UNITED STATES NATIONS
1982
JAN. - DEC.
United Nations — South Africa has rejected a statement by the Security Council condemning the independence of Ciskei.

In a letter to the council president, Mr. Olafur Gjoni of Uganda, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. P. Botha, described the statement, issued by the council on December 15, as reprehensible.

"The Security Council has no authority or jurisdiction to involve itself in this matter," he said. "Accordingly the South African Government rejects this statement in toto."

The council had charged that South Africa's aim in setting up homelands, which also include Transkei, Venda, and Bophuthatswana, was to "divide and displace the African people and establish client states under its dominance to perpetuate apartheid."

Mr. Botha said the council's action was an attempt to deny the people of Ciskei their right to self-determination, which was guaranteed by the UN charter and was exercised by others far less equipped for independence.

"The decision to grant independence to Ciskei was taken by the South African Parliament in the exercise of its sovereign right in response to a request by Ciskei following a referendum in which a substantial majority of the people of Ciskei opted for independence," Mr. Botha said.

"The Republic of Ciskei is now an independent state. No decision which the Security Council or any other body of the UN may take can eliminate this fact," he added. — XAPARNS.
WINDHOEK — The American-led peace initiative on SWA had yet to address the most difficult problem in the settlement process: that of United Nations impartiality, the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr. Garret Mudge, said last night.

In his New Year's message broadcast from Windhoek, Mr. Mudge said the Geneva multi-party conference held at the beginning of 1981 had underlined the importance of the SWA process as a precursor to free and fair elections in SWA.

"Fair and free elections in this country can only be held if the UN can prove itself to be absolutely fair and impartial," Mr. Mudge said.

The Kenyan administration's settlement initiative which followed the aborted conference in Geneva has up to the present not led to any real or positive results.

"The actual problem, namely impartiality of the UN, remains unresolved," Mr. Mudge said.

Difficulties experienced in the past year had demanded much from the people of the territory and the authorities.

A severe drought accompanied by a decline in world prices for karakul pelts, diamond, and copper had delayed the initiation of economic and social programmes.

In the political sphere, the Administrator General of the territory had delegated most of his powers to the SWA Council of Ministers. Yet, a number of unresolved problems remained which "cause uncertainty and frustration.

Mr. Mudge paid tribute to members of the security forces: "who have brought our enemies to their knees."

He urged the inhabitants of SWA to unite in the face of outside interference and threats to a peaceful future."
thanks
DTA hits praise Swappo

Mr. Dirk Mudge said the re-election of President Hage Geingob in 2017, when the National Unity Government was formed, was a surprise to many. He was referring to a speech on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of Swappo’s Independence and the second phase could set the stage for independence, with the issue of US-Vita remaining. DTA had previously argued that talks on the second phase could set the stage for independence, with the issue of US-Vita remaining.
New chief of UN condemns apartheid

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The new United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday denounced South Africa’s racial policies for the second time in the 11 days he has been in office.

He criticized the Republic’s apartheid system at a meeting to launch a campaign to isolate South Africa totally.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The UN chief said South Africa’s policies implied a denial of almost every part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

“There can be no acceptance under the principles of the United Nations Charter of the philosophy or practice of apartheid,” he said.

The denial of basic rights for the black community was of “such scope and intensity as to constitute a crime,” Mr. de Cuellar said.

“Even apart from the cases of imprisonment, torture, deportation, dislocation of members of the non-white population under this system, the very concept of apartheid implies a denial of almost every article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.”

The meeting was called by the UN Special Committee against Apartheid to inaugurate an international year for the mobilization of sanctions against South Africa during 1982.

A year was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly last month. Major Western nations, including the United States, opposed the plan.

Last week Mr. de Cuellar criticized South Africa for rejecting UN demands for SWA/Namibia’s independence, and for maintaining white supremacy in the territory.

Praising SWAPO for its co-operation with UN efforts to secure independence, he said that when this goal had appeared to be in sight, South Africa had voiced reservations which caused setbacks.

SETTLEMENT

However, in an interview with the New York Times published during the weekend, the UN chief said South Africa could trust him to be impartial in his approach to a settlement in the territory.

Yesterday’s meeting of the anti-apartheid committee was to have been addressed by the president of the African National Congress, Mr. Oliver Tambo.

But Mr. Tambo’s flight to New York was delayed. Mr. de Cuellar, from Peru, became the UN Secretary-General on January 1, replacing Dr. Kurt Waldheim of Austria.

Zambia copper boost

WASHINGTON — The International Finance Corporation (IFC) said it was investing 30 million dollars to help finance a 256-million-dollar copper mining expansion project in Zambia.

The project would enable Nchanga Consolidated copper mines, which produces two-thirds of Zambia’s copper, to maintain production at 370,000 tons a year. — Reuters.
UN head's speech may hit SWA plan

BY PETER KEMP

Windhoek: The Western plan for a South West African settlement seems to have been set back by the speech of the new Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr. Dag Hammarskjold, last week, in which he landed the UN's struggle.

Dr. De Kock was chairing a meeting of the Council for Namibia in which he [sic] the occasion which the United Nations has recived from the South West Africa People's Organization as advancing the cause of Namibia's independence.

In the speech, Dr. De Kock, who was in South Africa for discussions with SWAPO, attempts to achieve national independence.

Whites

Both the leaders of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and of the National Party of SWA have backed the Dr. De Kock's statement.

Mr. Erich Minge, chairman of the DTA and Mr. Franc Pretorius, leader of the NP of SWA, both showed strong support at the weekend about the Dr. De Kock's speech.

They protests back a tele-

Objections

Meanwhile, the South West African National Union (SWAUN) has objected to parts of the current constitutional proposals discussed in Windhoek, before Christmas.

SWAUN's main objections are to:

1. The proposed two-vote election procedure involving proportionality and constituency representation,
2. The lack of clarity on the rights of public institutions regarding social discrimination after the elections, and
3. The question of compensation for expropriated private property and the redistribution of land after independence.

Mr. Swano, whom SWAUN has said has been reconciled between white farmers and SWAPO to make land available to homesteads, has said SWAUN's main objection is that the compensation for expropriated property is not enough.

Storm waters

So said despite repeated calls by the DTA that the UN and its official representatives cease their activities. "This is the result of our Secretary General's efforts to persuade them to cease activities," said one official of the SWAUN.

The mouthpiece of the DTA, the Republican, had banner headlines emphasizing "West plunders plan into storm waters."

The mouthpiece of the NP, said the UN Secretary General's speech had embarrassed the settlement plan.
SA apartheid policy

New UN head attacks
New SA protest sent to Cuellar

Political Staff

FOR the second time within a fortnight of taking over as Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar has drawn an official protest from Pretoria.

A letter has been sent to him objecting to his 'public outrage against South Africa' which was alleged to reflect 'the institutionalised intolerance, bias and prejudice that have become the trademark of the UN and its officialdom in violation of clear charter provisions.'

It followed last week's objection to his pro-Swapo stance in a speech to the Council for Namibia.

CREDIBILITY

In the latest letter, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Dr Perez de Cuellar that his assumption of office had presented an opportunity to initiate a process to restore some measure of credibility in the UN.

'The fact that my Government is again prompted to object to public remarks made by you within a matter of days since your damaging comments on SWA/Namibia is a strong indication of the direction you have set upon in the conduct of world affairs.'

The letter says the Secretary-General's attack on South Africa's racial policies demonstrated his personal attachment to the political cause of ideological adversaries of the South African Government and his inability to act in a just and unbiased manner towards member states excluded from the power blocs.

He is urged to reflect seriously on this manifestation of subervience to groups and alliances that command majorities in voting but show little regard for the most elementary norms of human dignity.'
Tambo holds meeting with UN's new chief

From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. - The new United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, consulted privately with African National Congress president, Mr Oliver Tambo, last night.

Meanwhile the UN's "mobilization for sanctions" year began with its anti-apartheid committee convening a meeting with black American leaders in Atlanta.

And the city's new mayor, Mr Andrew Young, will welcome the UN committee today and mark the birthday of assassinated civil rights leader Martin Luther King with a seminar to critically review US policy towards South Africa.

The new UN chief's meeting with Mr Tambo was his first with any South African representative office. South Africa's UN mission, headed by ambassador Mr David Steward, has so far had no contact with the late Peruvian lawyer-diplomat who has set a SWANamibia settlement as his first goal and who last week pledged his personal impartiality and objectivity.

Before seeing Dr Perez de Cuellar, Mr Tambo addressed a specially convened meeting of the UN Committee against Apartheid, whose chairman, Yussuff Mattana-Sule of Nigeria, welcomed him by hailing the ANC's "sacred" 70-year history and its "significant advance" in the past year.

It was this advance that appeared to be driving the South African Government to desperation with actions ranging from ever-deeper penetration of Angola to the "veiled" proscription of Mrs Winnie Mandela, he said.

Prompting South Africa with comprehensive, mandatory sanctions was the only way to arrest the trend towards regional war, Mr Tambo told the committee.

Declaring himself "encouraged" by the initial stance of Dr Perez de Cuellar, Mr Tambo told the committee that the "victorious" imposition of a new political, economic and social order in the Republic, as much as in SWANamibia, was "a reality of our times", but that a destabilizing counter-offensive by Pretoria against its northern neighbours "is bound to prove so sanctions are becoming imperative if racial war is to be avoided".

Striving close alliance with Swans several times Mr Tambo asserted that "our struggle has advanced enormously", but that he had been at the United States and its allies for pursuing "sanctions policies", while whipping up "a cold war psychosis to divert attention". The US strategy had been so successful that South African attacks on Angola had "reverted to civil international condemnation".
SA gives UN chief second rap in week

By CHRIS FREIMOND

FOR the second time in less than a week the South African Government has protested against statements by the new United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The latest protest, in a letter from Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, is in reaction to a wide-ranging attack on the Government by the UN chief at a meeting organized by the world body's anti-apartheid committee on Monday.

In this letter, the contents of which were released in Cape Town yesterday, Mr Botha said: "The fact that my government is again prompted to object to public remarks made by you within a matter of distance your damaging comments on SWA, Namibia is a strong indication of the direction that you have set upon in the conduct of world affairs.

"The impotence of the UN today and the ridicule with which it is viewed is a direct consequence of this pattern of behavior, for it can never satisfy the extremists while it causes alienation among those who respect fair play."

He advised Dr Perez de Cuellar to "heed the warnings" in UN reports, show concern for the misery of the millions of people in the majority of UN member states, and describe the "real enemies" of mankind, namely hunger, disease, literacy and poverty, and dedicate his talents and energy "without fear or favour" to the upliftment of those in need.

"The Secretary-General's remarks on Monday showed the institutionalized intolerance, bias and prejudice that had become the trademark of the UN."

Last week South African representatives at the UN protested to Dr Perez de Cuellar because of a statement in which he praised Swapo's efforts at seeking a SWA settlement and blamed the SA Government for all the delays.

Meanwhile the leader of the breakaway Swapo-Democrats, Mr Abraham Shipanga, has written a letter to the UN Secretary-General, requesting him to refrain from making statements that would delay the SWA independence process, according to Sapa.

The letter, released yesterday, Mr Shipanga said Swapo had noted with "concern and anxiety" remarks by the UN Secretary-General concerning Swapo's efforts to win independence for the territory.

"Forget"

If it were true that only Swapo cooperated with the UN "then we would forget about implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435," Mr Shipanga wrote.

"Avoid doing anything that gives excuse and reason to forces inside and outside South Africa and Namibia and ammunitions that will prolong African rule over our country."

Sapa also reports that the South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Daniel Foumier, had a short meeting with British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington in London yesterday. The meeting came shortly before Mr Foumier was due to start talks with American State Department representatives aimed at reaching an agreement on phase one of the SWA settlement.

"One-sided"

"The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's newspaper yesterday described the London conference as "one-sided.""

The newspaper said in an editorial that "the important part of the talks was to try to force the reconstituted Western constitutional parties in Phase One of the contact group's initiative."

Yet, "one side" was now being discussed in London.

Lady Carrington, would visit Kenya next month for talks with President Daniel Moi focusing on SWA. A British High Commission spokesman told Sapa-AF in Nairobi yesterday.

© See Page 6
UN head tells Pik: you’re a lone voice

NEW YORKler — The United Nations' new chief, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, crossed swords with the SA Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, with one swish dismissed his heated complaints as misguided and surprising, then urged him instead to go down a "constructive" dialogue.

The South African Government was alone in disagreeing with his inaugural statement, he wrote to Mr Botha. In that statement, he had branded South Africa's racial policies as tragic and criminal.

Earlier, he had made a statement contrasting Europe's cooperation with South Africa's "reservation" on a settlement in South West Africa.

Both times Mr Botha fired off angry protests.

The Secretary General's letter — his first on any squabble — was conveyed to the South African mission to the UN just before Mr De Cuellar met US President Ronald Reagan for the first time.

Though billed as a "get-acquainted" session, the UN chief immediately got down to business and tackled Mr Reagan on SWA and other hot issues.

All other governments are currently appraising Mr De Cuellar and allowing him a honeymoon period and many envious eyes Mr Botha's timing as injudicious.

So, apparently, does Dr De Cuellar.

Noting that Mr Botha had called for "fair play", he scathingly countered: "This admirable concern can scarcely be reconciled with apartheid."

UN sources say Mr De Cuellar felt Mr Botha had gone beyond the bounds of diplomatic etiquette, but had decided to reply with pointed eloquence rather than vitriol.

"I must confess that the tone and the substance of your message surprised me," he began.

Concern

"My statement reflected with clarity and accuracy the view of the UN with the exception of your government. You can be sure that the system of apartheid is viewed with grave and universal concern, and not only within the UN.

"Nor do I believe that it was felicitous to have spoken of the 'impotence' of the UN and the 'revulsion' in which it is held. I can only assume that such terms reflect the fact that your government does not agree with the UN resolutions on this matter of principle. As to the 'alteration of those who respect fair play', I would suggest that this admirable concern can scarcely be reconciled with the policy and practice of apartheid."

Dr De Cuellar ended: "I would hope that our dialogue will be constructive and primarily directed to the search for solutions to the great problems of our time."
GENEVA — The United Nations anti-apartheid season has opened with new claims of torture, prisoners, child imprisonment, killings by police and soldiers as well as an updated list of alleged torturers.

The claims are levelled at the Prisons Service, the South African Defence Force, and the Police.

These affecting the Prisons Service allege:
- Ill treatment of child prisoners on Robben Island, contrary to previous statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that children are not kept in the political prison.
- Women urge criminals to abuse political prisoners in their cells.
- The presence of one latrine bucket per cell for up to 20 prisoners.
- The beating of 14-year-old boys in isolation.

The allegations are contained in a document called "The Children of Robben Island" written by a former prisoner. He claims that children who arrived in 1977 were beaten and set upon by dogs, and that some were kept in isolation until adult prisoners protested so strongly that an elderly ANC member was allowed to live with them.

He said conditions improved after the intervention of a Committee of the Red Cross started visiting the prison.

Untrue

Last night a Prisons Service spokesman said the claims were substantially untrue or otherwise grossly twisted out of proportion.

"In any event this is now 1982, when substantial improvements in prison conditions throughout South Africa, including Robben Island, have been successfully introduced," he said.

The dossier claims:
- The existence of secret camps in the Okavango and Groendal areas for Namibian detainees.
- That the crack 32 Battalion was instructed to destroy schools, hospitals and homes and to kill civilians and cattle in Angola, according to former Captain Roy Richards, Richard Bel'mundo, and Peter MacTavish Edwards, a British subject.

An SADF spokesman commented: "It is interesting to note how heavily these claims rely on a refrain of statements made by two discredited liars, Bel'mundo and Edwards, early last year.

"Bel'mundo claims to have been a captain attached to 32 Battalion, but this unit has never had a black captain.

"Edwards, who promoted himself from lance corporal to sergeant when he made his so-called disclosures, has up to now not reacted to an SADF challenge to return to South Africa to stand trial on his own admissions of mur-
UN head avoids upsetting SA

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General, Jan van den Hoogenbregde, expressed "utterly optimistic" views about the SWA Namibia negotiations and strenuously avoided any suggestion that he might upset South Africa when he held his first press conference yesterday.

The event coincided with the belated arrival of a South African government message to the United Nations chief from South Africa's President, which is understood to carry the message that South Africa will not be represented at the UN for the next year.

Asked to say what he intended to do to press for the establishment of the movement for the early recognition of the right of the people of the territories to freedom and to independence, he said that he was not in a position to say what he would do in the future, but that he had decided to act in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Invective

In his address to the General Assembly, he said that he had received a communication from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which stated that the United Nations was not in a position to act in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

Ambassador, Mrs. Jeanie Kitchener, on the UN in the Middle East, said that there was no evidence of any efforts to make South Africa a member of the United Nations.

"I don't understand what you mean," she said. "I am not trying to make South Africa a member of the United Nations, and I have no desire to see South Africa become a member of the United Nations."

"I am not trying to make South Africa a member of the United Nations," she said. "I am not trying to make South Africa a member of the United Nations."
UN help for news service in Africa

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A United Nations working group has agreed to give R147,000 to help launch an African news pool.

The project for the Pan-African News Agency is one of 150 such schemes costing more than R87 million which the Third World is backing in an attempt to reduce its dependence on Western news media.

The agreement was reached in Acapulco, Mexico, this week by a working group set up by the Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC), a body of 35 rich and poor countries.

The programme was set up following a long and bitter debate over the "new world information order", in the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco).

Many Western countries fear this "new order" could legitimise state control over journalists and endanger the freedom of the Press.
UN to sponsor 'new' S A history

Richard Walker
NEW YORK—The United Nations is to sponsor the rewriting of South African history to correct "racist distortions and falsifications."

As a first step, historians are being invited to a seminar in Paris at the end of next month to debate how best to publicise "the true facts" of the past 300 years, the UN Committee Against Apartheid announced.

The seminar on the history of resistance against occupation, oppression and apartheid will be staged jointly by the committee and UNESCO, which will play host at its Paris headquarters.

Participants

The seminar will consider "occupation and dispossession" from 1652 onwards and highlight black resistance from the battles of the 18th and 19th centuries to the current phase of "combined political and armed struggle," according to a UN statement.

Participants will include "prominent historians and specialists from all regions of the world," said the statement.

The apartheid committee is also sponsoring an international conference of business women and apartheid in Brussels from May 15-19.

The conference would promote "broader awareness of the struggle of women of South Africa and Namibia" and would stress the need to assist them, the committee stated.

The organisers include Mrs Coretta Scott King, widow of assassinated American civil rights leader Martin Luther King, and Dr Bertusia Bundu de Allende, widow of the Chilean president who was overthrown and slain.
UN call to stop execution of ANC trio

NEW YORK — The Soviet vice-chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid called on governments to take "urgent measures" to stop the executions of the three ANC members whose appeals were turned down by the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein.

Expressing "indignation" at the South African authorities' failure to respond to a security council appeal of last November, Mr Vladimir Kravets also called for redoubled efforts to secure prisoner-of-war status for all captured South African "Freedom fighters."

Mr Kravets, who represents the Ukraine at the UN, was deputising for committee chairman Yusuff Maitamu-Sule, who is in the Middle East discussing ways to tighten the Arab oil boycott against South Africa.

On November 5 last year, the security council issued a statement urging the government to take into account the concern expressed for the lives of Neimibithi Johnson, Petrus Tsepo Mashigo and Naphali Manana "in order to avert further aggravating the situation in South Africa."

On Tuesday, demonstrators staged a brief candlelight vigil outside the snowbound South Africa mission to the UN to mark the third anniversary of the execution of Solomon Mahlangu.

They coupled this with an appeal for those currently condemned. Among the protesters was author, James Baldwin, who read poetry dedicated to Mahlangu's memory. — DDC
UN plea for 3 in death-cell

UNITED NATIONS — The UN Security Council unanimously appealed to South Africa yesterday to commute the death sentences of three young blacks convicted in connection with an attack on a police station.

American Deputy Ambassador Charles Liebenstein said American support for the resolution was grounded in the same concern the United States felt for four persons staging a hunger strike in Moscow to save them from going to jail for their spouses abroad.

This qualification drew an angry response from Soviet ambassador Richard Ovinnikov who said South Africa's apartheid policies were a crime against humanity. The United States was in effect defending Pretoria as an ally.

The council was "gravely concerned over the confirmation this week of the death sentence of the South African Appeal Court of the condemned men admitted attacking a police station in Soekemekaan. They were convicted of treason and sentenced to death despite their pleas that they were ANC freedom fighters entitled to be treated as prisoners of war.

The resolution was sponsored by Togo, Uganda and Zaire. The council last year urged South Africa "to take into account the concerns expressed" for the lives of the three so as to avoid "further aggravating the situation."—Associated Press.
Mercy plea by United Nations

By RICHARD WALKER
New York 1/4/72

THE United Nations Security Council fired off a Good Friday clemency plea on behalf of three condemned Silverton trialists.

The three men are Nclimbili Johnson Loubal, Petrus Tsopo Mshigo and Naphatuli Mmanana.

The council action followed a backroom tactical struggle and ended with name-calling between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The call was unanimously adopted.

As well as asking the South African authorities to commute the death sentences confirmed by the Appeal Court last Wednesday, the council urged "all states and organisations" to act urgently "in conformity with the charter of the United Nations" to save the lives of the three men.

"To hang them would further aggravate the situation in the Republic," it suggested.

The council first appealed in February, last year, shortly after the original conviction.

Declaring the US to be "very pleased" to back the call, Ambassador Charles Liechtenstein then stressed just the same concern for "prisoners of conscience" in the Soviet Union and for the people of Poland.

Soviet Ambassador Richard Ovchinnikov accused the US of distorting the appeal and of dismissing apartheid as a human rights matter, rather than a crime against humanity.

A precedent was set in April, 1979, when the council issued a "solemn call" on the South African Government to spare the life of Solomon Mahlangu.

It was the first time it had acted over any death sentence. It did so after appeals from several world leaders, including President Carter.

Mr Mahlangu was hanged the next day.
SA views Mishra appointment as ‘provocative’

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government views the appointment of Mr B C Mishra as the United Nations’ Commissioner for SWA/Namibia as provocative, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has told the world body in a letter.

The text of the letter, addressed to the Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar says: “The South African Government does not and will not recognise the so-called United Nations Council for Namibia and its Commissioner for Namibia.

“The South African Government views the appointment of Mr Mishra as provocative, particularly at this sensitive stage of the negotiations.

“This appointment again demonstrates that the United Nations has no desire to depart from its adopted course of favouring Swapo to the exclusion of the democratic parties of the territory.

“The South African Government cannot be held responsible for any detrimental effect which this appointment might have on the delicate negotiation process currently underway,” the letter says.

Mr Botha asked that the letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council. — Sapa
UN body urges aid for Swapo

By Henry Reuter,
The Star’s Africa News Service

ARUSHA — Comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa and a call for international military support for Swapo are among measures approved by the 31-member United Nations Council on Namibia in a plan announced last night.

The “plan” will constitute a recommendation to the September session of the United Nations General Assembly. A council spokesmen said it would form the basis of the assembly’s decisions on Namibia.

After a three-day extraordinary session the council, which is officially regarded by the UN as Namibia’s legal administering authority until independence, published a plan intended to assist international support of Swapo.

A score of speeches condemned South Africa for occupying Namibia and delaying independence. All put two of the speeches also criticized the Western Five for supporting South Africa.

The plan denounced the Western Five for unilaterally trying to involve Namibia in an East-West confrontation. The council rejected attempts by the Western Five to impose on the people of Namibia a totally unjustifiable electoral system.

RESOURCES

The council will continue its policy of denouncing all multinational corporations such as Rio Tinto Zinc and others which, in total disregard to the position of the UN and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, continue to exploit for profit the basic resources of a future independent Namibia.

Two council members who voiced objections to its attacks on the Western Five contact group were Belgium and Australia.

An Australian delegate said: “South Africa has to be a party to the agreement if it is to work.

“There have already been too many dead and wounded in southern Africa to attest to the willingness of Pretoria to protect its illegal ways.”

Reuter says the council called for an international conference to break the deadlock over Namibia, describing it as one of the most severe crises in the history of the UN and an enduring challenge to its authority.

Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered): leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Examiners’ Initials

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of the block or question you are answering. Red or blue ink is acceptable. The use of a separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
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Top SA jumpers can sell millions

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Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products

Black Allied Workers Union
Cape Explosives Industrial Workers
Chemical and Allied Workers Union
Chemical Workers Industrial Union
Chemical Workers Union
Durban Rubber Industrial Union
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers
Federated Mining, Explosive and Industrial Salaried Staff Association
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineers
National Union of Motor Assistants
S.A. Chemical Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Unambintwini Industrial Workers
Weshaap Plofstof & Chemist

Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Building, Construction and Glass & Allied Workers Union
Glass Workers Union
National Cement Employees Union
National Union of Brick and Transport & General Workers

Base Metal Industries and Machinery and Equipment

Amalgamated Engineering Union
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Black Allied Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trad Electrical and Allied Workers Union
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers
General Workers Union
National Union of Metal Moulders Society of South Africa
Metal and Allied Workers Union
Motor Assembly Components
Motor Industry Employees Union
Motor Industry Combined Wages
Motor Industry Staff Association
National Union of Engineers
National Union of Motor and Allied Workers
Radio Television, Electro S.A. Bollemakers, Iron and Steel
S.A. Electrical Workers Union
S.A. Iron, Steel and Allied Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union
Transvaal, Radio, Television and Allied Workers Union
United African Motor and Allied Workers Union

Top UN Man in Namibia Scandal

Money

Workers of S.A.
Workers and Welders

Africa
OWN CORRESPONDENT

The diamonds, the diamonds... the diamonds are the key to the future of Swaziland. This is the message echoed by many in the country who are calling for a significant increase in the exploitation of this precious resource.

Despite the United Nations' (UN) concerns over the impact of diamond mining on local communities, the government remains committed to expanding the industry. This is despite the warnings of environmentalists and human rights groups.

UN May Challenge

"We are very concerned about the impact of diamond mining on the environment and the local communities," said a UN representative. "It is important that we ensure that the benefits of diamond mining are shared equitably and that the environment is protected.

Swazi Sovereignty

The Swazi government has been accused of overlooking the needs of local communities in its rush to profit from the diamond industry. The government has been criticized for not adequately compensating those affected by mining activities.

Western Land

"There is no doubt that the diamond industry is a major source of income for the country," said a government official. "However, it is important that we ensure that it is done in a way that is sustainable and that it respects the rights of local communities.

Kamwanzile, Ingwavumbe Land deal draws hostile attention from the West

"We are not sure what the future holds," said a local community representative. "We are concerned that the benefits of diamond mining may not be shared equitably and that the environment may be harmed.

Own Correspondent
By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Supporters of a United Nations official sacked over missing Namibian refugee funds say he is a scapegoat to internal differences and bad management.

Mr. A. F. Owulu, "Gus," Caine was dismissed last month from his R75,000-a-year job as director of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia.

Mr. Caine is now being asked to return the R50,000 he is accused of embezzling from a trust fund.

He has retained lawyers.

According to the findings of a three-man tribunal, he falsified signatures on cheques intended for the training and educating of refugees from SWA/Namibia.

One critic close to the UN's Namibia operations called this finding "very fishy."

He said Mr. Caine had not been allowed to marshal a defence and none of the alleged frauds had been properly investigated. He also said not more than R50,000 was in question.

Mr. Caine has attributed his troubles to "loopy accounting" and others affirm that refugee funds were loosely handled.

The names of some recipients were inaccurate and there was dubious judgment in making some awards.

The wife of the director of the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, for example, received a US scholarship.

Apologists argue that few UN operations of this kind could bear much close scrutiny, and that lapses of judgment are a long way from embezzlement.

Mr. Martti Ahlisaari was Mr. Caine's immediate superior until he was ousted as Commissioner for Namibia by the UN General Assembly in December.

Mr. Ahlisaari was quietly promoted to Under-Secretary-General.

He is understood to have ordered the Caine probe shortly after this.

The Commissioner for Namibia and his office are at the centre of a multi-million dollar UN operation acting under a General Assembly dictate to provide maximum support for Swapo. The West has long opposed it.

With Western concern heightening as pressure is applied for a deal with South Africa, the disclosing of the operation through a juicy scandal might not come amiss in certain quarters.

Mr. Caine makes the perfect vehicle.

Mr. Caine is a former Liberian diplomat, with no close ties to the Doe regime in Monrovia; a sitting duck in the world of diplomatic influence and power politics.
Mall Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Although it was World Refugee Day on Sunday, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had not made any money available for the 70,000 Angolan refugees in SWA.

This emerged from an interview with Mrs Ruth Keevy, director of the SWA/Namibia Red Cross Society, yesterday.

The refugees, who started streaming into SWA/Namibia in 1975, had been provided for by the South African Government, and lately by the representative authorities of the Kavango and Ovamboland.

The International Red Cross donated about R3,000, but the largest material contribution came from a woman's organisation called Refugees Aid for Namibia, which is based in Vienna, and a West German organisation called Arme Menschen, Mrs Keevy said.

Refugees were treated as citizens of SWA/Namibia, and were given land by the Kavango and Ovambo governments, she said.

The local Red Cross provided food, housing and often paid school fees. It also provided tools in order to make it possible for refugees to continue their trades, Mrs Keevy said.

It was easy to integrate the refugees with the local population as the majority of them belonged to the same tribes.
UN looking after 10,000 SA refugees

BY RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — More than 90,000 people — including 10,000 South Africans — are now being cared for as refugees in Southern Africa, a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has disclosed.

According to the latest figures, the UNHCR is aiding more than 70,000 South-West African refugees in Angola, twice the number estimated in 1978, when the UN settlement plan was first formulated and approved. South Africa said it was an overestimate.

The plan allows for the secure return of all exiles before pre-independence elections. Though many would be under voting age, the UNHCR figure suggests a significant pool of potential voters.

Reporting to a UN panel, Mr. George Gordon-Leaono, the UNHCR representative, said that Southern African assistance programmes were costing well over R16 million this year — with almost half going to the refugees in Angola. In addition, UNHCR was channelling contributions from other UN bodies to the Angolan camps. The programme has about R3 million earmarked this year for Swazi-sponsored assistance in Angola, twice last year’s level.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) told the panel that it had stepped up the provision of urgent medical supplies to Swazi camps following South African bombing. The 10,000 South African refugees under UNHCR care are scattered through Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia.
UN commissioner for Namibia gets Angolan office

NEW YORK — An Angolan base for the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia will be established today with the opening of a new R460,000 office in Luanda.

The move, authorised by the General Assembly last year, is timed to coincide with the UN's annual Namibia Day, but collides with a moment of tense uncertainty in the settlement quest.

With negotiations in limbo while the United States strives to extract a commitment on the withdrawal of Cuba's forces from Angola, President Reagan was believed to have addressed a personal appeal on the issue to the leaders of the frontline states.

The new UN office will have no connection with the settlement effort, being strictly at the disposal of the Namibia Commissioner, Brajesh Chandra Mishra. He was appointed by the General Assembly.

Planned to have a staff of 10, the office is part of a R5 million package of expended undertakings approved by the assembly last December.

The commissioner already has offices in Lusaka, Gaborone and New York. Mr Mishra has left for Angola for the opening ceremony.
SA owes UN R18,9-million

NEW YORK. — South Africa, which has not paid its United Nations dues since being suspended from the General Assembly in November 1974, owes the world body more than R18,9-million — according to UN arithmetic. Although still a member, South Africa remains suspended and has made three unsuccessful attempts to return. — Sapa-Reuter
Zimbabwe to join Security Council

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Zimbabwe will be elected to the UN Security Council in December. It will replace Uganda for a two-year term, starting on January 1.

The selection — an uncontested decision of the 50 strong African bloc — comes within two years of Zimbabwe joining the UN, a rare but not unique feat.

Retiring with Uganda will be Japan, Panama, Ireland and Spain, but their replacements are still undecided.

The council has five permanent members with veto powers — the United States, Britain, France, Soviet Union and China — plus 10 elected to two-year terms, with the seats shared equally among regional and political blocs.
‘Bash SA’ ritual is shaping up at UN

Frederick Cleary explains why, despite the annual torrent of vitriol poured on it, Pretoria still considers membership of the world organisation worthwhile.

or, Mr David Stewart. The decision on whether or not he will try to emulate Mr Eksteen’s 1981 performance and take those dramatic steps into the chamber depends on a Cabinet ruling. As far as can be ascertained, no decision has been taken.

Much no doubt will depend on whether the Namibia issue is debated during this 37th sitting. It is on the agenda, but has a low priority.

Mr Eksteen, now head of planning in the Department of Foreign Affairs, was pessimistic last weekend about the likely tone of debate if Southern Africa comes up at the General Assembly.

He said in an SABC broadcast that while the new Secretary General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, had shown a 'realistic approach' to "the main crisis points in the world", it was, he said, a pity that such realism did not penetrate other United Nations organs.

"Members will go out of their way to besmirch and condemn South Africa. No realism will characterise these debates," said Mr Eksteen.

"The real situation in Southern Africa will, for convenience’s sake, be ignored. In near mass hysteria, distortions, accusations and condemnations will dominate discussions on and reference to South Africa.

"Consequently, numerous resolutions will be adopted in the next three months in order to give effect to the worldwide campaign to isolate South Africa in virtually every respect.

Mr Eksteen said proponents of “this isolated campaign will once again drag the uninform ed along with them by using all the untrue and unsubstantiated allegations, developments and especially policy in South Africa.”

"Why then, does South Africa remain a UN member? Why not cut loose, settle the Namibian problem in conjunction with the United States and other Western powers and tackle the other Southern Africa problems without looking over the shoulder to New York?"

South Africa has not paid its UN dues (the last sum was $1 million in 1974) and it will not do so until allowed to take its General Assembly seat again.

This membership question is asked repeatedly, but prevailing Pretoria policy is that this country will retain its UN membership because it is felt that, apart from its valuable membership of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and one or two other vital UN offshoot bodies, direct contact with the international community is essential.

South Africa has representation in only 50 countries, so the availability of representatives of more than 150 other nations—all gathered in New York—is of inestimable value.

It is felt that such an attempt must be made to counter the flood of verbal and paper criticism against South Africa by the vast UN organisation under direct instructions from the General Assembly.

The propaganda war is immense. Said one Government source: “When the Prime Minister talks about the ‘total onslaught against this country, you only have to look at the United Nations and the Committee Against Apartheid and the Centre Against Apartheid to see what it is being planned against us. What they are doing is mind-boggling.”

So, the minuscule South African delegations labour on, writing, telephoning and lobbying all who will listen, not only in New York, but in London, Paris, Rome, Canberra, whatever there is a diplomatic mission.

The irony of the painful South Africa-United Nations relationship is that in San Francisco in 1974, the Precedent to the UN Charter and Article 77 (non-intervention in domestic affairs of member states) was discussed. South African - Jan Christian Smuts.
The United States is again making it clear that the UN's role in the world is crucial. At a recent meeting of the UN Security Council, the United States emphasized the importance of international cooperation and the need for the UN to be a strong, effective organization. The United States has been a strong advocate for the UN and its role in maintaining international peace and security. The United States is committed to working with the UN to address global challenges and to ensure that the UN remains a vital institution for the 21st century.
UN to seek blocking of SA loan

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly is expected to give overwhelming support today to a motion calling on the International Monetary Fund to block a R1 200 million credit to South Africa.

Although a UN agency, the IMF is not bound by General Assembly decisions and the South African mission expressed confidence that the loan — for 1 000 million Special Drawing Rights — would be approved at an IMF meeting set for November 2.

But Assembly adoption of the draft, introduced yesterday by Guinea as current chairman of the Africa bloc, would open the way to further efforts at the UN to block the loan application — including recourse to the Security Council.

The draft renounces previous requests to the IMF to “refrain from granting any credits or other assistance” to South Africa and urges its 146 member countries to take “appropriate action” to that end.

The draft also urges the Security Council to consider the matter as soon as possible, “with a view to taking appropriate action,” and asks Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to consult urgently with the IMF and report back.

The United States, the largest contributor to the IMF, is expected to voice opposition to the motion before it is put to a vote.

Most West European countries are expected to oppose the draft or to abstain.

When news of the proposed loan became public last week the UN's Anti-Apartheid Committee said that the loan would be used to finance South Africa's military involvement in Namibia and Angola.

At the same time the UN Centre Against Apartheid said in a report that the South African Government and South African private companies had received more than R2 300 million in loans from Western banks since 1979. This did not take into account the proposed IMF loan.

A UN study sharply critical of the IMF loans to South Africa has languished unpublished for more than a year, say UN officials.

The study charges that loans from the IMF have helped South Africa maintain apartheid and contributed to its military build-up.

It also concludes that the IMF has treated South Africa more favourably than other African countries and has ignored declarations by the Assembly and Security Council that South Africa's occupation of Namibia is illegal.

**FOCUS ON AFRICA**

**Focus on Africa**

**Millions wasted programmes fail,**

ROME — A series of costly blunders by United Nations agencies in their aid programmes to developing countries has been revealed in new reports issued in Rome.

The two reports by the UN's external auditor at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) paint a picture of waste, soaring budgets and competing administrators frequenting each other's activities.

One report deals with the FAO's regular programme for the financial period 1980 to 1981, the other with that of its sister organisation, the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

Some projects approved by FAO Director-General Mr. Edouard Saouma showed few tangible results after years of effort and thousands of rand received. The reports say.

In one unnamed African country, the FAO had to spend an extra $300,000 ($229,000) to complete a project which took two years instead of the planned six months.

The aim was to help the country develop a food plan.

**Anti-apartheid leaders get their pay-off — in SA gold**

By GERHARD PIETERSE

NEW YORK — A campaign billed as a renewed and vigorous attempt to mobilise comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa has turned out to be nothing less than a total admission of defeat by the African bloc of the United Nations.

At a special meeting of the General Assembly to mark the so-called International Year of Mobilisation for Sanctions against South Africa, speaker after speaker admitted that the UN had failed dismally in its attempt to punish South Africa by way of sanctions for its practice of apartheid.

To lessen the blow, however, the UN presented special gold medals to a number of people who had rendered "outstanding services" to the international community in their "ongoing and valiant struggle against apartheid".

The irony of the gold medals, however, was the fact that they contained about 26% gold mined in South Africa — which once again was in direct conflict with the very purpose of the special meeting — held to try once more to convince the international community to impose sanctions against South Africa.

The seven recipients of the special award included some of South Africa's staunchest enemies, such as the late president of Algeria, Mr. Houari Boumedienne; the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr; Archbishop Trevor Huddleston; Ndaba Chuter, president of the World Peace Council where South Africa frequently holds centre stage as an "international threat to world peace and security".

Mr. Abraham Ordia, president of the Council on Sport in Africa; Mr. Jan Nico Schotten, a Dutch MP and Jeanne Martin Case, Guinea's Minister of Social Affairs.

The award to Dr. King was received by his daughter, Bernice, and Mr. Boumedienne's award was received by Mr. Mohamed Sabnoun.

The five living recipients of the medal each delivered an impassioned plea to the international community to implement comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, but at the same time admitted that repeated attempts by the international body to do so had been a "dismal" failure.

Archbishop Huddleston blamed the profit motive, saying that the continued high profits yielded by investments in the South African economy were more important to international businessmen and financial institutions than bringing down South Africa's apartheid regime.

All the speakers agreed about the prime cause of the international organisation's inability to reach a consensus on the implementation of sanctions against South Africa.

They blamed Britain and the United States for continually vetoing any attempts to impose sanctions.

Archbishop Huddleston said: "Every time I hear the representative of a country saying (in the General Assembly), 'Much as my country dislikes apartheid...I know that this signal's yet another rally to South Africa's cause and yet another impending veto of an attempt to impose sanctions against South Africa.'"

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.

Made in South Africa TRC-BADG.P.O.T. PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PO UCT AM7a Verwoerd in Suid-Afrika
By ALAN DOWNING

THE delegate of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and the representative of South Africa's diplomatic mission to the United Nations gazed at each other across a conference room in the European headquarters of the UN in Geneva.

If the PAC delegate is aware of the identity of his countryman but enemy, no sign of recognition disturbs his face.

The diplomat, on the other hand, looks on with amused disdain. It is his business to know by name and by sight the prominent anti-apartheid activists in Geneva.

The scene is a "Seminar of effective measures to prevent transnational corporations (TNCs) and other established interest from collaborating with the racist regime of South Africa" — the latest in a series of anti-apartheid roadshows that has been held consecutively in the Hague, London, Detroit, Sheffield, and which is due to resume in Montreal.

The object is to inject some life into the International Year of Mobilisation for Sanctions against South Africa, and the method is to alert public opinion against the role of Swiss banks and West German big business in allegedly propping up apartheid.

Both the diplomat and the delegate of the PAC have reason to be satisfied with the progress of the seminar. For the delegate, the lack of public interest and the poor attendance give more credence to his view that violence is the only effective means of combating the apartheid regime.

The diplomat is pleased at the chairman's embarrassment over the one-sided nature of the seminar. It has been shamed by invited representatives of the TNCs and employer organisations.

Documents scheduled for circulation which defended the role of the TNCs fail to appear, forcing the chairman on to the defensive. "This is not a kangaroo court," he says. "We have experts here who are aware of the arguments of the TNCs."

Fancy seeing you here

Even the representative of the African National Congress fails to turn up on the opening day. It would have been indecent to do so, for on that day his men were busy blowing up oil storage tanks in northern Natal.

The conference is further clouded by the failure of the UN General Assembly to prevent the International Monetary Fund loan to South Africa.

It hears a report on South Africa's successful move to "undermine" the EEC code of conduct for TNCs with the National Suppliers Act. Direct and indirect investment in South Africa is increasing. On all fronts, it seems, the South African government is winning.

Yet, in spite of the consistent failure for 35 years of the United Nations system to eliminate apartheid, such UN bodies as the Human Rights Division, the Centre Against Apartheid, the Centre on Transnational Corporations, and the Special Committee against Apartheid are still alive and active.

It is their efforts that have excluded South Africa from virtually every international body, initiated the arms embargo, the sports boycott and put South Africa on the top of the list of pariah nations.

Small victories too are claimed by local anti-apartheid societies and the World Council of Churches, especially in hurting the image of the major Swiss banks which provide loans to South Africa.

Some TNCs, notably the world's biggest computer company after IBM, Distal Equipment Corporation, have shunned the South African market because of its race policies.

Shortly before the end of the seminar the diplomat leaves and vanishes down the deserted marble corridors of the Palace of Nations.

The PAC representative emerges chattering to other delegates as they make their way to cocktails in the eighth floor restaurant above Geneva, where the lake reflects the neon signs of big banks. Later on, when the dust is clear, the diplomat rushes back to report to his boss.

So ends another episode in the endless propaganda war.
New UN bid to isolate South Africa

By Donald Knowler
The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly voted overwhelmingly yesterday for South Africa's isolation.

But the United States said the vote was an endorsement of violence.

The Assembly met to consider 10 draft resolutions related to South Africa and Africa and the main thrust of these was to isolate the country diplomatically, economically and culturally.

The resolution was a far-reaching plan to cut off all supplies to South Africa as the first step in a renewed campaign to impose comprehensive sanctions.

The Assembly authorised the convening of a conference of oil exporting and oil transporting nations next year which would consider ways of tightening an oil embargo already enforced against South Africa by the UN's Arab-Africa bloc and its supporters.

Western nations either voted against resolutions advocating punitive action against South Africa or abstained.

The Western nations, led by the United States, maintained that sanctions against South Africa would be counter-productive.

Although these nations said they were opposed to the system of apartheid they expressed concern that the motions would encourage violent confrontation and not reconciliation.

United States Delegate Mr Gordon Luce said the African National Congress (ANC) was commended in the draft resolutions for intensifying the armed struggle against the South African government.

"But nowhere in the resolutions do we find language urging reconciliation, negotiation, mutual understanding and the like," he said.

Mr Luce added that his country had been attacked for its economic collaboration with South Africa but the resolutions did not reflect that more than 40 African nations carry on active trade with South Africa, in many cases in very substantial amounts."

He also said there was considerable trade between East European communist nations and South Africa.

The vote was overshadowed by the South African raid into Lesotho. This action was condemned by many speakers, including some from Western countries but the United States did not refer to it when it addressed the Assembly in explanation of how it was voting.

Every candidate must enter in (1) the number of each question (2) the number answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to possible exclusion from the University.
UN camps are rebel base, oafish and brutal. The war has only begun,
US stands alone against anti-SA debate over raid

NEW YORK. — The United States stood alone against a resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly yesterday condemning the South African raid into Lesotho.

The 157-nation General Assembly approved the resolution without a vote. Introduced by Libya on behalf of the African bloc, it condemned South Africa for the "unprovoked invasion of Lesotho resulting in the loss of innocent lives and the destruction of property".

It urged the UN Security Council to take "immediate steps to deter South Africa from repeating its acts of aggression against Lesotho and other neighbouring independent African states".

As the resolution was being approved in the Assembly, the Security Council began closed-door consultations to hear Lesotho's protest about the raid.

After its adoption, the US delegate, Mr Jose Zorzano, told the Assembly: "The United States did not participate in the adoption of this resolution. Our views will be made known in the Security Council."

The US was the only nation to dissociate itself from the adoption of the resolution.

The British Ambassador, Mr John Thompson, said his government supported it, but questioned whether it served "any real purpose" because Lesotho's complaint was already under discussion by the Security Council, which held primary responsibility for the maintenance of international security.

He also objected to paragraphs which, he said, went beyond the immediate issue, apparently referring to a section calling on the UN to "construe effectively, South Africa's policy of coercing its neighbours into not opposing its policy of apartheid and not giving sanctuary to South African refugees".

Introducing the resolution, the Libyan Ambassador, Mr Ali Treiki, devoted most of his speech to denouncing Israel which, he said, committed the same international offences as South Africa.

Lesotho's King Moshoeshoe had been expected to address the debate but did not do so. However, as a head of state he has the right to speak in the General Assembly at any time.

South Africa's case will be put to it by the country's Ambassador to the UN, Mr David Steward. — Saps.

See Page 3
SA must pay over raid—UN

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council last night ordered South Africa to pay full and adequate compensation for damage to life and property in last week's raid on Maseru.

The 15-nation body unanimously condemned South Africa for its attack on Lesotho's capital.

The United States, Britain and France voted for the motion as no provision was made for political or economic sanctions.

The council acted in response to King M 性homesho's complaint on Tuesday that South Africa had committed "unprovoked and naked aggression" against his country in a military operation which killed more than 40 people.

South Africa is expected to make a statement before the Security Council today.

EEC slams SADF action

The Star's Africa News Service
MASERU — The 10-nation European Economic Community has delivered a demarche to Pretoria condemning the SADF attack in Lesotho.

It has also provided $82 000 in emergency aid to the relatives of the raid's victims, official sources have said.

The EEC representative in Lesotho, Mr. Thea Rohrert, said the distribution of the aid would be worked out between the EEC and the Lesotho Government.

The West German ambassador to South Africa delivered the demarche to Pretoria on behalf of the EEC.

It said: "The Ten strongly condemn this flagrant violation of Lesotho's sovereignty and South Africa's breach of the principles of international law. The Ten deplore the loss of life involved."

"The Ten reject violence from any quarter in the search for solutions to the problems of Southern Africa..."

"The Ten recall their urgent appeal to all countries in the region to show restraint..."
Lebanese car bomb kills 3

BEIRUT. - Three people were killed and three injured yesterday when a car bomb exploded outside a hotel in a Christian-controlled area of Beirut, according to the Red Cross. The police said that two people were wounded in the explosion.

Moslem sources also reported renewed clashes between Christian militia units and Druze Moslem armed groups in the mountains east of the city. The sources said more than 10 people had been killed and injured.

Violence erupted at separate United States and Christian Moslem missions started in Lebanon, one renewing efforts to remove all foreign forces from the country and the other trying to stop factional fighting in the port of Tripoli.

The Syrians met with some success in Tripoli, where more than 30 people had been killed and 600 injured in eight days of battles between pro and anti-Syrian groups.

The rioting is now escalating, the Syrian Syrian and foreign defencemen reported. However, the government announced a curfew to prevent further violence.

Thatcher backed on rape order

LONDON. - An order by the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, that judges must deal with rape cases has been rescinded in Parliament on Tuesday by criticizing a judge who had given a four-month sentence to a man who pleaded guilty to charges of raping a six-year-old girl in Leeds.

The Prime Minister was forced, by the intervention of one of his colleagues, to reverse his decision, as his initial statement failed to address the issue of rape adequately.

Rejuvenate

Greene, one of the most famous novelists of his time, has just published his new novel, "The Yellow Notebook," which has caused a stir among critics and readers alike. The book is set in a modern-day BBC and depicts the life of a young woman who, after being abandoned by her family, finds solace in writing.

Ghana Government's massive clampdowns

LONDON. - Ghana's socialist military government yesterday dissolved national and regional administrative offices which it said had been involved in a failed coup attempt by rebel soldiers three weeks ago.

Ghana's ruling Provisional National Defence Council, headed by Flight Lieutenant John Rawlings, announced in a statement that it had dismissed sections of the National Defence Committee and dissolved its offices. University of Ghana students opposed to the PNDC demonstrated yesterday, demanding that the country's military leaders hand over power to a national government and release political prisoners.

In response, university workers rallied in support of the government, calling for closure of the university and strict treatment of counter-revolutionaries.
Hope they’re ashamed — says Pik

Political Staff.

THE MINISTER of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today the countries represented in South Africa knew what was going on in Lesotho and “hopefully they will be ashamed when they try to reconcile the truth with the viewpoints they adopt at the United Nations”.

Mr Botha was reacting to last night’s unanimous decision by the UN Security Council to condemn South Africa for a “premeditated aggressive act” against Lesotho and to demand compensation from Pretoria for damage to life and property in Maseru.

He said in a statement from Pretoria: “But whether they are ashamed or not, South Africa will not deviate from its standpoint that it will not tolerate it that refuge be given to terrorists who plan or carry out sabotage or violence against South Africa.”

In conflict

Mr Botha said the Security Council’s decision to blame South Africa for the events in Maseru was in conflict with the provisions of the UN Charter and with the facts.

“Not only must the present Government of Lesotho accept responsibility for these events, but that Government should also accept responsibility for the damage done in South Africa as a result of the refuge offered to terrorists by Lesotho.”

The South African representative at the UN, Mr Dave Steward, would give a full exposition later today of the South African Government’s viewpoint about events in Maseru and about the Security Council’s decision.

One speaker

“I must point out now already that Mr Steward had requested to take part in the debate before the Security Council took its decision.

“The Security Council gave only one speaker the opportunity to speak — namely, Lesotho’s representative — before the council suddenly came to a consensus decision behind the scenes.

“The council was not even interested in hearing South Africa’s case, although it knew South Africa’s representative had made a written request to be heard and had a right to be heard in terms of Article 32 of the UN Charter,” Mr Botha said.

It was “alarming that States from whom one would not expect it” had associated themselves with this action.

“The countries represented in South Africa know what is going on in Lesotho. Hopefully they will be ashamed of themselves when, alone in their offices, they try to reconcile the truth with the viewpoints they adopt at the UN,” Mr Botha said.

UN orders SA to pay for raid damage — Page
Security Council raps SA for raid

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council unanimously and strongly condemned South Africa for a "premeditated aggressive act" against Lesotho and demanded that Pretoria pay "full and adequate compensation" for the damage to life and property in the Maseru raid.

The hands of all 15 council members rose to record the vote, with US Ambassador Charles Liebischtein registering the sharpest American condemnation of the Republic since the Reagan administration came to power.

The last time South Africa was in the Security Council dock over a cross-border operation was 16 months ago. Then the complainant was Angola and an American veto killed the censure move.

The nine key paragraphs of yesterday's resolution contain no threat of sanctions, but include a call on South Africa to publicly guarantee Lesotho against further attack "either directly or through its proxies".

The council also affirmed Lesotho's right "to give sanctuary to the victims of apartheid" and asked the Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to discuss ways of improving the welfare and security of Lesotho's refugees.

Though modified in places, under American insistence during a day of closed-door bargaining, the wording of the rebuke was very forceful.

Specifically, the council "strongly" condemned the apartheid regime of South Africa for its premeditated aggressive act against the Kingdom of Lesotho, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country. An earlier draft had sought to generalise the issue by condemning South African "aggression" rather than the single action and had proposed six-monthly monitoring of the Republic's behaviour.

South Africa, which had been ready to state its case since Lesotho brought its complaint before the council, held back and decided to speak last of a long lineup of post-vote speakers, seemingly to have last word.

- "Restrain SA."
- "Moderate."
- Western 5 warn on SWA joining page 2
Heunis
Political Staff

THE Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, today called on all South Africa's population groups to recognise their interdependence and to refrain from claiming one-sided rights to self-determination.

Speaking at a Day of the Vow ceremony at Groote Schuur Estate, he said it had to be realised that any claim to a one-sided, exclusive and unqualified right to self-determination was not in accordance with the spirit of the Day of the Vow.

Dependence on the dispensation of Providence had been recognised by the Voortrekkers at Danksraai in 1838 in their Covenant with God.

"In the threatened position of today we must still profess our dependence on God, but we must also ensure that we have a sound and just case," Mr Heunis said.

The interdependence of the peoples and the population groups in South Africa and in Southern Africa should never be overlooked.

"Not absolute"

It had to be realised that the right of peoples and groups to self-determination was relative and was certainly not an absolute matter, especially in today's circumstances.

The perspective of the Day of the Vow required a recognition that the other people and groups in this country also had rights and privileges.

The continued existence of a Christian community and a changeover from apostles of human rights and liberals, but was one of the main themes of Afrikaner history.

Justice

Mr Heunis said the Afrikaner people's long struggle for survival had never been an issue of "brutal and barbaric self-maintenance" or of undisciplined passion.

It had been a struggle in the name of justice and for the sake of justice.

In this respect the Afrikaner was a moral pioneer and a champion of the principle of "live and let live".

UN orders S Africa to pay for raid damage

Argus Bureau
NEW YORK. - The United Nations Security Council ordered South Africa to pay full and adequate compensation for damage to life and property in last week's raid on Mozambique.

The 15-nation body unanimously condemned South Africa for its commando attack.

The council acted in response to King Moshesho II's complaint on Tuesday that South Africa committed "unprovoked and naked aggression" against his country in a military operation which killed more than 40 people.

RIGHT

South Africa was expected to make a statement before the Security Council today.

The motion adopted by the council reaffirmed Lesotho's right to "receive and give sanctuary to the victims of apartheid".

South Africa was called on to comply with the provisions of the United Nations Charter and not to commit aggressive acts against Lesotho, "either directly or through its proxies".

The resolution also demanded "the payment by South Africa of full and adequate compensation to the Kingdom of Lesotho for the damage to life and property resulting from this aggressive act".

REFUGEES

King Moshesho was the first monarch to address the council.

The Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said on Tuesday that of the 42 victims accounted for 19 had been registered with the UN as refugees and four were in process of being registered.

The only one of the permanent members of the Security Council not to speak last night was the United States, which was expected to make a statement today.

Britain's Sir John Thomson said there was no justification for the action by South Africa, which had "willfully breached the principles of international law, the (UN) Charter and civilized behaviour between nations".

"NO THREAT"

Lesotho had posed no threat to South Africa and had pursued a policy of co-existence and good neighbourliness, "a policy which is far from easy in the circumstances of Southern Africa and which is therefore all the more commendable".

Sir John stressed that his country was continuing to play an active part in the search for peaceful solutions to the problems of Southern Africa, in close contact with the countries of the region and the Western "contact" group on Namibia.

He regretted "preposterous and intemperate statements which have been made by those who wish to exploit the region's problems and this latest tragedy to complicate those problems, even to the extent of frustrating peaceful, negotiated solutions to them".

ORDER

Mr Justice Fagan ordered that until the return date Gemini be granted their application for an order of sight. Pinn and the Standard Bank return the diamond to the Deputy Sheriff and, failing that, that the Deputy Sheriff be authorised to carry out a search of their premises, take possession of the diamond and keep it in his custody pending a decision of the court.

Mr Robert Louis Schwartz, director of Gemini Jewellers, said in papers before the court that on December 3 Mr Jeremy Pinn, took delivery of the diamond to sell it. The diamond belonged to Gemini Jewellers.

The agreement was that after the transaction was concluded between Mr Pinn and the buyers, Gemini and Pinn would share any profit on the diamond on a 50-50 basis.

FALLEN THROUGH

"It was expressly stipulated by Gemini and accepted by J. Pinn and Company that ownership of the diamond would be reserved to Gemini in favour until full payment was received by Gemini," he said.

By December 13, after not hearing from Mr J Pinn, Mr Schwartz became concerned and telephoned the company.

He spoke to another member of the family, who told him the deal had fallen through.

He was then told he would be unable to take delivery of the diamond as it had been pledged to Standard Bank.

Mr Schwartz said he was told the Pinn representative that such action amounted to theft and
UN Vote on Namibia

Contact Group abstains
'Basotho jobs in SA jeopardised

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — South Africa warned landlocked Lesotho last night that the jobs of its citizens working in the Republic would be placed in jeopardy if the Lesotho Government continued to "harbour terrorists".

Mr David Steward, South African Ambassador to the United Nations, told the Security Council that his country would consider tightening border controls if Lesotho failed to clamp down on the activities of the African National Congress (ANC).

CONDEMNED

Mr Steward was replying to a two-day debate that has heard repeated condemnation of South Africa for the strike against ANC members based in the Lesotho capital of Maseru last week, which resulted in the deaths of more than 40 people.

The South African delegate also attacked the United Nations for "urging war" in Southern Africa and "forgetting peace".

Mr Steward spent a large part of his half-hour speech detailing Lesotho's economic dependence on South Africa and said his government wanted to make an "urgent appeal to Lesotho to reconsider its attitude to the harbouring of terrorists".

He said the Government believed that the majority of Basotho did not support the Lesotho Government in its stand it was taking regarding the ANC.

"...and the Government of Lesotho will have to accept the responsibility if employment opportunities for its citizens are placed in jeopardy as a result of more stringent movement control measures which South Africa will have to introduce on the border unless the Lesotho Government changes its attitude," he said.

"It would be a matter of great regret to the South African Government were it to be compelled to consider instigating more restrictive measures to control movement across the border."

NO CHANCE

Mr Steward also accused the British Government of "turning a blind eye" to terrorist attacks against the Republic.

Britain was the only Western country he named in his bitter criticism of the Security Council for not giving Pretoria a chance to speak before a vote was taken condemning the South African raid.
Lesotho raid to be probed

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — One of the top officials of the United Nations, Mr Abdurahim Abby Farah, has been chosen to head a team to investigate the South African raid into neighbouring Lesotho earlier this month.

The team is expected to leave for Lesotho in the second half of January. Mr Farah is UN Under-Secretary-General for special political questions. UN sources said today that Mr Farah, who is a Somali, would conduct an on-the-spot survey of the damage done to houses during the attack.

He would also assess how Lesotho's economy had been affected by the attack and how the country's economy might suffer as a result of strained relations with South Africa.

Mr Farah's main task, however, would be to assess how the UN High Commissioner for Refugees could "ensure the welfare of refugees in Lesotho".
Top UN team arrives in Maseru

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. - Top United Nations officials arrived in Lesotho yesterday to assess the damage caused by the South African raid on African National Congress targets in Maseru late last year.

Mr. Abdul Rahim Farah, UN Under-Secretary-General for special political questions, is leading the five-man delegation.

Another top official, Mr. Michael Moussali, will examine ways of protecting refugees as 42 people, including 19 registered refugees and four asylum-seekers, were killed in the pre-dawn attack on December 9.

During the five-day visit they will meet various government ministries, UN agencies in Maseru, and the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, whom they see on Friday.

They will also be taken on a tour of the houses which were damaged during the South African Defence Force attack.

The South African Government has already said the raid was a pre-emptive strike against ANC targets where plans were being made for subversive activities in South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei.

The Lesotho Government has repeatedly denied there are ANC bases in Maseru.

The UN Security Council has warned South Africa it must stop violating Lesotho's borders and must pay for the damage caused during the raid.

Mr. Farah and members of the delegation are expected to leave Lesotho on Sunday afternoon.

The commander of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force (LPF), Major-General J. M. Lekhanya, has dismissed as "unmitigated lies" claims by the SADF that the LPF was responsible for the civilian casualties during the raid.

Gen. Lekhanya was reacting to a report in the Rand Daily Mail last Saturday which quoted Defence Force sources as claiming the civilian casualties in the attack could have been hit when members of the LPF started firing at the South African invaders.

The general said all the LPF encounters with the SADF were nowhere near the houses attacked.

The general said all the LPF encounters with the SADF were nowhere near the houses attacked.

The attacker of the LPF, Brigadier Ratsho sekhoba, ordered LPF units to withdraw after being informed by the South Africans the raid was aimed at ANC targets only, was "interesting."

He said it contradicted an earlier statement by the SADF that it negotiated the withdrawal of LPF units with Major-General S. Mnipho, who had "nothing to do with the LPF."
Koeberg blast: ANC praised

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — The UN special committee against apartheid has sent a letter to ANC president Oliver Tambo congratulating him for last year's sabotage campaign which included an attack on the Koeberg nuclear power station.

The letter also pointed out that South African white women and children could face "tenfold" retaliation for the SADF raid into Lesotho.

The author, committee chairman Alhaji Yussuf Maitama-Sule, told Mr Tambo that "the freedom fighters of the ANC have demonstrated, by their courage and their skill, that the final stage of the struggle for the elimination of apartheid has begun and that it will triumph."
Economic dependence continues despite Maseru raid

UN team advising Lesotho

MASELU — This is a capital where cows still nibble at the grass between paving stones alongside the main road, and it has never lost its rural atmosphere.

So it was inevitable that a convoy of 10 luxury cars speeding through red traffic lights would cause something of a sensation.

Their sirens announced the presence in Lesotho of a six-man United Nations delegation sent to assess the damage caused by last month's South African raid and to make recommendations to prevent it happening again.

Pat Bulger of The Star's Africa News Service takes a look at a probe by the United Nations into the SADF raid into Maseru last month. This is the second of a three-part series on the aftermath of the attack into Lesotho, Lesotho's economic dependence on South Africa.

According to the UN team's brief it was to have investigated, among other matters, whether greater economic muscle for Lesotho might help prevent a second raid.

But the delegation's leader, the under-secretary-general for special political questions, Mr. Abdulrahim Ably Farah, probably saw around him ample confirmation of what he already knew, from previous fact-finding missions, about Lesotho's economic dependence on South Africa.

The chances of the UN mission being able to help Lesotho are, therefore, slim.

Western diplomats in Maseru fear a flood of foreign aid to a country which has already received about R50 million in recent years.

Another said the UN mission might recommend, and make money available for, more schools and agricultural projects for refugees.

Ironically one of the exiles killed in the raid, former Robben Island prisoner Zola Nqosi, was developing a farm for refugees at the time of his death.

Cynics have suggested that the UN visit was little more than a sop to Lesotho from an international community helpless to prevent South Africa violating the country's sovereignty.

The mission will undoubtedly include in its report an endorsement of the Security Council resolution condemning the raid — but that it can do anything to prevent it happening again remains doubtful.
SA rejects UN reparation plea

NEW YORK. — South Africa has rejected the UN Security Council’s unanimous request that it pay reparations for damage and heavy loss of life caused in the Defence Force raid into Lesotho last year.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, has also rejected UN condemnation of the raid, describing the council resolution as fundamentally flawed and one-sided.

Responsibility

In a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr Botha said financial responsibility must be laid on the Lesotho Government, not only for the Maseru attack but also for damage done in South Africa as a result of Lesotho’s policy of harbouring “terrorists”.

South Africa’s sole motivation was to defend itself against terrorism, he said.

“Restraint”

“South Africa exercises restraint and patient diplomacy in the pursuit of peace, but reserves the right in the last resort to take effective measures to defend the lives and property of its citizens,” Mr Botha said.

He said South Africa wanted non-aggression pacts with its neighbours and treaties that would bar the use of each other’s territories for attacks. — Sapa-Reuters.
Unita holding 64 Czechs

UN chief in plea to SA to help hostages

New York.

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has asked South Africa to help to negotiate the release of 64 Czechoslovak citizens kidnapped by Unita guerillas in Southern Angola.

An official spokesman for Mr Perez de Cuellar said the Secretary General's plea was based on humanitarian grounds and made at the request of the Czechoslovakian Government whose UN delegate, Mr Stanislav Sujka, he saw yesterday.

The Unita movement has confirmed the capture of 64 Czechoslovak and 20 Portuguese citizens in an attack on an industrial complex in central Angola last weekend.

Unita has offered to swap the Czechoslovaks for one Irish and six British mercenaries imprisoned in Luanda.

The Secretary General also sought information about the case from the International Committee of the Red Cross, his spokesman said.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria today the UN appeal had not yet reached the Government.

In Prague a daily newspaper reported yesterday that there are 21 children among 64 people abducted by Unita.

The newspaper said three of the children were younger than 5, while eight others were aged between 6 and 10 years.

Also abducted were a woman doctor, two nurses and 12 other women — wives of Czech technicians working for the Angolan Government.

The newspaper said the Czech Government had appealed to a foreign government for help in getting the release of the captives. The country was not identified in the report.

The newspaper also confirmed the Czech Government's appeal to the International Red Cross and Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The daily denied reports that the technicians had been armed.

The Unita swoop on the technicians was disclosed in London on Monday by British journalist Mr Fred Bridgeland, who returned to London last weekend after spending more than two months with Dr Jonas Savimbi's guerillas.

He said the swoop was a "major coup for the rebel group in its efforts to prove that it was a force to be reckoned with."

See page 8 for the first in a series of reports on Angola.
Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK: - Senior officials of the United Nations were today awaiting the return of Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to respond to an attack on the world body by South Africa.

The UN chief is due to arrive here today from a trip to Europe and Africa, but, said UN sources, he had already been informed that a letter was awaiting him from the South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha charged in the letter that a UN conference on SWA/Namibia being held in Paris was undermining efforts to bring the territory to independence.

He questioned the UN's ability to play an impartial role in any independence programme.

Propaganda

The letter concerns the Paris "conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence", which ends on Friday.

Mr Botha accused the conference of "generating propaganda" in support of Swápó, which the UN has recognised as the sole representative of the people of SWA/Namibia.

He said in the letter that the Paris documents contained "such blatant distortions and untruths that the question may be asked what faith the people of the territory can have in the same (UN) secretariat to carry out in an objective fashion the functions which would be assigned to it in terms of the proposed international settlement".

He added: "It is incomprehensible that the UN should now, at a cost of approximately one million dollars, launch such a rash and destructive exercise apparently with the main objective of undermining the progress which has been made."
UN billions go to fight SA—Barend

THE ASSEMBLY — The United Nations aids the world campaign against South Africa to the extent of several thousands of million of rands.

This assertion was made here today by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Barend du Plessis, in response to questions by the Nationalist MP for Imboden, Mr. Albert Nothhling.

Mr. du Plessis tabled a lengthy reply on UN involvement in actions against South Africa, which, he said, were aimed at overthrowing its orderly system of government in favour of a regime which would in effect have to be acceptable to the Soviet Union.

The total direct cost of the UN's anti-South Africa operations in the financial field was more than R12.5-million a year, while it channelled more than R25-million a year to supporters of membership and the National Party.

Mr. du Plessis also said that South Africa owed the UN 1968 494 dollars — more than R20-million in respect of unpaid membership fees.

However, it was not at present reconsidering its membership.

Mr. du Plessis said: "We regard it as being in our national interest to retain our membership, but the Government of South Africa does not have to wait until its disadvantages outweigh the advantages."
double standard maintained by the UN in its campaign against South Africa. Although Western countries are well aware of the illegal nature of the UN's actions against South Africa, they are not prepared to adopt active positions of principle in this regard because of their unwillingness to alienate African and Third World countries; the manner in which many Western countries participate in anti-South African activities and the support which they give to anti-South-African resolutions and initiatives.

UN

*6. Mr. A. E. NOTHAGEL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) Whether South Africa owes the UN any amount in respect of membership fees at present; if so, what amount;

(2) whether South Africa is at present re-considering its position in regard to membership of the UN; if so, why?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(1) Yes; $19 282 404.

(2) No. We regard it as being still in our national interest to retain our membership but the Government would not hesitate to withdraw if and when the disadvantages of membership were to outweigh the advantages.

International actions against South Africa

*7. Mr. A. E. NOTHAGEL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

Which are the main (a) organizations and (b) countries at present involved in international actions against South Africa in respect of (i) economic, (ii) technical, (iii) sports, (iv) military, (v) general political, (vi) cultural and (vii) church matters?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(a) Organizations: (The following are only the most important of the literally hundreds of organizations which are involved in the international campaign against South Africa.)

(i) Economic matters: International Labour Organization; World Federation of Trade Unions*; International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; South African Congress of Trade Unions; Organization of African Trade Unity; Inter-Faith Centre on Corporate Responsibility; Campaign to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa Shipping Research Bureau.

(ii) Technical matters: There are no important organizations which are involved exclusively in technical actions against the RSA.

(iii) Sport: Halt All Racist Tours (HART); Stop Apartheid Rugby Tour (SART); South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee; International Olympic Committee; Supreme Council for Sport in Africa.

(iv) Military matters: Security Council Sub-Committee, Established in terms of Resolution 421 (1977); World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa; South African Military Refugee Aid Fund.

(v) General political matters: UN—Special Committee against Apartheid; Council for Namibia; Centre Against Apartheid: Committee of Twenty Four (on decolonization); Ad-Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa.

Terrorist organizations: ANC; SWAPO; PAC.

Non-Governmental organizations
—Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization*; American Committee on Africa; Anti-Apartheid Movement (United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Netherlands); Holland Committee on Africa; Institute for Policy Studies*; International Association of Democratic Lawyers*; International Commission of Jurists; International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Apartheid Regime*; International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa (ICSU)*; International Defence and Aid Fund; International Union of Students*; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; Washington Office on Africa; Working Group Kairros; World Federation of Democratic Youth*; World Peace Council*.

(vi) Cultural matters: UNESCO.

(vii) Church matters: Christian Peace Conference*; All-Africa Council of Churches; American Friends Service Committee; Clergy and Laity Concerned; Lutheran World Federation; World Council of Churches.

(b) Countries: (i) to (vii) The countries which play the most important role in UN actions against South Africa include most East-bloc States and most of the radical African and Third World countries.

*Soviet Front Organizations.
1. To what extent is the UN at present (a) directly and (b) indirectly involved in the (i) financial and (ii) organizational field in actions against South Africa?

2. (a) what is the object of such actions and (b) what part is played in them by (i) Soviet Russia and (ii) Western countries?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House).

(1) Direct.

(i) Financial field. The total cost of the JN's anti-SA operations amount to more than R12.5 million per annum, while the Organization claims more than R20 million per annum in aid to SWAPO or persons under SWAPO control, and more than R6 million per annum to the ANC and PAC and their supporters.
WASHINGTON — A United States Senator who spent seven years as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam made a blistering attack this week on Swapo, objecting to its status at the UN conference in Paris on Namibian independence.

Senator Jeremiah Denton of Alabama said in Congress that Swapo was a Soviet-backed terrorist organisation that relied on systematic murder, mutilation, sabotage and intimidation of opponents.

Its military wing, PLAN (People’s Liberation Army of Namibia) made incursions into Ovambo and Kavanga to lay Soviet-made landmines, kill and maim people and abduct youths to press into service.

Swapo’s record made a mockery of the status accorded it at the Paris conference, where it has been seated on the drafting committee to prepare the final report.

“None of the other Namibian parties was even invited to attend the conference.”

Senator Denton, a conservative Republican, is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee’s subcommittee on security and terrorism. In 1986 he became Alabama’s first Republican senator in 100 years.

Last year, he chaired a subcommittee hearing on Soviet involvement in Southern African terrorism.
Call for UN sanctions against SA

by BRUCE STEPHENSON

PARIS. — The Paris conference on South West Africa yesterday called on the United Nations Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa and, in a condemnation of the role of the Western Contact Group, demanded that the Security Council itself take over the independence process.

Western diplomats attending as observers, expressed regret at the diminution of the Contact Group’s role since 1977, but doubted that the group would be dismantled when the issue reaches the Security Council.

On the last day of the conference yesterday, attended by 136 countries, the lone voice of the Ivory Coast was heard to express confidence in the five-nation Contact Group achieving success in implementing the UN peace plan.

The 30-point declaration said that South Africa’s “illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people” and expressed its “firm solidarity” with the people of SWA under the leadership of SWAPO as their “sole and authentic representative”.

Among its main demands were: the unconditional release of Herman Toivo ja Toivo — founder of SWAPO — and other SWA political prisoners, the granting of prisoner-of-war status to captured SWAPO troops, and the imposition of mandatory sanctions by the Security Council.

Attacking the United States for the first time in a public UN-sponsored document on SWA, it said: “The conference firmly rejects the continued attempts by the United States and the South African regime to obstruct the implementation of Resolution 435 and to establish any linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

“It emphasizes unequivocally that the persistence of such attempts not only retards the decolonization process in Namibia but also constitutes an unwarranted and gross interference in the internal affairs of the People’s Republic of Angola.”

“Having noted the statement made by one member of the Western Contact Group (France) dissociating itself categorically from such attempts which are incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Security Council Resolution 435, the conference calls upon the other members of the Contact Group to do likewise.”

The declaration concludes: “Five years after the adoption of that resolution it is high time that the Security Council assumed fully the central role in its implementation and established the council’s own time-frame for implementation.”
animals, and that is the way the world is going to see it," Mr Coetzee said.

Mr Coetzee would not say whether the trespass provision would be used for "this or that specific category" of offence, and did not refer at all to the Pretoria park issue.

Mr Coetzee conceded that the trespass penalty could be used for "serious squatting" but said this was not the objective of the measure.

It was intended for cases where trespass was committed with the obvious intention of committing a more serious offence, such as theft or stock theft.

Rejecting FPF arguments that a relatively minor offence was being turned into a serious crime, Mr Coetzee said the courts would have the discretion to decide on how serious the trespass was.

The courts did not have to impose the maximum sentence, but would determine sentence according to the seriousness of the offence as shown by evidence in each particular case.

In the Capital

Minister's rights 'not watered down'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Opposition speakers in the Assembly yester-

day opposed a bill relating to Iscor on the grounds that it would di-

minish accountability of the Parliament of the Minis-

ter of Industries Commerce and Co-ordination, Dr Da-

waine Villiers, for the corporation's oper-

ations.

Introducing the SA Iron and Steel Indus-

trial Corporation Limited Amendment Bill, Dr De-

Villiers said the legislation would not water down the responsibil-

ity of the minister or that of the State.

The bill aimed to lighten the unnecessary administrative burden on the minister when it came, for instance, to determining the terms of office of directors and their remuneration.

Mr A Savage (FFP) said that the State was the shareholder of the corporation and the minister should retain the right given him by the existing Act in respect of the terms of office of directors and appointment of an auditor.

Mr S P Barnard (CP) and Mr Savage agreed with Mr Savage that the minister's responsibilities should not be reduced.

Mr Wartell (NP) said the minister should be accountable for the ac-

tivities of Iscor.

The bill was read a second time after rejec-

tion of a FPF amendment. — Sapa

Mkhize probe

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The probe into the shooting of black com-

munity leader Mr Saul Mkhize was not yet com-

plete, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said yester-

day in reply to ques-

tions from Mrs Helen Suzman (FPP Houghton).

R660,4m for four black states

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Department of Foreign Affairs and Informa-

tion's budgeted expenditure in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and 

Ijose totalled R608,4-million during the 1982/83 financial year.

This information was part of a written reply by Mr Breda of Foreign Affairs and Information, to Mr Botha, to a question by Mr Ferdi Hartzen-

berg (GP Lichtenburg).

Dr Hartzenberg asked what were the total

amounts spent by the State for the current financial year in each of the independent black states "which formerly formed part of the Republic."

Mr Botha replied that most of the assistance to these states was by means of transfer of funds as opposed to direct spending in them. It was only possible to furnish the expenditure of the Depart-

ment of Foreign Affairs and Information in this regard.

This amounted to R282,3-million in Transkei, R94,3-million in Bophuthatswana, R98,1-million in Venda and R205,1-million in Ciskei.

These amounts represented budgetary assis-

tance, statutory allocations, technical aid, project aid and contributions in respect of incentives for the establishment of industries, bread subsidies and the secondment of personnel.

Mr Botha said although present aid was not suf-

ficient, it was "the best that can be achieved" in view of the "difficult economic and financial conditions at present." — Sapa

Du Plessis lists ‘anti-SA’ bodies

THE Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Informa-

tion, Mr Barend du Plessis, yesterday listed the most important of the "anti-SA" bodies and organiza-

tions he said were involved in the interna-

tional campaign against South Africa.

Repeating to a question by Mr Albert Nothnagel (NP Innesdale), he described the organizations as "Soviet front organizations".

He listed the "most important" organizations under the following categories:

"Economic matters": International Labour Organization, World Federation of Trade Unions (Soviet front), Interna-

tional Confederation of Free Trade Unions, South Afri-

can Congress of Trade Unions, Organization of African Trade Unity, Inter-Faith Centre on Corporate Responsi-

bility and the Campaign to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa Shipping Research Unit and Companies in South Africa.

"Sport": Half All Racial Tours, Stop Apartheid Rugby Tour, South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, Inter-

ational Olympic Committee and Supportive Council for Sport in Africa.

"Military matters": Security Council Sub-Committee es-

tablised in terms of Resolution 442 (1979), World Cam-

paign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa and the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund.

"General political matters": United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, Council for Policy Studies (Soviet front), Centre Against Apartheid, Committee of Twenty-four (decolonization) and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa.


"Non-governmental organizations": Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization, Soviet Committee on Africa, Anti-Apartheid Movement (United King-

dom, West Germany, France and Netherlands), Holland Committee on Africa, Institute for Policy Studies (Soviet front), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (Soviet front), International Commission of Jurists, In-

ternational Committee of Inquiry in South West Africa (Soviet front), International Defence and Aid Fund, International Union of Students (Soviet front), Inter-


The only organization listed under "cultural matters" was the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organiza-

tion.

"Church matters": Christian Peace Conference (Soviet front), All Africa Council of Churches, America Friends' Service Committee, Clergy and Laity Concerned, Lutheran World Federation, and World Council of Churches.

Cost of anti-SA operations

The total direct financial cost of the United Nation's anti-South Africa operations amounted to more than R125-million annually, Mr du Plessis told Mr Nothnagel.

He said the UN also channelled more than R20-

million a year in aid to Swaopoulos and other organizations to control and more than R6-million every year to the ANC and PAC and their supporters.

"In the organizational field, the UN stands at the centre of the international campaign against South Africa," Mr du Plessis said.

Practically every one of its organs, including the specialized agencies and other machinery required by General Assembly resolutions to contribute to the campaign.

"More than 50 UN organs are involved in some or other fashion with anti-SA activities."

"In addition, the UN has established no fewer than 15 committees, councils and commissions which exclusively promote various aspects of the campaign on a full-time basis." — Sapa
UN group reveals aid for ANC, Frontliners

The Star's Foreign News Service
GENEVA — The World Health Organisation (WHO) has announced multimillion-rand aid programmes for Frontline states and "national liberation movements" in Southern Africa.

The director general, Mr Halfdan Mahler, of Denmark, yesterday sent a report to the WHO annual assembly which opened on Monday.

His report gave the breakdown for 1982-1983:
- Angola — About R1 million allocated out of the regular budget, while Swaziland provided extra-budgetary funds of R.5 million for malaria control.
- Bolivia — R482,000 from the regular budget and R151,600 in extra-budgetary funds.
- Lesotho — R711,875, as well as R151,600 for immunisation, primary health care and rehabilitation.
- Mozambique — R490,000 from the budget and R714,000 in non-budget funds.
- Tanzania and Zambia also received aid.

Dr Mahler's report said additional financial aid in 1982 and 1983 was being given to the ANC, the PAC and Swapo. A total of R20,000 had been allocated from the regular WHO budget and about R50,000 from extra-budgetary resources.

Much of the money was for drugs, vaccines and refugees. Mr Mahler said about R580,000 from extra-budgetary sources would be spent between now and 1987 to help the three movements.

Princess visits Isi!

ISLAMABAD — Princess Anne has become the Royal Family to visit Islamabad since Ali Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, in 1973. But British diplomats yesterday emphasised that Anne's visit was informal and connected with the patron of the Save the Children Fund.

In spite of the private nature of her visit, she was given a welcome by President Zia ul-Haq at the government house.

Weather

TRANVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow. Partly cloudy and cool over the higher parts of the region where cloudy conditions with fog will occur. It will be cloudless and cool over the lower parts.

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24-hour period ended 8 am today:

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Rivers and temperature are at the same high levels as yesterday. Maximum rainfall for May over 25 years is 50 mm. Average annual:


Antip-Apartheid Movement robbed of files, documents

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Camden Town offices of the Anti-Apartheid Movement were burgled at the weekend and files, contact lists and account books stolen, spokesman Mr Mike Terry said last night.

"It's clearly a political action since most items of financial value were not touched," he said.

Among the documents stolen were the AAM's file on the break-ins at the Micas of Swapco and the ANC last year.
UN chief heads new SWA plan

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, is to be put in personal pursuit of the elusive settlement for SWA/Namibia, under a formula readied for approval by the Security Council.

He will have until the end of August to try to secure a go-ahead for the five-years-in-waiting plan for United Nations-supervised independence. Then the council will reconvene to check on progress and ponder its next move.

This is the gist of a draft resolution prepared by African and non-aligned nations, working in consultation with SWAPO. Markedly mild when compared with their demands of recent years, the draft is likely to require little or no amending to win the full endorsement of the council, the United States included.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar has for months sought a go-between role and has emerged in this week’s Security Council debate as the lone figure applauded by all sides, from SWAPO to South Africa.

“Realism”

Yesterday, representatives of the Western contact group continued their efforts to temper African ire — and their own differences — by appealing for patience and “realism” in the settlement quest.

This time, it was West Germany whose ambassador, Mr. Gunther von Well, predicted success “eventually and soon,” once “regional security concerns” had been resolved.

Like the United States and Britain before it, West Germany made no direct mention of “linkages,” but it came closest in cautioning that it was only realistic to accept that foreign troops in the region bred “suspicion and distrust.”

On Wednesday night, the US also sugar-coated linkage and singled out for criticism South African, rather than Cuban, operations.

“There can be no ‘double standard for Southern Africa,” Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick told the council.

“Cross-border violence cannot be condoned, whether it be in the form of a bomb placed in a crowded square in Pretoria by externally-based organizations, or of the continuing violation of Angola’s territory by South Africa’s forces,” she said.

The US was “pleased” with progress towards a settlement, but was fearful that all could be lost in an “ever-escalating tragic cycle of violence,” she said.

The modified approach stirred interest in some African envoys and was underlined by last night’s meeting between US Secretary of State George Schultz and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, which US officials said was to demonstrate American even-handedness and determination “to achieve a just settlement.”

The six-point African draft seeks condemnation of South Africa for its “illegal occupation” of SWA/Namibia, but includes no specific demands. It calls on the Republic of South Africa “to make a firm commitment” to “co-operate forthwith and fully” with the Secretary-General “in order to expedite the implementation of Resolution 435 for the early independence of Namibia.” Resolution 435 incorporates the UN settlement plan.

The draft also gives the UN chief a mandate “to undertake consultations with the parties towards the ceasefire with a view to securing speedy implementation” of the plan.
UN chief will try for SWA solution

NEW YORK. — The Security Council yesterday gave a unanimous go-ahead for the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to launch a personal initiative to overcome the impasse in negotiations for SWA/Namibia's independence.

The 15-member Council — the UN's executive body — adopted a resolution after a six-day debate giving Dr Perez de Cuellar a mandate to make new contacts with South Africa, the frontline states and Swapo. He has until August 31 to report back.

The resolution also called on South Africa to commit itself to the UN plan for independence elections in the territory and to "co-operate forthwith and fully" with the Secretary-General.

Black states sponsoring the resolution decided not to demand economic sanctions against South Africa at

Dr De Cuellar

punishment for refusing to agree to implement the plan, fearing this would have drawn an inevitable veto from the United States.

The council mandate gives the Secretary-General a free hand in the way he initiates new contacts with the parties involved. It is considered unlikely he will visit Southern African states unless he believes success is within his grasp.

His first opportunity to talk with black leaders will be when he attends the Organization of African Unity summit, scheduled for Addis Ababa on July 6.

The main thrust of the Security Council debate has been repeated demands by black states for a new initiative to resolve the stalled negotiations which have been undertaken by members of the Western contact group — the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

The contact group drafted the plan for a ceasefire followed by internationally supervised elections in SWA/Namibia.

"Linkage"

Most of the 30 delegates addressing the council denounced the "linkage" of the SWA/Namibian negotiations with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

South Africa and the US maintain the Cubans must be withdrawn as a "parallel development with the territory's independence.

The Cuban issue is not covered by the resolution, and contact group governments did not address the question directly during the debate.

Their tactic was to express their "regret" that issues outside the scope of the UN plan were holding up negotiations for its implementation.

The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, has pledged to intensify the guerilla war in SWA/Namibia while "leaving the door wide open" to new contacts with Dr Perez de Cuellar.

Speaking after the council adopted the resolution, Mr Nujoma said the council's action was "a morale booster to our struggle.

He repeated his readiness to sign a ceasefire and charged the South African Government with holding up negotiations. — Sapa
De Cuellar invited to SA

Political Staff

The South African Government has invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to visit South Africa to discuss the SWA/Namibian settlement issue on condition that he also visits the territory.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Cape Town in response to inquiries yesterday, that Dr Perez de Cuellar would be welcome to visit South Africa to discuss the SWA/Namibian issue "on the assumption" that he would also visit the territory and have "proper discussions" with the SWA/Namibian parties.

Mr Botha's invitation follows a UN Security Council go-ahead for the UN chief to launch a "personal initiative" to overcome the impasse in negotiations for SWA/Namibia's independence.

The 15-member Security Council - the UN's executive body - adopted a resolution on Tuesday after a six-day debate which gave Dr Perez de Cuellar an August 31 deadline to report back to the council on his mandate to make new contacts with South Africa, the frontline states and Swapo.

Diplomatic observers pointed out yesterday, however, that it was unlikely the UN chief would put his reputation on the line with a personal visit to Southern African states unless he believed success was within his grasp.

The concept of "linkage" of the SWA/Namibian negotiations with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was denounced by most of the 70 delegates who addressed the Security Council and is likely to remain a major stumbling block in progress towards independence for the territory.

Mr Botha pointed out yesterday that South Africa's ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, had said that the main obstacle to the implementation of an international settlement was the continuing presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

"South Africa's position with regard to implementation of Resolution 435 was set out clearly in the statement which its permanent representative delivered to the council on May 24."

Mr Colin Eglin, official Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, said last night any contribution the UN Secretary-General could make towards the resolution of the SWA/Namibian impasse would be welcomed.
Security Council plea for ANC trio

NEW YORK. — The Security Council last night called on the South African authorities not to execute the three ANC terrorists who are due to be hanged tomorrow.

The council declared in a unanimous vote that hanging Simon Mogoane, Jerry Mosololi and Thabo Molapong "will aggravate the situation in South Africa".

The council's resolution also urged "all states and organizations to use their influence and to take urgent measures" to save the three men's lives.

It was the council's third appeal on behalf of the trio in eight months — a gesture without precedent.

The Seychelles Government offered yesterday to set free four condemned mercenaries and two others serving long-term prison sentences if the three ANC members are reprieved.

The four mercenaries were sentenced to death in July last year for their part in the ill-fated Seychelles coup attempt led by Colonel Mike Hoare in November 1981.

'Ready to die'

They are South African Jerry Furee, Briton Bernard Carey and Zambian Aubrey Brooks.

The three ANC men stopped their lawyers yesterday from applying for a temporary stay of execution, giving up their last chance to save themselves.

Lawyers said yesterday that the men had told them they were ready to face the hangman, and delay and uncertainty would only make it more difficult. They said they had prepared themselves for death and their strong spirit would be broken if there was a further delay.

This follows the State President's reprieve on Monday for three other condemned ANC men.

The planned execution tomorrow would only widen the majority of South Africans and would heighten the conflict in the country, according to a spokesman for the United Democratic Front (UDF).

The UDF is a newly-formed umbrella organization which has as its members more than 30 organizations, including the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Soveto Civic Association and the South African Council of Churches.

The Cape Times political staff reports that the governments of the 10 nations comprising the European Community yesterday made a last-minute bid to save the men.

A petition was delivered to the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hans van Dalsen, by the German Ambassador, Mr. Carl Lahnson.

Sapa-AFP reports from Lusaka that the ANC appealed yesterday to the Vatican to ask South Africa not to hang the men.

The organization's Lusaka office said the three men should be treated as prisoners-of-war under the Geneva Convention.

Vigil

An all-night vigil for the three will be held at St. Marks Church, Church Street, Athlone, starting at 9 tonight.

Organized by the Azanian Students Organization (Azaso), the vigil would be observed by a "broad range of organizations", a spokesman said.

"We recognize that the three young men facing execution have been motivated by the highest ideals for a free and democratic South Africa. No matter how the government identifies them as 'terrorists', many people in this country view them as products of a violent and unjust system," a statement said.
ANC seeks more UN aid

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK.—The African National Congress is seeking increased support from the United Nations and has presented the world body with a “shopping list” of priority needs — starting with a powerful radio transmitter.

Its appeal, and similar approaches from SWAPO and the Pan-Africanist Congress, faces in the face of heated United States objections to the UN giving them direct aid of any kind.

The US said last year that it would cut its share from programmes that benefit SWAPO.

One consequence was to hold up for a year a $300,000 contribution to the UN Institute for Namibia.

Support

But yesterday, a UN sub-committee was asked to advocate support for “all forms” of struggle directed at seizure of power in the Republic and SWA/Namibia.

Most forceful was the presentation of the ANC, which concluded with a list of “resources” required on a priority basis.

They included:

- A 500kw radio transmitter to be stationed in Southern Africa and operated by ANC personnel.
- Smaller mobile transmitters.
- A printing press for large-scale production of documents and publicity material.
- 20 film projectors, 15 telex machines, ten duplicating machines and five movie cameras for shooting ANC publicity films.

The ANC is also seeking expanded educational support from the UN.

Subjects listed range from mining and “civil engineering to hotel management and catering.

South African officials say the UN channels about $22m a year to the three movements — most of it to SWAPO — but figures are in dispute because of the large amount that is in the form of general refugee aid.

Refugees

SWAPO told the UN panel yesterday that 80,000 refugees were now in its care in Angola, while seven UN agencies and departments were said to be providing technical, financial and other assistance to the PAC.

The panel was told of PAC concern over long delays in some programmes and the shelving of others, while there was also a complaint of pro-ANC bias in UN radio broadcasts.

The major funding agency is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), while others are largely executing agencies.

A few days ago it was reported that the ANC and PAC would have their own vocational training centres in Tanzania, financed by the International Labour Organization at a cost of $76m each.

The ANC centre will be built in Morogoro, nearly 200km from Dar es Salaam, while the PAC centre will be at Bugamoyo, about 60km from Dar es Salaam.
ANC in UN bid for radio

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — An African National Congress request for a powerful radio transmitter to beam at South Africa is to be circulated to all United Nations' agencies.

The decision was taken by a panel of the UN decolonisation committee, along with a recommendation that governments should also be handed a hefty inventory of communications equipment requested by the ANC.

The list includes smaller mobile transmitters, a large printing press, 20 portable projectors, 15 telex machines, 10 duplicating machines and five movie cameras.

"The powerful transmitter was needed 'for internal and international communications', the decolonisation committee's sub-committee on petitions, information, and assistance reported. It would be positioned in Southern Africa and operated by ANC personnel.

The printing press was needed for 'large-scale production of educational and publicity material, for distribution both inside and outside South Africa,' the committee stated.
Israel slams talks on SA link

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Israel has charged that Soviet "front" organisations have control of next week's Vienna conference which will examine Israeli relations with South Africa.

Israel has warned United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar against any "misuse or abuse" of UN funds, and has underscored this by asking for a detailed breakdown of the costs.

The July 11-13 conference will highlight charges of an Israeli/South African "alliance". It is a joint venture of the UN Committee Against Apartheid and outside organisations.

When Israel complained in May, Mr Perez de Cuellar promised the UN committee would retreat to a supporting role.

Israel demanded assurances that the conference would not be treated as a UN event. It is still awaiting a reply.

The conference was one of seven approved last year by the General Assembly, with a block grant of $460,000. It has three outside sponsors — the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity and the World Peace Council.

All three are "well-known Soviet-backed front organisations," Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum said in a letter to the UN Secretary-General.

Israel's relations with South Africa are a constant target of the Afro-Arab bloc and of the apartheid committee, who regularly point to "collusion" between the two.

Israeli officials are concerned that the new attention to an "alliance" is an escalation in the campaign.

The US is expected to withhold its share of any UN funds that help pay for it.

This was urged by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a former ambassador to the UN, who last month attacked the conference as a Moscow-inspired ploy to smear Israel and gain more support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation.
Lesotho forced to evacuate SA blacks

By ALLISTER SPARKS

JOHANNESBURG - Lesotho has agreed to the United Nations and several Western governments that it will soon start "evacuating" up to 3,000 black South African refugees living there because it can no longer withstand South African military and economic pressures.

The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr. Evaristse Sekhononyane, confirmed this in a telephone interview from Maseru after officials of his Government had met with their second meeting in six weeks with a South African Government delegation in Pretoria on Wednesday.

Mr. Sekhononyane said Lesotho had asked South Africa repeatedly to pinpoint the insurgents it believes are there, but it had not done so.

Now he said Lesotho had asked "for further particulars" of what category of person South Africa is demanding must leave.

The numbers involved will depend on South Africa's definition of "insurgents" it regards as "ANC members." Mr. Sekhononyane said between 5,000 and 10,000 African refugees registered as refugees with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), but a narrow definition by South Africa could reduce the actual number who have to leave to between 300 and 500.

Mr. Sekhononyane said the Lesotho Government would make its final decision on what to do about the refugees when it received this information. But he made it clear that...

To Page 2
**SA pressure forces Lesotho to evacuate black refugees**

The South African government has ordered Lesotho to evacuate its black refugees, citing economic and security concerns.

**Postcard prize R290**

As there was no correct entry for Postcard No 1056, the prize for No 1057 is increased by R20 to R290.

**Bishop Evans better**

**Weekend Report**

The Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Right Rev Bishop Evans, is 'fine' and he was not expecting to be discharged from St. Joseph's Hospital today, a hospital spokesman said.

**Junior Club puzzle winners**

The winners of the R2 prize for solving the picture crossword puzzle printed last Saturday are Gillian Waite, 10 Patrys Street, Cowieshaw Extension, Port Elizabeth, and Wray Nechipa, 26 Nukuska Road, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.

This week's picture crossword puzzle is on the Post Junior Club page in today's Family Post.
UN chief to visit City for talks

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, is to visit Cape Town and Windhoek next week in the continuing attempt to settle the SWA/Namibia dispute.

Mr Perez de Cuellar and a team of top UN officials will hold talks with senior government ministers, including the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, before going to SWA/Namibia.

His trip was in the balance for some time and was only settled after several meetings with the South African ambassador in Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, and the ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding.

Misunderstandings

It is understood that misunderstandings about the subjects for discussion made Mr Perez de Cuellar wonder whether his visit would help break the deadlock over internationally-recognized independence for the territory.

Both Mr Fourie and Mr Von Schirnding have been recalled for the visit. They and the Administrator-General in the territory, Dr Willie van Niekerk, are expected in Cape Town tomorrow for discussions with government officials.

Mr Perez de Cuellar's talks with the South African Government will be in terms of a May 21 Security Council mandate to hold consultations with the parties concerned about speedy implementation of the 1976 independence plan.

He must report back to the Security Council by August 31.

Cuban troops

Major impediments to a settlement have included the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and the issue of UN partiality to SWAPO.

Welcoming the visit yesterday, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said South Africa still desired an international solution for the territory and hoped the discussions with Mr Perez de Cuellar would further that aim.

Mr Perez de Cuellar is expected in Cape Town from Monday, and will have a series of meetings with the government, including Mr Pik Botha and the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, before leaving for Windhoek on Thursday.

He leaves there on Friday and is expected to go on to talks with Angolan government officials in Luanda.

The 11-man UN team includes several experts on Southern Africa. Among them are two under-secretaries general for political affairs, Mr Brian Urquhart and Mr Abdurahim Abby Farah. Also in the party will be Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN special representative for the territory.

The last UN Secretary-General to visit South Africa and SWA/Namibia was Dr Kurt Waldheim, who came in March 1982.
Outcry over SA broadcast 'spy' at UN radio

By Donald Knowler, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Allegations that the United Nations is open to infiltration by South African intelligence agents has caused a major row in the UN's radio section for the second time in two years.

The appointment of an Afrikaans-speaking and broadcast Afrikaans programmes for UN radio has led to threats of resignation from some of the staff working in the anti-apartheid radio unit.

The staff members claim that the appointee, Mr Gideon Visagie, may be working for South African intelligence.

Mr Visagie, a Stellenbosch University student, has denied he is a South African agent, UN sources say.

But UN officials said the denial had not stopped some staff members from giving the head of the department an ultimatum — either the South African is fired or they quit.

Leading the protest is a former South African journalis, Mr Gavin Robson, who has worked for anti-apartheid radio for the past two years.

Said Mr Robson: "Mr Visagie has said he intends to return to South Africa when his contract is up. This is what we are worried about. It looks very suspicious."

UN officials recall that two years ago a South African working under contract to UN radio, Mr Michael Kallenbach, was fired after it was revealed he was also a correspondent for the SABC.

At the time, staff members said Mr Kallenbach's ability to operate as a South African correspondent and hold a job in the UN had demonstrated the UN could easily be infiltrated by South African "agents".

Mr Kallenbach is now working as a freelance journalist from the United Nations, one of his "strings" still being the SABC's "Radio Today".

A spokesman for the Department of Information confirmed that Mr Visagie had joined the radio unit on a three-month contract.

Mr Visagie, who recorded one of his first programmes last week, declined to be interviewed.

The anti-apartheid unit compiles programmes aimed at South Africa.

These "canned" programmes are then sent to certain black African countries which broadcast them to the Republic from short-wave radio transmitters.

The programmes are also used by some other networks, such as East European ones, for broadcast to Southern Africa.

In total, from all broadcasting sources, the programmes are transmitted nine hours a day, seven days a week in six languages — English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho and Tsamane.

Narrators working on the programmes are mainly from South Africa.

No set format is followed for the programmes and they usually contain speeches by, or interviews with, people critical of the South African Government's apartheid policies.
Lesotho UN call on refugees

By NORMAN CHANDLER and MIKE PITSO

LESOTHO had invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Xavier Perez de Cuellar, to visit the country to make his own assessment of the African National Congress refugee question, Mr. Desmond Sixtus, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, said yesterday.

The Lesotho Government also disclosed that South Africa had supplied 68 names of alleged ANC members it said it wanted out of Lesotho.

Dr. Perez de Cuellar arrives in Cape Town, on Monday for talks with South Africa on the South West Africa situation. The visit will also take him to Windhoek and Lusaka.

The UN chief has been asked by Lesotho's diplomatic mission at the UN to use his influence to ensure that the country's refugee problem is solved "smoothly and humanely".

The appeal is also extended to the member states of the UN to restrain South Africa from continuing with strict border controls which have been barring many people from Lesotho from entering South Africa.

The 68 refugees named by South Africa included 56 who had never set foot in Lesotho, Mr. Sixtus said in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail, while 12 had left and the remainder were "peaceful".
UDF sends Perez an invitation

Staff Reporter

The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has been invited to meet the national executive of the United Democratic Front (UDF) when he is in South Africa.

A UDF spokesman said today a telex had been sent to Dr. de Cuellar. The organisation is to be launched in Mitchell's Plain tomorrow.

SAME STRUGGLE

Mr Zac Yacoob, a member of the Natal UDF, said the invitation had been issued to Mr de Cuellar because "we believe that the struggles of our people in South Africa are the same struggle as the people of Namibia."

Mr Yacoob said it was "inappropriate for the UN Secretary-General to limit his consultation on Namibia to the undemocratic South African Government alone."

Meanwhile, buses carrying more than 1,000 people have already left various centres in the country to come to Cape Town for tomorrow's national launching.

Fraudulent pamphlets were distributed in Cape Town.

(Turn to Page 4, 1988)

• See pages 1 and 13.
**Skirt Angolan strife How UN chief will**

Javier Perez de Cuéllar ... broken rule never to visit trouble spots by accepting South African invitation.
I'm no spy, says SA man at UN Radio

By Donald Knowler,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A South African translator at United Nations Radio, Mr. Godon Visagie, yesterday denied allegations that he was working for South African intelligence agencies.

"What spying can a translator do?" he said.

Staff in the anti-apartheid unit of United Nations Radio have threatened to quit over his appointment.

Mr. Visagie said he had not joined UN Radio — which compiles programmes to be broadcast to South Africa — for political reasons, although he said he agreed with the content of some of the programmes.

"I am doing this job for financial support," he said.

The protest is led by a former South African journalist working for the radio section, Mr. Gavin Robson.

Mr. Robson has said the row could lead to the dismissal of the head of the anti-apartheid unit, Mr. Joe Fainby from Sierra Leone, but this could not be confirmed yesterday.

"The crux of the matter is that United Nations did not have Mr. Visagie's appointment approved by the South African liberation movements," he said.

The office of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, which has not commented so far, was yesterday given a list of questions on the affair to be answered today.

It is also to be asked why a directive has gone out that "South African Government" must be substituted in future with "racist regime".
PW to meet UN chief on visit to city

THE United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, will arrive in Cape Town at 10.30 pm on Monday.

Top Government officials were today finalising arrangements for his three-day visit.

The South African Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Brand Fourie, and the Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Kurt von Schirading, have arrived in Cape Town and today had discussions with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha.

IMPORTANT

The importance South Africa attaches to the visit is illustrated by the fact that the Prime Minister, Mr. F.W. Botha, is due to meet Dr. Perez on Tuesday morning.

This means the weekly Cabinet meeting may be interrupted or postponed.

The Secretary-General will also, possibly on Tuesday afternoon, meet the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

For the rest of the time, his discussions will be with Mr. Pik Botha.

Dr. Perez will fly to South Africa from Spain in a plane given him by King Juan Carlos.

WINDHOEK VISIT

He will fly to Windhoek on Wednesday evening and stay overnight there.

He will decide on his own programme there, but South Africa will give him any assistance required.

Late on Wednesday or some time on Thursday he will fly to Angola, and after that possibly to some of the African frontline states.

A party of overseas newspapermen will accompany him, and a Press centre will be established in the H F Verwoerd building.

PARTY OF 11

Dr. Perez will also be accompanied by a party of 11, including two Under-Secretaries-General, Mr. Brian Urquhart and Mr. Abraham Asfaw. Also in the party will be Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, the UN special representative for SWA/Namibia.

They will stay at a city hotel.
THE forthcoming visit by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to South Africa and South West Africa/Namibia marks a significant new step within the near-state settlement effort.

Hopes are that it could lend new impetus to the negotiation process. But even the optimists doubt whether it signifies the conclusion of the drawn-out settlement attempt.

Wresting catastrophe from SWA/Namibia's bear-hug is going to require more than a fresh round of negotiation at a different level.

Firm foundation

Many others have tried and failed. Mr de Cuellar's predecessor, Dr Kurt Waldheim, visited here as far back as 1971, without avail. So did the Western Foreign Ministers, several special United Nations envoys, the Western contact group and others.

Mr de Cuellar's attempt has the advantage that a fairly firm foundation for progress has already been laid by the Western contact group. With the United Nations proposing to be the final arbiter in the actual settlement process, it is as well that he is actively entering negotiations.

The problem is that even if his visit meets with resounding success, it would still not be enough to finally bring the peace act together.

Additional problem

Mr de Cuellar's main brief apparently is to come sound out the direct parties to the dispute on the more detailed mechanics of settlement.

These include the conduct of the elections, the composition of the Unatag force, the whole question of supervision and the relationship between the SWA/Namibia Administrator-General and the United Nations' special representative.

Substantial agreement already exists on the broad principles in this regard, and it might not be too difficult to tie up the last few loose strings. Indeed, the composition of Unatag and the kind of electoral system to be used — one man, one vote; one man, two votes; one vote counted as two — are regarded as the only two aspects of Resolution 435 that still need to be finally resolved.

Many problems

From the South African side there might be the additional problem of United Nations impartiality which the Government might like to clear up with Mr de Cuellar.

The problem is that even if the negotiations on all the issues are happily concluded, the whole plan would simply have to be put back on ice while attempts are made to solve the other side of the SWA/Namibia issue -- the Cuban presence in Angola.

Western diplomats freely admit that there is precious little that the United Nations chief can do about this. From his own point of view, as well as that of the international assembly he represents, the Cuban issue does not form part of his brief.

This is a matter essentially between Angola and the United States. And everybody recognises that unless the Cubans are moved out of Angola, South Africa is not going to budge.

The SWA/Namibia issue in itself is plagued by many problems. Not least of these is the disarray of the internal parties.

The reticence particularly of the white community to get drawn into the kind of settlement situation the international negotiators propose must continue to have an influence on Pretoria.

Matched with these factors is the serious distrust that continues to exist between virtually all the parties to the dispute.

But none of these presents as formidable an obstacle as the Cuban issue. To complicate matters further, there has been a sharp escalation in the war between Dr Savimbi's Unita and the Cuban-backed MPLA Government, accompanied by accusations of South African involvement on the side of the former.

Deaf ears

Denials by the South African Defence Force are apparently falling on deaf ears, with the result that Angola is afforded a good argument why the Cubans should stay — to help keep the South Africans at bay.

The Americans have from time to time shown considerable optimism about the Cuban issue. Whether it is a facade or for real, has been difficult to establish. But one of their major problems appears to be that they are not quite sure where the final decision on the issue lies — in Luanda, in Moscow or with the Cubans themselves.

One thing is certain: If Mr de Cuellar manages to wrap up the settlement plan, eyes are going to fix fairly expectantly on the United States and its Cuban problem.
Chief of UN in City today

Political Correspondent

THE United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, arrives in Cape Town today to start another attempt to end the deadlock on independence for SWA/Namibia.

There are no great hopes in diplomatic circles that his visit will lead to implementation of the stalled 1978 independence plan.

Withdrawal

However, his consultations in Cape Town, Windhoek and Luanda take place against the background of United States efforts to secure the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

This is the major stumbling-block to agreement at present and US officials have been hinting recently that a breakthrough could be imminent.

The South African Government and internal parties in the territory still have to be satisfied on another point which could wreck the independence plan - the demand the UN which must act as an independent arbiter, drop its partiality towards Swapo.

Powerful team

Indications are that Mr Perez de Cuellar, assisted by a powerful 11-man UN team, including the proposed UN representative in the territory during the pre-independence phase, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, will concentrate on other outstanding issues.

These include the countries from which UN monitoring troops would be drawn, and the rights and privileges of members of this large multi-racial force.

Mr Perez de Cuellar's discussions tomorrow and on Wednesday will include meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Defence Minister's General Magnus Malan.

Mr Perez de Cuellar leaves for Windhoek on Thursday, from where he goes on to Luanda the following day.

RICHARD WALKER reports from Madrid that the Perez de Cuellar mission took its first knock at take-off when an Arab News Agency ordered its correspondent not to accompany the United Nations chief.

The decision was dictated by the Kuwait Government, which invoked its no-contact rule to order correspondent Walter Pfaffol off the trip. Kuwait supports total sanctions against South Africa and is active on an inter-government panel seeking ways to achieve an effective oil embargo.

The incident underlined the sensitivity of the mission.
'Delay' on SWA: UN chief worried

Political Staff

THE United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, arrived in Cape Town last night and immediately expressed deep concern at the "inordinate delay" in achieving a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Perez de Cuellar and a high-powered party of senior UN officials touched down at DF Malan Airport at 11pm in a Spanish passenger jet.

In a short statement to waiting newsmen, the UN chief said the longer the SWA situation remained unresolved, the greater the threat was to peace in the region.

**Mutual concern**

He said he was looking forward to meeting South African leaders and exchanging views on matters of mutual concern.

Attention would be given primarily to the "few remaining issues" that had to be resolved before the UN settlement plan for SWA could be implemented.

Mr Perez de Cuellar gave the assurance that the UN placed the highest importance on the SWA situation.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, who led the South African delegation at the airport to meet the UN team, said the decades-old SWA dispute ought to be resolved "as speedily as possible".

The consequences of further delay were "grave".

**City talks**

He gave Mr Perez de Cuellar the assurance that the South African Government was ready to seek a peaceful solution in SWA based on UN resolution 435.

The South African Government was committed to peace in the Southern African region, he said.

Mr Perez de Cuellar will hold talks in Cape Town today and tomorrow with South African Government leaders, including the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.
Angola asks for early UN talks

WINDHOEK — Angola had sent a message to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, asking for an early meeting of the Security Council to discuss South African aggression and take the necessary measures, the official Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar and his negotiating team arrived in Cape Town last night for talks with government representatives on the progress toward an independence settlement for SWA/Namibia. Angop said the Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Venancio de Moura, had said in the message that "certain Western countries were helping to cover up the war in southern Africa and were allowing South Africa to act with impunity in pursuing objectives mapped out by imperialism and the Reagan administration. Angola wanted peace in the area and "will not yield to the manoeuvres and blackmail of Pretoria and the United States," the message added.

Tony Weaver reports that Angolan radio yesterday reported no fresh news on the intensified fighting in the country in the past two weeks, but carried extensive reports of the growing "South African aggression" against the country.

The radio station, monitored here, reported last week that it had been forced to evacuate its station in the town of Cangamba allegedly destroyed by South African fighter-jets and bombs last Sunday.

South Africa has denied any involvement in the raid, and blamed Angola for trying to disguise successes of the Unita rebel movement of Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

Wide coverage

The news broadcast also gave wide coverage of Saturday's rally in Cape Town which saw the launch of the reportedly organisation-strong United Democratic Front.

The UDF still hopes to meet Mr. Perez de Cuellar in Cape Town this week.

Meeting

In a telco sent to the United Nations last week, the UDF informed Mr. Perez de Cuellar of the organisation's determination and requested a meeting with him during his brief "if circumstances allow." The UDF's new national publicity secretary, Mr. Mosiuoa Lekota, said yesterday that they were standing by to receive an indication of whether there would be a discussion that would take place.

A preliminary programme was being drawn up yesterday for talks between Mr. Perez de Cuellar and political leaders in SWA/Namibia later this week.

The arrangements will be finalized with the UN team in Cape Town today.

Request

The Lesotho Government was still expecting a reply to the request made to Mr. Perez de Cuellar, in which he was invited to see the hardships Lesotho was suffering as a result of strict border controls imposed by South Africa, the Lesotho New Agency reported here yesterday.

Kaunda warns: SA 'all out to delay'

President Kaunda

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA — President Kaunda warned that South Africa was all out to delay the independence of Namibia and South Africa through its "avowed intention of destabilising neighbouring frontline States.

"Evidence is abundant and overwhelming indeed to attest to this."

He added that the South African Government was also "undeniably responsible for acts of aggression, through bombings and the planting of landmines."

He applauded the frontline States for their "courage and unflinching support of the struggle against the rule in Namibia and South Africa."

Opening the United National Independence Party (Unip) general conference, President Kaunda, who is Unip's presidential candidate, said South Africa had not relented over its "evil" intentions of destabilizing African States.

"At a time when for a political explosion ripe and bring nearer the final day of reckoning, the regime has acted frantically and desperately in order to draw the attention of the international community away from the reality of its impending doom.

He added: "We believe the end of the racist regime is near. The last days are the most crucial in terms of the devious actions of the regime and the waging of a successful war and campaign by all progressive forces of the world."

Identical twins James, left, and Jonath for photographers on Sunday before a visit to the island of Victoria.

PK yeari

Chief Reporter

CAPTAIN Wim Lange, commandant of the SAS Det Kruger (PK) senior officer of a force taking part in a submarine exercise in 1980, and chief officer of a force taking part in the exercise.

At the time of the visit, he was being given command of the PK's operations in the port.

Staff court

After his first appointment since his arrival in 1980, he has been allowed to contact their lawyers or families.
Ball bounces out of UN’s court

A JOURNALIST recently asked a South African diplomat if a Cuban withdrawal from Angola really was the final obstacle to SWA/Namibian independence as far as Pretoria was concerned.

"Put it this way," came the reply, "if an agreement on Cuban withdrawal were to be reached tomorrow, it wouldn’t be long before you saw implementation of Resolution 435."

The diplomat persisted: "But what if the Government feels, for internal political reasons, it can’t afford a settlement? Won’t it try to stop the Cubans leaving?

"Ah-hah," the diplomat rejoined, "it’s not that easy to stop the Cubans leaving."

Perhaps an interesting bit of verbal juggling at a time when the question on many Western lips was how to dislodge the 20,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Relevant

With recent news of fullscale fighting in south-eastern Angola, Angolan claims of a massive South African build-up in the Cunene and Cuende-Cubango provinces, that conversation seems more relevant.

For, whether it was the Unita forces alone which took the strategic town of Cangamba or whether South African Impala fighters napalmed the town, the fact remains that such developments are more likely to draw more Cubans to Angola than encourage them to leave.

After all, the Angolan Government and Cuba have to save face, and not be seen to retreat.

In spite of defence force denials of involvement in the latest Unita offensive, the fact remains that the Angolan conflict is showing definite signs of escalation.

Shoulders shrugged

History shows that conflict breeds on conflict, and it is hard to imagine a Cuban withdrawal in the face of a determined Unita advance, not to mention fears of South African invasion in the south.

Into this scenario has stepped the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

It is hard to imagine a less likely atmosphere for progress on the SWA/Namibian independence issue.

This is why nearly all the territory’s political parties, while welcoming the visit, regard it with intense scepticism.

Even Swapo, which regards the United Nations as the legal guardian of SWA/Namibia, finds itself shrugging shoulders at Dr Perez de Cuellar’s visit.

Sewn up

A spokesman said this week that while the Secretary General’s visit to the territory on Thursday was welcome, there could be progress towards independence only once the Cuban linkage issue was resolved — and that could be achieved only in Washington and Pretoria.

The fact of the matter is that, despite UN Security Council Resolution 532 charging Dr Perez de Cuellar with a mandate to try for a settlement by the end of this month, the ball has rather bounced out of the UN court.

Everyone agrees that as far as the UN independence plan and Security Council Resolution 435 are concerned nearly everything has been sewn up, ready for implementation.

In stark contrast, Unita, the Angolan guerrilla movement, has stated bluntly that “only direct negotiations with the MPLA, leading to the formation of a government of national unity, could put an end to the civil war and pave the way for independence of Namibia”.

Significant

It is like preparing a car for a Formula One race, only to find you have entered a cycling marathon.

The Namibian-Angolan conflict has a history of flaring up at times of international diplomatic interest, and this time it seems the reason for the latest intensified goes beyond Dr Perez de Cuellar’s visit.

It is widely believed in diplomatic circles that the Cuban withdrawal issue is fast coming to a head.

Quiet but hurried diplomatic activity between Angola and America the last few months is said to have reached a stage where “significant indications” from Angolan President Dos Santos might be forthcoming by the end of this month.

Window-dressing

In the light of the most recent developments it is hard to see how Angola could agree to a withdrawal.

Observers believe Dr Perez de Cuellar’s visit can be seen as little more than “window-dressing” in response to urging from the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

Had he not come, they argue, he would have provided South Africa with further ammunition in the “partiality” debate.

The summary of how his visit to SWA/Namibia is regarded locally can perhaps best be described by the leader of the Swapo-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, who referred to the visits of Dr Kurt Waldheim in March 1971 and Dom Hammershoj before him:

Nothing happened

“We have seen Secretaries General come to Namibia and we have seen them go, and in between nothing has happened.

“Without trying to be overly sceptical, I cannot see that he will be able to achieve much.

“Anyway, it’s nice he is coming...”
A battery of foreign and local journalists was on hand yesterday to record the opening of talks between the visiting United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and the South African Government. In the UN team, from the left, are two deputy secretaries-general, Mr Abrahami “Abby” Farah and Mr Brian Urquhart, Mr Perez de Cuellar and the UN representative-designate for SWA/Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari. The South African delegation included, from the right, the Ambassador in Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and (partly obscured) the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan. The meeting took place in the historic Tshwaneus after a lunch at the Castle attended by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

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First round of talks ‘a draw’

By RICHARD WALKER

THE leaders of South Africa and the United Nations talked, dined and talked through yesterday but failed to report progress in the quest for a SWA/Namibia settlement.

They will go at it again today, with the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar confronted with a South African proposal to send a fact-finding mission to Canga on to confirm that South African forces had no hand in the fighting there.

“I was the forces of Vinta, not of South Africa, which captured Canga,” the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, asserted in a letter he handed to the UN chief. The letter further cited a Cuban and Fapla military build-up in Southern Angola and warned against the area being used as a springboard for attack.

The Secretary-General’s party is due in Luanda by Friday, but the Angolan Government late last week cautioned the UN that they would not be able to visit the area of fighting for reasons of “insecurity”.

Mr Perez de Cuellar last night used the French phrase “match not a draw—to sum up the first day’s talks and he said they were conducted in “a very pleasant atmosphere”.

There was no word from Mr Botha’s team and South African spokesman Carel Wes-

solda would say only that the talks were “frank”. He hinted that this

morning’s session would be decisive.

Yesterday morning’s session was cancelled amid speculation that the 63-year-old UN chief was exhausted from his journey — but in fact he was driving around the Peninsula.

After a lunch at the Castle, Mr Perez de Cuellar then buddled for 45 minutes with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and discussed the Southern African situation in general as well as the SWA/Namibia issue “in general terms”, a spokesman said.

A three-hour afternoon session with the Foreign Minister heading the South African team extended into early evening and a working dinner followed.

**More reports, page 5**
UN to intercede in Lesotho refugee crisis

By RICHARD WALKER

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, moved yesterday to intercede in what Lesotho now warns is an "all-or-nothing" refugee crisis.

It has presented the UN with a list of 512 "politically affiliated" refugees and indicated that it would expel all of them rather than submit to a selective demand from Pretoria.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar is raising the matter with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, and will send his top African aide to Maseru today. Under Secretary-General Abby Farah will be detached from the UN team here and will rejoin the party later.

Lesotho has asked the UN chief to personally come, but this was impossible, an official said. Last week, Lesotho appealed to him to intervene with South Africa, which it said was strangling its lifeline.

Lesotho has told the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva that the crisis climaxsed when South Africa presented it with 68 names of refugees in whom it was "particularly interested".

A check found 20 had left the country, 20 were unknown and the rest were women, children, or otherwise "politically harmless".

It then supplied the UN High Commissioner with a list of 512 refugees and indicated that unless South Africa relaxed its stranglehold, it would be obliged to find new countries for all of them. The 512 include members of the Pan Africanist Congress, Black Consciousness movements and African National Congress.

It was "all or nothing" because it did not want to be accused of discriminating between political movements, Lesotho told the UN.

Aboard his South Africa-bound aircraft, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said the international community had "a moral and legal obligation" towards bona fide refugees.
Mission worthwhile ‘even if he returns empty-handed’

NEIL LURSSEN, Argus Foreign Service, reports from Washington

THE United States Government believes that Mr Perez de Cuellar’s current mission in Southern Africa will have been worthwhile even if he returns to the United Nations empty-handed.

This is in contrast to the common view here that the mission was pointless and doomed to failure even before it began.

The Cubans

The Washington assessment of the trip is based not on hopes that the UN Secretary-General will be able to score a dramatic victory like securing a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — the main obstacle to a Namibian settlement — but on the fact that the top UN official is showing a willingness to give a fair hearing to all parties in the dispute.

This may help to ease South Africa’s fears about UN impartiality on the issue.

End of August

Thus the Reagan Administration views his decision to speak to the South Africans, the internal parties in Namibia and the Angolans as a demonstration of Mr Perez de Cuellar’s personal sense of fairness as well as his “institutional responsibility.”

Following discussions in the UN Security Council last May, the Secretary-General was given a mandate to report on the Namibian situation to the council by the end of August.

It was learned in Washington yesterday that the Reagan Administration felt “very strongly” that he ought to go to Southern Africa and speak to everybody involved before submitting his report.

The US position was made clear to the Secretary General — who at one stage seemed likely to call the trip off on the advice of some of his aides — and it may have influenced his decision to press on with the mission. “His decision to go out there speaks very highly of him,” a senior official in the State Department told the Argus Foreign Service today.

“The mission will have been worthwhile even if he comes back with nothing to show for it,” the official said. “Our very strong feeling was that he ought to go down there and express a willingness to hear everybody out. We felt he ought to go to South Africa and he ought to go to Namibia and talk to the internal parties and that he ought to go to Angola. Whatever else he did was up to him, but we felt strongly about this. There is an element of fairness involved. It would have been unfair for him to have written a report without listening to all sides.”

Asked whether Washington felt Mr Perez de Cuellar was likely to make a breakthrough in the settlement impasse, the official said: “Everybody knows that the question of Cuban forces in Angola is the stumbling block. If he can produce a withdrawal agreement in Luanda he will have pulled something off. But I don’t think that our hopes for this mission are going to rise or fall with the likelihood of his doing that.”
De Cuellar ready to 'do battle'

BY RICHARD WALKER

MR JAVIER Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, touched down in South Africa with a gleam in his eye and a pledge to "do battle for the good cause" of Namibian independence.

If South Africa intended to take advantage of him, it should know "I intend to take advantage of them." That way, "something might come of it."

The silver-haired Peruvian — who has abandoned a lifetime tradition of caution to risk what has been dubbed "a mission impossible" — was expected to surprise the South African team by taking the offensive in the two-day talks.

Weighing the alternatives of a satisfactory settlement or continuing turbulence, he made this icy prediction as his aircraft headed south from consultations with Cape Verde President Aristide Pereira: "Watch out, you may be in a real war."

Cuban presence

He ruled out any negotiations on the Cuban presence in Angola, but was clearly prepared to listen. "Solve the Namibia problem and I can help solve the other," he promised — and he charged that mounting activity by Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces would only make the dos Santos government and the Cubans more obdurate.

Of Spanish heritage himself, it is believed that he feels Cuban pride could be pricked by too much humiliation and that South Africa underestimates the strength of Havana's Angolan legion. He suspected that they may even be organizing a counteroffensive.

He flies to Windhoek tomorrow and will be in Luanda by Friday to meet Swapo leader Sam Nujoma. He will begin preparing his report while in flight to Geneva over the weekend.

Two 'boots'

When he took office 20 months ago Mr Perez de Cuellar named the territory his "special responsibility".

He made it clear that he would hammer away at the unresolved elements of the five-year-old settlement plan — the election system and the military components of the supervisory task-force.

He said he did not expect "anything spectacular" to result immediately, but he held out the possibility of a further visit "if I see I can extract something".

In a bantering mood, he appeared to look forward to debating "the two Bothas" and he quipped: "Botha in Spanish means boot."

He recalled that he was an "old colleague" of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, when both were ambassadors to the UN in the mid-1970s. He said they had then had "friendly but rather difficult relations".
Two SWA parties boycott UN chief

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — Tension is rising here for today's visit by the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, with at least two major internal parties refusing to have anything to do with the visit.

Spokesmen for Swapo-Democrats and the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) said yesterday they were insulated by the fact that invitations to hold talks with the secretary-general had come from South Africa and not the UN.

Tight security

Meanwhile, security at the Etoha Game Park camp of Okaukuejo was described last night by a parks board official as "maximum".

Mr. Perez de Cuellar touched down briefly in Windhoek at 5pm yesterday before transferring to a small jet and flying direct to the Etoha rest camp. Attempts by journalists in Windhoek to charter aircraft to join Mr. Perez de Cuellar were foiled when all flights to northern airfields were banned.

Only the handful of accredited United Nations pressmen who have been accompanying Mr. Perez de Cuellar on his visit were allowed on to aircraft for the flight to Etoha.

War zone

South African and overseas journalists who flew with him from Cape Town but who did not have UN clearance were ordered by the Director of the Administrator-General's office, Mr. Sean Cleary, to remain in Windhoek.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar will spend the night at Okaukuejo before flying to Ruhacana, on the north-western Ombo border with Angola. He will return to Windhoek at lunchtime today for talks with internal SWA/Namibian political parties.

The talks scheduled for today with internal parties will last a total of five hours, but they have already hit serious problems, with major parties refusing at this stage to take part.

"Go to hell"

"They can go to hell," the leader of the Swapo-Democrats, Mr. Andreas Shipanga, said yesterday, referring to the South African Government and the administrator-general's office.

"We are not the AG's boys. Why don't they invite us through the Western five or the secretary-general? I will have nothing to do with talks arranged by the AG's office and South Africa. They are not impartial in the Namibian dispute."

Mr. Moses Katjiuungwa of Swanu has also refused to see the UN chief under the present conditions.

The right-wing HNP have also refused to see the UN delegation, as they do not recognize the UN's right to deliberate over the future of SWA/Namibia.

Satisfaction

Jane Arons reports that in separate press conferences in Cape Town yesterday at the conclusion of two days of talks, both Mr. Perez de Cuellar and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P.K. Botha, expressed satisfaction over the "important and substantial progress" made on the implementation of the Security Council's Resolution 435.

Mr. Botha said the issues resolved included the composition of the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNITAG), the status agreement covering the activities of UN forces in the territory, the proposed electoral system to be implemented in SWA/Namibia and the reciprocal release of detainees by South Africa and other African countries.

Mr. Botha said at the press conference that the latest feedback from the United States was that there was "some hope" on the Cuban problem. Negotiations by the Western Five contact groups were continuing.

Mr. Perez du Cuellar declined to indicate an election date for SWA/Namibia, or disclose more details of the talks, till he had reported to the Security Council. Included in his report will be South Africa's "irrevocable" stand on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr. Botha said there would be "no implementation" of Resolution 435 till a firm agreement had been reached on the Cuban issue with a commitment from the Angolan Government.

Finnish troops

Mr. Botha said South Africa had agreed to the inclusion of Finnish troops in the UNTAG forces. South Africa's previous reservations on this issue had been based on objections relating to past activities of Finnish missionaries in the territory.

On the question of the electoral system, the two parties had agreed that the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia would decide between a system of proportional representation and one of single-member constituencies as soon as a date for implementation was set.

Mr. Botha said the problem of UN impartiality was no longer an issue.

Mr. Botha did not rule out the possibility of further direct talks with the Angolan Government, nor his visiting New York at a later stage to address the Security Council.

Questioned on the Lesotho refugee problem, Mr. Perez du Cuellar stated that although it was not the object of his visit, it was a matter of great humanitarian interest to the UN. Consideration of the issue would begin once he was back in Geneva.
Perez de Cuellar likely to be snubbed by most SWA leaders

WINDHOEK — United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar made his first public pronouncement on his historic arrival in Windhoek today.

Under the tightest security ever seen in the capital, Dr Perez de Cuellar said he hoped “we can together accelerate the process of implementation of the United Nations plan”.

A rumoured Swapo demonstration outside Dr Perez de Cuellar’s hotel did not materialise. But appeared that most internal leaders would snub the Secretary General.

WITH A BUMP

The Administrator General of SWA/Namibia Dr Willie van Nierkerk welcomed Dr Perez de Cuellar.

The Secretary General was scheduled to hold talks with political parties this afternoon and tomorrow before flying on to Luanda.

But, optimism about “progress” in the Cape Town leg of the SWA/Namibia talks hit the ground with a bump when the UN Secretary General’s Spanish jet landed at Windhoek.

Most SWA/Namibian leaders are interested in finding a date for implementa-
tion of an internationally accepted settlement and find it hard to believe that his talks in Cape Town brought this closer.

By his own admission, the UN chief is still unable to set this date or predict that it will arrive quicker because of his visit.

American diplomats are confident that this can be achieved but sceptics in Windhoek do not believe them.

Dr Perez de Cuellar’s attitude yesterday was: “Let me first resolve one problem then perhaps I can deal with another,” but he has refused to discuss a Cuban withdrawal so far.

When he leaves SWA/Namibia the UN chief will take the King of Spain’s jet to Angola for talks with Mr Sam Nujoma.

There have been hints that the issue of Cubans in Angola could become part of the United Nations search for a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

Dr Perez de Cuellar has been at pains to say that the Cubans do not form part of the mandate.

But he listened carefully to the South African viewpoint, which he will take back to the UN and said in private conversation in Cape Town: “Let us resolve Resolution 455 first — then let me see if I can be helpful in other directions.”
Dauntless UN chief visits warzone

By Richard Walker
Perez: I am fighting for you

By RICHARD WALKER

WINDHOEK — United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar last night made a personal plea for support from SWA/Namibia's internal politicians after a bruising day in which the Cape Town accord with South Africa was held up to ridicule.

"Please, I am fighting for you," he told a group as he mingled, shook hands and was photographed with dozens of representatives of the 17 parties gathered here for "consultations".

Alluding to the prospect of an internal settlement, he urged: "Independence alone is not enough. You need support for full development."

Mr Perez de Cuellar and his aides were out in force at a cocktail party to monitor the day's cabaret-like procession of parties, who first saw the Secretary-General then put their case to the media outside.

The final score on the day was a loss to the UN and to Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha as the internals poured cold water on South Africa's insistence that a UN-supervised independence process was ready to start the moment Cuban forces get out of Angola.

UN impartiality "is no longer an issue", Mr Botha said.

Irony: Only Swapo agreed. The Cape Town talks had been "quite an achievement", said Mr Nico Bessinger, Swapo co-director of foreign affairs. He acknowledged the Cuban presence as "a major obstacle".

But Swapo rebel Mr Andreas Shipanga expressed cynicism.

Phone calls

The day began with promise of a mass boycott as the parties protested that their invitation to talks came from the local administration and not the Secretary-General. A series of quick phone calls from UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari smoothed things over, but the day ended with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance standing firm against seeing the UN chief.

The UN had boycotted the DTA and the DTA was boycotting the UN, Mr Durk Mudge said.

The National Party protested that the UN had no right to be in the territory.

The UN team will try again with the parties today.

● Sapa-AP reports from Addis Ababa that Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo, claimed today that his forces now controlled large sections in the north and east of the disputed territory, but South African-DFC officials have denied the claim, saying Mr Nujoma is suffering from "delusions of gran-

deur."
Mission improbable

Eighteen months ago, when members of the Security Council were deadlocked over who should be the next Secretary General of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar was sitting reading on a beach in Lima, Peru.

A former UN negotiator for peace in Afghanistan, Perez de Cuellar, a lawyer and diplomat, became Peru's first ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1959 after the then leftwing military government of General Juan Velasco Alvarado established diplomatic ties with Moscow. In 1975 he was appointed special representative in Cyprus and in 1980 he became UN deputy Under Secretary General for special political affairs.

From an influential middle class family, he studied international law, served as a diplomat in London, Paris, Bolivia, Brazil and Switzerland and became his foreign ministry's number two man in 1968, during President Belaunde's first government. The fact that he was his country's first ambassador in Moscow may have helped him to avoid a Soviet veto during secret balloting in the Security Council for the job which pays $158 000/year and has numerous perks. These include a posh mansion on Manhattan's east side and a chauffeur-driven "limo."

Perez de Cuellar arrived in Cape Town this week for talks with SA's PW Botha and other high-ranking government officials about the Namibia independence process. Now 68, he is an extremely cautious diplomat and treads carefully wherever he goes. Undoubtedly, it will impress his South African hosts — SA's UN ambassador Kurt von Schirnding is among those who think highly of him. He also has strong support in both Windhoek and Luanda.

Although he never managed to settle the dispute between Britain and Argentina during the Falklands war last year, and was not able to stop Israel from its invasion of Lebanon, he has been credited for his tactful manner and has won praise from all who have been directly involved in negotiations with him.

Now the pressure is on again, and Africa and the rest of the world will be watching him as he tries to step gently into the Namibian puddle. He knows that, as UN head, he can do only what its members want him to do and has repeatedly said he is willing to travel to any troublesome spot on the globe "if the parties concerned want me." His southern African mission, however, is more delicate. Indeed, some of his closest aides are believed to have advised him not to come. "They told him he would come back empty-handed," one diplomat explained, adding that Perez de Cuellar had to explore every avenue before reporting back to the Security Council by the end of August.

But whether he gets SA to bend on the issue of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola remains to be seen. During a news conference at the UN earlier this year, he was quoted as saying: "I myself reject an artificial linkage between the solution of the Namibian problem and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, which is a bilateral problem between Angola and the Cuban government and which cannot be considered as a pre-condition for the solution of the Namibian problem."

Even though he dislikes travelling, Perez de Cuellar has made a number of trips during his short tenure in office and, although he has said he wants to serve only one five-year term of office, he is already being tipped for re-election.

Apparently, the permanent members of the Security Council approve of his relaxed approach. Unlike his predecessor, Kurt Waldheim of Austria, Perez de Cuellar doesn't make waves as he goes about his duties. Neither does he take every opportunity to hit out at UN member states. His view is that it's not his duty. In addition, he is forthright in his criticism that the UN itself is badly in need of repair and last year, in his first annual report, he was blunt about the organisation's decline and lack of influence.

But, quietly, he continues to pursue his own peace-making efforts, not only in Namibia, but in CypruS and Afghanistan. And his hope, all the while, is that the Security Council will henceforth take preventive action to halt major conflicts before they begin.

Revving up Nissan

Motor manufacturer Datsun-Nissan has not had that good a run of late. As new MD John Newbury admits, in recent times it has lost its place at the head of the pack and is now a follower. But Datsun-Nissan is determined to change all that, says Newbury. It will now "push hard."

In line with that policy, changes have already been introduced. Newbury's appointment is one of them — he takes over from Loot Muller who now heads Messina's local component manufacturing operations. Then a new model is to be launched next month and the company will soon be known only as Nissan — in line with a decision taken some time ago by its Japanese associate to change the company's name worldwide.

The restructured and renamed Nissan has embarked on a capex programme involving millions over the next few years. It does not relish the thought of spending the money in these times, but is determined not to be caught, as it was during the last up-
'Trouble' for SA over Tutu

Own Correspondent

GENEVA. — South Africa is likely to run into diplomatic trouble over its refusal to allow Bishop Desmond Tutu to attend a United Nations conference in Geneva.

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar is being asked to intervene directly with the South African Government to let the bishop travel.

Bishop Tutu, who is general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has one of the highest international profiles of opponents of apartheid living in the Republic.

The conference, on ways to improve the effectiveness of the UN, is being held under the auspices of the World Federation of UN Organizations (WFUNA).

There is also likely to be widespread condemnation of the South African move when the conference starts today.

The WFUNA secretary-general, Dr Marek Hagmajer, who asked Mr Perez de Cuellar to intervene, said he was "infuriated" when he received a telegram from the bishop saying his application for travel documents had been refused.

"It shows they are not trying to improve their image," he said.

Bishop Tutu had been invited three months ago in his individual capacity.

"He is a man of great values," Dr Hagmajer said.

"He is a big father for the elimination of apartheid and I had expected a valuable contribution from him to the conference."
UN states call for tougher SA sanctions

NEW YORK. — Several Foreign Ministers this week called on the United Nations to intensify sanctions to punish South Africa for its attacks on neighbouring countries and the detention of political prisoners.

Delegates demanded the action in the General Assembly and at a UN meeting to mark a "Day of Solidarity" with South African political prisoners.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister, Mr Goshu Wolde, addressing the assembly, said: "Africa believes that economic sanctions will help pressure the South African regime to opt for the peaceful and speedy renunciation of its illegal occupation of the international territory of Namibia."

South Africa — which has administered SWA under international mandate since the First World War — has for five years resisted an UN independence plan for the territory.

Mr Wolde, who said he was conveying a message from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam, said: "Subversive and terrorist groups, organised, armed and financed by the racist regime are currently operating in Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe."

He urged the UN to isolate South Africa "in every sphere of international life" and to extend "moral and material assistance" to liberation movements in that country.

Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Teixeira Jorge, told the assembly the continued occupation of SWA and southern Angola by South African troops has caused millions of rand in damage to his country.

"Unjust and in a bit of irony by virtue of selfish interest and passivity of some countries, the Angolan people are left to pay almost alone for the price of solidarity with the Namibian people," Mr Jorge said.

He said more than 10,000 Angolans had been killed and hundreds of thousands displaced in an undeclared war with South Africa since 1978.

Indian Foreign Minister Mr Narasimha Rao said in a message that the execution of political prisoners and their prolonged incarceration were "reminders of a brutal and oppressive system abhorrent to all civilised human values".

The Sudanese Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Mohamed Mirghani Mubarak, condemned apartheid and accused SA of attacks on neighbouring countries.

He said Sudan would continue its unequivocal support for "freedom fighters" in South Africa.

On SWA, Mr Mubarak called on the Security Council to implement an independence plan for the territory which the council endorsed in 1978, without involving issues such as a linkage between SWA independence and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Mr Pius Adesokan of Swa said the assembly that the international community must demand the unconditional release of black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, and other political detainees in South Africa.

He criticised the United States, which, he said, allied itself with the apartheid regime.

— Sapa-Reuter-UPI.
UN Votes for Sanctions

Big Three Abstain as

From Donald Knepper

**International**
No votes against sanctions

UN approves extra R4m for anti-SA drive

BY RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — The United Nations General Assembly last night prescribed sweeping sanctions as the only way to contain South Africa from South West Africa — then it hit a new level of militancy by approving a well-funded propaganda campaign to be directed against Western interests.

Specifically, it decided "to expose and denounce the collusion of the United States, certain other Western countries and Israel" with South Africa and it boosted spending on various UN projects on SWA by R4-million to cover the cost of the campaign and allied efforts.

Five resolutions with a total of 61 operative paragraphs were passed without one negative vote — even the United States merely abstained. But Western delegates warned the Assembly that this could diminish the UN's effectiveness.

Earlier, the US, its four Western Contact Group partners and the Netherlands registered a protest by opposing the Assembly Financial Committee vote that approved the spending.

The assembly "rejected and condemned" American and South African insistence on linking SWA independence to Cuban withdrawal from Angola and it asked the Security Council to immediately lift the Republic with comprehensive economic sanctions and a tight arms embargo.

Anticipating the certainty of this being blocked by Western vetoes, it expressed "dismay" that these prevented "effective measures" against South Africa.

Once again, Swapo's "sole authentic" status was endorsed and prisoner-of-war status was demanded for its "freedom fighters", while all foreign economic activity in the territory was labelled illegal and liable to damage claims brought by a future government.

The vote for sanctions was approved by 117 to nil, with 28 countries abstaining. Most of the other measures won still heavier support.

These included a call on the UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar to initiate an "information" campaign against Western "collusion" with Pretoria.

An extra R1 100 000 was approved to fund this effort, mainly for films, booklets, posters and advertising.

Another R500 000 will be spent on a symposium next October to mark the 100th anniversary of the territory's independence struggle — it is being timed to coincide with anniversary of the 1934 Berlin conference from which Germany South West Africa dates — and R700 000 for various efforts designed to revive a moribund 1974 "decree" through which the UN Council for Namibia sought to make any of the territory's exports subject to seizure as stolen property.

About a hundred countries spoke in the preceding assembly debate. Most expressed frustration or exasperation and the rejection of Cuban "linkage" was unanimous.

The contact group kept a low profile, although the 10 European Community countries made a strong joint statement that blamed Pretoria for the five-year failure to implement the plan for independence through UN-supervised elections.
Soviets take control of UN

Defectors report on KGB spy plan to manipulate world opinion against SA

By Neil Lurssen
Foreign Service

WASHINGTON: The orchestrated attempts by the Soviets to manipulate world opinion by using their secret police network has been widely reported. The recent discovery that the KGB is involved in a well-organised and successful effort to subvert Eastern opinion against the West is a matter of serious concern.

In a joint report, the US National Security Council and the State Department, have released documents alleging that the Soviets have been using their spy network to manipulate world opinion against the West.

The report states that the KGB has been using its spy network to influence the opinions of world leaders and international organisations. The Soviets have been using their spies to spread disinformation and propaganda against the West, in an attempt to undermine Western influence and support for democratic change in Eastern Europe.

The report also states that the Soviets have been using their spies to undermine the work of international organisations such as the United Nations and the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

The report urges the US and its allies to take action to prevent the Soviets from continuing their disinformation campaign. It calls for increased cooperation with the OSCE and other international organisations to counteract the effects of the Soviets' propaganda efforts.

The report concludes by stating that the West must remain vigilant and continue to work to counteract the influence of the Soviets' disinformation campaign. It calls for a coordinated international response to prevent the Soviets from achieving their goals.
Namibia publicity to cost UN R5-m

NEW YORK—The United Nations is to mount an unprecedented information and publicity campaign on Namibia next year which will cost about R5 million.

The money was authorised for the information programme and for various expenses to be incurred by the UN Council for Namibia, when the General Assembly discussed the Namibia issue this week.

At the end of a week-long debate, the Assembly unanimously approved a broad range of campaigns which would include the dissemination of data about "collusion" with South Africa by the United States, some other Western countries and Israel.

During the debate, Israel was accused by Arab and African nations of collaborating with South Africa on nuclear and military matters.

COST

The entire information programme — including about R1.5 million for travel by members and staff of the council for Namibia — will cost more than R5 million, the assembly was told in report prepared by the council.

Among events planned for next year will be a symposium of celebrities, scholars and media people.

According to the UN, the symposium will mark the 100th anniversary of "the struggle of the Namibian people against the colonial occupation and plunder of the natural resources of their country, and for self-determination, freedom and independence".

Last week the General Assembly adopted five resolutions on Namibia, one of them calling for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa because of its continued presence in Namibia.

The United States and major Western nations abstained from voting.
UN bid to impose SA oil supplies embargo

By Donald Knowler, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution yesterday instructing oil-producing and exporting countries to prevent supplies reaching South Africa.

All countries were also urged to act urgently to end "collaboration" with South Africa in almost every field.

The resolution was adopted overwhelmingly but major Western countries voted against the motion. The vote was 129 to seven with 12 abstentions. Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly are not binding.

Observers noted that Western permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, Britain and France — have in the past blocked attempts to impose sanctions against South Africa by casting veto votes.

The resolution adopted yesterday was put forward by an Assembly committee dealing with colonialism.

Another resolution from the same source condemned continuing Western co-operation with South Africa in the supply of arms, military equipment and technology.

A third resolution, opposed only by the US and Britain with eight abstentions, expressed regret that the World Bank and International Monetary Fund continued giving loans to South Africa.
UN demand that SA quit Angola

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. The United Nations Security Council last night demanded the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all South African "occupation forces" from Angola.

The vote was 14-0, with only the United States abstaining. The US Ambassador, Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, said the US wanted to do nothing to jeopardize the "delicate and hopeful peace process" begun by South Africa's offer of a 30-day military disengagement.

This "major opportunity" should not be lost in "fruitless recriminations", she said.

Britain adopted the resolution, but guarded-

ly told fellow council members that it "wel-
comed the indication" that South Africa would begin disengaging its forces on January 31.

The seven-point text was modified under Western pressure to remove a threat of sanc-
tions if South Africa did not heed the sternly-
worded instruction.

Instead, the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, is asked to monitor and report back on South Af-

ica's response.

The main operative paragraphs include a strong condemnation of "South Africa's contin-
ued military occupation of parts of southern Angola" and the de-

mand that South Africa "unconditionally with-
draw forthwith with all its occupation forces from the territory of Angola and cease all violations against that State".

It also deems Angola "entitled to appropriate redress for any material damage it has suffered" — a watered-down ver-

sion of the compensation demand that Angola had sought.

Angola puts its losses at R12 000-million.


The most emotional contribu-

tion came from the Mozambique Amb-
bassador, Mr Manuel dos Santos, who asked the council to "just look" at the South Afri-

can Ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding.

"Does he not remind you of those faceless, ugly Hitlerite Ger-
mans?" he asked.
Richard Walker writes from New York:

SA to deal

sentence

NN's 21-year campaign
UN orders SA out of Angola

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council yesterday condemned South Africa for its military strikes in Angola and demanded the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all its forces from that territory.

The resolution, the second on the question within 18 days, was approved by 13 votes to none, with the United States and Britain abstaining.

France and the Netherlands, the other Western members, voted for the resolution.

Watered down
The resolution was a watered-down version of a text that had contained a threat of sanctions against South Africa if it did not stop attacking Angola.

In its new form, it referred only to "more effective measures in accordance with appropriate provisions of the charter of the United Nations", but this was still insufficient to win US and British support.

The British delegate, Mr John Margetson, objected to "the extreme language in which it is couched" and suggested a more "dignified" approach.

The council decided to meet again if South Africa did not comply with the demand that it stop all "acts of aggression" against Angola immediately and pull out its troops.

The Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was given until Tuesday to report on South Africa's response.

Ceasefire
He is scheduled to leave New York on January 12 for a nine-nation African tour, but his spokesman told reporters yesterday that Mr. Perez de Cuellar was prepared to remain at the UN if developments in Southern Africa warranted it.

The UN chief has been asked by both Angola and Swapo to hold talks with South Africa with a view to arranging a ceasefire among the opposing forces.

The council reaffirmed the right of Angola to "take all the measures necessary to defend and safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence."

The council reaffirmed that Angola was entitled to compensation for damage to life and property.

South Africa has said its troops were chasing SWA/Namibian guerrillas. However, Mr Elidio de Figueiredo, the Angolan delegate, told reporters that none were in the areas under attack.

Meanwhile, both Angola and Swapo announced their agreement to a truce with South Africa from January 31, but with conditions that Pretoria has previously rejected.

Cubans
Among these was the dropping of South African demands that Cuban forces be withdrawn from Angola as a precondition for SWA/Namibian independence.

When the Security Council resumed debate on Angola yesterday, French delegate Mr Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil said the attacks were totally unjustified.

"The territory of the South African Republic is not threatened in any way and nothing gives Pretoria grounds to attack Angola in the name of the inhabitants of Namibia," he said. — Sapa-Reuter
UN calls on SA to spare Moloise

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council yesterday issued a call to South Africa to commute the death sentence imposed on Benjamin Moloise.

Hanging Moloise — sentenced for gunning down a security policeman with an AK-47 rifle — would "further aggravate the situation in South Africa," the council concluded in a resolution adopted in a three-minute meeting without debate.

But in earlier closed-door consultations, it toned down the draft text urged by African members, who wanted the council to demand South Africa's compliance.

Also deleted was a paragraph which would have accused South Africa of ignoring similar clemency pleas in the past. All reference to Moloise as a member of the African National Congress was also removed.

Condemned

Western council members had questioned the condemned man's status and other aspects of the case, but agreed to the revised formula after a 48-hour study, believed to have been conducted through the United States Embassy in Pretoria.

South Africa protested the council taking up the cause of Moloise, who had confessed to "the common law crime of murder", it asserted in a formal complaint.

The case is linked to a previous one in which the Security Council pleaded for the lives of three ANC combatants.

The policeman, Philipus Selepe, was involved in the arrest of the three, and Moloise was originally detained in connection with their trial.

Bullets

The ANC claimed responsibility for killing the policeman, who died in a hail of bullets at the front gate of his Mamelodi home, but has denied Moloise was involved.

It contends that he is being victimized for refusing to testify against the three men.

Moloise was sentenced to death on June 7 last year — the same day that the Security Council stepped on behalf of the ANC three.

The men were executed two days later.

The series of appeals, beginning with the case of Solomon Mahlangu in 1978, is unique in Security Council annals.

In no other situation has it tried to intercede in such a manner.

The ANC strenuously argues for the right of captured members of its military wing to be treated as prisoners-of-war.

As part of this effort, in 1980 it declared itself party to the Geneva war conventions.
Corporate jeers for the UN's boycott of SWA

This blacklist will have no effect on our activities...

WINDHORST — The United Nations 'blacklist' of multinational companies which the UN says are operating illegally in Namibia was shrugged off as insignificant this week by spokesmen for most of the companies.

The UN Council for Namibia's draft handbook says the multinationals are exploiting Namibia's resources while propping up South Africa's "illegal" presence in the territory.

The public relations manager of Rosling Uranium Ltd., Mr. Clive Algar, said: "Following the British government, Rio Tinto Zinc does not recognise the Council for Namibia or its decrees.

"Besides, it will have no effect on Rosling's activities."

RTZ, which has the majority shareholding in the world's largest open cast uranium mine operating in the Namib Desert, is one of 15 North American multinationals blacklisted.

Another is Hudson Bay of Canada, one of the international Swakara pelts brokers.

By DAVID PIETERS

The governor and president of the company, Mr. D. McGoverin, who is visiting the territory, declined to comment.

The company's special representative in Namibia, Mr. Rudi Winckler, said Hudson Bay had in any case delayed its activities considerably in the past 18 months.

A spokesman for Gold Fields of SA (GFSA), owned 45% by Consolidated Gold Fields of Britain, said it was believed "the London office has said the news has not appeared in any of the London dailies, making it a bit of a non-event."

Consolidated Gold Fields is one of 11 West European multinationals in the UN Council's bad books.

GFSA is active in mining and prospecting in Namibia.

Of the 24 South African-based multinational corporations blacklisted, Anglo American Corporation, which, through its affiliate De Beers, dominates the diamond industry, is named as the largest.

Mr. Doug Hoffs, resident director of CDM, which mines gemstones at Orange Mund and off-shore, said: "Namibia will be a lot poorer if any of the companies should pull out."

Anyone who knew the facts would realise none of the blacklisted companies operated to the detriment of Namibia, he said: "Their operating policies and working conditions would stand comparison with the best in the world.

"And it is ironic to hear it suggested that their continued presence and investment in Namibia should be discouraged and opposed," Mr. Hoffs said.

These are the companies which are trying their level best to uplift disadvantaged people, to remove discrimination, as well as to improve job opportunities for black people in Namibia."

Another blacklisted South African company is Federale Volksbeleggings, whose wide range of investments in the territory includes a stake in the fishing industry.

There was no comment from the company.

Namibia's director of sea fisheries, Dr. Jan Jurgens, said the blacklist should include countries plundering Namibia's fish resources.

"Eastern bloc fleets would have to feature high on the list of foreign nations pillaging dwindling, south-east Atlantic marine resources," he said.

Dr. Jurgens said foreign fleets caught more than 1 million tons of fish in Namibian waters each year.

"An industry source said the UN Council was a carryover hangover from the 1962 Law of the Sea which sought to undermine the '200 nautical mile off-shore territorial limit for Namibia."

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There was no comment from the company. Namibia's director of sea fisheries, Dr. Jan Jurgens, said the blacklist should include countries plundering Namibia's fish resources.

"Eastern bloc fleets would have to feature high on the list of foreign nations pillaging dwindling, south-east Atlantic marine resources," he said.

Dr. Jurgens said foreign fleets caught more than 1 million tons of fish in Namibian waters each year. "An industry source said the UN Council was a carryover hangover from the 1962 Law of the Sea which sought to undermine the '200 nautical mile off-shore territorial limit for Namibia."
UN told eight SA battalions still in Angola

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — South Africa still has eight infantry battalions across the border, Angola has told the United Nations.

Its irate note accused Western news organizations of practicing deceit in reporting a South African withdrawal.

Dated Tuesday and released yesterday, the note was addressed to the Security Council and signed by Mr Antonio Tombia, charge d'affaires of the Angolan mission to the UN.

"The Western media, in alliance with South Africa, are propagating that the South Africans are withdrawing their forces," while "the real facts" were quite different, it maintained.

Five 'occupied' locations

It listed five locations it said were still occupied by South Africa — Otchinjau, Xangongo, Quiveva, Nigive and Mupa.

Xangongo and Mupa were each said to have two battalions and the others one, while 155mm artillery was said to be in sited at Xangongo and Otchinjau.

A further battalion was said to be positioned south of Calundo. The Angolan note also cited five reconnaissance missions involving a total of 17 South African aircraft between January 15 and 17.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said it appeared as if the Angolan Government was still referring to the recently completed Operation 'Askari against Swapo terrorists in southern Angola.

However, all SADF forces involved in that operation had returned to their bases by January 15.
UDF talks at UN ‘fruitful’

From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK — The United Democratic Front has quietly established contact with the United Nations as the first step in a move to mobilize international support.

Transvaal general secretary Mohamed Valli said he had had "fruitful" talks with key UN figures, who had indicated support for the UDF.

They included Major-General Joseph Garba, the Nigerian chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, and Mr. Enuga Reddy, head of the UN Centre Against Apartheid.

Mr. Valli, who moves on to Washington later this week, won from Indian Ambassador Natarajan Krishnan a promise to bring the UDF to the attention of the Non-Aligned Movement. India chairs the movement, the world's biggest grouping of states.

Mr Valli is also meeting with various European diplomats and next month will tour Europe, after about 10 days in Canada. He will spend a week in Britain.

In Washington he will meet congressmen and consult organizations such as TransAfrica and the Washington Office on Africa.

Mr. Valli landed the role of UDF pathfinder as the only passport-carrying member of the national secretariat. His mission is to establish contacts abroad and rally as much international support as possible before that passport expires at the end of next month.

"We do not see ourselves as a liberation movement, and for that reason we are not seeking formal representation at any international forum," he said.

"What we are seeking is support, moral support and political support, but we are not seeking status as such."

A strong international response "certainly would strengthen our hand internally," he said.

'Peacemaker'

Mr Valli said he had found at the UN "a fairly clear understanding of what the UDF is all about" and had "clarified some questions".

"I think it's important for people around the world to know that a mass movement has emerged that is operating legally in the country and encompasses millions of people and hundreds of organizations," he said.

"The South African Government is going all out to address itself to the international community and present itself as the peacemaker wanting to move away from apartheid and oppression, so it's important for people to hear the other side - to hear that conditions are not improving, only getting worse," he said.
SA expelled from World Postal Union

Own Correspondent
BONN. — South Africa has been expelled from the World Postal Union (WPU) — the United Nations agency which organizes the world’s postal services — for the second time.

A majority of the 167 delegates at the WPU’s 19th congress in Hamburg, West Germany, voted on Friday for expulsion because of South Africa’s apartheid policies.

Charter
The expulsion motion was introduced by 30 non-aligned countries, most of them African. The ballot was secret.

A spokesman for the congress said that according to the charter of the WPU, each member of the UN could become a WPU member simply by notifying the WPU’s headquarters in Berne, Switzerland.

This was the technicality used by South Africa to defeat the first expulsion at the 1979 WPU congress in Peru.

Opposed
Most Western nations at the present congress in Hamburg were unhappy about the action and voted against it, according to diplomats.

A German Foreign Ministry spokesman said Germany opposed the motion because the government believed in the principle of universal international organizations.

He said conflicts should be taken to the UN Security Council or to the General Assembly.

Although South Africa could repeat its technical defeat of the motion, a senior South African diplomatic source in Geneva said there would be problems if the expulsion were upheld.

Details
He said that would force South Africa to negotiate bilateral postal agreements with all 167 members of the WPU.

If South Africa was irreversibly suspended from the WPU, negotiating bilateral postal agreements with Western countries would “not be a problem”, the postmaster-General, Mr. Henry Bester, said when he was informed of the expulsion.

He said the question of whether South Africa would be able to circumvent a second time by simply reapplying “all depends on the details of the decision they took”.

“Unless I have the full statement, I cannot comment further,” he said.
The campaign to isolate South Africa increased in 1984 in strength and numbers. The British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, stated that her government would continue to work with the United Nations in implementing sanctions against South Africa.

The British government reiterated its commitment to the sanctions against South Africa. It is clear that the sanctions are having a profound impact on South Africa's economy. The sanctions include an embargo on arms sales, a ban on new investments, and the divestment of assets by companies operating in South Africa.

The sanctions are also having a significant impact on South Africa's political landscape. The ANC and other opposition movements are gaining strength, while the government is becoming increasingly isolated.

The sanctions are not without their critics. Some argue that they are ineffective and do little to change the situation on the ground in South Africa. Others argue that they are harmful to the South African economy and do little to improve the lives of South Africans.

However, the sanctions have gained a significant amount of support from around the world. Many countries have imposed their own sanctions against South Africa, and many more have expressed their support for the sanctions campaign.

The sanctions are a powerful tool in the struggle against apartheid. They are not a cure-all, but they are an important part of the effort to bring about a just and peaceful resolution to the conflict in South Africa.
UN dishes out snubs to SA Ambassador

NEW YORK — South Africa's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, has been dealt two snubs in the course of a week.

He had to leave an informal meeting of ambassadors which he was attending on personal invitation of United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

And he was denied an opportunity to address a Security Council meeting on South Africa.

Mr von Schirnding said yesterday that at the meeting of ambassadors on the economic situation in Africa some nations, including Nigeria, had objected to his presence.

"There was quite a flurry and dithering when I turned up," he added.

RAN AWAY

Then one of the legal advisers asked why I was there.

"I said it was at the invitation of the Secretary-General.

"He went running away."

Then the adviser returned and asked Mr Von Schirnding to withdraw.

"I told him under no circumstances would I withdraw from the meeting because I was there at the Secretary-General's request."

"He just got a funny look on his face."

Eventually a senior aide to Mr Perez de Cuellar passed on a message that he now requested Mr Von Schirnding to leave as a personal favour.

He left.

"It is a very sad reflection on the state of the organisation that the only African member that could make a significant contribution on the economic plight of the continent was asked to withdraw," said Mr Von Schirnding.

LOOPHOLES

The other snub came at the Security Council meeting called to ask nations to resolve to close loopholes in the South African arms embargo.

In the past South Africa has been able to address the council before voting.

This time South Africa was not allowed to speak until after the resolution had been adopted.
Impasse as Assembly closes

SA's insistence on troop 'influx' deplored

In criticism of Namibia

English lashed for keeping SA sports contacts

NEW YORK — A United Nations official accused the United Nations of keeping South Africa's sports contacts.
English Ishash for Keeping a Sports Contacts

Impasse as Assembly closes
SWA: UN chief wants 'pressure'

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday broke his silence on SWA/Namibia and advocated resort to "any pressure" to achieve an independence settlement.

He made no mention of South Africa or the United States, but blamed "unduly inserted" preconditions for a further year's delay.

Calling this one of his major disappointments, he told a press conference: "I don't think we have done enough... we are not making enough progress."

The UN and "parties honestly concerned" about a solution "should exert any pressure" to move the process along, he said.

All year, the UN chief had referred to the bilateral efforts of the US and said as little as possible on their substance. In June, he declared his "satisfaction" with a renewed South African commitment to the 1978 settlement plan for an UN-supervised independence process and in September he cautioned against interfering in what he called "delicate negotiations in progress."

He reacted sharply only to speculation that Pretoria sought to modify the plan, cautioning four months ago that all agreements remained "fully binding."

Yesterday's remarks, in his annual year-end briefing for UN correspondents, sounded more in tune with the stridency of his predecessor, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

One result could be to revive efforts to have the Security Council meet on the issue.

The US has opposed such a meeting, but the sharper tone of the UN chief might be an advance warning of Washington also changing tactics.

Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Swapo abandons bid to replace UN's SWA chief

NEW YORK — A low-key Indian diplomat has been re-appointed as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia after Swapo abruptly abandoned efforts to have him replaced.

Safe for another year in a post worth at least R100,000 a year is Mr. Brajesh Mishra, a cautious veteran with a style so low key that Swapo moved to have him dumped and even obtained Guyana's agreement to replace him as UN ambassador, Mr. Noel Sinclair, as his replacement.

Mr. Sinclair is a highly regarded envoy who is vice-president of the UN Council for Namibia, but Swapo abandoned him in an about-face after Mr. Mishra lobbied support from his home government and the West. Diplomats said. Some detect in the episode a new timidity on the part of Swapo.

The commissioner is also a sort of administrator-in-exile for the territory and heads offices in New York, Lusaka, Gaborone and Luanda. It was a key post a decade ago, when hyperactive former Irish Foreign Minister Mr. Sean MacBride used it to hoist the Namibian issue to the top of the UN agenda.

Mr. Mishra has been near invisible, except for a flurry of activity in recent weeks, when his exit appeared certain. That activity included trips to Washington, seemingly to bring the US on his side. The commissioner is appointed annually by the General Assembly on a recommendation of the Secretary General, but Swapo's sway over the assembly majority has always given its choice the final say.

Mr. Mishra was himself a Swapo nominee in 1982, when his earlier reputation as a militant stirred Western fears of another MacBride — fears that proved groundless.

His retention contrasts sharply with the move to retire Apartheid Centre director Mr. Enugu Reddy, who has the same nationality and rank, but is much more of an activist.

Over-representation by Indian nationals at top levels in the UN system is given as a reason for not retaining Mr. Reddy, but secretariat sources suggest philippic differences with the Perez de Cuellar administration and pressure from the US are more responsible.
Hot seat, cool man

his country, the American government, for the dignified defense of international relations at the United Nations. The United Nations. The United Nations. The United Nations.
Armscor forced to cut staff

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — In spite of a string of marketing successes overseas, arms manufacturer Armscor has been forced to retrench staff because the South African Defence Force is spending less.

The cut in State spending was the main reason for retrenchments, said Armscor spokesman Mr Johan Adler.

He said: "Naturally we will continue to market our products overseas where we have had numerous successes which cannot be disclosed to the media.

"Armscor is a private company, existing without a State subsidy, and of course if the State — one of our main buyers — cuts back its spending, we have to suffer."

He said Armscor consisted of diverse enterprises, some of which were putting out products which "sold like hot cakes" while others were not doing well during the recession.

However, he said it would not be possible to say which products or departments would be affected.

Sapa reports that the Armscor subsidiary, Naschem, is cutting the workforce at its Lenz factory outside Johannesburg by more than 650.

The Lenz factory is a filling plant for heavy ammunition.

To keep the number as low as possible "a number of employees" were placed elsewhere in the group, Armscor said.

Depending on years of service, up to four months' salary and benefits will be paid to retrenched workers.

Industrial sources in Johannesburg said the reduction was likely to have a ripple effect on suppliers of components.
NEW YORK. — For the first time, the Reagan Administration added its voice to a UN Security Council resolution condemning South Africa for its domestic policies.

The US vote helped ensure the resolution's unanimous passage.

The debate, called by the African group, opened last Friday and ended yesterday with a condemnation of South Africa for the killings at the Crossroads squatter camp and the arrest of members of the United Democratic Front.

The US delegate in the Security Council, Mr. Warren Clark, said that while the Reagan Administration was assured that a "genuine process of reform" was under way in South Africa, "much more must be done".

Validity

It was because the US believed that South Africa had made a decision to move away from apartheid that the arrests and other events inside the country were of special concern to Washington.

Mr. Clark said: "It is not for us to take a position on the validity of the charges, since the trials have not begun and no evidence has been presented."

He said: "The very decision of the South African Government to seek these trials detracts from that Government's own stated commitments to seek a dialogue with black leaders."

The council resolution "strongly condemns" the South African Government for killing squatters protesting against their enforced removal from Crossroads and for the arrest of 16 members of the UDF and members of other organizations opposed to apartheid.

"Repression"

It also calls on Pretoria to release political prisoners — including Leader Nelson Mandela — and drop charges of high treason against the 16 arrested UDF officials.

In addition, the resolution notes "the continued repression further diminishes the opportunities for the peaceful solution of the South African conflict."

At the outset of the debate council members heard from the US Security Council at the UN, Mr. Kurt van Schirnding, that Pretoria regretted the loss of life at Crossroads.

However, he said, police opened fire only after they had been attacked by stone-throwing demonstrators and had been fired upon by them.

"Mild rebuke"

On the arrest of anti-apartheid activists, Mr von Schirnding said they were not persecuted for their political beliefs but were charged with specific crimes.

Besides the five permanent members of the Security Council, the non-permanent members who voted for the resolution today were: Australia, Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), Denmark, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and the Ukraine.

Sapa reports: "The unanimous vote against South Africa in the UN Security Council — a unanimity that has not been seen since 1977 — was interpreted last night by diplomats there as "a mild rebuke"."

SA faces crisis, says foundation president

Staff Reporter

INTERNATIONAL condemnation of South Africa's policies has climbed to new peaks and the country has seldom, if ever — found itself in a more untenable situation, Mr. Ted Paviot, president of the South Africa Foundation, said today.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the foundation at Cape Town, he said the anti-apartheid campaign was gaining more success than ever.

"Our economy is ragged and we have simmering unrest and instability in our labour force."

ABANDONED

He said that until policies and laws based on racial discrimination were abandoned or substantially modified, pressures to force change by isolation would intensify.

The US and other major trading partners had for years practiced a policy of constructive engagement. But the question arose as to how long the policy could continue without a meaningful response.

"The response they need is demonstrable dismantling of apartheid, a credible commitment towards developing a coherent society," Mr. Paviot said.

36 PERCENT

"We have only to be reminded that imports and export earnings represent between 80 and 90 percent of our gross national product to know that we can not go it alone."

The real voice of the people is not being heard in world forums because we are not stacking other people here at home:".

* Mr. Peter Sorour, director-general of the foundation, warned the Government that there was growing impatience and anger in business circles over the slow pace of reform.

"Though there are many new political developments, their complexity and fuzziness tend to make cynical observers dismiss them," he said.

Even the removal of the mixed marriages and immorality Act would have little impact because campaigning had exploited years of reaction.

Any concessions in the freehold title issue would also have lost much impact, because the focus had swung to forced resettlement, influx control and group areas laws.

"Businessmen have committed themselves to several objectives toward the dismantling of apartheid and by implication have told the Government to get on with it. Several of the most objectionable facets of apartheid could be scrapped immediately."

* Mr. John Cottle, director of operations in North and South America, said that while most Americans condemned apartheid, there had been a significant swing against sanctions or disinvestment.
SOUTH AFRICA should not underestimate the possible consequences of the United Nations Security Council’s unanimous condemnation of South Africa for the recent killings in Crossroads and the arrest of United Democratic Front (UDF) leaders, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, warned yesterday.

Significantly, the resolution, which "strongly condemns" repressive actions by the South African Government against its political opponents and squatters, was supported by Pretoria’s traditional allies in the UN, the United States and Great Britain.

In the debate preceding the vote, the permanent representatives of both the US and Britain were sharply critical of Pretoria’s actions and policies, and called for the urgent implementation of fundamental reforms in South Africa.

**Apartheid call**

The Official Opposition in the House of Assembly yesterday echoed this call by urging the government to immediately spell out a specific programme of action to dismantle apartheid, "which is not marketable internally or to the international community."

Reacting to the Security Council’s unanimous condemnation of his government’s actions, Mr Botha— who was South Africa’s Ambassador to the UN before becoming Foreign Minister—said the council’s new direction should not be underestimated.

"Just as in the case of the disinvestment campaign being waged against South Africa in the US and elsewhere, we must not underestimate the possible consequences of the direction taken by the Security Council."

He said all South Africans would be hit equally hard, and that the country’s economically struggling neighbours in particular, if the campaign succeeded.

"The progress and stability of the whole of Southern Africa is being threatened.

Unless everyone on the subcontinent feels this threat collectively, all would pay a ‘heavy price’, he said.

"It is disappointing that Britain, the US and other Western states have allowed themselves to be pressurized further and further to a point where it will be more difficult to oppose the renewal of the militant majority in the UN, which is deliberately promoting violence and repression in South Africa," he said.

**Political lunacy**

However, Dr Alex Boraine, the chairman of the APPF caucus and a party spokesman on foreign affairs, last night said the fact that the US and Britain had voted to condemn South Africa highlights the political lunacy of regular government action which totally contradicts its avowed commitment to reform.

Since the reformist speech by President P W Botha at the opening of Parliament in January, South Africa had experienced the bloody "disaster" at Crossroads, the arrest of prominent black leaders linked with the UDF, and the "unwarranted" predawn swoop on university students, he said:

"What this vote says is that we cannot even maintain our traditional friends unless there are substantial reformist actions to back up the government’s statement of intentions.

"It will do no good to sit back, wring our hands and complain. What the government will have to do, and do immediately."

**BUSINESS BRIEF**

Gold (close) .... $294,25
Rand .......... $0,4939/5005
FT index (close) 967,40
RDM 190 946,60

is come up with a detailed timetable which will see the end of apartheid," he said.

During the Security Council debate, the US representative, Mr Warren Clark, expressed his government’s "horror" of apartheid and said the imposing of trial of UDF leaders "detracts from the government’s own stated commitment to seek a dialogue with black leaders."

The British permanent representative to the UN, Sir John Thomson, noted that the death, injury and violence at Crossroads had "provoked uniform condemnation" and "expressed the hope that we shall see a step by step towards an end to violence and repression, and the urgent initiation of a genuine dialogue within South Africa."

Both representatives however acknowledged that significant reforms had taken place in South Africa.

Apart from condemning South Africa for the killings in Crossroads and the UDF arrests, the resolution also called for the unconditional release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

The UDF described the UN resolution as "timely and encouraging" in a statement issued by its national publicity secretary, Mr "Terror" Lekota, yesterday.

The "only hope for peace" in South Africa was the "insistence on the right of the people to publicly protest against apartheid."

Mr Lekota said: "One does not negotiate with prisoners. The State President must release our leaders as a precondition for any form of negotiated and/or peaceful settlement."

UK explains UN vote, page 8.
New SA moves in
Namibia ‘rejects
UN resolution’

by
John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — By accepting the
Multi-Party Conference propos-
as for an interim government
in Namibia, South Africa had ef-
fectively rejected the United
Nations plan for the territory’s
independence.

This claim is made in a state-
ment from the British Council of
Churches, published in the latest
issue of the Church Times, offi-
cial organ of the Anglican
Church in Britain.

The statement was issued to
commemorate “Kassinga Day”,
the day in which South African
troops attacked a Swapo camp
in Angola on May 4 1978 and al-
legedly killed more than 500
people.

Anti-apartheid forces here
claimed afterwards that most of
the dead and wounded were
women and children while the
South Africans claimed the tar-
get was a military one.

The statement from the Coun-
cil of Churches praised clerics
in Namibia for their courage
and their dedication — and for
the way in which they had main-
tained the faith and trust of
their congregations “in circum-
stances of anguish and peril”.

The BCC had “heard with dis-
may and concern” Mr P W
Botha’s announcement that a
further attempt would be made
to “force an interim government
upon the Namibian people”.

This flouted the Namibians’
wishes for a democratically-
elected Government and it
meant that the South African
Government had violated its
word by rejecting in deed the
UN plan for Namibian indepen-
dence.

It had also confirmed the
worst fears of British churches
that the Western Contact
Group’s policy of constructive
engagement would prove detri-
mental to a successful settle-
ment.
UN Namibia Council to make 'publicity' move to Vienna

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The UN Council for Namibia, its support staff and scores of diplomats all make a temporary move to Europe next month. The occasion — a week of "extraordinary plenary meetings" in Vienna to evangelize against South Africa's continued hold over the territory. Austrian chancellor Fred Sinowatz will address the opening session on June 3. With an agenda no different from that deliberated at constant council meetings at UN headquarters, the costly change of scene is part of a campaign to keep SWA/Namibia and Swapo — in the public eye throughout the world.

As part of that effort, Namibia council "symposiums" were staged last month in Singapore and Bulgaria. As Vienna is certain to do, the symposiums ended with calls on the Security Council to force SA from Windhoek by imposing global economic and other sanctions.

Plans laid in April, when South Africa gave the go-ahead for an MPC government, call for the Security Council to take up the Namibia issue right after Vienna, but the West has been quietly lobbying against this and arguing once more that negotiations outside the UN be given more time.

One of the West's points — the non-aligned movement is to hold a ministerial-level meeting in Luanda in September, just before the convening of this year's UN General Assembly in New York. Security Council consideration of the matter should best be left until after Luanda, the reasoning goes.

One vitalizing element at Vienna will be the presence of Guyanan ambassador Noel Sinclair in the chair.

As the Council for Namibia's acting chairman, Mr Sinclair has stepped up activity; it was he who gave the go-ahead for a lawsuit against the European processors of SWA/Namibianuranium, which the council regards as illegal plunder.
Angola may go to UN after ambush of SA commandos

LUANDA—Angola says it may ask the United Nations Security Council to take up the matter of South African commandos operating in Angolan territory.

The two South Africans killed and a third captured were preparing to sabotage the US-Angolan Malango Oil complex in Cabinda province, it claims.

A Government information officer, Mr Adelino de Almeida, told reporters the captured South African, identified as Wynand Petrus du Toit, would be presented to the Press 'once the proper preparations have been made'.

He is in a Luanda hospital with a gunshot wound in the shoulder.

Mr de Almeida said the Government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was considering calling on the Security Council to take up the issue. The Angolan Government had earlier asked for a Security Council discussion on South West Africa.

He noted that the US would have been affected if the commandos had been able to carry out a raid on the Cabinda Gulf Oil complex, 49 percent US-owned and 51 percent Angolan-owned. The complex has a daily output of 120 000 barrels.

'A lot of Americans would have been killed if the commandos had not been discovered,' Mr de Almeida said.

The US State Department said on Friday the US reaction was one of 'great displeasure' since it not only could have sabotaged the US-operated oil installation but also a peace initiative on southern Africa sponsored by the US. —(Sapa-AP)
Angola will go to UN

LUANDA — Angola says it may ask the United Nations Security Council to take up the matter of South African commandos operating in Angolan territory.

Angola says it killed two South Africans and captured a third member of a commando group it said was preparing to sabotage the US-Angolan Malango oil complex in the northern Cabinda province last Tuesday.

A government information officer, Mr. Adelino de Almeida, told reporters the captured South African, identified by Pretoria as Wynand Petrus du Toit, would be presented to the Press, "once the proper preparations have been made."

He is being treated in a Luanda hospital for a gunshot wound in the shoulder.

Mr. de Almeida said the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was considering calling on the Security Council to take up the issue. The Angolan government had earlier asked for a Security Council discussion on Namibia, its neighbour to the south.

We may seek a general discussion on southern Africa that would cover both issues," Mr. de Almeida said.

He noted that the United States would have been affected if the commandos had been able to carry out a raid on the Cabinda Gulf oil complex, 40 percent US-owned and 51 percent Angolan-owned. The complex has a daily output of 120,000 barrels.

"A lot of Americans would have been killed if the commandos had not been discovered," Mr. de Almeida said.

A US state department spokesman, Mr. Edward Djerejian, said on Friday the US reaction to the incident was one of "great displeasure", since it not only could have sabotaged the US-operated oil installation but a peace initiative in southern Africa sponsored by the United States as well.
WASHINGTON — The United States Senate has acted to reduce the financial support that SWAPO and the Palestine Liberation Organisation get from the United Nations.

It has approved a measure to cut by 25 percent American funding for UN committees, special units or projects that benefit the two organisations.

The measure was attached as an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorisation Act which the Reagan administration needs to finance its foreign operations during 1986-87.

Hardly any debate

The Senate adopted the amendment with hardly any debate.

Introducing it, Senator Larry Pressler, a Republican from South Dakota, told his colleagues: "The most demeaning thing the UN — an organisation dedicated to peace — could do is to promote terrorism.

"Once the world's foremost peace organisation is tied to terrorist groups, it becomes difficult for that organisation to claim the legitimacy necessary to act as an effective vanguard of peace."

Warning

He warned that the UN would cease to exist as an impartial body if it were to be controlled by "ideological factions" using their powers against other members on a partisan basis.

The amendment was approved after Republican Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana and Democratic Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, the ranking members of the foreign relations committee, told the President of the Senate that there would be no opposition from their sides.

"We find it a commendable amendment," Senator Lugar added.

The amendment also specifies that US funding must be cut if the UN provides financial support for "entities associated with" SWAPO and the PLO.
UN sanctions threat over new SWA govt

Argus Foreign Service
NEW YORK. — The non-aligned countries have begun privately circulating a draft copy of a new resolution which they would like the United Nations Security Council to adopt at the end of its debate on SWA/Namibia tomorrow.

Diplomats on the council said its contents would be studied today "with a view to making certain changes," to accommodate its authors.

The new draft condemns South Africa "for its decision to install a so-called interim government in Windhoek".

But the most crucial paragraph is one which warns South Africa that if it does not abide by UN resolutions on SWA/Namibia, the council is to meet again to impose "comprehensive and mandatory sanctions" under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

Voluntary

In the meantime the draft urges that member of the UN who have not already done so should take voluntary measures to sever all links and dealings with South Africa.

These should include:
- Severance of diplomatic relations.
- The observance of an oil embargo.
- Disinvestment of existing interests, prohibition of new investments and application of disincentives.
- The withholding of overflight and landing facilities to aircraft and docking rights to ocean vessels.
- Banning of sales of Krugerrands and other coins.
- Strict observance of the sports and cultural boycott of South Africa.

The resolution would also ask the UN Secretary-General to report back to the council on implementation no later than the first week of next September.

"Friends"

While the main thrust during this debate has been a barrage of criticism at South Africa for its decision to go ahead with an interim government in SWA/Namibia next week, Western diplomats repeated that "they could still not support" the latest draft resolution.

Diplomats added that South Africa's "friends" in the council would insist that the non-aligned countries remove any reference to Chapter 7 — UN parlance for sanctions.

Three members of the Western Five contact group, Britain, France and Canada, will speak in the council debate today as India, as chairman of the non-aligned movement, works behind the scenes with Western countries to find a modified version of this latest resolution which so that it can be acceptable to all the council members.

The Argus Foreign Service reports from London that five Conservative Party MPs are to fly to SWA/Namibia for next week's inauguration of South Africa's transitional government, in defiance of Britain's boycott of the event.

They have accepted invitations issued by the Multi-Party Conference in SWA/Namibia to attend the celebration marking the establishment of the interim government. Their expenses will be paid by South Africa.
UN tones down threat of sanctions

Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council has warned South Africa that if it continues to obstruct UN plans for SWA/Namibian independence it could be faced with punitive measures under the UN Charter, including mandatory sanctions.

The warning came in a resolution approved by the council 15-0, with abstentions from the United States and Britain, at the end of a 10-day debate during which more than 60 speakers took the floor to criticise South Africa for illegally occupying SWA/Namibia and for failing to heed UN resolutions bringing the territory to independence.

The threat of sanctions was removed in the final hours before the voting after the French delegation worked behind the scenes with African and non-aligned countries to delete language objectionable to the Western permanent members of the council.

Docking rights

Before the final amendments diplomatic sources indicated that Britain would use its veto, while France and Australia would abstain.

The new version eliminated the earlier threat of the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions, as well as the voluntary call that member nations should sever diplomatic relations with South Africa and observe an oil embargo.

A reference to disinvestment was also deleted, as well as one on withholding overflights and landing facilities to aircraft and docking rights to ocean vessels.

The resolution also urges member states to take voluntary measures against South Africa which could include:

- Stopping of new investments and the application of disincentives to this end.
- Re-examination of maritime and aerial relations with South Africa.
- The prohibition of the sale of Krugerands.
- Restrictions in the field of sports and cultural relations.

As expected, the resolution condemned the decision by South Africa to install an interim government in SWA/Namibia this week.

Last night’s abstention marked the first time that the Reagan administration had not vetoed a resolution which explicitly mentioned the possible imposition of sanctions against South Africa.

Diplomatic observers here said that was a clear sign that the US wanted to send a message to Pretoria concerning its recent actions in the area.
SA condemned over raids

The United Nations yesterday called for South Africa to withdraw its troops and UN-supervised elections in the territory. The text was rejected by South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues.

On the previous night, the Council condemned South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia in defiance of UN and World Court decisions and gave notice of possible sanctions. The vote on the draft resolution, adopted with the United States and Britain abstaining, urged UN members to consider a range of voluntary measures against South Africa.

The resolution condemned South Africa for installing a "so-called interim government" in Namibia last Monday, declaring the action null and void, and demanded that it be rescinded.

The resolution also rejected South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues.

Soviet shoppers fall foul with vegetable shortage

Moscow — Soviet shoppers, used to shortages of fresh vegetables, may have to make do by the abundance in the shops on the shelves, the official Communist party newspaper said.
SA 'guilty' of murder

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council last night found South Africa guilty of "murder, blackmail, kidnapping" and the general intimidation of Botswana.

A UN mission will be sent to Gaborone to assess damage caused by the South African raid and to advise on measures "to strengthen Botswana's capacity to receive and provide assistance to South African refugees".

The council acted after an ardent Botswana plea for support in its "hour of crisis and tragedy".

The South African Ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, replied: "For the ANC, our message is crystal clear: If you strike us, we will strike back — wherever you are."

But Botswana vowed to continue to provide sanctuary for Pretoria's enemies, saying it would never allow its territory to be used as a base for guerrilla operations against South Africa.

Last night was the council's third condemnation of the Republic within 48 hours — an all-time record.

It was unanimous, as was Thursday night's condemnation of the Cabinda commando operation and calling for scrupulous respect of Angolan sovereignty.

The first scolding, on South Africa's refusal to implement a UN settlement in SWA/Namibia, was tempered by American and British abstentions over a threat of sanctions if Pretoria did not soon come around.
UN celebrates Freedom Charter

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — A United Nations celebration of the ANC Freedom Charter turned into a Soviet-run event when senior African diplomats and invited guests staged away.

"Observance of the charter's 30th anniversary was proposed by the ANC to coincide with celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the signing of the UN's own charter, but this hit opposition within the Organization of African Unity, where the Pan-Africanist Congress and others were successful in arguing that it was inappropriate to celebrate one particular movement's manifesto."

The observance went ahead last week as a "special meeting" of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid but without African-bloc participation and with a Soviet diplomat in the chair usually occupied by committee chairman Mr Joseph Garba of Nigeria.

"The Reverend Jesse Jackson, who had been expected, did not appear. What remained were two speeches from a Cuban delegate, an Indian speech — India hinted the non-aligned movement — and another on behalf of the UN Council for Namibia."

Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar sent a brief message noting that the aims of the Freedom Charter were "fully in conformity with the principles enshrined in the UN Charter."

"Solidarity"

That was the theme taken up by acting chairman Mr Guennadi Oudovenko of the Ukraine, who used the link to recall World War II and lead his Soviet compatriots for winning it.

"The Freedom Charter had brought "international solidarity" to the South African liberation struggle, he said.

"Swapo was on hand to declare close kinship with the ANC and for the ANC there was the unexpected appearance of Mr Denis Goldberg, flown from London for the event."
ANC takes SA seats at UN conference

NAIROBI — The African National Congress is occupying the three seats reserved for the South African delegation at the United Nations International Women’s Decade conference which opened in Nairobi yesterday.

ANC delegation leader Mrs Gertrude Slope said the move was a symbolic gesture.

"In the unlikely event of a South African Government delegation turning up, the ANC will remain in the seats," Mrs Slope said.

"If anyone speaks for South Africa at the conference, it will be us," said ANC delegate Ms Frene Guwala.

Commenting on speculation that, despite denials, a government-appointed South African delegation would attend the conference, Ms Guwala said: "We would not allow them to speak."

UN conference organisers say that South Africa has not indicated whether or not it will send a delegation.

The ANC delegation will make "Women under Apartheid" a major conference issue.

They will also fight efforts by the United States delegation, which is headed by President Reagan’s daughter, Ms Maureen Reagan, to have issues relating to apartheid excluded from the "forward-looking strategies" document which the conference will consider.

At a joint Press conference held by the ANC and Swaso members at the weekend, Swaso leader Mr Sam Nujoma said the two organisations identified with the UN meeting’s aims of peace, development and equality. There could be no talk of achieving these aims without destroying the chains of slavery which shackled women and children in South Africa.

The ANC will hold a workshop today at Forum '85, the non-governmental organisations’ part of the conference.

See Page 10.
Put squeeze on SA, Boesak pleads at UN

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Charging that the government has "lost complete control of the situation", Dr Allan Boesak urged the United Nations Security Council to follow France's lead and enact measures to force Pretoria to negotiate with black leaders.

"Please, no more statements, no more condemnations," he told the special committee against apartheid in a flying visit to UN headquarters yesterday.

"Put pressure on South Africa now. Join the government of France in meaningful steps. No pressure now means no movement."

France is expected quickly to table a draft resolution when the Security Council meets this morning. It will almost certainly endorse a call for voluntary sanctions.

Dr Boesak said the state of emergency offered scope for "reckless butchery with-
NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council opens an urgent debate this afternoon — called by France — on the unrest in South Africa, following the state of emergency.

The UN move follows the decision by the French to recall their ambassador to South Africa.

France's UN ambassador, Mr. Claude de Kompulsaria, told reporters yesterday he would be drafting a resolution to present to the council.

Diplomats are watching the situation closely to see whether France breaks ranks from its Western allies on the council and calls for mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria.
Western powers oppose Paris

LONDON. — France’s decision to take economic and diplomatic action against South Africa appeared an isolated move yesterday when three of the Republic’s main trading partners — the United States, West Germany and Britain — said they would not change their policies.

As the United Nations Security Council last night began debating a French resolution condemning the state of emergency declared in South Africa at the weekend, the US State Department said it disagreed with France’s decision and reaffirmed its policy of constructive engagement with South Africa.

“We believe that such actions as the French Government’s decision to restrict new investments both undermine South Africa’s economy and create additional hardships for black South Africans,” the spokesman said.

Both State Department and White House spokesmen said there were no plans for a US-South Africa high-level meeting in Europe.

However, according to diplomatic sources in Washington, South Africa has been canvassing the Reagan Administration for a possible bilateral summit in Europe later this year in hopes of easing the current chill in relations.

A well-placed diplomatic source familiar with the South African proposal said the Americans were still smarting from the Cabinda and Gaborone raids. “They’re convinced SA is up to some kind of monkey business — they want to know what its intentions are regionally.”

Meanwhile the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, told Parliament in London that Britain remained firmly behind Washington on the South African issue.

“This government believes that sanctions would hit very badly against the black population of South Africa and would ... be counter-productive,” she said.

Meanwhile the West German Government showed no inclination yesterday to follow the French example.

While there was unqualified enthusiasm in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Australia for the French move, there appeared to be no immediate plans to follow Paris in Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal or Switzerland.

Danish Foreign Minister Mr Uffe Elemen- Jensen said Denmark was considering closing its consulate in Johannesburg.

Anthony Johnson reports that the French Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Pierre Boyer, held discussions with the Director General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hay Kilien, in Pretoria yesterday afternoon.

The briefing could well be Mr Boyer’s last official task in South Africa as he was ordered back home with “immediate” effect on Wednesday.

By late yesterday, Foreign Affairs officials remained unwilling to react to the French position, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pirk Botha, said the French initiative in calling for a UN Security Council meeting was “impulsive and opportunistic.”

He said it was noteworthy that the Security Council meeting should have been requested by France, “a country which has only recently proclaimed a state of emergency in New Caledonia, the last vestige of French colonialism in the Pacific Ocean.”

Sapa-Reuter-AP and Own Correspondents

● Danish threat to close consulate, page 6
● Leading article, page 10
UN reacts to SA Emergency

UNITED NATIONS — The UN Security Council took up the South African crisis yesterday after a surprise move by France, which ordered a halt to new investments in South Africa.

Announcing the ban and the recall of the French ambassador from Pretoria, the Prime Minister, Mr. Laurent Fabius, said in Paris that France would propose a draft resolution to the Security Council, condemning apartheid and proposing international action.

Diplomatic sources said this posed potential difficulties for the United States and Britain, who have balked at punitive measures beyond a longstanding arms embargo imposed by the Council.

The United States, Britain, along with France, the Soviet Union and China, are permanent members of the Council — each with the power to veto any measure proposed there.

Delegates were reluctant to predict the outcome of the proceedings, saying that it was not yet clear what proposals the French ambassador, Mr. Clause de Kemmariarca, would submit.

The sources said the French delegation appeared as much surprised as the other members were at Mr. Fabius' initiative, since it had been thought that the African States would seek Council action. — Sapa-Reuters.
The United Nations Security Council last night adopted a resolution calling for worldwide voluntary sanctions aimed at forcing South Africa to dismantle apartheid. The council adopted the resolution on a 13-0 vote, with the United States and Britain abstaining.

Earlier, the US and Britain vetoed a proposed amendment by the council's six non-aligned members that would have threatened South Africa with wide-ranging mandatory sanctions if it failed to eradicate apartheid.

The resolution strongly condemned apartheid, the mass arrests and detentions carried out by the government and "the murders which have been committed". It also condemned the state of emergency and called on Pretoria to free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees.

Even without the threat of mandatory sanctions, the resolution is the strongest anti-apartheid measure to be taken by the 15-nation council since it proclaimed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa in 1977. — Sapa-AP
The South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Kuhn von Shmidt, addresses the UN Security Council emergency session on Thursday.

The South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Kuhn von Shmidt, addresses the UN Security Council emergency session on Thursday. He will make an important statement on the situation in Africa. His statement will be a significant contribution to the discussion on the crisis in Africa.
Security Council fails to agree with French proposals on sanctions

The Star Saturday July 27 1985
UN starts assessing SA raid damages

GABORONE — A United Nations official yesterday began an assessment tour of houses and offices damaged during a South African raid on Gaborone last month, in which 12 people were killed.

Under-Secretary General for Special Political Affairs, Mr. Abdurahim Farah, arrived in Gaborone on Saturday at the head of a four-man delegation and will spend six days investigating the situation of South African refugees in Botswana.

The SA Government said the targets of the raid were terrorists of the African National Congress responsible for sabotage attacks inside South Africa. A total of 10 houses and offices were hit in the lightning attack in the early hours of June 14.

Botswana said those killed were mainly refugees fleeing South Africa's apartheid system and denied it permitted acts of aggression to be committed from its territory.

Mr. Farah said on arrival that he would assess damage and losses suffered by Botswana as a result of the attack. Afterwards he would make recommendations to ensure the security and welfare of refugees in the country.

The UN team will also visit Botswana's main refugee camp at Dukwe, 800 km north of Gaborone, where several hundred refugees of different nationalities are housed. — Sapa-Reuter.
About 1,000 people marched through Coulthet yesterday in protest against deaths due to virus.
'No desire for revenge'

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA had no desire to take revenge on her neighbours, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, said last night.

He was responding to queries regarding the threat by President P. W. Botha to expel 16-million foreign workers from South Africa in retaliation for their countries’ support for sanctions against South Africa.

Last night, Mr. Botha appeared anxious to shift the blame for any punitive steps taken by the Republic against her embattled neighbours away from the South African Government and on to the UN Security Council.

He said President Botha’s statement had merely emphasized the inevitable and logical consequences that would flow from implementation of the “illegal action” of the UN Security Council.

* Botha’s threat to expel foreign blacks slated, page 10
Rescue bid too late — Eglin

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

THE "foreign affairs debacle" precipitated by President P W Botha’s threat to expel 1.5-million foreign black workers would not be defused by the subsequent "cover-up" attempted by Mr Pik Botha, the Progressive Federal Party said yesterday.

Mr Colin Eglin, the FFP Foreign Affairs spokesman, said the "explanation" offered by Mr Pik Botha of President Botha’s original statement was "a clear attempt to undo some of the obvious harm created by the threat".

"Consequences"

"But his rescue bid came too late — the damage has already been done," Mr Eglin said, noting that President Botha’s statement had also threatened to deny neighbouring states the use of South African roads, railways and harbours for their exports and imports, as well as end other forms of financial and technical assistance.

On Tuesday, Mr Pik Botha responded to inquiries about President Botha’s statement by saying: "The South African Government is not only still ready to continue co-operating on all levels (with its neighbours), but is also ready to extend them.

"It must be obvious from the State President’s announcement that he was merely emphasizing the unavoidable and logical consequences that would have to follow the present illegal action of the Security Council."

"Cool heads"

Mr Eglin said yesterday that if South Africa carried out these threats, it would be cutting off its nose to spite its face and at the same time would create monumental instability on the subcontinent.

"What one needs in these times are cool heads and careful diplomacy. This is not the sort of statement to make when constructive engagement is teetering on the brink.

"The economy is in bad enough shape. This sort of statement will help to wreck it."
THE UNITED NATIONS is in the forefront of an international crusade to demolish white-minority rule in South Africa, one of its 159 member states. South Africa’s complaints that the UN campaign violates the organisation’s own charter have been ignored, even by Western countries retaining diplomatic ties with Pretoria.

Article 27 of the UN Charter expressly forbids the organisation from interfering in ‘matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state’. Yet various UN bodies have been involved in complaints against South Africa’s racial policies since 1946.

Last month, with the United States and Britain abstaining, the Security Council voted 13-0 to support a Franco-Danish call for voluntary economic sanctions against South Africa.

The UN General Assembly, which suspended South Africa from its seat under a disputed procedure 11 years ago, has repeatedly affirmed its right of the country’s 24 million blacks to take up arms against apartheid.

Since 1974 the Assembly has granted UN observer status to two organisations bent on overthrowing the ‘racist minority regime’, as the South African Government is referred to in Assembly resolutions.

Half a million dollars (over a R1m a year is paid out of the regular UN budget to enable the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain observer offices in New York.

An 18-nation Special Committee Against Apartheid, established by the Assembly in 1962, is spearheading the world-wide pressure campaign. Chaired by Nigeria, the committee is composed of Third World and Soviet Bloc states. Most of its biennial budget of 1.13 million dollars (about R2.58 million) is earmarked for travel by delegates and staff members to various conferences and capitals to encourage world-wide isolation of South Africa.

The committee draws logistical support within the UN Secretariat from the Centre Against Apartheid, which has an annual budget of 1.8 million dollars (about R4 million) and a staff of 30. The centre administers two funds totalling some 11 million dollars (about R24 million) that provide scholarships to South African blacks and legal aid to those detained. It also is helping to promote the Assembly’s non-binding cultural and sports boycotts of South Africa.

Other than Israel, no country has so preoccupied the world body in its 40-year history. By South African count it was attacked at 61 of 107 General Assembly plenary meetings last year.

Poss of apartheid contend that UN involvement is justified because they regard South Africa’s government as unrepresentative and illegal and maintain that apartheid violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and poses a grave menace to international peace and security.

The General Assembly has gone so far as to declare apartheid a ‘crime against humanity’ — placing it in the same category as genocide.

The UN Office of Legal Affairs, after declining to speak to a reporter directly on what it regarded as a delicate issue, took three days to prepare a statement saying: ‘It is now generally recognised that human-rights questions are items of legitimate international concern and that, under current international law, mass or other violations of human rights are matters which come solely within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.’

Therefore, it ‘would now appear that South Africa’s racial policies cannot be excluded from UN consideration under the Charter’s non-interference clause, the statement said.

South African Ambassador Mr. Kurt von Schirnding accuses the UN majority of resorting to “selective morality.” Were representative government to be made a criterion for UN membership, he argues, few would qualify.

‘If you were to make a head count, at least two-thirds of the membership are either one-party states or military or communist dictatorships of one sort or another, Mr. von Schirnding said.

In arguing his case of “selective morality,” Mr von Schirnding points to the hands-off policy the world body has had toward the Cambodian regime of Pol Pot, the Ugandan dictatorship of Idi Amin and Poland’s martial-law government.

Mr. Iqbal Akhund, a Pakistani diplomat heading the UN Centre Against Apartheid, argues that there is a “qualitative difference” between “episodic acts” of human-rights violations, such as those in Cambodia and Uganda, and a system such as apartheid “that goes against the very grain of the United Nations’ purposes.”

‘There is nowhere (else) a philosophy, a constitution, a government based on racial discrimination,’ Mr. Akhund said. — (Sapa-AP)
Lift emergency, repeats ‘gravely concerned’ UN

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council has expressed “grave concern” about last week’s speech by the South African leader, Mr P W Botha.

In a statement read out by the president, Soviet UN Ambassador Mr Oleg Troyanovsky, during a brief meeting yesterday, the council members again called for the lifting of the state of emergency imposed last month.

The contents of the statement were worked out during two days of private consultations, during which Egypt lobbied for the non-aligned countries while the US and Britain argued that the harsh language criticizing Mr Botha should be removed.

An earlier draft would have rejected Mr Botha’s speech out of hand.

The council, expressing its alarm at the deteriorating situation in South Africa since the imposition of the state of emergency on July 21, has again called on South Africa to heed earlier appeals by the international community.

The latest council statement also calls on South Africa to release all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, the leader of the banned African National Congress.

ERADICATION

“The members of the council believe that a just and lasting solution in South Africa must be based on the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a free, united and democratic society in South Africa,” said the statement.

“Without concrete action towards such a just and lasting solution in South Africa, any pronouncements of the Pretoria regime can represent nothing more than a reaffirmation of its attachment to apartheid and undermine its continuing insincerity in the face of mounting domestic and international opposition to the continuation of this thoroughly unjustified political and social system.”

POLITICAL NEGOTIATION

“The vital step is the launching of a process of political negotiation, public only in the sense that all South Africans — and the world — must know who is talking to whom and what about.

“All significant groupings, from all communities, must be enabled to engage in debate about South Africa’s political future.”

Important issues mentioned by the State President in his recent Durban speech should be pursued with speed, providing an unambiguous indication to rank-and-file black people that reform was taking place.

The process of negotiation would provide a foundation on which socio-economic reforms could be established and would be a major step towards breaking a spiral of confrontation and isolation, he said.

“It will create an environment in which business groups can aggressively seek out new investment opportunities, create jobs, forge and maintain international business partnerships and thus create socio-economic progress for all South Africans.

“Such tasks are greatly inhibited in present circumstances.”

Relly appeals for wider dialogue

By Michael Chester

The head of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly, today called on the Government to allow “all significant groupings” from all communities to engage in debate about the political future of South Africa.

Mr Relly delivered the appeal to widen dialogue when he addressed the annual meeting of the corporation in Johannesburg this morning.

He warned that though the foundation for recovery out of recession may have been laid, unprecedented internal and external political pressures were taking a heavy toll on the economy.

“Businessmen cannot prescribe political policies or programmes. They do, however, have the right and the duty to ask Government for a climate of political stability in which confidence can be regained.

“I believe that all South African businessmen wish to call on our Government to take the necessary measures to create such a climate,” he said.

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“Such tasks are greatly inhibited in present circumstances.”
UN 'concern' at Botha manifesto

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council called again yesterday for an end to apartheid in South Africa, saying that government statements on the subject were of no value without concrete action toward lasting solutions.

Members expressed "their grave concern at the latest pronouncements" of the State President, Mr PW Botha. This was a reference to Mr Botha's manifesto on limited reform in South Africa, read to the Natal National Party congress in Durban last Thursday, which disappointed advocates of major change in the country.

The council condemned the South African government for its policies and again asked for the lifting of the emergency decree imposed on July 21, since when hundreds have been arrested and many dissidents have been killed.

The council expressed its views in a statement read on behalf of the 15 members by their president, Mr Oleg Troyanovsky of the Soviet Union, during a meeting that lasted under 10 minutes.

The text, approved in private consultations, was modified in response to opposition by the US and Britain to a proposed rejection of Mr Botha's remarks.

Washington and London, though dismayed by the tone of Mr Botha's Durban speech, have muted public criticisms, lest these serve only to harden his position.

The members of the council believe that a just and lasting solution in South Africa must be based on the total eradication of the system of apartheid and the establishment of a free, united and democratic society in South Africa, the UN statement said.

One Western delegate characterized the statement as a response to the Rev Jerry Falwell, leader of the Moral Majority movement in the United States.

Mr Falwell returned from a 5½-day visit to South Africa on Tuesday with an appeal to his followers to invest in the country and buy its Kruger rand gold coins.

The council condemned Pretoria for failing to heed repeated appeals by the international community, including the council's July 26 resolution that called for the lifting of the emergency decree.

— Sapa-Reuters
The United Nations opens its 40th anniversary session tomorrow. Report from New York
SA casts a pall over UN's 40th anniversary

By Michael Kallenbach, Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — As the United Nations prepares to celebrate its 40th anniversary with the opening of the General Assembly today, the South African issue will cast a shadow over the proceedings as diplomats work out new strategies to impose mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

According to UN diplomats, the South Africa problem will feature most prominently during the next three months of debate, with African and Third World countries working behind the scenes to persuade America and Britain to take tougher stands against the South African Government.

President Reagan's recent volte face on sanctions against South Africa has now given some hope to those at the UN who previously believed that sanctions would never become a reality.

OYSTER

One diplomat likened the situation to trying to open an oyster, saying: "Now that the President has put in the knife... it will be left to us to try to open the shell completely."

The Security Council is expected to convene during the next month to discuss the Namibian situation and the lack of progress since the last council meeting in June.

Diplomatic sources indicate that African nations will urge Washington and London to take a strong stand against Pretoria during those meetings, thereby forcing Mr P.W. Botha to ease up on the apartheid question more speedily.

With British links to South Africa closer than those of the United States, this session could see Mrs Thatcher's government in an awkward position. British diplomats say she is unlikely to change her position on South Africa, even though she could face a tough audience in October at the Commonwealth heads of government summit.

South Africa, although permitted to speak in the Security Council, will once again have to sit on the sidelines during this session. In 1974 Pretoria was suspended from the General Assembly because of its apartheid policies.

South African diplomats at the UN said yesterday they did not expect "any significant differences or changes" during this session.
SA owes UN
R52 million

NEW YORK 19/9/85

Africa, which has paid no UN dues since being ejected from the General Assembly in 1974, now owes well over $21 million (R52 million), the UN reported yesterday.

If allowed to take its seat again, South Africa would have to pay at least this amount to be able to exercise its Assembly vote.

Under UN rules, a country is denied the right to vote if its contributions to the UN budget are more than two years in arrears.

Sapa-Reuters.
SA businessmen speak against sanctions at UN

NEW YORK — Leaders of South Africa's business community spoke out against mandatory economic sanctions at the United Nations yesterday.

Addressing the UN's public hearings on the role of international corporations in South Africa and Namibia, the leaders said: "Effective disassociation from abroad will make our contribution to the reform process more problematic, mainly because of the increasing domestic polarisation which will result from increasing international isolation." 19/9/85

They represented the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Association of Chambers of Commerce of SA, the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, the SA Federated Chamber of Industries and the Urban Foundation. The SA Government was not invited.

"Overseas interest should indeed actively support selective, but ap
UN seeks aid for SA refugees

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council has endorsed the report of a special mission which investigated South Africa's raid on Gaborone in June.

At the time, South Africa said it carried out the attack — 12 people were killed and seven injured — to rid Botswana of anti-South African guerrilla forces.

However, Botswana has repeatedly denied that it harbours guerrilla bases.

The UN report, adopted unanimously by the council, recommended that the international community respond to Botswana's request for about R35 million to improve security arrangements and facilities for South African "refugees".

The council also repeated an earlier demand that South Africa pay full compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and property damage which resulted from the raid.

Botswana's UN Ambassador, Mr. Legwaila Legwaila, said South Africa's problems were of its own making and not a consequence of an external conspiracy.

However, he said Botswana would continue to receive refugees from South Africa.

"We cannot change our values. Our doors will always remain open for genuine victims of political circumstances, even as it is our earnest and cherished prayer and hope that reason and sanity will soon prevail in South Africa so that a new society, free and democratic, can see the light of day in that tortured land."
Angola in plea to Security Council

UNITED NATIONS — Angola has asked for a meeting of the Security Council to consider an alleged South African air raid on Angolan territory on Monday in which it claims 50 of its soldiers were killed.

The request was made in a letter yesterday from the Angolan Ambassador, Mr. Elisio de Figueiredo, to the US Ambassador, Mr. Vernon Walters, who is president of the Security Council for the month of October.

The Council will meet today to consider the request.

In Lisbon, Unita claimed yesterday that its forces had killed 138 Angolan, Cuban and Soviet troops in the past three days and had shot down four Soviet-built helicopters.

In a note distributed to reporters, Unita claimed ground-to-air missiles fired by its forces near Mavinga yesterday shot down four Angolan helicopter gunships.

It said its forces killed 120 Angolan regulars, seven Soviet troops and 12 Cubans in fighting in the same area on Sunday.

Unita claims its losses in the same action, it said, amounted to 27 dead and 83 wounded.

But the Angolan Defence Ministry announced yesterday that six of its helicopters had been shot down earlier in the day — by attacking South African warplanes, not Unita ground fire.

Hours after the Angolan announcement, Unita claimed it had downed the helicopters. — Sapa-AP.
British abuse over SA troops in Angola

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — South Africa told the UN Security Council that its forces were right now confronted with a major Soviet-directed offensive sweeping down from Angola — and received in response abuse, with Britain among the most scathing in assailing Pretoria’s credibility.

His voice rising, British delegate Sir John Thompson expressed “deep indignation” over South African military operations in the area. “We find it incredible that the South African authorities fail to perceive how dangerous such behaviour is to their own national interests and security, to say nothing of others,” he told the council yesterday as South African Ambassador Mr Kurt von Schirring watched impassively.

Moments earlier, the South African envoy had told the council that Soviet-led forces supported by Soviet-piloted warplanes were on the move and that “even now, Swapo is sending major units southward as part of the Soviet-directed offensive”.

Lost in the welter of heated rhetoric was a fresh South African call for resumed talks with Luanda.

Back in the Security Council dock for the second time in a fortnight and expressing much the same righteousness as Israel — in alternating sessions — has been doing in justifying its long-range air strike on the PLO in Tunisia, South Africa sprang a surprise by tabling a draft resolution.

Doomed

This sought to have the council demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola “forthwith and unconditionally” and to request states to refrain from interfering in that country’s domestic affairs “so that self-determination can at last be achieved.”

Without a council sponsor, the draft seemed doomed to act only as the butt of delegates’ wit.

“We agree,” Sir John responded, only to mock heavily the proposals as hypocritical and applicable in the first place to Pretoria itself. “What business then do the South African forces have in Angola fighting the legitimate government?” he asked.

Angola told the council how the September 28 air strike smashed into its forces near Mavinga just as they were breaking through the third and final defensive positions of Unita.

In reply, Mr Von Schirring called the need for the resumption of direct talks between Pretoria and Luanda “more urgent than ever” and he described his proposal for a total foreign troop withdrawal as a “sincere and serious” attempt to bring peace.
SA told to get out of Angola

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The Security Council delivered a unanimous call on South Africa on Monday night to get out and keep out of Angola and it recommended helping that country strengthen its defences to cope with the Republic's "escalating aggression".

The United States went along with the other 15 members in approving the resolution — the third such call this year and the second inside a month — but registered an abstention on the call for more defence aid.

More weapons meant more death and more misery for Angolans, said US Ambassador Vernon Walters. He spoke out strongly against Pretoria's strategy, which he said was "exacerbating an already volatile situation".

The British delegate called South Africa's actions in Angola "inadmissible".
UN diplomats to visit Angola

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — A nervous expedition of United Nations diplomats is bound for the Angolan war zone this weekend on a mission some of its members consider impossible and others highly dangerous.

Their brief from the Security Council is to evaluate the damage resulting from the invasion by South African forces up to and including the recent battle for Mavinga.

According to the Luanda government — disputed by Unita — it was South African firepower that repulsed the Angolan advance on the rebels.

South Africa claims that advance was directed by a Soviet general and supported by Soviet air cover. What all sides agree on is that Mavinga remains outside government control.

On the expedition are three middle-ranking diplomats from Australia, Egypt and Peru all drafted — there were no volunteers — to accompany them is a UN support staff of 12, ranging from secretaries to a civil engineer with experience in assessing war damage.

They flew out of Kennedy Airport last night and are due in Luanda tomorrow.

Secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar was put in the awkward position of having to ask South Africa for its cooperation.

Could South Africa perhaps guarantee the party’s safe conduct, he enquired of Ambassador Kurt von Schirnding less than 24 hours after the Security Council had blasted Pretoria with a get-out-and-keep-out ultimatum.

The approach drew unconvincing smiles from Mr Von Schirnding’s staff and polite regrets from the ambassador himself.

Absolutely ruled out is any sort of approach to Unita, so the party will move south — if it does move south — with only the protection that Luanda can provide.
Tutu to address UN

ANGLICAN Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Desmond Mpilo Tutu, has been invited by the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid to speak at its special political committee hearing on October 28. Mr Johnson Mlambo will on this occasion also make his maiden address before the general assembly plenary.

The statement further mentions that the organisation is confident that the international community has always held on to the imperativeness of the unity of all those struggling for justice, peace, truth and self-determination.

Meanwhile, Cape Town educationist and community leader, Dr Neville Alexander, was to speak at a commemoration service organised by the UN’s Special Committee Against Apartheid.
NEW YORK — United Nations secretary general Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar is heading an international effort to save the life of condemned ANC guerrilla Benjamins Moloiase.

It was clear that the execution "will result in a further deterioration of an already extremely grave situation", he said yesterday.

The Organization of African Unity declared itself in "condemned shock" over tomorrow's hanging and said it was proof that the government was prepared to sustain apartheid "at the risk of even further criticism from the international community".

Moloiase was sentenced to death more than two years ago for the murder of Mamelodi security policeman Mr Philippus Seloepe.

A joint European Economic Community appeal to South Africa for clemency for Moloiase was expected to be delivered in Pretoria yesterday, the French Foreign Office said in Paris.

President Daniel Arap Moi said in Nairobi yesterday that unrest in South Africa would worsen if Moloiase was executed.

The British Foreign Office and the British Council of Churches have added their voices to the mounting chorus appealing for clemency for the condemned poet.

A picket in support of Moloiase was held outside South Africa House yesterday. Many people have said they will join the all-night vigil outside the embassy tonight.

"An act of clemency in the case of Benjamin Moloiase would do South Africa a great deal of good, both with regard to the black community at home and internationally," PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday. -- Sapa-Reuter AP and Own Correspondents

3.57: Programrooster
4.00: News
4.05: Stories Uit My Kinderspel: Die Pelgrims Uit Hom
4.35: Wiekie: Die Vleieende Skip
5.00: As Oda Sportse Kwaft: King Bootsberdenne
5.20: Televisie. A science exhibition held in Pretoria received the first of three in a series on airline navigators, an item on careers.
5.50: Van Keuleer Tot Skoolkind: Ek Is Nie Bang Nia
6.05: Uit En Tuis
6.50: Kompass: The Rev Dries Boukes
7.05: Weather
7.25: Agter Elke Man: Episode 7
8.00: Programme Schedule
8.10: Network
8.50: Hill Street Blues: Of Mouse And Men
9.40: The Boy in the Bush: Arriving. Dismissed from a veterinary college because of a foolish prank, 18-year-old Jack Grant is sent by his father to work on an Australian farm, owned by distant relatives. Jack finds it difficult to adjust to the new surroundings, but slowly things begin to take shape.
10.37: Insight: The Rev Reg Codrington
10.40: The Fortesque Files: Telling, Selling: It The Siet Fita
10.55: News
11.15: Station Closes

TV2

5.46: Prologue
5.50: Masidile
6.00: News
6.07: Khanya Labantwana
6.29: Khanyisa Mama Mame: Single parent families
6.38: The Oddball Couple
7.05: Isangwazi Zakathini: Artists include: Alec Kgoedi, Lucky Duba, Whoopsha, Sam Marais and Natalie
7.38: Ngxwesini
8.25: Epilogue
8.30: News
8.58: Eisematheni/Undaba-Monyenyi
9.10: Who Needs Computers

TV4

9.33: Dukes Of Hazzard: The Big Heist
10.27: Skatettag
11.38: Night Court: The Gypsy
12.02: Station Closes

TV2 review

IT HAS been a long time since Wednesday night sport has been as interesting as it was last night.

Perhaps the reason was the coverage given to a preview of a wrestling tournament.

This was followed by a long-overdue item featuring former football professionals like Butch Webster and Moffat Zuma, who are following on the heels of their British counterparts and conducting soccer clinics for young soccer aspirants of all races.

But the highlight was the fascinating interview with the elegant and eloquent Solomon "Stiks" Morewa, general secretary of the Soccer Association of South Africa.

JOE GUWA
Foreign firms urged to defy SA security laws

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A United Nations report has called for a “fundamental” change in the policies of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia.

The report, drawn up after hearings in New York before a panel chaired by Mr Malcolm Fraser, the former Australian Prime Minister, proposes a wide range of measures by transnationals including defiance of some of South Africa’s security legislation.

The main recommendations include a call for disinvestment by companies producing for the military, police and security sectors, and an expansion of the existing mandatory arms embargo to include what the report terms “dual-use items” such as vehicles.

The report also calls for an end to new investment and new loans, a ban on export credits, and a prohibition on the import of gold from South Africa.

Foreign companies operating in Namibia are called on to end their activities unless sanctioned by the UN Council for Namibia, and to refuse to pay “taxes, royalties or other forms of economic rent to the Government of South Africa.”

According to the report, 1 068 transnational corporations operate in South Africa, led by the United States (406) and Britain (364).

The panel received written submissions from 10 transnationals including Rio Tinto Zinc, British Petroleum, Fluor Corporation, General Motors and Hewlett-Packard.

Officials from the leading South African business associations, both English and Afrikaans, made written and personal representations.
UN mission fails in Angola

From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — The Security Council expedition to the Angolan war zone is back in Luanda after failing to reach the scene of the battle that sparked this month's council condemnation of South Africa.

A terse cable received at United Nations headquarters reported: "Unable to visit Mavinga in view of continuing hostilities in area." The nearest the team of three diplomats and a dozen support staff got to Mavinga was the provincial capital of Menongue.

They "heard statements and saw human and material damage", their cable stated. The mission is under orders "to evaluate damage resulting from the invasion of the country" by South African forces on two occasions last month.

The UN had asked South Africa to guarantee the mission's safety, but was advised instead to approach Unita, which is understood to continue to hold Mavinga. There was no approach to Unita.

Like many similar condemnations of South African raiding, the Security Council resolutions of September 29 and October 7 call on Pretoria to pay "full and adequate compensation" — something it has never done.

The mission is led by an Egyptian diplomat, Mr Mohamed Kamel Amr, and includes an Australian, Mr Leslie Adrian Rowe, and a Peruvian, Mr Felipe Baruau.
Argus Staff Writer HUGH ROBERTON, formerly The Argus Foreign Service representative at the United Nations in New York, discusses the paradox of South Africa's continued membership of the world organisation, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary.

AMONG those who witnessed the United Nations Security Council impose the arms embargo against South Africa in 1977 were a prototypical white couple who whispered to one another in Afrikaans close to where the Pres was seated.

"Waarom bly ons 'n lid van hierdie gemors?" she asked contemptuously, fiddling with earphones over which official UN translators were interpreting the speeches temporarily in the five UN "working" languages — English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

"Kom ons loop." They swept out in regal indignation, she splendidly draped as if for an opening of Parliament, he uncomfortably tight in a beige suit too cool for New York's chill November. But her question remained.

Why, indeed, does South Africa cling so determinedly to an organisation for which the Government expresses nothing but contempt; and which reciprocates that contempt so generously?

To a politician like Pik Botha, who was UN ambassador at the time of the arms embargo, continued UN membership was often justified on the grounds that it is a "useful listening post." That is an understatement.

It is a veritable nest of intrigue, gossip, wheeling and dealing and espionage, which costs about R2-million a day to run and which has influence in almost every field of human endeavour.

Encounters

While listening to Mr Botha's criticism of the UN on TV it is incongruous to recall his genial lobby encounters with diplomats from countries which only a short while before had cast the most unflattering aspersions on his Government.

From time to time he, and some of his staff, could be seen

The power, for instance, to impose an arms embargo which, though defiant efforts are made to boost of South Africa's immunity to it, nevertheless has cost taxpayers an awesome amount in capital investment and has thrown a small country into the international arms race, alone against giants like the Soviet Union — a race in which the efficacy of its evasion of the embargo has yet to be proved.

In terms of the UN Charter, the decisions of the Security Council (though, mercifully, not the General Assembly) are binding in international law. This gives the UN almost limitless power — when it reaches a consensus.

A consensus was reached on Resolution 485 of the Security Council, which calls for the independence of SWA/Namibia and lays down the precise mechanisms by which this is to be achieved. It is thus binding on South Africa.

But does the UN have the clout to enforce the law? Yes. But, again, only if it can reach a consensus on how to do so.

Ironically, when the supposed "powerlessness" of the UN is raised at the UN, officials point to South Africa's intransigence on SWA/Namibia and declare that the UN "is only as strong as the sincerity of its members and their commitment to the Charter."

Bewildered

So accustomed are South Africans to attacks on the UN for supposedly flouting its Charter that when they visit the huge UN headquarters complex some are bewildered by criticism of this country's violations of the UN Charter in the case not only of SWA/Namibia but also apartheid, reparations for attacks on neighbours, and other subjects on which the Security Council has agreed.

The UN's role often has been misrepresented by "victim" governments.

Neither the General Assembly nor the Security Council is an impartial arbiter of international disputes. They do not claim to be and the UN Charter does not require them to be. They are under no obligation to be "fair" or "unbiased" on an issue than is a national government. Like any other political body, they merely reflect the views of a majority of members, just as the South African Parliament does, whether or not these views are reasonable or just.
being entertained very occasionally in the UN delegates' diningroom but more often in the many elegant restaurants which cluster near the headquarters building on New York's East River, the site a probably regretted gift from the Rockefeller family.

Sometimes the company was black and radical; occasionally its political complexion was red, the Rumanians at one time being especially in favour. What hardships a loyal Nationalist must sometimes endure for his party!

And on more than one occasion, a member of South Africa's beleaguered mission to the UN was seen in the airy delegates' lounge talking with somewhat strained politeness to --- wait for it --- the UN representatives of the ANC. The two once attended the same party in a Manhattan apartment and self-consciously fetched drinks for one another — after each had been suitably mollified.

But the UN is far more than just a listening post and the condemnation it draws belies its actual, rarely revealed, importance — and its power to act decisively for peace.

Nickname

It is the UN's political power which is probably the most potent reason for South Africa's continued membership, though this fact is elaborately concealed by the fulminations of "poliomatics".

Revealingly, Mr. Botha's frequent denunciation of the UN once earned him the appellation "Pique" Botha from a French-speaking African who, in all innocence, that the South African ambassador's miffed demeanour was the source of his nickname!

What political power, detractors of the UN might ask?

Like the South African Parliament under the new constitution, the UN depends for its power on reaching a consensus. That is a lot more intangible in an imperfect world than the UN's critics would have us believe and should serve as a discouraging example to proponents of "consensus politics" in South Africa who liken the country to "a mini United Nations".

Failures

But unlike South Africa, the UN has nothing like a President's Council dominated by the majority party to resolve its failures to reach agreement; the Secretary General has no powers to suspend the Charter and enforce international law.

Yet consensus has been reached and UN troops, for instance, have fought and died in the cause of peace in many parts of the world from Korea to Cyprus, from Lebanon to Zaire, sometimes successfully, sometimes with tragic ineffectiveness. In several places they remain as "observers" today.

And they are destined to do so again, in terms of Resolution 435, in SWA/Namibia.

There are scores of UN bodies and specialised agencies within the UN system which between them provide compelling reasons for UN membership, but which rarely get public attention.

Definition

Whether or not the UN's first 40 years have been a success probably depends on one's definition of success. But, as a UN official remarked this week: "The UN's achievement can be gauged from the fact that almost every country is a member and membership is costly and not compulsory."

He added tritely: "If the UN did not exist, it would have to be invented."

Too true!
MASERU. — Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Vincent Makhele, left for the United Nations yesterday to present his country's case at a special Security Council meeting on the killing of nine people in Maseru a week ago.

Six members of the African National Congress and three Lesotho citizens were shot dead, allegedly by attackers from South Africa.

The ANC dead are: Themba Albert Mhembu, Glen Daries, Jacqueline Quinn, Nomsa Mthethwa, Leon Meyer and a man described only as Morris.

The Lesotho dead are: Makenane Mohatle, Boemo Tau and Amelia Lesenyeho. — Sapa
UN observers for Lesotho

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — United Nations observers are to be stationed in Lesotho as a symbolic border watch. The UN presence, at least for now, will be limited to one or two civilian personnel.

Acting over the December 19 "death party" raid, in which nine people died, Lesotho Foreign Minister Mr Vincent Makhele came to the UN looking for something more substantial in the way of a UN shield against South African and rebel incursion. The compromise was being negotiated in the Security Council last night.

The Lesotho Government wanted the council to post a detachment of UN "security personnel" in Lesotho. When that met with objections, Mr Makhele asked for the deployment of "military advisers". That was also turned down in the closed-door deliberations. While a Western source cited Soviet objections to a military presence, others said that all the major powers were against establishing what might be interpreted as a mini peace-keeping force.

Charging that South Africa had "set itself above and beyond all provisions of international law", the Lesotho Foreign Minister accused Pretoria of conducting a "systematic campaign of destabilization" through the Lesotho Liberation Army which, he complained, was "based, trained and armed in South Africa".

Mr Makhele told the council that Pretoria had failed to provide any tangible evidence to back up its allegations that ANC units had been planning to use Lesotho as a springboard for attacks on the Republic.
Zimbabwean pattern for Namibian poll

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — If United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibia is ever implemented, voters in the territory could go to the polls in an election which would be run along similar lines to that in Zimbabwe in 1980 in which Robert Mugabe swept to power.

During a heated debate on Namibia in the UN Security Council recently, South Africa announced that it had decided the proportional representation system would be used in an independence election in the territory. An individual constituency election appears to have been ruled out by Pretoria.

SYMBOLS

A proportional representation or "party list" poll would have many obvious advantages. People would vote for the party of their choice by putting their marks against its pictorial symbol, thus lessening any possible confusion which could be generated by a multiplicity of candidates, as would be the case in a constituency fight.

There would be no need for a delimitation commission to carry out a voter survey and then painstakingly demarcate the new constituencies. A detailed Voters' Roll would also not be strictly necessary.

In Zimbabwe in 1980, just under three million people queued at polling stations to place their marks against party symbols. These included the crowing cockerel of Zanu (PF), the mother and child and farming hoof of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, the flaming torch of Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu or the cowhide shield and spear of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC.

When the votes were counted, any party in a particular district which failed to gain more than 10 percent of the total vote was eliminated and the parliamentary seats were divided between the remaining parties in proportion to the number of votes gained.

MPs were then selected from the various "party lists" of candidates provided by them prior to the polls.

Whites voted in a separate election for 20 representatives in the 100-seat parliament. This election was fought along traditional constituency lines.

The proportional representation system is not only easier and cheaper to plan and implement than a constituency battle, but it also gives the smaller parties a better chance.

In a constituency election for example, party A might win all the seats in a given area, although only by small majorities. Party B, even though it might garner a significant percentage of the votes, will get nothing.

Perhaps that is the rationale behind Pretoria's opting for the proportional representation vote. Certainly it would lessen the odds for the smaller and more moderate Namibian parties in the tussle against Swapo, and consequently improve chances of a stronger opposition to Swapo in any majority-rule administration.

Pretoria's protege in Windhoek, the five-month-old Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government, is also happy with the proportional representation system, according to deputy Justice and Information Minister Mr Katutire Kaura, who spoke of the decision on the electoral system as being the removal of a "major obstacle" in the way of Namibian independence.

WITHDRAWAL

The proportional representation versus constituencies issue has, however, never loomed large as a stumbling block to a Namibian settlement.

It is rather the question of Cuban withdrawal which has been, and still is, the only thing holding back 435.

And, at present, it looks as though it will be some time before it is resolved and the Namibian people can get down to the nuts and bolts of a proportional representation election.
Steward appointed bureau chief

THE Cabinet has appointed former UN ambassador Dave Steward as the ranking civil servant in the new Bureau for Information headed by Deputy Minister Louis Nel.

The decision was taken at yesterday’s Cabinet meeting and announced by Nel. Steward, who will be accorded the rank of Deputy Director-General, takes up his appointment on January 1.

Steward, 63, joined the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1966 after studying at the University of Stellenbosch. He has served in SA missions in Canberra, Ottawa and New York.

He was SA’s ambassador at the Permanent Mission at the UN in 1981 and 1982. Nel said Steward had represented the government during the past three years on numerous occasions.

“This, together with his extensive experience of foreign service, has given him a wide international background.”
Sports convention among 9 resolutions

New UN thrust against apartheid

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly last night approved nine wide-ranging resolutions against South Africa's apartheid policies including, for the first time, an international convention against apartheid in sports.

At the same time, the assembly said there should be a world conference on sanctions against South Africa, to be held in co-operation with the OAU and Non-aligned Movement in June, next year. The result of the vote on the sports resolution was 125-0, with 24 abstentions.

The passage of the resolution for the first time adopts and opens for signature and ratification the international convention against apartheid in sport.

It has been on the books of the UN for years, but the completion of the convention was marked by passage of the resolution.

It also appeals to member states to sign and ratify the convention as soon as possible.

Expense criticised

The vote that the UN organise an international conference on sanctions against South Africa was 137-6, with 10 abstentions.

The omnibus resolution, calling for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in terms of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, was adopted by 122-18, with 14 abstentions.

On relations between Israel and South Africa, the assembly condemned the "continuing and increasing collaboration of Israel with the racist regime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields".

US protest over Press clamp

WASHINGTON — Protest at the South African Government's restrictions on news coverage in trouble spots swelled here yesterday with the presentation of a petition from United States journalists to the South African Embassy.

"Freedom of the Press has been South Africa's boast — one that it has used to ward off attacks on a racial policy that flies in the face of every principle of democracy," said Mr Charles Dale, secretary-treasurer of the Newspaper Guild, representing 40,000 newspaper men and women in the US and Canada. "After the events of recent weeks there is precious little left to boast about."

The Committee to Protect Journalists also handed similar petitions to the South African Consul in New York.

Committee chairman Mr David Marash emphasised that it was not a political demonstration.

He said the aim was to show the South African Government that the practice of free and open journalism was necessary to any country claiming to be free.
World Bank's Clausen … convert to Baker’s plan

Moreover, Clausen also stole some of Baker's own limelight by announcing that Ecuador and Peru would adopt a pilot project for the Baker plan because it already has a great deal of free-market economic reform in place.

Exactly how much money Ecuador will get or how much will come from the World Bank and from commercial banks, remains to be determined, he said in a speech in Guayaquil, Ecuador, late last week. But he was especially complimentary of the government of President Leon Febres Cordero who took office in August 1984, and has relaxed controls on the economy and encouraged foreign investment in a bid to spur growth.

More importantly, Ecuador has been punctual in its foreign loan repayments so far.

In conjunction with Clausen's announcement of Ecuador's new pilot project role, the Cordero government said the president will make an official visit to Washington during January 12-19 where he would meet President Reagan.

Clausen had kind words for the Alfonsin government in an early stop in Buenos Aires: "The courage and skill of the Argentine government in curbing inflation and setting that nation back on the path of growth" was warmly endorsed by Clausen. Aides travelling with the World Bank chief privately hinted that as a result of their good behavior, the World Bank is considering $400m in development loans there in fiscal 1987, a doubling of the $185m in loans going there in fiscal 1985. Where all the money will come from remains to be seen.

FRANCE

Socialist patch-up

France's embattled Socialist Party has closed ranks around President Francois Mitterrand to minimize damage caused by the public rift with PM Laurent Fabius over the visit of Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski.

There is now no question of Fabius resigning in spite of differences between him and party leader Lionel Jospin, over the running of the campaign for the March 16 elections (FM December 13). At the weekend, Fabius called on all Socialists to unite behind Mitterrand. For his part, the President stepped up his efforts to claw back support for the government which faces defeat. While latest opinion polls show the Socialists have improved their standing to 27% of voting intentions, they still trail badly behind the joint tally of 57% commanded by the two major right-wing opposition parties.

Mitterrand is constrained by his intention to "cohabit" as President with a likely coalition government of the neo-Gaulist Rassemblement pour la Republique and the Union pour la Democratie Francaise. Nonetheless, he went on television on Sunday to say he took full responsibility for the Socialist government's actions. Mitterrand is attempting to take a non-party line by "objectively" reminding voters of the government's achievements in improving the economic situation.

But political commentators warn that by linking himself too closely to the Fabius government, Mitterrand risks provoking an early clash with an incoming right-wing administration and a possible constitutional crisis.

US-SA AFFAIRS

Miller's antidote

"My message was one of hope," said SA Deputy Foreign Minister Ron Miller rather portentously. Hope? What could he be talking about? American relations with SA are at their lowest ebb in history, with little visible sign of improvement, writes our Washington correspondent.

Or is there? Recently, Miller and a small entourage had spent the previous few days in New York in closed-door sessions with leading American business and bank executives who are in an open panic over their investments in SA's economy.

"I think many of them thought we were done for, that we were on the brink of going over the cliff. I don't think they feel that way now. I think they are beginning to make the point that things are changing," Miller said later at the South African embassy reception given by South African ambassador Herbert Beukes.

Soviet threat

But those who heard Miller in New York and around Washington on his various diplomatic stops were reluctant to call his message particularly optimistic. First of all, Miller warned those Americans who would listen that the Soviet-backed Cuban troops in Angola were almost certain to attempt an all-out offensive against the UN-mandated UNITA strongholds in Angola in the full force of the rainy season sets in next month.

He also reported a massive build-up of arms and support personnel from Moscow and other East Bloc allies in the region, and said the only credible force in the region opposing the communist incursion was the South African military — saving some tangible investment by the US.

This last is always a good point to make to US audiences because it makes them shiver and remember Vietnam, but it is a less potent point nowadays since American preoccupations are focused on the images of internal strife — in South African townships, at funeral sites and at factory gates — which appear each night on their television sets.

So was Miller's trip, in the final analysis, just an exercise in "blue smoke and mirrors"? No, said US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, explaining: "There is a considerable amount of movement currently. Mr Miller's trip was an important part of the conversations going on and I think you will see some significant developments soon enough."

Equally to the point, Crocker was standing and with a smile on his hand — in the middle of the South African embassy when he made those comments. Indeed, he, Beukes and Miller had been involved in intense discussions in an alcove in the embassy reception just moments before.

For those whose job it is to strain meaning out of such tea leaves, it was also worth noting that the Miller-Crocker meetings were taking place even as White House National Security Adviser William McFarlane (FM December 13) was being lowered over the side by President Reagan in a final foreign policy staff reshuffle in the aftermath of the Geneva summit.

Since McFarlane and Crocker were junior aids together on the National Security Council staff during the Nixon era, could the outing of one present a threat to the other? Was a shift in US policies toward SA also in the wind?

Or, why was Crocker smiling so broadly? "Because I am happy. Things are moving along now," was his cryptic response. Perhaps it was Miller's message of "hope" after all.

SA's Miller … a message of hope to the Americans
ANC, OAU blame SA for attacks

De Cuellar slams Maseru killings

NEW YORK — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has condemned Friday’s Lesotho attacks as “brutal”.

A UN statement said the Secretary-General “strongly condemns the brutal attacks which were carried out against the homes of Lesotho nationals and SA refugees in Maseru” early on Friday, resulting in the deaths of four women and five men.

Sapa-Reuters quotes the African National Congress as saying at the weekend that the raid, which it blamed on SA, “will spur us to fight even more resolutely to destroy the Pretoria regime of terror”.

The ANC said in a message from its Lusaka office that six of its members were slain, along with three Lesotho citizens, in attacks on two homes in the Lesotho capital.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU), from its headquarters in Addis Ababa, has strongly condemned SA, which it said staged the armed raid.

SA repeated its denial of involvement at the weekend. A rebel Lesotho group claimed in an anonymous call to a news agency that its forces carried out the raid.

But Lesotho Interior Minister Desmond Tutu said witnesses had seen white SA troops among the attackers. He dismissed the suggestion that Lesotho rebels would strike at what he said were SA refugees living in Lesotho.

Witnesses said seven blacks, including at least four South Africans, were slain at a party when gunmen burst into a Lesotho home near the SA border and opened fire.

One survivor, 18-year-old Richard Macaskill, said six people burst into the house where a party was under way and started firing pistols with silencers.

He said the raiders’ faces had been painted black but their arms, showing through short sleeves, were white.

“He even as they broke through the doors, they were already firing their pistols,” he said.

An SA couple — Jackie Quinn and her husband Joe — died in an attack on their home in a wealthier suburb in Maseru about the same time. A neighbour said silencers were also used in that attack.
UN to hear complaint on SA aggression

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council would meet on Monday to hear a complaint by Lesotho charging South Africa with “unprovoked armed aggression”, in killing nine people last Thursday in Maseru, a UN spokesman has said.

Lesotho called for the meeting on Tuesday.

SA has denied any responsibility for the incident.

In a letter to the council’s president, Leandre Bassole, of Burkina Faso, Lesotho’s UN ambassador Thabo Makeka requested the council meet on Monday morning.

A spokesman for the Lesotho mission said Foreign Minister Vincent Makhele was expected in New York over the weekend to take part in the meeting. Council members would hold private consultations today on the Lesotho request, a UN spokesman said.

In his letter, Makeka said that early on the morning of December 19, members of the SADF had “invaded the capital city of Lesotho, Maseru, and murdered nine people in cold blood”.

He said four were registered refugees, two were South Africans and three were nationals of Lesotho.

“It is worth noting that in this cowardly attack, the victims were clearly South African refugees with ANC affiliation, surreptitiously lured into a would-be party only to be slaughtered.”

Makeka said: “For all these barbaric acts we hold the government of South Africa fully responsible. Even after these murders South Africa has threatened to perpetrate its acts of aggression against my country and other neighbouring countries.”

“It is clear therefore that the situation clearly constitutes a very serious threat to international peace and security, making it imperative that the Security Council be seized with the matter.” — Sapa
Lesotho goes to UN over killings

MASERU — Lesotho Foreign Minister Dr Vincent Mahalea left for the United Nations yesterday to present his country's case at a special Security Council meeting on the killing of nine people in Maseru a week ago.

He was accompanied by Government Secretary Mr Chaka Nkoue and the Political Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Modjene Mahalea.

Nine people — six members of the African National Congress and three Lesotho citizens — were shot dead at two houses in Maseru a week ago, allegedly by attackers from South Africa.

One, Mrs Jacqueline Quin from Natal, was killed with her husband and their year-old child. Phoenix was not hurt.

The funeral will be held in Maseru tomorrow.

Yesterday the Lesotho Government released the names of the nine killed.

The ANC dead were Tshabo Albert Mhlanga, Glen Darien, Jacqueline Quin, Nomia Boxer, Loues Moyer and a man described only as Morris.

FIRM DENIAL

The Lesotho dead were Makhandina Mahalea, Seemo Tau and Anessa Lesenyoh.

In another development yesterday, the South African Defence Force said that after "further investigation" into earlier allegations that South African troops had crossed into Swaziland this week and threatened residents, SADF headquarters could now issue a firm denial.

A spokesman in Pretoria said that "after further investigation, the Defence Force confirms its previous denial that members of the SADF were involved in operations in Swaziland".

Military reports to first regretted that South African troops had crossed into northeastern Swaziland and threaten to attack local residents if they gave shelter to guerrillas. The spokesman said "no confirmation of the allegations can be found", despite all possible inquiries.

"If more facts become available the SADF will obviously be prepared to investigate further. The Republic of South Africa and the SADF wishes to live at peace with its neighbour Swaziland."
Resolution deplores Lesotho killings

UN condemns SA for ‘premeditated violence’

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council yesterday unanimously approved a resolution which strongly condemned the recent killing of nine people on December 20 and “acts of unprovoked and premeditated violence” against Lesotho.

The resolution, sponsored by the non-aligned members, said South Africa was responsible for the incident, in that it had violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lesotho, which asked the council to debate the issue.

The council also demanded that South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Lesotho for the “damage to life resulting from this act of aggression”.

It requested the Secretary-General to establish one or two civilians in Maseru, to keep him informed “of any development affecting the territorial integrity of Lesotho”.

However, South Africa flatly and quickly dismissed the exercise by responding that the council “has nothing to consider. The charges are rejected”.

South Africa’s second-ranking representative at the UN, Mr Stephan Aldrich, outlined whom he thought was responsible when he said: “The hands of Lesotho’s principal advisers, who are masters in the techniques of misinformation and disinformation, are clearly discernible in this latest manoeuvre.”

Mr Aldrich spoke of Lesotho’s internal troubles, recently aggravated by “electoral machinations” which, he maintained, had spawned armed resistance inside the country.

It is also of particular relevance that there is a strong tide of resentment in Lesotho at the presence of a violent organisation funded, sponsored and organised by Moscow and imposed on the people of Lesotho by their government.

“Furthermore, elements within Lesotho’s security forces are ANC sympathisers and collaborators and dissident groups in Lesotho view these pro-ANC elements as their enemies,” he said.

Lesotho Foreign Minister Mr Vincent Makhele spoke about his country’s policy of receiving refugees from South Africa and said this was done provided they did not use Lesotho as a springboard for attacks against South Africa.

“Lesotho’s policies towards the refugees have been stated repeatedly to the South African Government, yet it has chosen to continue on its murderous course towards the refugees and innocent citizens of Lesotho, regardless of the provisions of international law and of basic principles of good neighbourliness,” he said.

However, Mr Aldrich replied by informing the council that Lesotho was “consistently unwilling” to co-operate with South Africa on issues of mutual security problems.

He told the council how South Africa had experienced terrorist violence emanating from Lesotho, where members of the ANC were given sanctuary. It was Lesotho which should be charged by the council, he asserted.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, lashed out at the Lesotho Government yesterday for what he called that country’s “latest ploy against South Africa”.

Mr Botha said Lesotho had consistently tried to cover up its own internal problems and deterioration (agteruitgang) by accusing South Africa of aggression and improper conduct.

The Minister said he had instructed South Africa’s acting permanent representative to the UN, Mr J S Aldrich, to inform the Security Council in no uncertain terms of “Lesotho’s motives”.

He would tell the council how Lesotho was in the company of organisations such as the one responsible for the slaughter in Rome” (a reference to the killing of at least 14 people last Friday).
UNITED NATIONS - 1986
UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar this week deplored the detention of children under South Africa's emergency regulations and said their parents should be granted immediate access to them.

Under no circumstances should the children be incarcerated with hardened criminals, he said in a statement issued the day after he discussed the matter with Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who is visiting the United States.

"In the secretary-general's view, it is most deplorable that children should be detained in custody under emergency regulations. Their parents should be granted immediate and unimpeded access to them," the statement said.

"The secretary-general calls on the SA authorities to respect the children's human rights and to release them and other political detainees so that they may return home and be re-united with their families."

The statement said Tutu told Perez the international community should do everything possible to secure the immediate release of the youngsters, many of whom were under the age of 15 and housed with hardened criminals.

Perez expressed concern and told Tutu he had taken up the matter last week with the SA government through assistant secretary-general for human rights Kurt Hendli in Geneva, who contacted the SA ambassador there.

An interim reply from the SA government on Monday said 256 children between the ages of 11 and 15 were currently being held under the emergency regulations, said Perez. - Sapa.
Sanctions on SA only option, UN told

UNITED NATIONS — Economic sanctions on South Africa were the only peaceful means to persuade it to co-operate in seeking a solution to regional problems, Zambia said in the UN Security Council yesterday.

Responding to arguments that sanctions would harm the black South African majority as well as neighbouring states, Mr Joel Muhule Nko, the Zambian delegate, said they were ready to make that short-term sacrifice for longer-range goals.

Alluding to US opposition to sanctions, he said those who argued the measures would not work had not hesitated to apply them on Cuba, Poland, Nicaragua and Libya.

He said South Africa had applied sanctions on its own neighbours and was threatening military measures if they did not join a regional security arrangement.

The council met at the request of the African group of states. — Sapa-Reuters.
UN chief is opposed to visit by Savimbi

NEW YORK — The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, said yesterday that he had "strong reservations" about Unita leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi visiting the UN headquarters.

Through spokesman Mr. Francois Giuliani, he said he objected because Dr. Savimbi represented an armed movement whose purpose was to overthrow the Angolan government.

"The United Nations is an organisation of governments and recognises government. It doesn't recognise armed insurrections against them."

The Secretary-General also said the members of the secretariat should have nothing to do with any visit to headquarters by Dr. Savimbi.

However, only hours later he turned down an invitation to UN headquarters which had been extended by members of the UN Correspondents Association.

The reason he gave was that his schedule was too full.

Meanwhile, the UN Security Council continued its debate on the situation in Southern Africa.

Mr. F. G. Mudenge, of Zimbabwe, told the council that African nations were "shrunken" by the Savimbi visit to the United States.

He hoped that in the end better counsel would prevail in Washington, because to begin aiding Dr. Savimbi was "to embark on a journey to nowhere through emotionally costly and uncharted terrain".
KURT VON SCHIRNDING IN NEW YORK

HELLOUSE TRWESLL BUILDING TO THE

THE MAN WHO ON THE UN

OUR MAN WHO TAKES

WHY I HEAR THAT TO IS
sound and objective outlook on life.

"You need someone who is not easily panicked. You need objectivity. If you were to become personally involved in these matters, in the sense that you took things to heart personally, I don't think you could do the job for very long. You'd be a nervous wreck." Yes, he agrees, there is an element of frustration built into the job. But there is a tremendous challenge as well. "It is enormously frustrating because, for instance, since our exclusion from the General Assembly in 1974, we can't really react as effectively as one would want to irresponsible allegations."

...
SA a ‘nightmare’ for Botswana

NEW YORK — Botswana appealed to the UN Security Council to free it from “a living nightmare” by acting to deter South Africa from moving against it.

The first of SA’s neighbours to speak up at the UN since the Lesotho coup, Botswana submitted that in providing sanctuary for South African refugees “what should have been an honourable duty for us has now been turned into a living nightmare for our countries”.

It had bent over backwards to assure South Africa that it had no terrorist training on its soil, only to be confronted with “the locations of genuine refugees” being turned into “imaginary training camps for terrorists,” it complained.

The council is in its second week debating an Organisation of African Unity complaint against SA and there had been speculation that Botswana, like Lesotho and Swaziland, would not risk riling Pretoria by speaking out.

### AIRLINE MOVEMENTS

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### Business Day weather

- **Johannesburg to Cape Town**: 16/30
- **Johannesburg to Durban**: 16/23
- **Johannesburg to Port Elizabeth**: 16/23
- **Port Elizabeth to Johannesburg**: 16/23

*Temperature units: °C*
NEW YORK — A group of five countries tabled a resolution in the United Nations security council yesterday strongly condemning South Africa for its recent threats to "perpetrate acts of aggression" against the Frontline states and others in Southern Africa.

The debate, called by the African group at a time when Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi was visiting the United States to raise funds for his rebel movement, was designed to embarrass Washington for giving Dr Savimbi such cordial treatment.

According to diplomatic sources, some Western countries were against a part of the resolution which would "deplore any form of assistance given by states which could be used to destabilize independent states in Southern Africa" — a clear reference to proposed US support for Unita, and Washington's relationship with Dr Savimbi.

BANTUSTANS

Many speakers have debated the resolution since it was tabled by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Emirates last Wednesday.

As well as calling for an end to apartheid the resolution demanded: The dismantling of bantustans; the abrogation of the bans on political organizations, individuals and news media opposed to apartheid; and the unimpeded return of all the exiles.

Diplomats said they were uncertain when the resolution would be put to the vote.
Botha ready for deal on SWA

WASHINGTON — SA is prepared to name a date for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 to help the US pressure Angola over Cuban troop withdrawals, diplomatic sources say.

The resolution relates to UN-supervised elections in South West Africa.

This offer was likely to be made during Foreign Minister Pik Botha's talks with Dr Chester Crocker in Geneva. They met yesterday.

State Department spokesman Robert Bruce declined to elaborate on the purpose of the meeting beyond saying it would deal with regional and bilateral issues.

It was learnt that Crocker left Washington on Tuesday night with an unusually large delegation.

"The talks are going to cover just about everything," a diplomat said.

He added that Angola and SWA would be at the top of the agenda.

UN Resolution 435 has for many years been one of the most contentious issues in the General Assembly with virtually the whole world ranged against SA for not implementing it and withdrawing from SWA.

Another pressing topic was understood to be Botswana.

US officials are deeply worried about SA potential strikes against the ANC in that country.

**SIMON BARBER**

The talks come as the Reagan administration embarks, under pressure from congressional conservatives, on a policy of psychological pressure on the Angolan government to send the Cubans home.

The policy has entailed publicly welcoming Unitas' Jonas Savimbi and providing him with some military aid.

**Bilateral talks**

State Department officials say the administration has begun bilateral talks with the Soviet Union on an Angolan settlement.

By settling a specific date for implementation of the UN resolution, while still making it conditional on a Cuban withdrawal agreement, SA was probably hoping to add to the pressure on Lusaka, diplomatic sources said.

"We're in a hurry. We want to demonstrate our willingness to be flexible," an SA official said.

Crocker has made it clear in recent weeks that, while both SA and Angola have been dragging their feet on the specifics of the US-sponsored Cuban withdrawal/SWA independence plan, Lusaka seems to have been putting up more and bigger obstacles.

SA's foreign debt crisis and recent developments in Angola are believed to be the major purposes of the week-long visit to Europe by Botha, writes ANTHONY JOHNSON.

It is understood that Botha will be spending most of his time in Switzerland meeting officials about the debt standstill.

The Swiss government says Botha will be meeting his Swiss counterpart Pierre Aubert in Berne.

There has also been speculation that Botha will see Fritz Leutwilier, the Swiss mediator between SA and Western bankers.

The possible release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela is also likely to be raised in Botha's talks with Crocker. A spokesman from the Department of Foreign Affairs said that Botha was abroad to discuss government's reform programme and matters relating to Southern Africa.

He said the trip had nothing to do with the release earlier this week of Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed last night that Botha had already met Crocker in Geneva yesterday.

At the meeting were the South African Ambassador to the US Herbert Boukes and senior foreign affairs officials of both countries.
Security Council condemns SA for aggressive acts

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — As high-level talks between Pretoria and Washington continued in Europe, the United Nations Security Council yesterday condemned South Africa for its aggressive acts against the Frontline states and others in the region.

The vote, 13-0, with the United States and Britain abstaining, came at the end of a week-long debate called by the African nations.

The most controversial part of the resolution deplored "any form of assistance given by states which could be used to destabilise independent states in Southern Africa".

This was a clear reference to the recent visit to the US by the UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, a visit criticised by several speakers during the debate.

The British UN Ambassador, Sir John Thomson, attacked several of those who joined the long line of speak-

ers. He called for a more constructive search for the problems facing Southern Africa.

He also took a swipe at those with problems in their own countries who came to the council to deflect from them, be they in the Middle East, Afghanistan or Central America.

To treat the council as an "off-season general assembly", he added, did not enhance its dignity.

"My Government's belief that the Security Council should not merely react to events, but should seek to play a greater part in averting crises through preventative diplomacy, is well known. Unfortunately, the timing of this debate appeared to be almost accidental; and it has followed an uncharted course.

"It is at best gratuitous and at worst counter-productive to use a serious debate on a subject of great concern for the purpose of attacking other member states on completely unrelated topics."

Afterwards, an American delegate, Mr Herbert Okun, defended the recent Savimbi visit.

"There must be an end to violence in Angola, but that cannot be achieved unilaterally. Legitimate nationalist organisations with legitimate aspirations must be factored into the Angolan equation," he said.

"Such an approach heralds absolutely no change in our policy of seeking negotiated solutions that incorporate both the withdrawal of all foreign forces and independence for Namibia."

The South African delegation has taken little notice of the debate and South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr Kürt von Schirnding, dismissed the week-long proceedings as "a farce and a waste of money."
Send force to Namibia
Dos Santos tells UN

The president of Angola believes the United Nations could force South Africa into a Namibian settlement by sending an international force to the territory.

In an interview with the American journal Africa Report, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said he would like the UN Security Council to take the Namibian situation more seriously.

Africa Report is published by the African-American Institute in New York, an organisation which generally adopts a line well to the left of the United States Administration.

The interview took place before the visit to the US earlier this month of the Unita rebel movement leader Dr Jonas Savimbi, who obtained a promise from President Ronald Reagan of unspecified support.

President dos Santos said the Security Council should take emergency measures in Namibia because the administration had been given to the UN.

"Forces of the UN have been in the Middle East and in other areas, and forces could be sent to Namibia to make the South Africans adhere to the resolutions of the UN, because South African occupation of that territory is illegal."

Though he criticised South Africa and the US for the support they gave Dr Savimbi, and attacked South Africa for its "destabilisation" campaign in Southern Africa, President dos Santos said he still believed in negotiation.

But the new US attitude to Unita did not facilitate the resolution of the region's problems, he said.

"These moves might further aggravate the political and military situation in Southern Africa," said President dos Santos.

Unita was a South African "instrument" to destabilise the political, economic, military and social situation in Angola.

Without massive aid from South Africa, Unita would be "nothing", said President dos Santos.
Unita predicts new govt offensive 18/2/86

Savimbi expects material US aid to arrive by May

JAMBA — Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is confident material US support will reach his fighters before May.

He predicts that then Angolan government forces will launch a major offensive against his positions in the southern and northeastern parts of Angola.

Savimbi, who completed a high-profile visit to the US this month, said the Reagan administration's pledge of support to Unita in its fight against the MPLA government had prompted offers of support from several European and African countries. He declined to name them.

"Unita's most important gain is the political and diplomatic involvement of the US on our side — not the material value itself," he said.

The 51-year-old military commander was speaking to SA-based journalists and television teams which had flown to his stronghold in the bush of south-eastern Angola — a region so wild the Portuguese colonists called it the end of the world.

A Dakota charter from Pretoria and a hectic two-hour trucking over rutted bush tracks brought the journalists to Jamba, for a replay of countless clandestine Press conferences Savimbi has held in recent years in the region he calls Freeland Angola.

According to Unita intelligence chief Brigadier Kaxito, in the first six weeks of 1986 Unita took 24 MPLA positions, conducted 21 ambushes and engaged in several acts of sabotage and urban guerrilla warfare in the northern provinces and along the central Benguela railway.

He claimed Unita had killed 803 government troops (including 43 Cubans) and captured 50, for the loss of only 59 of its own men and, 183 wounded. He claimed the rebels had seized or destroyed hundreds of rifles, troop carriers and bridges, and shot down two MiG fighter jets, two helicopter gunships and a C130 transport aircraft.

Cuba, Savimbi maintained, planned to send more troops to supplement about 55 000 of its fighting men who were supporting the MPLA's 80 000-strong army. There were also a few thousand Soviets, North Koreans, Portuguese communists and East Germans helping the Luanda government's army, he said.

Unita could field 28 000 full-time guerillas and bank on the active support of 32 000 villagers, Savimbi claimed.

He maintained that Unita's survival was vitally important to US strategic interests in the mineral-rich subcontinent, which also provides naval access to the Cape sea lanes.

PETER HONEY visits Jamba, base of Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, who is optimistic after his recent visit to the US.

To emphasise his control over this wilderness region, Savimbi has visitors fill in "immigration" forms.

Girls dancing and singing wildly to the beat of drums heralded the arrival of the Unita leader, sporting green combat fatigues and brandishing his characteristic ebony cane, with a retinue of officers in a small motorcade of four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Savimbi made it clear he would continue his close association with SA. But he said he needed sophisticated US anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, which SA could not provide, to weather the mounting Soviet arsenal being deployed against him.

"Boots and aspirins are not needed," he quipped.

Savimbi claimed that in January and February, Unita had regained several positions in the eastern country which it had lost to the MPLA's Cuban-backed forces between August and December.

He rejected suggestions that Unita suffered a serious, irreversible setback.
SA 'does care about UN condemnation

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — South Africa does care about all those Security Council condemnations, Britain's Sir John Thomson told fellow council members after a year in which half their activities were centred on Southern Africa.

The Security Council's year ended with a strong condemnation of South Africa for a December 19 raid in which nine people, mainly ANC-affiliated, were killed in Lesotho.

Beyond a routine demand for compensation — as frequently made as ignored — the council took a step towards establishing a border watch in Lesotho.

Ferocious

In cautious terms, its December 30 resolution calls for an "appropriate presence" of one or two personnel in Maseru to keep the UN "informed of any development affecting the territorial integrity of Lesotho".

South Africa seized upon the occasion to launch a ferocious attack on the Maseru government, which it called illegal and under Soviet tutelage and guilty of supporting terrorism through sanctuary afforded the ANC.

South African envoy Mr J S Aldrich told the council that Lesotho should be charged as a supporter of "the brotherhood of evil" responsible for international terrorism.

This presentation had zero impact and the resolution of condemnation was passed unanimously.

Rejected

"Violence begets more violence. Retaliation is not a solution," Sir John admonished.

The problems of South Africa are complex and fraught. They will not be solved through raids against South African exiles in neighbouring countries."

Throughout 1985, the Security Council has been almost continuously seized of problems generated by South Africa", he noted.

The result has been many resolutions generally rejected out of hand by Pretoria.

"But that is far from the end of the story," he persisted. "The South African Government pays close attention to what happens in this council. No one likes to be condemned by the international community. I do not believe that the ruling minority in South Africa are happy with this situation or with their isolation from the rest of the world."

He advocated persisting with "persuasion and pressure" and keying the council's efforts to the Commonwealth accord.

Complaints

- The Security Council devoted 50 percent of its time in 1985 to debating issues relating to South Africa.

Out of a total of 74 meetings, 30 concerned the Republic itself or complaints brought against it by Angola, Botswana and Lesotho; 17 concerned SWA/Namibia.

Middle East issues together accounted for 19 meetings, while Nicaraguan complaints against the United States took up seven meetings.

There were two sessions on hijacking and hostage-taking; two on the Iran-Iraq war and two on UN peacekeeping operations in Cyprus.

No other matter occupied the council for more than a single meeting.
By Neil Behrman

LONDON — The UK Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) has lowered South Africa's credit risk rating because of the debt moratorium.

In a press briefing the secretary of the ECGD, Jack Gill, said that ECGD credit lines would remain "open and normal" but confirmed that South Africa's risk rating had been lowered from Grade A to Grade C.

Damage

South Africa's decision not to include loans covered by export credit guarantees in the debt freeze, did not alter the ECGD's decision. It illustrates the debt moratorium's long-term damage to South Africa's trade.

Mr Gill refused to disclose the amounts which were involved but bankers estimated that export credit guarantees covered about £2 billion (£5.8 billion) to £3 billion (£8.7 billion) to South Africa.

The ECGD also refused to comment on bankers' views that there was a tight ceiling on the level of export credit guarantees.

The ECGD, a government department, insures British exporters against the risk of bad debts.

It covers commercial risks such as insolvency, failure to pay for goods within six months and inability to accept goods despatched. Political risks cover a nation's moratorium on debt repayments, wars, import and exchange controls and other restrictions.

The ECGD also gives guarantees to banks which, in turn, give companies export finance, mostly at favourable rates of interest.

In the year to March 1985 the ECGD insured over 9000 companies for £17.1 billion (R40.3 billion).

The total amount of risks which the ECGD had assumed and remained outstanding at the end of March last year was £31.9 billion (£92.5 billion).

Africa's share, mainly Nigeria and South Africa was £7.6 billion (£22 billion).

"The most notable feature of the year's trading operation was the continuing high level of claims which were paid out because of political causes," said Mr Gill. But "claims arising from private buyer insolvencies and default were lower than last year and recoveries also increased."

High exposure

Mr Gill was worried about the "repercussions of the international debt problem," particularly on some countries where the ECGD has a high exposure.

He said that the total value of insured debts covered by debt restructuring agreements were £336 million (£2.7 billion) at the end of March.

At that time bilateral debt rescheduling agreements had been signed with 25 countries including Brazil, Ghana, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Malawi, Zaire, Zambia, Mexico and Poland.

A bilateral agreement with Mozambique, Argentina, the Philippines and Somalia were pending.

Mr Gill said that there would be "careful monitoring and review of loss-making credit facilities" in future.
DTA veterans object to Botha’s announcement

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two leading politicians in Windhoek are not pleased with the State President, Mr Botha’s, announcement about the possible implementation in Namibia of UN Resolution 435.

Veteran politicians Mr Dirk Mudge and Mr Kuaima Riruako, both of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, objected to South Africa and the United States using Namibia as a bargaining counter to get the Cubans out of Angola.

A joint statement said that South Africa had often taken important decisions about the future of the territory without consulting its political leaders.

The DTA also wished to know, the men said, what the South African position would be if no agreement was reached on a Cuban pullout from Angola.

They also noted that, in the event of the implementation of Resolution 435, there were no guarantees that the United Nations would be impartial in seeing the country through to independence.

However, there was generally muted and cautious reaction to Mr Botha’s speech in Cape Town on Tuesday from other leading figures.

Pretoria's Administrator-General in the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, said the statement by the State President indicated no significant change in South Africa’s policy on Namibia.

He added, however, that setting a date for the implementation of 435 would bring a measure of stability to the territory.

Mr Pienaar urged the ruling Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government to carry on with its work.

There would be no change in the status quo, Mr Pienaar said.

The MPC’s Minister of Justice and Information, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said his government would continue to rule the territory as “a transitional government”.

The implementation of the UN settlement plan was “a political matter” which would be discussed by all political leaders. However, he added, the MPC had no idea of the time scale involved.

Meanwhile, it would continue to carry out its job until either the implementation of Resolution 435 or until the Constitutional Council completed its work.

Swapo has reacted pessimistically to the announcement by the State President.

The organisation’s Foreign Affairs secretary in Windhoek, Mr Nico Bessinger, said the statement did not bring any closer the implementation of the international settlement.

‘NO BEARING’ ON ISSUE

He said Mr Botha had left “no room for optimism” after his speech in Cape Town. South Africa had been instrumental in getting the United States to supply arms to Unita, a development which had worsened the situation in Angola.

Mr Bessinger added that, as far as Swapo was concerned, the Cuban issue had no bearing on Namibian independence.

Windhoek's National Assembly adjourned early on Tuesday afternoon, on a motion by National Education Minister Mr Andrew Matyia, who said it would give political parties a chance to study Mr Botha’s speech and to confer with each other.
SA might use its nuclear capacity, says former editor

The Star's Foreign News Service

DUBLIN — A prominent Irish writer and lecturer says South Africa "might use its nuclear capacity" to resist armed intervention by a United Nations force.

But Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, former Irish Government Minister and former editor-in-chief of The Observer, says he believes the majority of whites would agree to compromise with blacks before that.

Dr O'Brien has written a series of articles in the Irish Times after a recent trip to South Africa.

He suggested that as the situation in South Africa deteriorated America and the Soviet Union might agree to back military intervention by the United Nations to end the minority white government and organise free elections.

This, he writes, would involve a United Nations naval blockade in which the superpowers would participate, and a blockade along South Africa's land frontiers.

Dr O'Brien said he had asked two Afrikaans political scientists what South Africa's response would be. "Both of them thought the South African Government might use its nuclear capacity against the United Nations."

Dr O'Brien said while some whites might favour that course, the majority would agree to compromise and political power would pass to the black majority.

But even after apartheid had ended South Africa would still face enormous problems. "It may be nearly as hard for a black government to control Soweto as it is for a white government."

Dr O'Brien said the educated blacks would lead a middle-class government "though it may be a middle-class Marxist government, like that of Mr Robert Mugabe."

He goes on: "Such a government would probably be supported by organised labour, but would be immediately challenged by all 'outs' of black society, including the politicised unemployed. There would be doubts about the loyalty of the lower ranks in the expanded black contingents of the reconstituted armed forces."
NEW YORK — A grandiose “World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa” has been given the go-ahead in the face of strong US and British objections.

It will be staged in Paris on June 18-20 with Unesco acting as host.

Unesco director-general Amadou M'Baye, the man the West is trying to oust, had offered the facilities of his Paris headquarters and a preparatory committee was now at work.

The conference, approved in December by the UN General Assembly, is to be a joint venture of the UN, the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement.

The stated intention is to take up where a similar 1981 conference, also in Paris, left off and to “recommend concrete measures”. Measures cited in the provisional agenda consist of a familiar litany of sanctions, with emphasis on a strengthened arms embargo and an effective oil embargo.

Only six countries — Britain, the US, Belgium, Portugal, Italy and West Germany — voted against the proposal when the General Assembly had its approval on December 12.

The British and Americans were strident in voicing their objections, mainly on the matter of cost. The fast-developing UN budget crisis appeared to put it in jeopardy, but then the Unesco chief came to the rescue.

“Why the policy of granting blank cheques to such activities has to be stopped,” the US told the assembly in December.

Britain’s Sir John Thomson asked: “What will be said and done there that is not already said and done many times over here?”

A companion “International Conference for Immediate Independence of Namibia” remains in doubt.

Tentatively scheduled for Vienna in August, its fate could depend on the generosity of the Austrian government.

Last week, the project was said to be $200,000 short in funds.
UN Beset by Financial and Political Woes

The United Nations (UN) faces financial and political challenges. The UN's budget relies heavily on voluntary contributions from member states, which can lead to funding shortfalls. This uncertainty can affect the UN's ability to carry out its mandated tasks.

The UN's financial troubles have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has disrupted economies worldwide and reduced the ability of some countries to make financial contributions.

Political divisions among member states also pose challenges. The UN Security Council, responsible for maintaining international peace and security, has been beset by disagreements and vetoes, leading to delays in decision-making.

The UN's effectiveness is also hindered by the lack of a binding, legally enforceable structure that can ensure compliance with its resolutions. This has led to some member states questioning the UN's relevance in a world where the balance of power has shifted.
SA journalists in UN talks

NEW YORK — Visiting SA journalists and United Nations anti-apartheid chiefs have met at UN headquarters to discuss media coverage of SA.

General Joseph Garba, chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, and UN Centre Against Apartheid director Ismail Kadwani, took part in the unpublicised meeting with Cape Times editor Tony Heard and other SA participants at last week's Harvard seminar on the media and SA.

Others present included editors Richard Steyn, Obed Kurume and Amin Ak-

halwaya and overseas correspondent Al-

ister Sparks, former editor of the Rand
Daily Mail.

The apartheid committee announced yesterday that it would hold a seminar in London in May to consider ways of broadening the scope of the arms em-

bargo against SA.

The May 28-30 event is part of the build-up for a World Conference on Sanctions Against SA that the UN is helping to sponsor in Paris in June.

Six die in faction fight

The chamber's recruiting arm, Tela, said some NUM members who had been discouraging workers from using the bar or canteen at its Johannesburg depot, were facing charges of contravening liquor laws.

This came after the launch of a boycott by 450 miners of bars and canteens at the depot in protest against alleged discrimi-

natory practices, the quality of food and the hampering of union activities.

Tela management denied that the NUM's activities at the depot were being hampered or that union members had been victimised.

It said most workers were happy with the quality of the food and that a total boycott of the canteen was not in force because some staff members were continuing to use the dining facility.
UN moves on Namibia

GERALD REILLY

THE task of interpreting SA's Namibia settlement offer has been handed to UN special representative for Namibia Martti Ahtisaari.

Dispatched to Lusaka on temporary release from the Finnish government, he is to consult Frontline leaders and Swapo in an effort to coax out of Swapo president Sam Nujoma a response which could keep up negotiations.

Many at the UN fear that its failure to address President P W Botha's hedged offer, to proceed with UN-supervised independence, could result in Pretoria abandoning its commitment to the UN plan and opting for an internal settlement after the August 1 target date.

Angola, Cuba and the Soviet Union have banded together to circulate at the UN a statement prepared after high-level talks in Moscow.

The statement advocated "drastic measures to halt aggressive encroachments" on Angola and said SA and the US should heed the interests of Luanda and Swapo.

It made no reference to Botha's demand that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola before a settlement could be reached in Namibia.

Excluded by his mandate from acknowledging such a linkage, UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar told the opening 1986 meeting of the UN decolonisation committee that Namibian independence had to be implemented without preconditions.
GAVIN EVANS, an executive member of the Johannesburg End Conscription Campaign (ECC), will today call on the United Nations in New York to provide support for conscientious objectors.

He will address a special sitting of the UN on behalf of the ECC.

And ECC activists will picket in main centres across South Africa to commemorate the Sharpeville and Langa shootings. The UN commemorates March 21 as the day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Evans, on behalf of the ECC, will call on UN member countries to do everything in their power to end apartheid; assess the implications of arms trading with the SADF and isolate Southern African dissident groups from support.
OAU ready to back 5-year plan for economic recovery

HARARE — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is preparing to give its backing to a five-year plan for the economic recovery of the African continent. Foreign Ministers of the 50-member organisation are to give political approval to the programme drawn up by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

African finance and development Ministers have been meeting for the past three days to finalise the document before it is presented to Foreign Ministers at an OAU Council of Ministers meeting today and tomorrow.

The economic package has become known here as the "bootstrap" plan after a comment by Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, Mr. Bernard Chidzero, chairman of the ECA meeting.

He said African countries needed foreign help but to halt their decline they had to pull themselves up by their bootstraps.

The African countries estimate they will need investment of about R248 million to ensure prosperity by the end of the decade. Seventy percent of this is to come from their own domestic resources.

They are to appeal to the international community for the balance of R76 million when they meet for the UN General Assembly's special session on Africa at the end of May.

Western countries which directly or indirectly provide most of the continent's aid have made it clear they are not prepared to keep this up indefinitely.

African Finance Ministers emphasised during the ECA meeting they did not wish to go to the UN meeting in New York with cap in one hand and a begging bowl in the other.

Their plan to halt Africa's economic collapse gives main priority to agriculture and industries associated with it.

A major drawback is the continent's enormous R360 million external debt and its estimated annual service payments of about R29 million to R48 million.

African countries want this burden reduced by a mixture of converting some loans to grants and long-term rescheduling for others. — Sapa-Reuters.
SWAPO SEES END OF 435

WINDHOEK — The time would come when UN Security Council Resolution 435 — concerning Namibian independence — would no longer be an option for SWAPO, the organisation's joint secretary for foreign affairs, Niko Bessinger, said in Katutura Township on Sunday.

"We may find ourselves in the position where we will have to get independence with help from the African National Congress. I am only saying may," he told a seminar organised by the SWAPO Youth League.

The situation could develop where SA soldiers in northern Namibia and southern Angola would have to return home "to extinguish the fires in their own backyards", Bessinger said.

"And that will be the end of 435."

A SWAPO member, Anton Labowski, said it seemed that SA did not want UN Resolution 435 to be implemented.

Bessinger said the linkage between implementation of the resolution and a Cuban pull-out from Angola was "an artificial problem" created by SA and the US.

SA had agreed to the 1976 UN resolution after the Cubans had already been in Angola for three years, whereas the linkage issue dated to January 1981 when President Ronald Reagan took office, he said. — Sapa.
UN facing bankruptcy warns ‘doctor’ de Cuellar

UNITED NATIONS — The world body will be bankrupt in about six months if the majority of members still refuse to accept a cost-cutting package.

This warning came yesterday from Secretary General Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

Referring to objections by many Third World countries to his recommended economies, he said: “I do not understand this short sightedness.”

One of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's proposals facing strong resistance would cut the annual 13-week General Assembly by three weeks, saving about $2.2 million.

“If they don’t like my proposal to cut three weeks off, I could be forced to tell the distinguished representatives there will be no session because there is no money,” he said.

The Assembly resumed last week to debate the financial crisis, the worst to face the United Nations, but disagreements on the Secretary General’s proposed cost-cutting have blocked decisions.

In remarks to reporters, Mr. Perez de Cuellar called the arguments against cost-cutting absurd. He depicted himself as a doctor who prescribed a cure for a malady only to be told that the patient refused to take the medicine.

MEMBERS

“I have warned them, the next time, in a few months, I will give them a surgeon,” he said.

“What I have proposed is the minimum,” he added.

The crisis erupted in part because of the withholding by 19 states, including the United States and the Soviet Union, of funds for UN programmes they oppose and a further reduction in American funding, possibly amounting to more than $180 million, because of deficit-reduction legislation.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar has said the United Nations could be as much as $550 million in the red by the end of the year. — Sapa-Reuter.
UN set to tackle the population explosion

Richard Walker
Anti-SA sanctions move vetoed

The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — The United States and Britain have vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution which would have imposed mandatory sanctions against South Africa for its three-pronged raid.

France abstained, the other 12 members of the council voted in favour at the end of a two-day debate called by Senegal on behalf of the African group.

The US delegate, Ambassador Patricia Byrne, said Washington would not agree to sanctions "and turn its back on the millions of blacks in South Africa and a growing number of whites there who look to the West to lead the South African Government out of its crude and inhuman political system into one where the voice of the majority participates directly in the formulation of national and international policy".

Earlier Britain, in a strong attack on South Africa, warned it could not continue to take its support for granted. Sir John Thomson, the British delegate, urged South Africa to co-operate with the Commonwealth Eminent Person's Group.

"I urge the South African Government to consider very seriously the consequences should they not now respond in a positive sense to the Commonwealth group. "They should take nothing for granted, certainly not the support of my country."

Sir John also told the council that Britain abhorred apartheid and was willing to work towards its peaceful eradication.

"But," he cautioned, "there is a limit to this willingness if the South African Government will not co-operate."

Britain's position towards South Africa's action against neighbouring countries was well known.

"Let South Africa understand that we have never countenanced and shall never countenance cross-border violations" and South Africa's illegitimate use of force against her neighbours."
UN seminar on SA arms embargo

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A United Nations-sponsored international seminar on the arms embargo against South Africa opens here today.

The findings of the seminar will be forwarded to a UN-sponsored conference on sanctions against South Africa to be held in Paris from June 16-20.

The London seminar has been convened jointly by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid and the Oslo-based World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa.

It will focus on circumventions of the UN's mandatory arms embargo and attempt to close any loopholes in its implementation.

A UN spokesman said the three-day conference had been convened "to consider South Africa's military build-up, its aggression against independent African states and to discuss measures to broaden the scope of the arms embargo".

The seminar will also discuss issues such as:
- South Africa as a threat to world peace.
- South Africa's military capability.
- South African nuclear collaboration and its nuclear capability.

The conference will be chaired by General Joseph Garba, the Nigerian chairman of the UN special committee. It is being organized by the director of the World Campaign, Mr Abdul Minty.

Speakers will include representatives from governments, the liberation movements and anti-apartheid organizations.
LONDON — A group of British Conservative Party MPs yesterday issued a report calling for equal recognition and representation of political parties in the territory of Namibia. They urged the British government to promote negotiations between the British government and the United Nations in the context of the transition to independence. In the report, the MPs stated that the government should establish a mechanism for the timely implementation of the report's recommendations. The report was issued by Mr. William Sir John-Osborn, Mr. William Sir John-Christopher Murphy, Mr. John Blackburn, and Mr. John Blackburn.
Deal with all on Namibia, UN is urged

LONDON — A group of four British Conservative Party MPs who visited Namibia in March this year, have recommended that the United Nations should give equal recognition to all political parties in the territory and allow them to state their case.

The MPs visited Namibia as guests of the Transitional Government.

In a report issued in London yesterday they said the British government should establish contact with the Transitional Government.

"It must be accepted that this is, in fact, the government now running Namibia," they said in their report.

They urged the British government to promote negotiations between the Transitional Government and Swapo — "with a view to ending terrorism and bringing Swapo to the conference table to discuss a new constitution and free elections".

The MPs were Sir John Osborn, Mr William Shepton, Mr Christopher Murphy and Dr John Blackburn. — Sapa.
Call to strengthen SA arms embargo

LONDON — The UN embargo on arms sales to South Africa should be strengthened and greater penalties imposed on violators, anti-apartheid activists yesterday told representatives from 32 nations reviewing the nine-year-old ban.

Delegates to the opening session of a three-day conference received reports alleging continued sales of military equipment to SA from major Western countries, including the United States, Britain and West Germany.

"It is evident the arms embargo has been dishonoured," the chairman of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid, Major-General Joseph Garba (Nigeria) said.

His committee and the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA are co-sponsoring the meeting to make recommendations to a larger international conference on SA sanctions in Paris next month.

"We have found that the penalties are very weak and not effective at all," World Campaign director Abdul Minty said.

He cited suspended sentences and fines of up to DM25 000 (R22 000) imposed on Tuesday by a West German court against arms industry executives involved in illegal arms shipments to SA via Paraguay.

Minty urged the UN to make a comprehensive review of national laws against arms sales to SA.

A report submitted by the American Friends Service Committee said the executive order — signed last September by President Reagan to further tighten these US exports — still allowed the sale of American technology with military uses.

The conference, which will hold most of its sessions behind closed doors, will examine current SA military capacity and needs before publishing a declaration tomorrow with proposals for strengthening implementation of the embargo. — Sapa-Reuters.
Geldof takes hard line on UN efforts

UNITED NATIONS — Rock star Bob Geldof took a dim view yesterday of all involved in the United Nations session on Africa's plight — and he expressed the wish that representatives could discuss it seriously if once in their fif... lives.

"I personally believe that the Soviet response to anything so far has been derisory, cynical and laughable," he told a news conference at UN headquarters.

"And I think that the American response from (Secretary of State) George Shultz, where he advocated free enterprise as the answer to all of Africa's problems, is just as simplistic and nonsensical," said the Irish organiser of last weekend's worldwide Sport Aid event for African relief.

Referring to the way the critical economic situation in Africa was being dealt with at the UN, he said: "If they could grow up in this place, for once in their fifth lives, and talk about it seriously.

"Who do these people purport to represent? They certainly do not represent the 20 million people who got out in the streets on Sunday," he added, referring to the Sport Aid races in cities around the world.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THUGS

As for UN delegates, he said: "Most of those guys sitting down there are thugs or representatives of thugs. That's the reality of this place. All we are saying is, please listen to what the non-thugs are saying."

Although Africa emerged as the victim, African representatives themselves came out with very little credit, Geldof said.

"To constantly drag in the colonial past as the absolute and only factor for the situation Africa finds itself in today is really disingenuous," he said.

Geldof, who wore faded blue jeans, yellow shoes and sunglasses, criticised most General Assembly speeches as rhetoric, cant and well-meaning platitudes.

If all that resulted from the session was a "pathetic 10-page document, full of holes and ifs and buts, then millions more Africans will die," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.
R297-bn plan for African economic recovery

NEW YORK — The UN General Assembly was poised last night to adopt a resolution committing the international community to help Africa's economic recovery with a R297 billion five-year programme.

The draft, expected to be approved by consensus, was the result of a special assembly session on Africa's economic plight, highlighted in recent years by famine and drought.

The UN programme is designed to help Africa implement a plan adopted last year by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) under which African countries would provide about R196 billion from their own resources.

This leaves R107 billion — R20.9 billion a year — to be mobilised outside the continent.

The OAU plan focuses heavily on the need to boost food production which has been rising at a rate of about one percent a year compared with a population growth of three percent.

During the six-day session there were few specific pledges of aid. However, the UN session came after last Sunday's massive international "Sport Aid" event in which athletes all over the world took part in sponsored runs to raise more than R232 million for the beleaguered continent.

Guidelines for future action

Most industrialised nations, including the United States, said the aim of the UN session, the first devoted to the economic ills of a single continent, was to set guidelines for future action.

Tentative agreement on the assembly's final document was announced yesterday by Canadian ambassador Mr Stephen Lewis, chairman of a committee which spent most of the week behind closed doors drafting the text.

He said it had been completed by a working group and was later adopted by his committee before being put to the full 189-nation assembly.

"I anticipate no difficulties," Mr Lewis told a questioner.

Senegal's Foreign Minister, Mr Ibrahim Fall, spokesman for the African group and a major figure in behind-the-scenes negotiations, told reporters: "I can say that the international community has answered massively the call launched on behalf of the African continent. Given that this is the first time such a session has been held in the United Nations, we can consider it a success."

The resolution urges all governments to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation of the "UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990".

It also calls for a review of progress at the General Assembly's regular session opening in September 1988. — Sapa-Reuters.
Tough arms stand against SA

LONDON — The International Seminar on the UN Arms Embargo Against SA adopted a number of recommendations to strengthen the UN mandatory arms embargo on Friday.

These recommendations will be referred to the World Conference on Sanctions Against SA to be held in Paris next month.

The seminar, held in London, also recommended urgent and effective action to monitor and prevent contraventions of the embargo.

Among the recommendations adopted by the seminar were:

- All states should end all forms of military collaboration with SA, including the exchange of military attaches, the holding of joint exercises, the exchange of military intelligence as well as any military exchanges with SA;
- The voluntary embargo on the imports from SA of arms, ammunition of all types and vehicles must be made mandatory and be expanded to include related material including para-military equipment.

The seminar was organised by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid in co-operation with the World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA, which is based in Oslo.
ANC asks UN to help find kidnap man

Johannesburg: The African National Congress has asked the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity to help secure the release of one of its members it says was abducted from Swaziland.

"Sydney Mabilo, alias Thomas Shongwe, registered with the Swazi government as a refugee, was overpowered by a group of people in the streets of Manzini last Thursday," an ANC spokesman in Lusaka said yesterday. The "ill-lawed" movement had called on the UN and the OAU to get the Swazi government to intervene to secure Mabilo's release.

"If an SA Defence Force spokesman said yesterday it was not today to comment on its malicious allegations," the spokesman said.

"It is known that there is a power struggle within the ANC which has led to the death of several ANC members, it can be expected that ANC will attempt to blame SA," the spokesman said.
ANC asks UN to help find kidnap man

CP Correspondent

ANC Congress has asked the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity to help secure the release of one of its members it says was abducted from Swaziland.

Sydney Msibi, alias Thomas Shongwe — registered with the Swazi government as a refugee — was overpowered by a group of people in the streets of Manzini last Thursday.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka said yesterday the outlawed movement had called on the UN and the OAU to get the Swazi government to intervene to secure Msibi's release.

A SA Defence Force spokesman said yesterday it was not policy to comment on "malicious allegations".

"It is known that there is a power struggle within the ANC which has led to the death of several ANC members — it can be expected that ANC will attempt to blame SA," the spokesman said.
UN chief sends SA message of regret

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar yesterday expressed regret that the South African Government had decided to reimpose a state of emergency.

He summoned the South African UN envoy, Mr. Kurt von Schirnding, and asked him to relay the details of the message to the Government.

He also urged "maximum restraint" on the tenth anniversary of the Soweto riots.

Zaire, on behalf of the African group, has asked for a meeting of the Security Council on the tenth anniversary of the Soweto "massacres".

President Ronald Reagan is to make a statement about South Africa later today and is expected to defend his opposition to further sanctions.

**MISTAKE**

But he is certain to repeat the US view that the state of emergency and the widespread arrests are a serious mistake.

Bishop Desmond Tutu said the state of emergency was a "ham-handed, iron-fist response" by a government "which thinks it can bludgeon people into submission".

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr. Jaap Marais said: "It is to be welcomed that the Government has shown that it seriously wants to stem the unrest."

The declaration of the state of emergency was "tragic". Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwazulu, said last night:

"It is tragic at this time in the history of South Africa when whites need to negotiate with blacks, that the climate of negotiation is now bedevilled with a state of emergency."

"It is tragic that the state President has not gone a great deal further towards creating the circumstances for negotiations."

"Having gone what he has already done, much sooner, he may not have had to declare the state of emergency." — The Star's Foreign News Service and Sapa.
PARIS — Delegates from more than 100 nations have been told they are attending the "conference of the last chance" over South Africa.

Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who is also the head of the OAU, opening the five-day UN conference on South African sanctions, said, "You must impose total, mandatory and severe sanctions."

But there were gloomy expressions as delegates listened to fine phrases which have echoed round similar meetings of the past 15 years.

France's Antenne-2 television network said the conference served no purpose.

The commentator said none of the Western industrial nations attended although France and Japan were present with observer status.

Mrs Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president, suggested that her France-Libertes Foundation should create a research institute in the Cape where South Africans of all races could contemplate "a democratic South Africa".

Many African delegates tried to pick up news bulletins about South Africa on their transistors.

Some seemed disappointed. One said: "If the Africans down there can't make a dramatic move on a day like this, why the hell should we?"
Swede lashes at boycott of conference

STOCKHOLM – Swedish Foreign Minister Mr Sten Andersson last night condemned the United States, British and West German boycott of a United Nations conference on sanctions against South Africa.

As he left Stockholm for Paris where the five-day "World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa" opens today, Mr Andersson said: "Those countries that are staying away are just not assuming their responsibilities."

Referring to the US, British and West German boycott, he said: "It is a scandal. Such non-chalence is unacceptable."

Mr Andersson said Sweden would be pressing for a total boycott of all trade with South Africa. He realised it would be economically costly but this price had to be paid to secure the rights of South Africa's black majority.

Mrs Lisbet Palme, widow of the assassinated Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme, is a member of the Swedish delegation.

Denmark is the only Nordic country to have banned all trade with South Africa although Sweden, Norway and Finland all place strict limits on trading. — Sapa-Reuters.
Canada and Denmark urge UN to end SA aggression

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Two Western members on the UN Security Council, Australia and Denmark, yesterday urged the UN to take a stand against South Africa to prevent it from carrying out aggression against its neighbours.

The call came on the second day of a Security Council debate called by Angola to protest at the recent alleged naval attack by South Africa on the southern Angolan port of Namibe.

South Africa has vehemently denied any part in the action.

But Mr Richard Woolcott, the Australian ambassador, said it was asking a lot of the council to accept South African denials at face value. To accept them, he said, one had to accept that the South African Government "has no quarrels with any of its neighbours".

South African aggression, he added, could not be justified, should not be condoned, and must be condemned.

Mr Ole Biering, the ambassador from Denmark, said the council had a duty before it was too late — to take a firm stand against South Africa and make the Government understand that the path it had set about on could be disastrous.

The council debate is expected to end this afternoon with a call for economic sanctions against Pretoria.
Failure to agree on sanctions casts gloom over UN's Paris conference

The Star's Foreign News Service

PARIS — Clouds of gloom continue to gather over the UN's Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa.

Most of the 200 delegates from 100 countries were saddened over the failure of the EEC Foreign Ministers to agree on even soft sanctions at their meeting in Luxembourg on Monday.

President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, a dominant figure here as head of the OAU, repeatedly said: "Sanctions are more than ever justified to destroy apartheid as all political and diplomatic moves have so far been a total failure."

He said he found it "inexplicable" that the EEC Foreign Ministers had so little understanding of the situation in South Africa that they were unable to agree even on a joint communiqué about apartheid.

But delegates at the Paris conference unanimously carried a resolution: "Let Pretoria be aware the days of apartheid are numbered and the governments represented in Paris today have decided to liquidate apartheid within the shortest possible time."

African National Congress president Mr. Oliver Tambo was in a rather ambiguous position because repeated ANC threats to start an insurrection on June 16 had obviously failed.

Delegates were eager to remind each other that the eyes of the world were on them — and on their plans for action against South Africa.

In the circumstances an anti-apartheid rally organised in Paris on Monday afternoon should have drawn massive crowds — but there were barely 1,000 people and police reported no incidents.
VIENNA — A five-day UN conference on Namibia — opening today in Vienna — is likely to call for mandatory sanctions to press the SA government to give the territory independence.

The International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, meeting 20 years after the UN cancelled SA’s mandate to rule Namibia, is to forward its recommendations to the UN General Assembly.

UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar, who opens the talks, will urge President P W Botha to drop his insistence that Cuban troops in Angola must be withdrawn as a condition for starting the Namibian independence process.

Botha has said he would start implementing a UN plan for Namibian independence on August 1, but the date now looks set to pass without results because of the precondition.

Delegates said that outrage at the SA’s state of emergency would encourage support for another vote on mandatory economic sanctions in the UN Security Council.

But they conceded that the US and Britain, which have twice vetoed such resolutions in the Security Council in the past six weeks, were likely to block the move again.

“We don’t think the US and Britain take pleasure in being forced to cast votes in defence of apartheid every day. We will continue to subject them to this pressure,” a spokesman for the South West Africa People’s Organisation said.

Swapo is recognised by the UN as the sole and authentic representative of Namibia’s 1-million people.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma will take the floor today in the Hofburg Palace congress centre and urge UN member-states to press the SA government to accelerate Namibian independence.

Paul Lusaka, of Zambia, president of the UN Council for Namibia, will also speak today. Last week, Lusaka said the council wanted to impose sanctions which, he said, were warranted under the UN charter. — Sapa-Reuters.
NEW YORK—The United Nations has asked wealthy governments to help finance an evaluation of mineral prospects in Africa, including strategic metals that are now mined mainly by South Africa, officials said yesterday.

"About half of the world's mineral reserves lie latent in the developing nations," the Fund for Natural Resources Exploration said.

"With a growing shortage of high-risk exploration capital for developing nations, even those countries which have a mining tradition are finding it harder to obtain the capital necessary to locate new deposits.

"There are, moreover, many African nations with little or no mining tradition where preliminary geological surveys show great mineral potential."

Fund officials said much more exploratory work was needed to verify and evaluate geological data, estimate the quality and quantity of ores and assess the economic viability of extraction.

"Noting that South Africa and the Soviet Union are now the major producers of platinum and platinoids, the Fund said that Ethiopia, Kenya, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe all had known or probable deposits of these minerals."

"Chromium, another strategic metal mined in South Africa and Zimbabwe, was potentially extractable in Ethiopia, Mauritania and Sudan, officials said."

"The important space age mineral rutile was being produced in Sierra Leone with a potential for extraction also in Mozambique and Tanzania, two of the poorest countries, as well as Kenya.

"It is apparent that Africa is a major storehouse of a wide range of minerals whose supply is critical to the rest of the world and whose development will make a major contribution to the welfare of the rural areas by injecting money and infrastructure," the UN Fund said. (Sapa-Reuters)
No passport for Cooper

Johannesburg: — The leader of the African National Congress, Mr. Saths Cooper, has again been refused a passport to travel to the United States, where he has been offered a Fulbright scholarship.

On his release last week from detention under the state of emergency, he found a letter dated June 30 from the Department of Home Affairs rejecting his application.

Mr. Cooper was also refused a passport in May this year. — Sapa
UN plans to cut staff by 25%

NEW YORK — A United Nations panel was recommending an overall 15% cut in the organization's 11,000 staff, with an even deeper reduction in top-level posts, the group's chairman said yesterday.

Mr Tom Vraalsen, Norway's UN Ambassador, said this was one of the main recommendations of the 15-member panel set up early this year to review the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.

The report, completed last Friday and containing about 70 recommendations, was not expected to be published for another two weeks, Mr Vraalsen told a news conference.

But, outlining some of its highlights, he said they included proposals for a more streamlined, less top-heavy secretariat, and for a reduction in the number, frequency and duration of UN conferences.

The staff cuts would take place over three years, he said.

The top-level posts of under-secretary-general and assistant secretary-general, now totalling 67, would be reduced by 25%, he said.

At the same time, staff recruitment would continue, particularly at junior levels, to bring new blood into the organization.

The panel's recommendations are to be considered by the 159-member General Assembly at its annual session opening on September 16.

Mr Vraalsen declined to estimate what financial savings would result, but said they would be significant.

The United States, which is the biggest contributor and pays 25% of the annual budget of more than $830 million (about R2.075 billion), is expected to withhold a large chunk of its assessed share this year. — Saga-Reuters
ECC tells the UN how emergency really works


ECC — which campaigns for alternatives to military service — was initially invited to submit the evidence to the commission’s working group in Lusaka, but was unable to do so in person.

A document outlining ECC’s views was sent to the commission’s Geneva headquarters instead.

“A major focus of the document was the limitation on our right to express ourselves freely in terms of the emergency regulations,” ECC said in a statement.

In its document, the ECC says the emergency regulations have “created conditions unfavourable to the free expression of our views”.

“As well as the general constraints, there is the specific clause which makes it subversive to incite anyone to discredit or undermine compulsory military service.

The ECC said this “worsened the denial of freedom associated with the system of conscription”.

“Our document also focused on the system of conscription as a denial of the rights to freedom of conscience and to freedom of choice,” it said.

“Conscription into the SADF imposes on conscripts the obligation of implementing and defending apartheid policy.”

Detention of ECC members during the current state of emergency was also highlighted — 48 ECC members have been detained.

Earlier this year ECC executive member Gavin Evans gave evidence on behalf of ECC to a sitting of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid in New York.
HARARE — A draft economic declaration for the Harare non-aligned summit condemns the collaboration between some multi-national corporations and South Africa.

The document declares that this collaboration has only served to entrench apartheid and to prolong Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia", the semi-official Ziana News Agency reported yesterday.

"The declaration also urges the UN Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Transnational Corporations to propose concrete measures aimed at preventing "further collaboration between multi-nationals and the apartheid regime", Ziana said.

The document also expressed the Non-Aligned Movement's full solidarity with the countries of Southern Africa "in their struggle against Pretoria's destabilisation". — Sapa.
New Namibia debate opens

NEW YORK -- The United Nations General Assembly put aside its regular business yesterday to open a special session on Namibian independence.

UN Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar urged a determined effort "to end the agony of the Namibian people by setting in motion the speedy implementation of the UN plan without pre-conditions".

CUBAN TROOPS

He said all outstanding issues over implementation of resolution 435 had been completed and urged South Africa not to delay any longer by insisting Cuban troops first leave Angola.

South Africa, suspended from the assembly since 1974, is not allowed to participate.

However, Mr Derek Aret, who heads the Namibia desk at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, is here to observe the debate.

Western contact group nations -- Britain, France, the US, Canada and West Germany -- have decided not to take part.

Several countries were against it being held at all because of repetition and costs.

The Namibian question has been debated here more than any other issue in the UN's 41-year history.

The assembly session comes two months after an international conference in Vienna for the immediate independence of Namibia and a week after the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare called for urgent action.

The debate is expected to end with a call for the Security Council to consider mandatory sanctions against South Africa.
UN re-opens and big issue is sanctions

By DEREK INGRAM

As the United Nations convenes for its 41st general assembly this week, a big diplomatic effort is underway to persuade the world's major industrialised nations to implement maximum sanctions against South Africa by the end of the year.

The main targets are South Africa's major trading partners — the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

The effort was given renewed impetus this month by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit in Zimbabwe, following hard on the Commonwealth summit in London a few weeks before.

For the first time, the Commonwealth accorded "guest" status at the NAM meeting. This meant a Commonwealth secretariat team was in attendance and helped coordinate the Commonwealth programme set out in the London communiqué with that of the Non-Aligned.

Thirty-five of the 101 NAM members are in the Commonwealth and were able to provide powerful support in shaping the sanctions package agreed in Zimbabwe.

The plan is to press for full mandatory sanctions at the UN general assembly. A security council veto by the US and Britain is inevitable and, pending full sanctions, non-aligned Commonwealth countries are called on to adopt a list of voluntary sanctions.

The summit's programme recognise that sanctions administered by NAM members have no chance of being effective without the support of South Africa's major trading partners — the US, the 12 countries of Western Europe and Japan.

A team of foreign ministers — from Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru and Zimbabwe — is to visit Britain, West Germany, Japan and the US to press the sanctions case.

On the Commonwealth side, secretary-general Shridath Ramphal has written to the US, Japan and 11 European Community countries calling for sanctions. These efforts have been backed by pressure on the US from Canada, and on Japan from Australia and New Zealand.

In a further step, Kaunda has drafted a letter from the Frontline states to US President Ronald Reagan, inviting him to visit Africa and judge the gravity of the situation for himself. If he does not take up the invitation, as they must expect, the leaders of Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique will go to the US.

Such a high-powered mission would aim to fuel burgeoning pressure for sanctions in America and would embarrass Reagan. — Gemini News
UN endorses call for sweeping sanctions

US and Britain still retain trump hand on the issue

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations General Assembly has endorsed without dissent a call for sweeping sanctions against South Africa, but the United States and Britain retained the key to future action, diplomats said.

Both powers have the right of veto in the Security Council, to which the Assembly referred the proposal. They have already made plain their objections to comprehensive sanctions.

The council is expected to be summoned on the question soon.

The 126-member majority for Saturday's sanctions resolution, coupled with the fact that Western states that favoured dialogue with South Africa did not vote against it, was seen as a reflection of widespread anger at the UN over South Africa's policies.

The United States, Japan and the entire European Community were among the 21 members that abstained.

Continuing turmoil in South Africa and the country's failure to grant independence to South West Africa/Namibia — the reason for the special session of the Assembly which ended with yesterday's action — will be major themes at the regular Assembly session.

In London, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, met for the first time on Saturday with the president of the banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

The talks lasted for nearly two hours and were the highest-level contact the British Government has had with the ANC.

A Foreign Office spokesman described the talks as "a frank and serious discussion about the current situation in South Africa and the prospects for a peaceful settlement."

"Sir Geoffrey emphasised that the British Government rejected violence as a means of achieving change," the spokesman said.

Sir Geoffrey had "made it clear that the 12 member states of the European Community are united in their determination to do everything possible to promote a peaceful settlement in South Africa through dialogue and a suspension of violence on all sides."

Mr Tambo also met the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, here at the weekend.

Discussions covered the visit next month to Lusaka by the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, who will be seeing a delegation headed by Mr Tambo.

Mr Shultz is tentatively scheduled to travel to South Africa, as well as Zambia and Botswana.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan rejected an invitation from the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, to meet the leaders of the frontline states, a White House spokesman said at the weekend.

He said Mr Reagan had schedule problems and "just didn't have the time" for a trip to Africa. — Sape-AFP
UN urges mandatory sanctions against SA

The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly has urged the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia.

A vote of 126-0, with 24 abstentions, brought a four-day special session on Namibia to an end. It marked a significant victory for 'American' diplomacy. Before the vote two critical references to the United States were removed.

This was as a direct result of an 'intervention' by Malawi and Togo. Delegates from Ghana and Nigeria failed to block the pro-American stand.

Most Western nations abstained on the Namibia resolution because of their objection to declaring Swapo the sole representative of the Namibian people.

Both the United States and Britain will probably veto any suggestion of mandatory sanctions as they did last June.

The chief American delegate, General Vernon Z Walters, rejected criticism levelled at his country during the special session, the 16th in UN history.

NO RIGHT

General Walters said: "My Government does not believe the resolution will advance Namibian independence in any way. It seems to reject by inference a peaceful resolution."

"Cuba, whose soldiers are stationed in Angola, had no right to determine the conditions for the removal of its troops from Africa."

"At the recent Non-Aligned Summit in Harare, the Cuban leader, Mr Fidel Castro, had pledged his troops would remain in Angola 'for as long as apartheid exists in South Africa'."

"The United States did not have a solution for Angola's internal problems. The administration saw August 1 of this year as an opportunity, not a deadline, to reach an agreement."

My Government rejects all accusations that held the United States responsible. The Luanda Government failed to use the opportunity of the proposed August 1 date to implement resolution 435," General Walters said.
SA gets Arab oil for arms claims Israel

TEL AVIV — Israel has submitted a dossier of South Africa’s secret arms-for-oil deals with the Middle East to the UN general assembly.

Israeli ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu said yesterday that details compiled by Israel of Arab economic ties with SA, including weapons deals with Iran and Iraq, had been sent to the UN.

Netanyahu said the diplomatic offensive was designed to “smash the wall of lies built around Israel by the same Arab nations that conduct trade with South Africa.

“In fact, our trade contacts with South Africa are insignificant as compared with theirs,” he said.

Speaking on Israel Radio, Netanyahu said Israel had information showing that Arab countries were meeting all of SA’s oil needs.

“We have a detailed file on 119 tankers that carried oil to South Africa between the years 1980 and 1988. Arab oil sales to South Africa total $77bn,” Netanyahu claimed.

Iran and Iraq were buying billions of dollars worth of arms, especially 155mm cannons and howitzers for their war against each other, in return for oil sales to SA, he said.

Israel has drawn international criticism for its political and economic ties with SA.

Although Israeli leaders have repeatedly condemned apartheid, Israel continues to maintain widespread economic links with SA.

Israel has denied foreign news reports that it sells weapons to SA.

The ambassador said moderate African states, which have official and unofficial ties with Israel, had launched a new campaign to prevent radical African states from presenting UN resolutions condemning Israel for its ties with SA.

Netanyahu said that the report was “vague in essence and it could be a contravention of the Petroleum Products Act to comment on supplies of oil”.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the department was involved with the sanctions issue at the time and would prefer to comment only after studying the report.

Approached in Pretoria for comment on the arms deals allegations, a spokesman for Armscor said: “It is not our prerogative to comment on sales of arms to any customer.

“It is the prerogative of the buyer, not the seller, to reveal details.”

He declined to comment further.

Sapa-AP.
Kaunda: Zambia willing to pay price for sanctions

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — World sanctions on South Africa would not cripple the Zambian economy, says President Kaunda.

In a recent Swedish radio interview, President Kaunda said that while sanctions would cost Zambia several billion dollars through the re-routing of imports and exports, and finding alternative sources of supply, they would not bring Zambia's economy to a halt.

"I can assure you that we in Zambia are determined to go ahead supporting sanctions and implementing them where this is possible,\" Dr Kaunda said the impact of sanctions could not be compared to the calamity that would befall Zambia if they were not imposed.

Dr Kaunda said the mining companies in the Copperbelt would be most vulnerable to any trade cut-off by South Africa as most of their equipment and spare parts came from the Republic.

Sanctions resolution for UN

The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — African countries and the Non-Aligned Movement are to sponsor a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Mr Benjamin Mkapa said Foreign Ministers from the Frontline states met US Secretary of State Mr George Schultz last week to discuss Namibian independence.

He disagreed with the formation of a pan-African defence force to defend the Frontline states.

UN body to fund transport projects

The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has approved two projects costing $9.5 million to improve the transport network in Southern Africa, the government-owned Tanzanian Daily News reported last week.

The money would finance a transport link between Botswana and Zambia, a UNDP statement said.

It added that the project, to be executed by the African Development Bank, would determine the most suitable linking infrastructure.

One of the projects is to build a bridge at Kazungula, where the borders of Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Namibia meet.

The other is a road link between Pandamatenga in Botswana and Victoria Falls, which would involve strengthening the falls bridge and the ferry system at Kazungula.

The second project, to be jointly funded by the UNDP and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), will provide technical assistance and training.
New cricket crisis over SA?

LONDON—The publication of a new United Nations "sports blacklist" later this month containing the names of all English county and test players who have played in South Africa is expected to plunge international cricket into a new crisis.

Highly placed Asian diplomatic sources say the Indian government has already informed African governments that it will enforce the blacklist even if it means wrecking the 1987 Cricket World Cup in India and India's test relations.

The Indian government is expected to make the threat public when the International Cricket Conference meets in New Delhi from November 3-4. Also prominent on the agenda will be a demand by India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and the West Indies for England to impose a test selection ban on any county cricketer who maintains playing links with South Africa.

The new blacklist includes the names of all test and county cricketers who have played in South Africa, including Graham Gooch, as well as members of the rebel New Zealand Cavaliers rugby team which toured South Africa.

The blacklist could also pose an unprecedented threat to West European sport for the first time. The Swedish Sports Council, the controlling body of all sport in Sweden, has proposed that any sportsman or woman named on it should be banned from competing in Sweden.—DDC.
WASHINGTON — SA's UN ambassador Kurt von Schirnding is resigning at the end of January after what he calls "three frustrating but in a macabre sort of way enjoyable" years.

He is expected to be named director-general of the SA Foundation, but was unwilling to confirm the appointment pending a formal announcement by the foundation itself, insisting "that is a matter for them to comment on".

John Chettle, director of the foundation's Washington office, declined to confirm that Von Schirnding was to be his new chief.

While stressing that his decision was strictly personal and "certainly not in any way political", Von Schirnding said: "I have gradually come to the conclusion that perhaps I could use my talents to greater advantage for SA in the private sector."

"I am not near retirement age, but being at the top of my career, I concluded there were possibly other worlds to conquer," the 55-year-old former envoy to West Germany and Austria said.

"I have requested that I be permitted to return when my tour comes to an end with the present session ... all things being equal, I resign at the end of January."
US praised in UN speech on apartheid

NEW YORK — The General Assembly’s annual debate on South African racial policies opened yesterday with speakers giving qualified praise to American sanctions.

Major-General Joseph Garba of Nigeria, chairman of the UN special committee against apartheid, said the US Congress’s overriding of President Reagan’s sanctions veto was “rightly seen as an historic move, a reflection of the ever-widening support of the American people for the struggle against apartheid”.

However, Major-General Garba said, the veto “could not have failed to give comfort to the apartheid regime”.

The General Assembly is expected to call anew for the imposition of tougher international measures against South Africa. The debate will run until Monday. — Sapa-AP.
UN delegates seek oil embargo on SA

UNITED NATIONS - UN delegates have put before the General Assembly six resolutions seeking full mandatory sanctions against South Africa, including an oil embargo.

All are expected to be adopted by large majorities, but only the Security Council may order punitive measures and the United States and Britain have repeatedly exercised their veto power in that body.

Opening the annual debate on apartheid on Wednesday, the head of the UN anti-apartheid committee, Major-General Joseph Garba of Nigeria, criticized Swiss and West German bankers, whom he called mainstays of the South African Government.

He hailed action in the US Congress, which, despite opposition from President Ronald Reagan, had agreed on a package of limited sanctions.

South Africa's delegation was ejected from the General Assembly in 1974, although it remains a UN member.

South African diplomats watched the proceedings from the wings.

The South African Government announced this week that the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, was appointing a top official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Les Manley, to lead the UN delegation, replacing Mr Kurt von Schlifting.

General Garba said the US was not only a major trading partner of South Africa but also its political ally. He accused West Germany and Britain of blocking stronger economic measures by the European Community against South Africa.

He said advocates of
Britain tells the UN: apartheid has to go

**The Star Bureau**

NEW YORK — Sir John Thomson, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, yesterday called again for the elimination of apartheid.

He was speaking on behalf of the 12 European Community (EC) nations. Britain occupies the presidency of the Council of European Ministers until the end of the year.

"There is an urgent need for peaceful change through a genuine national dialogue, among lines of colour, politics and religion," he told the General Assembly during its second day of debate.

**Six resolutions**

"Conditions must be created in which dialogue can begin and the necessary changes made. But such a dialogue is impossible while black leaders remain oppressed and detained and anti-apartheid organisation prohibited." The assembly debate on apartheid policies is an important forum for discussion.

It will end on Monday when the 159-nation body — excluding South Africa — will be faced with six resolutions calling for full mandatory sanctions on Pretoria, including an oil embargo. Diplomats told The Star Bureau that once the debate was over there would be a call for a meeting of the Security Council to consider sanctions. The council is the only UN body that has the authority to impose mandatory sanctions.

Sir John Thomson is, incidentally, also president of the Security Council this month.

"Apartheid," he told the assembly, "is in essence an insult to the dignity of those it affects and a flagrant violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the UN Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to which we attach the highest importance.

"It is, in short, an institutionalised system of state racism which deprives the majority of the people of South Africa of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights."

He accused the South African authorities of reaping "cruelly" to the efforts of the large number of people to combat the ability of apartheid, and said too few reforms had been introduced.

"These change have been too few and too slow to stem the surging tide of bitterness and bloodshed in the country. They have done nothing to arrest the root of the problem."

"The Israeli delegation, Mr Benjamin Natyanabu, sharply attacked those who drafted the resolutions for picking out Israel's collaboration with South Africa."

"Israel's trade with South Africa was barely visible compared to that of European, Arab and other states, he said."

"The adoption of a special place for Israel among the nations is exactly that — a groundless sanction endlessly repeated by those who wish not only to defame Israel but also to deflect attention from their own unsatisfactory and enormously profitable trade with Pretoria."

"The battle against apartheid has reached an historic juncture. It can either surge forward on a straight path to the total abolition of this hateful system, or it can sink into the mud of falsehood and vindicativeness."

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IBM, Coke, GM still under fire

By Chris Moerdyk

In spite of recent disinvestment moves, General Motors, IBM and Coca-Cola have been accused by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) of continuing to "make profits from the apartheid system."

In a statement issued from Philadelphia, the head of the AFSC, Mr Jerry Herman, said: "While we welcome their recent announcements, the fact is that GM, Coca-Cola and IBM may see these moves as a stop-gap toward the necessary total US economic disengagement in that country."

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Church's money links with SA under fire

**The Star Bureau**

LONDON — A legal assault is being mounted on the Church of England's investments in companies with South African links.

The church has decided that it will be unlawful to sell its South African holdings, but a legal opinion obtained by the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster, says that charitable trusts — like the Church of England — can decide not to invest for moral reasons.

The issue will be debated at the General Synod next week.

In the meantime, a delegation of MPs and members of the general synod is to see Britain's Charity Commission to discuss the church's disinvestment.

The Charity Commission has indicated that charities can decide not to invest for moral reasons and would welcome a discussion on the subject.

Mr Conard, whom the organisation claims to be one of the foremost US authorities on communism, said that GM's current disinvestment plans were "as well as to repress black protest."

"IBM technology is widely used by local government officials, who are in the forefront of enforcing apartheid laws. The sale of IBM products and services will in no way limit their sales to South African authorities."

A spokesman for IBM said in Johannesburg yesterday that the company had not sold equipment to listed or restricted government agencies since 1976.

"This was not only as a result of pressure from the US but also on our own initiative. And the new company has received commitments not to market its products in these areas in the future."

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A prominent business-

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Boasting won't help us, says angry officials

WASHINGTON — Talk of sanctions-boasting is energising South African representatives here who say it is hardening the attitudes of US officials now drafting the rules.

Officials are presently working on the "final guidelines" — a list of definitions and schedules of what South African imports are banned — which are said to signal to them that the US is serious about sanctions and a challenge.

HAMPERED

Infuriated SA representatives in Washington are also currently negotiating with US authorities about imports frozen in warehouses and debating definitions of steel and the like. Their efforts, they say, are being hampered by sanctions-busting imports.

"It is making it extremely difficult for us. I say it is an unfair, official. US authorities are now writing regulations, and are finding that this is not going to make it any easier for our companies to export."

A prominent business-association agreed: "The various organisations doing this have been most unsympathetic."

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NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly is today expected to approve a package of eight resolutions designed to force South Africa to end its apartheid policies.

Among the resolutions is a call for mandatory sanctions against South Africa, including one which urges the Security Council to take urgent action to impose a mandatory oil embargo "on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products" to South Africa.

That resolution has been sponsored by Algeria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia.

The main resolution, which calls for mandatory sanctions, will not gain votes from the Western nations, particularly since it criticises President Reagan's policies of "constructive engagement".

It also asks the Security Council, the main peacekeeping body, to apply sanctions under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

Sanction
The US, Britain and other countries are urged to consider their opposition to the "application of comprehensive mandatory sanctions" and to reassess their position.

In addition, there is also strong condemnation of the state of emergency in South Africa, and a request on the international community to exercise maximum pressure.

"Sanctions are the most appropriate and effective peaceful means to end apartheid, liberate Namibia and maintain peace in southern Africa," says one resolution.

Denounce
Throughout the debate, several speakers have denounced Western nations for their support of South Africa.

Manuel dos Santos, of Mozambique, charged South Africa of intensifying its acts of aggression and destabilising neighbouring states.

There were, he added, forced removals to arid, impoverished lands and many had fallen victim to apartheid's genocidal fury.

Bandits
Hordes of bandits and mercenaries, have been dispatched into my country and Angola to sow death, sorrow and misery and to destroy economic and social infrastructures," he said.

South Africa had become ungovernable and uncontrollable, said the delegate from Mozambique.

Mr dos Santos hinted that South Africa might have been involved in the death of Samora Machel.

Commando units had infiltrated Mozambique to carry out acts of banditry and terrorism, he told the Assembly. It was under those circumstances, that Machel lost his life.
More moves to end apartheid

UN demand for mandatory oil embargo against South Africa

By Michael Kallenbach, The Star's Foreign News Service

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The US, Britain and other countries were urged to reconsider their opposition to the "application of comprehensive mandatory sanctions".

PRESSURE

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"Sanctions are the most appropriate and effective peaceful means to end apartheid, liberate Namibia and maintain peace in southern Africa," says one resolution.

Several speakers in the debate have denounced Western nations for their support of South Africa.

The chairman of the UN Committee Against Apartheid, Mr Joseph Garba of Nigeria, said at the start of the debate: "The purpose of imposing sanctions on South Africa is not to destroy the economy or punish the whites.

"On the contrary, we are convinced that the South African regime's obduracy, its futile attempts to maintain white supremacy, its aggression against neighbouring states, will only cease when the threat of sanctions," mandatory, comprehensive and universally applied, is made real,"

Several speakers praised the recent US Congress's recent decision to impose sanctions against South Africa but criticised President Reagan and noted that the measures were adopted only after his veto was overridden.

Mr Manuel dos Santos of Mozambique accused South Africa of intensifying its acts of aggression and destabilizing neighbouring states.

There were, he added, forced removals to impoverished lands and many had fallen victim to apartheid's "genocidal fury".

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Mr. Dos Santos also hinted that South Africa might have been involved in the death of Samora Machel.

MNR attacks town near Malawi border

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Anti-government rebels are attacking the town of Ulongue, in Mozambique's northwestern province of Tete, the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said yesterday. The town is about 20 km from the Malawian border.

Quoting government sources the agency said the attack against Ulongue had started at 6 am on Saturday, but it gave no further details.

When MNR rebels overran several towns in northern Mozambique a few weeks ago, sources in Maputo said at the time that Ulongue had been taken.

In its report yesterday, AIM said: "Several localities in Tete and Zambezia have come under MNR attack after invasions from Malawian soil which began at the end of September."
General Assembly approves package of anti-SA resolutions

By Michael Kallenbach, The Star’s Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — The UN General Assembly yesterday overwhelmingly approved a number of resolutions aimed at bringing an end to South Africa’s apartheid policies.

The main resolution, calling on the Security Council to impose mandatory economic sanctions, obtained 126 affirmative votes, 15 against, with 3 abstentions.

There was also a call for an oil embargo on South Africa and condemnation of the state of emergency.

The oil embargo resolution was passed 136-6, with 15 abstentions.

In addition, another resolution on Israel’s cooperation with South Africa condemned such collaboration in the economic, military and nuclear fields and was adopted 162-29, with 26 abstentions.

Another draft reaffirmed South Africa must be isolated in all forms of sport and attracted 131 votes, none against, with 24 abstentions.

However, the resolutions are merely recommendations and only the Security Council can impose mandatory measures against South Africa.

As expected, the resolutions call on the council to do precisely that, while the US and Britain were asked to reassess their policy of blocking sanctions attempts in the council.

An earlier vote that this wording be deleted from a resolution fell flat after 73 nations said reference to Washington and London should remain in the text. Fifty said no, with only 23 abstentions.

Before the vote, Zimbabwe’s delegate, Mr. Isack Mudege, told the assembly the time for sending faint or contradictory measures to Pretoria was over.

“Our message must be united, powerful and peaceful in character,” he said, “and it should go out from the Security Council.”

“This is no time for equivocation, hesitation or prevarication,” he said, adding: “It is not the time for such dishonest arguments like sanctions will hurt neighbouring states and black South Africa”.

Bitterness

He asked: “How can we fear the bitterness of the sanctions pill when the apartheid disease is killing us?”

Tanzania’s Mr. Wilbert Chagula praised the recent adoption of sanctions by the US Congress and said this factor, coupled with the internal revolt in South Africa, gave cause for optimism regarding the ultimate elimination of apartheid.

Zambia’s ambassador, Mr. Peter Zane, criticised the West for enabling South Africa to be profitable despite abhorrent conditions.

He lashed out at the US and Britain for doing everything to prevent the Security Council from taking appropriate measures against South Africa, and said it was unfortunate the privilege of the veto power had been frequently abused.

“Soft policies towards South Africa will never have any impact for positive change,” he said.

Unacceptable

The US delegate, Miss Patricia Byrne, repeated after the vote that sanctions against South Africa were unacceptable to the Reagan administration.

“Each member should feel free to adopt those policies which it believes will contribute the most to a solution of this problem,” she said.

“My government has decided on a mix of pressure and persuasion.”

Police score drugs worth R34 million in Transvaal

By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

International co-operation and a good detective work by the South African Police had led to a drug hauls worth more than R34 million in the Transvaal.
UN to check SA oil

UNITED NATIONS — The UN General Assembly has voted 130-5 to monitor oil trade with South Africa in hopes of increasing compliance with a long-standing voluntary oil embargo.

The resolution did not censure petroleum-producing countries. Rather, it placed the onus on oil companies and shippers.

A voluntary oil embargo was adopted by the Assembly in 1979.

The monitoring measure was one of eight resolutions on Monday directed at isolating South Africa politically, socially and economically because of apartheid.

In Oslo, an anti-apartheid group launched a consumer boycott campaign yesterday against Shell oil company and its Norwegian subsidiary Norske Shell.

“Shell must be forced to cease its operations in South Africa and withdraw from the apartheid state,” said the leader of the group, Mr. Reidar Andestad. — Saps-AP
UN passes Namibia resolutions

The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly brought its annual debate on the lack of progress towards Namibian independence to an end by passing five resolutions — one of which condemns South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of the territory.

The main resolution also reaffirmed that the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. It was passed by 130-0, with 26 abstentions.

One of the resolutions calls for the assembly to approve and make financial provision for the UN Council for Namibia's work, including the arranging of a special meeting in Southern Africa in May next year.

Another resolution with financial implications called for the dissemination of information on Namibia and for a greater focus on activities about Namibia, particularly in America, Britain and West Germany.

A separate resolution allocated $1.5 million (about R5.3 million) for the UN's fund for Namibia.

Some Western delegations are opposed to UN funding for Swapo, saying the UN is going through the worst financial crisis in its 41-year history.
UN's answer to sexual imbalance

The United Nations this week appointed two women to posts as under Secretary-General, in a move that responds to frequent charges of sexism against the world body.

The two appointments—of a Briton and a Canadian—are the first top permanent appointments for women in the organisation, fulfilling a pledge by Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to redress long-standing sexual imbalance, especially in higher echelons.

Therese Paquet-Sevigny, vice president for Communications with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation/Radio Canada, is to take over the U.N. Department of Public Information next March 1. She succeeds under Secretary General Yasushi Akashi, a Japanese, who moves over to the Department of Disarmament Affairs.

Margaret Joan Anstee, a Briton who has been an assistant Secretary General with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, becomes director general of the United Nations office in Vienna.

In other moves, the number two man in the Soviet UN delegation, Ambassador Vasily Sazonchuk, joins the U.N. secretariat on January 1 in a staff shuffle.

Sazonchuk will take over as Under-Secretary General for Political and Security Council Affairs, a post traditionally held by a Soviet national, from Viacheslav Ustinov, who is returning to Soviet Government service.

Under-secretary General Rafeequddin Ahmed, a Pakistani in charge of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, will take over the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs as from January 1.

He will retain his current responsibilities as U.N. special representative for Human Rights, succeeding assistant Secretary General Kurt Harnell, an Austrian, who is returning to government service.

In other appointments, Under-Secretary General Jan Martenson, a Swede who heads the UN's Department for Disarmament Affairs, will on March 1 become Director General of the United Nations office in Geneva.

He will also head the U.N. Centre for Human Rights, succeeding assistant Secretary General Kurt Harnell, an Austrian, who is returning to government service.

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UN wants SA excluded from Antarctic Treaty

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly yesterday appealed to the decision-making members of the 1959 Antarctic Treaty to exclude South Africa from their meetings.

The vote on the resolution, recommended last month by the assembly's main political committee, was 113 in favour and none against, with eight abstentions.

Twenty-five countries, including many of the treaty's 18 decision-making members and 14 non-decision-makers, announced they would not take part in the vote. This reflected their unhappiness over any UN discussion of the treaty and the taking of decisions by voting, instead of by consensus.

The treaty, whose members include the United States and the Soviet Union as well as South Africa, aims at preserving Antarctica for scientific research and other purely peaceful purposes, while shelving claims by seven of them to parts of the continent.

All treaty decisions are taken by consensus.

The UN has debated Antarctica annually since 1983, mainly at the initiative of various developing countries, who say the entire international community should have a voice in decisions about the region and its possible mineral resources. — Sapa-Reuter.
UNITED NATIONS—1987

JANUARY—DEC.
2 000 defied ban on sport

HARARE — More than 2,000 international sportsmen and 24 national teams, clubs and colleges have defied United Nations plans to isolate South African sport because of apartheid.

At least 11 sportsmen and one club from six African countries have been blacklisted by the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid for taking part in sporting events in South Africa from September, 1985, to the end of 1986.

Ziana, the semi-official news agency, reported the 11 were from Egypt, Kenya, Swaziland, Malawi, Cote d’Ivoire (formerly Ivory Coast) and Lesotho.

They were among 2,190 international sportsmen and 24 national teams, clubs and colleges to defy the UN plan to isolate SA.

The majority of boycott-busting sportsmen and virtually all the 23 other teams came from the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, Argentina, Australia, Italy and Israel.

The US and Britain top the list with 1,500 blacklisted sportsmen.

The centre listed athlete Miloje Grujic of Yugoslavia as the only sports personality from a socialist country to be associated with SA.

A Zimbabwean cyclist and five golfers now living in SA have also been blacklisted, according to notes and documents compiled by the centre.

Among the 11 Africans are Jean-Baptiste Ahoule, a professional golfer, and his manager or interpreter, Keita Ibrahim (Cote d’Ivoire); Egypt’s squash quartet of Gamal Awad, Madgi Saad, Ahmad Safwat and Musawar Sanad; ace car rally champions Rob Collinge and Gill Findlay of Kenya; Basuto athlete Vincent Rakabaile; Malawi’s squash player S White; and Swazi golfer Joe Dlamini.

The Mohalesheok Bowls Club of Lesotho was the only club from Africa to play South Africans during the six-year period under review.

Sportsmen and women from Commonwealth countries, including Jamaica, Guyana, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Barbados, breached the 1977 Glen-eagles Agreement, which bars citizens from Britain and its former colonies from having sporting links with SA.

"It should be noted, however, that the governments of many countries in the list have opposed or discouraged sports exchanges with South Africa," the centre said.

"In the face of growing opposition against apartheid sports contacts, South Africa has been offering exorbitant sums of money to lure international sports stars to that country." — Sapa
UN strikes Paul Simon off its cultural black list

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations anti-apartheid committee has decided that popular musician Paul Simon did not violate the UN cultural boycott against South Africa.

The furor erupted after Simon, formerly of Simon and Garfunkel, went to Johannesburg in 1985 to write songs for a long-playing album called "Graceland".

The UN special committee against apartheid decided that Simon should be placed on their cultural "hit" list of artists who have violated a 1960 unofficial boycott on performing in South Africa.

The list is due to be published at the end of this month and such a stigma would lump Simon with other musicians and artists who have performed to segregated audiences in South Africa.

The UN had a sudden change of mind last week after Simon wrote a letter promising not to play in South Africa.

"So we immediately decided to strike his name off our pending list," said Mr Amer Arazm of Iraq, a political affairs officer.

In the United States, many anti-apartheid groups picket concerts given by musicians who are on the UN blacklist. In addition, in the Scandinavian countries, radio and television stations refuse to feature musicians whose names have been on the boycott list.

Simon had previously refused two invitations of one million dollars each to play at Sun City. He also got approval from the South African Union of Black Musicians before making his 1985 trip.

The musicians were paid triple the normal union rates, and Simon arranged that the five songwriters with whom he worked would have the royalties paid directly to them, rather than have them passed through another company.

Nonetheless, Simon's musical career, which was sadly in need of a boost, received it. "Graceland" has to date sold more than four-million copies, and has received four Grammy nominations, including one for best album of the year.

Simon said: "It hurts to be criticized on a moral basis. I address the world from a cultural point of view. I realise that political implications can be drawn from cultural statement, but I just wanted to get the music out."
UN debate to focus on US, Britain

Sanctions call likely to be vetoed

The Star's Foreign News Service

Britain and the United States are expected to veto a United Nations Security Council call for sanctions against South Africa similar to those approved last year by the United States Congress.

The draft sanctions resolution is already being circulated and will form the basis for the Security Council debate which begins tomorrow. However, there are unconfirmed reports that the African group might ask for voluntary rather than mandatory sanctions so as to avoid a veto.

Although called by Egypt, on behalf of the African group, the proceedings will be conducted by Mr. Peter Zure, Zimbabwe’s UN Ambassador, in his capacity as president of the council for this month. Western diplomats said the debate would focus attention on the two permanent members of the council, Britain and the US, who last June vetoed a sanctions move.

"They are in for a bad time," according to one Western diplomat.

In addition, the debate marks the first time South Africa’s new Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Les Mandley, will address the council.

He presented his credentials to the UN Secretary-General last Thursday.

Western diplomats will be watching for any hint of reform by the South African government in Mr. Mandley’s speech.

They will also closely compare his style to that of his predecessor, Mr. Kurt von Schirnding, an urbane, articulate and experienced diplomat who recently left the foreign service to head the South Africa Foundation.

Mr. Mandley, although only 41, is at ease with Pretoria’s thinking on the question of sanctions and other issues since he spent the past few years working in the inner cabinet of Foreign Minister Mr. P. Botha.

Previous postings

His previous postings outside South Africa include Maputo and London.

South Africa has asked to speak during the opening session of the council debate, which is expected to last until Friday, culminating in a vote. According to sources, the South Africans will circulate documents indicating why sanctions will not work and will harm the people they are designed to help.

West Germany was likely to vote against mandatory sanctions while France, Italy and Japan could be expected to abstain, said diplomats.

This would leave the remaining nine members of the council to vote "yes." Only the five permanent council members — Britain, France, the US, the Soviet Union and China — have veto powers.
Sanctions set for another veto

London Bureau

The United Nations Security Council meets tomorrow to discuss South Africa, thereby forcing Britain and the United States to show their hand by opposing sanctions once again.

Western diplomats say both nations will veto a new attempt by African nations to apply sanctions similar to those approved by the US Congress last October.

London and Washington are against apartheid and will express these views during the debate, which is expected to end on Friday.

However, African and non-aligned nations will undoubtedly use the occasion to take a swipe at Mrs Thatcher's policies, which are strongly opposed to economic sanctions as a way to get the Government in South Africa to mend its approach to the black majority population.

The Security Council has not met to discuss the situation in South Africa since last June, when Britain and America vetoed a similar call for sanctions.

At the time, the council heard that the British intention was to 'bring down apartheid and not the South African economy'.

Western nations are anxious to see how the remainder of the council will vote on the sanctions question.

Last month, West Germany began a two-year term on the council, joined by other allies such as Italy and Japan.

Chancellor Kohl's Government has previously resisted pressures from its European allies to take a hard punitive line with Pretoria, and last year it blocked coal sanctions by the EEC.
Sanctions will delay reform, UN is told

By Michael Kallenbach,
The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council was warned last night that mandatory sanctions against South Africa would retard the process of reform inside the country and punish millions of people in black Africa.

The twin-pronged attack was the theme of the message relayed to the council by the newly appointed South African Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Les Manley.

He reminded the hushed chamber that Pretoria had repeatedly said South Africa's neighbours would be hardest hit by punitive UN actions.

"It (the Government) has pointed out that millions of people, mainly black, in Southern Africa would suffer," he stated.

"Therefore appeal to the responsible nations here present to reflect carefully on this matter before deciding on anything which could have disastrous consequences for a large and important part of Africa."

Mr. Manley added: "The drive for sanctions against South Africa is based on a false premise — that sanctions promote the interests of the black people of South Africa and constitute a peaceful alternative to violence. This is an illusion."

Mr. Manley spelt out in detail how and where the Government had moved along the road of reform, a process which he termed as "necessary and just."

Violence

Mr. Manley did not mention the May election, but he did refer to the recent spate of violence in the country.

He warned those who intended to vote for sanctions at the end of the current debate that they would be siding with the forces of violence and anarchy.

These nations, he said, through terror and intimidation, would be seeking the overthrow of democracy in South Africa and its replacement by a Marxist-dominated dictatorship "under which the cry for one man, one vote will be hollow."

"Power in South Africa resides in the hands of the moderate majority. We intend to create a South Africa which will be strong and provide for the political, economic and social needs of all.

The current debate, which is expected to last until Friday, was called by Egypt on behalf of the African group.

Britain, Japan and India are expected to address the council today. African nations are still working on the wording of a draft resolution calling for selective mandatory sanctions."
United Democratic Front co. Cumped to UN with Vigilante report

Weekly Mail, Ref. 312 6/3/87
Many fear unemployment, poll finds

JOHANNESBURG. Three out of four South African adults are worried about unemployment, an opinion poll survey has found.

People living in the Cape (88 percent) and the Free State (82 percent) are more worried about unemployment than those living in the Transvaal (74 percent) and Natal (70 percent).

Anxieties about unemployment are well-founded.

In March this year, it is estimated that 98 000 white urban adults were seeking full-time employment. Job seekers are more likely to be female than male, with as many as 69 000 women compared to 38 000 men wanting a full-time job.

An additional 73 000 white urban adults are looking for part-time work. Young people are especially likely to need work and 33 000 sought full-time work and 35 000 part-time occupation. — Sapa.
UN visit on cards

A TOP-LEVEL mission to visit Southern Africa later this month has been appointed by United Nations secretary-general, Dr. Pérez de Querliar.

The secretary-general announced this mission at a meeting with UN ambassadors from the Frontline states and representatives of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the African National Congress (ANC). The meeting was held last Thursday.

The aim of this mission is to re-evaluate the situation in Namibia and get consensus on the course to be followed, and secondly, to look at the situation in the country vis-a-vis apartheid and the struggle against it.

By SOWETAN REPORTER

The mission will look at the effects of previous UN actions against South Africa and investigate how far this ideology has been dismantled.

At last Thursday's meeting, the PAC was represented by Mr. Leloana Makhanda and the ANC by Mr. Solly Simelane. Dr. de Querliar has regular meetings with the Frontline states and liberation movements to examine the situation in the sub-continent.

A major port of call for the UN mission will be South Africa. Although it is not known who this mission will meet, and if the Government will allow it into the country, it is expected that it will meet with leaders from across the political spectrum in the country.

Sources close to Dr. De Querliar have said the situation in the country is very fluid and assessments have to be taken at regular intervals.

According to a statement from the PAC, the itinerary will be released today but the mission is likely to start this weekend with a visit to Zimbabwe. It is not known when South Africa will be visited but meetings with leaders from within the country are definitely on the cards.

The mission follows a visit by Canadian Foreign Minister, Joe Clark, last Friday and the visit two weeks ago of a group of West German parliamentarians.
Impasse on Cubans must go — Ahtisaari

By Rob Nuttall

South Africa’s insistence on a full Cuban withdrawal from Angola was delaying the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 and full independence for Namibia, the UN special envoy, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said yesterday.

On a brief stop in Johannesburg after meeting Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha in Cape Town, Mr Ahtisaari repeated that the issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola must be resolved by the two governments and was not an issue officially recognised by the United Nations.

Talks with Pienaar

Mr Ahtisaari said, however, that the most important assurance he got from South Africa this week was that it still was committed to the implementation of Resolution 435.

The UN envoy had brief talks yesterday with Mr Louis Pienaar, Administrator-General of Namibia, at Jan Smuts Airport.

Today he flies to Harare and from there to Lusaka for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, before flying on to Luanda for talks with the Angolan government.

Mr Pienaar said he knew that the stance of the internal parties in Namibia on UN Resolution 435 — that they were not involved in the implementation of the resolution — was a stumbling block but this was not insurmountable.

He said that during his meeting with Mr Ahtisaari he gave the envoy the assurance that the internal elections in Namibia would not affect national elections and any constitution evolving would serve as nothing more than a model for tabling after a UN-backed national election.

Mr Ahtisaari said at his Press conference: “My biggest hope is that no attempts are made to bypass Resolution 435 or to re-write it in some way. Resolution 435 must be accepted as it is.

“In the minds of some members of the international community there are still doubts that Resolution 435 will be implemented and doubts about its real acceptability (by South Africa),” Mr Ahtisaari said. “South Africa has now given me the reassurance we need on this point.”
UN membership ‘still benefits SA’

The advantages of South Africa being represented at the United Nations still outweigh the disadvantages, according to South Africa’s permanent representative at the UN, Mr Les Manley.

In an interview during a brief visit to South Africa, Mr Manley, who took up the post at the beginning of the year, said however that he did not discount that a time could come when the reverse would be true.

The main advantage was that South Africa was able to present the 159 member countries with the facts of the situation in South Africa. “Whether they take note of the facts or whether they manipulate the truth for their own political purposes is entirely another matter.”

Mr Manley says there was evidence of a definite demand for information about South Africa. Although South Africa had been illegally suspended from the General Assembly since 1974, it still had access to the UN secretariat and the Security Council.

South Africa also had access to the flow of information and could contribute to the flow of information.

Mr Manley said he was one of the permanent representatives most often received by the Secretary-General, Dr Javier Peres de Cuellar. Much of the information he had given at these meetings had been passed on to other countries, including African nations.

The Security Council, where he has appeared twice, was an international forum where South Africa’s case could be put “exactly as we want and without reservation”.

South Africa’s position in the Security Council had altered significantly and the country no longer relied entirely on one or two vetoes to avoid harsh measures.

On the last occasion South Africa had come within one vote of not needing a veto with six of the 15 members not supporting resolutions, with three vetoes.

“This is the most favourable situation in 10 years,” Mr Manley said.

Mr Manley . . . no illusions.

This year the South African issue had certainly tapered off in the Security Council and in the priorities of the major powers.

“South Africa has given way to the Gulf crisis and associated problems as well as to the situation in Afghanistan, where the Soviet Union faces the same problems as faced the United States in Vietnam.”

In UN committees prominence was being given to the economic crisis in Africa, world health problems including the fear of the spread of Aids, women’s rights, the abuse of drugs, international terrorism and international trade.

Mr Manley sees his main function as making behind-the-scenes contact with his opposite numbers from Africa.

“People would be surprised by the number of ambassadors and other officials at lower levels we speak to regularly.”

In terms of Government policy, Mr Manley says he avoids contact with the ANC.

The ANC and Swapo (both of which are accredited to the United Nations) he feels have lost ground because of their avowed policy of violence.

The two organisations were also suffering from a lack of credibility.

Mr Manley added, however, that he was under little illusion, that South Africa would continue to be an international whipping boy.
The place is New York.
The language is Russian.

When the world's best-known talking shop opens for business this month for the 42nd straight year, the talking will be in Russian. MONIQUE RUBENS reports on the United Nations

AS the world's diplomats make their annual trip to the shores of New York City's East River for the 42nd United Nations General Assembly, they face an institution still clouded by fiscal and political uncertainties. The financial crisis hanging over the UN promises to be a major topic throughout the session.

A ray of hope for the battered UN image appeared with the formulation of a Security Council plan on the conflict in the Gulf and the peace mission of UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar.

The plan represents one of the few times the Security Council, responsible for preserving world peace, has threatened to impose mandatory sanctions on belligerents unless they obey its order to stop fighting each other.

Few observers expect new ideas or proposals to stem the tide of events in the Gulf, yet it is noteworthy that nations still turn to the UN as the arena in which to try to resolve disputes.

The 42nd session is guaranteed to bring its share of firsts. New president of the 159-member General Assembly is Peter Florin of East Germany. Among nations is not among the official UN languages, the Soviet-educated Florin will ask that Assembly business be conducted in Russian.

The other first is that he has chosen a woman as Assembly spokesperson. Nadia Yunis, an Egyptian from the UN Department of Public Information, is known for her staunch advocacy of rights and advancement of women in the UN Secretariat.

This year's provisional agenda contains 144 items carried over from the previous year. Other initiatives are sure to emerge during the three-month session.

On the economic front, economic woes have forced a restructuring of the UN. Slashings of budgets and reorganizations have not silenced the UN's harshest critics.

Officials warned in July that the crisis is far from over. By the end of June, members still owed the UN $66.3-million (about R133-million) plus $3.5-million (about R631-million) for peacekeeping operations.

The Soviet Union has paid most of what it owed the regular budget, but remains $200-million (about R400-million) in debt for peacekeeping operations.

Observers expect the US will pay some 1987 regular budget dues in October, but there are suggestions the amount could fall short of the mark—some say by half. If it did, it would increase the American IOU to about $300-million (about R600-million).

Despite flagging UN finances, the Assembly will hold debates on the amount of money it thinks should be given to African development, how to decrease or erase Third World debt and how to restructure the world economy to allow the Third World to stage an economic comeback.

No applications are pending for UN membership this year. There may be a challenge to Israeli credentials or to the Democratic Kampuchea representation. Since German is not among the official UN languages, the Soviet-educated Florin will ask that Assembly business be conducted in Russian.

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NORTHERN TRUST WILL D...
Pik sends UN a note on Angola

UNITED NATIONS — Angola has become a playground for the superpowers, and the Security Council should concern itself urgently with the situation, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in a note to the UN.

In the note, released yesterday, Botha said SA was not at war with Angola, but had a duty to protect the inhabitants of neighbouring Namibia — which it rules in contravention of numerous UN resolutions.

The Security Council last week authorised Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to try arrange a ceasefire between SA and black guerrilla forces in Namibia.

In his letter to De Cuellar, Botha said SWAPO ceased “acts of terrorism there would be no need for counter-action by SA troops.”

The Security Council should urgently concern itself with the domestic crisis in Angola which has become the playground of the superpowers with tragic consequences for the Angolan populace,” Botha said.

He repeated SA was ready to take part in a conference among all interested parties for peace in Angola and a resolution of the Namibian issue.

Along as the Angolan government was bolstered militarily by Cuban and their foreign troops and advisers, a peaceful resolution to the internal situation in Angola would be frustrated, he added. — Sapa-Reuters.
Angola the playground of the superpowers

UN should ‘get involved’ in crisis

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — Although South Africa had always rejected United Nations interference in its internal situation, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, believed that the Security Council should “urgently concern itself with the domestic crisis in Angola”.

In implied criticism of the Soviet Union and the United States, the only backers of South Africa’s demand that Cuban forces be withdrawn from Angola as a prerequisite for Namibian independence, Mr Botha says that Angola has become “the playground of the superpowers”.

His views are expressed in a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, which was released here yesterday.

Mr Botha was responding to a Security Council action on Namibia; last Friday, when the council adopted a resolution that asked the secretary-general to try to arrange a cease-fire in Namibia.

“South Africa is not at war with Angola; nor is it at war with any of the parties of Namibia,” Mr Botha wrote.

“The South African Government has the duty to protect the inhabitants of Namibia against terrorist incursions and accordingly acts in a protective capacity in the territory.”

In a pointed reference to the Soviet-Union-backed Angolan Government’s problems with the Unita forces of Mr Jonas Savimbi, Mr Botha said: “The Security Council should urgently concern itself with the domestic crisis in Angola, which has become the playground of the super-powers with tragic consequences for the Angolan populace.”
UN man: SA sport should be expelled

HARARE — International efforts to isolate SA from world sport should now be directed towards its total expulsion from sports federations, UN Special Committee Against Apartheid chairman Major-General Joseph Garba said yesterday.

Addressing the third International Conference Against Apartheid Sport, opened by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Garba said the successes scored in isolating SA sport should be reviewed and new strategies devised.

If SA was expelled from international sports federations, sports persons who made contact with SA sports bodies would be easily identified and isolated, he said, according to a Ziana report.

He said the sports boycott proved sanctions could work.

There are about 150 delegates from 50 countries, including SA, Namibian and Palestinian "liberation movements".

Cosmetic reform

Inequalities, brutalities and atrocities in SA sport must be shown up to expose the cosmetic nature of its so-called reforms, SA Council of Sport (Sacos) finance secretary Krish Mackerdju said.

His delegation had had few chances of coming out of SA to tell the world what sport under apartheid was like and Sacos chairman Frank van der Horst was refused a passport, he said.

Mugabe called on all national and international sports bodies to strengthen the OAU and UN's endeavours to eliminate sports apartheid.

According to Ziana, Mugabe said resolutions alone would not defeat apartheid, only total sports isolation of SA, he said, had issued passports of convenience to its national teams with collaboration from other countries.

"My government has constantly monitored those tainted sportsmen and entertainers to ensure that they do not participate in sporting or cultural events where our citizens are involved."

Mugabe said steps were being taken to withdraw the passports of former Rhodesians who were still using Zimbabwe passports of convenience, even though they were now resident in SA. — Sapa.
UN cuts anger critics

New York - The United Nations General Assembly voted 133-2 to cut back on peacekeeping operations around the world. The resolution, sponsored by the United States, was backed by 132 other countries, including most of the world's major powers except for the United Kingdom and France, which abstained. The two countries that voted against the resolution were Venezuela and Pakistan.

The resolution, which was introduced by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, calls for a reduction in the number of peacekeeping missions by 20% over the next five years. It also calls for a reduction in the number of troops deployed in each mission by 20%.

The United States has been a strong supporter of peacekeeping operations, but it has been criticized for its lack of transparency and accountability. The resolution is seen as a step towards addressing these concerns.

The resolution is expected to be implemented by the end of the year. It is expected to save the United Nations an estimated $1 billion per year.
19 defy the UN boycott

AT LEAST 19 overseas tennis players, including the current Wimbledon champion, Pat Cash, are to take part in the Altech Super-Fax South African Open Tennis Championships despite the United Nations' sports and cultural boycott of this country.

Cash's entry was announced on Sunday night by the South African Tennis Union Tournament director.

Keith Brebner. The tournament, which is being played this week, already boasts of seven other players in the top 30 world rankings. Brebner said he was "excited" at Cash's acceptance to play in the tournament.

Other international players of note who will participate in the tournament according to Brebner are Frenchmen Henri Leconte and Guy Forget. South African-born Americans Kevin Curren and Johan Kriek are also part of the field.

Cash and the other overseas players risk having their names included in the blacklist of players and other artists who have come to this country.

The latest casualty to feel the effects of taking part in South African sports is the manager of the touring South Pacific Barbarians, Arthur Jennings, who has been declared "permanently ineligible" by the International Rugby Board. The IRB met in Agen, France, at the weekend and its emergency committee ruled that the manager be banned from any participation in the game because of his involvement in the tour.

Last week, singer Frank Sinatra wrote to the UN appealing that his name be removed from the blacklist. He apologised for defying the boycott and performing at Sun City. He also gave an undertaking that he would not come to South Africa until apartheid has been scrapped.

American boxer, heavyweight Mike Weaver, who is in the country to fight Johnny du Plooy, at the weekend said he had been approached by the Reverend Jesse Jackson and told not to come to South Africa. Weaver said the Rev Jackson was trying to further his political career but politicians do not pay his (Weaver's) bills.
South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations Security Council said on Monday that the Securit Council was not aware of any alleged South African aggression against Angola. The government had taken note of the allegations, but had not yet decided on any action.

The ambassador, Mr. Mayers, said that the allegations were unfounded and that South Africa had no intention of aggression against Angola. He also denied that South Africa had sent troops to Angola, as had been reported in some Western media reports.

"We have been informed that there were incidents involving South African security forces in Angola," Mr. Mayers said. "However, these incidents were not aggressive in nature. We are confident that the Angolan authorities will investigate the matter thoroughly."

The ambassador also said that South Africa was not involved in any form of military or political support for the Angolan government, which he described as "illegitimate" and "unrepresentative of the Angolan people." He added that South Africa believed in the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries.

"We are not in the business of promoting instability in other countries," Mr. Mayers said. "We believe that stability and peace are essential for the development of any country."

The ambassador's statement came as the Security Council was scheduled to discuss the situation in Angola, where an estimated 100,000 people have fled their homes due to violence.

The Council was expected to consider a resolution calling for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Angola. The resolution was co-sponsored by Brazil, China, and Cuba.
UN orders SA out of Angola

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council has unanimously demanded that South Africa unconditionally withdraw all its forces from Angola, where they have been involved in heavy fighting in recent weeks.

The resolution also condemned South Africa for its “continued and intensified acts of aggression” against Angola and requested the Secretary General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, to monitor the ordered pullout and report back by December 10.

The resolution did not mention a South African proposal during the council debate to withdraw its troops by December 9, if all foreign forces did the same.

The council demanded that South Africa “cease immediately its acts of aggression” against Angola, “unconditionally withdraw all its forces occupying Angolan territory,” and scrupulously respect that country’s sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence.

A number of speakers in the debate, including Angola’s deputy foreign minister, Mr. Venancio de Moura, expressed indignation that the State President, Mr. P.W. Botha, and several Cabinet colleagues, recently crossed into southern Angola to visit their troops.

Pretoria acknowledged last week that its forces were fighting on the side of rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), battling the Luanda government.

The resolution also contained a strong condemnation of South Africa for using SWA/Namibia as a springboard for acts of aggression and destabilization against Angola.

Speaking after the vote, the US representative, Mr. Vernon Walters, said he had supported the resolution because his government objected to the crossing of borders by foreign forces.

But he had reservations about some of the language in the resolution, while noting the US did not recognize the Angolan Government.

The resolution also did not take into account “the fact that in Angola there is a civil war and a conflict involving foreign expeditionary forces in addition to those of South Africa,” Mr. Walters said.

“It is the position of the US that all foreign combat forces in the region must be withdrawn. This means not only the withdrawal from Namibia and Angola of South African forces, but also the withdrawal from Angola of Cuban and other foreign troops as well.”

He said the US would continue to pursue negotiations with Angola aimed at achieving peace and security.

Britain’s deputy UN representative, Mr. John Birch, speaking before the vote, said his government deplored and condemned South Africa’s “indescribable conduct” and was deeply concerned at its consequences.

“A solution to Angola’s problems — and those of the region as a whole — would be facilitated by the withdrawal of all foreign troops.”

The Angolan UN representative, Mr. Elias de Figueiredo, addressing the council after adoption of the resolution, said it was no coincidence that a number of speakers had “used the analogy of the fascist Hitler when referring to the illegal visit of the racist junta leaders to our sovereign territory.”

“They came like thieves in the night, because that is what these racists are — they have stolen not only the birthright of their own people, but also that of the people of Namibia,” he said. — Sapa-RNS
World trouble-spots defy mediatory efforts

NEW YORK — The 42nd General Assembly has wound up after 13 weeks with a decline in hostile rhetoric, but frustration over continuing world crises and the world body's own financial condition. Nazi war crimes archives were opened, and the Soviet Union showed new interest in UN operations.

Overall, diplomats noted a spirit of greater co-operation among nations. The five-month-old security council initiative to end the Iran-Iraq war faltered, but there were stirrings of a new willingness to get tough.

Delegates from 159 countries debated the major issues facing mankind — war, peace and disarmament, hunger, health and poverty, the environment, the status of women, world economy, African development and Third World debt.

There were the same old political problems in a 144-item agenda, from Afghanistan to Cambodia. There were some new ideas but no breakthroughs.

There was a refreshing absence of vitriol and dogmatism. Patterns of pragmatism emerged, especially in the developing world, and the emphasis was economic priorities, like Third World debt, not ideology.

Assembly President Peter Florin, East Germany’s deputy-foreign minister, praised the session that concluded on Monday, saying: “It has been much less burdened with aggressive confrontation … and marked by a distinct striving for understanding.”

Flurry over missing files

The United Nations Nazi war crimes archives were opened after 49 years, with a brief flurry over 400 “missing” files that were found later.

And a Soviet diplomat was arrested as an alleged spy in the first reported espionage case involving Soviet UN diplomats in 16 months.

The session, buoyed by a thaw in Soviet-American relations, saw the Soviet Union projecting a new image of international co-operation, boosting the United Nations, paying its back dues and calling for a UN naval force to replace US warships in the Persian Gulf.

But it achieved few concrete results in the first year of its UN offensive. Soviet diplomats even suffered a major setback in failing to get the organisation to begin implementing a Soviet proposal for a new comprehensive system of international peace and security.

Still, Moscow won high marks for its new conciliatory style and initiatives on disarmament to the environment.

The United States, by contrast, was isolated many times in voting. The world body’s largest contributor was regarded by many nations as unco-operative, self-isolated.

It witheld back dues of $252 million (R500 million) despite promises to pay. The Americans also lost a significant round on Monday when the assembly adopted a budget of $1.7 billion (R3.4 billion), despite US objections that it was too high and had not been adopted by consensus.

“It was a mixed year, pretty good, not great,” US ambassador Vernon Walters said last week.

As the assembly closed, virtually no progress had been made because of Iranian intransigence and shifting positions. There were indications, however, that the council was losing patience and getting ready to impose sanctions against Iran.

The Soviet Union has proposed that a UN naval task force replace US warships in the Persian Gulf and enforce a cease-fire and possible arms embargo against the combatants.

The General Assembly delivered its traditional condemnations of South Africa. It also called for Namibian independence, Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and creation of a Palestinian homeland.
SA labour relations set for big advances

PRETORIA — Amendments to labour legislation, now with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Manpower, would mean big advances in the sophistication of the country's labour relations, Manpower Director General Piet van der Merwe said yesterday.

The draft Bill to amend the legislation would hopefully be submitted to Parliament before the end of the current session.

On labour unrest, Van der Merwe said he rejected allegations that the labour scene was in turmoil because of widespread industrial strikes.

The large numbers involved in the mineworkers' strike had given some the impression the situation had got out of hand, he said.

Part and parcel

"We have to accept that strikes and work stoppages are part and parcel of the modern industrial scene. Confrontations between unions and management are normal and we must just learn to live with the situation."

Perhaps the most important amendment to labour legislation was the proposed special labour courts, which would hear appeals from the Industrial Court, Van der Merwe said.

The courts would also have the power to award legal costs and damages.

Another major advance, he said, were the guidelines laid down for defining more precisely the grey areas of unfair labour practices.

Also provided for was the streamlining of procedures for the appointment of conciliation boards.

Because of the large volume of applications, there was currently a large time gap between applications and the appointment of boards.
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SA envoy storms out of UN meeting

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — South Africa's chief delegate to the United Nations, Mr. Les Manley, told the 15-nation Security Council in effect to go to hell as he defended the Government's crackdown on dissident organisations as a necessary step to maintain order and stability.

"We will not bow to your threats and demands," Mr. Manley told members.

"We reject your accusations with contempt and invite you to do your damnest."

While delegates, including those from the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan, sat in shocked silence, Mr. Manley got up from the council table and led his delegation out of the chamber.

The council meeting was called at short notice by members of a group of African states to consider what they loosely called "the question of South Africa", although Mr. Walter Sisulu, chairman, Mr. Toussaint Louverture of Haiti, and a representative of Vietnam, all accused the Soviet Union of using South Africa as a base for activity in their country.

Mr. Manley, on the other hand, said that he had been asked to explain the Government's measures to the council. He said he had been told that he should report his government's views on the question of South Africa to the council. He said he had been told that he should report his government's views on the question of South Africa to the council.

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Mr. Manley, on the other hand, said that he had been asked to explain the Government's measures to the council. He said he had been told that he should report his government's views on the question of South Africa to the council.

He said it must now be obvious, "even to the Afrikaner mind", that it was not possible to talk peace in South Africa when people there were denied the right to speak.

Mr. Manley's walkout did not mean that the South African delegation might not return to the debate, according to officials, who acknowledged that the ambassador's statement was perhaps the strongest heard here from a South African spokesman.

Declaring that the Government's measures were neither arbitrary nor repressive, he said it was not unaware of the total lack of the right to express dissent in a large number of UN member states, "including members present here today".

"The hypocrisy which permeates this very discussion is almost comic," said Mr. Manley.

Asserting that there were members who did not want South Africa to solve its problems, he said: "This meeting is part of this vindictive vendetta."

But the Republic would strive to attain a negotiated settlement and do so while maintaining law and order and vigorously opposing the forces of destruction and violence, he said.

"Neither will we tolerate outside interference in our domestic affairs. "A debate such as this one is not only devoid of any sense of realism, it is irrelevant," he said.
SA at UN: Voice of a regional power, says Pik

The Argus Political Staff and the Argus Foreign Service

The new attitude of South Africa in the United Nations was "the voice of a regional power asserting itself, its position and its role," Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said in Cape Town today.

Mr Botha was reacting to what has been termed one of the bluntest speeches ever made to the UN Security Council last night by South African Ambassador Mr Les Manley.

Mr Manley firmly told the body last night to do "its damnedest."

Mr Ray Swart MP, Progressive Federal Party foreign affairs spokesman, warned today that the "bellissimo" statements of Mr Manley were "not in the best interests of diplomacy for South Africa in the hostile international world in which we live.

"I think Mr Manley’s comments are a fair reflection of the South African Government’s attitude towards good foreign relations."

"It is quite clear that international understanding of South Africa is a high priority on the National Party agenda."

"It is certainly well down on by-elections such as Randfontein."

Mr Manley’s speech follows a number of recent statements by Mr Botha that South Africa was a regional power that was doing its best to solve its problems.

But South Africa would no longer take criticism from countries who sat at the United Nations and whose people were starving.

Mr Botha confirmed today that Mr Manley was reflecting the new attitude.

"It is the voice of a regional power that is asserting itself, its position and its role."

The Argus Foreign Service reports from New York that in one of the toughest statements heard in the United Nations Security Council, Mr Manley told the 15-nation body in effect to go to hell as he defended the crackdown on dissident organisations.

"We will not bow to your threats and demands," Mr Manley told members. "We reject your accusations with contempt and invite you to do your damnedest."

While delegates, including those from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan, sat in stunned silence, Mr Manley rose from the council table and led his delegation out of the chamber.

The council meeting was called at short notice by members of the group of African states to consider what they loosely called "the question of South Africa", although their chairman, Mr Tom Kargbo of Sierra Leone, made it clear at once that the subject was the crackdown.

He said it must now be obvious, "even to the Afrikaner mind", that it was not possible to talk peace in South Africa when people there were denied the right to speak.

Both Major General Joseph Garba of Nigeria and Mr Massamba Sarre of Senegal raised the question of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, which have previously been vetoed by the US and Britain and are opposed also by West Germany and Japan.

"Under the present circumstances, sanctions seem to be the only language that Pretoria understands," General Garba said.

"The arguments often heard that sanctions will hurt blacks have come mainly from those quarters which have never been genuinely concerned with the welfare of the blacks."

In spite of these remarks, diplomats said they doubted whether a sanctions resolution would be proposed. The council was more likely to be asked to condemn South Africa for the crackdown, they said.

Mr Manley’s walkout did not mean that the South African delegation might not return to the debate, according to officials.

Declaring that the Government’s measures were neither arbitrary nor repressive, Mr Manley said South Africa was not unaware of the total lack of right to express dissent in a large number of UN members, "including members present here today."

"The hypocrisy which permeates this very discussion is almost comic," said Mr Manley.

Asserting that there were members who did not want South Africa to solve its problems, he said: "This meeting is part of this vindictive vindetta."

He said the Republic would strive to attain a negotiated settlement and do so while maintaining law and order and vigorously opposing the forces of destruction and violence.

"Neither will we tolerate outside interference in our domestic affairs ... a debate such as this once is not only devoid of any sense of realism, it is irrelevant."
UN slams SA on Manley criticism

THE UN Security Council president, in an extraordinary rebuke to South Africa, said yesterday that South African ambassador Mr Les Manley's defiant speech of Thursday night was "an affront to the international community" and unacceptable.

Yugoslav ambassador Mr Dragoslav Pejic, presiding over the 15-nation council, said he had been approached by a number of members angered by a statement by Mr Manley, who bluntly rejected criticism of his government's recent crackdown against anti-apartheid organizations.

In a continuation of South Africa's recent belligerent attitude towards the international community, Mr Manley said, before stalking out of the council chamber with his delegation, "We will not bow to your threats or demands; and we reject your accusations with contempt and invite you to do your damnedest."

When the council reconvened yesterday, Mr Pejic said the statement "was full of arrogant accusations of this council and the United Nations which only reflect the policies of South Africa that are strongly rejected by the international community."

He added that the representatives who had approached him "expressed strong views that the statement of the representative of South Africa was an affront to the international community, the United Nations and this august body, and that it is absolutely unacceptable."

"This only shows that South Africa is determined to continue its racist policies in disregard to the international community and the United Nations," the council president concluded.

The SA delegation was not present when the rebuke was delivered and there was no indication that it would return while the debate was in progress.

The council was summoned into urgent session on Thursday at the request of African countries seeking condemnation of last week's effective banning of 18 anti-apartheid groups.

Several speakers called for condemnation of South Africa and the imposition of sanctions, but no resolution has yet been submitted.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last night defended Mr Manley's unusualy harsh criticism of the council.

"We are tired of this fraud and arrogance, this hypocritical attitude towards South Africa — the time came for our ambassador to say straight to their faces, do what you wish," Mr Botha said. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI
NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council was to resume debate yesterday on South Africa’s ban on anti-apartheid groups, a day after Pretoria’s envoy challenged it to “do your damnedest.”

“We will not bow to your threats or demands and we reject your accusations with contempt and invite you to do your damnedest,” Mr Leslie Manley said before walking out of the debate that began late on Thursday.

He insisted that the regulations “are specifically directed at the maintenance of internal order and to neutralising, in a non-violent way, those forces actively involved in undermining authority and stability.”

The security council is meeting at the request of African nations, who are working on a resolution that expresses “outrage” at the new restrictions and calls for them to be lifted. — Sapa-AP
Manley's stance at UN called harmful to SA

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Les Manley's blunt "do your damnedest" statement to the Security Council on Friday will not achieve much for South Africa, former UN ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, said here yesterday.

"Such blunt statements will not get us anywhere."

"Being antagonistic is counter-productive," he said.

He said while he believed South Africa should firmly reject interference in its domestic affairs, "our response should always be measured and dignified."

The strong language could be a signal South Africa is no longer prepared to tolerate interference by the international community in its domestic affairs, Mr Von Schirnding said.

"In terms of the UN charter, there can be no interference in the domestic affairs of member states, and South Africa has always made it plain it rejects such interference," he said.

The director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr John Barratt, said Mr Manley's statement reflects the current mood of the government — that of defiance towards the West.

"It could also be a product of South Africa not making progress internationally, and it has no reform steps with which to buffer criticism so it has turned towards a defensive and defiant attitude."

Mr Barratt said he could not see how such strong language directed to the international community would benefit South Africa.

"I cannot see how this, in any sense, will be productive, especially for those countries which have been most helpful with their UN vetoes."

"This will make it very difficult for them to justify their position domestically and internationally," he said.

In New York, the United Nations Security Council's debate on South Africa was adjourned until today to enable council members from the African group to amend their proposal to include mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

The debate was held at the request of African states after the announcement earlier this week of South Africa's restrictions on certain organisations.

Mr Manley insisted that the regulations were "specifically directed at the maintenance of internal order and to neutralising, in a non-violent way, those forces actively involved in undermining authority and stability."
Veto saves SA, but no thanks for Britain, US

BY BRUCE CAMERON
Political Staff

SOUTH Africa has escaped mandatory United Nation sanctions in an incredible round of international brinkmanship.

The Government, after daring the international community to do its damnedest, deliberately or in astounding miscalculation, yesterday won the country to expect the sanctions to go through.

Keeping up the pungent attitude of the past few weeks Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said not a word of gratitude for the United States or Britain for vetoing the sanctions packet.

Instead he repeated earlier statements telling the United Nations to stop interfering in the country and to rather deal with other problems such as the millions who were starving in the rest of the world.

Diplomatic sources in Cape Town were astonished today that South Africa could have expected the sanctions packet to go through.

Neither, the British nor the Americans, they said, had given any indication of a change of policy.

Senior Government sources indicated yesterday that there had been unofficial discussions between the two vetoing countries and South Africa seeking concessions for a veto.

They claimed no assurance of a veto had been given.

Explaining the Government's aggressive brinkmanship, sources said South Africa had to find the turning point where the West would not accept further mandatory sanctions.

A senior Government member said: "We cannot live under the threat of blackmail. They must do their worst now."

PPF spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Ray Swart said: "We are fortunate indeed that neither Britain nor America followed the advice of our representative at the UN, Mr Les.

Manley, to do their damnedest."

"Instead, they opted to continue to exercise their veto and saved the country from a critical sanctions vote."

"It is to be hoped that our Government will now apply its mind to taking steps to produce internal reform to bring stability within South Africa and wider acceptance in the international community."

In a statement today Mr Botha said that as far as the South African Government was concerned there was never any reason whatsoever for the Security Council to involve itself with events in South Africa.

It was ridiculous to allege that what occurred in South Africa amounted to a threat to peace.

The only threat to the security of the region emanated from terrorists harboured by certain neighbouring states.

Hitachi to limit exports to SA

TOKYO.—Japanese computer maker Hitachi has agreed with the West German firm Comparx to limit exports of computer parts to South Africa, a Hitachi spokesman said today.

Hitachi took the step to show US critics it does not intend to take advantage of American computer makers' withdrawal from South Africa by boosting its own sales.

With its action, Hitachi has joined a small but growing list of Japanese companies which have said they will limit exports to South Africa.

Hitachi supplies computer components to Comparx, a joint venture of West Germany's Siemens and BASF who then assembles the parts and sells the computers under its own name in South Africa.

Sapa-Reuters
SA puts West to test on sanctions

WHILE the West was expected to block the drive for mandatory sanctions against South Africa in the United Nations Security Council last night, government reaction amounted to a blunt "let the world do what it likes".

Senior political sources in Britain and France indicated that a Western veto would reflect the majority opinion in the European Community that mandatory sanctions at this stage would not contribute to settlement in South Africa.

Reports that Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was challenging the West to do its worst to increase pressure on Pretoria drew no official comment in London.

The six-point sanctions package proposed by Algeria, the Argentine, Nepal, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia seems destined to be vetoed by both the United States and Britain.

In South Africa, however, the government seemed to have accepted that mandatory sanctions against the country were inevitable at some stage, the Cape Times Political Staff report.

The government holds the view that under current circumstances foreign governments, activitists and terrorists within the country are encouraged to believe that it would eventually bow to the threat of sanctions and other punitive action.

"This perception must be terminated, as soon as possible. We now wish to get away from this bluff and put these threats to the test," a top government source said.

In the wake of the calculated challenge from South Africa's Ambassador to the UN, Mr Les Manley, to the world body to "do your damnedest", the government appeared unrepentant and, in fact, determined to challenge the world to do its worst.

Mr Manley's speech to the UN had not, as had been admitted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, been "snatched from thin air".

He told TV news: "I wrote the words. "Either we're strong enough to withstand and resist the onslaught against us or we're not."

Mr Botha said: "It's up to them to put us to the test if they want."

The package proposed by the six nations, taken in the wake of the most recent action against it by organizations and a number of individuals, calls for:

- A cessation of further investment in and financial loans to, SA.
- A ban on the importation of iron and steel.
- An end to all promotion and support for trade with SA.
- Prohibition on the sale of Krugerrands and all other coins minted in SA.
- Cessation of all military, police or intelligence co-operation with SA authorities.
- Cessation of export and sale of oil to SA.
- Political Staff, Sapa, Reuter, UPI and London Correspondents.
Pik hits at UN’s SA involvement

CAPE TOWN — As far as SA was concerned there had never been a reason why the UN Security Council should become involved with events here, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday.

He was commenting on a call at the UN Security Council for a six-part sanctions package against SA, which failed when it was vetoed by Britain and the US.

The veto was cast despite SA Ambassador to the UN Leslie Manley having challenged the world body to do its “darnedest” and a government spokesman having called for sanctions as a “test” and for the world to do its worst.

Botha said it was ridiculous to allege that what occurred in SA amounted to a threat to peace. The only threat to the security of the region emanated from terrorists harboured in certain neighbouring states. SA was, in fact, the “sole stabilising factor in the region in terms of its economic and technological strength”.

The minister said that not a single member of the Security Council had attempted to explain why more than a million workers from neighbouring states found employment in SA, most of whom entered the country illegally.

He said that another source of instability in southern Africa was the inefficiency of a number of governments which “squander scarce financial resources” instead of engaging in development projects.

In a slashing attack on the West German government, Botha said he had reason to believe that it initially planned to vote against the resolution, but that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had subsequently persuaded Chancellor Kohl to abstain.

He said he did not think it far fetched to conclude that Genscher wished to “take revenge” on Prans Josef Strauss for visiting SA and declaring “only idiots would vote for sanctions”.
Sanctions vote: Pik lashes Genscher

Political Staff

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday hit out at his German counterpart, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, for his role behind the scenes in the Security Council vote on sanctions against South Africa.

The two men, probably the longest-serving foreign ministers in the Western world, are known to have had an uneasy relationship at best in their dealings with each other over many years.

Launching a heavy attack on the Security Council for even considering mandatory sanctions against South Africa, Mr Botha came to the defence of pro-South African Bavarian Prime Minister Dr Frans Josef Strauss after only two countries, Britain and the United States, vetoed the sanctions move.

"I have reason to believe that the West German government initially instructed its ambassador in New York to vote against the resolution," said Mr Botha, who is presently in Chile, in a statement released in Cape Town yesterday. "Subsequently, Foreign Minister Genscher persuaded Chancellor Helmut Kohl that West Germany should abstain in the vote.

"I do not think it is far-fetched to conclude that Mr Genscher wished to take revenge on Dr Strauss for visiting South Africa and declaring 'only idiots would vote for sanctions'.

"It is a matter of regret that a responsible and powerful nation like the Federal Republic of Germany should be swayed in its decisions by personal animosities within its own ranks."

Mr Botha's remarks appear to be a reference to clashes between Mr Genscher and Dr Strauss, who wanted the foreign minister's portfolio on the basis that his Christian Socialist Union was a more important member of the German coalition than Mr Genscher's waning Free Democrats.

His attack on Mr Genscher and defence of Dr Strauss is likely to further strain relations.
GRENNA — The United Nations Human Rights Commission yesterday adopted a resolution condemning Israel for human rights violations in Southern Lebanon, with the United States the lone disserter.

The resolution "strongly condemns Israel's persistence in violating human rights manifested in acts of aggression, bombardments of civilian populations, detentions and other arbitrary practices."

The vote was 26-1, with 15 abstentions. — Sapa-AP.
Africa's poorest countries need R4-billion yearly—UN report

Africa's poorest countries will need at least another R4-billion annually over the next three years for their economic adjustment programmes to succeed, according to senior United Nations officials and diplomats, who attacked the slowness of donors to meet their aid commitments.

Introducing the conclusions of a UN Economic Commission for Africa conference in Khartoum, Stephen Lewis, Canada's ambassador to the UN, also asked donors to recognise the social cost of adjustment.

Richard Jolly, deputy executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund, said: "We need to consider a restructuring of aid as well as an increase in aid."

Vulnerable

The Khartoum declaration, made on March 8, said: "The fundamental problem is that, of late, official policies have paid only scant attention and given very low priority to the social sector and the vulnerable groups in society."

Mr Lewis argued that, at the cost of average per capita incomes falling by a quarter since 1980, Africa's adjustment had gone far beyond expectations. He continued: "On the side of the international community, however, there has been a failure to respond. It can only be described as tragically delinquent."

A recent report by an advisory group on financial flows to Africa, headed by Sir Douglas Wass, the former Treasury Permanent Secretary, said that the continent would require at least R20-billion a year until the early 1990s to compensate for the fall in commodity prices, smaller capital flows and unmanageable debt service.

But Mr Lewis said this was probably underestimated. The R20-billion assumed no economic growth and was based on capital flows which were already R6-billion a year lower than in the early 1980s.

Although the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have committed R12-billion annually, the origin of the other R8-billion was unclear.

Sir Douglas's group recommended that the funds come from R4-billion of debt reduction and R4-billion of extra assistance.

The Independent.
Confrontation at the UN does not help SA’s case

By Frederick Cleary, Foreign Editor

A former South African ambassador to the United Nations says our recent taunt to the world body to "do its damnedest" over sanctions was wrong and did not help in this country's fight to sell its case to the international community.

Mr Kurt von Schirnding, who represented this country in New York from 1983 until his resignation last year, said this confrontational attitude was dangerous, could lead to further isolation and even tempt what friends this country had left in the world to reconsider their position.

He stressed that one thing South Africa must do not is quit the world body. This would be playing into the hands of our enemies.

"I have always felt that, where the United Nations, by nature of its own charter and statutes, interferes illegally with the domestic affairs of another state - as it has done consistently in the case of South Africa - we must be very firm in rejecting such interference," Mr von Schirnding said in an interview. "We should not evade such debates and be there to put our case and say unequivocally that we object to this sort of interference.

COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE

"That said, I do not think that, as a matter of general strategy or policy, it is wise to taunt the world body, as South Africa did. It does not help to get one into a confrontational mode. The UN is possibly not capable of any particularly positive action against South Africa, but it is quite capable of taking very negative and damaging action. It is not helpful to challenge the UN by implication, directly or indirectly, to adopt measures such as sanctions, which are counter-productive to our future.

This is not the first time the UN has attempted to adopt sanctions against us. We have had similar resolutions before the Security Council. We have always rejected its right to interfere in this manner and we have had the support of the United States and the United Kingdom, because they believe a sanctions policy is misguided and wrong.

Mr von Schirnding, now director-general of the South African Foundation, agreed that adopting an attitude of calling the Security Council's bluff could misfire one day and even Britain and the US might suddenly agree with a sanctions resolution.

Mr von Schirnding,

UN reports that on this occasion the South African delegation in New York, headed by the present ambassador, Mr Les Manley, did not know which way the leading permanent member Western nations would vote, the former ambassador said it was customary to maintain close links with the more important delegations so as to have an idea as what particular stance they would take when it came to the vote, although he was unaware what happened in this particular incident.

"If our people were unable to ascertain the position, then this might be a new departure and might be a result of an attempt to isolate further the delegation and this country."

Mr von Schirnding said there was already an indication in the voting pattern at the UN of a hardening of attitudes, with West Germany, until now a strong opponent of sanctions, France and Japan abstaining last week and Italy voting for the resolution. All are important trading partners of this country.

It may have been that some of these countries, knowing in advance what the US and Britain would do, sheltered behind the abstention tactic, but nevertheless it was a worrying trend and one which South Africa should be working towards reversing.

NOT IRRELEVANT

It would be wrong to write off the United Nations as being irrelevant. The world body might be a nuisance, but it could be extremely damaging and its influence should not be underestimated.

Although South Africa's credentials have not been accepted at the General Assembly since 1974, and therefore this country has been unable to take its seat, its membership was not in danger and there was no barrier to the South African representative speaking before the Security Council.

Since 1974, South Africa has not attempted to regain accreditation because it is a foregone conclusion that its application would be rejected. But Mr von Schirnding felt that, to prove a point, the South African delegation should be present at the opening of each year's three-month session each September.

"Because of this situation our case tends to go by default, and however unpleasant it may be our delegation to have to go through this process annually, it is important to make the point that we have a right to be in our seats at the beginning of each session. We should thus force our 'friends', or at least those who support the principle of universality, to stand and be counted.

"It is nonsense, when one thinks that the United Nations, which is dedicated to this concept of universality, should prevent a particular member state from stating its case because it does not like its policies."
SA mum over future of UN envoy

PRETORIA — The Department of Foreign Affairs remains silent over the future of South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Les Manley, who vacated the seat to visit his Paris fiancee.

Mr Manley left his UN Security Council seat at a crucial time last month, shortly after delivering South Africa's defiant "do your damnedest" challenge to the UN Security Council on Thursday, March 4.

The department would yesterday neither confirm nor deny whether Mr Manley's post at the UN was in jeopardy.

However, a spokesman said Mr Manley had obtained permission to leave his post.

The permission was granted several weeks prior to the March 3 UN debate.

Mr Manley went ahead with the visit, while mandatory punitive measures were being prepared by UN members in the wake of South Africa's aggressive threat delivered to the UN Security Council.

Mr Manley left for Paris to visit Miss Charlene Victor.

The couple announced their engagement last week.

This is the second time since his appointment to the UN in February last year, that Mr Manley's personal life was in the public arena.

In January this year he was recalled to Pretoria after his relationship with Miss Victor was disclosed.

A spokesman for the department yesterday said staff movements were regarded as an internal matter and nothing could be disclosed before an official announcement had been made. — DDC
LONDON — In a new move, Zola Budd's name has been added to the 1986 United Nations sports "blacklist", to be published in New York this afternoon.

Her blacklisting comes on the eve of the International Amateur Athletics Federation's (IAAF) full council meeting in London, to consider the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa's demand that she should be banned from international athletics for life.

The decision means she is banned from entering most Third World countries, the Scandinavian bloc and parts of Eastern Europe.

Athletes from these countries are also banned from competing against her in any event, anywhere.

The move is seen as a specific warning to the IAAF that there will be a mass boycott of the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul in September if she is cleared to run.

The UN sports blacklist has been ratified by the UN General Assembly, meaning member nations are expected — though not obliged — to obey it.

British officials are concerned that the IAAF may decide that she was in technical breach of the ban on South Africa and should be suspended for a period that would effectively eliminate her from the Olympics.

Zola, however, is going into the meeting with the support of the British board and high-powered legal representatives supplied through her coach, Mr John Bryant, who is managing editor of The Times of London.

He indicated that if she was not cleared to compete they would consider taking High Court action against the IAAF.

— DDC

See also page 20
NEW YORK — Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert were among 2,500 athletes listed by the United Nations yesterday as having competed in South Africa contrary to an International Convention Against Apartheid in Sports.

The convention, adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1965, came into effect this month.

The 32-page updated list issued by the UN Centre Against Apartheid included some of the best US tennis players: Connors; Evert; Vitas Gerulaitis; Brad Gilbert and Billy Jean King.

Among the other tennis players listed were last year's South African Open winner, Pat Cash of Australia and Henri Leconte of France.

Welsh golfing star Ian Woosman and Spain's Severiano Ballesteros were also named.

Listing athletes under their various sports in alphabetical order, the register mentioned Olympic runner Zola Budd as having used "a British passport of convenience" as she continued to train in her native South Africa.

"In June, Budd even had the audacity to run a couple of laps just prior to the commencement of a cross-country league meeting at Brakpan," the report added.

According to the document, South Africa spends about $100 million a year to promote international sporting exchanges and subsidise sports bodies that endorse government policies.

In an introduction to the register, the UN noted that apart from some top golfers and tennis players and a few others, the calibre of those competing in the country had been mediocre.

"Nevertheless," it said, "South Africa managed to attract a fair number of rather second-rate sportsmen and women."

The report accuses National Panasonic of helping to bring in an Australian "rebelle cricket team" and First National Bank of funding a South Pacific "rebelle" rugby team and afterwards pledging millions for a soccer stadium.

It also cited several examples of national and individual action in support of the convention, including what it termed the uncompromising position of the sports authorities of Bermuda and Sweden.

Pakistani cricketer Imran Khan was quoted as having turned down "quite a lot of money" by refusing to play in South Africa.

The report noted that former English international soccer player, Sir Stanley Matthews, was banned by Bermuda from participating in a competition, which was moved to Bermuda, where he was again banned.

And professional boxing authorities have begun strengthening their action against South Africa.

A total of 156 athletes previously listed were removed from the register, having undertaken not to participate in sports events in South Africa.

They included American golfers Jack Nicklaus and Billy Casper, and tennis players Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, Tom Okker of the Netherlands and Heinz Gunthardt of Switzerland.
Troop withdrawal pact signed

Geneva — A UN-sponsored pact, under which the Soviet Union will start pulling out its 110,000 troops from Afghanistan on May 15, was signed by the four parties to the agreement yesterday.

The Soviet Union and the United States, who will act as guarantors, joined Afghanistan and Pakistan in a series of agreements aimed at ending the bitter nine-year-old conflict.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, and the US Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz (seen above), signed for the two superpowers.

The foreign minister, Mr. Abdul Wakil, signed for Afghanistan, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Zain Noorani, signed for Pakistan.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, presided over the ceremony in the council chamber of the Old League of Nations' headquarters, the Palais des Nations.

In a series of accords contained in a 36-page document, the four countries said there would be a phased withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, beginning on May 15.

"One half of the troops will be withdrawn by 15 August 1988 and the withdrawal of all troops will be completed within nine months," the agreement stated.

It said that from May 15 there would be no interference or intervention in the affairs of the parties, and the voluntary repatriation of the estimated five million Afghan refugees — mainly living in Pakistan and Iran — would begin.

Representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan will meet to consider alleged violations of the agreement and the UN Secretary-General's representative will investigate any such incidents at the request of the countries.

Pakistan and Afghanistan also agreed to conduct their relations on a strict basis of mutual non-interference.

"Terrorist groups, saboteurs or subversive agents" against each other would not be tolerated. — Sapa-RNS
OK reacts to union demands

OK Bazaars said yesterday that to agree to the 1988 wage demand by the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (Cecwusa) would cost the company more than R5 million.

In a statement following the third round of talks with the union, OK Bazaars personnel director, Mr K Hartshorne, said the company had responded in detail to the union’s demands.

Mr Hartshorne confirmed that OK had offered a monthly increase of R102, payable in two phases over the next seven months, alternatively, R72 a month, payable from April.

Cecwusa said yesterday that OK’s R72 a month increase offer was “totally unrealistic”.

UN updates its athlete blacklist

NEW YORK — The United Nations (UN) has issued an updated list of athletes considered to have contravened its provisions by competing in South Africa.

The list contains no real surprises, except for an unusually cautious reference to Zola Budd in the section headed “Athletics”.

The UN Centre against Apartheid, authors of the report, said, “The South African athlete Zola Budd, who now uses a British passport of convenience, continues to train in her native South Africa.”

In fact, she only returns to the United Kingdom during the athletics competitive season. This has provoked protests by anti-apartheid organisations worldwide,” it said.

The register named as “among the best known” athletes to have competed in South Africa — Americans Vitas Gerulaitis, Brad Gilbert and Billie-Jean King, Pat Cash of Australia and Henri Leconte of France and golfers Ian Woosnam of Britain and Severiano Ballesteros of Spain.

American golfer Jack Nicklaus and tennis champion Ivan Lendl were de-listed, having undertaken not to play in South Africa again.

The 92-page UN document said that, in spite of a $100 million (about R220 million) campaign by South Africa, “with the exception of some top golfers and tennis players and a few others, the calibre of players participating in South Africa has been mediocre”.

Police act on Group Areas in Pretoria

By Craig Kotze and Own Correspondent

A major Group Areas Act clampdown in the northern Transvaal was announced in Pretoria yesterday, but police denied the move heralded a tighter and more widespread enforcement.

Northern Transvaal Divisional Inspector Brigadier Chris van Niekerk said the move was in response to “countless complaints”, mainly by residents of Pretoria’s eastern suburbs.

But a spokesman in the office of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, denied yesterday that the action was part of a national clampdown in terms of the Group Areas Act.

However, Mr Vlok’s press secretary, Brigadier Leon Mellett, told The Star that the Group Areas Act “was law”.

Brigadier van Niekerk said he would, in response to complaints, move to stamp out cases where people of other race groups were illegally allowed to stay on a property in an area zoned for a different population group.

“There is general dissatisfaction among residents. Where we used to warn people, we are now going to take criminal steps,” he said.

Citing Sections 26 and 46 of the Group Areas Act (Act 36 of 1950) and proclamation 112 of June 22, 1995, Brigadier van Niekerk said those contravening them could expect a fine of R140 or two years’ imprisonment.
Barrett: SA’s challenge to UN shocked West

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government’s statement that members of the United Nations Security Council should do their "damnedest" shocked Western governments and South African businessmen.

This is the opinion of the Director-General of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr. John Barrett.

The businessmen were shocked by the apparently ill-considered outburst inviting further sanctions. Mr. Barrett wrote in the latest edition of Inside South Africa, which was released yesterday.

However, it was not in fact a sudden emotional response to international criticism.

"This statement, as Mr. Pik Botha well knew, reflected the mood of most whites, many of whom now vote for the Conservative Party. They feel that the government has not been tough enough against outside interference. Moreover, the defiance is not a new phenomenon. The same phrase has been used before — for instance, by Mr. Vorster in 1977. No one should therefore have been surprised. Defiant rejection of international opinion and interference has been a continuous stand of the National Party’s policy since 1948. The demands of security, in the sense of eliminating the ’revolutionary threat’ inside and beyond our borders by military means, now override all other considerations.

"This includes the state of our international and regional relations. Foreign policy is thus, in important respects, determined by defence. Nevertheless, the time will come again, perhaps only under Mr. Botha’s successor, when security will be seen to include stable political and economic development, as well as realistic and co-operative international relations. "South Africa cannot survive, let alone thrive, in international isolation." Mr. Barrett wrote.

MR BOTHA
Barrett: SA’s challenge to UN shocked West

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“South Africa cannot survive, let alone thrive, in international isolation.”

Mr Botha

“This is an aspect of national security which is apparently overlooked now, but which will surely become a major imperative for policy-makers in the future,” Mr Barrett wrote.
UN plan 'would bring chaos'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Most South Africans, regardless of colour, would not be prepared to pay the price of misery and chaos to avoid further international sanctions against South Africa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

The price of chaos was inherent in the demands which members of the United Nations, including the United States and Canada, were making of South Africa if further sanctions were not to be applied, Mr Botha said in the debate on his budget vote.

The moral motivation of some of the major countries behind the sanctions moves was also questionable, he said.

"What respect must we have for the moral motivation of UN members like the US and Canada when they themselves have had decades to rectify the deplorable situations of their own black and Red Indian populations?"

In Canada, unemployment among Red Indians was as high as 80 percent and estimates of their numbers in prison were as high as 70 percent. — Sapa.
Challenging task

From Ahmed Rashid in Peshawar

The appointment of Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan as chief UN co-ordinator for the return of 5 million Afghan refugees to a devastated Afghanistan has caused bitterness among Afghan guerrilla leaders and doubts among European aid workers. The 55-year-old prince will have to deal with growing confusion and in-fighting among dozens of relief agencies.

Prince Sadruddin has Rs 2 billion for the repatriation and rehabilitation of the refugees. However, four of the seven leaders of the Afghan guerrilla alliance said they rescinded his appointment.

Prince Sadruddin is the uncle of the Aga Khan, who heads the minority Isma'ili Muslim sect, disdained by many sectarian Afghans. The estimated 200,000 Isma'illis in northern Afghanistan have supported the Kabul regime. Guerrilla leaders say that despite repeated requests, the Aga Khan has neither condemned the Soviet invasion nor supported the Afghan resistance.

The appointment of the prince, strongly backed by Pakistan and the United States, was not opposed by Moscow.

He has a reputation as a brilliant administrator, gained during his 12 years at the head of the UN High Commission for Refugees, which has a key role under the Geneva accords. He now has to co-ordinate a plethora of UN agencies, the Red Cross, the US Agency for International Development and more than a dozen private agencies. Sources say that the numerous UN agencies were already wrangling for the money and prestige involved in the programme.

Prince Sadruddin also has to contend with President Najibullah's attempts to have UN aid channelled through Kabul to give greater credibility to his regime. — The Independent News Service, London.
De Cuellar anxious about SA in Angola

ADDIS ABABA. — The secretary-general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, today told the Organization of African Unity (OAU) heads of state and government that he was greatly concerned about South Africa's military operations in southern Angola.

"Moreover, (South Africa) has not provided me with a timetable for the withdrawal of its troops or with other details which are relevant to the monitoring functions entrusted to me by the Security Council Resolution 602," he said.

Dr Cuellar pointed out that last November the UN Security Council had, in resolution 602, demanded once again that South Africa cease its acts of aggression against Angola and unconditionally withdraw all its forces from Angolan territory.

In respect of Namibia, he said he had been authorized by the Security Council last October to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and Swapo. Swapo had conveyed to him its readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire with South Africa in accordance with the UN plan for Namibia.

"South Africa has not so far provided me with a definitive response." The sole obstacle to Namibian independence was South African insistence on making implementation of the UN plan conditional on "resolving a wholly extraneous issue", namely the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Help SA become non-racial

- In a message to the OAU summit, the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, said the US abhorred "the ugly system of apartheid" and was committed to helping South Africa become a non-racial, democratic society.

- The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, said the southern African liberation movements believed South Africa was not willing to give up Namibia nor end apartheid or its aggression against frontline states.

- Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam today called on African countries to lead the way in imposing sanctions on South Africa, the Zimbabwe national news agency Ziana reports.

- The heads of state of 29 African countries met in the Ethiopian capital on Thursday for an Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit overshadowed by the latest developments in the border dispute between Chad and Libya.

An OAU attempt to settle Libya and Chad's long-standing claims over the Aozou border strip collapsed on Wednesday, when the chief-mediator, President Omar Bongo of Gabon, decided that only a face-to-face meeting between Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi and Chad's President Hissene Habre could resolve the issue.
‘Govts are jeopardising the fight against hunger’

ROME — The head of the UN World Food Programme (WFP) accused governments yesterday of slowly killing the United Nations and said their policies were jeopardising the fight against Third World hunger.

Mr James Ingram told a meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the agency, which supplies one quarter of the world’s food aid, that the spirit of idealism needed to help poorer nations was under serious attack.

He also decried the way food surpluses were handled in the developed world when billions of people outside it remained desperately poor.

“It is shocking that industrialised countries now spend two-and-a-half times as much to subsidise 20 million or so of their farmers as they give in official aid to more than three billion people in developing countries,” said Mr Ingram, the agency’s executive director.

‘CO-OPERATION IS SUBORDINATED’

From all sides of the political spectrum, co-operation on development issues was too often subordinated to the “narrow, short-term political goals of individual states or groups of states,” said Mr Ingram.

“By their policies, member governments are slowly killing the United Nations. “The manifestation of this is that states are less willing today than in 1945 to give up that meddium of international sovereignty required for multilateral co-operation to flourish.

In effect, the impediments to co-operation in the United Nations on political issues have spilled over into the development field,” he said.

The Rome-based WFP provides more direct assistance than any other UN organisation and has supplied food aid to more than 300 million people in 125 countries since its foundation.

Former US Senator George McGovern, who was involved in the creation of the WFP, told the commemorative session the United Nations had to become a more powerful instrument in world affairs.

He also called for an end to politics in food aid. — Sapa-Telegram.
UN IS SLAMMED


Brigadier General Hashim Mbita, the executive secretary of the OAU's liberation committee, said in a statement issued in Addis Ababa:

"The states are very much concerned over the steady and substantial reduction of UNHCR assistance to refugees under the care of the national liberation movements, more particularly Namibian refugees, over the last three years."

He accused refugee commissioner Jean Pierre Hock of "insensitivity and negligence of responsibility so far as the refugees of Southern Africa are concerned."
UK paper says Argentina is selling Mirages to SA

LONDON — Argentina is selling Mirage 3 fighter-bombers to South Africa in defiance of the United Nations arms embargo, the Independent newspaper in London quoted Western diplomats as saying.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria refused to comment yesterday, saying it was its policy not to make public statements on the buying or sale of military equipment.

The newspaper said: "The aircraft, which are vital to South Africa's war in southern Angola, have been seen being unloaded in wooden crates at South African ports in recent months.

"Diplomats have confirmed that they are from Argentina."

The newspaper said South Africa had admitted losing three aircraft in battles with Angolan Mig-23s at the end of last year.

It said the Argentine deal would provide South Africa with airframes, which its own Atlas Aircraft Corporation could upgrade with new radar, weapons and engines. — Sapa.

Inquiry on splitting of PC sought
Cuba frees "politicals"

By Roberto Espinosa

Hundreds of political prisoners are to be released from Cuba's jails, and some 40 former prisoners and their relatives have been flown to the US every week since the beginning of May. A recent flight even included the chairman of a dissident human rights group and former political prisoner, Elizardo Sanchez, who has been allowed to travel to Miami to visit his wife and children and to return to Cuba within 90 days.

The question of Cuba's political prisoners was raised during a visit to the island by the Catholic Archbishop of New York, Cardinal John O'Connor, in April. The US prelate presented President Castro with a list of prisoners and asked for their release. Dr Castro replied a month later, saying his government had decided to release 385 out of the 429 political prisoners officially recognized to exist.

The decision to release most political prisoners appears closely connected to the announcement by the UN Commission on Human Rights that a delegation would visit Cuba in August, following an invitation issued in March to preempt another US attempt to have the commission condemn alleged human rights violations in the island. The US move backfired and, in late May, 38 out of the 54 countries comprising the US Economic and Social Council elected Cuba as a member of the Human Rights Commission, in preference to Costa Rica and Guatemala.

The Independent.
SOVIETS SEE EXPANDED ROLE FOR UN

UNITED NATIONS - Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Vladimir Petrovsky has called for a greatly expanded United Nations role, including a new UN naval force, a world space agency and a UN body to monitor disarmament pacts and crises.

"This is a revolutionary change in our attitude toward the 159-member United Nations," Mr. Petrovsky told a news conference yesterday.

He added that all nations should disclose to the United Nations information on their troops abroad and their foreign military bases.

But, asked if the Soviet Union "would make the first step and disclose its military information, Mr. Petrovsky replied:

"This is not a one-actor theatre, but the world stage. We are ready to participate in the exchange of data with other countries, the United States and NATO," he said.

Associated Press.
UN is on the verge of bankruptcy, says chief

NEW YORK — The United Nations is on the edge of bankruptcy and will have to close down by early November unless members reduce a $690 million (R1 330 million) debt, Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar says.

More than $465 million is owed by the United States alone, which has paid only $665 000 this year towards its 25 percent share of about $215 million for the regular budget.

Officials said running the United Nations costs about $60 million a month.

Reserves exhausted

Mr Perez de Cuellar said in a statement on Thursday that if the cash crunch continued the world body would be completely out of money, with all reserves exhausted, by the end of October or early November.

"Insolvent, the organisation will have to cease operations and will be unable to meet its commitments to member states and to staff," he said.

A senior Reagan administration official said in a newspaper report yesterday that the United States wanted to resume paying its full share but was limited by current law aimed at forcing the United Nations to make further progress on a promised reorganisation.

"We are acutely concerned about the financial situation of the UN," assistant Secretary of State Mr Richard Williamson said in an interview with The New York Times.

"My personal view and that of Secretary of State (George) Shultz and Ambassador (Vernon) Walters in New York is that the US should now be paying its full obligations," he said.

Withholding contributions was a useful negotiating tool, but "we believe now that the fact we are not paying our full does is harmful to the reform efforts we support", he added.

Unpaid contributions

Even with an anticipated American payment of $100 million later this year, unpaid contributions were projected for the end of 1988 at the unprecedented level of $460 million, the Secretary General said.

"All reserves will be exhausted and the cash shortfall will be $110 3 million," he added.

For 1987, the Congress appropriated only $144 million of a $212 million American share of the UN regular budget. Of that sum, $44 million was withheld pending certification by the Reagan administration that UN reforms were being implemented. — Reuter.
Refusal to help ‘smacked of hypocrisy’

Aid for Mozambique refugees in SA urged

By Dawn Barkhuizen

GAZANKULU — An urgent appeal for aid for the thousands of Mozambique refugees in South Africa has been made to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (Unicef) by Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger.

“The refugee situation here is obviously now moving into an indefinite time span where temporary aid is not sufficient,” she said this week.

She appealed to the overseas agencies to provide their expertise in long-term planning, particularly for orphaned children, in which South African relief organisations had little or no experience.

LOOK AFTER ITS OWN

“We feel we are not meeting the situation by giving only temporary aid and it is imperative that the UNHCR and Unicef take a hard look at how justified their attitude is in refusing aid to the refugees,” she said.

Both organisations had turned down applications for aid about 18 months ago on the grounds that the refugees were without official refugee status, saying that a country like South Africa should look after its own problems, she said.

Their stance however “smacked of hypocrisy, particularly as we know they are helping other refugees in the same situation”.

“It is high time they revised their position. Their major concern should be with the refugees,” she said.

There was no question that the Mozambicans were not refugees, she said.

“More and more people are streaming across the borders as the war in the south is hotting up.”

While the Gazankulu government had pledged that the refugees would not be sent back until there was peace in Mozambique, where the MNR rebel movement is fighting Frelimo government forces, there were no indications that peace was in the offing.

“Some of the children have been in the camp settlements since early 1984 and there is an increasing number of orphans, who cannot be sent back to another state in limbo even if there is a peace settlement.”

While some adults in the camps had found jobs, they were unable to leave the depressed homelands in which work opportunities were limited.

Many of the refugees, who have been in camps for nearly four years, were skilled farmers, but without the land or means for development.
WASHINGTON — A bid by former Democratic presidential candidate the Reverend Jesse Jackson to win freedom for US hostages in Lebanon has been criticised as risky personal diplomacy best left to US officials.

Mr Jackson said yesterday he had urged UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar to ask an Iranian envoy to help free hostages believed held by pro-Iranian factions in Lebanon.

But Democratic presidential nominee Governor Michael Dukakis distanced himself from the plan, and Republican rival Mr George Bush called Jackson a "loose cannon."

"The captives should be released on humanitarian grounds as an act of good faith," Mr Jackson said. "There should be no linkage involved in their release — no cakes, no bibles, and no guns."

Mr Jackson made headlines in 1984 by persuading Syria to release a captured US navy pilot.

But the latest Jackson effort at personal diplomacy could prove embarrassing to Mr Dukakis.

There are nine Americans believed held in Lebanon by factions associated with Iran.

Freedom for the Western hostages in Lebanon emerged yesterday as an important issue in the complicated negotiations going on in New York to bring the Gulf war to an end.

The Iranian Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, came under pressure from the UN Secretary-General, from Mr Jackson and from the British ambassador to the UN.

At the same time, the United States appeared to have modified its original rejection of the offer by Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker of the Iranian parliament, to help free American hostages in return for the unfreezing of Iranian assets held by America.

Sapa-Reuter-The Independent News Service.
Gulf war rages on as UN talks stop for a day

BAGHDAD — Iran said yesterday its forces broke through the defences of Iraqis and Iraqi-backed Iranian guerrillas at Esalamabad, but the rebels claimed they controlled the Iranian city near the central border.

A communiqué, issued by Iraq, said its warplanes were bombing Iranian military airfields in the area.

At the United Nations in New York, representatives for both Gulf war foes traded recriminations during a one-day suspension of UN peace talks. This followed the impasse built up over Iraq’s insistence on direct talks and Iran’s reluctance to agree.

Iraq demands a face-to-face meeting before a ceasefire and Iran insists on a ceasefire before it will consider a face-to-face meeting. Iran accused Iraq of stalling UN peace talks and blocking a truce.

Iran’s official Islamic Republic News Agency said Iranian forces killed at least 4000 Iraqis and “mercenaries” in the drive to take Esalamabad.

However, spokesmen of the Mujahedeen Khalq, an Iranian rebel movement based in Iraq, said units of its National Liberation Army were holding Esalamabad.

UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar today hopes to resume Gulf peace mediation. — Sapa-AP-Reuters.

‘No pacts’ says
SA demands proof of UN impartiality

THE South African Government has made it clear that it must have proof of United Nations impartiality and clarity about who will foot the bill for the independence process before it agrees to implement UN Resolution 435 for Namibian independence.

Though South Africa has raised these matters before, it has not explicitly stated them as preconditions for accepting Resolution 435.

The tougher line emerged in a statement by Information Minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe yesterday, in which he clarified his remark on Thursday that the South African Government could "put up with" a Swapo government in Namibia.

In a veiled retraction, Dr van der Merwe said it was inappropriate to make statements about the acceptability or otherwise of any future government of Namibia.

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PETER FABRICIUS

He made the original remark at a briefing for political journalists in Pretoria on Thursday when he was asked how South Africa measured the political cost of its endorsement of Resolution 435, which could lead to a Swapo government in Namibia.

He said South Africa's view had always been that the people of Namibia should decide themselves what government they wanted. They could not do this while the Cubans were just across the border.

South Africa was not fighting against Mr Sam Nujoma (leader of Swapo) but against "Soviet surrogates with aggressive intentions in Africa", Dr van der Merwe said.

But with the Cubans gone - South Africa's condition for implementing Resolution 435 - "the object should not be to install Mudge instead of Nujoma".

SA could put up with Windhoek under Swapo.

But in a clarifying statement issued yesterday Dr van der Merwe said South Africa wanted to see Namibia become independent with a developed infrastructure and with prospects for free enterprise.

"The record of Marxist governments in Africa is one of destroyers and not upholders of civilised standards."

"On the road ahead for Namibia, long and complicated negotiations were the prospect. Before the implementation of Resolution 435 the UN will have to offer proof of its impartiality," Dr van der Merwe said.

"All hostilities, including terror and intimidation, will have to end. There must be clarity on the Cuban forces and the financing of the independence process."
THE UN AND WORLD PEACE

At last, something real to do

Barring accidents, a formal cease-fire will exist between Iran and Iraq from tomorrow (Saturday August 20). Pushed by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, who have provided US$30bn in aid, Iraq dropped its insistence on bilateral talks with Iran before a truce and agreed they could start once the guns were silenced.

So UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar looked positively jaunty when he announced the good news and 350 military observers wearing the blue berets of the organisation began arriving in Teheran and Baghdad to monitor the end of hostilities. There is a new spring in the step of staff and delegates in the UN headquarters on the East River, New York.

Sheer exhaustion on the part of Iran was the real reason for peace in the Gulf but the UN came into its own as a neutral forum for ironing out the bumps. The organisation may not be able to fulfill the hopes of its founders in 1945 in preventing wars — but after a moribund decade of stagnation, during which it became relegated to the status of a talking shop, the UN has come into its own as the most acceptable vehicle for implementing peace — assuming it is desired by the parties involved.

Most analysts attribute the difference to the sea change in the Soviet Union and East-West relations induced by the Russian leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The new approach between the superpowers has seen the US and USSR acting in concert in the Security Council, so long rendered sterile by their veto powers during the Brezhnev era and before.

Now with the Gulf added to the USSR’s withdrawal from Afghanistan, the prospects for a settlement in Namibia and possible UN involvement in Kampuchea when the Vietnamese pull out, the organisation is enjoying a renaissance. For the first time the Russians have agreed to pay a share of peace-keeping operations. Even the Third World nations, whose anti-US rhetoric saw the Americans withhold funds, are now less vociferous and contributing to the goodwill so long absent from what President Ronald Reagan called the “hall of peace” when he addressed the General Assembly.

It has all happened just in time to save the UN from bankruptcy. With an annual budget of $800m the organisation was owed over $700m by defaulting members — with the Americans deliberately holding back $467m. Last year the Special Political Committee warned that in addition the UN had accumulated a debt of $400m for existing multinational peace-keeping forces, the biggest being the 5 800 in Lebanon, 2 150 in Cyprus

and 1 630 deployed to monitor the lines drawn between Israel and Syria and Jordan at the end of the 1967 Six Day War.

Worldwide there are 10 000 soldiers from 23 countries serving in various theatres and it is estimated that with the increasing demands of the Gulf and Afghanistan (before the cost of the $500m which will be required for implementing the Namibian settlement) the UN could be left with a bill for $1 5bn. The Russians have agreed to pay its past dues of $200m and the US Ambassador General Vernon Walters has said Washington will pay off $166m of its debt this year.

With peace breaking out — although not quite all over the world — the money will be needed. It is one aspect of military spending with which no one can quarrel.
UN chief agrees in principle to visit SA

NEW YORK — UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar has accepted in principle an invitation by President F W Botha to visit South Africa, a UN spokeswoman said yesterday.

The two sides were discussing a date for the visit, she added.

Mr Perez de Cuellar would visit other countries in the region during the trip, she said.

Mr Botha’s invitation was extended by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha about a month ago in order to have one-on-one discussions about who will pay for the implementation of UN Resolution 435 to achieve Namibian independence and who will pick up the tab, currently being paid by South Africa, to balance Namibia’s annual budget.

That Mr Perez de Cuellar has agreed to make the trip is an important development in the ongoing peace process which will be taken further in the Brazzaville talks which open today.

— Political Staff and Sapa
Von Schirnding warns of more sanctions

Ex-UN spokesman takes Govt to task

By Frank Jeans

WILD COAST — There is little indication yet that the Government has grasped the gravity of the situation facing South Africa in the light of international pressure for punitive measures against this country.

This was said by Mr Kurt von Schirnding, Pretoria's former representative at the United Nations and now director general of the South Africa Foundation, at the convention of the Institute of Estate Agents here at the weekend.

"While it may be that for technical reasons the Delumu's Bill will not become law this year, let us not delude ourselves," Mr von Schirnding said.

"If we know what awaits us in the event of a Dukakis administration.

"A Bush administration too will not be a mirror image of the Reagan White House, and SA is not a popular cause.

"Unfortunately the past eight years of the Reagan presidency — the most supportive US administration that South Africa is likely to see — have been squandered and are disappearing with enormous consequences for the future."

Mr von Schirnding said he had no doubt that "if SA has the political will to move with purpose towards a new South Africa, then we shall need courageous, visionary leadership to guide us along that road.

"On the other hand, we can take the path of least resistance — one step forward, two steps back into the laager until we reach a point of no return."

"In those circumstances we will have a country divided and beleaguered and increasingly isolated from the international community, not only economically and technically but also academically and intellectually — a society confronting itself and the world and stepping ever more rapidly into dark totalitarianism," he told delegates.

"There can be no turning back and definitely there is no time to lose.

"We must realise that for a long time to come our efforts will be greeted abroad with cries of 'too little, too late' because the outside world places no credibility on our willingness to reform.

Self-destruction

"The impression persists that we only react to pressures of one sort or another and we are not credited with initiating reforms as a result of our own convictions."

Mr von Schirnding warned too not to provoke or taunt the United States or the United Nations into "doing its worst", and made the point that the object of diplomacy should not be self-destruction.

"Our goal must remain the establishment of truly representative political and social structures acceptable to all, and wide-ranging discussions are essential with the legitimate representatives of our various communities," Mr von Schirnding said.

"The key lies not in the United States, not in the United Nations. It lies in South Africa.

"Apartheid can best be cured by economic growth, which in turn can best be promoted by the free enterprise system — the key to a more hopeful future."
UN chief's tough task

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar jets into South Africa tomorrow night to boost the process of independence for Namibia.

The world body chief will, however, be confronted by a string of difficult problems to be resolved before the territory can get its independence.

The Department of Foreign Affairs announced last night that Dr de Cuellar would be in South Africa on Thursday and Friday as the guest of the State President, Mr P W Botha.

Apart from meeting Mr Botha, Dr de Cuellar will meet Cabinet members, Namibia's Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and members of the territory's transitional government.

Although Dr de Cuellar is visiting South Africa at the invitation of Mr Botha, his decision to come at this stage is believed to be intended to boost the peace negotiations.

Diplomatic sources believe the inability of the negotiators to produce an acceptable timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola will now almost certainly delay implementation of Namibian independence.

It had been agreed earlier that the target date for the start of the plan, embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 435, would be November 1 this year.

In terms of Resolution 435, it would mean Namibian elections would be held seven months after that date.

It seems unlikely the negotiations, to resume in the Congo next Monday, will be able to conclude a mutually acceptable timetable for withdrawal of Cuban forces in time for the implementation of Resolution 435 from November 1.

Sources say the UN has not started to make arrangements for the implementation of Resolution 435, making it unlikely that, even if agreement were reached in Brazzaville next week, the world body would be able to start the independence process by November 1.

*See Page 6.*
De Cuellar visit to SA a boost for Namibian peace

PRETORIA. — United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar is expected to arrive in South Africa on Thursday to boost the process of independence for SWA/Namibia.

The world body's chief will, however, be confronted by a string of difficult problems to be resolved before the territory can achieve independence.

The Department of Foreign Affairs announced last night that Dr de Cuellar would be visiting South Africa on Thursday and Friday as the guest of President Botha.

BOOST TO PEACE

Apart from meeting President Botha, the secretary-general will be holding discussions with members of the Cabinet and with Namibia's Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and members of the territory's transitional government.

Although Dr de Cuellar is visiting South Africa at the invitation of President Botha, issued some time ago, his decision to come at this stage is believed to be intended to boost the peace negotiations between South Africa and Angola/Cuba.

Dr de Cuellar hopes to obtain an agreement that will enable the world body to begin its administrative and peace-keeping operations in the territory on November 1, he told correspondents.

Dr de Cuellar said the purpose of his mission was to bring about the most rapid possible implementation of the security council's 10-year-old resolution which sets out the terms for Namibian independence following UN-supervised elections.

Diplomatic sources believe the inability of the negotiators so far to produce an acceptable timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola will now almost certainly delay the implementation of the UN plan for independence.

TARGET DATE

It had been earlier agreed by the parties that the target date for the start of the plan, embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 435, would be November 1 this year.

In terms of Resolution 435, that would mean independence elections for the territory would be held seven months after the implementation date, or June 1 next year.

Dr de Cuellar will travel to South Africa with a high-powered team of advisers led by Mr Maartel Antisaart, the former UN commissioner for Namibia.

Asked about the probable cost of the Namibia operation for an organisation in deep financial trouble because of the non-payment of dues, the secretary-general said he hoped he could bring this in for less than the R1 400-million that has been mentioned in some reports.

— Political Staff and The Argus Foreign Service.

Four Swapo shot dead by security forces in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern Namibia shot dead four Swapo insurgents in separate skirmishes, the SWA Territory Force said.

Some of the insurgents killed in the clashes on Saturday wore the uniforms of the Angolan army, Fapla.

A statement issued by SWATF last night said security forces seized an RPG7, an anti-personnel mine and rifle grenades.

Swapo insurgents carried out a bombardment with 82mm mortars on Enahana military base but caused no damage, the statement said.

Insurgents tried to bombard the kraal of an Ovambo headman 20km west of Etaile on Wednesday night, but the mortar bombs were wide of the target.

“Aggression, sabotage and intimidation by gangs of Swapo continue in the operational area in spite of an announcement by the organisation's leadership that it would cease hostilities from September 1,” the SWATF statement said.

Sapa.

Soldier killed

DURBAN. — Gunner Sean Ellis, 21, of Durban, has been killed in a military vehicle accident in Namibia. He was the son of Mr and Mrs Denis Ellis of Glenwood, Durban. — Sapa.
De Cuellar arrives tonight

Political Correspondent

United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar arrives in South Africa tonight for an intensive two-day round of talks on Namibia's independence.

The UN chief is expected to land at Waterkloof air force base at 10 pm in a special aircraft made available for his use by the government of Spain.

He will be accompanied by the UN special envoy for Namibia, Mr Maart Haasbroek, and other senior officials.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha will meet Dr de Cuellar.

The UN Secretary-General and his party will be staying at the government guest house in Pretoria as the guests of the State President, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha invited Dr Perez de Cuellar to South Africa recently in order to discuss preparations for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for the independence of Namibia.

Among the items to be discussed are guarantees of the UN's impartiality in the independence process, the estimated R2 billion which will be needed to finance Resolution 435 and the transfer of South Africa's financial obligations.

Dr Perez de Cuellar is to meet Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and leaders of Namibian political parties in Pretoria tomorrow morning.

In the afternoon he will meet South African Cabinet Ministers and in the evening Mr Pik Botha will host a reception for him at the guest house.

Mr P W Botha will meet Dr Perez de Cuellar on Friday morning and the UN leader will leave for Angola talks in Luanda if, the telephone.

Dr Perez de Cuellar will not be visiting Namibia itself on his trip.

See Page II.
De Cuellar flies into SA tonight

By DAVID BRAUN
Political Staff

UNITED NATIONS Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar arrives in South Africa tonight for an intensive two-day round of talks on Namibia's independence.

The UN chief is expected to land at Waterkloof Air Force Base at 10pm in a special aircraft made available for his use by the government of Spain.

He will be accompanied by the UN special envoy for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and other senior officials.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha will meet Dr de Cuellar.

The UN Secretary General and his party will be staying at the Government Guest House in Pretoria in Pretoria tomorrow morning.

In the afternoon he will meet South African Cabinet Ministers and in the evening Mr Pik Botha will host a reception for him at the Guest House.

President Botha will meet Dr de Cuellar on Friday morning and the UN leader will leave for talks with the Angolan government in Luanda in the afternoon.

The Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington that the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and his Soviet counterpart, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, will this week review the south-western Africa peace talks.

Mr Shevardnadze, scheduled to arrive in the US capital tonight, will discuss the Namibia-Angola settlement negotiations between South Africa, Cuba and Angola, which the US is mediating. The seventh round of those talks is planned for next week in Brazzaville.

See page 15.
Perez de Cuellar is a tenacious and effective negotiator

By JOAO SANTA RITA of the Argus Africa News Service

Dr Perez de Cuellar

UN’s man for SWA is still not unemployed

The Argus Africa News Service reports

WHEN Mr Martti Ahtisaari was appointed United Nations special representative for SWA/Namibia in 1978, he told journalists he wished to become unemployed as soon as possible.

But the Finnish diplomat acknowledged in his usual cautious manner that his task of leading the territory to independence would not be an easy one. “It will be a little difficult . . . possibly,” he said.

Ten years later Mr Ahtisaari still holds the same job and SWA/Namibia is still very much under South African control.

Recalled

Dwaging this period there have even been times when he has been recalled to Finland to work at the foreign ministry because there was so little for him to do in connection with SWA/Namibia independence.

He is due back in South Africa tomorrow with United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar for more talks on SWA/Namibia.

Mr Ahtisaari was born one June 23, 1927, in the town of Vipuri, now part of the Soviet Union. He is no stranger to African affairs or South Africa.

He was Finland’s ambassador to Tanzania from 1973 to 1978 when he was appointed UN Commissioner for Namibia to replace the controversial Sean MacBride. Two years later he was appointed UN special representative for the territory.

He has visited South Africa and SWA/Namibia during previous negotiations and in spite of the difficulties that have dogged them he describes himself as an optimist.

A devout and hard-working Lutheran, the bulky Finn is known for his moderation and discretion.

He is married and has one child.

It will be with a sense of deja vu that United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will arrive in South Africa tomorrow for talks on the SWA/Namibia issue.

The 68-year-old Peruvian diplomat visited South Africa in August, 1983, and held talks with Mr P W Botha, then Prime Minister, and other South African officials on the SWA/Namibia question.

As had happened so often before with negotiations about independence for the territory, those talks led nowhere.

Dr Perez de Cuellar, who this year has been mediating in the Iraq-Iran war and in the Afghanistan civil war, is coming to South Africa at the invitation of President Botha to discuss the implementation of United Nations resolution 435 for the independence of SWA/Namibia.

Once described as “everybody’s last choice” for the UN’s top post, Dr Perez de Cuellar was appointed to the job in 1982 after Security Council members had become deadlocked over who should succeed Dr Kurt Waldheim as Secretary-General. It was said that he was reading on a beach in Lima, Peru, when he was informed of his selection.

Diplomats say that although he is quiet-spoken and uncharismatic, Dr Perez de Cuellar has proved himself to be a remarkably tenacious and effective negotiator in spite of having undergone heart by-pass surgery in 1986.

Britain’s UN ambassador recently said the Secretary-General was “at his best” when involved in negotiations. “It is what he’s really good at,” he said.

Influential

Other diplomats have praised him for his tactful but firm style of negotiating.

Dr Perez de Cuellar, who comes from an influential middle class family which is descended from the Spanish nobility, studied international law and served as a diplomat in London, Paris, Bolivia, Brazil and Switzerland.

He was the second-ranking official in his country’s foreign ministry in 1966 and in that year became Peru’s first ambassador to the Soviet Union, an appointment which diplomats said might have helped in 1982 to avoid a Soviet veto during balloting for the UN job.
SA sheds villian's cloak in Angolan melodrama

For once, South Africa is starting to look like the hero instead of the villain in the Namibian independence saga.

"If there is a villain in the play now it is Cuba, despite President Fidel Castro's desperate desire to go down in history as southern Africa's saviour.

"Not everyone concerned with the efforts to bring independence to Namibia acknowledges this unusual reversal of roles. President Castro certainly does not.

But if the allegations voiced in some diplomatic circles are true, he is playing a desperately dangerous game that could not only scuttle Namibian independence, but also prolong the search for peace in Angola and spread the flames of war more widely in southern Africa.

Recognition

South Africa's role as the hero is for the time being a largely self-appointed one, but it could well get wider recognition if it can in the near future give the United Nations secretary-general something to ponder during his visit to Pretoria this week.

South Africa's claim to the part rests on its having done everything that could reasonably be expected of it in recent months to clear the way for Namibian independence.

Nothing has emerged to challenge the South African assertion that it is genuinely trying now to achieve a solution.

In the negotiations with Angola, Cuba and the United States, the South Africans have not only reaffirmed their intention to give Namibia independence, but have also started giving effect to their promise by withdrawing their troops from Angola and setting November 1 as the date for the implementation of the United Nations peace plan set out in Security Council Resolution 435.

Refused

The Cubans have refused, however, to withdraw their 50,000-odd troops in a period short enough to make it impossible for them to influence Namibia's independence election.

"What more can we do?" a senior Cuban official asked recently, implying that Pretoria had so far made all the concessions in the bargaining.

Yet, in spite of agreeing to delay Namibian independence to give the Cuban troops more time to withdraw, it is indeed difficult to see what more South African can do.

The Cubans, however, have other things on their minds than quitting Angola, according to accounts in diplomatic circles.

Together with the MPLA government in Luanda, they are said to be planning a major offensive against UNITA, hoping that in the absence of the South African troops who have protected the rebels in the recent past they can put an end to their wanton destruction and in some parts of the country.

The Cubans, and at least some in the Luanda government, apparently prefer this to the other options open to them, of which there are only two.

Defeat

The one is to try to defeat or contain UNITA on their own without the help of the Cubans, which would involve bringing it into the government and sharing power with it.

According to diplomatic sources, the Cubans plan to seal Angola's border with Namibia to try to stop the South Africans from coming back to aid UNITA and then to attempt to inflict a crushing military defeat on the rebels.

There would then be no need for the MPLA to come to terms with UNITA, a development that would dismay the Cubans because it would make their efforts to protect the MPLA seem in vain.

With UNITA defeated, the Cuban troops could be withdrawn with honour.

But in some diplomatic quarters there is a fear that they would more likely be sent into fresh adventures in southern Africa aimed at embarrassing Fidel Castro as the man who finally defeated the Boers.

Some experts doubt that UNITA could beat off an assault by Angolan tanks and aircraft without South African help.

The question is whether South Africa would send its forces to the rescue. The Minister of Defence, General Magama Malan, hinted last weekend that it might do so.

Accusing the Cubans of using the peace talks as a cover for an effort to eliminate UNITA, General Malan warned that they might learn again the lesson they learned at Cuito Cuanavale, where they lost up to 10,000 men.

The Minister did not say so, but it might reasonably be assumed that at least some of those losses would have been inflicted by the South African forces that were involved in the battle.

The South African Government has strongly suggested in the past that it could not permit UNITA to be ousted from south-eastern Angola because this would allow Swapo combatants to infiltrate through the Caprivl Strip and so widen the war in Namibia.

Theoretically, there would be no danger of this under the agreement said to have been reached in Geneva for Swapo's forces to be confined north of the 16th parallel.

But Luanda's respect for this and other parts of the Geneva protocol would be brought into question if the reported eastward offensive against UNITA were to take place and the Cubans were to be involved.

The terms of the Geneva agreement have not been made public - a strange omission - but it is believed to prohibit the Cubans from embarking on hostilities east of the 16th meridian unless they are provoked.

Provocation

However, provocation can easily be engineered and there seems to be a fear in some quarters that this is just what the Cubans would do.

Alternatively, they would simply deny their participation in the Fapla offensive and it would be difficult to prove otherwise.

South Africa would not lightly decide to intervene. It would not have forgotten the international condemnation provoked by its own entries into Angola. And it would know that the formidable anti-aircraft and other weaponry left behind by the Cubans and Angolans in southern Angola would make intervention much more costly than before.

- place of Africans might well have considerably more open support from African countries than they have had in past interventions.

Some of Africa's most influential leaders are believed to be concerned about the continuing conflict in Angola spreading wider in the continent.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, in particular, is said to be seriously worried, having reputedly been warned by the Angolans and Cubans to stop backing UNITA and having seen Zaire's air space violated by Angolan MiGs.

Reconciliation

A growing number of African leaders appears now to believe that there can be no lasting peace in south-western Africa without reconciliation in Angola between the MPLA and UNITA.

Eleven African leaders are said to have confronted President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola at a recent meeting in London and urged him to get the Cuban troops out of his country and start negotiating with UNITA.

Now Mr MTM has disclosed that efforts are being made to arrange a summit between South Africa, Angola, Zaire and neighbouring countries to work out ways to facilitate reconciliation between the MPLA and ZAIRE.

If it comes off, the summit can only strengthen the roles of South Africa as hero and Cuba as villain.
UN chief challenges S Africa on Namibia

From DAVID BRAUN, Political Staff
PRETORIA. - The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, has wasted no time in putting pressure on the South African government to expedite the independence of Namibia.

The UN chief flew into South Africa early today for intensive discussions with political leaders' of Namibia, senior members of the South African Cabinet and President Botha.

He will spend today and tomorrow morning in talks before leaving for Luanda tomorrow for discussions with the Angolan government.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, is to host a reception for him in Pretoria tonight.

Dr de Cuellar said on his arrival that he was relying on the South African government's goodwill to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for the independence of Namibia.

TARGET DATE

He made it clear he expected 435 to be implemented on the November 1 target date originally set by the South African government.

In response, Mr. Botha said that the implementation of 435 would depend on the outcome of next week's round of peace talks between South Africa and Cuba/Angola in Brazzaville.

South African diplomats have in recent weeks been increasingly sceptical that 435 could be implemented on November 1 because no satisfactory agreement has yet been reached on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

South Africa is adamant that it will not be manipulated into a settlement it is not happy with, which means that Namibia will not get independence until there has been at least a concrete assurance on the withdrawal of the estimated 50,000 Cubans from Angola.

It is understood that South Africa is prepared to accept a plan in which Cuba withdraws about 10,000 troops by the date of independence elections for Namibia (seven months after the start of Resolution 435), with the balance being withdrawn in the following five months.

Diplomatic sources have pointed out that Namibia will not necessarily gain immediate independence after the elections, because 435 provides for the elections of representatives who will then draw up a constitution.

With November 1 less than six weeks away no major arrangements have so far been made for the implementation of 435.
Cuban pull-out is vital factor

Peace talks may falter on crunch issue

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The substantial progress towards achieving Namibia's independence, made by United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar during his current visit to South Africa, could all come unstuck in Brazzaville next week.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha last night made it clear that all that stood in the way of Namibian independence now was a satisfactory timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

He told a reception for Dr Perez de Cuellar in Pretoria that progress had been made towards sorting out certain aspects of plans for Namibia's independence.

"If only we can now get a satisfactory calendar for the withdrawal of the Cubans," he said.

Dr Perez de Cuellar told the large gathering of foreign and South African diplomats, business leaders and senior South African politicians that a solution to Namibia's problems appeared closer than ever before.

Videogulf

He made no mention of the Cuban factor.

His secretary-general held lengthy talks with the State President, Mr PW Botha, in the Union Buildings today.

He will leave for Angola later today and will hold talks with senior members of the Angolan government.

The next round of peace talks between South Africa, Angola and Cuba, to be held in Brazzaville, will focus squarely on the issue of Cuban troop withdrawal.

South African diplomats are not optimistic that a major breakthrough will be made, as the gulf between the two sides remains very wide.

South Africa wants the Cubans out at least one year after the start of the process for Namibia's independence, with a large percentage of Cubans gone by the time independence elections are held.

Cuba maintains it needs a minimum of 36 months to withdraw its forces.

Failure to reach a satisfactory agreement next week will almost certainly result in the postponement of November 1 as a target date for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for Namibia's independence.

Progress

At yesterday's talks, virtually all parties agreed with the UN delegation that Resolution 435 had to be implemented as soon as possible, although practical implications still had to be sorted out.

After a two-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday, Dr Perez de Cuellar said the discussions were so interesting he had not noticed time had flown.

Mr Pik Botha said a wide range of topics was discussed and that progress had been made.

Some subjects had been reserved for discussion with the State President today.

Mr Botha said Resolution 435 was 10 years old and it had to be taken from the shelf and dusted off. Dr Perez de Cuellar said the resolution still remained fresh and valid.

After meeting six Namibian delegations he said he was impressed and encouraged by the majority support for the independence of Namibia.

Referring to requests for a pre-independence conference of all the Namibian parties and Western powers, the UN chief said it was an interesting proposal, "but it still has to be discussed with the other parties".
UN chief, Pik happy with progress on SWA peace talks

Johannesburg. — The Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, agreed yesterday that progress had been made during their two-hour meeting on a settlement.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said the 10-year-old UN resolution 435 which maps out Namibian independence was "still fresh and valid. We are all still determined to implement it".

Dr Perez de Cuellar and members of his delegation including special Namibian envoy Mr Maart Abisaari, held appointments with a number of internal political parties and organizations yesterday morning.

He added that both parties were eager to accelerate the peace process.

Mr Botha said there was a number of uncertainties that had been ironed out during their discussion.

The secretary-general was at pains to stress UN impartiality.

In an interview with the United Party of Namibia, he said the delegation need have no fears about the financing of resolution 435.

South Africa has claimed that the implementation of resolution 435, including the deployment of 7,500 UN troops to secure "free and fair" elections could cost R1.5 billion.

Conference

Dr Perez de Cuellar also said the UN would not jeopardize a settlement by limiting its supervising staff.

The chairman of Namibia's transitional cabinet, Mr Dirk Mudge, said he was confident after the meeting with Dr Perez de Cuellar that a conference could be organized, at which all parties, including SWAPO, would be represented.

The NP of SWAPO delegation, headed by leader Mr Kaoko Pretorius, who met Dr Perez de Cuellar with the Rehoboth National Liberation Front, told newsmen after his meeting that he had stressed the party opposition to a unitary election.

At the end of the morning session, the secretary-general said there was "much more interest in seeing Namibia's problems resolved" than during his last visit in 1983.

He said it was his "moral duty to ensure that when the elections take place they reflect honestly the views of the Namibian people, even those who disagree".

Dr Perez de Cuellar and Mr Pik Botha will meet President P.W. Botha today.
UN chief ‘impressed’ by talks

Pretoria Correspondent

He was looking forward to his meeting with the State President.

The majority of the parties which held talks with the United Nations delegation in Pretoria yesterday expressed their enthusiasm for the speedy implementation of Resolution 435.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, and senior aides spent the entire day discussing Namibia’s independence, starting with a number of Namibian internal leaders.

Two hours of talks in the afternoon with Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha and senior South African officials appeared to have gone off well.

Dr. Perez de Cuellar said that he was impressed and encouraged by the majority support for the independence of Namibia, and would like to leave South Africa with some concrete results.

He said he had left behind (at the UN) some very serious problems because he thought that the independence of Namibia and the stability of southern Africa had to be a priority.

At the morning talks Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Namibian transitional government Cabinet, said he wanted an early conference of all the Namibian parties, including SWAPO, as well as the Contact Group of Western powers who in 1982 agreed to certain principles for an independent Namibia.

The conference would alleviate the fears of the Namibian people about independence.

Mr. Barnie Barnes, leader of the United Party for Namibia, wanted the transitional government of Namibia to hand over all its powers to the Administrator-General immediately until a popular government could be elected.

A dissenting voice was that of Mr. Attie Treurnicht, representing the HNP of Namibia, who rejected the UN’s role in the future of the territory.

He said independence would play into the hands of Moscow. Namibia should continue to be administered as part of South Africa.
435 is closer than ever
— UN chief

own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The United Nations secretary-general, Dr Javier Pérez de Cuellar, left for Luanda yesterday after a two-day visit to South Africa confident that a Namibian settlement was "closer than ever".

"This is the second time I am leaving South Africa with hope, but I believe that 435 is now closer than ever," the UN chief said.

President P W Botha said after a two-hour meeting yesterday that he and the secretary-general had agreed on a number of important issues relating to the implementation of UN resolution 435, including the need for continuing assistance for Namibia, UN impartiality and the need for a constitutional and peaceful independence process.

Mr Botha was speaking at a joint press conference at the Union Buildings after the talks, which were also attended by members of the UN's 10-man delegation as well as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

The secretary-general, Mr Botha said, had undertaken to "endeavour to play a positive role in bringing the various political parties in Namibia together even before implementation of UN resolution 435 commences".

"I have pleaded with the internal parties on many occasions to come together and solve their problems," Mr Botha said.

Several of the internal parties which met Dr Pérez de Cuellar on Thursday agreed that such a "unity" conference should be held before the territory's independence.

Mr Botha also announced that a UN technical team would visit South Africa and Namibia "in the near future" to inform itself about the requirements.
Johannesburg — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, has said that all 48 of Namibia's political parties and not just Swapo would take part in the territory's political future.

At a joint press conference here with President Botha, Dr. de Cuellar said: "I am the one who has to implement Resolution 435 and it is very clear to me, and I am sure it is very clear to Swapo and to all political parties, that as soon as the process is started there will be no privileges, no differences, no discrimination against any political parties — all will be on the same footing."

The remarks appeared to override a UN resolution which names Swapo as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people at the United Nations. South Africa has frequently complained that the UN is unfairly biased in favor of Swapo.
LONDON — A new row is brewing between South Africa and two "old Commonwealth" members, Australia and Canada.

Pretoria intends to object to their inclusion in Untag — the new UN Transitional Assistance Group that would supervise the independence process in Namibia.

Both Australia and Canada have played leading roles in the international sanctions campaign. Their Prime Ministers, Bob Hawke and Brian Mulroney, have personally identified themselves with the sanctions movement.

The six other members are from India, Guyana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Only preliminary "soundings" have been taken so far of the composition of a new Untag to monitor Namibia's steps towards independence but according to UN sources, Pretoria has made it plain that Australia and Canada are unacceptable as members.

This is a measure of the rift that has opened between South Africa and the "old" (meaning white) Commonwealth.

Pretoria would object to various other countries being included in Untag. Indeed, choosing a new Untag would be like selecting a jury in a court case in which the defendant had unlimited powers of objection.

But it is significant that Pretoria feels so strongly about the "dishonesty" Australia and Canada have shown in their relations with South Africa.

A report in a British newspaper this week that the new Untag would consist of India, Sweden, Ireland, Switzerland, Finland, Ghana, Kenya, Panama and Romania looks to be unfounded.

The list seems to be an old one taken from the shelves and dusted down.

Several of these countries would be totally unacceptable to Pretoria.

As for Panama, its president, General Noriega, has more pressing matters on his mind, like preventing the United States from unseating him.
Team of 20 experts leaves for Namibia

NEW YORK — A team of 20 United Nations experts left this week for Namibia to survey the territory prior to implementation of a UN plan for independence, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said.

The announcement came as the Security Council met on the 10th anniversary of Resolution 435, its Namibian independence plan, and adopted a statement calling upon South Africa to grant the territory independence.

Council President Pierre-Louis Blanc read out the statement calling on South Africa to comply, at last, with these resolutions and to cease its illegal occupation of Namibia.

The statement noted recent progress toward peace in South-Western Africa on the part of Cuba, Angola, and South Africa, which have a tentative agreement that Cuban troops will leave Angola and South Africa to free Namibia.

The council also noted the expressed readiness of the South West Africa People's Organisation to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, as expressed in a document signed August 17.

"The members of the Security Council urge the parties to display the necessary political will to translate the commitments they have made into reality in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and peace and stability in the region," the statement said.

Mr Perez de Cuellar told reporters: "This week I have sent 20 men to Namibia to start preparing the ground for our operation."

"I think it is an excellent sign that they are leaving when we have received this recognition from the Nobel Committee," he added, referring to the Peace Prize award to the nearly 10,000 UN peacekeepers.

The team includes some military experts from UN peacekeeping units in the Middle East, who will survey airports and other facilities with military or security applications.

South Africa has told the UN it is ready to begin implementing Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, a one-year transition plan for Namibia's independence, on November 1.

The plan called for the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) of 7,500 military observers and 2,000 civilian support staff to oversee elections for a national assembly at a cost estimated at $700 million (about R1.75 billion), Under-secretary-General Marrack Goulding said.

The future of the plan depends on compromise on Angola's and Cuba's plan to withdraw about 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

South Africa insists the Cubans must leave in one year, the same timetable as Pretoria has for granting Namibia independence. So far the Angolans and Cubans have insisted the withdrawal of their troops will take three years. — Sapa-AP.
Cape firms to gain from UN presence

CAPE TOWN — Western Cape business is set for a multi-million rand boost when nearly 10,000 United Nations troops and officials move into Namibia to monitor independence.

Huge quantities of food, fuel, building materials, electrical and communications equipment and other general stores, as well as prefabricated buildings and tents, and a wide range of vehicles will have to be bought or leased by the UN group.

The Western Cape's manufacturing, supply and transport businesses, among others, stand to get big orders for bulk provisions.

The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) started advertising today for "expressions of interest" from businesses in Cape Town "capable of fast delivery of very large quantities" of a host of goods and services.

The seven-month implementation of Resolution 435 was originally scheduled to start on November 1, culminating with independence elections on June 1 next year.

A United Nations source in Windhoek said today there was no certainty the plan would go ahead on schedule, but officials had begun tentative planning for a major logistical operation expected to cost around R1.4 billion.

An advance party of 23 Untag officials is visiting Namibia to study possible problems.
The United Nations is advertising for the supply of equipment in expectation of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 in Namibia. The advertisement, placed in South African newspapers, called for "expressions of interest" for the bulk provision of a wide range of products and services. These include petrol, petrol tanks and pumps, construction equipment, office furniture and equipment, accommodation, rations, catering services and supplies, commissary supplies, electrical and communications supplies, septic tanks, sanitation and cleaning supplies, welfare and recreation supplies and vehicles for purchase and rental.

UN FORCE

The advertisement said the UN was inviting "expressions of interest" in connection with the possible implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 and the placement of the United Nations Transitions Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia. Interested parties were asked to obtain further information from Mr Allan B Robertson, of the UN, at Room 1294, Kalahari Sands Hotel, Windhoek, from October 4 to October 13, between 9 am and 5 pm, or at (061) 36900, Ext 330.
Agency calls for committed action from UN

‘Now 13-m refugees’

LONDON — Refugees are now more numerous than ever before. According to the aid agency, Save The Children Fund, they total 13 million people, more than half of them children.

Many are starving and facing death, others are rotting in inhuman conditions. Yet often their plight goes “virtually unnoticed”, said the Fund. The chronic refugee population in Ethiopia and Malawi has had little media attention, it says.

The Fund calls for committed action from United Nations agencies to avert the “poverty, disease and death — currently facing millions of refugee children”.

Save The Children Fund’s director Mr Nicholas Hinton says: “Reports from our field staff indicate appalling levels of malnutrition, mistreatment and international apathy.”

Last week, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN body that assists refugees, assembled in Geneva to assess the state of the world’s refugees, who it describes as a “mirror image of world events”.

**Armed conflicts**

Armed conflicts are overwhelmingly responsible for most of today’s refugees. As victims of political disputes, refugees are frequently mistreated as they move out of their own land. Southern Africa has become a region full of refugees.

Nearly 1 million Mozambicans have been forced to flee their homes to escape the terror campaign waged by MNR guerrillas. The destruction of homes, schools, roads, agriculture and health centres has uprooted one in seven of Mozambique’s population.

Most people — nearly 800,000 — have fled to neighbouring Malawi. And still the trek goes on. Every week another 4,000 Mozambicans take the heart-rending decision to abandon their homes and cross the border.

Zimbabwe has become the temporary home for 166,000 Mozambican refugees, Tanzania has 72,000, Zambia 30,000 and Swaziland 20,000.

Zambia is also home to a larger number of Angolans, about 97,000. Angola is itself looking after 69,000 displaced Namibians and 10,000 South Africans. Botswana has refugees from Angola, Namibia and South Africa.

The total number of refugees in Africa is about 5 million, according to estimates by the UNHCR. This does not include people who are displaced from their homes “but who stay in their own country.”

Civil strife in Somalia has caused 300,000 people to seek refugee status in the neighbouring Haraghe region of Ethiopia. The number is still rising and there are fears it could soon, reach 500,000. Again, 300,000 of southern Sudan’s Dinka have fled civil war and crossed over the border into Ethiopia.

**Reverse flow**

From northern Ethiopia there has been a reverse flow. About 500,000 people from Eritrea and Tigre have been driven by armed conflict into the Sudan.

Around 6 million people have been displaced as refugees from the war in Afghanistan.

In addition, there are refugees from: Kampuchea and Laos who have crossed into Thailand; Vietnamese who have fled to Hong Kong; refugees in the Palestinian camps and people in central America who have been “driven” from their homes by countries by armed conflicts.

Camps run by the UNHCR and voluntary agencies such as the Save The Children Fund help refugees to survive by providing food and, if the refugees are lucky, health, education facilities and work.

The more fortunate have been given land and materials to build their own homes and are thus able to stay out of camps.” — The Observer News Service.
WINDHOEK. — Boring people with boring jobs. This is how Mr. Cedric Thornberry describes his United Technical Team presently in Namibia.

The 23-member team drawn from 18 countries arrived in Namibia several days ago to research logistics and facilities available for the arrival of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

Thornberry, the UN's Director of Administration and Management, said the visit followed talks between UN Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar, and State President P.W. Botha, in Pretoria.

Thornberry said the terms of reference was to update existing data on the availability of facilities in Namibia to cater for a group as large as UNTAG.

Several members of the team had left in SADF transport for the war-torn regions of northern Namibia.

At the conclusion of the visit, two members of the team would possibly travel to Pretoria to finalize logistics.

"Back at the UN, we will report to the Secretary-General so that he can finalize the emplacement of UNTAG here prior to independence elections."

His team would liaise closely with the administrator-general, Mr. Louis Pienuar.

The group has apparently met many businessmen and the chief of police, General Dolf Gouws.

In the north the group will apparently be looking at landing facilities for large aircraft, the availability of medical supplies and examine possible border entry points for the return of tens of thousands of Namibian exiles.

They will also be investigating the logistics for the development of UNTAG troops in the north.

It is believed that accommodation will be a crucial issue, particularly in the northern areas, since South African troops will not be withdrawing but are to be restricted to their bases.

The team has already placed advertisements in several local newspapers seeking "major suppliers capable of fast delivery of very large quantities" of goods ranging from stationary to vehicles and petrol.

However, even with the arrival of this United Nations team, many Namibians remain sceptical about independence.

The plight of this South African colony appears to have once again drifted from the international spotlight in the wake of the seventh round of talks between South Africa, Angola and Cuba in Brazzaville.

This is the third time in ten years - since resolution 435 was adopted - that UN personnel have visited Namibia to prepare for UNTAG's arrival and independence elections.

One member of a pro-independence group said he hoped that the UN team in the country at the moment would see the "real" situation for themselves.

"The authorities and the South African-appointed interim government in particular have not done a single thing to prepare the country and its people for independence."

He added that civilians in the north were still being harassed, beaten and killed. "Little has changed."
Free prisoners to end conflict
Respect rights, SA urged

CP Correspondent

THE immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners incarcerated because of their opposition to apartheid would be a significant move towards the resolution of the conflict in South Africa.

This was said by the director of the United Nations Information Centre, Ayama El-Amir, at the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners in Lusaka this week.

He said the issue of South African political prisoners had earned not only the sympathy but also the deep concern of the international community.

The evolving world situation made it urgent for the human dignity and freedoms to all the people of the country. He appealed to governments and individuals to re-dedicate themselves to the resolution of the conflict in South Africa.

Meanwhile, the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic, has demanded the immediate elimination of apartheid and the release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

In a message to mark the day of solidarity with political prisoners in South Africa, the GDR Solidarity Committee pointed out that cosmetic changes by Pretoria to hide its "shameful policy" would not change the fact that the majority in South Africa were physically abused and unjustly treated.

The committee also said the October 26 municipal elections were aimed at consolidating State President PW Botha's rule.

Observing that judicial, administrative and persecutive measures of opposition forces were in the order of the day in South Africa, the Solidarity Committee for the GDR pledged to stand firm in solidarity with the African National Congress and other democratic forces in South Africa, adding "they can be assured that in future we also will be side by side with them in their just struggle for a non-racial society".

World should act for freedom in SA

CP Correspondent

ZAMBIA'S Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Alex Shapi, has said solidarity with political prisoners in South Africa would mean nothing without practical measures aimed at ending minority rule in the country.

Speaking at the commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners in Lusaka this week, Shapi pointed out that the superpowers and the major industrialised countries in the world had possessed both the economic and diplomatic means to influence change in South Africa.

He said the full weight of world opinion should be brought to bear on the SA government for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners in South Africa.

The proclamation of this day by the United Nations General Assembly more than 10 years ago was an appropriate expression of the international community's grave concern over the outrageous form of racial oppression that was apartheid.

Shapi said there was no public knowledge of how many political prisoners there were in South Africa because the government refused to disclose such information.

There were many documented cases where political prisoners included children under 15 years old who were arrested and sentenced to prison terms.

He said for a lasting and durable peace to be established in Southern Africa, four prerequisites had to be fulfilled:

- The immediate and unconditional release of Mandela and all other political prisoners in South Africa.
- The abolition of apartheid as a philosophical and socio-economic system.
- The recognition of the ANC as a leading force in the quest for an overall peaceful transformation of South Africa.
- The beginning of a process of meaningful negotiation between the government and representatives of the mass democratic movement of South Africa for the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial society based on universal suffrage.

He said Zambia supported these measures because she recognised that apartheid was the cause of all the conflicts in the region.
Mercy food dash delayed

ENTEBBE - An emergency United Nations airlift of food to the starving people of Sudan's southern region has been postponed for at least a day.

Officials from the UN's World Food Programme (WFP) said the American C-130 Hercules aircraft it had chartered was held up in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia because it needed a key spare part. It is flying maize to Juba.

Sapa-Reuter.
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Certain bef for president

LUSAKA — Zambia's election campaign moved into top gear yesterday as government leaders, parastatal companies and the official media bombarded voters with messages urging them to re-elect President Kenneth Kaunda for a sixth successive term.

Mr Kaunda (64) is the sole candidate for the presidential poll to be held on Wednesday. — Sapa-Reuter.

Chile's leader urged to quit

SANTIAGO (Chile) Several thousand people gathered at a mass rally called by a coalition of radical leftist parties, chanting slogans and carrying banners demanding the resignation of President Augusto Pinochet.

Speakers urged opposition parties to strengthen the unity that led them to victory over the president in the October 5 referendum. — Associated Press.

Computer hacker trapped

LONDON — London police confirmed yesterday a newspaper report that they had tracked down a computer hacker who tapped his way into military, commercial and university systems in Britain, Europe and the United States over a period of several years.

The Sunday Telegraph, which broke the story, identified the man by name and said he was connect-
UN chief calls for speedy SWA solution

The Argus Foreign Service
NEW YORK.—United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, calling independence for SWA/Namibia long overdue, has said that everything possible must be done to speed up a settlement.

He told the UN Council for Namibia yesterday that he was already proceeding with preparations to implement the Security Council's plan for the transition to independence through UN-supervised elections, but he gave no details.

An advance team of UN experts returned to New York last week after a three-week visit to the territory to assess what would be needed when the UN moved in.

Linkage issue

Dr Perez de Cuellar, who was taking part in an observance of a Week of Solidarity with "the people of Namibia and their liberation movement", Swapo, spoke of his talks in Pretoria last month with President Botha, who, he said, had given him an assurance of South Africa's commitment to implementation of the UN plan.

The Secretary-General made no mention of linkage between the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and a proposed settlement, but said he confirmed to the President of Angola while he was in Luanda that South Africa had completed its own troop withdrawal.

Also addressing the council, the Rev Jesse Jackson, apartheid foe and former candidate for the presidency, called for an uncoupling of the issues of Namibian independence and the war in Angola.

He said insistence on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola before Namibian settlement was a ploy. "South Africa's tactic cannot be taken seriously," he added.

Exhaustion

In Washington President Reagan's chief national security adviser, General Colin Powell, said peace might be at hand for Angola and similar regional trouble spots simply because exhaustion had set in after years of brutal but inconclusive conflict.

"Statesmen have finally shown the wisdom to draw appropriate conclusions, and the decisiveness to act on those conclusions," said General Powell in addressing the National Press Club.

Trying to suppress Unita "was costing the regime's Soviet backers something like a billion dollars a year in weaponry with no productive result", he said.
Africans now worse off than in 1980s

For every much Africa will be able to feed in 10 years time, it will have two more that it cannot feed, unless it can breathe life into its ailing economies. Reuters reports.

ADNE ABABA — One of Africa's top economists, Mr. Aidlay Adejai, executive secretary of the Addis Ababa-based United Nations Economic Commission for Africa says the challenge of meeting the continent's food needs be met without greater foreign aid.

With the continent's economies sapped by crushing foreign debt, poverty, hunger, civil strife, disease, locust invasions and in turn drought or floods, Africans on average are now worse off than in 1980, he told Reuters.

Despite economic growth expected this year to improve to 2.6 per cent from 1.5 percent in 1989, the lag is a decade behind Africa's rapidly growing population, which is estimated at 2.4 percent.

"If this continent for another decade this continent will have to feed a billion people with resources inadequate for 100 million, " he said.

About 860 million people now live on the world's poorest continent.

Mr. Adejai's warning coincides with a mid-term review of an ambitious UN-sponsored five-year plan implemented in 1989 to revitalize African economies.

African nations felt they needed US$18 billion (at current exchange rates) to boost the new plan, which was to be raised from local resources. The rest was pledged as foreign aid.

But neither side has met the targets laid down in the UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery, Mr. Adejai said.

Raise Funds

Africans' efforts to raise funds, he said, had suffered from persistently weak prices for its mineral and agricultural exports, the main source of self-produced income.

In 1988 the continent's commodity earnings fell to US$10 billion, and receipts in 1989 remained below their level in 1985 just before the UN plan was set in motion.

UN Secretary-General Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, in a mid-term report to the General Assembly last September, said that despite the recent recovery in prices for some metals, such as copper, there was little chance of a major upturn in real terms in commodity prices before the year 2000.

The report has been referred to an UN ad hoc committee for study until November when the review ends.

The net flow of financial resources to Africa, mostly in the form of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA), had risen from US$17.0 billion in 1985 to US$21.3 billion in 1989 in nominal terms, but in real terms had stagnated, Mr. Adejai said.

Nordic countries, France and West Germany had stepped up their assistance to Africa, but in the case of Britain it had stagnated and contributions from the United States had fallen appreciably, he said.

The shortfall in resources, he warned, threatened to derail African economic reforms which form part of the plan.
UN report spotlights SA's 'easy' access to oil

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — An intergovernmental panel set up by the UN General Assembly to monitor South Africa's access to foreign oil and petroleum products is expected to report today that the global glut has rendered "relative-ly meaningless" a voluntary embargo on supplies to the Republic.

The 11-nation group includes oil-producers Algeria, Indonesia, Kuwait and Norway and is chaired by Mr Tom Eric-Vraaelsen, the chief delegate of Norway, who is to hold a press conference before unveiling the document at noon (New York time).

Diplomatic sources say they believe the report will cite alleged breaches of the oil ban — which South Africa's foes have tried and so far failed to have made mandatory — including by shipping companies.

The report is expected to name a number of international oil companies and their subsidiaries also as having eased the Republic's energy problems.

Because the United States and Britain have the power of veto in the Security Council, there appears to be little chance that any recommendation by the panel to enforce an oil boycott would succeed in that 15-nation body.
British help SA evade oil ban

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — British companies are helping South Africa evade a voluntary United Nations oil embargo, an inter-governmental group has claimed.

A group of 11 nations appointed by the UN General Assembly to monitor oil supplies to South Africa said British Petroleum and Shell had played a prominent role in the country's oil trade.

The group said: "Both BP and Shell are allegedly still involved in oil imports in South Africa."

Citing information from the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain, the group also alleged that British companies were involved in the project to drill natural gas from offshore platforms and convert it into motor fuels at a plant at Mossel Bay.

BAN

The group called on the UN Security Council to impose a mandatory ban and urged individual states to pass laws curbing oil supplies to South Africa.

In London, a spokesman for Shell International denied that the company was involved in supplying oil to South Africa, either directly or indirectly.

BP said it would not respond to the allegations until it had seen them in detail.

A spokesman said: "We simply do not supply oil, crude or product, to South Africa."

A South African Embassy spokesman said: "Various firms from all over the globe are involved. It is possible that British firms are involved, but I cannot verify it."

...
Calling UN's tune

Changing superpower attitudes, glasnost and the secretary-general's diplomacy have given a new lease of life to the cash-starved United Nations. Now, reports Ted Morell, advocacy groups are increasing the pressure for changes in the world body.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze

Discussion

UNA-USA president Edward Luck points out that his organisation and the UNA-USA have held intermittent discussions the past two decades. In addition, deputy foreign minister Vladimir Potanin, Petrovsky’s principal voice at the UN, comments on the Krasin’s "new thinking", has been participating in the dialogue leading up to publication of the report. In fact, says Richardson, some of the proposals made by the UNA-USA over the years are now being put forward by the Soviet Union as its own. — GEMINI NEWS

Nigeria, Japan and West Germany — should be given semi-permanent seats on the Security Council, which probably would have to be expanded beyond its present 15-nation membership.

Reaffirm

- The US must reaffirm its adherence to the World Court's justification, abruptly terminated by the Reagan administration when the court upheld Nicaragua's charges of hostile US actions against the Sandinista government. The court observed that "the Reagan administration's disavowal of the court's jurisdiction put the United States in the same camp as the Communist bloc — and with many others of the world's undemocratic regimes — in rejecting the rule of international law."

On the issue of financing the almost bankrupt UN, the study pointed out that since 1986 the US has "sullenly sliced its contributions to United Nations bodies, playing brinkmanship with the organisation's financial existence."

The consensus of the organisation's branches was against lowering Washington's UN budget assessment — at 25 per cent, the highest share paid by any member. On the premise that "he who pays the piper calls the tune," the study explained: "It would be foolish to throw away the influence it (the US) enjoys — in the number of its nationals in key Secretariat positions, in its voice on the agendas, in its leverage over programmes."

While the study was intended primarily as a US-oriented initiative, implementation of some key proposals would inevitably have an impact on the entire membership by changing the structure and policies of the UN. That prospect takes on added weight in view of parallel recommendations by the Soviet government. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze called in a recent Assembly speech for a "collective effort to enhance the role of the United Nations and make it stronger..."

While not identical in concept and often lacking in specifics, his proposals touched on many of the recommendations contained in the UNA-USA study.

Involvement

For example, he urged "greater involvement by the United Nations in the process of nuclear disarmament," the creation of nuclear-free zones and limitations "reinvigorate" the Security Council, including by initiating periodic meetings at foreign minister level. And he called on member states to "work persistently to enhance the effectiveness" of the World Court.

Soviet officials have also put forward the idea of providing training for standby UN peacekeeping troops, reactivating the UN Military Staff to assist the Security Council's peacekeeping efforts and establishing multinational inspection teams to monitor a chemical weapons ban and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Leadership

The study is designed to steer the new administration towards a “forward-looking US leadership in the United Nations”. Congress has been promised to the new president-elect, to outgoing President Ronald Reagan and to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The recommendations include:

- The US must pay its arrears of approximately one billion dollars.
- Some major regional states — such as India, Pakistan and Central Europe — but in the last case only in connection with an agreement that substantially reduces conventional forces there.

- The UN observer group in Afghanistan should be withdrawn as soon as Soviet troops have left, and no UN peacekeeping forces should be organised for the country. If an interim government in Kabul requests such a force, the UN should refer it to a regional group, such as the Islamic Conference.
- Washington should support talks on nuclear weapons-free zones in the Middle East, South Asia and Central Europe — but in the last case only in connection with an agreement that substantially reduces conventional forces there.

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- Washington should support talks on nuclear weapons-free zones in the Middle East, South Asia and Central Europe — but in the last case only in connection with an agreement that substantially reduces conventional forces there.

Reaffirm

- The US must reaffirm its adherence to the World Court's justification, abruptly terminated by the Reagan administration when the court upheld Nicaragua's charges of hostile US actions against the Sandinista government. The report observed that "the Reagan administration's disavowal of the court's jurisdiction put the United States in the same camp as the Communist bloc — and with many others of the world's undemocratic regimes — in rejecting the rule of international law."

On the issue of financing the almost bankrupt UN, the study pointed out that since 1986 the US has "sullenly sliced its contributions to United Nations bodies, playing brinkmanship with the organisation's financial existence."

The consensus of the organisation's branches was against lowering Washington's UN budget assessment at 25 per cent, the highest share paid by any member. On the premise that "he who pays the piper calls the tune," the study explained: "It would be foolish to throw away the influence it (the US) enjoys — in the number of its nationals in key Secretariat positions, in its voice on the agendas, in its leverage over programmes."

While the study was intended primarily as a US-oriented initiative, implementation of some key proposals would inevitably have an impact on the entire membership by changing the structure and policies of the UN. That prospect takes on added weight in view of parallel recommendations by the Soviet government. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze called in a recent Assembly speech for a "collective effort to enhance the role of the United Nations and make it stronger..."

While not identical in concept and often lacking in specifics, his proposals touched on many of the recommendations contained in the UNA-USA study.

Involvement

For example, he urged "greater involvement by the United Nations in the process of nuclear disarmament", the creation of nuclear-free zones and limitations "reinvigorate" the Security Council, including by initiating periodic meetings at foreign minister level. And he called on member states to "work persistently to enhance the effectiveness" of the World Court.

Soviet officials have also put forward the idea of providing training for standby UN peacekeeping troops, reactivating the UN Military Staff to assist the Security Council's peacekeeping efforts and establishing multinational inspection teams to monitor a chemical weapons ban and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Discussion

UNA-USA president Edward Luck points out that his organisation and the UNA-USA have held intermittent discussions the past two decades. In addition, deputy foreign minister Vladimir Potanin, Petrovsky’s principal voice at the UN, comments on the Krasin’s "new thinking", has been participating in the dialogue leading up to publication of the report. In fact, says Richardson, some of the proposals made by the UNA-USA over the years are now being put forward by the Soviet Union as its own. — GEMINI NEWS
World Bank hammers restrictions

WASHINGTON — The US and other industrial nations had built up a huge array of restrictions against imports from the developing nations, World Bank president Barber Conable said this week.

He said next week's meeting of trade ministers in Montreal had to produce agreements to start clearing away these trade barriers.

Conable said the World Bank was not a neutral bystander on the issue of easing trade restrictions during the so-called Uruguay round of world trade negotiations, due for completion in Geneva by 1990.

He said: "We support the objective of the round and will do everything we can to assure its success."

Conable said trade ministers meeting in Montreal next week for the mid-term review of the world trade negotiations would have to work out political compromises.

This would assure the successful completion of the Geneva negotiations on agricultural trade and other issues.

With so much at stake in terms of global economic growth and development, the World Bank official commented that it would be unfortunate if the US were to "simply walk away" from the Montreal conference.

Conflict

The US could abandon the Uruguay round of negotiations — if it did not get what it wanted from the EC or others at next week's meeting.

Reagan administration officials had warned that this could happen, if the US and the EC could not reconcile their conflict over the eventual elimination of all trade-distorting agricultural subsidies.

Conable said he would not expect the US or other nations to express their "last positions" during the mid-term review of the negotiations in Montreal.

He said World Bank had cooperated with a long list of Third World nations.

These included Mexico, Nigeria, Chile, Indonesia, South Korea and Jamaica, in the countries efforts to carry out their own trade-liberalisation reforms.

But, he said, various trade restrictions on textiles, steel, agricultural products and other goods, imposed by industrial countries, added up to an economic cost of much more than $50bn a year to the developing countries. — AP-IJ.
Paar will miss moment of glory as human right efforts are rewarded.

The organization was widely applauded for its advocacy of the rights of the people, particularly those in the Global South. However, the organization's efforts were met with resistance from governments and corporations that saw its work as a threat to their interests. The organization continued to push for human rights, but faced increasing challenges and setbacks. The organization's leaders were determined to continue their work, and vowed to press on despite the setbacks.

In a recent statement, the organization's executive director said: "We are committed to protecting human rights and promoting justice, and we will continue to work tirelessly to achieve these goals. We know that our work is not easy, but we are confident that it is necessary. We thank all of our supporters for their dedication and commitment to our cause."
Artichokes become aware of environmental dangers

OXIC WASTE DISPOSAL CRISIS LOOMS
SA condemned in series of UN votes

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly adopted a package of resolutions yesterday deploring South Africa’s apartheid system and noted Japan’s status as its leading trading partner.

One resolution criticized Israel and "certain Western states" for continued military, nuclear, intelligence and technological collaboration and trade with South Africa.

Similar anti-apartheid resolutions are passed every year by the General Assembly, which, unlike the Security Council, has no way of enforcing its decisions.

The resolution condemning military collaboration with South Africa was passed by 123-2, with 29 abstentions. Israel, criticized by name, and the United States voted against it. Most Western nations, with Japan, Australia and New Zealand, abstained.

US delegate Mr. Harvey Nelson said America opposed the resolution because it explicitly criticized Israel “for actions which many have committed.”

Another resolution calling on Israel to cut off its collaboration with South Africa, particularly its long-term contracts for military supplies, was passed 106-23, with 26 abstentions.

Numerous Western nations, including Canada, the 12 European Community countries and the United States, opposed the resolution because it singled out Israel for what they said was unproductive criticism.

The resolution calling for comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa passed 123-12, with 19 abstentions. Japan was mentioned in the text as South Africa’s largest trade partner.

The 12 opposition votes were from western Europe, Canada, Japan and Israel.

Japanese Ambassador Mr. Hideo Kagami contended the resolution gave the false impression that Japan has been increasing its trade with South Africa.

He said Japanese trade as measured in yen had declined every year since 1984 for a total decline of 27 percent from 1984-87. A rise in trade as measured in dollars merely reflected the fall of the dollar against the yen, he said.

A resolution expressing international solidarity with the “liberation struggle” against South Africa passed 131-3, with 21 abstentions by most of the Western allies. The United States, Britain and Portugal voted against the measure, with Portugal saying Pretoria negotiated with the black majority.

The resolution called for full support for the ANC. It endorsed the right to use arms in pursuit of liberation. — Associated Press.
UN votes for SA sanctions

UNITED NATIONS—The General Assembly yesterday approved by large majorities a series of resolutions aimed at forcing South Africa to end apartheid, including the imposition of mandatory sanctions.

The 11 texts, some of the provisions of which overlapped, were adopted with little dissent. Two resolutions were approved by consensus.

A resolution that the Security Council consider immediate action to apply mandatory sanctions was approved by 123-12 with 18 abstentions.

The General Assembly has repeatedly called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa but such measures may only be enforced by the Security Council, where the United States and Britain are among the five powers with the right of veto.

The General Assembly, by a vote of 135 to two with 14 abstentions, also urged the Security Council to act without delay to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to SA.

The ban, it said, should also apply to equipment, technology and investment financing for the oil industry and coal liquefaction in South Africa.

—Sapa-Reuters
NEW YORK — Even as Mr Mikhail Gorbachev was being hailed in some quarters for bringing the Soviet Union back into the fold of the international community, Western diplomats here betrayed uneasiness at seeing the Soviet leader virtually enrobed as the senior statesman of the United Nations.

And despite Moscow's new-found enthusiasm for the UN, there is no indication that the US is ready to reciprocate in any substantive way.

Western diplomats expressed smug satisfaction at witnessing the Kremlin's born-again enthusiasm for the UN, but shared little of the Soviet zeal.

"We want to welcome the prodigal son, but we're not ready to kill the fatted calf for him," one Western diplomat said.

A number of powers, including the United States, Japan, China, Britain, France and West Germany, have recently shown their resentment of Soviet efforts to take centre stage at the UN by abstaining or voting against Soviet proposals on international security.

Devout of the woolly phraseology behind which diplomats invariably couch their true meaning, the Soviet leader's speech was arguably the finest ever delivered to the 190-nation assembly. Besides the widely welcomed announcement of unilateral cuts in Soviet armed forces, Mr Gorbachev's proposals on Afghanistan, Third World debt, the environment and the World Court received a more cautious reception.

The Soviet leader also confirmed he saw the UN as a key instrument in achieving his foreign policy objectives. After decades of hostility to the organisation, as seen in countless Security Council vetoes and a refusal to pay for UN peacekeeping forces, Moscow is ready for multilateral diplomacy.

As if to dispel the fears of Non-Aligned and other Third World countries, Mr Gorbachev stressed the UN should be a place for global interaction. —The Independent, London.
Arafat’s dream almost true

A year ago, when the Palestinian uprising was still in the throes of violent birth, PLO leader Yasser Arafat’s dream of a state was just that — a dream.

TUNIS — In the past weeks Yasser Arafat has seen more than 70 nations recognise the independent but still landless Palestinian state he proclaimed in Algiers on November 15.

And with his Geneva address to the UN General Assembly, Arafat’s years in the political wilderness seem to have ended, winning him the kind of recognition he spent most of his life fighting for.

In chequered headdresses and green fatigues, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman has embodied Palestinian aspirations to an independent state for as long as most people can remember.

Chairman of the PLO since 1969, he has kept the Palestinian movement alive through scores of unequal battles against Israeli forces and Arab governments anxious to eliminate or control him.

He partially achieved his aspirations for nationhood when the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, last month declared a Palestinian state.

A PNC statement also implicitly recognised Israel by accepting UN resolutions relating to the Arab-Israeli dispute. The PNC, however, did not define the new state and Israel promptly rejected it.

The intifada (uprising) which broke out in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in December 1987 after 20 years of Israeli occupation had taken the PLO by surprise but provided the impetus for the PNC move.

Short, bald and stubby, Arafat hardly cuts an heroic figure, but his presence sparks wild fervour from Palestinian audiences.

Relevant

He has been written off frequently as irrelevent. Just as often, he and his movement have arisen from the ashes to fight again.

Helped by support from the Arab and Islamic worlds and the Non-Aligned Movement, Arafat won for the PLO a role in the highest councils out of all proportion to its military strength.

Ostracised by the United States, portrayed by Israel as a "terrorist" bent on its destruction and challenged by Palestinians hostile to compromise, Arafat has tread a thin line between diplomacy and guerrilla warfare.

"I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter’s gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand," he told the UN General Assembly in an historic speech in 1974 — the first and, until Tuesday, the only time he appeared before the world body.

Arafat was born in Cairo on August 4 1929 into a modest Palestinian trading family.

He fought in the Gaza Strip and the Jerusalemen sector during the 1948-49 war following the creation of the state of Israel.

Arafat, an engineering student at Cairo university, in 1952 was elected president of the Union of Palestinian Students.

After a brief spell as a soldier with the Egyptian side in the 1956 Suez war, he and the men who later set up the guerrilla group Fatah began to talk of an independent Palestinian resistance.

The first Fatah cell was formed in 1959 in Kuwait, where he worked as an engineer. Political recognition came in 1963, when Algeria agreed to let Fatah open its first office abroad. — Sapa-Reuters.
Drought, floods wreak havoc on food supply

ROME — Drought, floods and hurricanes wreaked havoc on world food supplies in 1988 and experts are worried about the outlook for next year, UN Food and Agriculture Organisation director-general Mr Edouard Saouma said this week.

"The outcome of next year's harvest will be crucial," Mr Saouma said in his year-end statement. "In 1988, global cereal output must increase by an unprecedented 225 million tons, or 13 percent, to meet food needs and rebuild stocks to acceptable levels."

During 1988 he said the world drew heavily from once abundant food reserves, depleting stocks to the lowest levels since the food crisis of the early 1970s.

Losses

"For the first time since World War 2, global cereal production has declined in two successive years," said Mr Saouma.

Better harvests in Asia, Africa and Western Europe were unable to offset crop losses in the Americas, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, he said.

Mr Saouma also noted that a severe drought in North America, the traditional breadbasket of the world, reduced cereal output by almost a third.

Two successive hurricanes took a toll on harvests in some Central American and Caribbean countries and floods battered crops in a number of countries, particularly in Bangladesh and Sudan, he said.

He called the locust invasion in Africa and the Middle East the most extensive in history. However, he said concerted action has limited the potentially enormous damage from the invasion.

Food production, he said, has not kept pace with population growth in two-thirds of the countries in Africa; about half in Latin American, the Caribbean and Near East; and a third of those in the Far East.

"Fifteen countries are facing unusual food shortages and require exceptional food aid," he said. The countries are Angola, Benin, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Haiti, Laos, Lebanon, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Vietnam and Ethiopia.

"Our main multilateral food supply for use in times of disasters, the International Emergency Food Reserve, is exhausted," he said.

He repeated his proposal to make the voluntary reserve a legally binding convention and to augment the 500 000 ton a year reserve with a stand-by pledge of 1.5 million tons for emergencies.

Debts

Mr Saouma said a number of low-income, food-deficit countries could have trouble meeting food needs next year because the low stocks have pushed up cereal prices. He also identified foreign indebtedness and agricultural trade barriers as major obstacles for the Third World.

Mr Saouma also characterised 1988 as the worst financial year in FAO's 43-year history. He said 80 countries owed the agency $122 million. The largest debtor, at $156 million, is the United States, he added. — Sapa-AP.
It was tough in old days.

NEW YORK — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has provided proof of sorts that a new relationship exists between Pretoria and Moscow, and that sparks don't fly the way they used to.

Mr Botha, who was South African Permanent Representative at the United Nations for a time, explained at yesterday's signing of the Angola/Namibia agreement that things were different then at the UN.

"I well remember one occasion after SA troops had entered Angola in an attempt to halt the advance of Cuban troops to the south, and after I had levelled certain accusations against the Soviet Union," Mr Botha recalled.

"The Soviet ambassador struck the table with such force that the electrical installations were temporarily disrupted."

The Soviet representative at yesterday's signing ceremony, Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Anatoly Adamishin, was clearly amused by the anecdote.

When his turn came to speak he praised South Africa for its realism during the negotiations and gave an assurance that the day's proceedings would not be marred by an interruption in the flow of electricity.

The exchange between Mr Botha and Mr Adamishin provided a lighter moment in a ceremony which began on a sombre note when Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, called for a moment of silence in memory of Mr Bernt Carlson, the UN Commissioner for Namibia, who died in Wednesday's Pan Am air disaster in Scotland.

Mr Carlson, a Swedish diplomat, was travelling from London to New York for yesterday's signing ceremony when the jettliner crashed.

Members of the SA delegation left London on a Pan Am flight an hour before the departure of the doomed plane.
Accord will prove a triumph for UN

NEW YORK — The tripartite agreement handed yesterday to UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar has eight provisions that aim to end conflict in the south-western region of Africa.

Specifically, they seek to end the conflict by paving the way for Namibian independence and by removing all foreign forces from Angola — namely Cuban and South African.

The first provision is that the three parties — Angola, Cuba and South Africa — ask the Secretary-General to proceed with implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 which sets out the UN-sponsored procedure for Namibia’s independence.

The second commits SA forces to withdraw from Namibia in accordance with Resolution 435. Other provisions cover an agreement by South Africa and Angola to co-operate with the Secretary-General to ensure Namibia’s independence through free and fair elections.

They commit the signatories to respect Namibia’s borders and not to allow their own territories to be used for acts of war, violence, and aggression against any other state.

One provision says that the parties will respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the region’s states. Another commits them to a course of negotiation and a “spirit of co-operation in settling disputes arising from the agreement”.

The agreement went into effect the moment it was signed by Mr Pik Botha for South Africa, Mr Alonso van Dunem for Angola, and Mr Isidoro Malmierca for Cuba, their flags on display behind the podium where they sat, next to the blue-and-white UN flag.

HONOUR

When it was time to hand the signed document to Dr Perez de Cuellar, US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz asked Dr Chester Crocker to take centre stage. It was an honour that Dr Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, had earned through patient effort to bring the parties together for yesterday’s historic event at the UN headquarters in New York. — The Star Bureau.
Head of UN force to leave for Angola

The Brazilian brigadier-general assigned to head the United Nations team to oversee the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is expected to leave for the territory on Monday. General Pericles Ferreira Gomes is to command a 70-man military unit in Angola, supported by 20 UN officials. The Cuban troops are to be withdrawn over a 21-month period, beginning on April 1, as part of an agreement signed last week by Angola, Cuba, and South Africa. — Sapa.