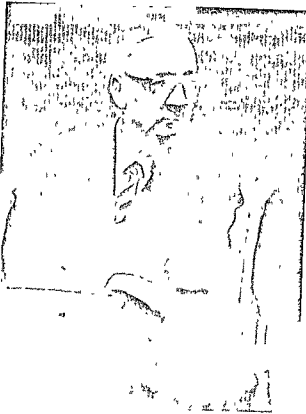
Britain maintains that the contact group Western Ministers will be formulating the General Assembly's special session in September where the African bloc is planning to initiate a voluntary system of economic sanctions against South Africa over SWA/Namibia, reports London Bureau staffer Jean-Jacques Cornish from Paris.

France's new socialist Government is determined to demonstrate its pragmatism in tricky interna-

tional questions like SWA/Namibia while keeping an eye on its constituency.

And West Germany is feeling the heat from SWA/Namibia regarding its domestic politics because of the large number of Germans in the territory.

The appointment of the two commissions will be a major step towards the formulation by the contact group of a SWA/Namibian settlement proposal which might be acceptable to South Africa and therefore the internal parties in SWA/Namibia and to the black Front-Line states (and therefore to SWAPO).



Du Plessis abrupt change of colour

one-vote elections for the territories. And if the NP failed to get satisfaction on this point there would be a large scale exodus of whites. Which is what Du Plessis used to say.

But there may be another conspiracy afoot. There are persistent rumours in Windhoek that the captain, De Wet has been having secret meetings with Mudge. No confirmation of these suggestions could be obtained this week.

SWA/NAMIBIA

221

## New white hope

FM 31/7/81

More surprising even than the sudden retirement of SWA National Party leader Abraham du Plessis is the election of Kosi Pretorius as his successor. NP sources in Windhoek say his election was engineered through some clever plotting by factions supporting Pretorius and another long-standing party luminary, Janne de Wet.

The surprising loser was Eben van Zyl for years thought to be the logical successor to Du Plessis.

Du Plessis, 69, had been a NP frontline troop for 36 years, 13 of them as leader. He gave no reason for his retirement but it is generally believed that it was due to failing health.

Failure of the resourceful Van Zyl to make the grade in a straight (secret ballot) contest with Pretorius prompted much rejoicing in the Republican Party camp of Dirk Mudge on Tuesday night.

Allegations of a conspiracy against Van Zyl are not without substance. NP delegates sensed something was up when De Wet, a former MP in the SA parliament and a commissioner-general for the indigenous peoples of SWA, told the NP congress he was not available for the party leadership succession contest.

To any outsider a straight fight between

Van Zyl and Pretorius was no contest. The logical conclusion to be drawn from the outcome was that De Wet threw his troops behind Pretorius. The result must have been a close thing. So close in fact that no one is giving odds on the party remaining in one piece for any length of time.

Kosi Pretorius, known as 'Pastor' to all and sundry because of his humble, veritable devotion to the Calvinist ethic, is a 41-year-old Otjiavonga cattle rancher. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Legislative Assembly since 1969. His special responsibility is roads. One of the English literature is not one of his obvious assets is a public figure. But he has been a loyal party worker and organizer for more than 20 years.

As a politician he has not until now made a profound impression on observers of the internal scene. As a speaker he is given to protests. If he has a single discernable political attribute it is a penchant for assiduous recrimination because like one-time SA foreign Minister Eric Louw, he seldom ventures into debate without a bulging portfolio of newspaper cuttings. His detractors suspect that this compensates for a lack of 'angliness on his feet'. He certainly lacks the intellectual and mental alertness and the sharp turn of phrase of Van Zyl. Events this week showed however that he does have an eye for the main chance so that he is not without political astuteness.

The retirement of Du Plessis is bound to plunge the SWA NP into a state of sinking morale. To keep the party together will severely test Pretorius's leadership qualities in the time ahead. Seen from the NP point of view he got off to a fair start on Tuesday night by declaring that the party would not accept one-man-

# France may back Swapo in talks on SWA

RDM  
31/2/81  
221

Mail Correspondent

PARIS — The five-nation contact group on South West Africa opened a two-day meeting in Paris yesterday, its first in the city since France turned socialist.

It is almost certain that the delegates will notice a growing gap between France and its four partners over SWA.

For the ruling Socialist Party is a firm believer that United Nations resolutions on the territory must be implemented fully and speedily.

This appears to be in direct contrast with the American view that South Africa should be helped to achieve a settlement in the course of time without rocking the boat.

French officials concerned with African affairs have made it clear that France backs Swapo as the party representing the territory's people, but there will be no hasty action to implement this belief.

French diplomatic circles in Paris report that President François Mitterrand and his "Monsieur Africa", Mr Guy Feme and Mr Pierre Cot, Co-operation Minister, are in the throes of working out a blueprint for Africa and Southern Africa.

But so far they have been caught up in whether or not to keep French combat troops in the Central African Republic. SWA is not a major priority.

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II : A R Low Keen

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The Committee of the Western

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in any year of study.  
For the best all-round student  
Bell-John Prize

(continued)  
SURVEYING  
QUANTITY

# Windhoek votes a site for mixed school

RDM  
31/7/81  
221

WINDHOEK. — The Windhoek City Council has voted land for a multiracial school to be run by the Department of National Education, it was reported yesterday

The donation of R5-million by CDM, a diamond-mining corporation, for the construction of the school at the beginning of the year, was extensively debated in the SWA National Assembly in its last session

While the majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance backed the proposal and asked the Windhoek City Council to set aside land in the city, the opposition Aktur alliance opposed the principle that donations by the private sector should "have strings attached"

The SWA National Party holds the majority in the second tier white administration and schools are under the jurisdiction of the second-tier ethnic authorities.

## Original site

After proposing several alternate sites for the school, the City Council finally approved the original site suggested by CDM and the first tier Ministers' Council

At Wednesday's City Council meeting, voting ended in a tie. The mayor, Mr Sammy Beukes, exercised his casting vote in favour of the proposed site of the schools — Sapa

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Planners Award  
student who has shown  
promise at the end  
of first year.

second best student in the  
of Building Construction.

During  
of Building Construction.

best student in the  
k Association Prizes

No award

A R Low Keen

N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of  
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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

tion and 1% declined to answer. It would appear that at least one third of the class could still be influenced by the orientation and emphasis of their medical education. Thus educational emphasis as well as student selection may determine the future direction of graduates. Despite this it is worthwhile examining student opinion regarding selection of medical students. Our results are overwhelmingly in favour of a personal interview system, in which emphasis is placed on the personality of the applicant. There is no unanimity regarding the best method for student selection. This is almost certainly due to the fact that each school uses only one method of selection at any given time and that comparisons of graduates must therefore take into account differences in selection and teaching. It would thus appear that the only way to resolve this problem would be to conduct a double-blind trial. As such trials will take many years to complete they should be carefully planned, involve as many centres as possible, and should be implemented in the near future.

While this study has served to highlight areas in which staff and students may be thought to disagree it is hoped that it also illustrates a successful attempt by students and staff to perform a collaborative study, as well as their joint interest in, and enthusiasm for, improving education at our medical schools.

5 EACH OF THE FOLLOWING

SA 76  
STAFF

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**42 more Swapo men killed** (22)

WINDHOEK — South African-led security forces killed 42 black insurgents in the past week, the commanding officer in SWA/Namibia said today. General Charles Lloyd said the latest figure brought the number of Swapo men killed this month to 225.

Security forces have recently stepped up their campaign against men fighting to end South African rule in this disputed territory.

Neighbouring Angola has said South African troops invaded the country and occupied seven southern towns.

The South African Defence Minister, General Malan, demed this, but said follow-up and hot pursuit operations were constantly carried out against Swapo in southern Angola — Sapa-Reuters.

8  
Illustrates the responses to

DESCRIBE THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

RANKED IN ORDER OF MERIT

1	1	1	is of service to the c
2	2	2	has high standing in
3	3	3	offers the opportunity
4	4	4	is secure
5	5	5	requires harder work
6	6	6	is lucrative
7	7	7	resists change
8	8	8	is more orientated for

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