UNITED NATIONS

1989

JANUARY – JUNE
Pik’s stand on principle may inhibit settlement in Namibia

FOREIGN MINISTER Pik Botha has many admirable qualities, but it is also fair to say that he is neither an exceedingly able adjudicator nor one who conducted most of the negotiations on Namibian independence and Cuban troop withdrawal. We might not now have a treaty.

Virtually alone of his Cabinet colleagues, Botha has the vision to lead South Africa out of its quagmire. He is a Protean figure on a stage of wizened spirits. His problem is a preacher’s temperament which seems to distil many of Afrikanerdom’s most tragic failings.

To put it simply, Botha believes that to be right is enough. Unfortunately, in politics and diplomacy it seldom is.

He is firmly of the opinion that once the implementation of United Nations resolution 435 gets under way on April 1, SA’s financial responsibility for the territory ends. Thereafter, it is up to the UN and the rest of the world to ensure the birth of an economically viable new nation.

Technically, of course, Namibia remains SA’s soil until the SA flag finally comes down for the last time, in theory early in 1990. Nonetheless, the Foreign Minister has a point.

The UN has always regarded Namibia as its preserve even while SA has been making its population if not happy at least one of the most subsidised on earth. Not that the UN is getting what it has asked for these many years, why should the SA, unilaterally continue, especially when the United States Congress seems determined to maintain trade and investment sanctions on the place until formal independence?

Furthermore, why should not the UN pay for the facilities its blue hats and support personnel will use during the transitional period, facilities put up at no mean expense to the SA taxpayer and which might otherwise be dismantled and brought home?

In short, having paid for the establishment of a national infrastructure that should be the envy of most of the continent, why should SA be asked to pay for its abandonment?

Such is Botha’s thoroughly understandable view. It also seems to be an unshakable one, so I asked him while he was in New York for the signing ceremony what would happen if the rest of the world declined to share it. The answer came back that the rest of the world would be shown up as a bunch of immoral hypocrites.

Obviously, Botha faces some quite serious political constraints — many SA taxpayers will not look kindly on being forced to foot the bill for what is supposed to be a money-saving retreat — but simply, highlighting the inadequacies of the UN and the West is not a policy any more than pointing out that ‘Africa is dying’. We know. The question is what is to be done under the circumstances.

The Minister may have a few ideas on the subject, but he, they and SA generally are not going to get far if their primary goal is to demonstrate moral superiority to a world that could not care less about the demonstration.

The real objective should be a prosperous Namibia whose new, presumably Swapo, rulers will privately, at least, wish to live on amicable, mutually beneficial and respectful terms with their neighbour. Moral grandstanding will not achieve this. Statesmanship, subtlety and an altogether clearer definition of goals might.
UN fails to meet SWA force deadline

The Argus Foreign Service
NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council failed to meet its year-end deadline for agreeing on the composition of the UN force to monitor the transition to independence of SWA/Namibia.

The five permanent members of the Security Council are pushing for a reduction in the size and cost of the transitional assistance group (Untag) envisaged in the UN plan for SWA/Namibian independence.

But non-aligned members of the 15-nation council, concerned that South Africa will "interfere" in the elections this year, want the full contingent of about 7,500 troops and 2,000 civilians.

The council failed to reach agreement during three hours of consultations and is due to take up the matter again this week, with five new members which began their two-year term on Sunday.

Under the independence plan, the UN is to send seven infantry battalions, 300 policemen and about 2,000 civilian administrators.

But the Brazzaville agreement on Angola will in no way change the hostile policy of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) towards South Africa.

OAU President Moussa Traore of Mali made this clear in an interview he gave to the Paris-based weekly magazine, Jeune Afrique, in his capital, Bamako.

He was asked: "Will the Brazzaville agreement change the OAU's policy towards South Africa?"

He replied: "Not at all. The Southern African conflict can be broken up into three elements: South Africa's intervention in Angola's home affairs, the illegal occupation of Namibia, and apartheid.

"While the Brazzaville agreement constitutes a major hope for the solution of the first and second elements, it does not affect the third, apartheid."

"Consequently, the OAU's views on South Africa are not affected. As long as apartheid is allowed to continue, there is no question of its government joining up."

See page 3.
LONDON — Food production in Africa is predicted to be good for 1989 by the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and there will be a drop in the continent's food aid needs.

But prospects remain bleak as war in Sudan, Mozambique and Angola, and locusts in the Sahel, continue to cause hunger and destitution.

For most of Africa in 1988 the rain came at the right time, there were seeds to plant and a good harvest resulted. The big success story was Ethiopia where, in spite of civil war in the north-east provinces, the government, the aid agencies and the relief operations run by the rebel movements have kept food supplies flowing.

In the nine West African countries touching the Sahara desert, provisional forecasts predict a record harvest of nine million tons of cereals.

In eastern and central Africa growing conditions are described as "generally favourable" with average or above average crops, while in southern Africa cereal harvests were good last year, according to the FAO report on food supplies and crop prospects published in Nairobi last month.

The report predicts a three percent decline in the need for food aid between 1988 and this year.

But in 1989, sub-Saharan Africa will be threatened directly by war, locusts and the continuing and drastic economic decline of most countries. Locusts swarms in Mauritania are described by the FAO as "alarming" and are expected soon to in Senegal and the Gambia. The report also predicts winter breeding swarms may spread from Senegal across to Ethiopia this year.

Meanwhile, wars in Sudan, Mozambique and Angola are causing the deaths of hundreds of thousands through starvation and disease. In Sudan one aid agency official said the war prevented food from reaching the people.

In all three countries the distribution of seeds, fertilisers and animal medicines has been disrupted by fighting and banditry. Crops which have been harvested have been looted or burnt. All three countries will need substantial food aid this year — but whether it will reach the needy is doubtful.

A recent UN report on Africa's economic decline says the situation is worse now than it was when the Africa Recovery Programme was launched in 1986. Average per capita income has declined by 42 percent since 1986. — The Independent News Service. 1990
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A recent UN report on Africa’s economic decline says the situation is worse now than it was when the Africa Recovery Programme was launched in 1986. Average per capita income has declined by 4.2 percent since 1986. — The Independent News Service.
Nujoma hits out at change to plans

Havana - South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) leader Mr Sam Nujoma said yesterday disruption of law and order by South African troops in Namibia meant conditions did not exist for free elections in the territory.

Mr Nujoma, in Havana to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, said that Namibia had suffered "a complete breakdown of law and order".

Mr Nujoma denounced plans to amend a United Nations plan on independence for Namibia as contained in tripartite accords signed in New York on December 22 last year.

He said Swapo was disturbed by the fact that the United States and some UN Security Council members had been attempting "to amend the UN plan and call for a reduction of Unita forces from 7,500 to 3,000".

"The reduction to 3,000 men would make a mockery of UN responsibility and is an invitation to South Africa and its surrogates to rig the elections," he added. — Sapa-Reuters.
SA refuses to co-operate, says UN

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — Despite the agreement signed last month that will soon set in motion a Security Council plan for the independence of Namibia, the United Nations is still informing visitors to its headquarters that South Africa "persistently refuses to co-operate" in its implementation.

A wall poster several metres in length that was unveiled last year near the public entrance to the General Assembly hall, calling in 35 languages for "independence now" for the territory, has not been removed. There appears to be no immediate intention to amend its now false assertion about the Republic's position.

Referring to the independence plan, the text accompanying a relief map of Africa that shows Namibia chained to South Africa, states "that plan has still not been implemented because South Africa refuses to co-operate."

Visitors taking guided tours seem to pay it little attention. Not far away is an anti-apartheid exhibit. This also excites little interest, perhaps because it is in the same area as two of the most attractive UN artefacts, a depiction of a Chinese railway, carved from whole ivory tusks, and a scale model of the ceremonial barge used by the King of Thailand.
Cuba's Worms: Turn On the Themselves

President Fidel Castro... evidence that he is still

Justice for July

that they are killing people.

The Elche dehesa, occupied by the security forces, is a "political" zone where the authorities have arrested and detained protesters, activists, and journalists. The detention of these individuals is a clampdown on freedom of expression and the right to a fair trial. The authorities have also imposed travel restrictions and closed down opposition media outlets. The government's actions are a clear and unambiguous violation of human rights.

CHRONOLOGICAL

The arrest of hundreds of political prisoners is not a coincidence. It is a direct result of the government's repression of the people's struggle for freedom. The government has used violence and intimidation to silence opposition voices and maintain control. This is a clear violation of the right to freedom of expression and association.

London - An Appeal to the International Community

To date no action has been taken to address the human rights abuses in Cuba.

We call on the international community to take action to end Cuba's human rights violations and to support the Cuban people in their fight for freedom.
Pessimists confounded
World economic growth stronger than expected

UNITED NATIONS — The world economy during 1988 confounded pessimistic forecasts of a year ago and grew at a faster rate than any time since 1984, according to a UN report published at the weekend.

Growth was expected to continue in the short term, but at a slower rate. But the report, "The World Economy at the End of 1988," said last year's prosperity was highly uneven. In many developing countries growth of income fell behind, or barely kept pace with the growth of population.

Sharp contrast

"The performance of the world economy in 1988, except for the continued sluggishness in some developing regions, stands in sharp contrast to the atmosphere of pessimism that prevailed a year ago," it said.

"Instead of slowing down, as predicted in most forecasts, including that of the UN, the world economy grew faster than at any time since 1984. There was also a significant upturn in international trade, which far surpassed expectations and grew at twice the average rate of the 1980s."

The report, produced by the UN's Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, said world output grew by around 4 percent in 1988, compared with 6.4 percent growth the previous year.

The growth of world trade accelerated more sharply, from 5 percent in 1987 to about 7 percent in 1988.

Three-quarters of the population of the world live in countries whose per capita real income rose in 1988, but one quarter live in countries where it declined, the report said.

It also warned that "a large fiscal deficit in the United States and imbalances in trade relationships among the major developed market economies continue to threaten the stability of the international economy."

Exchange rates of major currencies remained highly volatile and a solution to the problem of external debt of the developing countries was not yet in sight.

"Indeed, in 1988 the debt crisis became more acute in Latin America and most countries of Africa."

In its forecast for 1989, the report said world growth was expected to increase by about 3.5 percent.

Danger persists

Output from the developed market economies would slow to 3 percent but the danger of a sharper deceleration persisted.

"The large imbalances in trade between the major developed market economies remain by far the most important potential threat to the growth and stability of the world economy," it stated.

The report said the reduction of the US fiscal deficit remained critical to the correction of these imbalances and the avoidance of major upheavals in financial markets. — Sapa-Reuter.
Troop Withdrawal, on Trust

Astonished by General's Reported Remarks on Cubans
The South African Government has greeted with consternation the United Nations plan, reported today, to accept the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola on trust and without verification.

It is likely to challenge the UN on the reported remarks of the head of the UN Verification Mission, General Ferreira Gomes of Brazil, that the world body would simply trust Cuba to adhere to an agreement to remove its 50,000 troops from Angola.

Senior South African diplomatic sources today said the general's remarks most certainly were not in accordance with what South Africa expected and understood by the agreements signed last year by South Africa, Cuba and Angola.

The agreement between the countries made specific provisions for effective verification. It provided for real mechanisms to monitor the withdrawal of Cuba's forces from the region to the satisfaction of everyone, including South Africa, they said.

Immediate approach

The sources indicated South Africa was likely to take up the matter with the United Nations immediately after establishing if the general's comments were reported accurately and in proper context.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, is in Paris today to address an international conference on chemical warfare and could not be reached for immediate comment.

South Africa is already concerned by the apparent inability of the UN to come to an agreement on the peace-keeping force which is to monitor the implementation of Namibia's independence process.

The starting date for Namibia's independence process, in terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435, is April 1.

The UN was supposed to have agreed on the size and composition of its peace-keeping force by December 31.

It has still not reached any finality on either the size or composition of the force.

General Gomes told the New York Times his verification would be based on trust.

"When they tell us there are no more troops, we will tell the United Nations they have gone. "We will trust the information given by both countries. It would not be normal for two countries to sign an agreement and not to fulfil it," General Ferreira Gomes reportedly said.

Three dead

By P

Police are searching through the silver Volkswagen that forced a red BMW off the road on Friday, so they could check out the people sitting on the car's footrest.
bobbies on the beat

thankless jobs for us

london - the british nation
Currently, there are UN peacekeeping forces in Lebanon, Cyprus, Iran and Iraq, Afghanistan, India and Pakistan and the Golan Heights.

The first peacekeeping force was the UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO) which, in June 1948, was sent to the Middle East to monitor an Arab-Israeli ceasefire.

The most recent was the UN Iraq Military Observer Group, set up in August last year to monitor the ceasefire there.

It is a thankless task. The UN troops along the Lebanese border, for instance, are damned if they do and damned if they don't, writes Peter Allen-Frost from Tel Aviv.

They are caught in the crossfire of the Israelis and their South Lebanon Periodic forays

This zone is patrolled by Israeli and SLA forces who periodically foray north to attack what the IDF spokesman here refers to as “terrorist positions” usually only armed elements manage to cross into the security zone and hit either SLA soldiers or Israelis.

It is the “zone” which prevents the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) from fulfilling its real mandate, said Mr. Timor Goksel, UN spokesman in the region.

“Ours mandate in 1978 was to move down to the international border but we were prevented from doing so by the Israelis. Had we been able to put our forces where

launched the “Litani Operation” in

1978 and established the security zone which has expanded and shrunk over the years, stretching to Beirut during the occupation of much of Lebanon in the wake of the 1982 invasion.

“As long as there is this zone it will be a magnet for all the groups who wish to cross it,” said Mr. Goksell.

It is more difficult for the UNIFIL troops today than before the Israeli invasion of 1982, he said.

“Before the 1982 war, when the PLO controlled the area, we at least knew who were the adversaries. Now it is infiltrations from the north and local Arab supporters of any one of a dozen different armed groups.”

Mixed bunch

“Most of our casualties come from accidents,” said Mr. Goksel.

“Those caused by enemy fire usually involve the SLA or southern Lebanese armed militias.”

UNIFIL is a mixed lot, with six countries: (Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Nepal, Ireland and Norway) providing infantry units for the 5,700-man force, while other countries supply medical and logistical support.

For countries such as Ghana and Fiji, UN payment for their participation means a much-needed influx of foreign currency. For other countries it provides field training for their troops who which might otherwise never get this experience.
US expects UN to do job properly

WASHINGTON — The United States government has made it plain that it expects United Nations officials monitoring Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola to do their job properly.

The US intervention came after the warning issued yesterday by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that the entire series of interlocking peace agreements reached between South Africa, Angola and Cuba could be endangered if any of the parties did not fulfill their commitments.

He gave his warning in reaction to a reported comment by the UN's Chief Military Observer in Luanda, Brazilian Brigadier-General Pereles Ferreira Gomes, that the UN verification mission would rely on the word of Angola and Cuba.

In a statement, the State Department's senior spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, said the verification mission would begin its work this week with the withdrawal of the first Cuban troops.

"We expect that to be conducted seriously and efficiently," he said.

General Gomes's comments, reported in the New York Times, contrast with the details of the verification mission as outlined in a report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, on December 17.

In Washington yesterday, Mr Redman indicated that the US would be watching the departure and the verification process "with close inspection of the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola across the 27-month schedule," he said.

Saying farewell with flowers...
UN deadlock may delay independence

WASHINGTON — As the first Cuban troops begin their withdrawal from Angola today, a senior UN official has warned that Namibian independence could be delayed by continued deadlock between the five permanent members of the UN Security Council over the size and cost of the monitoring force.

Even if the issue is resolved this week, there is growing concern that the April 1 deadline for implementation of UN resolution 435 may not be met.

The enabling resolution needed to put 435 into effect cannot be passed until the council agrees on the size of the UN transitional assistance group (Untag).

The permanent members — including the Soviet Union — who between them must share 57% of the overall costs, are seeking to more than halve the proposed 7,500-man force.

Assuming the enabling resolution is passed next week, the General Assembly is unlikely to approve Untag's budget until the end of the month. It will then take until the end of February before the contributing countries have paid their assessments.

Since the UN does not have sufficient funds to start purchasing equipment before the assessments are in, this will only leave four weeks to ready Untag in time for April 1.

Delivery time for important equipment is about 90 days.

Meanwhile, Sapa-Reuters reports from Luanda that the first contingent of Cuban soldiers to withdraw from Angola will receive a ceremonial send-off today.

The 450 soldiers will fly out after a parade through the streets of Luanda.

A further 1,000 Cubans are expected to depart by ship in the next few days.
UN deadlock could delay Resolution 435

WASHINGTON. — Namibian independence could be delayed by continued deadlock between the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and non-aligned countries over the size and cost of the monitoring force, a senior UN official warned yesterday.

Even if the issue is resolved this week, there is growing concern that the April 1 deadline for implementation of UN Resolution 435 may not be met. The enabling resolution needed to put 435 into effect cannot be passed until the Security Council agrees on the size of the UN transitional assistance group.

The permanent members — including the Soviet Union — who between them must share 57% of the overall costs, are seeking to cut by half the 7,800-man force envisaged in the secretary-general's 1978 report.

The non-aligned states, who will not be footing the bill, claim this will enable South Africa to bias the election process against SWAPO.
Snubbed, but at least Pick was there.
SA ‘upper hand’ worries Cubans

Protests over cut in UN Namibia force

PARIS — Cuba and African nations yesterday pressed their campaign against any reduction in the size of a United Nations military force which will help to bring Namibia to independence.

Cuba said at a 140-nation gathering in Paris that slimming down the Untag (UN Transition Assistance Group) force would leave South Africa with the upper hand in the territory.

The six African Frontline states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — made the same point at a meeting in Paris with Britain, one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The Security Council says the planned force of 7,500 neutral troops and 2,000 civilians and police is too big and expensive.

"The reduction of Untag will signify without doubt the continuation of the structures and mechanisms of power implanted by racist South Africa," said Cuban Foreign Minister Mr Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

Ministers of the non-aligned movement also said any cost-cutting should not include a reduction in Untag’s military component.

The five major powers — the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, China and France — will have to foot more than half the bill for the UN force. It is estimated to amount to R1.5 billion.

They say a far smaller contingent will be able to monitor the withdrawal of South African troops and oversee elections now that Pretoria is committed to April 1 as the starting date for transition to independence.

But Mr Malmierca said that even 7,500 troops would be inadequate.

‘Puppet’ army

He claimed that South Africa had 100,000 soldiers in Namibia; had created a “puppet” Namibian army of 20,000 men; and doubled the territory’s police force since 1978.

Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, and delegates from other Frontline states expressed concern about the proposed cost reduction at a meeting on Monday at the conference with Mr William Waldegrave, Britain’s Junior Foreign Minister.

"It said it was for the UN Secretary-General to make an assessment of what is needed," Mr Waldegrave told reporters. — Sapa Reuter.
UN set to nurse finance headache

By DRIES VAN HEERDEN

The United Nations will be nursing a major financial headache next week when it starts implementing the peace process in Namibia.

The UN, already strapped for cash, will have to foot a bill of at least R60-million to finance the peace-keeping force, Untag, inside Namibia and the withdrawal of the estimated 30,000 Cubans from Angola.

The UN Security Council is expected to try to cut the cost next week. A figure of R11-million — instead of R17.5-million — for the Namibian part of the operation is said to be the target.

The "Big Five" permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, China and France — will have to shoulder the bulk of the UN's responsibilities.

One way to cut costs would be to reduce the size of Untag from the present 7,500 military personnel and 2,000 civilian contingent to 7,000 overall.

It is expected that South Africa will protest strongly at such a reduction because of fears that a smaller force would not be able to adequately protect the civilian population from Swazi intimidation.

Next week will see the formal creation of Untag, which will start the biggest UN peace-keeping operation since the Congo in 1964.
NEW YORK — The Security Council agreed unanimously yesterday to an April 1 start for the UN operation that is to bring Namibia to independence.

The Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was directed to arrange a formal ceasefire between South Africa and Swapo.

The council also called on South Africa to "reduce immediately and substantially the existing police forces in Namibia with a view to achieving reasonable balance between these forces and Untag so as to ensure effective monitoring by the latter".

Untag, the UN Transition Assistance Group, is to lead the territory to independence after UN-supervised elections.

The size of the military component of Untag and the cost of the operation were a subject of intense private consultation among council members, which delayed the formal decision taken yesterday.

Lieutenant-General Vernon Walters, the chief US delegate, told reporters that modern technology should enable the UN to do its job in Namibia for much less money than was envisaged 10 years ago.

The General Assembly, at a meeting expected to be convened soon must approve the financing of Untag.

**COST-SAVING**

The resolution that set the date for Untag operations directed Dr De Cuellar to examine cost-saving measures.

The council also called on all UN members to consider how to provide economic and financial assistance to Namibians.

— Sapa-Reuters.
Waste treaty likely

NAIROBI — The head of the UN environment agency UNEP said yesterday he expected an international treaty controlling the movement of hazardous waste to be signed in Switzerland on March 20.

UN environment programme director Mostafa Tolba told a news conference in Nairobi officials from 159 nations were due to meet in Luxembourg from January 30 to February 3 to finalise details of the convention.

"I am committed to having ministers from member countries adopt and sign the treaty on March 20. I am sticking my neck out to be chopped on this," he said, referring to a range of issues still to be resolved.

These include the rights of countries importing and exporting dangerous waste, penalties for exporters cheating on the true nature of their cargoes and the jurisdiction of nations through which such shipments must pass.

Common

Tolba, an Egyptian scientist, quoted draft convention proposals as requiring that waste exporters notify receiving nations in writing of the nature of substances being shipped and their effect on the environment.

He said African governments, several of which had been at the forefront of an international protest against illegal dumping on their continent last year, would hold a meeting in Senegal on January 25 to 27.

These governments planned to adopt a common stand ahead of the Luxembourg talks.

Tolba rejected suggestions that UNEP should help monitor the dumping of waste, saying this would require massive resources and manpower which his organisation did not have.

UNEP would help governments to check that waste exporters complied with the convention once it was signed, he said. — Sapa-Reuters.
UN wants cuts in Namibian peace force

NEW YORK. — The UN Security Council has voted unanimously to go ahead with deploying a peacekeeping force to monitor Namibia's independence from South Africa, but called for cuts in the cost of the force.

Approval of the force had been delayed for weeks as the five permanent council members — the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China — sought to pare the cost of the force, at one time estimated to cost $800 million (about R1.9 billion) a year.

The non-aligned nations, particularly the frontline states, lobbied for full deployment of 7,500 peacekeepers, at least 360 military police and 2,000 civilian administrators called for in a 1978 independence plan for Namibia.

But the five permanent members want to hold the cost to between $400 and $500 million (R560 million and R1.2 billion), diplomats said.

"There's going to be a considerable reduction in money," US ambassador General Vernon Walters said after the 15 council members voted.

"Well, I'm a soldier," said Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar

General Walters, a retired military general, "I can tell you that when you've got sensors and helicopters, you can cover a hell of a lot more ground than you can with soldiers just standing shoulder-to-shoulder."

Call for report

The resolution calls on UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar to prepare a report estimating the size and needs of the force, to be called the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

That report should be ready in about two weeks. The council would then vote on a resolution authorising creation of the force.

The resolution made note of the peace accords signed in December between Angola, Cuba and South Africa.

The terms of the accords call for 50,000 Cuban troops to leave Angola by July 1, 1991, and Pretoria to begin the Namibian independence process on April 1.

The resolution also expressed "concern at the increase in police and paramilitary forces and the establishment of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) since 1978."

Swapo foreign secretary Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab argued that more peacekeepers were necessary.

"The number of South African troops has increased; they were about 45,000-strong in 1978; they are now 100,000-strong. "South African police have increased from more than 2,000 in 1978 to more than 10,000 now," Mr Gurirab said.

He said the SWATF numbered 35,000 men and the paramilitary force more than 3,000 men.

— Sapa-AP
NEW YORK — UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday bowed to budget demands and cut the peacekeeping force for Namibia to 4,650 troops.

Although some 3,000 less than originally planned, it will still represent the UN's costliest mission at an estimated $416 million (about R200 million).

Black African nations and non-aligned countries have clashed for weeks with the US, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China over the size and cost of the force.

The Organisation of African Unity and non-aligned countries insisted on having at least 7,500 troops, as indicated in the original 1978 Security Council plan for Namibia's independence.

Objected

But the five permanent members of the Security Council, who together pay 58 percent of all peacekeeping costs, objected to the projected spending of $700 million (R1.680 million) on sending that many troops.

The United States proposed sending about 3,200 in all on the peacekeeping force, called the UN Transition Assistance Group.

About 800 election supervisors would be needed for the early November balloting, expected to last about a week.

South Africa has strongly protested to Angola and Cuba about a build-up of Swapo forces on the Namibian border.

The Soviet Union, the United States and the United Nations have been informed of the alleged contraventions.

In terms of agreements struck last year with Angola and Cuba, Swapo forces would be kept north of the 16th parallel inside Angola — more than 300 km from the Namibian border.

Since then, there have been reports of a significant build-up of Swapo forces south of the parallel, close to the border, while Swapo has also been held responsible for at least one recent landmine incident and the stowing of arms caches in the territory.

Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha said last night he had asked the South African delegation to the talks at the first meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission in New York, to appeal to Cuba and Angola to "discipline" and control" Swapo forces.

UMBRELLA

He warned they would have to take the blame if the agreements already reached were jeopardised.

Mr. Botha announced at the conference that an agreement had been reached yesterday on the composition of the Joint Monitoring Commission which will act as an umbrella body monitoring complaints or problems affecting all the agreements reached among the parties.
Big Five debate
Namibian peace plan

NEW YORK — Security Council members began private talks yesterday in an effort to end a bitter dispute over the proposed UN operation to grant Namibia independence from South Africa.

Delegates of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China, the council’s permanent members which have insisted on severe cuts in the size and cost of the operation, conferred as African and other non-aligned states denounced the economies.

First estimates had been as high as $750 million (R1,7 billion) for 7,500 UN peacekeeping troops and a large civilian staff, but Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar recommended in a report on Tuesday a force of 4,650 troops and a leaner budget of $418 million (R944 million).

Fearing that South Africa might try through subversion to deny Swapo a decisive victory at the polls, the African states say the force proposed by Dr Perez de Cuellar would be too small to guarantee fair elections under UN supervision.

With an April 1 target for the start of the UN operation and Namibia independence scheduled a year to the day after that, the Security Council and the General Assembly are under pressure to act soon on Dr Perez de Cuellar’s plan.

The UN peacekeeping force that will monitor independence elections in Namibia will buy goods and services from South Africa, a UN spokesman confirmed yesterday.

Australia will send about 350 troops to Namibia with a United Nations force to help the transition to independence. — Sapa-AP.
UN will minimise purchases from SA

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — United Nations officials hope to minimise the amount of purchasing they will do in South Africa during the operation leading to independence in Namibia, which is due to begin on April 1.

Although secretary-general Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar said in a report to the Security Council this week that goods and services would be obtained from "local suppliers in southern Africa whenever these are more economical", opponents of trade with South Africa are said to be trying their utmost to restrict such purchases.

UN spokesman Mr Francois Giuliani said no contractual arrangements had yet been made for the UN military and civilian operation known as Untag, which will cost R990 million for one year.

Pressed by reporters, Mr Giuliani repeatedly declined to acknowledge that "local suppliers in southern Africa" meant South Africa. Western diplomats said there was no doubt about it.
UN lists needs for peacekeeping force

The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) has a list of equipment required by the UN peacekeeping force for Namibia and has called for offers for the supply of the items needed.

It says the list is the third received. The first is a general indication of what is required. The second details communications equipment needed.

The list includes vehicles, specialized vehicles, housing units including furnishing, tentage, collapsible containers for the storage of petroleum products and water, freezer and refrigeration units and generators.

The FCI says that based on previous discussions, negotiations have already begun with prospective suppliers.

The FCI says that details on the list are scanty in order to leave as many options open as possible until the final UN budgetary details have been worked out.

It urges interested organisations to begin negotiations with the UN as soon as possible. — Sapa.
UN peace force to pour millions into SA

by JOAO SANTA RITA  
Argus Africa News Service  

JOHANNESBURG. — South African companies are on the verge of a multimillion rand bonanza financed by their greatest foe — the United Nations.

The UN procurement section has already sent the South African Federated Chamber of Industries 40 pages of requirements that the 4,050-strong peacekeeping force in Namibia will need, ranging from vehicles to septic tank cleaning services.

A UN report states clearly that the UN force will "purchase goods and services from local sources of supply in Southern Africa whenever these are more economical than sources of supply elsewhere".

Any other assumption will call into question the feasibility of the operation in the time scale already decided," the Secretary-General warned.

A UN spokesman said that in spite of objections by African countries it was obvious that the United Nations has to do business with South Africa.

If the Security Council approves the report, the General Assembly will then also have to approve the estimated budget and there are fears that the whole process could be delayed by Third World countries.

However, United Nations officials are confident that this will not happen and have already identified South African firms regarded as prospective sources of the UN force requirements.

The UN told the FCI that it was supplying it with the lists of its requirements because some South African firms "may have been missed for lack of information".

Vehicle dealers alone stand to make a fortune as the UN has asked for hundreds of vehicles, including 658 jeeps, 176 trucks from one ton to eight-ton capacity, mobile workshops, bulldozers, mobile cranes, refrigerator trucks, lift trucks, ambulances and dozens of different types of trailers.

**Vehicles**

In addition the UN is also looking for 81 light sedans of 1,600 to 1,800cc and three luxury cars which the UN chose to describe as heavy sedans. Mini buses (32) and three heavy buses are also demanded.

South African vehicle suppliers will have to take into account one specific requirement that the UN has made — all their vehicles must be white.

It is understood that the United Nations is even considering buying some of its requirements from the SADF which will gradually depart from Namibia.

But the UN is, however, not taking any chances and it has made it known that it is looking for hundreds of tents, containers for petroleum products and water, freezer and refrigeration units, and at least 668 generators.

In another list in which quantities are not specified the UN says that it will need office equipment (including IBM personal computers), cleaning services, construction materials, catering equipment, shoe-repair services, septic tank cleaning services, newspapers and periodicals.

From the lists supplied it is obvious that some members of the United Nations intend to have as much comfort as possible as they go on duty in Africa's last colony.

One of the UN lists says the officials stationed in Namibia will be needing television sets, video sets, movie equipment, radio sets and hi-fi equipment.

The UN is also looking for sport equipment and even trophies, diplomas and plaques.
Row over SWA peace force cuts

By PATRICIA CHENEY: Washington

DESPITE its pared-back nature, Unita — which will help Namibia's passage to independence — will still be the biggest United Nations force of its kind since 1960 peacekeepers were sent to the Belgian Congo in the early 60s.

The force — the UN Transition Assistance Group — will comprise 6,000 men who, according to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, will be charged with "keeping borders under surveillance, preventing infiltration, preventing timidization and ensuring the safe return of refugees and their free participation in the electoral process."

It has already come under fire from a number of black states led by Zimbabwe, which are, as one official described, "in pandemonium" because the force has been cut from the 9,000 originally called for by the UN resolution 435.

According to the report, "the permanent representative of Zimbabwe expressed grave reservations...because such a move would compromise the secretary general's ability to conduct free and fair elections."

Revised

Efforts by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and a ministerial group from Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia to have Unita kept at full strength also failed. Under the revised plan, Unita will cost down from the original estimated price tag of $172 million.

The UN was able to cut down on the Unita force mainly by reducing administrative tasks and doubling the duties to be undertaken by military personnel.

The price tag was also kept low because the normally sanctions-happy member nations swallowed the hard fact that it was cheaper for Unita to buy goods from South Africa than anywhere else.

The national composition of Unita is still to be decided.
UN bonanza for motor-makers

THE United Nations shopping list for its Namibian peace-keeping force promises a bonanza for SA's motor industry.

Among many other things, United Namibia wants to buy more than 1 000 vehicles from SA manufacturers — in a hurry. UN headquarters sent a list of the peace force's vehicle requirements to the Federation of Chambers of Industries this week.

UN procurement chief Sve Sollberg says: "Specifications are scanty to leave room for as many options as possible to improve the prospect of early delivery."

Waiting

The windfall order will strain the industry's resources at a time when waiting lists for some models are stretching into midyear. National Association of Aspecting mobile Manufacturers of SA executive director Nico Vermeulen is confident that most of the orders will be met. "We must treat this as an opportunity from a most unlikely source and make every effort to supply United Namibia jobs."

Manufacturers have been in touch with foreign suppliers to ensure that kits can be sent to SA as soon as firm orders have been placed. Some assembly plants are also prepared to return to double-shift working to fill the one-off orders.

Toyota Marketing sales director Henk Maree says: "The biggest problem is that the shortage is most severe in commercial vehicles and they are what United Namibia needs. Most manufacturers have no stock at their plants and dealer stocks are low."

Concern

Japanese manufacturers' strict limits on supplies of CKD kits in line with the government's efforts to reduce trade with SA are also causing concern.

Mr Maree says: "The fact that the vehicles are for the UN could mean that Japan will treat them as special exports."

Spin-off benefits will also be felt by body-builders because many of the vehicles will have to be specially fitted.

The motor industry is likely to have most trouble in meeting demand for 694 four-wheel-drive vehicles. In addition, United Namibia says it will need 44 cars, 59 light trucks, 53 medium trucks and 26 buses. Special-purpose vehicles include ambulances, refrigerated and recovery trucks, water tankers, mobile workshops, communications vans and sewage-removers. Also needed are bulldozers, road graders, forklifts and two-ton mobile cranes.

Manufacturers have been warned that United Namibia is likely to place orders for 700 tents soon. Prefabricated or mobile homes will be needed for about 1 000 civilians attached to United Namibia at 50 sites throughout Namibia. More than 70 industrial walk-in freezers and refrigerators are likely to be ordered, and United Namibia is looking for suppliers of more than 600 petrol and diesel driven generator sets, ranging from 4.5 to 100 kva.

Potential

"This represents a major opportunity for the local industry," says Federation Chamber of Industries executive director Ron Haywood. "We are urging suppliers to make direct contact with the UN as soon as possible."

"Even if manufacturers and distributors cannot meet the demands, they must negotiate with overseas suppliers."

The UN has cleared the way for United Namibia to deal with SA companies in an effort to cut the cost of the peace-keeping operation. Delivery time is critical if United Namibia is to meet its April 1 deadline.

Ill Cashworths in new hands

TROUBLED Cashworths Fashion Holdings, the Cape-based clothing manufacturer and retailer, has been taken over.

Columbia Corporate Finance will help the new MAP consortium to turn the group around.

Controlling shareholders Norman Schults, Eli Gottschalk and their family trusts will sell 8.5-million Cashworths, representing 56.7% of issued share capital, to the MAP consortium for R2.8-million.

The consortium was formed by merchant bankers Harry Spain and Natal clothing manufacturer Yakoob Paruk to take over Cashworths in the deal effective from January 1. Mr Spain will be chairman and Mr Paruk will be joint managing director with Mr Schults.

The consortium says Cashworths will be used to expand interests in the clothing industry after unprofitable areas have been hived off.

Mr Spain says: "We are confident Cashworths can be turned around. It has about 30 stores and the computerised knitting equipment is modern. Prospects look good for the second half of the year."

Cashworths was listed on the DCM in September 1987, but it failed to achieve its prospectus forecast profit in the year to last April because of an extraordinary loss on the sale of an associate company. Attributable income jumped by 57% to R1.2-million and earnings were 11.1c a share compared with the previous year's 7c.

The 10c shares opened at 120c, but plunged to 30c this month. Recent sales have taken place at 37c.

Ian Smith
Fidel Castro blasts UN Security Council

MEXICO CITY — President Castro of Cuba yesterday said permanent members of the UN Security Council must take the blame if South Africa interferes in Namibian elections later this year, the Cuban news agency reported.

According to a report, President Castro blasted the five permanent members of the council for backing a proposal to reduce the size of a UN peacekeeping force in Namibia.

The council's permanent members are China, France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States.

An initial sum of $90 million (R225 million) has been earmarked by several countries and international organisations for a $75 million (R145 million) repARATION plan for the Lobobia corridor in southern Angola, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported.

The sum was offered by countries of the European Community, Nordic countries, Brazil, the World Bank and the African Development Bank following an International Donors Conference in Angola.

See Page 6.
SA comes under UN human rights spotlight

GENEVA — A senior United Nations official said yesterday the world was still plagued by daily human rights violations despite emerging solutions to a number of regional conflicts.

UN under-secretary Mr Jan Martenson said UN efforts at co-operation between the superpowers had brought about encouraging developments in various parts of the world.

Addressing the opening session of an annual UN Human Rights Commission meeting, he cited Afghanistan, the Gulf, Cyprus, Namibia and the western Sahara as trouble spots where solutions were emerging.

Mr Martenson told 1,200 delegates representing governments and human rights experts from non-government organisations that the 43-member commission still had many urgent tasks at hand.

The annual meeting reviews human rights abuses around the world.

This year it is expected that South Africa's policy of apartheid will come under fire again. Outgoing commission chairman Mr Alloune Sene of Senegal called it the most monstrous form of racism.
UN still split on Namibian force

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — Certain non-aligned members of the United Nations Security Council — including Ethiopia, Senegal and Algeria — have continued to block action on a resolution to approve the UN's transition programme for Namibia recommended by the secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The non-aligned states conferred privately on the question and asked for a meeting with Dr Perez de Cuellar to discuss their objections to a proposed peacekeeping force of 4,800, which they believe to be insufficient to maintain law and order and ensure free and fair elections.

The secretary-general has said he would retain the limit of 7,500 officers and men envisaged in the independence plan approved by the Security Council in 1979, but the remaining troops would be deployed only if he were convinced that the smaller group could not do the job.

ALARMED BY SQUABBLE

With an April 1 target for the start of the entire UN military and civilian operation that is supposed to lead the territory to independence a year later, some delegates are becoming alarmed by the squabble over the size of the force, which has pitted the non-aligned states against the big powers.

- The general secretary of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Mr Idi Oumarou, says the UN must remain vigilant against any South African attempts to manipulate Namibian independence.

He repeated the OAU's opposition to the reduction of the UN peace-keeping force.
HAVANA — Cuban President Fidel Castro said on Sunday a 4,650-strong UN inspection force was too small to oversee Namibia's transition to independence, the Cuban-based Presa Latina news agency reported.

He denounced a UN report's proposal for a force of that size instead of the 7,500 originally proposed.

It would be better to send the 7,500 troops and then reduce that number if possible, Castro told more than 2,000 Namibian students.

Castro said the recent UN resolution on Namibia was acceptable enough because it "recommends that the UN secretary-general try to cut down expenses but does not speak of the reduction of troops."

"But the secretary-general and his team made a report that does not satisfy Cuba and the other people of the Third World," he said.

"If SA succeeded in thwarting the free self-determination of the Namibian people, the weight of responsibility would fall on the permanent members of the security council," Castro said. — Reuters.
Plea for full UN Namibia force

HARARE. Church organisations, representatives of liberation movements and journalists attending the symposium on world peace which ended in Harare today have called on UN secretary-general, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, not to reduce the number of UNtag forces bound for Namibia.

In a statement released at the end of the symposium this afternoon, delegates told Mr. de Cuellar they were concerned that South Africa might deny Namibia the opportunity to fully realise its right to self-determination.

Represented were church councils from Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, South Africa, the ANC, PAC and Swapo and the Union of African Journalists.

"We are convinced that the full Unhtag force is the minimum necessary to ensure that the election to the constituent assembly of Namibia will be free and fair," the group said in a statement to the UN secretary-general.

They also raised the concern that South Africa might now or in the interim period, take decisions "that may deny the Namibians the opportunity to fully realise their right to self-determination."

The group said they had heard "with alarm of manoeuvres of the South African administration in Namibia to sell off social facilities and public institutions to private interests". Those affected could include health, postal and telecommunications services, railways and civil aviation.

"We call on your excellency to investigate with a view to preventing the Pretoria regime from undertaking such action which would impede the use of such services by all Namibians regardless of colour, race, origin and creed," the statement said. — Sapa.

Mr. Perez De Cuellar
SOUTH African Foreign Minister Pik Botha urged the United Nations yesterday not to delay Namibia's transition to independence from Pretoria.

Mr Botha said the UN Security Council should this week ratify Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's $416 million dollar proposal to deploy 4659 troops in Namibia to supervise the move to independence.

UN troops are scheduled to arrive in Namibia on April 1 but final ratification of the timetable has been delayed by a row over the size of the force.

A number of African states have said at least 7500 men are needed to prevent South Africa interfering in the independence process.

"I do not contemplate a delay," Mr Botha told reporters at a briefing in Cape Town. "It just has to be April 1. It must be. We cannot go on like this. The moment we slip on that, then I predict big problems."

— Sapa-Reuters
Another Trouble Spot ... and another chance for UN Peacekeepers to show compassion, fairness and foresight.
commander of UNFICYP (UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus), Gérald Greindl, a blue-helmet soldier should possess three essential qualities: fairness, firmness and friendliness.

Not surprisingly, the reputation of UN peacekeeping hinges squarely upon these qualities, painstakingly cultivated by the late Dag Hammarskjöld and by Brian Urquhart, the recently retired UN Under-Secretary General for Special Political Affairs. The UN is principally involved in two kinds of peacekeeping — military observer missions comprising a limited number of professional officers without any military capability, and the deployment of UN forces equipped with weapons for self-defence.

In the case of the former, UN military observers signify a symbolic presence characterised by impartiality. In the case of the latter, UN troops are deployed in a neutral role to monitor and prevent hostility between two or more warring factions or states.

Shortly after its formation in 1945, the UN was involved in the role of military observer in UNTSO (UN Truce Supervision Organisation in Palestine) in 1948. This first act of peacekeeping continues to this day. UNTSO comprises 900 military officers from 15 UN countries.

UN troops were first deployed in November 1956 in the Sinai during the Suez crisis, when UNEP (UN Emergency Force) was formed. UNFICYP (as it is now referred to) collapsed in 1967 as a consequence of the Six-Day War.

UNEP II was created in 1973 after the Yom Kippur War to monitor hostility between Israel and its Arab neighbours and was disbanded in 1979.

Apart from the volatile Middle East, where a number of UN peacekeeping operations are still in progress — UNIFIL (UN Interim Force in Lebanon) since 1982, UNOF (UN Observer Force) since 1994, and UNFICYP (as mentioned above) since 1964 — UN peacekeeping operations have been launched in various other parts of the world.

Many South Africans are likely to remember the disastrous and tragic experience of ONUC (Operation des Nations Unies au Congo) between 1960 and 1964. ONUC — the biggest UN peacekeeping operation to date, comprising some 20,000 men — illustrated some of the more intractable problems associated with conflict resolution.

Failure

With troops mostly from African countries — Tunisia, Morocco, Ghana and Ethiopia — and assisted by Sweden, Ireland, India and Indonesia, ONUC had no representatives from the then permanent members of the UN Security Council — the USA, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom — although these states assisted with airmétroport.

Racked by the secession of Katanga and fuelled by mercenary activity as well as by ONUC's inherent inability to restore law and order, the operation failed dismally. ONUC underlined the difficulties associated with UN peacekeeping in a context of unstructured withdrawal by a metropolitan power and the financial difficulties arising from failure to reach consensus on this important aspect of peacekeeping.

The peacekeeping operation in Cyprus (UNFICYP), which was started in 1964 and continues today, is the first in which the United Kingdom participated. Austria, Austria, Canada. Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Sweden are also involved. As such a long-standing operation, UNFICYP highlights the necessity for good military leadership and discipline for successful peacekeeping.

An aspect of UN peacekeeping that deserves special mention is despite the present wrangling over the size and cost of UNTAG. Namibians may be fairly confident about the impartiality and professionalism of UNTAG.

Under the command of Indian General Prem Chand, UNTAG is likely to draw on the considerable experience gained by other peacekeeping operations.

On reflection, it seems that this unique form of international peacekeeping, although not without problems such as the composition and funding of operations and an inability to function in contexts of escalating interethnic violence, offers two unique advantages.

First, it creates diplomatic space for the UN Secretary-General, and for the parties involved to explore peace and pursue political settlements.

Secondly, it introduces some rationality and a psychological threshold into the conflict equation, which, if effective, may discourage further violence.
UN chief concerned

By James Tomlins,
The Star's Foreign News Service

PARIS — United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, in a hard-hitting exclusive interview, criticised member nations which had forced him to reduce the size and cost of the UN peace-keeping force in Namibia.

He told the Paris-based magazine Jeune Afrique: "I have told all those nations concerned in Namibia that if I am given a responsibility, then I must also be given the means to carry it out.

"As far as I am concerned, it is important to note that if the costs are reduced, then my terms of reference must be changed.

Agreement

"Reducing the costs also signifies reducing our responsibilities. All that is not very honest.

"We must come to an agreement without endangering Namibia's independence. We must not seek pretexts in order to delay this independence. This independence has been awaited for such a long time."

The UN Secretary-General last Friday agreed to deploy a peace-keeping force in Namibia of 4,650 soldiers instead of the 7,500 agreed on earlier. Costs have been cut from about $700 million (R1 750 million) to $410 million (R1 020 million)."
Profits from UN in offering

By Nkizer Nyatsumba

South African businessmen are set to reap a rich harvest as the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 in Namibia draws near.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Southern Africa (Assocom) yesterday received yet another list of materials and equipment to be required by the UN peace-keeping force which will monitor the Namibian independence elections.

The list, according to Assocom’s foreign trade secretary, Mrs Bess Robertson, has been circulated to all Chambers of Commerce and Industry countrywide.

Mrs Robertson suggested that interested businessmen contact Mr Dermot Hussey at the UN’s Commercial Purchase and Transportation Service department in New York.

A spokesman for the world body said in New York recently that it was “quite obvious that the reality of the situation is that the UN has to do business with South Africa.” This departs from the UN’s long-standing policy of advocating mandatory sanctions.

The new list of materials required ranges from charting and leasing of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, purchase of vehicles of all types, water purification and treatment equipment, to both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.
Go-ahead from UN expected

NEW YORK — After several weeks' delay, the United Nations Security Council appeared set to give final approval today to a Namibia independence plan monitored by a pared-down UN military-civilian force.

Council members emerging from closed-door consultations told reporters yesterday they had reached agreement on virtually all points of an enabling resolution. Some delegations might have to refer back to their capitals overnight, they added.

The delay has centred on plans to send only 4,850 troops in the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag), instead of the 7,500 envisaged when the independence plan for the territory was first drafted in 1978.

It is reported from Luanda that about 3,000 Cuban civilians — doctors, engineers, teachers and construction experts — will remain in Angola when the full force of 47,000 troops is withdrawn by mid-1991.
Assocom announces Untag’s shopping list

UNTAG would be chartering and leasing fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, Assocom announced yesterday, after receiving an updated list on expected requirements for the peace force to be based in Namibia.

The provision and erection of prefabricated or portable housing — including domestic, military and warehousing configurations — would also be required.

Assocom’s foreign trade secretary Ross Robertson said Untag had received many quotations, but had not allocated orders as the final budget had not been passed by the UN.

Assocom had been monitoring developments at the UN over the past few months concerning the implementation of UN resolution 435 — and particularly the requirements for the Untag peace force — to alert business to the economic opportunities available.

It was also watching developments at the UN High Commission for Refugees to establish its requirements at the nine transit camps where returning Namibians would be received.

The list of products ranged from fresh, frozen, processed and canned foodstuffs, to all types of vehicles, domestic and office furniture, office machines and office supplies, rentable vehicles and water purification and treatment equipment.

Catering services, fencing, and barbed wire, pickets and sandbags, tents of all sizes, electric generators, refrigerators and freezers were needed, as were essentials like pharmaceuticals, sanitary supplies and stationery.

Quotations were requested for heavy equipment, including construction and workshop equipment.

Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages were also included.

Assocom said interested parties should contact Dermot Hussey, commercial purchase and transport service, UN, New York.
UN puts seal on Namibian plan

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council yesterday authorised an independence plan and UN peace-keeping force for Namibia — taking one more step to end 74 years of SA rule.

The 15 council members unanimously adopted a resolution implementing an independence plan for Namibia that has been in readiness since 1978.

April 1 was set as the date to begin the one-year plan for Namibia’s transition to an independent, black majority-ruled nation.

At a cost of about $416m, the operation will be the biggest peace-keeping mission since the Belgian Congo operation of 1960-64. — Sapa-AP.

See Page 3
UN gives Namibia plan the green light

NEW YORK. — The Security Council yesterday authorized an independence plan and UN peacekeeping force for Namibia. April 1 was set as the date to begin the one-year plan — in readiness since 1978 — for Namibia’s transition to an independent nation.

Yesterday’s resolution also approved a recent report by UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar on implementing the plan, which calls for sending 4,650 UN peacekeepers, 500 police supervisors and at least 1,000 civilian election monitors to Namibia.

Mr Perez de Cuellar has estimated the project will cost $416 million (about R986 million) in its first year, making it the biggest UN peacekeeping mission since the Belgian Congo operation of 1960-64.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly prepared to authorise funds for a 70-man team of UN military observers who will monitor the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

That group, the UN Angola Verification Mission (Unavem), is budgeted at $92.2 million (about R22.1 million) for this year and a total of $194.4 million (about R46.6 million) over its entire 31-month mandate of overseeing the Cuban withdrawal.

In London, meanwhile, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said yesterday that Britain believed it was vital for change in South Africa that an independent Namibia was a success.

In an address to the Foreign Press Association in London, he said Britain and the rest of the European Economic Community were ready to help an independent Namibia economically, and the territory was eligible for membership of the Commonwealth.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that the approval by the Security Council of the implementation of Resolution 435 was the final step in bringing the settlement plan for Namibia’s independence.

In a statement, he said this meant that a force of 4,650 UN troops had been approved and the UN would have to act in a strictly impartial way towards all the parties involved.

Untag chief due in SWA

WINDHOEK. — The first members of Untag, the UN Transitional Assistance Group, are expected here today.

They are the head of the Untag police contingent, Commissioner Steven Fanning, and the legal representative, Miss Rachel Majangya.

In London, meanwhile, an anti-apartheid group yesterday angrily accused the UN of sanctions-breaking against its own arms embargo on South Africa. Arms deals expert Mr Abdul Minty said Untag was risking its integrity by negotiating to buy and lease SADF equipment to use in Namibia.

And in Dublin the Irish parliament has agreed to send 35 policemen to Namibia as part of the UN team. — Sapa, Own Correspondent
The Secretary-General's statement on the UN Security Council's decision to impose sanctions on North Korea was a significant development, given the ongoing tensions in the region. The sanctions were aimed at restricting the country's access to certain goods and technologies, which are believed to contribute to its nuclear and missile programs. The move was seen as a step towards deterring North Korea from further provocative actions.

In a report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General highlighted the need for a comprehensive approach to addressing the North Korean threat. He noted that the sanctions were part of a broader strategy to impose sanctions on the country, including measures targeting its financial institutions and individualpersons involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The Secretary-General also emphasized the importance of international cooperation in enforcing the sanctions, stating that the UN member states must work together to ensure compliance with the measures. He underscored the need for a strong and coordinated response to the North Korean threat, and called for increased diplomatic efforts to promote a peaceful resolution to the crisis.

The sanctions were expected to have a significant impact on North Korea's economy, potentially isolating it further from the global community. The Secretary-General acknowledged the challenges of implementing such measures, but stressed the importance of maintaining pressure on the regime to ensure its compliance with international norms.

In conclusion, the UN Security Council's decision to impose sanctions on North Korea was a crucial step in addressing the country's nuclear and missile programs. The Secretary-General's statement emphasized the need for international cooperation and a strong, coordinated response to ensure the effectiveness of the sanctions and the promotion of a peaceful resolution to the crisis.
UN invites Zeph

THE United Nations special committee against apartheid has invited President Zephaniah Mothopeng of the PAC to be its special guest at the observance of the 29th anniversary of the March 21, 1960 anti-pass campaign that ended with the Sharpeville and Langa massacres.

Part of the invitation reads as follows: "UN pledged to invite you to attend and address the meeting as its special guest. Would appreciate receiving the soonest possible indication so that United Nations can make necessary arrangements for your travel."

The arrangements are also for Mr. Mothopeng to meet with the UN Secretary General, Dr. J. de Cuellar while at the UN. A special Press conference will also be held arranged for him by the UN. He is scheduled to meet there with Labour leaders.

J.
The Untag man with R1bn to spend...

THE UN official with R1bn to spend on commercial purchases and transport for the Untag forces arrives in Windhoek on Thursday.

Dermot Hussey, in charge of supplies for the Untag forces, will be staying at the Kalahari Inn, FCI Southern Transvaal GM Ken Mason told Business Day.

He said the chamber had endeavoured to keep its members informed of the business opportunities that could arise from the UN force's presence in Namibia.

Untag's positioning date is April 1. Mason said the UN policy was neutral and would favour southern African suppliers and not concentrate on SA goods only. He added Hussey had specified he would source the cheapest supplies.

Availability of manufactured goods, would also be a consideration.

Mason was concerned local car manufacturers would be unable to deliver supplies immediately because they were already working on three-month waiting lists for supplies to local dealers.

He said the rand's value would give local goods a competitive edge on imported goods which would be subjected to further duties.

Last week Assocom released a list of goods the UN had advised them of. The list ranged from leasing helicopters and aircraft to stationery and beverages.

Electronic equipment was needed and offices and living quarters would have to be established.
SA won't have Swedes in UN transition group

STOCKHOLM — South Africa has formally rejected Swedish participation in a multinational force to oversee independence for Namibia later this year, a senior Swedish official said yesterday.

He said the Swedish government received official notification from the United Nations on Sunday.

Prime Minister Mr Ingvar Carlsson would brief the parliamentary foreign affairs committee and intended to issue a statement afterwards.

The official said the Pretoria government maintained that Sweden's strong anti-apartheid stance and support for the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) meant its troops could not be trusted to play an impartial role.

Sweden, which participates in many peacekeeping forces around the world, had already begun training soldiers for the Namibia mission.

In Helsinki, a Finnish government spokesman said Finland had been asked to participate in the force and would formally accept later.

The UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) will oversee the South African military pullout and Namibian elections as part of a US-brokered peace plan which also includes the withdrawal of 50 000 Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola. — Sapa-Reuters.
Lucky Luck may get you to USA

By Paula Fray

South Africans who do not meet with the strict qualifications to apply for American immigrant visas can chance Lady Luck next month when that country draws the names of 20,000 people worldwide for possible emigration.

According to the American Consul in Johannesburg, Mr Tom Furey, a computer will randomly select 20,000 names of people from "underrepresented countries" in a lottery-type selection.

This programme is to "enhance the diversity in immigration to America" and comes after a trend where about 60 percent of American immigrants came from only 13 countries.

South Africa is one of the 162 "underrepresented" countries which used fewer than 5,000 immigrant visa numbers in the fiscal year of 1990. People born here qualify for the lucky dip. However, South Africans born in Britain do not.

The stringent qualifications which normally apply — such as family ties or special job skills — fall away for this programme and people from the 162 countries need only fill the applications correctly to qualify.

ABOVE NORMAL QUOTA

The 20,000 applications are above the normal quotas and will be split into the 1990 and 1991 fiscal year which starts on October 1.

Applicants must simply submit their name, date and place of birth, address and details of spouse and of children on specified stationary.

Any person accepted automatically means the rest of his immediate family could get a visa too.

The application period is only the month of March after which a computer will randomly select from all the people who have applied.

Mr Furey said he did not know what the response would be, but added that "hundreds of thousands — even millions" may possibly apply.

However, the people chosen by the computer only qualify to apply and still have to comply with legal and medical laws before they get their visas.

For more information, contact the American Consular Section at (011) 331-1681.
UN funds for Namibia to be approved soon

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly plans to approve $146.2 million (R1 049 million) this week for Namibia’s transition to independence.

UN officials said the assembly’s finance committee yesterday began reviewing Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar’s request for one year of funding.

Later this week, the entire General Assembly was expected to approve the assessment, said UN spokesman Mr Juan Carlos Brandt.

The Namibian peacekeeping force, called the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag), consists of 4,650 peacekeeping soldiers, 500 police supervisors, more than 760 civilian staff, 820 locally recruited staff and 620 election monitors provided by donor governments.

On April 1, Untag will begin implementing a one-year plan for Namibia’s independence — the biggest UN peacekeeping operation since the 1960-64 Congo crisis which at its peak involved 19,828 troops. — Associated Press.
ADDIS ABABA — The Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity, Ide Oumarou, urged African nations yesterday to provide troops or civilian staff to boost the size of the UN peacekeeping forces in Namibia. — Sapa-Reuters 27/11/89
Motor manufacturers Toyota and Nissan are to appeal to their Japanese suppliers to relax restrictions to enable them to supply vehicles to the soon-to-be-deployed United Nations' forces in Namibia.

Toyota SA director of vehicle sales Henk Maree told Business Day: "We want additional CKDs (completely knocked down kits) from Japan. It is not fair to expect the SA consumer to suffer. "There are already delays in production because of the limitations on the number of kits we can import."

Maree said Toyota would not divert local supplies to Untag, which was expected to be in the market for several hundred vehicles.

Nissan SA CEO John Newbury also said he would apply to Japan for more imported kits so that the company could bid for Untag business.

Maree said Untag's organisers had left their orders very late. The first forces are to be deployed on April 1. Waiting lists for cars and commercial vehicles in SA range from three months to a year.

UN supplies official Dermot Hussey is due in Windhoek today. He has told the Federated Chamber of Industries he will buy from the cheapest supplier, and would not hesitate to import.

Maree said importing was not that easy. Besides the added customs costs the motor industry world-wide operated on waiting lists.
Reserves in four countries

UN troops line up for Namibia

NEW YORK — Finland, Kenya and Malaysia will each provide an infantry battalion as part of the UN military and civilian operation to oversee Namibia’s impending transition to independence.

Diplomatic sources said four reserve battalions, on stand-by in their home countries, will be earmarked by Bangladesh, Togo, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The military component of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) will consist of 4,650 troops — three enlarged infantry battalions each of about 850 officers and men, plus 300 military observers, 1,700 logistics troops and 100 headquarters staff.

The logistics troops will come from Australia, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Poland and Spain. Military observers will provided by 14 countries.

Untag’s military make-up, proposed by UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar, will be announced when the Security Council gives its formal approval.

Untag will also have a civilian component consisting of 500 police, about 760 administrative staff and 620 electoral personnel. Another 820 civilians are to be recruited locally.

Much of the material support for the Untag operation is expected to be supplied by SA companies.

The Security Council has set April 1 as the start-up date for the Namibia independence plan with elections tentatively set for November to choose a constituent assembly. — Sapa-Reuter.
Apartheid is a form of genocide, says UN commission.

GENEVA — The UN Human Rights Commission yesterday passed a series of resolutions strongly condemning SA, including one charging that apartheid was a form of genocide.

Almost all developing and communist states joined in the attack on Pretoria, while Western nations generally opposed or abstained on most of the resolutions.

The motions, similar to ones made last year, were taken up during the 43-nation commission's annual review of rights around the world.

Several Western delegates, including the American representative, said they found apartheid repugnant but could not support calls for mandatory economic sanctions.

Most Western nations voted against paragraphs in one motion that said the commission was "convinced that the crime of apartheid is a form of the crime of genocide."

Several Western delegates said a resolution condemning SA for its continued "illegal occupation" of Namibia did not take adequate account of the agreement between SA, Angola and Cuba.

There was unanimous agreement to a resolution saying the commission was "appalled at the evidence that children in SA are subjected to detention, torture and inhuman treatment."

— Sapa-Reuters.
Contest to supply
Untag toughens up

SOUTHERN AFRICAN suppliers were not assured of getting the lion's share of the millions of dollars the UN would spend on Namibian independence, a top UN buyer said yesterday.

Chief UN procurement officer Dermot Hussey said from Windhoek offers had been received from around the world to supply the more than 6,000 members of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

Hussey arrived last week with some $200m to spend on equipment and accommodation.

The UN General Assembly is expected to approve an overall budget of $416m within the next few days.

He said his first priority was to find accommodation for the UN officials who would start arriving next month.

Hussey said the UN had not yet decided whether Untag would be able to buy supplies from SA companies. However, local businessmen had been quick to exploit the opportunities presented and those who would "make life a lot harder" for himself and his officials.
WINDHOEK — Thousands of Namibian black nationalists welcomed the arrival of the Indian head of a UN task force yesterday as a visible sign that independence for the SA-run territory was finally at hand.

Dozens of riot police sealed off Windhoek's biggest hotel as General Prem Chand and his team of colonels and aides arrived from the airport.

Chand, the head of the military component of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag), Swapo members thronged a nearby car park singing freedom songs.

"We hope the coming of the UN to Namibia means a definite end to South African colonialism," said one placard.

Earlier, the crowd gave Chand a tumultuous welcome at the airport, where he told reporters he regarded the implementation of the Namibian independence plan — due to start on April 1 — as "a fascinating challenge".

There were no incidents at the airport, or hotel, although traffic was chaotic. The noisy but orderly crowd later moved to the nearby black township of Katutura, a Swapo stronghold.

The Swapo show of strength in Windhoek appeared to have been organised to show support for the organisation, which is widely expected to win the November election.

None of the many other political groups which will fight the election appeared to be represented in the crowd.

The independence plan, which seemed unthinkable a year ago, was worked out as part of a deal which included the withdrawal of about 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola. — Sapa-Reuters.

NOTHING UP IN THOKOZA

Rent Row: 3 Injured

Blast Off in Thokoza

PHILDELPHIA Hospital in Johannesburg was given a groan in the arm when it received a heart attack

SA Pledge on Peace
UN silent on SA buying spree for Namibia

NEW YORK — United Nations officials are maintaining a discreet silence over the extent of purchasing in South Africa for the big military and civilian operation in Namibia in its transition to independence.

Mr Luis Gomez, UN financial controller, said that anti-mine vehicles would have to be leased from the Republic in the initial phase of the operation, but he confirmed reports that helicopters and light planes would be obtained in Europe.

The West German delegation announced yesterday, shortly after the General Assembly unanimously approved a $16 million (R1 billion) budget for the UN exercise in the territory, that Bonn was shipping 167 motor vehicles to Walvis Bay for delivery to the UN.

Ironically, the UN's transport in Namibia will probably have to run on South African oil just as the UN prepares hearings on the effects of the voluntary oil embargo against the Republic.
UN general visits the focal point of bush war

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Commander of the UN military force which will monitor the Namibian independence process, Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand, left Windhoek yesterday to visit the northern area of the country which was the focal point of the 22-year bush war between South African security forces and SWAPO.

General Chand was accompanied on his visit by members of his staff and Major-General Willie Meyer, the commander of the SWA Territory Force. A SWATF spokesman said the two generals would return to Windhoek at the weekend.

The UN military commander arrived here on Sunday to make advance preparations for the arrival of the 4,650-member force, which will monitor the peace and independence process detailed in UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The plan provides for a ceasefire between South Africa and SWAPO, and South African forces will begin a phased withdrawal from this country.

A total of 1,500 South African troops will remain on Namibian soil until after the certification of results of the planned one-man, one-vote elections, which are scheduled for the first week of November.

UN Transitional Assistance Group soldiers, in three enlarged infantry battalions, will monitor the ceasefire and the South African withdrawal, as well as guard key installations.

Peacekeeping money approved

UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly yesterday approved $416 million (R1 billion) for the UN peacekeeping mission to free Namibia after 74 years of South African rule.

The General Assembly's consensus approval of funds yesterday came after its budget subcommittee, overriding objections from black African nations, decided on Tuesday night that UN peacekeepers in Namibia may buy goods from South Africa as long as this is the cheapest supplier.

Countries led by Zambia and Zimbabwe had delayed approval of the peacekeeping assessment by trying to make the UN heed its own calls for trade embargoes on South African products.

Britain, France and the United States opposed the restrictions, citing the higher cost of buying goods and services elsewhere. — Sapa-AP
SA and Swapo: ballot battle looms

WINDHOEK — The guns have gone quiet in South Africa’s 22-year border war against Namibia’s South West Africa People’s Organisation, but hostility continues.

Thousands of Swapo guerrillas and hundreds of South African troops died in the conflict that started in 1966.

Now the two sides must cooperate under United Nations supervision to bring independence to the territory that was their battleground. The confrontation has moved from the bush to Windhoek, where the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) is set to begin monitoring the territory’s transition to independence from April 1.

“We know what sort of thing to expect from South Africa and we will appeal to the United Nations. But if we feel our position is being jeopardised in we will take to the streets for mass protests,” said Swapo Chairman Mr Dan Tjongarero.

South African Administrator General Mr Louis Pienaar, who will rule Namibia until independence, acknowledged there would be many disputes before independence is achieved.

“There are many things to be negotiated. Make no mistake, it will not be easy,” he said.

He has met with leaders of Namibia’s many moderate black and white political parties, has no plans to make contact with Swapo.

“If they want to see me they can ask for a meeting, but I think they should rather speak to the UN representatives here,” he added.

South African officials privately acknowledge they expect Swapo to win more than half the vote in the November 1 election of an assembly to draft an independence constitution.

Their goal is to prevent Swapo from gaining the two-thirds majority that would allow them to adopt their own socialist constitution without compromise.

With only 75,000 whites among Namibia’s estimated 1.3 million people, Pretoria will need some black support to prevent a sweep by Swapo.

Pretoria is setting up reception centres for returning guerrillas and refugees without consulting Swapo or the United Nations. Some are in former South African army camps.

Broadcasting remains under Mr Pienaar’s control with no immediate plans to give Swapo or other left-wing parties access to the airwaves.

Mr Pienaar has outlined election rules that would give voting rights to hundreds of demobilised South African soldiers and civil servants and, by raising the voting age from 18 to 21, disenfranchise thousands of young blacks loyal to Swapo.

Though his proposals must be approved by the UN he said he had prepared a draft proclamation as a basis for negotiation with UN Special Representative Mr Martti Anttissari.

In Windhoek’s township of Katutura, Mr Tjongarero vowed to fight every South African attempt to manipulate the November election.

“They are already out there, spreading horror stories about Swapo and what they say a Swapo government would mean. We have to follow behind them, telling people the real story.” — Sapa-Reuters.
Takeover by Untag under consideration

Talks being held on use of SADF assets

Parliamentary Staff

Negotiations were under way between South Africa and the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) peacekeeping force in Namibia over the future use of defence equipment and infrastructure installed by the SA Defence Force in the operational area, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr W M Breitenbach, told Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during an interpellation debate on a Conservative Party question on the fate of immovable SADF equipment and infrastructure in the operational area, Mr Breitenbach said negotiations were being held to decide which camps and equipment the UN soldiers would use during the independence process and which movable facilities would be ultimately brought home by the SADF.

It was likely certain facilities and equipment would be let to the Untag force.

The estimated value of immovable defence equipment and infrastructure was about R400 million, he said. The withdrawal of the South African forces did not mean this sum represented a loss, but rather an investment in the development of a neighbouring country.

It showed the SADF was a "builder" not a "destroyer" in the region.

CP concerned

Mr Tom Langley (CP, Southpansberg) said his party was concerned at the absence of compensation for South Africa for the loss of the facilities, and also at the risk that the military camps and immovable equipment could be used in future by Swapo or even Cuban troops.

He had the impression the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs "just want to be rid of South West Africa".

Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia) said developments in Namibia "highlight the frighteningly high costs of waging war on foreign soil".

Capital expenditure on defences on home borders was a long-term asset, but money spent on the Namibian/Angolan border "could have been far better spent for peaceful purposes here in South Africa".

He suggested that when the SADF finally withdrew, the Government should privatise facilities on tender ... selling office blocks to commerce, allowing urban camps like Oshakati and Katimo Mullu to be used for emergency housing and later sold, handing over schools to the Namibian education authorities, and developing rural camps like Omega in the Caprivi Strip for tourism.

Responding to the debate, Mr Breitenbach described Mr Hulley's proposals as "good suggestions", but lashed the CP for raising "silly questions" at a time when "the success of the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs has created the most favourable circumstances we have ever had" to have a negotiated settlement in Namibia.
Abuse of women alarms

UNITED NATIONS — Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar called yesterday for redoubled efforts for women’s rights and said violence against them was a major concern.

Many states, both developed and developing, have reported sharp increases in rape, wife-beating and criminal sexual abuse of women and girls.

In a message marking International Women’s Day, Dr de Cuellar said: “Violence against women is still a major concern in many countries.”

He said: “Equal treatment for women workers in wages and working conditions often remains nothing more than a hope.”

In his message, issued during his absence on a three-week Asian tour, the Secretary-General said: “Let us today redouble our efforts to ensure that over half of the world’s population, its women, will have the opportunity to play their multiple roles in society on a more equal basis.”

He said that women were among the most important resources on whom developing countries should count in their planning. — Reuter.
WINDHOEK — The UN peace operation in Namibia has run into a major logistics problem — it cannot find sufficient accommodation for its civilian officials.

Senior UN official Abdou Ciss told a Press conference in Windhoek yesterday: "We are experiencing difficulty in finding accommodation, particularly in Windhoek. Six hundred staff will eventually be stationed there and there are simply not enough rooms."

The head of the UN military force, Gen Prem Chand, said the first airlift of equipment, accompanied by a small contingent of peacekeepers, would arrive in the territory today.

Meanwhile, Swapo is seeking to allay the fears of whites in the territory who, facing the prospect of a socialist black government, are leaving in increasing numbers.

Swapo central committee member Dan Tjongarero said in an interview: "Reconciliation is going to be our first priority. Our biggest challenge is going to be to create a trust to such a level we don't have a large number of people fleeing to SA or elsewhere."

"The people of Namibia have been subject to anti-Swapo propaganda for years. They have been told that we are going to kill their children, rape their daughters and take their homes. We are going to have to convince them otherwise.

"We must convince them that there is nothing to fear and much to hope for," he said.

Tjongarero added: "We are aware of a lot of people leaving Namibia, but none that we will deeply miss at this stage."

Swapo has moderated its "strongly Marxist stance and is actively trying to persuade white investors and businessmen to remain.

"We are for a mixed economy. We have ruled out wholesale nationalization without adequate compensation," Tjongarero said. — Reuter.
UN group to hold talks on Swapo bases

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A United Nations delegation will fly to Luanda next week to discuss with the Angolan government preparations for the monitoring of Swapo bases in their country by peacekeeping troops of the world body.

The commander of the military component of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Ungt), Major-General Dewan Prem Chand, told a press conference in Windhoek yesterday that the monitoring of Swapo bases was one of his force's tasks during the implementation of the Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for Namibia.

General Chand said Mr Marrack Goulding, of the UN's section dealing with peacekeeping operations, would head the UN delegation to Angola.

General Chand said he was aware of South African accusations that there were still some Swapo bases inside the 16th parallel in Angola — a violation of the Brazzaville accords and agreements which paved the way finally for the implementation of the UN plan.

HOPE FOR WITHDRAWAL

He hoped the armed Swapo personnel in these camps would be withdrawn north of the 16th parallel before the start of the implementation phase on April 1, or soon thereafter.

Asked about whether he was concerned that Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels might attack the UN peacekeepers, as they have threatened to do, General Chand said: "I do not like to anticipate events."

It was revealed at the press conference that the airlift of UN troops and equipment was scheduled to begin today and that advance parties of the Kenyan, Finnish and Malaysian infantry battalions of Untag would be among the first arrivals.

The head of administration for Untag, Mr Abdou Ciss of Senegal, said most of the troops would be "self-sufficient" in supplies when they arrived, bringing with them rations for a certain number of weeks.

Mr Ciss would not comment on where the bulk of other supplies needed by the group would be bought, but did not exclude the possibility that fuels would have to be bought from South African sources.
Riddle of grounded troop-carrier

WINDHOEK — Did Tanzania bar a United States Air Force plane carrying United Nations troops from flying over its territory on a flight from Australia to Namibia? And if so, why?

These questions were being asked in Windhoek today after the giant Lockheed C-5A Galaxy, one of the biggest aircraft in existence, failed to arrive as scheduled at the airport here.

It was carrying members of the Australian contingent of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) which will monitor Namibia’s transition to independence.

Australian members of Untag already in Windhoek said the 380-ton plane had touched down at Nairobi to refuel but had not taken off again because the Tanzanians had refused to grant overflying permission for the last leg of the flight to Windhoek.

Other UN officials in Windhoek said the plane had been grounded by mechanical problems.

It was not immediately clear why Tanzania should have barred the American plane from overflying.

The first field units of Untag arrived in Windhoek today on a scheduled SAA flight from Frankfurt. They included troops from Finland, Denmark, Yugoslavia and Italy.

Another US Air Force plane is due in Windhoek on Saturday carrying British troops who will provide communications for Untag. — Saturday Star Africa News Service.
WINDHOEK — More than 70 British troops, who will form the communications backbone of the UN peace-keeping force in Namibia, were expected to arrive in Windhoek late yesterday.

The were en route from Nairobi aboard a US C-5 Galaxy — the largest aircraft in the West.

The first group of armed UNTAG troops — 36 Australian members of the engineering construction squadron — landed in Windhoek on Saturday.

Meanwhile NP leader F W de Klerk said at the weekend developments in Namibia were of extreme importance in an overall economic and development strategy for southern Africa.

De Klerk, on a brief private visit to Windhoek, also said in as much as government was involved in the implementation of Resolution 435, it would strictly adhere to the agreed international framework. — Sapa.
Windhoek agog at arrival of UN troops

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Heads turned on Windhoek's Street this morning as workers hurrying to their offices encountered a blue-uniformed group of UN soldiers striding out purposefully.

The soldiers — officers from the Finnish Army who will command one of the infantry battalions of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Untag) — were apparently on their way to confer with other commanders of the peacekeeping force, who are currently billeted at the Kalahari Sands Hotel.

Windhoek has been agog since Friday, when the first UN troops arrived in Namibia to help oversee the world body's Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for the country.

A local newspaper cartoonist greeted the peacekeepers with the serene farewell: "Welcome to my world", while Windhoekers waved warmly on Saturday as a convoy of British Army Land Rovers, painted in the white and blue colours of the UN, wound its way through the city.

NO NONSENSE

Scores more spectators thronged the Windhoek Airport — renamed from the former JC Strijdom — to see the arrival on Saturday of a 300-ton CSA Galaxy of the US Air Force Military Airlift Command, which brought in 36 Australian soldiers and 70 tons of equipment.

The Aussies were carrying American-made M16 and Nato-issue 7.62 mm automatic rifles. Local journalists were surprised by the no-nonsense approach of the US fliers, who came complete with a press and public relations unit.

The Galaxy, which is based in Travis, California, flew first to Australia, and then on to Kenya, where it was refuelled.

On the ground at Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta airport, the huge aircraft was delayed by technical problems. These were later rectified when an aircraft from England flew in spare parts.

GRAND SHOW

A second Galaxy, painted in the camouflage drab greens and browns of the Military Airlift Command, arrived yesterday, bringing in 70 British signallers and tons of equipment.

The arrival of both the airborne behemoths provided a grand spectacle, as standard operating procedure when approaching strange airfields is to fly two circuits before the final approach.

The pilot of one of the planes explained a thorough look at the Windhoek runway was necessary because the Galaxy would have only about a metre of clearance on either side when it landed, because of the large width of its wheel base.

Scrambling around looking for angles, local journalists found that the commander of the Danish troops who will organise the movement control for the Untag operations, was a Major Jens Koefoed, whose name is pronounced similarly to that of Koefoed's "cowbar" in Afrikaans), SWA Police's controversial counter-insurgency unit.

When the similarity was pointed out to Major Koefoed, he laughed. His name means "the cow's foot."
Billet shortage looms for UnTag force

WINDHORST — The first 500 UN military and civilian personnel have just arrived in Namibia, but already an acute accommodation problem looms. The civilian operation head, Senegalese Abdou Ciss, said yesterday his staff were working seven days a week almost round the clock seeking vehicles, equipment and local workers.

"But our biggest problem at this moment is accommodation," Ciss said in an interview yesterday.

The civilian side of UnTag — the UN force which will oversee Namibia's transition to independence — is made up of about 100 people.

There are almost 400 military personnel already in the territory. The total UnTag force is expected to number about 4,000.

The military element, led by General Dewan Prem Chand, has its headquarters at the plush Kalahari Sands Hotel. Ciss's officials operate from a small complex of offices formerly occupied by insurance company staff.

Ciss said he hoped to recruit about 800 local staff and that interpreters were badly needed.

He said finding suitable vehicles was difficult. Among the UN's requirements were four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Ciss also has to find accommodation in about 50 centres around Namibia where UnTag personnel will be officially deployed from April 1.

Government sources said the Windhoek Teachers' Training College would be an ideal headquarters for the UnTag operation.

Ciss and Prem Chand held discussions with SWA Territory Force officials at The Bastion defence headquarters yesterday.

Their content was not disclosed.

‘Capacity pressures on base metals must ease’

Relly forecasts shocks in financial markets

LONDON — It was clear growth would have to slow during the next year to ease capacity pressures in base metal markets. The cooling in business activity did not need to be severe, but it would be accompanied by further shocks in financial markets which might intensify investor interest in gold. Anglo American Corporation chairman Gavin Relly said yesterday.

Addressing the IMM Metals 2000 conference in London, Relly said the changes in the mining industry's fortune over the past two decades had been dramatic. The early 1970s saw the end of the "golden years".

He said at the time it was easy to attribute slower growth and higher inflation largely to the impact of higher energy prices. More expansionary policies would restore growth. This response had brought a cyclical upswing in the late 1970s. It also brought intolerable inflation and another recession.

Against this background the business environment for the base metal mining industry deteriorated sharply. Faced with over-capacity, surplus stocks and low prices, producers had had to shorten their time horizons and concentrate on survival.

The experience of precious metals producers was very different and it was here the mining industry concentrated its exploration and development expenditure. Now the wheel had turned for base metal producers.

Fears were being expressed about the adequacy of supply capacity for many of the base metals.

The temptation for mining companies to continue to focus their investment effort in relatively small, quick pay-back gold projects, might prove irresistible for some time.

There was some unwillingness to bring forward existing plans for large, complex base metal projects, with their long pay-back periods, or to hurry into new commitments. Many observers said the recovery, in its seventh year, could not last much longer.

This view could not be dismissed lightly. Growth in the industrial countries had been running at what appeared to be an unsustainable rate. Monetary policies had been tightened but inflation was creeping higher, Relly said. — Sapa.
Pressure on UN over use of SAA

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. - The United Nations is coming under increasing pressure to use other carriers as well as, if not other than, South African Airways to transport civilian staff assigned to duty in Namibia, officials said.

National airlines in Zambia and Zimbabwe are said to be eager to siphon off some of the lucrative business that has been SAA's virtual monopoly, thanks to its Frankfurt-Windhoek route.

Most, if not all, of the advance parties that have been in and out of the territory in the run-up to the April 1 launch of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) have flown by SAA, officials said.

The spokesman for the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was asked yesterday for an estimate of the amount of money that the UN had spent on buying SAA tickets. He was unable or unwilling to say.

Meanwhile, the lustre of the Namibian assignment is said to have dulled somewhat for many UN staff after some advance parties returned to New York with tales of rising prices, including rents, in Windhoek.

- From Washington it is reported that the first group of Canadian soldiers assigned to the Untag force have set out on their journey.

An advance party of 42 soldiers flew yesterday to Zurich where they will join Danish and Irish soldiers before flying to Windhoek.

A larger group of 200 Canadians will depart on April 10. They will be stationed near Windhoek in support of the battalions of troops from Kenya, Finland and Malaysia who will make up the bulk of the Untag force.
WINDHOEK - Ten ships and 26 aircraft will bring the rest of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group's military and civilian complement to Namibia to monitor the countdown to independence.

The ships will dock at the South African port of Walvis Bay.

The first ship is expected from Botany Bay in Australia at the end of this month.

Although the implementation date for the United Nations peace plan is April 1, the last UN representatives are only expected to be in place by the middle of next month. — Sapa.
Business hopes for Untag bucks

In a country where unemployment runs at a conservatively estimated 20 percent, word soon spread and there were queues of hopeful job applicants outside the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) offices in the United building in Windhoek's Kaiser Street.

With R1.150 million to spend on the implementation of the Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for the territory, Untag should, in theory at least, provide a valuable shot-in-the-arm for the local economy. The reality, though, is somewhat different.

Much of the money Untag will be spending in this region will find its way into the bank balances of South African businesses, while the money spent in Windhoek will go to a comparative handful of existing businessmen, reinforcing the old axiom that "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer".

In fact, the peacekeeping operation has already started to hurt the poorer man-in-the-street in the Namibian capital.

Potential problems

The head of administration for Untag, Mr Abdou Ciss of Senegal, recognised the potential problems when he told reporters after his arrival that he hoped the presence of the large UN group (4,000 soldiers and more than 1,500 civilians) would not make life more difficult for the locals.

Journalist Andre de Bruyn complained this week in his column in a local newspaper that the Untag deployment had been a signal for all-out price scalping by local businessmen with dollar signs in their eyes. He cited an example of a brandy and Coke and a fruit juice costing R3.25 in a city centre hotel where many of the UN personnel are staying. All prices were rising to the point where Windhoekers were getting squeezed, he said.

Those aiming to make a fast profit at the expense of their local customers should remember, he warned, that the Untag dollars would not be here forever.

Making a quick buck has become the watchword of not only the businessmen, but also property owners, who have seen that there is a dire shortage of both office and living accommodation and that Untag is prepared to pay to get what it wants.

Mr Ciss said the three biggest problems facing Untag were "accommodation, accommodation and accommodation". Modest three-bedroomed houses, which would probably rent for around R800 a month in South Africa, are fetching anything between R1,700 and R2,000 a month. Tenants who have lived in some houses for many years are finding themselves out on the street as greedy landlords double and even treble rents.

One local company, which provides housing for its senior management staff, has had approaches from a number of its lower level employees for assistance, as they have been given notice to quit their homes. Some skilled and valuable people have already been lost to the Namibian economy because of a lack of suitable housing.

Scores of nurses and doctors living in state-provided flats at the Windhoek Hospital complex were given notice to move out when their buildings were made available to Untag. Single male railway workers had to vacate their rooms in the Phillip Trekie hostel to make way for UN people.

House prices, significantly higher than those in South Africa, have not felt an upwards acceleration, but could do so soon, according to estate agents.

Buying of property by foreign embassies has boosted the market significantly, with 21 houses so far having been sold for diplomatic accommodation. The West Germans stole the headlines by paying more than R3.7 million for a hillside mansion.
Good weather cases the pain

Cure for Africa's ills remains as elusive as ever

NAIROBI — Kind weather and a boom in metal prices may ease some of Africa's economic pain, but a cure for its ills remains elusive.

"Of the decisive factors at work in the African economic performance in 1969, the prospects of good weather conditions would seem to be the only assured factor," the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa predicted recently.

The Addis Ababa-based commission says African economies grew on average 2.5 percent last year — double the rate in 1967.

They were helped by widespread rains, which boosted farm output by 3.5 percent.

But economic growth still lags behind the rise in population of about 3 percent a year, and is only half what African officials say is needed to put the world's poorest continent back on the road to sustained recovery.

Africa's $230 billion foreign debt, on which repayment dues average more than 40 percent of annual export earnings, is a major obstacle to development.

Despite recent initiatives by industrialized nations, including write-offs, longer repayment periods and new aid, the UN commission reported little evidence of any breakthrough in resolving the debt crisis.

Africa's cereal crop rose a healthy 7.6 percent to 71.8 million tons over the past year.

But Sudan, northern Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique again faced famine or near famine because of civil war or the effects of the 1967 drought, or both.

At the same time, Africa, which relies on exports of minerals and crops for nearly all its self-earned income, is still reeling from a slump in commodity prices in the 1960s.

Export earnings for countries south of the Sahara dropped by $24.2 billion between 1960 and 1967. Preliminary figures from the commission point to a 2-per cent fall last year for the whole continent, to $55.2 billion, though metal producers have fared well.

A surge by nearly one-half last year in world dollar prices for copper — which have continued to soar — means Zambia and Zaire, Africa's biggest producers of the metal and among its most debt-distressed, breathe easier.

A surge in aluminium prices, which rose by nearly two-thirds last year, according to estimates this month by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), proved a boon for Guinea and Sierra Leone.

And Zimbabwe was finally able to scrap plans to shut down nickel mines as prices for the metal surged by 183 percent.

SUFFERING

Oil producers such as Algeria, Gabon, Libya and Nigeria, all members of the Organisation of Petroleum Expiring Countries, are still suffering.

Traditionally they, and non-OPEC oil producers like Angola, Egypt, Cameroon, Congo and Benin, earn about 70 percent of Africa's export revenues.

But IMF figures show free-market dollar prices for crude oil last year were on average one-fifth lower than in 1967.

A surge in aluminium prices, which rose by nearly two-thirds last year, according to estimates this month by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), proved a boon for Guinea and Sierra Leone.

And Zimbabwe was finally able to scrap plans to shut down nickel mines as prices for the metal surged by 183 percent.

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Coffee prices rose by 8 percent last year and tea prices by nearly 5 percent, bringing only modest comfort to producers like Kenya and Uganda.

But cocoa prices fell by over one-fifth on average and the Ivory Coast, the world's biggest producer, this month underlined the impact when it reported a rare trade deficit for the first eight months of 1969.
It's the UN peacekeeping farce

GRAHAM REES

I DON'T know what they do to the enemy ... but God they frighten me.

So spake Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo.

Another time, another place, but the young soldiers about to go into action for the first time are tense.

In full battle gear, guns at the ready and water bottles full, they wait, brows speckled with the sweat of fear, as their transport plane circles for a landing.

Betraying his origin, one whispers encouragingly to his mate: "This is J. cobbler. Move farther and keep yer 'ead down. Bruce. We're going in...

"To a green kid from dingo country beyond Ayres Rock, this United Nations jaunt into darkest south western Africa can be bleedin' scary.

The atmosphere is now electric ... a jolt ... a screech of tyres on tarmac ... a barked command "Stand by"...

Mirth over 'gung-ho' Aussies

WINHOEK — The arrival of Australian troops in Namibia to help supervise free elections has sparked much mirth.

As their number increased on the ground, a soft, chuckling sound carried on the breeze.

The adrenalin is really pumping now ... but easy on that trigger, son.

"OK everybody move. Fan out but don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes. After all we ARE supposed to be a PEACE-keeping force."

In a flash, the Aussie Untags have their plane surrounded with guns trained on the encroaching jungle.

Hey, hang on Bruce ... that ain't jungle — nobody told us they had real buildings here. God, it's quiet out there - too danged quiet.

There's got to be them dingoes they call jackals.

No, who's this guy in pinstripe coming towards us unarmed? "Hello chaps. I'm from the Administrator's office. Welcome to Windhoek."

Trying to hide the red faces under the blue berets, the Aussies retreat.

Hey Bruce, better radio the plane behind us to drop the Rambo stuff or they might even start shooting at us, mate.
Finns suspend SA sanctions for Untag role

FINLAND will suspend trade sanctions against South Africa to facilitate the purchase of “basic” military equipment as part of its new peace-keeping role with the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia.

It was reported in London this week that the Finnish government had also stopped aid to Swapo to secure its place among the troops monitoring the transition to independence.

According to the latest issue of Jane's Defence Weekly, it has been confirmed that Finland had cancelled a R250,000 grant to Swapo so as to meet Pretoria's demand that participating countries should be neutral.

The Finnish Foreign Affairs Ministry would not specify what type of military equipment would be bought from South Africa, but other sources believe it will include vehicles, mobile accommodation and observation huts.

Other developments in Namibia include:

- A Bel Air 310 Airbus with about 170 Untag personnel on board landed at Windhoek airport on Thursday.

The latest arrivals include military and civilian personnel from Ireland, Denmark and Canada, who will be joining representatives from about 19 countries already in Namibia.

Members of a 560-strong police monitoring unit are expected to arrive next week.

- Air Zimbabwe is “extremely keen” to open air links with an independent Namibia, and a team is due to go there shortly to look at the prospects.

- The South African Government has decided to monitor the movement of people over the South African/Namibian border.

This is in the light of the large number of foreigners who have been granted conditional entry into Namibia in connection with the implementation of the independence plan.

- The Organisation of African Unity this week gave Swapo $8 million (R12.5 million) for its election campaign.

- Katzer Nyatumba reports the Association of Chambers of Commerce as saying that the Untag offices in Namibia...

- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar revealed this week that a sum of $38.5 million (R58.6 million) was needed to help repatriate about 56,000 Namibians currently living in exile.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar was opening a pledging conference to fund a Namibian repatriation programme run by the UN High Commission for Refugees. — The Star's Foreign News Service, Sapa; Reuter and Associated Press.
UN reports on the
*frontline* children

HARARE — A UN report
documenting and assessing
the impact of poverty,
war and destabilisation
on the development
of children in southern
Africa is expected to be
published here soon.

"Children on the Front-
line" pays particular at-
tention to Angola and
 Mozambique. — Sapa.
Africa ‘used as a dumping ground’

BASLE — African nations warned yesterday they would not sign a United Nations-sponsored treaty to control the trade in hazardous wastes unless the industrialised countries stopped using them as a “dumping ground.”

The chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Mali’s President Maoussa Traore, told a 107-nation gathering of Ministers and officials that OAU members would not sign unless their interests were protected. “The industrialised countries have not hesitated to use Africa as a dumping ground,” Mr Traore said in a speech delivered by his Environment Minister. “We cannot sign a convention unless we are assured that our interests are safeguarded.”

United Nations Environment Programme executive director Mr Mostafa Tolba urged delegates to agree on the document, due to be signed tomorrow, in order to control “this commerce of poison”.

Ratification by only 20 countries would make the document official.

If not properly handled, dangerous wastes such as dioxin and DDT can cause cancer, birth defects, cardiac arrest and miscarriages.

Western companies, facing tough restrictions at home, sometimes send dangerous substances to countries with more lax regulations, paying them substantial amounts to accept the waste.

Environmental groups say the treaty has been dangerously watered down, asserting that a clause allowing bilateral agreements distinct from the convention would allow the trade in hazardous wastes to continue.

UN officials say such agreements must be compatible with the “environmentally sound management” of wastes, but environmental groups have called for tougher and clearer language. — Sapa-Reuter.
United Nations — In a subtle shift of emphasis, the United Nations has decided to designate the military-civilian operation in Namibia in the territory's transition to independence a "decolonisation exercise", rather than a peace-keeping one.

A summary of current yearly costs for all peace-keeping activities by the world body shows that the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag), due to be in place on April 1 and already gearing up, will be more expensive than all other comparable operations combined.

The net cost, approved by the General Assembly after a bitter argument about how and where the money would be spent, is R1.01 billion. This represents substantially more than 50 percent of all UN peace-keeping costs for the year, and is equal to about half the regular UN budget for all activities other than peace-keeping.

Costs for the UN force in Lebanon are paltry by comparison, according to the UN financial summary of only R14.8 million (R351 million).

**Least costly operation**

"The least costly such operation is one of the longest-lived — the UN military observer group in India and Pakistan — which has been on duty since a violent row over Kashmir first erupted decades ago. Its expenses for a year are R13.9 million (R37 million).

The new peace-keeping activity, the Iran-Iraq military observer group is budgeted at R34.7 million (R586 million). Other UN peace-keeping operations are in the Golan Heights, other parts of the Middle East, Cyprus, Afghanistan and Pakistan and Angola.

The mission sent to verify the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, which was part of the Namibian settlement, will cost the United Nations R9 million (R122 million) for the year, the report said.

An asterisk was placed alongside the Untag item, with this footnote following: "Untag is more properly characterised as a decolonisation exercise rather than a peace-keeping operation."

"Virtually all the peace-keeping accounts are heavily in deficit. Perhaps the UN authorities felt they might keep Untag out of the red by renaming it."

Namibian exercise is most costly of its kind

Pienaar. Mr Pienaar sparked some controversy earlier in the week when he told local and international journalists that he did not believe that all discriminatory legislation would have to be repealed to comply with Resolution 435.

Mr Pienaar said he and his legal experts were identifying those pieces of legislation, such as security laws, which they believed were discriminatory in such a way they would prevent the holding of free and fair elections under the UN plan.

Meanwhile, a senior UN official has said that most of the civilian and military members of Untag will be on Namibian soil by the end of this month, in time for the start of the implementation of the peace and independence plan on April 1.

Mr Anwar Sharif of Tunisia, who will act as the Untag media spokesman during the 12-month transition period to Namibian independence, said most of the world body's personnel would be flying into the country.

Danish troops

It is expected that the first soldiers of the 4,500-member Untag military component will fly into Windhoek early next week. They will be Danish troops who will be responsible for arranging movement control and transport schedules for the rest of the troops.

The commander of the UN troops, Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand, arrived here last Sunday and has spent the past few days visiting SADF bases in northern Namibia — the focal point of the 22-year bush war between South Africa and Swa insurgents.

General Chand is expected back in Windhoek over this weekend to hold talks with his local counterpart, SWA Territory Force commander Major-General Willie Meyer.

See Page 8.
Mr. Merit Amhara of the United Nations, who is both experienced diplomat and political observer, will be in charge that the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 412's peace and independence plans for Namibia goes ahead smoothly. They are close to becoming a reality.

Mr. Louis Hanzo of Namibia, in an interview, said: "There is a realisation amongst political parties that the time for their exercise is now. They want to be seen to be contributing towards the independence of their people."

But both men will, in a sense, be working against the clock as the UN will only allow the Namibian parties to continue for a period of time before they must choose between independence and internationally-backed self-determination. However, the parties will have to decide on their positions, and the question of Namibia's future independence will be decided before the end of the year.

The UN has already said that Namibia's independence will not be ratified until such a decision has been made.

Mr. Plessar has said that in the case of a dispute with Mr. Planar, the Security Council Resolution 412 will have been fulfilled. But the entire world will have to decide if that is the case.

The world body's Resolution 412 has been implemented in Namibia, but there will be no significant change in the country's political situation. But the current political situation is not expected to change significantly.

In the meantime, Mr. Plessar is preparing a report on South African participation in the Namibian independence exercise, given that the UN has already proposed it.
Facts could be run dry, 

CANCELLATION: Appendix of Patel's article, in which, “Dudley before the story of the lighthouse/after 2km across race.
Police are investigating charges of assault following a punch-up involving Umtag members and Namibian civilians at Tsumeb, a police spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday.

A Briton, Lance-Corporal Mark Jarvis (23), sustained a broken jaw in the brawl at a party after a rugby match on Saturday, while another soldier suffered from concussion.

"We will not tolerate this sort of thuggery," Chief-Inspector Kerie du Rand said.

Earlier reports said three British signalers and four Australian engineers from Grootfontein military base attended the rugby match and the braai later at the invitation of Tsumeb residents.

Shortly before midnight, the United Nations men, in civilian clothing, prepared to leave when they were tackled by about 20 whites and beaten up.

Some of the UN soldiers were kicked while lying on the ground.

Chief-Inspector Du Rand said it was not yet known what had caused the incident.

The incident was given wide publicity in yesterday's Australian newspapers.

The Australian carried the story on its front page, claiming that the Australians and four British soldiers were set upon after the rugby match.

The newspaper said seven of the soldiers came to the assistance of a colleague who had been knocked to the ground by a white mob outside the ground. — Sapa.
Gift of 167 vehicles for Namibian peace

WINDHOEK - As a voluntary contribution to Untag, 167 Volkswagen cars and minibuses will be handed over to Untag by the head of West Germany's diplomatic observer mission in Namibia, Dr Gerd Massmann, tomorrow.

The German cars will be among the first Untag vehicles to arrive in Namibia, according to a statement by the mission today.

They are due to arrive in Walvis Bay aboard the ship "MS Anglo" early tomorrow.

"The cars will be received by Mr Abdou Ciss, chief of the Untag administration and other UN-officials in a special ceremony."

In a statement, the West Germany government said it was reaffirming its commitment to support United Nations efforts to assist in the independence process in Namibia.

A car maintenance unit consisting of about 60 people will also be sent to Namibia. Later this year, electoral personnel from West Germany will form part of Untag's poll-watch unit.

Apart from supplying the vehicles, Germany is contributing to the financing of Untag's overall budget to the tune of DM 82 million. — Sapa.
Court sequels to Uintah attack
Law Commission calls for Bill of Rights in SA

By DRIES van HEERDEN

The South African Law Commission has called for a negotiated Bill of Rights protecting individuals from arbitrary State actions to be introduced as soon as possible.

And the distinguished body sees the extending of universal and equivalent franchise to all citizens - irrespective of race.

The landmark report by the commission - established by law to advise the government on legal matters and headed by two appeal Court judges - was released last night.

The remarkable document, drawn up by a working group of the Law Commission led by Mr Justice P J J Olivier, says: "There is no way in which the withholding of the vote from black persons can be legally justified."

It urges the Government to purge the statute books of all discriminatory laws and to state its acceptance in principle of a Bill of Rights "as soon as possible after the tabling of the commission's final report."

Such a Bill should be the result of thorough negotiation and eventually approved "by the entire nation, regardless of race and colour."

Judge Olivier's task group was appointed in 1986 after Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee requested the SA Law Commission to investigate and make recommendations on the protection of group rights in the present constitutional set-up.

The Olivier Report is published as a working paper of the commission and comments are invited until the end of August after which a final report will be submitted to Parliament.

The commission proposes a five-phase plan to introduce a Bill of Rights into South Africa:

- Parliament should endorse the idea of such a Bill as part and parcel of a future
Big welcome awaits Ahtisaari on Friday

CAPE TOWN — The UN Special Representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, will arrive in Windhoek on Friday to head the UN force monitoring the independence process, which starts on Saturday.

Namibia's political parties were preparing a colourful welcome for him at Windhoek Airport.

According to the UN peace plan, electoral campaigning is due to start only on August 1. But the election build-up is expected to begin soon after April 1.

"There are those that would argue it has already started," said a South African official.

It is understood that the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, will be among the witnesses at Friday's prisoner exchange at Rucasana, where Rifleman Johan Papenfus is to be exchanged for three Cuban and 12 Angolans, including a MiG pilot.
Untag 'wants to rent equipment from SADF'

By Kaizer Nyatumba

The United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia is negotiating with the South African Defence Force to rent equipment, Assocom's foreign trade secretary, Mrs M E Robertson, said yesterday.

Reporting on her recent two-day trip to Namibia to establish contact with Untag authorities and offer Assocom's services in publicising the UN peace-keeping force's requirements, Mrs Robertson said Untag authorities were satisfied their widely advertised needs "had reached all major suppliers" in Namibia and South Africa.

SA QUOTES TOO HIGH

Untag authorities had placed orders for the supply of motor vehicles and four-wheel trucks with a Japanese supplier since the quoted prices were "more competitive" than those received from South African suppliers, according to Mrs Robertson.

She also revealed that the German government had donated a number of vehicles on the understanding that they would be available for future UN operations.

Since the delivery of these vehicles was not going to be immediate, Untag urgently wanted to rent about 100 motor vehicles and 100 four-wheel trucks for a two-month period, she said.

Untag had received many offers for the supply of foodstuffs and pre-fabricated housing units, and there was a need for 500 office chairs and desks.

Fifty to 100 caravans are also urgently needed. These should have refrigeration, cooking and air conditioning facilities, in addition to showers, toilets and tents to serve as verandas, she said.
Pienaar and Ahtisaari will meet at airport

WINDHOEK — UN special representative in Namibia Martti Ahtisaari will be met by Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, when the UN official arrives at Windhoek airport tomorrow.

Officials said yesterday Ahtisaari and Pienaar would each make statements of intent and answer questions from the media before leaving the airport.

On Saturday, Ahtisaari takes control of the biggest UN field operation aimed at escorting Namibia to independence over a period of about 12 months.

The UN operation oversees the withdrawal of SA troops from Namibia and the holding of free and fair elections for a constituent assembly, assigned with the drafting of a constitution for the emerging new state. The elections are planned for the first week of November.

Namibian Police Commissioner Lt.-Gen Dolf Gouws said yesterday only airport staff, passengers and journalists would be permitted to enter the airport buildings when Ahtisaari arrived.

Members of the public would not be allowed beyond the airport gate.

Four UN soldiers were injured yesterday, one of them seriously, in two separate car crashes in Windhoek.

A Bangladeshi soldier involved in one crash was in a serious condition, a UN spokesman said. — Sapa-Reuter.
SOUTH African vehicle suppliers who were hoping to secure lucrative Untag contracts have lost out to a Japanese competitor.

However, a number of local companies have been included on a Untag shortlist of possible suppliers for the 50 to 100 prefabricated housing units required by the peacekeeping force.

Assocom sent details of Untag's requirements to the South African business community last week after a meeting between its foreign trade secretary M E Robertson and Untag's commercial, purchase and transportation office head Allan Robertson.

Assocom said Untag had received a number of offers from SA sources, 75% of which were included on a short list.

Untag was also negotiating with the SADF to rent equipment.

Untag was granted diplomatic immunity in terms of a Government Gazette published on March 17.

This has exempted it from paying import surcharge, customs duties and excise duties as well as the fuel levy on petrol and distillate fuels, with retrospective effect from February 1.
WASHINGTON — The US has no intention of easing sanctions or otherwise rewarding Cuba for withdrawing its troops from Angola, says a confidential memorandum circulated by Secretary of State James Baker to US missions in Latin America.

The March 23 memo states: "US policy has not changed in the light of the southern African accords. No modification is contemplated in the absence of significant changes in Cuba's internal repression and unacceptable international behaviour."

The memo warns President Fidel Castro has been touting a "warming trend" in US-Cuban relations to persuade other countries there is no point in continuing to isolate his country as the US "will soon abandon this policy."
OUT-OF-WORK Namibians are queueing for jobs with Unstag, crowding into UN offices and spilling on to pavements. "The other day I could not get through to my office," said Unstag administration chief Abdou Ciss, adding that the UN sought to be "among the best" employers.

Job-hunters spilled on to the pavement outside the UN's Windhoek administration headquarters after the organisation advertised for interpreters proficient in English and any one of some 11 ethnic languages spoken in the territory.

Giss said UN policy on salaries was "not to be the best, but to be among the best". "We are paying local salaries," he said, which would earn an interpreter the salary of a school-teacher.

Ciss said UN officials vetted applicants to ensure the organisation did not employ convicted criminals or political activists, but said the UN would not consult police. "The policy we follow ... is not 100% proof. We just do our best. But we have no intention of going through any police."

The UN planned to employ some 800 Namibians in civilian posts throughout the country during the eight-month run-up to territory-wide elections under UN stewardship, Ciss said.

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Glodina Holdings Limited

(Registration Number 86/04500/00)

Directors: AGS Balladon (Chairman), E Luiz (Managing), JB Balladon, M Bouchier, MB Hall*, R Mallach.

(*British)

Preliminary Announcement

The following are the abridged consolidated statements for the year ended 31 December 1988 together with comparatives for 1987.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consolidated Income Statement</th>
<th>1988</th>
<th>1987</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit before interest, taxation and extraordinary item</td>
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<td>50,903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Profit</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consolidated Balance Sheet</th>
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<th>1987</th>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Employed</td>
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<td>Share capital</td>
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<td>Share premium</td>
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<td>Non-distributable reserves</td>
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<td>Distributable reserves</td>
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SA releases grip on Africa's last colony

KEVIN JACOBS reports from Windhoek

**NEWS FOCUS**

**Eleven steps to independence**

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>April 1, 1969</td>
<td>Independence Day of South Africa</td>
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<td>May 14</td>
<td>Independence Day of South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 11</td>
<td>Independence Day of South Africa</td>
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<tr>
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<td>November 8</td>
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<td>April 1, 1970</td>
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<td>October 1</td>
<td>Independence Day of South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1, 1971</td>
<td>Independence Day of South Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Spectrum**

Most minority whites appear to favour an enterprise role by the DTA alliance, led by well-known farmers and business communities. This is not surprising, given the support for the DTA alliance.

**Socialist Swapo**, with its historic power base among the majority Ovambos, expects to use the craft and take advantage of the political developments.

**Prospects for Second Term**

The following prospects are outlined:

- **Economic Growth**: The economy is expected to continue to grow at a moderate pace.
- **Political Stability**: The government is expected to continue to maintain political stability.
- **Social Development**: The government is expected to continue to focus on social development initiatives.

**Results for 2023**

- **GDP Growth**: 4.5%
- **Inflation**: 3.2%
- **Unemployment Rate**: 8.5%

**Notes**

1. The data is based on preliminary estimates.
2. The figures are subject to revision.
3. The data is compiled by the National Statistical Office.
WINDHOEK: The SWA police have announced strict security measures will be in force at the Windhoek airport today for the arrival of the UN special representative for Namibia, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari.

"Police Commissioner Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouwe said the security measures would, of necessity, inconvenience the public, but were necessary in view of the massive crowds expected to go to the airport to welcome the UN man.

Overseer: He will oversee Namibia's transition to peace under the Security Council Resolution 435 settlement plan. Only accredited journalists, diplomats, VIPs, airline passengers and their immediate friends or families would be allowed into the airport grounds, said General Gouwe."
Shock for Swapo as UN aid is halted.

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, delivered a body-blow to the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), at the weekend, cutting off UN aid just before the deadline for Namibia's transition to independence.

The decision followed a stormy meeting at UN headquarters on Friday night and ended a decade of UN nurturing of Swapo. Dr. de Cuellar wants the UN to steer a strictly impartial course while monitoring Namibia's elections.

The decision was unrelated to clashes on Namibia's Angolan border.

Separate moves are under way to deny Swapo its privileged observer status at the United Nations. Some officials fear that South Africa might renge on the promise of independence if Swapo wins at the polls.

To forestall such a move, Dr. de Cuellar is trying to distance the UN from Swapo, but there are doubts whether he will succeed. — The Independent News Service.
Pik demands a firm stand in letter to UN

Mr Pik Botha has called on the UN Secretary-General to take a firm stand over Swapo's "violation of the ceasefire agreement" in northern Namibia at the weekend.

The text of a letter sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday to Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar was released today.

It reads: "With reference to our telephone conversation of 1 April 1989, I have to inform you that a grave situation has arisen on the northern border of Namibia as a result of continued and escalating violence by Swapo of the agreement signed in New York on 22 December 1988 by the People's Republic of Angola, Republic of Cuba and the Republic of South Africa.

"The incontrovertible facts are:
1. During the night of 31 March and on 1 April 1989, an estimated 600 to 800 Swapo elements crossed the border from Angola into Namibia. This figure could be as high as 1 600 men. They are heavily armed with AK-47 semi-automatic rifles, mortars and even ground-to-air missiles. These elements entered the territory in their uniforms.
2. On the basis of information obtained from those captured, Swapo elements were ordered to cross the border into Namibia in uniform and under arm, inter alia, in order to establish bases in Namibia.
3. They claim that their commanding officers informed them that as a ceasefire was in existence they need not fear resistance. Should resistance be encountered the United Nations would take care of them.

Swapo elements
4. Information indicates that between 4 000 and 5 000 Swapo elements are presently below latitude 16 degrees south.
5. Mr Secretary-General, this inexplicable action on the part of Swapo constitutes a clear violation of agreements reached between South Africa, Cuba and Angola. These agreements were endorsed by the Security Council. We are clearly dealing with a situation where Swapo is flouting those agreements and is defying the Security Council.
6. In addition, Swapo has of course violated the written undertaking it gave to you to cease all hostilities as of 1 April 1989.
7. I trust that you will agree that this is an intolerable situation. The Republic of South Africa has acted strictly in terms of its commitments and will continue to do so.
8. It is significant, Mr Secretary-General, that at the time of writing no statement has yet been made by the leadership of Swapo on this crucial disregard of its obligation to you, the Security Council, and the international community at large.
9. One cannot help to feel compassion for such unnecessary carnage of Swapo elements who could have re-entered Namibia quite legally to participate peacefully in the political process according to the agreed procedures.
10. The leadership of Swapo will have to account for their callous disregard for human life and contempt for international agreements.
11. They will have to explain their action and its dire consequences to the people of Namibia.
12. Swapo's leadership should urgently be brought to its senses.
13. As you are aware, Swapo was required by this time to have all its personnel confined to bases north of latitude 16 degrees south. These bases should, in terms of agreement, be monitored by Untag.
14. I should be grateful to learn whether Untag is in fact monitoring such bases and to enquire whether the monitoring reports could be made available to me.
15. The Administrator-General will continue to act in concert with your special representative regarding any steps considered necessary.

Pug.

I was in the territory on 31 March and 1 April 1989, where I met with your special representative and his staff. I have a deep understanding of the onerous task assigned to them, particularly at this time of such threatening crises.

I trust, Mr Secretary-General, that you and the Security Council will make it possible for my Government to cooperate and fulfill its commitments in terms of the agreements. I appeal to you and to the Security Council to take a firm and clear stand on this act of defiance by Swapo." - Sapa.
West sees hope in the example of Zimbabwe

LONDON — The West still believed the UN monitoring force would have enough men to supervise the independence process in Namibia, Western diplomats said yesterday.

About 1,000 members of the UN force — which at full strength will number more than 5,000 — are already in place.

The diplomats recalled that the Rhodesia-Zimbabwe independence exercise had been monitored by a Commonwealth force of only 1,200 men.

They said the population in Zimbabwe was several times larger than Namibia’s and the Rhodesian bush war was more widespread.

The diplomats said the fighting on Namibia’s northern border was unfortunate, but expressed confidence that the situation would be brought under control.

They pointed to the fact that in the run-up to Zimbabwe’s independence there had been an assassination attempt on Robert Mugabe, intimidation and “dirty tricks” that cost dozens of lives.

“But the independence agreement still held up and we remain confident of success in Namibia too,” said one diplomat.

“The parties to the agreement have got to be made to abide by it. You can pour thousands more men in, but it isn’t going to achieve any better results if the parties refuse to stop fighting.”

Black African states were critical when the major world powers insisted on reducing the UN force from an originally envisaged 7,500 men to the present number because they wanted to keep costs down. — Sapa.
April 30
Strength by
Up to Full UN Forces
Mr. Fouquet, the deputy head of Unita, and included Brigadier Daniel Oponde, the Kenyan deputy commander of UN troops.

Brigadier Oponde, Mr. Edward Omotoso and Lieutenant-Colonel Klaas Roos of the Netherlands were scheduled to meet in Luanda today with Mr. Marrack Goulding, a former British ambassador to Angola who is the UN official in charge of all UN peacekeeping operations.

Mr. Goulding was on a tour of the Gulf area, where the UN also has troops, when he was ordered urgently to Luanda to confer on the Namibian crisis.

**Fears**

Officials were alarmed over the weekend by reports that South African Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha threatened to expel the United Nations from Namibia if he did not receive a satisfactory answer from the Secretary-General about Swapo's ceasefire violations.

But a letter from Mr. Botha to Dr. de Cuellar seems to have allayed the most acute fears.

Mr. Botha said: "I have a deep understanding of the onerous task assigned to them (Unita), particularly at this time of such threatening crisis."

Still, he said, South Africa expected a firm and clear stand by the Secretary-General and the Security Council on what he called an act of defiance by Swapo.

UN officials said privately they believed the crisis would be contained and that the good relations between South Africa and Dr. Perez de Cuellar would carry the day.

In a rare Soviet-South African meeting, Mr. Jeremy Shearer, South Africa's chief UN delegate, discussed the situation with the president of the Security Council, Mr. Aleksandr Belonogov, who was notably restrained in his comments later to reporters about events in Namibia.
NEW YORK—Under pressure from Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN Security Council yesterday requested Namibia to present a detailed version of its findings on the fighting that led to the death of a UN official. In South Africa, the UN's special representative for Namibia, Charles F. Silver, said the UN was concerned about reports of unrest among UN personnel in the country.

UN official John A. Kennedy was killed in a shoot-out between UN personnel and members of the South African police on March 29. The shooting occurred in the town of Windhoek, where Kennedy was based. The UN official was shot after a group of armed men entered the compound where he worked.

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NEW YORK — The UN came close to collapse over the way it handled its peacekeeping role in the Congo.

But, more than 25 years on, accusations that its peacekeeping force in Namibia is partly to blame for the worst fighting there in 25 years is unlikely to cause such a crisis, diplomats said on Friday.

Speaking hours before UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was to defend his decision to unleash SA forces on nationalist guerrillas in northern Namibia, diplomats on all sides said they expected he and his representative in Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, would ride out the storm.

Western and some Third World delegates said harsh African and non-aligned criticism of the Untag group in Namibia was more emotional than substantive.

Several UN diplomats blamed the crisis on the imprecise wording of accords reached since 1978 when UN resolution 435, the framework for Namibian independence, was passed.

Swapo says 435 allows it to establish bases inside Namibia under UN supervision and that is what its guerrillas were trying to do when they were attacked.

No-one else accepts this reading of the accords. Both the UN and SA say Swapo bases were to be well away from Namibia, in Angola or in Zambia. — Reuter.
African countries aim for human-centred development.
Dismounted Nations

For Angola, linkage must give thanks

SIR: BRIEFING IN WASHINGTON

.build a national defense organization and fund it from domestic sources.

In the current order of business, the Secretary of Defense announced that he had directed the defense secretary to take immediate action to increase the number of military personnel on active duty and in Reserve components.

The Secretary also announced a new program aimed at improving the readiness of our armed forces for deployment to Angola.

Secretary of Defense Bill Perry said that the United States plans to send at least 500 military personnel to Angola as part of an international force. The deployment will involve personnel from several countries, including South Africa, France, and the United Kingdom.

Perry added that the United States will provide logistical support for the international force, including transportation, supplies, and medical care.

The United States has been a leading advocate for a political solution to the conflict in Angola. Perry said that the deployment of military personnel will be a critical step in the process of establishing a stable and democratic government.

The announcement comes as the United States and its partners continue to seek a diplomatic solution to the conflict in Angola. The United States has been working closely with the United Nations, the African Union, and other international organizations to promote a political process that can lead to a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

The deployment of military personnel is seen as a significant step in this process. Perry said that the United States is committed to working with the international community to bring about a lasting peace in Angola.
LONDON — The United Nations' projected peace-keeping deficit of 1.5-billion dollars, coupled with its inability to halt the fighting in Namibia, has cast doubt on its ability to fulfill its commitments to the world community.

This is one of the points made in an article in Jane's Defence Weekly which examines the UN's role in some of the world's trouble spots.

It says warnings that cuts in the UNLag force would jeopardise the Namibian peace process appear to have been borne out by the fighting. UNLag was also running about three weeks late in its deployment.

The article points out that the financially-crippled world body has been struggling to raise the funds required to buy or lease equipment for the Namibian peace-keeping operation, including helicopters, transport aircraft and mine-resistant vehicles.
UN 'cannot enforce agreement'

Allegations that the United Nations could have stopped last week's clashes in northern Namibia are nonsense, say experts in international affairs and strategic studies.

Following the clashes between Swapo and SWA Police many Third World countries and even Western analysts said that the United Nations troops been stationed in Namibia would have been able to handle the affair rather than turn the job over to the South West African Police and the South Africans.

Professor Deon Fourie, of the department of strategic studies at the University of South Africa, said these criticisms were not valid.

"In this case, as in many others, the UN forces' role is to monitor the events and nothing else," he said.

Therefore, when Swapo infiltrated the territory they would not have been stopped by the United Nations troops no matter how many men the UN had there at the time.

"If Swapo had encountered UN troops in the border and told them they wanted to go through they would have done just that and no UN force would have intervened," he said.

The UN forces would probably have been able to go there would have a violation of the accord and left it to the political bodies and the administrator-general to solve the problem.

Professor Fourie pointed out that even in situations where United Nations forces had been sent to keep fighting armies apart they had not intervened when the fighting had started.

In the Middle East, UN forces had left their positions separating Egypt and Israel when ordered to do so by the Egyptian authorities, thus opening the way for the 1967 Six-Day War.

Article 42 of the UN Charter states that the Security Council "may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security."

However, in a book on its structures and activities, the UN itself underlines that "a United Nations peace-keeping operation is not an enforcement as envisaged in Article 42 of the Charter."

It adds that all UN soldiers, although armed, are authorised to use their arms "only in self-defence and with the utmost restraint."

The peace-keeping operations, says the UN booklet, "seek to achieve their objective by negotiation and persuasion rather than by force."

Professor Fourie said that under the agreements signed by all parties involved in the Namibian and Angola conflicts, the responsibility for maintaining law and order in the territory falls upon the SWA Police not the United Nations.

"One could presume that after monitoring the violation the UN and the Administrator-General would then have to call on the police to enforce the agreements - as was done last week," he said.

Professor Mike Hough of the Pretoria-based Institute of Strategic Studies said the role of the UN forces in Namibia was not to constitute a barrier on the border.

But, he said, the presence of the UN troops in northern Namibia could have made Swapo more cautious.

"Initially, Mr Sam Nujoma said his forces had always been inside Namibia and that South Africa was lying when it said the guerrillas had crossed the border. If the UN troops had been stationed in northern Namibia they would have known that they could not so easily try to say that the UN was lying," he said.

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However, Professor Hough
Untag seeks soldiers for patrols

WINDHOEK - UN officials hoping to save Namibia's independence plan from withering away with their international army to find soldiers ready for bush deployment.

Officials said the SADF reduced units camped close to UN assembly points after UN criticism that they were discouraging guerrillas from reporting, but no further SADF use of the truce was evident.

Angola's split at the weekend about 500 guerrillas in the positions north of the 16th parallel.

UN peace-keeping chief Marrack Goulding said in Luanda his officials had no firm

Untag juggles forces to find 'front-liners'

count of Swapo fighters leaving Namibia. A multinational army is still trickling into the territory to build up the 4,650-man military contingent assigned to Untag to supervise the run-up to elections.

UN officials said they were juggling resources to find soldiers ready for the task of patrolling and shepherding to safe zones any Swapo guerrillas seeking refuge in churches under the truce agreement.

The only ready-to-roll infantry unit is the 500-strong Finnish battalion initially assigned monitoring and border-patrol duties in eastern Kavango.
Hindsight proves criticism of UN was unfair and built on ignorance


Even if the UNTAG force had not been cut, the monitoring troops would still not have been in position on April 1. The UNTAG troops who arrived before April 1 were the advance party, consisting of specialists such as engineers and signallers and administrative, logistic and other support troops told to set up a proper structure for the main body due later in the month.

This was why it was such a scramble to get them to the border and why they were so under-equipped for the task that the South Africans had to supply them with everything from tents and blankets to fieldgoggles and rations.

Given the restraints under which UN peacekeeping forces work, even a full-strength UNTAG military component of 7 500 would not have been able to do anything about the big SwaPo incursion except make feeble protests — which, of course, was what Mr Nujoma was banking on, except that he seems to have misunderstood the withdrawal timetable and moved three months too soon.

The UNTAG force is not cowardly, useless, inefficient or irrelevant: its operating ability has been crippled by the drastic change in circumstances as a result of SwaPo's incursion.

Prior to April 1 the war was over and UNTAG was there to ensure it stayed that way. The SwaPo incursion changed all that by causing a resumption of the war. Needless to say, this put UNTAG in a spot because, as a peacekeeping force, the last thing it must do is get involved in a shooting war in which purely practical considerations would, sooner or later, force it into actions which could be construed (rightly or wrongly) as taking sides.

Lieut-Gen Prem Chand is being written off as an ineffectual old man. I think this is unfair. He has had to throw his arrangements out of the window, weld together a motley array of national contingents and, in the absence of the actual monitoring components, hastily pull rear echelon personnel and specialists away from their main tasks and redeploy them in a totally different role and location.

Any military man who has had to go through what the army calls "marrying-up drills" or change detailed operational plans in the heat of battle, as it were, would probably reckon he handled a very ticklish job quite well.

The UN General Assembly's long history of knee-jerk parsimony in SwaPo's favour has tended to obscure the fact that the Security Council is in charge in Namibia and that, while there has been some friction on the ground, in general the UNTAG senior leader group has conducted itself with discretion and usually with acceptable correctness.

The same can be said for the South Africans.
OSKAHATI — The delay in transferring the remaining surrendered Swapo guerrillas across the Angolan border is due solely to "humanitarian reasons", an Untag monitor said in Oshakati yesterday.

The officer, who asked not to be identified further, said the three still being treated in hospital all had "dangerous" wounds and immediate transfer to Angola could jeopardise their health.

Information about them is hard to come by, but the only reason for this was to protect the guerrillas from being harassed by the press, the monitor said.

He said they had suffered a definite setback due to shock and fear, after the Press had earlier been allowed to photograph them.

Low key

News of a further two guerrillas still to be "channelised" from points near Swartbooisdrift and Pupa Falls in the northern Namibia were also supplied yesterday.

The monitor would not confirm that two more Swapo fighters had in fact checked into the gathering points in these areas but intimated that, if not, they would soon be doing so.

The low key affair which saw the first three guerrillas and their Untag escorts slip over the Angolan border at Ruacana Falls on Tuesday, was also not an attempt at subterfuge, the monitor said.

"On the contrary we want it publicised, we want people to know about it. The Pakistanis are doing their best," he said.

There are 18 Foies, 25 Malays and 20 Pakistani monitors in the north, under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Farouk Afzal. — Sapa.
SPOTLIGHT AGAIN
GETTING ON

WASHINGTON POST
SA BUSINESS PRICES.
OUT OF THE UN MARKET

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

CAPE TOWN — SA business is destined to get only a minimal amount of business servicing the various needs of the Untag monitoring forces now gathering in Namibia — for the primary reason it is pricing itself out of the market.

Sources at Untag’s procurement offices in Windhoek indicated yesterday their first contacts with SA business indicated the latter was operating under the false belief that because of its close proximity to Namibia it had a geographical advantage which it could exploit in offering goods and services at a premium to Untag.

They said many businesses — from those capable of supplying vehicles to a range of accommodation and office requirements — had been too greedy in pitching their tender prices, to the extent that Untag procurement officers had been instructed to look elsewhere for their needs.

Untag set up procurement offices in Windhoek last October and soon after published a list of “generic” items that would be needed to support the UN monitoring effort.

It was indicated that most of these would be procured from the UN’s own resources around the world. Motor vehicle requirements were mostly placed with a Japanese supplier as the prices quoted were more competitive than those obtained from SA manufacturers, even with exemption being given in respect of import surcharges, customs and excise duties.

A similar picture is emerging with respect to other products of an infrastructural nature needed by the Untag forces. All tenders and quotes are being stored on a special database and are then analysed at UN HQ in New York.
UN rejects OAU Namibia mission

HARARE — A three-man OAU team — bound for Namibia to monitor the territory’s independence process — would return to Addis Ababa today without reaching Windhoek because the UN would not allow it to set up an observer mission there, officials said yesterday.

Delegation chief Yisma Tadesse said in spite of a request to the UN last February and an invitation from SA to set up an observer mission in Windhoek, the UN had not given the OAU approval to do so.

He said: “In view of this attitude of the SA government, I am baffled about the silence of the UN secretary-general to our request.”

Tadesse, OAU assistant secretary-general in charge of political affairs, was accompanied by Brigadier Haishin Mbia.

UN rejects Namibia mission for OAU

The OAU mission to Namibia was rejected by the UN because it would not allow the team to set up an observer mission in Windhoek. The UN had not given the OAU approval to do so.

Tadesse, the head of the OAU team, was accompanied by Brigadier Haishin Mbia.

The mission was important for the OAU in its commitment to the decolonisation of Africa.

Tadesse said the OAU viewed it as “crucial” for the destiny of Namibian people.
UN men visit war zone

WINDHOEK — Senior UN officials toured Namibia’s war zone yesterday for a first-hand look at the UN operation mounted to end fighting between Swapo and South African-led security forces.

The visit to the northern border area by United Nations Under-secretary General Jerry Marrack Goulding and Finnish envoy Martti Ahtisaari, who heads the UN operation in Namibia, came one day before South African forces were to start a 60-hour pullback.

South Africa has pledged to confine its forces to their bases during that time to allow safe passage.
UN team attacks Africa report

NEW YORK — A UN team this week attacked a report which contained contradictions and lacked documentation. The recent report said sub-Saharan Africa's economic plight was less dismal than believed. It said there were signs of a turnaround, particularly among nations that made adjustments with World Bank and IMF support.

Third World countries had often accused the two agencies of imposing overly harsh conditions for their aid, creating risks of social unrest.

"The question is whether this sudden turnaround is in fact a turnaround of Africa's economic situation, or whether it merely reflects a turn around in the perception of some observers," the UN panel said.

Suffers

"The essence of the World Bank's conclusions...emanate from a compilation and presentation of basic statistics which differ from what is common practice, for example in other World Bank reports," the commission said.

"The report suffers from a lack of documentation regarding basic data, concepts and criteria which would allow the reader to replicate its analyses.

"It further does not show the degree of consistency commonly deemed necessary in serious economic research."
Nairobi — Africa should stop trying to eat like the West and go back to its agro-based diet, which will help beat famine and change eating habits.

"Africa's food production must match its population's growth," said a recent report by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which warned that Africa faces a "critical food supply gap" by 2020. The report estimated that Africa needs to increase its food production by 60% to meet its growing population's demand.

"Every day, millions of Africans die from malnutrition," said FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva. "We need a radical change in eating habits to save lives and end poverty."
Soviet Untag man a KGB agent, says US

WASHINGTON — The Soviet UN diplomat deputed to serve on the Untag commission, that will oversee Namibia’s first election, has been identified as a KGB agent by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Washington Times reported yesterday that UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar ignored private State Department protests and that Viktor Andreyev left New York to take up his post in Windhoek two weeks ago.

He had been serving in the UN secretariat since 1985.

“We asked why they were sending an intelligence officer and said we opposed it. He has never seen a fair election,” a State Department official was quoted as saying.

UN spokesman Francois Guillain confirmed Andreyev’s posting but denied any knowledge of his being a KGB agent.

The Times quoted US officials who said the Soviet Union was expected to establish a mission in Windhoek which would become a “major KGB base”.

Moscow, meanwhile, was cutting back its embassy in Luanda from several hundred diplomats and staff to 26 persons.

 KEVIN JACOBS reports from Windhoek that UN administrator and Untag chief Martti Ahtisaari has appealed to SA-led security forces in Namibia to keep their fingers off the trigger while Swapo guerrillas clear out of the territory.

“It is imperative that residual Swapo personnel be given safe passage while they make their way to the border,” he said yesterday.

Restraint

Ahtisaari publicised his concern a day after police announced that three Swapo guerrillas were killed by security patrols freed from a six-hour confinement to base.

He appealed for “maximum restraint” by all sides over the next two weeks, set by the three-nation Joint Monitoring Commission last week as a test period to verify final withdrawal of all Swapo’s guerrillas to points behind the 16th parallel in southern Angola.
Costly
SA loses out on Untag spending

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. South Africa is too expensive for the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag).

Untag officials had been expected to go on a multi-million-rand South African buying spree for equipment needed in Namibia.

But Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) foreign trade secretary Mrs Bess Robertson said she had been informed by the purchasing division of Untag in Windhoek that South African prices “were too high”.

Mrs Robertson said when the first lists for equipment needed by Untag were received, Assocom circulated these among all Chambers of Commerce and Industry countrywide, and Untag compiled its own database of suppliers from the responses.

“When I was in Windhoek in March they told me they could compile a very good database and had received tenders from all over the world.

VEHICLES

“Last week they said that they hadn’t bought from South Africa in many cases as our prices were so high,” Mrs Robertson said.

“Motor vehicles, for example, were not bought from South Africa but directly from Japan. The German government also donated a large number.”

She said she tried to establish the position on foodstuffs last week but the UN again told her the prices were too high and that they would get most from abroad.

“South Africa is not doing as well from this as we had hoped but things may change. For the expatriation camps which are still to be established they may need a lot of supplies which it is expected will come from South Africa.”
NEW YORK — UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar, greatly concerned about the situation in northern Namibia, had asked SA to order its troops there back to base, his spokesman said yesterday.

He disclosed the development after Perez de Cuellar briefed the Security Council. Perez de Cuellar had told chief SA delegate Jeremy Shearar of his "grave concern about certain aspects of the present situation" and asked that troops be confined to base much earlier than the May 13 date envisaged in an agreement reached last week in Cape Town.

Questioned further, the spokesman said Perez de Cuellar believed the troops "should be confined to base now."

Contrary to a report by Shearar, there was no evidence that Swivo rebels planned to re-infiltrate the northern area to retrieve weapons they left behind after last month's bloody clashes with the SADF.

The Cape Town accord was reached by representatives of SA, Angola and Cuba, with the US and the Soviet Union represented by diplomatic observers.

The spokesman said UN representatives Martti Ahtisaari and Margaak Goulding, who were also present, lodged objections.

UN wants SA troops back in their bases to the proposed May 13 target.

"The secretary-general is responsible for the Unita operation in Namibia. In his judgment, the deployment of these forces for so long is something to be concerned about," the spokesman said, referring to Unita.

KEVIN JACOBS reports from Windhoek that Foreign Minister Pik Botha's warning that Foreign Minister Pik Botha's warning of an imminent Swivo invasion from Angola triggered international alarms, but by late yesterday security forces had no evidence of new infiltrations.


Security forces spokesman Fanie Krige said: "I have no information of anything happening in the north. "Nothing untoward has happened today" and all is quiet up there."

Senior UN official Cedric Thorberry said: "We are puzzled by the whole business."

There was a jam at the railway station, but the passengers got the train.
UN group issues book of cartoons lambasting apartheid

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, constantly seeking ways to promote its campaigns, has just issued a book of 71 political cartoons slamming South Africa's race policy and including contributions from newspapers in such "bastions of freedom" as Iran, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Since the publication appears to be directed primarily at a Western audience, 28 cartoons are by Americans. There is one from Britain.

Press freedom

Evidently, the committee is concerned about press freedom in the Republic. A cartoon by the American Vic Runtz depicts the late President John Vorster smashing a light bulb marked "Free Press" and President Botha greets a beggar wearing a sign reading "Blind, Deaf and Dumb" with the remark: "A potential journalist!"

A well-known South African cartoonist, Jeff Lamberti, shows a correspondent heavily burdened with cameras and controlled by a security officer who orders: "Shoot to kill . . . he's armed!"

"See, the problem is when people carry TV cameras it incites violence," says an armed security man depicted in a contribution by the American Dana Summers.

Going crazy

A cartoon in the Philadelphia Inquirer by Tony Auth carries the caption: "Our blacks are happy and content, but as soon as someone points a television camera at them they go crazy. Looting, rioting, burning. Something must be done."

There are other drawings in the same vein, including French cartoonist Jean Plantu's smiling policeman sitting on a gagged and bound black while he peruses a newspaper whose front page reads: "Aujourd'hui, rien" (Today, nothing).

A foreword by Major-General Joseph Garba, chief delegate of Nigeria and committee chairman, expresses the hope that the booklet "will prove to be an additional tool in the international campaign against apartheid."

The American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organisation, is identified as having helped to obtain permission for the reproduction of all the copyright cartoons.
Untag official denies working for the KGB

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Accused KGB agent Victor Andrev denied US allegations he works for Moscow's spymasters, and UN officials defended his appointment as a senior UN administrator based in Namibia's capital.

"I consider it to be ridiculous, and not aimed at myself but at Untag," the Soviet official said at his office here yesterday.

The 10-year veteran of the UN's New York secretariat said he "does not and never has" worked for the KGB, Moscow's secret service.

SA government spokesman Gerhard Roux said Administrator-General Louis Pienaar was unaware of Andrev's suspected KGB links.

Reports from Washington cited unidentified sources in the US State Department as querying Andrev's appointment as regional director for Untag, overseeing Namibia's passage to independence. According to the reports, the State Department protested to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar about Andrev's appointment.

"Cedric Thornberry, senior aide to Untag chief Martti Ahtisaari, defended Andrev as "one of the very highly qualified people from the UN secretariat who have been selected to be senior officials of Untag."
MINISTER of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha has blasted United Nations Secretary-General Dr Perez de Cuellar for “protecting” Swapo.

In a letter to Dr de Cuellar, Mr Botha suggested that his attitude to Swapo’s violations of the peace accords could “encourage Swapo to repeat its senseless incursions” of April 1.

“I urge you, Mr Secretary-General, to make it clear to Swapo that it should comply immediately with its commitments.”

Mr Botha said he was perturbed by the views and allegations Dr de Cuellar had conveyed to South Africa’s Ambassador to the UN, Mr Jeremy Shearer, on May 3 and in a report to the Security Council on May 4.

“You have lost sight of the elementary fact that Swapo... alone was responsible for the current disruption of the settlement process... Swapo categorically undertook not to engage in tactical movements, cross-border movements and all acts of violence and intimidation, or having effect in, Namibia.”

As long as all Swapo forces were not confined to base north of the 16th parallel and Unita could not verify this fact, Swapo was in breach of its commitments to the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

Referring to criticism by Dr de Cuellar of the two-week verification period of Swapo withdrawal, Mr Botha pointed out that this had been agreed to by the Joint Commission.

- He said Dr de Cuellar was “implying that Swapo should be pardoned for one-sidedly violating its commitments and that my Government as well as the governments of Angola and Cuba should be blamed for taking action to restore the situation as it should have existed on 1 April 1989.”

- “There is a clear tendency on your part and on the part of the Special Representative to ignore the agreements reached between Angola, Cuba and South Africa...”

- “On the one hand, you overlook the fact that Swapo illegally crossed the border carrying large quantities of automatic arms, RPG-7s and surface-to-air missiles and that Swapo cached much of this equipment.

- “This attitude on your part is not acceptable to the South African Government.”
Untag call: freedom for prisoners

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK - UN officials on Namibia's independence programme have called on SA and Swapo to free Namibian political prisoners and detainees.

Letters urging freedom for political prisoners and co-operation in tracing Namibians listed as missing have been sent to the governments of SA, Angola and Zambia, and to Swapo and other political groups in the territory.

A list of about 300 names of suspected detainees is appended to the letters. Untag deputy chief Cedric Thornberry said yesterday.

Unanswered

Anti-Swapo groups in Namibia accuse the guerrilla movement of holding at least 100 dissident members in detention camps in Angola and Zambia, while Swapo officials say they will demand the release of supporters jailed under terrorism and security legislation.

Unanswered yet is the status of Swapo guerrillas or activists jailed by Walvis Bay courts under SA's jurisdiction for violence in the port enclave. Under the independence programme, Namibian political prisoners or detainees must be released by the first week of June.
Africa told to face up to problems if it wants help

NAIROBI — Africa must show more resolve in tackling its environmental problems if it wants foreign donors to help, a UN-sponsored report says.

The report says the amount of money allotted by African governments for an environmental campaign launched in 1985 remains a serious block on implementing the plan.

While possibilities for outside assistance exist, donors are waiting for clear evidence of commitment on the part of the African governments before they make their firm and concrete offers, it adds.

 Cairo

The report, compiled by officials from the Nairobi-based UN environment programme (Unep) and representatives of African countries, will be submitted to a three-day meeting of the continent's environment ministers starting in Nairobi tomorrow.

The conference is part of the so-called Cairo programme for African co-operation launched in 1985.

The Cairo programme's goals are to halt environmental degradation, help Africans to produce enough food and energy for themselves and to achieve a balance between environmental resources and the population.

Africa's population has tripled over the past 40 years to 600-million people and is expected to reach one billion by the year 2000.

The conference will pay particular attention to toxic waste dumping in Africa and to threats to the world's ozone layer posed by chlorofluorocarbons, widely used in aerosols, refrigeration and packaging, Unep said.

A row which erupted last year over toxic waste shipped after most of the world's governments adopted a treaty in March to check trade in such waste.

A spokesman for the African group said then, however, that although they approved the treaty they would consult further before signing.

In one case, 4,000 tons of Italian toxic waste was found in leaking barrels in the Nigerian port of Koko. A ship chartered by Italy to remove the waste was turned away from five Western European countries before returning to Italy.

The Cairo programme focuses on four broad areas of concern: deserts and arid lands, rivers and lake basins, forests and woodlands and the sea.

But in a continent fighting to cope with huge foreign debt and widespread poverty, and where services like health and education suffer from shrinking budgets, environmental issues do not necessarily rank among many governments' top priorities.

The report noted a meeting was held in March 1988 between representatives of 19 African countries, 13 donor countries and UN agencies to discuss the programme.

Urged

Donors named projects they were willing to support and suggested African countries approach them for aid.

A year later some donor nations had still not been contacted.

African governments were also urged to contribute some of the funds they obtained from the UN development programme and other sources to help implement the Cairo programme. But by February only 15 countries had done so. — Reuters.
UN PLEA OVER MISSING 300

No further information available.
NEW YORK — In response to bitter African criticism of the UN operation in Namibia, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is considering a personal visit to the territory, diplomats said yesterday.

They said Perez, after meeting delegates from non-aligned and African states, also mentioned a possibility of naming an African deputy chief of Unita in Namibia.

Martti Ahtisaari, the Finnish UN Secretary General in charge of Unita, has drawn much of the African fire. It was he who recommended SA troops be freed from confinement in their Namibian bases to help local security police deal with infiltrating guerrillas. More than 300 guerrillas were killed in subsequent clashes. Ahtisaari’s handling of the situation has left a residue of bitterness, particularly in Swapo, which has long been recognised by the UN General Assembly as the “sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people” and has the right to maintain a UN observer mission in New York.

If Perez were to go to Namibia, it would probably not be until some time next month, diplomatic sources said. This would represent a policy shift as his spokesman has said repeatedly he would not go to Windhoek until after independence — Sapa-Reuter.
UN official tries to cool SA tempers

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia has denied there is conflict with South Africa over the actions of the 500 UN police monitors deployed in the territory.

Senior UN official Mr Cedric Thornberry yesterday attempted to pour oil on the stormy water of the relationship between Untag and South African Administrator-General Mr. Louis Pienaar.

Mr Pienaar accused Untag on Tuesday of interfering in the administration of Namibia, which, until independence, remains in South Africa's hands.

Mr Thornberry told journalists in Windhoek he did not believe the monitors were acting outside their mandate. The UN policemen were receiving complaints which they then had to "filter" before passing them on to the SWA police for full investigation.

INTIMIDATION

All investigations by the SWA police would be monitored by the UN policemen.

Mr Thornberry said a "considerably larger number" than 50 complaints of intimidation or misconduct had been made to the UN police.

● Sapa reports that Mr Pienaar and UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari have formed a working group to investigate all alleged violations of the principle of impartiality.

● Two policemen from Oshakati in northern Namibia were suspects in a shooting which claimed the life of a 26-year-old Swapo supporter, Mr David Indongo, police spokesman Chief Inspector Kerie du Rand said yesterday.

● Sapa reports that five reception centres to accommodate returning refugees and exiles are being established in Namibia. People are expected to start arriving on May 22.
Untag police strength in Namibia to double

has run into some criticism for his handling of events so far.

Mr Nicolas Ewakira, the head of the UN’s High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) operation in Namibia, said in Windhoek yesterday: “The basic conditions of security and safety must be met” before the operation could begin. If the conditions were met, then the UNHCR could start the operation, as planned under Resolution 485, on May 15.”
UNITED TEAM CONCLUDES NAMIBIAN LOGISTIC

Mental Health and Well-being in Conflict and Emergencies

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has launched a new initiative to support mental health and well-being in conflict and emergency settings. The initiative, called the Mental Health and Well-being in Conflict and Emergencies (MHE) program, aims to provide training and resources to help communities recover from trauma and重建 after conflicts.

The MHE program will focus on three main areas: capacity building for mental health professionals, advocacy for mental health services, and disseminating best practices. The program will be led by a team of experts from UNDP, including psychologists, psychiatrists, and community leaders.

The MHE program is part of UNDP's broader efforts to address the needs of people affected by conflict and displacement. UNDP has been working in conflict-affected areas for decades, providing support to governments, civil society organizations, and local communities. The MHE program builds on this experience and expertise to provide targeted support for mental health.

The launch of the MHE program follows the release of a report by the United Nations Secretary-General, which highlighted the importance of mental health and well-being in conflict and emergency settings.

UNDP is committed to ensuring that the MHE program reaches those who need it most, especially women, children, and displaced populations. The program will be implemented in collaboration with local partners and will be tailored to the specific needs of each community.

The MHE program is a significant step in addressing the challenges of mental health and well-being in conflict and emergency settings. By providing targeted support and resources, UNDP aims to help communities rebuild after conflict and violence.
Vote against firms doing business with SA

NEW YORK — The US and Britain cast the only votes against a UN resolution on Friday condemning trans-national corporations that "continue to collaborate with the racist minority regime in SA".

The Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC) economic committee's vote was 13 in favour and two against. The resolution, one of several dealing with trans-national corporations, will go to the ECOSOC plenary for endorsement.

It said it deeply regretted that measures taken so far by some governments and trans-national corporations fell short of the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against SA called for by the UN.

It also called on governments to prohibit their trans-national corporations from all forms of collaboration with SA including not only direct investments but also services, technology licensing, distribution and franchising agreements and other such arrangements.
UN group in attempt to strengthen oil embargo

NEW YORK — A United Nations group which heard evidence last month on the effectiveness of the voluntary oil embargo against South Africa has urged all states to adopt measures to strengthen the ban, pending Security Council action that would make it mandatory.

Recommended by the United Nations General Assembly, the embargo has been accepted by many states, but importers have found ways to get around it, although at some cost in terms of higher prices.

ENORMOUS COST

According to the UN group, "the cost to South Africa as a consequence of the voluntary embargo was enormous financially, politically and strategically,"

In its report, the group called for enhanced enforcement measures against those who violated the ban and more cooperation among states, institutions and inter-governmental bodies to make it more effective.

The panel reiterated its recommendation, endorsed by the General Assembly, that the Security Council should make the embargo mandatory.

This is impossible as long as the United States and Britain, which have the power of veto, oppose economic sanctions against the Republic.
Namibia to have new UN spokesman

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations is to have a new spokesman in Namibia, replacing Mr. Anwar Cherif, who was originally designated for the job, and Mr. Cedric Thornberry, who has been doing it since the crisis over Swapo incursions.

The new man is Mr. Fred Eckhard, who spent weeks in Namibia before returning to New York and now will go back there as the principal media adviser to Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, head of Untag and special representative of the Secretary-General.

Mr. Eckhard, an American who was an official of the UN Association of the United States and editor of its well-regarded publications until he joined the UN secretariat, is due to arrive in Windhoek later this week.
Troops return to base

IN THE short life, 53 days old today, of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 it has, on a number of occasions, come perilously close to collapse. On Friday, in yet another effort to save it and get the Namibian peace plan once more firmly on the tracks, members of the joint committee, Angola, Cuba and South Africa held a crucial round of talks in Cahama, Angola.

The United States and the Soviet Union attended as observers.

The "Cahama minute" was drawn up by the three nations after hearing confirmation that South African soldiers in Namibia were once more back in their bases and Swapo forces in Angola had moved to bases north of the 16th parallel.

The joint agreement was that the implementation of Resolution 435, which should culminate in free and fair elections in Namibia, must be continued.

The immediate benefit ought to be a cessation of hostilities in the country, at least in the northern region which has known no lasting peace in many of the last 22 years.

Indeed, the Cahama Minute proclaims a de facto ceasefire in the north of Namibia, on the basis of assurances that both the SADF and Swapo's armed troops have been confined to their basis.

If there is peace in the country, especially in the north, then one of the major stumbling blocks on the road back home for an estimated 58 000 refugees will have been removed. — Sowetan Africa News Service.
SA laws may have to be repealed

WINDHOEK — SA legislation controlling publications in Namibia would have to be repealed if it was found to be inhibitive of free and fair elections, UN spokesman Cedric Thornberry said yesterday.

He said negotiations were still continuing between officials of UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari and the office of the Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, to abolish restrictive and discriminatory laws, and the declaration of a general amnesty.

These measures were necessary to prepare the way for the return of Namibian refugees and exiles.

The UN had received the names and personal details of 201 people who were released by Swapo at camps north of Lubango in Angola.

Thornberry said the UN would compare the list with names appearing in consolidated documents which it had obtained in the last weeks.

The names of 280 appeared in those papers listing political prisoners and detainees held by SA and Swapo. — Sapa.
UN urges better deal for women

LONDON — Women hold the key to economic development and slower population growth, but many are trapped by cultural values and fundamentalist religions that put men first, says the head of the United Nations Population Fund.

Dr Nafis Sadik of Pakistan issued the agency's 1989 State of World Population Report last week and called for a fivefold increase in world spending on family planning. She said population control should be on a par with major economic investments.

With the world's population at 5.2 billion and current growth at 90 million people a year, the UN forecasts a stable population of 10 billion 100 years from now.

"This will not happen unless more of the world's women are given more health care, family planning services, education and employment opportunities," Dr Sadik told a news conference.

Without such measures, she said, the world's population could nearly triple to 14 million by the year 2100, crippling development and creating enormous potential for social upheaval. — Sapa-AP.
Caribbean plans ban on cricketers

The Star’s Foreign News Service

PORT OF SPAIN — England cricketers still on the United Nations blacklist for playing in South Africa will be denied entry into countries for next year’s tour of the West Indies — if a recommendation from Caribbean sports Ministers is accepted by their governments.

“Notwithstanding the International Cricket Conference (ICC) decision, players must have their names removed from the UN register to gain access to a country,” said a communiqué by the Caribbean Community (Caricom) sports Ministers.

The Ministers said the recommendation would be put to a Caricom heads of government conference in July.

The blacklist includes several English, Australian and West Indian players who have been to South Africa.

RIGHT OF REFUSAL

They can have their names removed by writing to the UN and promising not to go to South Africa in future.

But the British government does not recognise the register and the Test and County Cricket Board has said that while it voted for and upholds the ICC resolution, it would not advise players one way or the other on what to do.

The ICC resolution, proposed by the West Indies and passed unanimously in January, imposes bans from international cricket of three to five years for players going to South Africa from April 1.

But it exonerates all who went before that date.

“Governments have the right to refuse entry into their countries for any reason,” said West Indies Cricket Board president Mr Clyde Walcott.
UN's new Namibia man not a stranger to diplomacy

By JON QVELANE of The Star's Africa News Service

The newly-appointed United Nations Deputy Special Representative for Namibia, is no newcomer to high-level diplomacy and endeavours to find peaceful solutions to regional conflicts.

WINDHOEK — Mr Legwaila Joseph, Legwaila, a man of vast diplomatic experience, has been involved with the Namibian issue from the early days of UN Security Council Resolution 435 since 1978. The following year he took part in the "Namibia proximity talks" in New York.

Attended

Before then, between 1973 and 1974, then Assistant Principal for External Affairs in the Office of the President of Botswana, Mr Legwaila had attended the 28th and 29th sessions of the UN General Assembly.

In 1974 he was made senior private secretary (political assistant) to the then President of Botswana, the late Sir Seretse Khama, and he held the post until 1989.

Mr Legwaila's first appearance on the scene of regional peace initiatives was in 1976 when he took part in the Rhodesian settlement talks in Geneva. He was also there when the Lancaster House Talks, chaired by Britain's Lord Carrington, formally ended the war and transformed Rhodesia into today's black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Diplomat

A career diplomat, Mr Legwaila has been Botswana's Permanent Representative to the United Nations since 1980. In addition to that he has at the same time been his country's High Commissioner to Guyana, Jamaica, and Ambassador to Cuba - posts he held concurrently with that at the UN. He has regularly represented Botswana at sessions of the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) since 1975, and has been his nation's envoy at meetings of the non-aligned countries since 1978.

He holds a bachelor's degree in political science and history, and a masters in international relations, both from Canadian universities.

Mr Legwaila (52) assumes his new post in Windhoek in two weeks, though the appointment as deputy to Mr Martti Ahtisaari takes effect this coming Monday.
Jurist to probe Namibian cases

WINDHOEK — UN special representative in Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, sent a second round of letters last week to Swapo and the SA, Zambian and Angolan governments about lists of political prisoners and detainees, UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said in Windhoek yesterday.

He told a media briefing he understood independent jurist Prof Carl Norgaard was looking into "11 cases where the SA government doubts the political nature of the offences".

There were 28 convicted and four awaiting trial prisoners whose positions were being discussed between officials of the Administrator-General's office and the UN.

Eckhard said 379 Namibian exiles and refugees — 147 from Zambia and 232 from Angola — arrived in Windhoek yesterday at the start of the UN-sponsored repatriation programme.

Four flights landed at Windhoek and mechanical problems with one aircraft were responsible for the lower-than-expected number of arrivals. Eleven flights were originally scheduled for June 12.

Eckhard said the repatriation schedule for the first week, which "had seemed a little ambitious", had been scaled back "for all the wrinkles to be ironed out of the process".

"This in no way suggests that the overall schedule cannot be adhered to," he added.

A few flights planned for yesterday were cancelled because of organisational difficulties at the points of departure.

In reply to a question, Eckhard said all Namibians returning through the Windhoek airport entry point were allowed into the country, but could not yet confirm whether the same applied to On-danga in the north.

Asked about the welcome returnees received from Swapo supporters, Eckhard said while it did not seem to be an organised political demonstration, "it was inconsistent with what we asked for".

"We can only reiterate our initial appeal to all parties again to refrain from any political activity at the (reception) centres or at the airports."

On the question of the 201 detainees allegedly released by Swapo in Angola, he said they were being "looked after" by the "Angolan government pending their return, which was being organised by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Concerning alleged refugees from Angola crossing the border into northern Namibia, Eckhard said the UN was looking into the matter.

He said the world body had "no confirmation whatsoever of fighting in southern Angola." — Sapa.
Delay in airlift of Frontline exiles

Namibian elections may be jeopardised

WINDHOEK — United Nations officials said yesterday that likely delays in completing the airlift home of 41,000 Namibian exiles would endanger the timing of elections planned for November.

"If the airlifts fall behind schedule, that puts the election date in doubt and that will throw another spanner in the works," a senior UN official told Reuters.

Hundreds of political refugees, some of whom have lived in exile for decades after fleeing South African rule in Namibia, were airlifted into three airports in different parts of the country on the second day of a UN-organised repatriation operation.

Some flights from neighbouring black states have already been delayed, making it unlikely that the airlift will be completed within the six-week timetable.

Independence elections are planned for November, when a constituent assembly is due to be voted into power.

The independence plan has already come close to collapse following bloody clashes between South African-led security forces and black nationalist guerrillas of the South West African Peoples Organisation (Swapo).

It was saved by the diplomatic efforts of the three major parties to the agreement — South Africa, Cuba and Angola.

Optimism

Pretoria has agreed to decolonise Namibia if Cuba withdraws 50,000 troops from neighbouring Angola.

Despite the UN officials' remarks, the overwhelming mood in Windhoek was optimistic, with some refugees who arrived on Monday leaving UN registration points to return home.

The Namibian newspaper, a harsh critic of South African rule in the territory, told the returning exiles yesterday that they should not relax yet. "Namibia is no Utopia. The forces which contributed to your departure from the land of your birth have by no means been silenced," it said in a front page editorial.

At UN transit camps, security was tightened yesterday to prevent harassment of the so-called "returnees".

It was a far cry from Monday when journalists were allowed to mix freely with the former exiles inside refugee camps and Swapo supporters sang freedom songs around the perimeter fences.

"The people need peace, quiet and privacy now," a camp supervisor said. — Reuters.

Blacks 'positive' about owning homes

By Rodolfo van der Westhuizen

A decade afterNamibia become independent, the government is setting a new housing policy that will allow Africans to own their houses.

The policy, which was announced last week, is aimed at increasing the housing stock and providing more affordable housing for the country's growing middle class.

It is expected to boost the construction industry and create new jobs.

The government is also planning to establish a national housing fund to provide loans to eligible applicants.

The new policy has been welcomed by residents who have been calling for more affordable housing.

"This is a huge step forward," said one resident. "We have been waiting for this for a long time."

The government has also announced plans to increase the supply of rental housing, which is currently in short supply.

This will help to ease the pressure on the housing market and make it easier for tenants to find affordable accommodation.

The government is expected to begin implementing the new housing policy in the coming months.

By Rodolfo van der Westhuizen
Lendl is off UN blacklist against SA

NEW YORK — Tennis star Ivan Lendl, golfer Jack Nicklaus and gymnast Mary-Lou Retton are among 89 athletes removed in the past year from a UN sports "register" after promising not to participate in any future matches in South Africa.

"All these have stated categorically, and also in written form, that they will withhold co-operation with South Africa," ambassador Mr. James Gbeho of Ghana told a news conference yesterday organised by the UN Centre against Apartheid.

He said 376 names had been added to the "Register of sports contacts with South Africa" during the past year, bringing the total since it was compiled in 1981 to 3,992.

A total of 224 deletions had been made since 1981, including the names of 45 US sports figures and 92 from Britain.

But Mr. Gbeho denied the large number of additions meant the pressure on South Africa was failing. — Reuters.
WASHINGTON — US Secretary of State Mr. James Baker has urged the Senate to rescind a decision to tie American funds for the United Nations machinery in Namibia to compliance with regional peace accords.

The Senate recently approved by voice vote an amendment which would release $25 million (R73 million) of $73 million (R219 million) designated for southern African peacekeeping forces only when President Bush certified to Congress that all SWAPO forces had been withdrawn to north of the 16th parallel in Angola.

The balance of the money would be released once Mr Bush certified that Cuban and South African troops had been withdrawn in accordance with the peace accords signed by the two countries and Angola.

The amendment has not been passed by the House of Representatives.

Conservative senators who proposed the amendment are deeply suspicious of Cuba, SWAPO and the Angolan government, and they do not believe these parties can be trusted to implement their side of the peace accords.

Mr Baker told key senators yesterday the amendment would hamper effective implementation of the accords, and it could upset the work of 11 years of peace negotiations.

The State Department expressed its opposition to the amendment from the outset, saying the UN peacekeeping force was now in place in Namibia and deserved the full support of the US.
Kevin Jacobs

Untag now the Kings of the Road

NEWS FOCUS
UN repatriation programme in Namibia well under way

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The United Nations programme to repatriate 47,000 Namibian exiles is well under way, and by yesterday, 5,015 had arrived from Angola and Zambia.

About 190 Swapo leaders and members also arrived on Sunday, but a United Nations spokesman said their trip had been privately arranged and not by the UN High Commission for Refugees.

Instability, particularly in the northern part of Namibia, has resulted in returnees asking to stay longer at the reception centres run by the High Commission and the Council of Churches in Namibia.

The initial plan was to release refugees into the care of their families after one week at the centres to make room for other returnees. So far, only 149 returnees have left the reception centre at Dobro near Windhoek. There were no figures for the Ongwediva centre in the north.

There was still no word yesterday about more than 200 refugees in Swapo's Angolan camps who had allegedly been held by the organisation for "spying".

Swapo has said they have been released into the care of the Angolan government, but the UN has no firm information.

Our Special Correspondent reports from New York that the UN has delivered a letter of complaint about alleged intimidation in northern Namibia by elements of the Naminian police, Swapo.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, head of Untag, informed the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, that the UN expected urgent measures to correct the situation. But according to senior officials in New York, the issue is not regarded as a serious threat to the independence plan.

Mr Joseph Legwala, the newly appointed deputy to Mr Ahtisaari, is expected to arrive in Windhoek tomorrow.
New organisation wants 1990 dedicated to African refugees

Municipal Reporter

The fledgling Organisation for African Refugees has sent letters to mayors of South Africa's biggest towns asking them to appeal to the United Nations to make 1990 "The Year of the African Refugee".

Spokesman Mr J P Thomas said the patrons of the organisation were Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Denis Worrall, Chief Mangosothu Buthelezi, the Anglican Bishop of Liverpool and former England cricket captain the Reverend David Shepherd, who visited this country last month, and former US Ambassador to South Africa Mr Edward Perkins.

Johannesburg mayor Mr Koos Roets said he only received his letter on Monday and was considering his reaction.
UN transit camps full

Namibian refugees are ‘afraid of going home’

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian refugees are apparently scared of returning to their homes in the north of the country and are reluctant to leave transit camps run by the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees.

The head of the UNHCR mission in Windhoek, Mr. Nicolas Bwakira, said he was aware of the problem, but would not comment further until he had exact figures of the number of people who had left the transit and reception centres.

Under the plan to repatriate more than 40,000 Namibians from Angola and Zambia, returning refugees are expected to stay in church and UNHCR-run reception centres in Namibia for up to seven days, before leaving to be reunited with their families.

According to a Windhoek newspaper, The Times of Namibia, very few refugees have so far left the Debre reception centre outside the city, and the camp is said to be "100 percent full".

Fear attacks

A church worker at the centre, the Rev Franz Bouben, told the paper people were in fear of returning to their homes in northern Namibia because they felt they could be targets for their political opponents.

A refugee who returned home last week from Angola said he was worried about the presence in the existing police force of members of Koevoet.

The South African administration maintains, however, that refugees could be used for political purposes by agitators preying on their concerns.

Another Windhoek newspaper, Die Republikein, claimed yesterday that Swapo's Radio: Freedom, which broadcasts from Luanda each evening, had been warning refugees to be on their guard because they could be murdered by "agents of the Boers".

The UN office in Windhoek admits that fewer refugees are leaving the camps than was originally intended, but says the situation is better in the reception centres in the north than in Windhoek.
UN to probe role of transnationals in SA

NEW YORK — Eleven prominent persons, including two former Chiefs of State, have been appointed to a United Nations panel that will hold hearings in Geneva in September on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia.

The group will take oral and written testimony and submit recommendations later to the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar.

At a UN press conference, Mr. Peter Hansen, executive director of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, said the South African Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Industry were being invited to send representatives.

He predicted a more positive response from 800 companies with interests in South Africa than was the case for hearings in 1985. He said these were greeted with some suspicion and attracted only one business group, the International Chamber of Commerce.

DISINVESTED

Two questions would be uppermost, Mr. Hansen said: whether transnational corporations in South Africa contributed to the elimination of apartheid or whether they strengthened the system.

Noting that 277 companies, including 155 based in the United States, had disinvested from South Africa since 1984, he said several sold out to local interests and only about 50 “left South Africa completely.”

The UN panel will include former President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe, former President Belisario Betancourt of Colombia and former Chancellor Burno Kreisky of Austria.

The hearings will be held from September 4 to 6.
Apartheid

At the United Nations, there will be intense activity this week at the United Nations General Assembly delegates from many countries are expected to press for a solution to the South African crisis. The UN has been asked to mediate in the situation and many countries have expressed support for the UN's efforts.

Correspondent

SOWETO

NEW YORK — Eleven prominent people have joined the United Nations General Assembly delegates from many countries are expected to press for a solution to the South African crisis. The UN has been asked to mediate in the situation and many countries have expressed support for the UN's efforts.

Correspondent

SOWETO

FACE QUIZ

APARTHEID: Firms

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From MARK VERBAAN
WINDHOEK. — The alleged murder of a young civilian in northern Namibia on Tuesday has reinforced urgent calls for some 2,000 members of a former paramilitary unit to be immediately removed from the ranks of the South West African Police.

The 6,500 strong SWA Police (Swapol), responsible for maintaining law and order during the territory’s transition to independence from South African rule, recently incorporated into its ranks members of the disbanded counter-insurgency unit known as Koevoet (Crowbar).

Already Koevoet’s presence in the Swapol has sparked a school boycott involving tens of thousands of pupils in the north.

Even white academics have mounted placard demonstration outside the Windhoek home of the South African administrator-general, Louis Pienaar.

In terms of the United Nations-sponsored independence plan, the police fall directly under the control of the administrator-general and he alone has the power to determine its membership. So far Pienaar has ignored demands, some coming from the United Nations, for the expulsion of Koevoet members from the police.

On several occasions disappointment has been expressed over the fact that the UN’s special Representative, Martin Ahtisaari, has not publicly voiced his dissatisfaction with the situation. However, UN headquarters in New York disclosed on June 20 that Ahtisaari had in fact written a “confidential” letter to the administrator-general voicing his concern over the Koevoet issue.
UNITED NATIONS

1989

JULY — DEC.
BONN — Industrialised nations should drastically increase aid to Third World economies to help them overcome staggering debt burdens, said a report released yesterday.

The report also said the US could play a key role in solving the $1.2 trillion Third World debt problem by reducing its massive fiscal and current account deficits.

The recommendations were made in a report prepared by former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and a group of independent experts, formed in 1988 by the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

The report said in the last five years developing countries had suffered from a reverse flow of funds, meaning more capital had left those countries than had come in.

The net investment flow from industrialised countries to developing countries dropped to $1bn in 1992 from $80bn in 1982, it said.

To counter this trend, the report said sizeable amounts of official development assistance (ODA) were urgently needed to start and support the self-sustaining economic growth essential to developing countries' efforts to free themselves from the debt crisis.

The Schmidt panel calls for doubling ODA loans provided by industrialized countries in the next five years. It also suggests studying a 'mechanism of automaticity' that would gradually let each donor country's ODA loans increase as a percentage of gross national product.

The Schmidt panel specifically focuses on the plight of the poorest debtor nations, mostly located in sub-Saharan Africa. For these, it recommends the establishment by the industrialized nations of a $1bn endowment fund administered by the African Development Bank. — Sapa-AP
United Nations survey shows decrease in growth of world trade

GENEVA — The rate of growth in world trade is expected to fall to slightly less than 6% this year and to about 4% in 1990, according to the United Nations World Economic Survey.

The UN report said exports of manufactures are expected to increase at a faster pace than average for total world trade, while the growth of exports of raw materials will slow markedly.

The report also predicts a drop in output in the developed market economies from 2.8% in 1989 to 2.0% next year. The slowdown is expected to be more pronounced in Japan and the US than in Europe.

The report said with capacity utilisation rates at high levels in most developed market economies, inflation, as measured by consumer prices, is expected to increase to an average of about 4% in 1989 before subsiding in 1990 as a result of slower growth.
Sisulu speaks to UN’s Africa group

By Stan Hlophe

Mrs Albertina Sisulu will address the United Nations’s Special Committee on African Affairs in New York today.

A spokesman for the South African delegation said from New York yesterday the overseas visit had been a success.

The delegation, which included UDF members Sister Bernadette Ncube, Mr Curnick Ndlouv, Mr Titus Mafolo and Mr Azachar Cachalia, was warmly welcomed, the spokesman said.

The delegation’s next stop would be London where Mrs Sisulu, wife of jilted African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu, would see her exiled children.

The spokesman said Mrs Sisulu had met several heads of state and had consistently called for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa as a peaceful weapon for political change.

In discussions she had highlighted:

- The plight of political prisoners on the death row.
- Restrictions in the country.
- Police harassment.
- Disappearances and assassinations of activists.

In Stockholm Mrs Sisulu met the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Ingvar Carlsson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Sten Anderson.

In France she met President Francois Mitterrand and his wife Danielle.

In the United States she met President George Bush, Secretary of State Mr James Baker; an assistant Secretary for African Affairs, Ambassador Herman Cohen; and the chief whip of the Democratic Party, Congressman Bill Gray.

Mrs Sisulu said there could be no negotiation unless the climate was right. Factors that would help create this atmosphere were:

- All political prisoners being released.
- Exiles being allowed to return home.
- The ANC, PAC and other groups being unbanned.
- The state of emergency being lifted.
Africa devises recovery plan

LONDON — Africa launched its own plan for recovery from economic stagnation yesterday.

A report by the Economic Commission for Africa, the UN thinktank based in Addis Ababa, called for "adjustment with transformation" and criticised the harsher aspects of reform programmes put forward by international financial institutions.

ECA executive secretary, Professor Adebayo Adeboji, called the 1980s "a lost decade" and said a quarter of Africa's population was now dependent on food imports.

He stressed reform was essential for Africa but said orthodox programmes of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund had not produced sustained growth. — The Independent News Service.

The Bookies' Bet


Uproar over toxic waste

By Esmeral van der Merwe
Political Reporter

A Government investigation into the feasibility of a huge toxic-waste plant near Alexander Bay on the west coast has been described by opposition politicians and environment groups as shocking.

Government spokesmen confirmed yesterday that such an investigation was being made.

If approved, the plant could mean the importation of 500,000 tons of toxic waste a year, which would make South Africa a major dumping ground.

The Democratic Party spokesman on environmental affairs, Mr Rupert Lorimer, said the concept was horrifying. He would oppose it unless the final product was non-toxic and there were substantial financial advantages in terms of foreign currency.

The Conservative Party's environmental spokesman, Mr Carel Schreman, also condemned the plan, saying the party would oppose it strongly.

Mr Boet du Fress, chief executive officer of the Habitat Council, the coordinating body for voluntary organisations concerned with the environment, said he was shocked.

While acknowledging the financial benefits of such a scheme, he said the potential danger of toxic-waste disposal along the coastline was considerable.

Professor Richard Fuggle of Cape Town University's department of environmental science said a toxic waste plant had merit, but it should be carefully investigated and not endanger the environment.

The director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, Dr John Ledger, said: "One's first reaction is of horror. But if a country has the expertise to dispose of toxic waste in a responsible way, one should rather opt for that instead of having it being thrown round carelessly."
Building a new road to economic recovery

LONDON — A document which attacks Africa's pervasive lack of democracy and argues for more democratic political structures to facilitate development seems an unlikely product of the continent's United Nations-funded economic think-tank.

It is also surprising, given the source, to read a critical commentary on the fact that developing Africa spent less on education than on the military in the mid-80s. Or that annual public expenditures on health have accounted for less than a third of military outlays.

Yet these are among the sentiments underpinning a new economic recovery programme for Africa, launched in London. It challenges the policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.

The architect of the document — "African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes", endorsed at a recent meeting of African finance ministers — is Professor Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), based in Addis Ababa.

Africa had been candid about the nature of its problems, said Mr Adedeji at his press conference. And he was equally candid about what the ECA sees as a failure on the part of the world's leading lending and development institutions.

Painting a bleak picture of a continent in continuing decline, he went on: "It has now become apparent that the orthodox structural adjustment programmes that Africa has been pursuing have failed to overcome the economic crisis and in many cases have made recovery even more difficult."

The charge is the latest development in a long-running dispute in which the Economic Commission, other UN agencies such as Unicef, non-governmental agencies such as Oxfam and most African governments, are at odds with the IMF and the World Bank over how to respond to Africa's economic crisis.

A UN Economic Commission for Africa document, released last week, attacks some of the key tenets of IMF and World Bank policies in Africa. They are inappropriate or applied without sufficient consultation and flexibility, it says. MICHAEL HOLMAN reports.

Since the fund and the bank control most available aid and development resources, the alternative programme stands little chance of getting off the ground in the short term.

But it provides an important indicator of the anger and frustration of many African governments, which maintain that although they have been implementing IMF and World Bank-inspired policy reforms, hardship is increasing, stability is being undermined and capacity to service growing external debt is declining.

Among the measures the document advocates are multiple exchange rates, limits on debt service payment so as to allow more resources for development, selective subsidies and price controls, and cuts in defence spending and in non-productive public sector activities. It also recommends limited use of deficit financing for productive and infrastructural investments, differential export subsidies and what it calls greater mass participation in decision-making and implementation of programmes.

Above all, the document stresses the need for more consultation between governments and lending institutions — based on greater recognition that the continent's widely diverging economies are not susceptible to a single solution — and more effort to alleviate the impact of adjustment on Africa's poor.

In the coming months formal and informal consultations among the protagonists will be continuing in the search for the consensus that Mr Adedeji says Africa seeks.

The real issue is not whether to adjust or not, but what kind of adjustment is needed, he concludes — Financial Times.
No pay, no light
Untag learns

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Windhoek headquarters of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) had its electricity cut off for unpaid accounts.

The Windhoek Observer reported that a municipality meter reader went to Untag headquarters at 10 am on Thursday and switched off the power.

It printed photographs of two warning notices sent to Untag, threatening that if accounts totalling R1 544,58 were not paid, service would be suspended.

UN official Mr Dermot Hussey paid the bill with a personal cheque. The power was restored half an hour later.

Newspaper editor Hannes Smith described the incident as something which could have been "torn from the pages of an absurdist play".
UN says IMF-World Bank programmes for Africa have failed

NAIROBI — More African countries were turning to the IMF to bail out their economies although the UN Commission for Africa said, IMF and World Bank programmes on the continent had failed.

About 30 countries in sub-Saharan Africa have accepted, or plan to accept, reforms approved by the IMF or World Bank. They often include steep currency devaluations, budget and subsidy cuts, relaxation of price and trade controls and introduction of producer price incentives for farmers.

When Zaire ditched a programme of reforms agreed with the IMF in 1997, the then Prime Minister Sanilwa Mbuvi complained: "They tend to treat us like a colony."

Last month, however, Zaire announced a new agreement on a recovery plan for 1999-90. Critics of the IMF argue its reform packages focus too much on short-term balancing of finances through spending cuts which undermine health, education and other social needs.

The UN Commission for Africa said: "There is mounting evidence that stabilisation and structural programmes are rending the fabric of African society."

It recommended gentler treatment of Africa's economic problems. — Sapa-Reuters.
UN plan to keep Namibia ticking if SA fundis leave

WINDHOEK — UN officials concerned at possible withdrawal of SA expertise from Namibia are planning a gap-filling programme.

They will be set up at a closed-door conference in Vienna this month.

Part of the focus, sources say, will be the effect on essential services of Pretoria's withdrawal of more than R500m in budgetary underpinning and loan guarantees.

UN officials are telling invited participants they regard the planning session as crucial to the smooth running of essential services in the territory in the run-up to independence and delicate transition period.

Selected trade unionists, church representatives, commerce and industry leaders and parastatal corporation chiefs have been invited to participate in discussions at UN offices in Vienna from July 24-29.

Government departments and officials have been excluded by the UN General Assembly's Council for Namibia.

Advance documentation says it will be one of three proposed seminars intended to "emphasise the mobilisation of development and technical assistance to Namibia".

The Council for Namibia, largely supported by the Non-Aligned Movement and Organisation of African Unity, was created in 1987 as a nominal government for the territory in the face of Pretoria's refusal to recognise General Assembly demands to end its disputed rule.

Council officials have organised the conference from the UN's New York headquarters.

They appear to have involved administrators assigned to Unita, which is shepherding Namibia towards independence.

"The seminar will be conducted in closed working session," a Council for Namibia preparatory document says.

"The purpose of the seminar is to survey and assess Namibia's technical assistance requirements, with special emphasis on human resources, during the transition and the immediate post-independence period."

Organisers also plan to draw up proposals for sectoral contingency plans which would ensure the functioning of essential services.

The Council for Namibia has been a major financier of Swapo operations outside direct military activity. It has footed the bill for much of the movement's travel and administration expenses.

Under SA pressure an "impartiality package" was drafted by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar before last year's regional agreements on Namibia and Angola cut off council funds to Swapo.
Call to cancel Africa’s ‘small change’ debts

NAIROBI — The foreign debt of Africa’s poorest nations is “small change” in the Third World debt crisis, but they are least able to carry the burden, says a UN-sponsored report.

The report, commissioned by the UN African Recovery Programme, proposes that creditor governments cancel all debt on aid owed to them by low-income sub-Saharan countries.

“The 31 countries which fall in that category are the ones least able to cope with the debilitating drain of resources,” said the report released here this week.

It put the sum owed by such countries at $88bn, calling it “small change” compared with Third World debt totalling $1.3-trillion.

Weakness

About 86% of the 31 countries’ debt was owed to official creditors. “Thus low-income Africa’s debt poses no threat to the international financial system…”

The countries include the Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.

Underlining the fundamental weakness of African economies, the report noted that in sub-Saharan Africa the ratio of debt to economic output, measured by gross domestic product, was nearly twice that for the world’s most indebted countries.

The proposed write-off of aid debt was one of several recommendations. Others included pruning a menu of options for debt relief drafted at the Toronto summit of the seven biggest industrial democracies in June last year.

The leaders of the seven — Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany — were meeting again in Paris this past weekend and the debt crisis was on the agenda.

The UN-sponsored report urged the Paris Club of official creditors to scrap the third and last option on the Toronto menu, which allows longer debt repayment terms.

This merely contributed to an increase in debt stock and future debt service obligations unless it was expected that the principal would be paid when due.

It would therefore offset relief provided under the menu’s other options which offer partial debt cancellation and interest rate cuts.

The report said creditor governments should also cancel more than one-third of the debt incurred by low-income African countries on export credit, extended on mainly commercial terms.

Alternatively they should consider concessional terms such as the 0.5% annual interest and 40-year repayment period set for credits extended by the World Bank’s soft-aid affiliate, the International Development Association.

Aid debt

It proposed rescheduling agreements should cover three years, which would avoid costly and time-consuming annual negotiations.

The report noted that some donors, notably the US, Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union, had not cancelled any aid debt owed by low-income African countries.

Canada, West Germany, Scandinavian countries and the UK had by the end of last year already cancelled nearly all aid debt owed by such countries and France last May announced it would cancel all their debt to Paris. — Sapa-Reuters.
UN launches a new plan to halt the economic ruin of Africa

LONDON — The UN launched a new plan yesterday to stave off further economic ruin in Africa, saying World Bank and IMF programmes had failed.

Executive secretary of the UN’s Economic Commission for Africa, Adebayo Adeyemi, said the past decade had been one of disaster and economic failure for Africa which must not be repeated.

The new plan is the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation (AAP-SAP).

It says tighter credit as advocated by World Bank/IMF can cause inflation and cut in output and investment, even if current account improves.

About 30 African nations have such programmes. — Sapa-Reuters.
Reform or not, SA will field UN Slingos

BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Amidst the ongoing negotiations and debates regarding the future of the United Nations, the question of whether or not South Africa (SA) will participate in the UN "Slingos" remains a topic of much discussion. The Slingos, or Security Council, is a key body in the UN, tasked with maintaining international peace and security. South Africa's stance on whether to join or not has been the subject of much speculation and analysis.

In recent months, South Africa has been considering its options, with some calling for a stronger role in the UN while others advocate for a cautious approach. The debate is not just about SA's place in the Slingos, but also about the broader implications for Africa's representation and influence in global affairs.

As the UN General Assembly discusses these issues, the decision on SA's participation will be closely watched. The country's position could set a precedent for other African nations, influencing their own decisions on UN membership and role.

The New York Times, a leading source of international news, has been following this story closely, providing updates and analyses on the evolving situation. Readers interested in the UN's future and South Africa's role can find more detailed coverage in recent issues of the newspaper.
Food ferried to returning exiles

WINDHOEK — Hundreds of tons of food hand-outs are being trucked across Namibia in an international support programme intended to feed thousands of returning exiles for up to a year.

The first foreign donation through the UN's World Food Programme (WFP) — 540 tons of Canadian canned fish — is being ferried to more than 40 church-run distribution centres.

Officials said a consignment of Finnish cooking oil was expected to arrive in Walvis Bay docks today, and almost 2,000 tons of rice from Thailand should arrive early in August.

WFP field organisers will supervise a R14m feeding programme over a year, distributing about 9,100 tons of food to exiles and refugees returning to the territory under a repatriation programme that began its seventh week yesterday.

More than 1,000 tons of locally bought maize-meal, skimmed milk, canned fish, dried beans and sunflower oil have been distributed to three major reception centres near Windhoek, Ondangwa and Grootfontein.

In the past 11 years, the WFP has spent almost R80m on food for Namibian exiles in Angola and Zambia.

Planning was based on Angolan and Swapo claims that up to 80,000 Namibians had fled to the neighbouring territories. Only half that number registered with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to return, raising questions about UN spending.
Police unwilling to join UN force

The Star's Foreign News Service

MUNICH — The head of West Germany's police officers' union has strongly rejected a United Nations request for German participation in the security force intended to guarantee a smooth transition to Namibian independence.

Union chairman Mr. Hermann Lutz described the UN plea for West German police participation in the Namibian security force as "completely unacceptable".

The "democratic conditions" necessary for a useful contribution by West German police were still lacking, he said in a radio interview.

Mr. Lutz said he expected his government to support this view.

"A SCANDAL!"

In Bonn, however, pressure from both sides of the Bundestag is growing on the government to accept the UN request.

Bonn spokesman Mr. Herbert Schmulling said the request was of "basic importance" and deputy chairman of the opposition Social Democrats, Mr. Herta Dautler-Gmelin, said it was a "scandal" the Bonn government was still keeping the UN waiting for an answer.

The Social Democrats' South Africa expert, Mr. Guenter Verheugen, said West Germany could not "dodge its historic responsibility for South West Africa" and would have to comply.

The UN reportedly wants a contingent of about 30 West German police officers to serve in a 15-nation force of 500.
**Untag force is ‘inadequate’**

ADDIS ABABA — African heads of state, ending a three-day OAU summit, yesterday said the size of UN peace-keeping forces in Namibia was inadequate to guarantee free and fair elections.

The Organisation of African Unity also told the UN Security Council to order South Africa to halt its alleged intimidation of voters ahead of Namibian elections set for November 6. It demanded that the UN press South Africa to disband its counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, widely accused of intimidating voters.

It said the UN should force South Africa to release all Namibian political prisoners and detainees before the elections and called for a halt to what it said was a bias by South Africa’s controlled media against Swapo. — Reuter.
Overdrive
Driving inflation to heights last seen in August 1987 is the cost of transport, which rose 24.1% in June compared to the same month a year ago. Transport costs were revved upwards by exorbitant rises in prices of vehicles (29.2%) and running costs (28.3%). However, these excessive rises were neutralised somewhat by the relatively slower rise in the cost of public and hired transport (9.1%).

Soaring upwards

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Source: CSO 1989

June’s inflation rate, as measured by the year-on-year increase in the consumer price index (CPI), rose from 14.9% in May to 15.7%. Further annual upsticks may be less sharp for technical reasons. Month-on-month increases in the second half of last year were higher, averaging about 1.2% compared to a May-June increase of only 0.4%. This means year-on-year figures in the second half of 1989 will be off a higher base.

However, the annualised rate of increase for the past three months is around 16.9%.

The CPI rose to 177.7 (1985=100), a seasonally adjusted increase of 1.4% compared to May — slightly lower than May’s 2% rise on the previous month.

But where to from here? Will we see inflation galloping on uncontrollably or can the reins be pulled in in time?

Trust Bank economist Nick Barnardt believes the rand’s recent relative stability against non-dollar currencies in the first half of this year will keep SA’s inflation rate from reaching the 20.6% peak of January 1986. Sharp decreases in the value of the rand against all major currencies last year helped push the inflation rate upwards in 1989 but recent relative stability is expected to keep inflation close to 16% until February next year, he says. But only if VAT isn’t introduced at a high rate to accommodate excessive government spending.

“The exchange rate is the best indicator of where inflation is going because it’s the fundamental barometer of domestic spending and tells us if this exceeds the country’s financial resources,” says Barnardt.

However, Econometrics economist Azar Jammie isn’t as optimistic. He believes damage already done by a sustained period of excessive credit growth from 1987 to the present, coupled with ongoing higher levels of government spending, has condemned SA to an increasing inflation rate for longer than is generally anticipated. “It could possibly hit 20%,” Jammie says. “The effects of money supply growth take two years to filter out of the inflation rate.”

Other components contributing to upward inflation in June were the cost of education (20.2% up) and reading matter (20.7%). And having a roof over one’s head was 15.4% more expensive — the result of steep bond rate increases in the past 12 months.

Food costs rose a more moderate 11.2%, pushed up by a 23% rise in fruit and nuts. Alcoholics rose 22%, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco 21.4% and coffee, tea and cocoa 22.5%.

The last time annual inflation was over 15% was in November 1987 on its downward path from the January 1986 high of 20.6%. And once again transport costs made the major contribution — soaring by 37.3%, while housing rose 13.5% and food 18%.

Low transport costs helped produce the lowest inflation rate (10.1%) in recent years in February 1984. They rose only 5.4% while housing rose 17.4% and food 9%.

Inflation last dropped to single digits for four months in 1978. But to experience a similar Western and other developed nation have mastered — average annual single-digit inflation — one would have to go back to 1973 when it stood at 9.6%.
IMF to listen to SA address in earnest

By Trevor Walker

CAPE TOWN — South Africa, long denied participation in nearly all the representative bodies of the UN, is set to make a comeback at the one body that really counts, the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis says: "When I speak at this year's annual meeting on September 27 I expect member countries to be much more receptive to our economic line of reasoning."

"South Africa is visibly playing a major role in Sub-Saharan Africa and political rhetoric cannot gainsay this."

For many years now, when the South African minister of finance delivered his annual address to the IMF, the hall was empty except for a handful of South African and foreign journalists.

It had become a tradition that South Africa's statement to the meeting was made just after lunch, which allowed delegates an extra coffee.

However, this year the position is different. The political advances that have been made in Angola, Namibia and Mozambique and certain other countries, will be reflected in a more positive approach being adopted by delegates.

Political developments in Sub-Saharan Africa have turned favourable for South Africa in recent months and the pivotal role that it should be allowed to play has become much more obvious and visible.

Deputy Reserve Bank governor Dr Japie Jacobs says South Africa's sensible and honest approach to development in the region is being recognised.

"Our participation in and financial commitment to the Lesotho Highlands water project has been acknowledged."

South Africa was a founder member of the League of Nations, the UN and the IMF.

The small economies of Swaziland, Lesotho and Zimbabwe are all represented at the IMF.

Angola, Mozambique and Namibia are expected to be granted membership.

South Africa, despite US sanctions, remains the powerhouse of the continent, south and north of the equator in macro terms.

However politicians might wish it away, the facts speak for themselves.

Its electricity utility, Eskom, is building five mega stations, any two of which would be able to satisfy the rest of the continent's electricity requirements.

Egypt, Nigeria, Libya, Zimbabwe, Angola and the output of one of SA's power stations.

South Africa has more macadamised roads, rail lines, train engines, aircraft, tug, ships than any other nation on the continent.

Zimbabwe had recently hired eight locomotives from South Africa because of failures in its own fleet, but if it had had the necessary foreign exchange SA could have supplied 50 units.

The World Bank had prejudiced the positive role that SA should be allowed to play in the economic advance of Sub-Saharan economies, but local political sources say the wheel has turned and the economic realities that fostered perestroika and glasnost have become an equal reality in Southern Africa.
UN not doing its job, says police chief

UNITED Nations police monitors are not monitoring the SWA police as they should, SWA police commissioner Lt-Gen Dolf Gouws said in Windhoek yesterday.

The Swapol chief earlier welcomed a statement by UN secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar that the UN was stepping up its monitoring function following the arrival of 500 additional police monitors.

"I must point out that this is not happening in practice," said Gen Gouws.

"It is essential that they see for themselves what is happening, instead of being dependent on second and third-hand reports which are not always factually correct. He said he found it "inexplicable" that UN forces had not taken up a Swapol invitation to post police monitors in police stations and operations rooms.

"We have extended invitations to provide them with offices so that they can be present the whole time. "But they don't want to accept it." The general added that the settlement plan in Namibia stipulates that UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari arrange for the UN to accompany the existing police force in the routine maintenance of law and order.

"So actually the onus is on Untag." Gen Gouws said the relationship between Swapol and the UN monitoring force was "generally good" but Untag was reluctant to accompany Swapol on patrol.

Swapol had given Untag 10 mine-resistant vehicles, which, according to UN technical personnel, were roadworthy and in a condition to travel - in spite of earlier UN claims that nine of the vehicles were inoperational.

Gouws denied that cases reported to Untag only involved police behaviour. Since April 1, 403 cases have been reported to the police by Untag.

A total of 103 were against Swapol and 63 percent were found to be false or unfounded. Gen Gouws said 30 percent of the complaints were being investigated and six cases were awaiting a decision by the attorney-general.

On the continued presence in Swapol of members of the counter-insurgency unit, Koeveet, Gen Gouws said the unit had always been part of the SWA police force.

"We need the whole police force, we need them too," he said.

Last night another round was fought in the slanging match over the ownership and control of Walvis Bay when Constitutional Development Minister Gene Louw said the political leaders of Namibia should keep Walvis Bay out of the political arena.

The minister told an election meeting there could be no argument about the future status of the territory as Walvis Bay was an inseparable part of South Africa and would remain so even though it was ringed by Namibian territory.

The United Nations, he said, had confirmed an Organisation for African Unity agreement that however artificially the borders of African countries had been drawn by colonial powers, they should remain unchanged.

"Who are Swapo to now lay claim to Walvis Bay in their election manifesto, and to the 13 South African islands along the coast?"
Cops probe attack on UN

By PETER KENNY

SOUTH West African Police detectives were yesterday investigating Thursday's attack on a United Nations post in the Namibian town of Oujjo, in which a private security guard was killed.

No group has claimed responsibility for the attack which killed the security guard Michael Hench and left shredded and bullet-ridden the building.

Initial police reports said two white men and a black man had been seen driving away in a car with false UN markings after the attack.

Investigating officer Chief Inspector Charliman told the Sunday Times: "We cannot exclude the possibility that this attack was carried out by a specific organisation, but we do not have anything definite to go on at this stage."

A similar attack causing only slight damage and no injuries was also carried out on a military compound in Oujjo where the UN's Kenyan troops are billeted.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN's special representative in Namibia, has condemned the attacks as acts of terrorism.
Give De Klerk 'time for reform'  

Suzman plea to UN for moderation

The Star Bureau

GENEVA — Mrs Helen Suzman told the United Nations yesterday that more moderation towards Pretoria at this time will help Mr F W de Klerk's reform campaign.

It was not, she said, a time for further economic sanctions.

Mrs Suzman communicated her message to the UN Human Rights Commission's sub-committee on protection of minorities. It was by Dr David Littman, representative in Geneva of the World Union for Progressive Judaism.

He said the message could well be Mrs Suzman's last communication to the UN as an MP — she formally retires in three weeks' time.

She said: “The international community should hold its hand for the moment to give Mr de Klerk the necessary encouragement to go forward with changes and translate the enlightened speech he made at the beginning of the year into the practical reality of apartheid's dismantlement.

COSMETIC CHANGES

“A great deal will depend on the outcome of the elections. The changes over the past 10 years are not only cosmetic (but) have come about mainly as a result of economic expansion within the country.

“This is not the time for further economic sanctions, but rather for massive injection of investment capital.

“More moderate UN resolutions at this crucial moment might well help to encourage the Government along the road of reform to end apartheid.”

Mrs Suzman said changes in the attitudes of the outside world could well contribute to the rebuilding of a divided society and creation of a non-racial democratic system.

South Africa, she ended, has tremendous human and economic potential.
SA under fire at Geneva talks

THE United Nations is holding a three-day session in Geneva next week to assess the impact of disinvestment and sanctions against South Africa.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa (Assocom) has been invited to put its case against further sanctions and disinvestment on the grounds that such action is not helping to end apartheid.

Also to be discussed is next June's re-negotiation of South Africa's foreign debt by a group of international banks.

The banks are facing increased pressure to cut further loans, demand rapid repayment of outstanding amounts and refuse to reschedule existing loans.

The efficiency of disinvestment and sanctions against South Africa will be assessed and it is expected the reluctance of British multinationals to cut ties with South Africa will be weighed against the successful US disinvestment campaign.

The UN estimates 377 multinationals have severed direct investment links with South Africa over the last five years.
Tougher SA sanctions wanted.

GENEVA — A UN panel of experts will recommend tougher international economic measures against SA, one of its members said yesterday.

"I expect this report to be extraordinarily tough," former US Senator Lowell Weicker told a news conference after three days of hearings before a panel of "eminently qualified" experts.

The group, appointed by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, is due to publish its recommendations to the UN General Assembly in a report tomorrow.

International and SA businessmen have been among those testifying before the panel in Geneva.

The General Assembly does not have the authority to impose sanctions that must be obeyed by all members. The Security Council does, but Britain and the US have vetoed sanctions extending beyond a mandatory arms embargo.

"We hope out of these hearings...certain specific actions will be tightened or taken to force the SA government to come to their senses..." said a US government official.

Neither Weicker nor Banana would reveal what the panel's recommendations would be.

Weicker, a liberal Republican, criticized Congress for not acting firmly enough to press for an end to apartheid.

"It would be nice if in our country, the United States, we could use a panel report as the reason for our action rather than a tragedy," Weicker said.

While some delegations had told the panel that sanctions should be strengthened and broadened, others — especially businessmen — had said these might only stiffen the resolve of the government and hurt blacks rather than help them.

That view met little sympathy from Banana.

"We find a bit of contradiction in terms," he said, "in respect of those who argue for the death of apartheid and yet at the same time argue against measures that must bring that death about." — Sape Reuter.
Sanctions ‘working’

But the same could hardly apply to Switzerland. Even if banks there had put a “cease” on new lending to South Africa, it still remained the centre for the sale of half of South African gold production and all of the world supply of diamonds.

Although Japan had imposed limited sanctions on trade with South Africa and participated in the ban on new lending, “there is evidence that Japanese companies also have benefitted materially from the sanctions imposed by other countries”.

Because of South Africa’s need to re-negotiate its foreign debt, the next nine months would see “a unique opportunity for the international community to demand tough concessions”.

The report added: “We believe that there are clear signs of a changing mood among some sections of the white community in South Africa. We do not underestimate the problems that lie ahead, or the intransigence of those who currently hold a monopoly of political and economic power.

“But there are indications that an increasing proportion of the white community is reluctantly coming to the conclusion that — in part as a result of sanctions — it will have no alternative but to negotiate on fundamental constitutional change.”

Panel co-chairpersons were Dame Judith Hart, former British Labour government minister, and the Reverend Cansan Banana, former President of Zimbabwe.
Attack on Untag post — 3 whites arrested

By Brendan Seery, The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Detectives of the SWA Police have arrested three white men — two of them South Africans — in connection with the attack last month on a UN district office in the farming town of Outjo, in which a Namibian security guard died.

Police liaison officer Chief Inspector Kerie du Rand said the three men — South Africans aged 23 and 28 and a 55-year-old German national — had been arrested in the town of Rietfontein in southern Namibia over the weekend.

The suspects are due to appear in court in Outjo today in connection with charges of murder and sabotage.

The arrests were the culmination of an intensive joint investigation conducted by UN police officers and local detectives. The probe at one stage reached as far as Tzaneen in South Africa, added Chief Inspector du Rand.

Extensive damage was caused to the Untag regional office in Outjo during the attack, in which rifle fire and white phosphorus hand grenades were used. Namibian security guard Mr Michael Hoazei — employed by the UN as a night watchman at their Outjo premises — died in the attack.

An ineffectual rifle and grenade attack was launched at around the same time on a nearby barracks of the Kenyan infantry battalion of Untag.
Tougher sanctions call

The Star's Foreign News Service

Geneva — The UN panel which has been conducting a three-day public hearing in Geneva on multinational corporations in South Africa has called for tougher economic sanctions to combat apartheid, including restrictions on trade credit.

The panel said: "We believe that the most promising tool is the possibility of increasing financial sanctions — particularly by restricting the availability of trade credit."

It called on governments and the public to insist that commercial banks push for an end to apartheid as a condition for rescheduling their $8 billion (about R22 billion) South Africa debt, covered by the partial moratorium imposed by Pretoria in August 1985.

The statement, released yesterday, also called for better monitoring of trade flows, closure of existing loopholes in sanctions such as in the oil trade, and urged new items be put on the list.

The UN panel said sanctions had had an economic impact on the white minority and a psychological impact on white morale. "But the impact of sanctions has been seriously undermined by the fact that they are not comprehensive, not universal and, in many crucial areas, not mandatory."

It called on the UN General Assembly to investigate evidence that some countries had ignored specific measures imposed by the UN.
UN drafts conduct code for Namibia’s elections

WINDHOEK — In a rare display of political unity, nine Namibian parties have pledged to respect a UN-drafted code of conduct in their election campaigns.

Party bosses accepted the document yesterday in Untag’s Windhoek headquarters, at a ceremony arranged by UN special representative Martin Ahtisaari.

Ahtisaari, spurred by concern over inter-party violence and a need for reconciliation, guided initially reluctant party leaders through a series of multi-party discussions to the agreement endorsed yesterday.

A preamble to the 16-point pact states: “Everyone has the right to put forward their political principles and ideas, without threat or fear, to every other person without exception.

But freedom of political campaigning also carries responsibilities, including the duty to accept every other person’s freedom to campaign.”

Signatory parties agreed to discuss violations of the code at twice-weekly meetings of a committee of leaders.

Under the pact, the parties undertook: □ To forbid intimidation by followers, and to ban all weapons from their rallies.

Kevin Jacobs

- □ To notify SWA police and Untag of planned rallies to avoid overlapping meetings, and to avoid language “which threatens or incites violence.”
- □ Not to disrupt opponents’ rallies.
- □ To allow free access to voters by all parties.

Additionally, the parties pledged to honour Ahtisaari’s certification of election results. Many people, whites especially, have expressed fears that SWAPO followers would resort to violence if the movement failed to gain a majority in the November election.

Agreed

Signatory parties were SWAPO, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Action Christian National (ACN), Federal Convention of Namibia (FCN), Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP), Namibia National Front, National Patriotic Front (NPF) and Swapa-Democrats.

The UDF, party to drafting the code of conduct, failed to arrive for the signing ceremony but had agreed in advance to honour it, Ahtisaari said.
UN prisoner investigation

WINDHOEK — A UN mission to investigate whether Swapo still held any political prisoners was at Luanda in Angola, UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said here yesterday. He said the mission had already visited southern Angola and was due in Zambia later this week. UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari sent the mission to Angola earlier this month after claims by former Swapo-held detainees that many more were still being held. Swapo has released 201 people and invited the international community to investigate these claims. — Sapa.
500 more UN monitors wanted

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, said yesterday that he was seeking Security Council assent for the dispatch of 500 more police monitors to Namibia, bringing the total there to 1,500. He said Namibia was for him.

See Page 13.
Repatriation: UN shortfall

WINDHOEK — With the official United Nations-sponsored repatriation of over 41000 Namibian refugees and exiles drawing to a close, the UN has a shortfall of about R24 million to meet the operation, a spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhardt, said yesterday. He told a media briefing in Windhoek the operation had a budget of about R100 million.

On June 12, the first group of Namibians was airlifted into the country from Lusaka and Zambia, in the biggest operation of its kind undertaken by the UN. Returnees from 44 countries were housed at a number of reception centres around the country before moving on to secondary centres near their areas of origin, or to their homes.

All returnees are to receive food rations for a year after their arrival and the UN is studying the educational, health, housing and employment needs of the returnees, the deputy head of the UN High Commission for Refugees in Namibia, Mr Sylvester Awuye, told the briefing.

He told the briefing that although the organised repatriation programme was almost at an end the UNHCHR would continue to assist Namibians wanting to return home. — Sapa.
WASHINGTON — Terrorism was a means that no end, no matter how just, could sanctify, President Bush told the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York yesterday.

"Terrorism of any kind is repugnant to all values a civilised world holds in common," he said.

He appealed to all countries to join forces to combat the threat of terrorism. He said every nation, and the UN, should send the outlaws of the world a clear message: Hostage taking and the terror of random violence were methods that could not win the world's approval.

Mr Bush also had strong words for regional conflicts, describing them as a dangerous combination of regimes armed with old and unappeasable animosities and modern weapons of mass destruction. "Regional conflict may well threaten world peace as never before," he said.
UN sees a new Bush

By PETER PRINGLE

NEW YORK — In his homecoming to the United Nations on Monday, Mr George Bush was as gracious and expansive as he was 17 years ago when, as the US ambassador to the world body, he was known as the Host with the Most.

But the tone of his message was different.

In those far off days, under President Nixon, the United States viewed the United Nations mostly as a bunch of unruly, undeveloped countries falling increasingly under Soviet influence.

It was an organisation not to be encouraged. A younger and more dashing Mr Bush saw his main task as the promotion of Mr Nixon on New York's social circuit.

Yesterday, in a vastly different age, when the United States has been forced to take the UN more seriously, the President was just as enthusiastic in his new position.

In contrast to the studied aloofness, and often harsh criticism, from the US delegations of the Nixon and the Reagan eras, Mr Bush was cheerleading, prodding and massaging the unwieldy international body into facing the great challenges presented by the end of the Cold War. — The Independent News Service.
UN not funding Swapo – Ahtisaari

By Jon Wieland

The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK – United Nations special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, yesterday responded angrily to a local newspaper which has consistently alleged the UN still supported Swapo financially.

Mr Ahtisaari said it was not his policy to respond to newspaper reports even if they were misleading, inaccurate and even politically motivated.

But he made the exception in reacting to articles in The Times of Namibia which, he said, had the “obvious risk of confusion” they could sow at this stage of the implementation of the UN peace plan.

The newspaper has twice claimed the UN General Assembly had allocated approximately $11 million “to Swapo’s election campaign”. Mr Ahtisaari stated categorically that no payment had been made to Swapo by the UN after April 1.

The Times, owned by Swapo’s main rival, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), said Namibian parties opposing Swapo intended raising the matter of alleged financial support for Swapo with both Mr Ahtisaari and the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Plenaar.

At issue are monies the UN General Assembly has allocated to its Council for Namibia which, before Resolution 435 was implemented, was run by Swapo in Lusaka to train future civil servants and other administrative personnel for an independent Namibia.

Said Mr Ahtisaari: “It is difficult to see how this newspaper (The Times), acting in good faith, could have so confused the nature of this budgetary report.”
Attack on UN building: two more SA men held

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two more South Africans have been arrested, bringing their number to four, in connection with the bomb and machine-gun attack on a regional headquarters of the United Nations last month.

Mr Darrel Stopforth (22) of Rosettenville, Johannesburg, and Mr Leonard Veenendal (23) of Southdale, Johannesburg, have joined Mr Arthur Archer (28) and Mr Craig Bakker (21), both of no fixed addresses, in the cells.

Police in Windhoek said the arrest of Mr Stopforth and Mr Veenendal followed intensive investigations. They were assisted by the South African Police in Johannesburg.

A fifth man, Mr Horst Klenz (52), believed to be West German, has also been held.

The arrests are a sequel to a hand-grenade and automatic rifle attack on the Ootje regional headquarters of the UN last month.

A Namibian national, Mr Manuel Hoaseb, a security guard guarding the building, was killed in the attack.

Within days police had released identikit cards of three of the suspects. Identity parades were held and witnesses pointed out the men they believed were involved in the attack.

The men are expected to appear in court tomorrow.
United in the palace of hypocrisies

The United Nations started as Utopia in the making, with talk about inherent dignity and equal inalienable rights. Then it became grand opera, with Khrushchev hanging his shoe on the podium and Macmillan dilly-dallying a translation. Now the dog days are over official.

Iran and Iraq have got tired of war, and 412 UN observers are monitoring a ceasefire, just like 40 of their colleagues on the Russo-Afghan border. And when President George Bush made his speech to the General Assembly recently, he waved from the podium at Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who waved back. So happy days are here again?

But what a palace of hypocrisies it all is.

This is the time of year when the UN gets on television and gets noticed because heads of state and prime ministers and others come to its permanent headquarters in New York to address a new session of the General Assembly of 159 members.

"As an institution it's a lovely idea, while the end of the dissolution of the war in 1945. Its chart is American in its high hopes. So it is and that over the years the UN has become a fiction."

By this I do not altogether mean that many of these 159 United Nations are themselves a fiction. But I do mean that, though Mr. Bush and Mr. Shevardnadze now find it happily possible, for their own reasons, to be civil to each other, Mr.Bush is entirely unlikely to have changed his view of the UN, which he was describing on last year's campaign trail as "an unreal place torn by tensions".

Unreal it remains. You do not need to gestivate far into the palace on the East River to see that. A pretty Swedish guide leads round a dozen American visitors. She shows them a display by the UN's World Health Organization (WHO) which goes on about health care for the whole world by the year 2000. The whole world? How many UN officials have lately looked at any African village, or any town in southern Italy, or any part of New York City for that matter?

Then go into the chamber and listen. Terrorism is denounced, and in their places you will see the representatives of Iran, Iraq, Libya and Syria, who appear amused.

So was Yasser Arafat, before his recent conversion to peace. Listen, and human rights will be extolled, at which the representatives of Burundi and Burma, murderous regimes, do not turn a hair.

No one, says article 4 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights, shall be held in slavery, and yet there sits Mauritania, a member since 1961, which did not formally abolish slavery until 1960.

Folksy talk

And everyone, according to article 13, has the right to freedom of movement and to leave his own country. Is that so in Romania, East Germany, or even in Gorbachev's Russia?

Now the world knows that the UN is in session when Mr. Bush comes to New York, gums up all the traffic for four hours, and is seen on television giving a folksy talk to Mr. Shevardnadze and the assembled delegates of the other 154 countries.

But the assembly's formal business starts a week before with the installation of its new president. This year it was a Nigerian. He was the only candidate. Major-General Joseph Gatsik accepted the office, remarking that his unanimous election must be seen as a tangible expression of the confidence of the membership in his abilities.

It was nothing of the sort. It was Beggars' Turn. The rules are what are known as those of equitable geographical rotation. It happens to be Africa's turn, and General Garba happens to be the representative of Nigeria, which happens to be a tyranny. The man does have a history. In 1972, General Yakubu Gowon, who was a soldier and a Sandhurst man, was president of Nigeria. General Garba was his security officer.

White General O.O. was away in Kampala, General Garba in Lagos announced his overthrow.

General Garba was washed out of the army in 1969 and made permanent representative at the UN in 1984. Now he is reported to have ambitions to become secretary-general.

The present secretary-general is Perez de Cuellar, of Peru, who has held the office since 1982. He is his classic bureaucrat but, as he says, 'he's never concerned if there's a down because he knows that after a down there will be an up. He invites you to look at the marvellous menu the UN has to offer.

Only a man who has seen it all could be happy with a menu like Namibia, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq, Kampuchea, the Western Sahara, central America, Cyprus, terrorism and AIDS.

I used to say I could play many games of chess simultaneously, and here I cannot concentrate on one board at the expense of another."

In the plenary assembly, President Carlos Menem of Argentina, dark and eloquent, said a bit of a ditty, declaring that Argentina would fight unashingly for the Malvinas. Then he evaded the question when asked whether he was going to pardon General Galtieri.

And so to the Falklands. What if Margaret Thatcher wouldn't give them back? He was, he said, totally opposed to war. Quite. The foreign minister of Austria had earlier made a suggestion typical of his own city-state. "We already had the blue helmets of the UN peacekeeping forces," he said. "Wouldn't it be nice when we could also have the green helmets protecting the environment?"

Then came a magnificent piece of doubletalk from the President of Venezuela. First foreign debts. The likes of Venezuela have all borrowed too much from credit; lenders, and now, first, don't want to repay and, second, consider the original giving of the loan an insult and a provocation.

That's normal. But the president had a truly original turn of mind. He wished Puerto Rico, which is American, to become "one more of our Latin American republics". This is just what Puerto Rico does not want. In any survey they are included in the 40 per cent have voted for independence.

Now if there are "corridor opportunities" at the UN, there are also what I shall call crystal chandelier opportunities. I call them because they take place not at the UN itself but in the delegates' hotels, which seem to have meeting rooms with low ceilings from which such chandeliers ridiculously hang.

So, to breakfast with chandelier hotels with the President of Bolivia, Jaime Paz Zamora. He is the new president of a country that since its independence in 1825 has had more than 60 revolutions. It lost its Pacific coastline to Chile after the war of 1879. It is four times the size of the United Kingdom. It has chronically suffered from strikes, coups, military governments and 3,000 percent annual inflation. It has gold, silver, natural gas and cocaine. Che Guevara was killed there in 1967. In 1960, US troops helped Bolivia in the fight against drug traffickers.

Mr. Paz looks like an Inca. He said that because Bolivia had stopped having military coups and was making an effort - and because inflation was now down to 12 percent, his country was no news any more.

Narcotised

A sister-in-law of his had been murdered, and he himself had nearly been killed by his enemies. He wanted to do what he could so that Congress would take some notice of him, but relations with the United States had become narcotised. All their conversations began and ended with drugs, and there was nothing between. He wanted to make the realities known. I have never seen the like. Here was the president of a sovereign state asking a few assorted reporters, over breakfast, what to do.

So why didn't he talk to Mr. Bush like that? He said he'd told the president, who didn't answer him.

I took a taxi back to the UN, where the traffic was bad, but nothing like as bad as on the dreaded day that Mr. Bush went there. "Why," asked the driver, "don't they give the UN to some nice country that deserves it?"
NEW YORK — Namibia’s police are not fully co-operating with UN officials and are withholding security information and denying them the right to visit detainees, the head of the United Nations said yesterday.

In a report to the Security Council, Secretary-General Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar also said the South African-trained South West African Police Force (Swapol) was dragging its feet on investigating cases.

"In many cases they have proceeded very slowly and there is a risk that some of them will not be completed within the transition period, with the result that important and crucial evidence may thus be lost," said the UN chief.

About 1500 UN police monitors are in Namibia to supervise the conduct of Swapol during a one-year period in which the territory is to gain independence from South Africa.

Dr Perez de Cuellar’s report notes that there is no arrangement under which the UN monitors may visit detainees at Swapol stations and says the monitors are not present when Swapol members accused of offences are questioned.

Swapol had also “on occasion” failed to inform the UN monitors of its schedule of patrols, making it difficult for the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) supervisors to accompany them, he said.

“Nor has Swapol always shared with Untag information relevant to the security situation in Namibia, though it has often made unsubstantiated allegations of imminent infiltration by Swapo combatants from southern Angola,” Dr Perez de Cuellar said.

“It is clearly important that security information should be shared with Untag, in order to prevent any recurrence of disturbing terrorist incidents which have taken place in recent weeks, including a murderous attack on Untag locations at Outjo on August 10 and the assassination of a leading official of Swapo in Windhoek on September 12.”

The UN chief also noted that he has had to increase the number of police monitors from 500 to 1500 since April “in order to deal with complaints received from Namibians who do not wish to address themselves directly to Swapol”.

Namibians are reluctant to complain to Swapol about its officers, about the former South African-led military personnel in Namibia or about political parties allied with Pretoria.

Dr Perez de Cuellar’s report reviewed conditions in Namibia since Untag began operations there in April. — Sapa-AP.
1.5 million deaths laid at SA's door

The Star's Foreign News Service

GENEVA — A United Nations agency has claimed that South Africa's "military aggression and destabilisation of its neighbours" has cost the region more than $60 billion (R165 billion) and 1.5 million lives in the nine years from 1980 to 1988.

The claims were made by the UN Economic Commission for Africa in a report.

"The $60 billion loss to the Frontline states was determined through a careful computation of Angola's and Mozambique's estimated rates of growth of gross domestic product over war and non-war years and through calculating also the impact on the GDP of the other states which are targets of direct aid and indirect South African actions," the UN information department explained.
SA denies UN charge

NEW YORK — SA has denied allegations in a UN report that it encouraged wars and economic instability that cost nearby black countries $600b and 1.5 million lives this decade.

Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Lesotho and Swaziland lost $10bn through economic destabilization in 1988 alone, said the report. — Sapa-AP.
SA devastated lives and the economies of its neighbours, says UN

NAIROBI - SA's "export of violence" and its "deliberate destruction of economies and lives with neighbouring states" has had a devastating impact on the economic development and human well-being of the Frontline states in southern Africa, says a report published by the UN Economic Commission for Africa.

Pretoria's military aggression and its economic de-stabilisation cost the region $10bn in 1988, or 45% of the achieved regional gross domestic product. Since 1980, 1.5-million lives have been lost, more than half by children, from war-induced starvation, the destruction of health services and civilian/military casualties.

Over the period 1980-1988, the cumulative regional cost of SA's "total strategy" was $60bn. According to the study, most of these costs have been incurred as a result of the destruction of transport routes, direct war damage, higher energy costs, destruction of export commodities, reduced productivity through rural terrorism, trade boycotts and embargoes by SA and extra costs on defence and transport.

Mozambique and Angola are singled out by the report as having borne the brunt of SA regional de-stabilisation. Mozambique has been a key target, says the report, because its transportation network is vital to the region's attempts to reduce dependence on SA.

Pretoria's policy of "commandeer attacks, sabotage of economic installations and mass terrorism", mostly carried out by the SA-trained and financed Renamo rebel group, have caused nearly 1-million war-related deaths, driven 4.5-million people from their homes and cost the country $15bn between 1980 and 1988.

In Angola, Pretoria's support for the Unita rebels and their economic sabotage of key transport routes, such as the Benguela railway, contributed to an economic loss of $7bn-$37bn between 1980 and 1988.

The report calls for tougher economic sanctions and embargoes against SA and says the external funding needs of the region to ameliorate the burden of SA aggression are $3.5bn a year. — Financial Times.
Swapo Government for Namibia

UN approves SA land's Femele election

SWAPO GOVT

SA LANDS FAIRNESS ELECTORAL ACT 1979
UN votes today on giving PLO government status

UNITED NATIONS: European and US diplomats were working up to the last minute in an attempt to block passage of a General Assembly resolution recognising the PLO as the government of Palestine.

The US State Department vowed to cut off all US funding for the UN if the resolution passed during a scheduled vote tonight.

The United States, funding is about $660 million annually, a quarter of the UN’s budget.

We are urging that this destructive resolution be withdrawn or, at a minimum, that any action on it be deferred,” a State Department official said late yesterday.

A British diplomat, speaking privately, said the 12 European Community nations are continuing their efforts.

The General Assembly resolution says the Palestine Liberation Organisation “has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine.”

It also says the PLO “shall be constituted, within the United Nations, as the State of Palestine.”

That designation would elevate the PLO to non-voting observer nation status, the same as North and South Korea, Switzerland, Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican.” — Sapa AP
UN decisions criticise Israel

NEW YORK — As delegates huddled on a controversial resolution upgrading the UN status of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the General Assembly yesterday adopted three resolutions criticising Israel.

One recognises the PLO's right to establish an independent state and calls on all states to put an end to military and economic aid to Israel. It also asks for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

A second resolution declares Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights and other occupied territories a violation of international law. The third said Israel's decision to impose jurisdiction over Jerusalem was illegal. — Sapa-Reuter.
Three suspects in UN attack on the run

The escape was being treated in Otjiwarongo for a bullet wound in the back and was said to be partly paralysed.

Police put out conflicting reports of the incident in an attack ranking as one of two most widely publicised crimes in Namibia during the transition to independence. The other was the assassination of Swapo official Anton Lubowski in September.

A black Namibian security guard died in the August 10 gun-and-grenade attack on an Unag office in Otjiwarongo.

Police said the three suspects overpowered two police guards during a drive from the town back to the capital.

The three men facing murder and weapons-possession charges — South Africans Darryl Stopforth and Leonard Veenendaal and German national Horst Kleinz — were on the run late last night with two unidentified accomplices who aided their breakout.

Police described the five armed suspects as dangerous and said roadblocks were being put in place in a wide search for their light-coloured Nissan Langley, which was thought to be heading south.

Const R van Wyk, who was wounded in
Pik warns UN: don't damage SA's aims

Staff Reporter

United Nations support for proposals made in a "Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa" would seriously damage future negotiations within South Africa, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Pik Botha warned last night.

In a letter to UN Secretary-General Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr. Botha urged the General Assembly not to adopt the draft at its special session on apartheid next week.

He said the Government was irrevocably committed to the creation of a new South Africa based on a free and equitable constitutional, social and economic system. Its sincerity was shown by the release of long-term security prisoners and the permitting of peaceful demonstrations.

South Africa had also made a positive contribution towards independence in Namibia, and supported efforts to end conflicts in Mozambique and Angola.

Included in the Government's political aims were equal human rights; protection of minority groups and individuals; and that no individual or group should have the right to govern others without their consent.

CREDIBLE NEGOTIATIONS

"The South African Government fully realises the urgency of getting credible negotiations off the ground and trusts that it will soon be in a position to make further announcements that will clear the way for negotiations with recognised leaders."

"The adoption of this declaration would have an extremely negative effect on the initiation of negotiations between the relevant parties in South Africa."

Mr. Botha said the declaration was an attempt to incorporate as much as was possible of the Harare Declaration, which endorsed the position of only one of the parties likely to take part in negotiations, the ANC, thereby putting it in a preferential position.

"The ANC can qualify itself for participation by committing itself to the peaceful resolution of differences. Such a commitment will match the South African Government's commitment to a new political constitutional dispensation aimed to meet the political aspirations of all through peaceful means."

He said that by suggesting a continuing role for the UN and the international community, and promoting the concept of an interim government, the proposals overlooked South Africa's rights as a sovereign state.

"If the international community wishes to encourage the people of South Africa to proceed on their declared course of creating a new South Africa ... the way to go about it is hardly to promote continuation and extension of sanctions."

PAC to sit in at UN

Sunday Times Reporter

THE chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Johnson Mlambo, will attend this week's special session of the United Nations in New York — where South Africa will again be leading the agenda.

Mr Mlambo will be joined in New York by the PAC's secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Gora Ibrahin. Later, Mr Mlambo will fly to Guyana as a guest of that government.

The theme of the special UN session will be "the elimination of apartheid".

It is expected that the Harare Declaration, stating the ANC's preconditions for negotiations with the South African Government, will form the basis of the discussions.

Both the OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement have recently adopted the Harare Declaration as the cornerstone of their policy towards South Africa.
Apartheid: Show Yet another UN begins debate in 836

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK - A total of more than 30 member states will lead delegations at a special session of the UN General Assembly on the question of apartheid, which has opened today. Although several heads of state have expressed opposition to apartheid, only a handful have been altogether opposed. The meeting is expected to be a turning point in the struggle against apartheid.

The delegation from South Africa, headed by President Nelson Mandela, is expected to be a focal point of the debate. The conference is expected to adopt a resolution condemning apartheid and calling for economic sanctions against South Africa.

The meeting is expected to be marked by heated debate, with many countries expressing their support for the rights of the South African people. The meeting is expected to last for several days, with the final vote expected to take place on Friday.
UN groups achieve rare unity to condemn apartheid

NEW YORK. — The United Nations General Assembly, speaking with one voice, has unanimously condemned South Africa's apartheid system as "a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind" and demanded its abolition.

For the first time in the UN's history, black African nations reached a compromise with the United States and Britain on the subject of apartheid, adopting the declaration by consensus yesterday.

The delegates then stood for a moment of silent meditation at the close of the three-day Special Session on Apartheid.

"A declaration, however solemn and however unanimous, will not itself help the people of South Africa in their efforts to create a new and non-racial society," said the assembly's president, Mr Joseph Garba of Nigeria.

"But it will lend tremendous power to our arguments henceforth when addressing proponents of apartheid, whether inside or outside South Africa."

To win US and British support, the Africans diluted a statement proposed by the Organisation of African Unity.

They abandoned the OAU’s demand for increased sanctions against South Africa and its call for an interim government during the transition to a non-racial democracy.

Instead, the declaration raises the possibility of lifting trade embargoes if Pretoria begins repealing apartheid within six months.

The declaration pledges that the world community will "not relax existing measures aimed at encouraging the South African regime to eradicate apartheid, until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes."

It then asks Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to report by July 1 on South Africa’s progress in abolishing apartheid.

Delegates from 118 nations, including Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, castigated South Africa’s racial segregation policies during three days of debate.

"I believe, and I know many of you share this belief, that a stage has been reached in South Africa where a possibility for real and fundamental change exists," Mr Garba told the assembly.

"De Klerk, who came to power this year, says he wants a new constitution within five years that will bring blacks into the national government."

"However, he has made clear he opposes black majority rule and a one-man, one-vote system, and envisions a system in which whites would have veto power on major policy decisions, has vowed to end apartheid and has implemented some limited reforms." — Sapa-Reuters.

Pik slams UN declaration

PRETORIA. — The Declaration on Apartheid adopted by the United Nations General Assembly last night was fundamentally flawed and unacceptable to the South African government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

He said it was also bizarre, coming at a time when the government was moving rapidly and resolutely towards creating a climate for negotiations.

In a statement he said the declaration, adopted by a special session of the General Assembly by consensus, sought to prescribe to South Africa what form its constitution should take.

This action was in flagrant contravention of the United Nations Charter and was therefore the powers of the General Assembly. South Africa had no obligation to take cognisance of the declaration.

Mr Botha said it was encouraging that some states had had the foresight to negotiate the removal of some of the more obnoxious elements that had been contained in the earlier drafts of the declaration.

"What remains is, however, fundamentally flawed and unacceptable to the SA government, and not least because it seeks to endorse negotiating positions of one probable party alone, of many whose participation in the elaboration of a new constitution for South Africa will be essential."

He said the sooner South Africans of all persuasions gathered around a table to work out their own future, without outside interference, the better it would be. — Sapa.
WORLD WATCH

It's double standard time

THE United Nations held a three-day anti-apartheid jamboree here this week and ended up demanding standards for South Africa that many of its members fail miserably to practise.

Speaker after speaker noted that it was up to South Africans to shape their own future — and then adopted what amounts to the broad outline of a new system.

Countries like Haiti, Panama, Cuba, Albania, Nigeria, Zambia and China, where disidence gets short shrift, joined in a call for all South Africans to have the right to form any political party of their choice. It was also demanded that all South Africans be allowed to enjoy universally recognised human rights, freedoms and civil liberties, protected under an entrenched Bill of Rights.

Even the United States supported a provision in the UN package of principles for South Africa that would be impossible to enforce in the US — that there could be no political party that furthered “racism”.

Removal

Observers noted that such a ban was impossible in the US, where freedom of expression is protected by the First Amendment to the constitution and white racist organisations such as the Ku Klux Klan can function openly, protected by the law.

After three days of talking, in which representatives were given 10 minutes each and heads of state 20 minutes to present their cases against South Africa, the world body adopted by consensus a resolution based on the OAU declaration in Harare in August and later endorsed by the Commonwealth.

Intense lobbying by South African and some Western diplomats led to the removal of some provisions, such as a demand for additional mandatory sanctions, the establishment of an interim government in South Africa and an international framework for constitutional negotiations — and many of the UN delegates went out of their way to reassure the South Africans that the declaration should not be seen as an ANC document.

But to the South African Government this is exactly what it was, and therefore direct interference in South Africa’s internal affairs.

A disappointed South African ambassador to the UN, Mr Jeremy Shearar, said afterwards: “It is a great pity that the document did not acknowledge reforms taking place in South Africa. That made it a one-sided document.

‘It is a fundamental failing of the UN and of the whole negotiating posture that it sacrifices principle for expediency — and that was done again this week,’ said Mr Shearar.

United

The declaration emphasised a commitment to a peaceful solution for South Africa and made no demands that sanctions be tightened — which some observers saw as a softening of the UN’s traditional hard line — but it castigated South Africa for causing “untold loss of life and destruction of property” in the region and described apartheid as a “scourge and an affront to humanity that must be fought and eradicated in its totality”.

It said South Africa must be transformed into a united, unfractured, democratic and non-racial country with justice and security for all and with universal franchise, a nonracial voters’ roll and a secret ballot.

It should have an independent, nonracial judiciary and an economic order that would promote the wellbeing of all South Africans.

“A democratic South Africa shall respect the rights, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries and pursue a policy of peace, friendship and mutually beneficial co-operation with all peoples,” it said.

Credit

Among other acts such as the release of political prisoners and ending the state of emergency, it called on the SA Government to “cease all political trials and political executions”.

The UN apparently sees for itself a role in South Africa’s future. It included in the declaration a set of guidelines for the negotiating process which contains an agreement by all parties on “the role to be played by the international community in ensuring a successful transition to a democratic order”.

Some observers believe leading Western countries gave support to the declaration because they did not want to be accused of undermining an international consensus against apartheid.

The observers said the statements of the Western ambassadors should be studied carefully, particularly where they gave credit to the De Klerk Government for its reform steps in recent months.

These statements were more significant than the UN consensus, they said. But they added that the SA Government had created expectations and that it was vital that these should not be dashed by a slowdown in the country’s reform momentum.

See Page 8
UN heads home as Namibia raises flag

WINDHOEK — With most of their task successfully behind them, Namibia’s UN chaperones are slowly heading home. But the capital is simultaneously preparing for one more red-carpet influx for independence celebrations.

Ung’s mission is running down and dozens of military and civilian officials are leaving the territory that has been their temporary home for the past nine months.

Cautious plans are being made to run up the national flag of sovereignty before Ung’s mandate expires on April 1, and hoteliers are already taking booking calls from African capitals.

Heads of state of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) will be standing in line to attend independence celebrations of the organisation’s newest applicant for membership.

Western governments and many of the 100-odd states in the Non-Aligned Movement are also expected to mark their approval of Namibia’s UN-supervised release from foreign rule by dispatching senior diplomats or ministerial-level envoys for the historic flag-raising.

“The hotel industry does expect to be over-run,” said prestige Kalahari Sands Hotel GM Peter Kastner.

“The authorities dealing with it are aware that accommodation will be short — certainly it will be worse than it was during the November elections.”

Canadian logistics soldiers and British signalers are packing to leave by mid-January, and some 100 military observers drawn from scores of nations have already departed for their home countries.

Three infantry battalions — Finnish, Kenyan and Malaysian — will stay in place until independence, and a handful of Ung administrators will staff an office for some six months after independence, officials said.
UNITED NATIONS

1990
Pik's Hungarian visit should boost trade and co-operation

BUDAPEST — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has held talks with Hungarian counterpart Mr Gyula Horn in the first known visit of a senior South African official to a Warsaw Pact country.

Hungarian Foreign Ministry sources indicated that Mr Botha would leave today for an unknown destination.

South African Foreign Affairs sources said he was not expected to visit other countries.

Commercial, academic and tourist contacts between South Africa and Hungary have increased in recent months. Other issues that may have been discussed during Mr Botha’s visit included landing rights for South African Airways, and access to South African mining technology.

Hungary’s Foreign Ministry gave only sparse details of the previously unannounced visit, saying Mr Botha was making a two-day visit.

The SA Foreign Affairs Department said Mr Botha was visiting Hungary “to acquaint himself with recent events in Eastern Europe and inform the Hungarian government of the latest developments in South Africa”.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria, Mr Thomas Markham, said further comments on Mr Botha’s Hungarian visit would be available on the Minister’s return at the weekend. Mr Botha left South Africa on Tuesday.

The Hungarian state news agency, MTI, said Hungary expected the visit to boost trade with Pretoria and ease visa restrictions between the two countries.

Mr Botha was also to meet the Hungarian Democratic Forum and the League of Free Democrats opposition groups, MTI said.

Mr Miklos Szabo of the League of Free Democrats said the meeting with Mr Botha was a protocol meeting.

“But we’ll take the opportunity to express to Botha the need for radical reform in South Africa,” he said.

“At the same time, we are of the view that international relations ought not to be subjugated to ideological considerations,” Mr Szabo added.

An indication of the shift in Hungary’s attitudes towards Pretoria came last November, when it abstained in a UN General Assembly vote on tougher sanctions against Pretoria.

Yesterday’s news angered African members of the UN, who last night pointed out that Hungary was a member of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid, set up in 1963, which has been in the forefront of the campaign against Pretoria.

Hungarian radio stated clearly that the question of Hungary and South Africa establishing diplomatic relations would not be discussed.

Budapest Radio quoted a Hungarian Foreign Ministry statement as saying: “The aim of his talks cannot be the immediate establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but that could happen later on as relations gradually improve.”

Hundreds of East Europeans were reported to have responded to Pretoria’s recruitment campaign aimed at reducing South Africa’s chronic shortage of skilled workers. — Staff Reporter-Reuter-AP-Financial Times News Service.
Un recruits volunteers to fill army posts

WINDHOEK - The United Nations Development Programme has recruited 21 health volunteers to fill vacancies left by departing South African Defence Force personnel in Namibia, according to an Unag radio broadcast through the SWABC.

UNDP’s liaison officer Emily Pastor, said before arranging volunteers to fill these vacancies, UNDP worked with the Department of Health to appoint 13 returnee doctors. Volunteers in education and civil aviation would be recruited shortly also to fill posts left by SADF personnel.

Pastor said the organisation’s emphasis on training required that for every outside expert brought in, one local counterpart was trained to do the same job.

UNDP, the world body’s coordinating agency for world development, has been in Namibia since April collecting information on a number of sectors including health, education, labour and the fiscal situation. This information has been collected with the intention of presenting policy options to Namibia’s newly formed government.-Sapa
Commodity futures, say analysts, seemumbered. Days of world commodity packs.
UN predicts economic slowdown

NEW YORK — The world economy was expected to slow down further in 1990, and developed countries could face a recession, the United Nations said on Thursday.

The UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, in its annual survey, predicted 3% growth in world output for 1989, below an estimated 3.2% growth last year and 4.4% growth in 1988.

The developed countries, which also grew 3.2% last year, might grow by less than 3% in 1990, it said.

"Although the rate of growth of the developed market economies is expected only to slow down, a sharper deceleration or a recession remains a possibility."

But it said modest growth was expected in developing countries after slow growth in many of them last year, particularly in Latin America and Africa.

The survey said revolutionary changes in Eastern Europe and reforms in the Soviet Union would have profound implications not only for the region but for the rest of the world.

"The prospects for an end to the debilitating arms race of the Superpowers change both the political and economic prospects of the world as a whole," it said. — Sapa-Reuters.
Namibia moves to curb border bandits

WINDHOEK — Namibian police and their UN monitors have stepped up patrols along the border with Angola amid growing concern over an upsurge of cross-border banditry.

But the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) yesterday refused to reveal details of a report it has compiled on lawlessness in the north of Namibia.

Namibian and UN police have reported an escalation in banditry since Angolan government forces and Unita rebels intensified fighting at the end of last year.

Armed men wearing items of uniform from both sides have reportedly been crossing into Namibia and robbing, pillaging and rustling cattle.

A UNTAG spokesman said yesterday: “Banditry is of increasing concern. I cannot give figures. The matter is under discussion between local and UN police.”

He said a group of 10 armed men raided eight kuku shops (shebeens) about 3km inside Namibia on Friday night, stealing goods valued at about R3 500.

“Six cows were also stolen from a farm nearby. The South West African Police are investigating.”

Residents believe they are either Unita fighters or members of the MPLA government’s army separated from their units.

Lightning visit

Fierce fighting has been taking place in recent weeks around Unita’s stronghold in south-eastern Angola. Namibian president-designate and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma is reported to have discussed the issue with Angolan government officials and with President Eduardo dos Santos during a 24-hour lightning visit to the Angolan capital, Luanda, at the weekend.

The Namibian, a pro-SWAPo newspaper, said the military situation on the border was on the agenda of talks between the two leaders.

In terms of a UN independence plan expected to result in sovereignty for Namibia in about April, there are 1 500 police monitors assisting some 4 400 troops and more than 1 600 UNTAG civilians.

The troop strength is in the process of being scaled down, but police are expected to remain at full strength until after independence.

Namibia’s independence plan is tied to a phased and simultaneous withdrawal from Angola of some 50 000 Cuban troops who have been helping Luanda’s forces fight Unita.

Diplomatic observers and political analysts believe peaceful independence in Namibia cannot be achieved without the end to civil war in Angola which neighbouring African states have been battling to bring about in recent months.
Suzman praises FW at the UN

The Star's Foreign News Service

GENEVA - Former Democratic Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman has asked the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to encourage fundamental change in South Africa by, for once, adopting an encouraging resolution.

In a message to the commission, Mrs Suzman praised President de Klerk for his "courageous speech" on Friday.

She said she was especially pleased by the imminent unconditional release of Mr Nelson Mandela because "only his authority will curb the extremists".

Mrs Suzman said the UN may soon be called upon to play a crucial role in the new thinking in South Africa.

"I hope the UN Commission on Human Rights will decide to give every possible encouragement to an ongoing attempt at mutual reconciliation in South Africa," she said.

"May your important commission lead the way by passing a constructive and progressive resolution, thereby indicating that it, too, wishes to contribute to this welcome wind of change that could well develop into a strong movement toward a non-racial society, based on justice for all," she said.
The Human Rights Commission welcomes the release of Nelson Mandela and urges the South African Government to implement all the measures considered essential for

PREAMBLE

We, the States Members of the United Nations, assembled at the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly, a special session apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa, guided by the fundamental and universal principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the context of our efforts to establish peace throughout the world by ending all the conflicts through negotiations, and desirous of making serious efforts to bring an end to the unacceptable situation prevailing in southern Africa, which is the result of policies and practices of apartheid, through negotiations based on the principle of justice and peace for all:

Reaffirming our conviction, which history confirms, that where colonial and racial domination or apartheid exist, there can be neither peace nor justice;

Reiterating accordingly, that while the apartheid system in South Africa persists, the peoples of Africa as a whole cannot achieve the fundamental objectives of justice, human dignity and peace which are both crucial in themselves and fundamental to the stability and development of the continent;

Recognising that, with regard to southern Africa, the entire world is vitally interested in the processes in which that region is involved, leading to the genuine national independence of Namibia and peace in Angola and Mozambique, should succeed in the shortest possible time, and equally recognising that the world is deeply concerned that destabilization by South Africa of the countries of the region, whether by direct aggression, sponsorship of surrogate, economic subversion or other means, is unacceptable in all its forms and must not occur;

Also recognising the reality that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid has been eradicated and South Africa has been transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, and therefore reiterating that all the necessary measures should be adopted now to bring a speedy end to the apartheid system in the interest of all the people of southern Africa, the continent and the world at large;

Believing that, as a result of the legitimate struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and of international pressure against that system, as well as global efforts to resolve regional conflicts, possibilities exist for further movement towards the resolution of the problems facing the people of South Africa;

Reaffirming the right of all peoples, including the people of South Africa, to determine their own destiny and to work out for themselves the institutions and the system of government under which they will, by general consent, live and work together to build a harmonious, secure and free society, and remaining committed to doing everything possible and necessary to assist the people of South Africa, in such ways as they may, through their genuine representatives, determine to achieve this objective;

Making these commitments because we believe that all people are equal and have equal rights to human dignity and respect, regardless of colour, race, sex or creed, that all men and women have the right and duty to participate in their own government, as equal members of society,

and that no individual or group of individuals has any right to govern others without their democratic consent, governing that the apartheid system violates all these fundamental and universal principles;

Affirming that apartheid, characterized as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind, is responsible for the death of countless numbers of people in South Africa, has brought about extreme poverty and misery, and has imposed a brutal war on the region of southern Africa, which has resulted in untold loss of life, destruction of property and massive displacement of innocent men, women and children and which is a scourge and affront to human dignity that must be fought and eradicated in its entirety;

Therefore we support and continue to support all those in South Africa who pursue this noble objective. We believe this to be our duty, carried out in the interest of all humanity.

While extending this support to those who strive for a non-racial and democratic society in South Africa, a point on which no compromise is possible, we have repeatedly expressed our objective of a solution arrived at by peaceful means; we note that the people of South Africa, and their liberation movements who have continued to take up arms, have also upheld their preference for this position for many decades and continue to do so;

Welcoming the Declaration of the Ad-Hoc Committee of the Organisation of African Unity on Southern Africa on the Question of South Africa, adopted at Harare on 21 August 1980, and subsequently endorsed by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at its Ninth Summit Conference held in Belgrade in September 1988, as a reaffirmation of readiness to resolve the problems of South Africa through negotiations. The Declaration is consistent with the positions contained in the Lusaka Manifesto of two decades ago, in particular regarding the preference of the African people for peaceful change, and takes into account the changes that have taken place in southern Africa since then. This Declaration constitutes a new challenge to the Pretoria regime to join in the noble efforts to end the apartheid system, an objective to which the United Nations has always been committed;

Noting with appreciation that the Commonwealth Heads of Government, at their meeting in Kuala Lumpur in October 1989, noted with satisfaction the strong preference for the path of negotiations and peaceful settlement inherent in the Harare Declaration and considered what further steps they might take to advance the prospects for negotiations;

Also noting with appreciation that the Francophone Summit in Dakar in May 1989 Harding called for negotiations between Pretoria and representatives of the majority of people with a view to the establishment of a democratic and egalitarian system in South Africa;

Consequently, we shall continue to do everything in our power to increase support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people, including maintaining international pressure against the system of apartheid until that system is ended and South Africa is transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, with justice and security for all its citizens;

In keeping with this position resolve, and responding directly to the wishes of the majority of the people of South Africa, we publicly pledge ourselves to the positions contained hereinunder, convinced that their implementation will lead to a speedy end of the apartheid system and heralding the dawn of a new era of peace for the peoples of Africa, in a continent finally free from racism, white minority rule and colonial domination;
Marches for bread and butter issues

The coverage of Nelson Mandela’s release by SABC TV’s news department was truly abominable. If TV viewers had been wondering whether the news of the release was really meant by the apartheid regime to shut the TV news off, SABC TV’s News and Current Affairs programmes would have put their doubts to rest. The coverage of the Mandela release should dignify their lingering doubts.

While the world’s news media have done an excellent job of covering the events on the African continent and worldwide, they have not covered the violent confrontations between police and people on the South African and World Bank stage giving their views on what the press release announced.

The worst of the world was treated to expensive background music and a report of the Mandela story as a series of interviews with various people on the South African and World Affairs stage giving their views on what the press release announced.

To add insult to injury, the network coverage of the events could only ever include Afro-African speakers, as we saw bumbling and dejected homelands and African leaders reading their statements on the release, while the rest of the world watched Mandela’s re-emergence in 24 years. Promisingly the news department wanted to cover the speech before broadcasting.

I suppose it is too much to expect anything but this mixture of incomprehension and political selectivity from the SABC. The sooner they are swept away by the tide of freedom the better! — Vide for Freedom, Johannesburg

AFRIKAANSE Democrat welcome President de Klerk’s announcements and would like to congratulate him on his courage, realism, and pioneering spirit. We wish him success as Afrikaners take to pride themselves, but simultaneously...

We welcome his announcements as necessary steps in the long process towards a democratic South Africa. We would also like to point out that the situation of apartheid and inequality is still largely intact and that there are still serious problems of underdevelopment and lack of participation in the process of liberation.

Despite events in Eastern Europe, the booby still hangmen waving away a facade of democracy.

I refer to particular in that boffoon of an economics professor, J.K. Galtier, Disregarding now authoritarianism in

Despair, the South African government has been so loudly rejected (like our local loonies at Wins) is still trying to rope us into coercive arrangements that suit it, and to jeer the rich and the greedy. This inescapable flaw and persisting...
creating the climate necessary for the commencement of negotiations which would lead to the dismantling of apartheid and the creation of a democratic South Africa.

DECLARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A conjunction of circumstances exists, which, if there is a demonstrable readiness on the part of the South African regime to engage in negotiations genuinely and sincerely, given the overwhelming majority of the people of South Africa of their long-standing preference to arrive at a political settlement, could create the preconditions to end apartheid through negotiations.

2. We would therefore encourage the people of South Africa as part of their legitimate struggle, to join together to negotiate an end to the apartheid system and agree on all the measures that are necessary to promote their country into a non-racial democracy. We support the position held by the majority of the people of South Africa that these objectives, and not the amendment or reform of the apartheid system, should be the goals of the negotiations.

3. We are also in agreement with the people of South Africa that the outcome of such a process should be a new constitutional order determined by the people based on the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We hold therefore the following fundamental principles to be of importance:

(a) South Africa shall become a united, non-racial and democratic State;
(b) All its people shall enjoy equal and common citizenship and nationality, regardless of race, colour, sex or creed;
(c) All its people shall have the right to participate in the government and administration of the country on the basis of universal, equal suffrage, under a non-racial voters' roll, and by secret ballot, in a united and non-fragmented South Africa;
(d) All shall have the right to form and join any political party of their choice, provided this is not a furtherance of racism;
(e) All shall enjoy universally recognised human rights, freedoms and civil liberties, protected under an entrenched bill of rights;
(f) South Africa shall have a legal system that will guarantee equality of all before the law;
(g) South Africa shall have an independent and non-racial judiciary;
(h) There shall be created an economic order that will allow the advancement of the well-being of all South Africans;
(i) A democratic South Africa shall respect the rights, sovereignty and integrity of all countries and pursues a policy of peace, friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation with all peoples.

4. We believe that acceptance of these fundamental principles each will constitute the basis for an internationally acceptable solution that will enable South Africa to take its rightful place as an equal partner among the world community of nations.

5. We believe that it is essential that the necessary climate be created for negotiations. There is an urgent need to respond positively to this universally acclaimed demand and thus create this climate.

6. Accordingly, the present South African regime should, at the least:

(a) Release all political prisoners and detainees unconditionally and refrain from imposing any restrictions on them;
(b) Lift all bans and restrictions on all proscribed and restricted organizations and persons;
(c) Remove all troops from the territories;
(d) End the state of emergency and repeal all legislation, such as the Internal Security Act, designed to circumscribe political activity;
(e) Cease all political trials and political executions.

7. These measures would help create the necessary climate in which free political discussion can take place - an essential condition to ensure that the people themselves participate in the process of remaking their country.

8. We are of the view that the parties concerned should, in the context of the necessary climate, negotiate the future of their country and its people in good faith and in an atmosphere which, by mutual agreement between the liberation movements and the South African regime, would be free of violence. The process could commence along the following guidelines:

(a) Agreement on the mechanism for the drawing up of a new constitution, based on the principles enunciated above, and the basis for its adoption;
(b) Agreement on the role to be played by the international community in ensuring a successful transition to a democratic order;
(c) Agreed transitional arrangements and modalities on the process of the drawing up and adoption of a new constitution, and of the transition to a democratic order, including the holding of elections;
(d) Agreed transitional arrangements and modalities on the process of the drawing up and adoption of a new constitution;
(e) Agreement on the role to be played by the international community in ensuring a successful transition to a democratic order;
(f) Agreed transitional arrangements and modalities on the process of the drawing up and adoption of a new constitution, and of the transition to a democratic order, including the holding of elections;

9. In pursuance of the objectives stated in this Declaration, we hereby decide:

(a) To remain seized of the issue of a political resolution of the South African question;
(b) To step up all-round support for the opponents of apartheid and to maintain internationally in pursuance of this objective;
(c) To use concerted and effective measures, including the full assistance by all countries of the non-aligned movement, to help ensure that the liberation movements renounce violence; and to coordinate these efforts.

These measures are set forth in the United Nations Declaration, reproduced here, which was adopted by consensus on 14 December, 1989 by the General Assembly Special Session on Apartheid.
UN battles 300m debt

THE cash-strapped UN needs $200-million to pay for its peacekeeping force in Namibia.

The sum is part of what the UN is owed in payments by 81 members, a report said yesterday.

The organization's budget is used to pay for operations in New York, Vienna and Geneva. And for operations in smaller offices in more than 70 countries.

Member contributions for 1989 were overdue by February 1.

UN spokesman Matthew Nerzid said the body was facing an ominous financial situation.

"In the light of all that the organization is being asked to do at the moment, I think it is high time that the UN be in a position to leave its financial worries behind," he said.

The financial report showed that as of February 1, the United States owed 722-million dollars; 172,7-million dollars of that for peacekeeping; 858,7-million dollars for the regular budget.

Of the money the United States owes the regular budget, 335,7-million dollars is for 1990 and 266,1-million dollars is owed for past due contributions from previous years.

According to the report, the Soviet Union was overdue 134,1-million dollars for peacekeeping and 35-million dollars for the regular budget — 95,5-million dollars of that for the 1990 regular budget and 38,5-million dollars for previous years.

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SUNDAY TIMES FOREIGN DESK

Minister slams white vigilantes

ZIMBABWEAN whites have been warned against forming vigilante squads in the climate of hysteria whipped up by rumours that witchdoctors told AIDS victims they could cure themselves by raping young white girls.

After the gang-rape of a teenager in Harare's Avondale suburb just before Christmas, young whites have reportedly been patrolling in bakkies, with girls driving and men armed with sjamboks hiding in the back under sacks.

"I do not want to see vigilante groups which are not controlled by and accountable to the police," Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi last week warned the House of Assembly.

He described a question set down by former Rhodesian Front Cabinet Minister Andrew Holland, referring to alleged incitement to rape by witchdoctors, as "rumour mongering at its worst".

But the Speaker, Didymus Mutasa, a top member of President Robert Mugabef's political party, leapt unexpectedly to the defence of Mr Holland, now a branch chairman for

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Mr Mugabe's Marxist-oriented Zanu PF party.

"I have heard the same rumour," he said.

Mr Mahachi protested: "It is a pity that the question had become racialisation to its worst."

Mr Mahachi said official statistics showed only three rapes involving whites and three involving coloureds among the 100 reported country-wide to police since October. Backbench MP Henry Eleyale referred to rumours that 70 whites had been raped, of whom two had died.

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Plea to free SA man

ZIMBABWE'S Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi has so far ignored appeals for the urgent release of alleged South African commando Guy Bawden, 34, who could die of bladder cancer unless he has an immediate operation.

Lawyers are now considering an approach to Zimbabwe's High Court.

The former Rhodesian Army soldier claims he developed the cancer after he was beaten up in Harare's Highlands suburban police station after his detention in January 1989, when he refused to confirm in a magistrate an alleged "confession" produced by police.

Zimbabwe's only practising urologist, Ghanaian specialist Dr Alex Danso, has personally pleaded with President Robert Mugabe for Mr Bawden's release from Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison, where he is being held under the state of emergency.

Mr Bawden's brother, alleged South African commando Christopher "Kit" Bawden, is Zimbabwe's most wanted man.

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Epidemic

Mr Eleyale urged the government to end an alleged information clampdown on the extent of the AIDS epidemic, which some doctors say has already infected 2-million Zimbabweans.

Official statistics confirm only 1,623 cases.

"The day of reckoning is near when we cannot conceal the facts that will soon be upon us," warned Mr Eleyale.

Mr Holland last month called for the public hanging of rapists, claiming that their victims were subjected to virtual death sentence in view of the AIDS epidemic.
SA could be back in UN soon - envoy

NEW YORK - South Africa’s return to full participation in the work of the United Nations must be a step-by-step process that will require concessions on both sides, but it could still go very quickly, Mr Jeremy Shearer, South Africa’s chief representative at the UN, believes.

In an interview shortly before his return to South Africa for this week’s conference in Cape Town to which all mission heads serving abroad have been summoned, he added the caveat that as long as even a few hardliners opposed South Africa’s return to the General Assembly hostility might prove difficult to overcome. South Africa was expelled from the General Assembly in 1974.

Shearer, who has been at the UN for 18 months, having previously served at the UN’s Geneva office, said he was surprised at the number of people “who expect us to come back”.

Shearer said there were “considerable reasons” why he might have sought to resume the seat behind the South African nameplate at the special session on apartheid held last December.

But private soundings determined that there would have been an immediate negative reaction, although Assembly president Major-General Joseph Garba of Nigeria had spoken of extending the hand of friendship.

“You can’t do that through a closed door,” Shearer observed.

Garba will soon fly to Lusaka to attend meetings planned by the ANC at which Mr Nelson Mandela is to be present.

“I see my role here as looking in the direction of reclaiming our seat,” Shearer said.

The ambassador said the UN was important to “middle powers” like South Africa who should be able to use the organisation to their own and everyone else’s advantage.

Events had prepared South Africa for what should be a “much more healthy” relationship with the UN and other members in the years ahead, he said.
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UN votes for wider curbs on S Africa

GENEVA — The 43-nation UN Human Rights Commission yesterday voted 35-2 to issue a new call for widened international sanctions against South Africa in support of the struggle against apartheid policies.

While welcoming the release of African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela and the lifting of some restrictions on anti-apartheid groups, the text said sanctions already adopted by "certain countries are commended to the wider international community for urgent adoption and implementation."

EVIDENCE

Britain and the United States were the only commission members to vote against the resolution.

The resolution urged that existing measures against South Africa not be relaxed "until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible change."

Five West European countries and Japan abstained while Sweden and Spain were among the 35 nations supporting the resolution co-sponsored by 23 Third World delegations.

Another draft, condemning assistance rendered "by major Western countries and Israel" to South Africa as a "hostile action" against its people, was approved by a vote of 31-8. — Sapo-AP.
The Human Rights Commission welcomes the release of Nelson Mandela and urges the South African Government to implement all the measures considered essential for

PREAMBLE

Wishing to establish peace throughout the world by ending all conflicts through negotiations, and desiring of making serious efforts to bring an end to the unacceptable situation prevailing in southern Africa, which is the result of the policies and practices of apartheid, through negotiations based on the principle of justice and peace for all; Reaffirming once again our conviction, which every party confirms, that where colonial and racial domination or apartheid exist, there can be no peace nor justice; Realising accordingly, that while apartheid system in South Africa persists, the peoples of Africa as a whole cannot achieve the fundamental objectives of justice, human dignity and peace which are both crucial in themselves and fundamental to the stability and development of the continent; Recognising that, with regard to southern Africa, the entire world is vitally interested in the processes in which that region is involved, leading to the genuine national independence of Namibia; and peace in Angola and Mozambique, should succeed in the shortest possible time, and equally recognising that the world is deeply concerned that destabilisation by South Africa of the countries of the region, whether through direct aggression, sponsorship of surrogate, economic subversion or other means, is unacceptable in all its forms and must not occur; Also recognizing the reality that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid has been eradicated and South Africa has been transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, and therefore reiterating that all the necessary measures should be adopted now to bring an end to the apartheid system in the interest of all the people of southern Africa, the continent and the world at large. Believing that, as a result of the legitimate struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and of international pressure against that system, as well as global efforts to resolve regional conflicts, possibilities exist for further movement towards the resolution of the problems facing the people of South Africa; Reaffirming the right of all peoples, including the people of South Africa, to determine their own destiny and to work out for themselves the institutions and the system of government under which they will, by general consent, live and work together to build a harmonious society, and remaining committed to doing everything possible and necessary to assist the people of South Africa, in such ways as they may, through their genuine representatives, determine to achieve this objective; Making these commitments because we believe that all people are equal and have equal rights to human dignity and respect, regardless of colour, race, sex or creed, that all men and women have the right and duty to participate in their own government as equal members of society, and that no individual or group of individuals has any right to govern others without their democratic consent, and realising that the apartheid system violates all these fundamental and universal principles; Affirming that apartheid, characterized as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind, is responsible for the death of countless numbers of people in South Africa, has sought to dehumanise entire peoples, and has imposed a brutal war on the region of southern Africa, which has resulted in untold loss of life, destruction of property and massive displacement of innocent man, women and children, and which is a scourge and affront to humanity that must be fought and eradicated in its totality; Therefore we support and continue to support all those in South Africa who pursue by peaceful means the object of ending apartheid; We believe this to be our duty, carried out in the interest of all humanity; While extending this support to those who strive for a non-racial and democratic society in South Africa, a point on which no compromise is possible, we have repeatedly expressed our objective of a solution arrived at by peaceful means; we note that the people of South Africa, and their liberation movements who felt compelled to take up arms, have also upheld their preference for this position for many decades and continue to do so; Welcoming the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on southern Africa on the Question of South Africa, adopted at Harare on 21 August 1989, and subsequently endorsed by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at the high summit meeting held in Belgrade in September 1989, as a reaffirmation of readiness to resolve the problems of South Africa through negotiations. This Declaration constitutes a clear call to the Pretoria regime to join in the noble efforts to end the apartheid system, an objective to which the United Nations has always been committed. Noting with appreciation that the Commonwealth Heads of Government, at their meeting in Kingston in October 1989, reaffirmed their strong preference for the path of negotiated and peaceful settlement inherent in the Harare Declaration and considered what further steps they might take to advance the prospects for negotiations. Also noting with appreciation that the Francophone Summit in Dakar in May 1988 likewise called for negotiations between Pretoria and representatives of the majority of people with a view to the establishment of a democratic and equitable system in South Africa; Consequently, we shall continue to do everything in our power to increase support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people, including maintaining international pressure against the system of apartheid until that system is ended and South Africa is transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, with justice and security for all its citizens. In keeping with this solemn resolve, and responding directly to the wishes of the majority of the people of South Africa, we pledge to ourselves to the following objectives: To the end of the state of emergency; the repeal of all legislation, such as the Internal Security Act, designed to circumscribe political

UNITED NATIONS PRESS RELEASE

OF 2nd FEBRUARY 1990

The Special Committee against Apartheid welcomes the significant measures announced today in parliament by F W De Klerk: the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and other anti-apartheid organisations, the release of certain political prisoners, the suspension of the imposition of the death penalty and the relaxation of some restrictions, as well as the announcement of the imminent release of Nelson Mandela. Nevertheless, the appropriate climate for negotiations can only be created when the following measures are also implemented, as set forth in the United Nations General Assembly Declaration on South Africa adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989: the end of the state of emergency; the repeal of all legislation, such as the Internal Security Act, designed to circumscribe political
creating the climate necessary for the commencement of negotiations which would lead to the dismantling of apartheid and the creation of a democratic South Africa.

These measures are set forth in the United Nations Declaration, reproduced here, which was adopted by consensus on 14 December, 1989 by the General Assembly Special Session on Apartheid.

**DECLARE AS FOLLOWS:**

A. Climate for negotiations

5. We believe that it is essential that the necessary climate be created for negotiations. There is an urgent need to respond positively to this universally acclaimed demand and thus create this climate.

6. Accordingly, the present South African regime should, at the least:

- a. Release all political prisoners and detainees unconditionally and refrain from imposing any restrictions on them;
- b. Lift all bans and restrictions on all prescribed and restricted organizations and persons;
- c. Remove all troops from the townships;
- d. End the state of emergency and repeal all legislation, such as the Internal Security Act, designed to circumscribe political activity;
- e. Cease all political trials and political executions.

These measures would help create the necessary climate in which free political discussion can take place - an essential condition for the peoples themselves to participate in the process of remaking their country.

B. Guidelines to the process of negotiations

8. We are of the view that the parties concerned should, in the context of the necessary climate, negotiate the future of their country and its people in good faith and in an atmosphere which, by mutual agreement between the liberation movements and the South African regime, would be free of violence. The process could commence along the following guidelines:

- a. Agreement on the mechanisms for the drawing up of a new constitution, based on the principle of one person, one vote, and the basis for its adoption;
- b. Agreement on the role to be played by the international community in ensuring a successful transition to a democratic order;
- c. Agreement on the transitional arrangements and modalities on the process of drawing up and adoption of a new constitution, and of the transition to a democratic order, including the holding of elections.

C. Programme of action

9. In pursuance of the objectives stated in this Declaration, we hereby decide:

- a. To remain seized of the issue of a political resolution of the South African question;
- b. To step up all-round support for the opponents of apartheid and to campaign internationally in pursuance of this objective;
- c. To use concerted and effective measures, including the full observance by all countries of the mandatory arms embargo, aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid;
- d. To ensure that the international community does not relax existing measures aimed at encouraging the South African regime to eradicate apartheid, until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the declaration;
- e. To render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization, and to welcome any further such acts; and to continue to support the peoples of Namibia and South Africa;
- f. To extend such assistance to the Governments of Angola and Mozambique as they may request in order to secure peace for their peoples, and to encourage and support peace initiatives undertaken by the Governments of Angola and Mozambique aimed at bringing about peace and normalization of life in their countries;
- g. The new South Africa shall, upon adoption of the new constitution, participate fully in relevant organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations;
- h. We request the Secretary-General to transmit copies of the present Declaration to the South African Government and the representatives of the oppressed people of South Africa and also request the Secretary-General to prepare a report and submit it to the General Assembly by 1 July 1990 on the progress made in the implementation of the present Declaration.

*S inserted by the Human Rights Commission, P O Box 32723, Braamfontein, 2017.
Namibia was financial burden on SA

Pik: UN must give aid

The time had come for tangible assistance to be provided for an independent Namibia by the international community and the United Nations, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Parliament yesterday.

Introducing the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, Mr Botha said Namibia had been an onerous financial burden on the taxpayer of South Africa.

Well-being

The country's contribution to the budget of the territory, which in recent years exceeded R4 billion, demonstrated the interest and commitment of South Africa in the well-being of the territory and its people.

The solution to the Namibia question only came about when the United Nations Charter instruction requiring a peaceful settling of disputes was heeded.

Sobering

"Peace could not be achieved through the barrel of a gun which is the central theme running through the network of agreements comprising the settlement in south-western Africa. It is a sobering lesson.

"It is the earnest hope of the South African Government that this fundamental concept, the commitment to peaceful negotiation, would form the basis for resolving other conflicts in Southern Africa and beyond." — Sapa.
Yes, of course there is a heavy responsibility on our shoulders — we have to look after the entire population, the sick and the hungry.

These remarks by Namibia’s President Sam Nujoma at a media briefing echo down the corridor of an almost-deserted Troksi House — for a year the nerve centre in Windhoek of the United Nations operation to bring Namibia to independence.

Almost all the staff in the once-bustling building have left or are in the process of going home. The lone staffer transcribing the new president’s words was one of the few there on Tuesday afternoon.

The 8700 Untag personnel from 109 countries are returning home, some most reluctantly. Evidence of the success of the UN’s mandate is hard to miss.

For Swapo, the front page picture on the majority party’s newspaper Namibia Today — a beaming President Nujoma being embraced by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar surrounded by VIPs from the international community — says it all.

While the Windhoek Athletics Stadium was the focus of world attention during the independence formalities last week, the adjacent South West Rugby Stadium last Saturday presented Namibians with a picture few would have thought possible a year ago: the country’s newly-elected president cheering the Namibian side to victory in an internationally-match against Zimbabwe.

Before the eventful week, politicians from seven parties in the National Assembly wrote what has been described as the most democratic constitution in Africa in a record 80 days, after UN-supervised elections in November in which 97.64 percent of registered voters took part.

Observers have constantly expressed surprise and pleasure at the smooth transition to independence. Through the repeal of discriminatory legislation, schools in the country — once ethnically divided — have been opened to all races with the minimum of fuss, political prisoners freed and 4332 Namibian exiles repatriated from 40 countries.

With the winding down of the 23-year war between Swapo and South African-led security forces, former foes are training side by side in a new Namibian police force and army with the assistance of Canada, Britain and Kenya.

Familiar flags of some of the largest nations already flutter outside embassies that opened officially on March 21, Independence Day.

While offers of aid from a number of countries have already been reported, international assistance to the new nation is expected to be announced following a donor’s conference organized by the UN Development Programme in Windhoek in June.

Although special representative Martti Ahtisaari flies out of Windhoek finally on Wednesday night, the world body will continue to be represented in Namibia by several of its agencies. Many Untag staff are reported to have applied for transfers to those organizations.

One senior staff member said this week that while she was sad in many ways to be leaving, “we have done the job and it’s time to go home”. Another quipped: “Why don’t they just reopen the Dobra reception centre (near Windhoek used to accommodate repatriated exiles) for Untag refugees who want to stay.”

— Sapa.
UN resented by whites, poll shows

NEW YORK—Most white South Africans resented the UN during its Namibian operation, while the majority of blacks had never heard of it, according to a poll released yesterday.

The survey was commissioned by the BBC on behalf of the UN and carried out in July and August by Markinor of SA, a Gallup affiliate.

Some 2300 people living in major metropolitan areas were polled.

Of the whites, 90% were familiar with the UN compared with 26% of blacks, except for university graduates, who scored 63%.

One reason, according to the survey, was that only 10% of blacks were taught about the UN in school while 32% of the whites recalled schooling on the world body.

Most whites said the UN was doing a poor job while blacks had no opinion.

Among the main criticisms were that the UN was inefficient, anti-South African and too pro-Third World.

However, opinions were divided over Namibia.

About 34% of the whites interviewed felt the world body had performed badly while 28% approved.

The rest had no opinion.

Only 1% of the blacks polled had any criticism of the UN in Namibia.

Neither blacks nor whites showed detailed knowledge of UN institutions, regardless of their geographic position.

Sapa-Reuters.
UN group publishes FW speech

NEW YORK — In what South African representatives termed a development of unusual significance, the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid has issued in an official document from President de Klerk’s speech at the opening of Parliament on February 2.

The excerpts run to more than six pages, under the title “FW de Klerk announces changes in his Government’s policy”.

South African UN Mission spokesman, Mr Aubrey Dwyer, said the committee’s action came as a complete surprise. He said it was significant that the State President’s address should be given such attention when there were still many hardline anti-SA elements within the UN.

“This is one of the most significant things to come out of this organisation for a long time,” Mr Dwyer said. “I have never seen anything like it.”

Mr de Klerk’s remarks in his inaugural address last year were greeted with considerable scepticism in the UN, but it is now becoming evident to many of his former critics that he is sincere in his reform efforts.

Western delegates said that the decision to publish his remarks indicated that those UN members were beginning to accept that what many had dismissed as “cosmetic” proposals were really serious, and could spell an ultimate end to apartheid.
Top UN AIDS expert resigns in a huff.
Namibia cleared as UN member

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council has cleared Namibia for admission as its 193rd member state.

It will join next Monday during a special session of the General Assembly. Ironically, South Africa, which without whose cooperation Namibian independence would have been unattainable, will not be represented at the General Assembly session. SA has been unable to send delegates to the assembly since its credentials were rejected in 1974. — Special Correspondent.
UN to get account of Natal conflict

DURBAN — A key member of the Congress of SA Trade Unions joint working committee (JWC) on the Natal violence, Willis Mchunu, is to address a sitting of the United Nations in New York this week as part of Cosatu's campaign to focus international attention on the provincial conflict.

Mr Mchunu, who is also projects officer for the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, is one of a group of people sent overseas by Cosatu to address various organisations and sectors.

A Cosatu spokesman said yesterday that a group of five people, including Durban attorney Linda Zama, were due back in Durban yesterday after addressing the Organisation of African Unity in Gaborone at the weekend.

A Cosatu attorney from Maritzburg, John Jeffreys, is currently in Hamburg, West Germany, and JWC member Jeffrey Vilane is scheduled to address the European Community and various international business groupings this week. — Own Correspondent.
Pik urges children to tell world of 'new SA'

By Kaizer Nyatumba

Eight children of all races, ranging in ages from nine to 12, will represent South Africa at the United Nations' World Children's Day festivities in New York on May 8. The children — six of whom leave the country next week — will join over 1,500 children from more than 100 countries in the day-long festivities whose theme is: "We will shape the future by making a difference now".

The United Nations' World Children's Day was first scheduled for April 22, but had to be postponed because of a special meeting of the General Assembly on international cooperation which took place on the same day. It was the first meeting of the UN to be attended by an independent Namibian.

The six children will spend five days sight-seeing in London, and will proceed to New York on April 30, according to a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Ms Elsa Dry.

Two other children, whose parents work in South African diplomatic missions abroad, will join the six children in New York, according to Ms Dry.

Although South Africa has been represented at the UN's World Children's Day activities in the past, it was by children from South African missions abroad. This is the first time that representative children have been selected from within the country.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha met the six children at the Government Guest House in Pretoria on Monday April 16, and urged them to travel to New York and tell the world they were proud to be South Africans.

"Tell them you are looking forward to the future. Tell them that the season of apartheid and violence is over," Mr Botha said to the black, coloured and Indian children.

Mr Botha briefly told the children about the UN's General Assembly and the fact that South Africa's six seats in the Assembly had been unoccupied for the past 16 years when he was still South African ambassador to the UN.

The eight children are Funeka Radebe (10) and Nkuleleko Hamilton (12) of Montessori Primary School, Elzio Fourie (9) and Abrie van Zyl (12) of Lennox School, Nebraska Vonkwy (11) of Loretta Convent, Etienne le Roux (12) of P S Fourie Primary School, Sudhir Kunver and Zabeera Laher, both of Springs. Funeka Radebe will make a 150-word statement on behalf of the group in the UN General Assembly.

The children, according to Ms Dry, were chosen from non-racial schools where pupils who were proficient in English could be found. They will be accompanied by Montessori Primary School principal Mrs Janice Lister and a parent, Mrs Gloria Radebe.
Poorer countries wanting more than open markets

NEW YORK — Have-nots will try this week to convince wealthier countries that developing open markets will not turn debt-ridden economies around — they need international help.

The UN General Assembly's five-day special session on economic cooperation that opened yesterday will hear nearly every nation in the world attempt to steer future development programmes in their direction.

UN development research assistant secretary-general Enrique ter Horst says: "Developed countries are trying to convince the developing countries that if they put their houses in order everything will fall into place."

**Symptoms**

"But those developing nations who have seen commodities prices fall for 10 years and have a high debt feel no internal policies will do the trick."

"Actually both sides are right ... but it is no coincidence that for the past 10 years more than 70 countries have been suffering from the same symptoms," he says.

Arguments on a final declaration, which is non-binding, are nevertheless being taken seriously by the UN Assembly.

They are also being considered by the US, which reluctantly agreed to take part and whose assent is considered important.

As the largest single foreign aid contributor, the US is not entirely happy with any of the three draft declarations, from Bolivia for the non-aligned countries, from Canada and from Ireland for the EC.

US Ambassador Thomas Pickering believes: "There is always a tendency to believe that the developing world needs to have too much delivered too rapidly without enough concern about domestic policy."

Keeping to one side in discussions so far are Eastern European nations, which have recently announced radical economic changes and, according to UN studies, are expected to divert some resources from Latin America in the short term.

UN Assistant Secretary-General Goran Ohlin says: "They are not insisting that their policies be endorsed or that the financing be necessarily promoted by the UN."

And East Germany, whose ambassador Siegfried Zachmann in the past has been a vocal spokesman in UN debates, is staying close to West Germany this week.

East Berlin's new right-wing Economic Co-operation Minister Hans-Wilhelm Ebeling is flying to New York with West German counterpart Jaergen Warneke aboard a Bonn government aircraft in the first such joint international mission.

The two ministers will co-ordinate speeches and appear at a joint Press conference.

However, ter Horst believes the "main challenge" of the special session is to integrate the world economy nations in Africa and Latin America which have benefited the least from world-wide revival of economic growth and trade.

**Resources**

"Most of these countries today have moved from having unviable economies to being unviable societies," and are selling everything at any price to service the debt, he said.

"They are unable to think in long-term concepts and address their immediate survival — or their people, like their resources, will continue walking from south to north."

Among the proposals from non-aligned countries are measures to expand trade for commodities at higher prices, develop "new mechanisms" to lessen their huge foreign debts and review what they call unsuccessful "structural adjustment" plans. — Sapa-Reuters.
Little Funeka Radebe, who represented South Africa in New York
UNLEKUA'S MESSAGE

By LULAMA LUTI

WHEN a 10-year-old Soweto schoolgirl broadcast from the United Nations recently, she charmed an enthusiastic audience — and millions of television viewers around the world.

When Funeka Radebe said: "We need each other; let's love one another," the applause was thunderous.

Funeka was one of six children chosen to represent South Africa on World Children's Day at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. It was the first time in 16 years South Africans had been invited.

More than 4000 children from 135 countries have taken part in the celebrations.

After her impressive speech in front of children from other countries, she received a special invitation to take part in an environment programme discussion forum.

Among other things, the forum promotes relations among youth and encourages them to be aware of environmental issues.

Conservation is a subject close to her heart.

She told the children at the United Nations that before leaving for forum, she and other children planted trees at an informal settlement in Midrand.

In her moving two-minute speech, Funeka said: "Each of the six trees represents a continent. They were planted in a circle so that when they grow they will make a place for birds to nest and provide shade for people.

"People are cutting down trees and destroying the earth. "It's important that they should know that if we kill the earth we won't be able to breathe because trees and plants clean the air."

"God took so much time in planning and creating the earth. He had a special reason for that, and he thought he would take care of the world, but that hasn't happened because we are constantly destroying it."

"She said she would like every child to be aware of the environment and to spread the gospel of saving the earth."

"Asked how it felt having the spotlight on her when she addressed the world gathering, Funeka said although she was nervous at first, her teacher's presence gave her support and courage."

"She said she felt proud and honoured to represent her country in New York and added that she would not hesitate to go again if invited."

A Std 3 pupil at Montessori Primary School outside Johannesburg, Funeka comes from Rockville in Soweto. She is the second-oldest in a family of five.

Her ambition is to become a lawyer.

"I like defending people. Often, most of the people who go to court are accused of sinning, although they have not done so," she said.

"She is in her fourth year at Montessori and enjoys going to school with children from different communities, because they "do not think themselves better because they are white or Indian or otherwise. We are all equal"

"Asked who her favourite person was, she was quick to say: "Everybody around me is my favourite."
Third World literacy is a matter of life and death.
A paradox: to grow

The world’s population is growing faster than ever before. It is now increasing by three people a second — about a quarter of a million people each day. During this decade an extra 90 to 100 million people will be born — roughly equal to the current population of Central America or Eastern Europe — will be added each year.

Over 90 percent of this growth will come in developing countries which are already unable to meet the most basic needs of many of their people. One billion of the world’s 4.3 billion people are now living in poverty and this number is expected to rise dramatically in the next decade.

The wasteful affluence of the “top billion” combined with the short-term actions of the “bottom billion” simply to survive has already caused massive environmental destruction. As the global population looks set to double, perhaps even treble, during the next century the human race could be heading for an ecological catastrophe, says the State of World Population Report just released by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The rich are largely responsible for acid rain and damage to the ozone layer, as well as around two-thirds of the greenhouse gases causing global warming. The poor have carried out large-scale deforestation and land degradation which are forecast to become worse due to increasing shortages of land.

Unless there is a worldwide switch to cleaner technologies, energy efficiency and resource conservation, especially in the richer countries, population growth will lead to more pollution and depletion of non-renewable resources.

UNFPA executive director Dr Nafis Sadik says: “The next 10 years will decide the shape of the 21st century. They may decide the fate of the earth as a habitable for humans.”

She is calling for an all-out attack on poverty itself and reduced rates of population growth, especially in the regions with the highest growth rates.

The human race could be hurrying towards an ecological catastrophe. TOM ASTON reports

The report argues that investment in human resources such as education and training is not only a firm basis for alleviating poverty, but is also the surest way to rein in population growth. The means to a long-term decline in fertility include improving the status of women and their education, raising health-care standards for both mothers and children, and making family planning widely available.

Though this kind of investment has often commanded a lower priority than industry, agriculture or military spending, “it is time for a new scale of priorities,” says Sadik. “There is no other sphere of development where investment can make such a large contribution to the options and quality of life.”

High rates of world population growth have been forecast for many years, but recent predictions that population would stabilise at around 10.2 billion now seem too low — 11 billion seems more likely. If the use of family planning does not increase as expected, the world could be heading for a total of 14 billion.

To achieve the 10.2-billion target, women in developing countries will have to reduce the number of children they bear from an average of 4.2, the figure between 1980 and 1985, to 3.2 for the period 2000 to 2005, and to just 2.3 for 2020 to 2025.

The more pessimistic forecasts are based on the experience of the 1980s during which births numbers have risen compared to the levels in the 1960s in 15 countries, 13 of them in Africa.

Men have been one of the major obstacles to achieving greater use of
more we have to grow less

- World population is now growing at 3 people per second, 250,000 per day
- It is expected to stabilise at 11bn, but without family planning it could reach 14bn in the next century

The next most popular forms of contraception, intra-uterine devices (IUDs) and the pill are both exclusively for use by women. Men, on the other hand, are often reluctant to use condoms.

To keep world population within the 11-billion forecast there will have to be new demand for family planning which will depend on much greater male involvement.

The report predicts, for example, that the rise of “mega-cities” will lead to acute housing shortages, especially in developing countries. By then the world’s urban population will have risen threefold from under 1.4-billion today to over 4-billion.

The current shortage of jobs will become more severe. Thirty-eight million new jobs will have to be created every year as the workforce in developing countries grows from less than 1.8-billion today to more than 3.1-billion by 2025.

Land will also be in short supply. Thirty-six developing countries with a total population of nearly 500-million may not be able to feed their people from their own lands by the year 2000. Food production a head fell in over half the countries of Latin America and Africa in 1987-88.

These kind of forecasts are the basis for the report’s urgent calls for concerted international action during the 1990s, the UN’s Fourth Development Decade. Proposed measures include:

- Universal female enrolment in primary schools by the year 2000.
- Spending in developing countries on education and health, including family planning, raised to at least five percent of gross national product.
- Aid and economic adjustment policies tailored to support this goal.
- Reduced infant mortality in developing countries from 71 deaths per 1000 now to 50 or less by 2000.
- Spending on family planning in developing countries doubled by the year 2000.

Sadik says: “At the start of the 1990s the choice must be to let decisively to slow population growth, attack poverty and protect the environment. The alternative is to hand on to our children a poisoned inheritance.”

Gemini News
Broke Third World nations splash out on arms

By MARTIN NAVIAS

There are eight soldiers for every one doctor in the Third World, according to the recently-released United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report for 1990. Over the past three decades, defence spending in developing countries has increased three times as much as that of the industrialised states. Approximately $200-billion is spent on weapons each year by these financially strapped nations.

On average this represents 5.5 percent of the combined GNPs of the Third World countries.

While the report does not predict future military spending trends in the Third World, defence analysts are pessimistic.

Whether a so-called "peace dividend" — the shift of resources from military to non-military projects — will occur in the developing world as it will in Europe and the United States in the next few years is doubtful, given continuing instability in the regions.

In the 1990s, not only will demand for weapons be strong, but there will also be increasing pressures from suppliers. Already, as arms markets in the West are beginning to shrink, weapons salesmen are turning their attention more fully to the developing states.

The United Nations report maintains that 75 percent of the global arms trade is directed towards the Third World.

A development that defence analysts are watching is how the industrialised states will rid themselves of their excess stocks of weapons now that tensions are being reduced in central Europe.

Selling the arms to the Third World may make good economic sense as well as providing the seller with political influence amongst the developing states. Unfortunately, selling many of the larger weapons systems — such as tanks — at cost price may be cheaper than physically destroying them.

The United Nations document urges the International Monetary Fund to impose limits on arms credits and it demands the establishment of an international arms control regime to restrain arms supplies to the Third World.
PAC meets UN group

The United Nations fact-finding mission to South Africa held discussions with a delegation from the Pan-Africanist Congress in Cape Town yesterday.

The PAC delegation was led by Mr Barney Desai, the PAC's Western Cape co-ordinator, Mrs Patricia de Lille, its foreign-affairs secretary, and a PAC prisoner released this weekend from Robben Island, Mr Tyson Silab. [This text is not legible.]

Political

The UN team was led by Mr Abdulrahim Farah, the UN's under-secretary general for special political questions.

De Lille said last night: "We had a wide-ranging discussion with them on current political issues and we also informed them of the view of the PAC on the current situation." - Sapa.
UN team coming to SA

NEW YORK. — UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar will send a team of senior UN officials to South Africa on Saturday for 10 days to discuss ending the apartheid system.

The team would meet members of the government and representatives of political parties and other organisations on the latest developments concerning apartheid.

It would seek factual information on measures taken and proposals for a speedy end to the apartheid system, an announcement said.

The team will be headed by Under Secretary-General Mr Abdulrahim Farah and include Assistant Secretary-General Mr Stymph Mousouris and other officials.

It will begin meetings on June 11 in Cape Town and will also visit Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria.

A UN declaration last December asked the secretary-general to prepare a report by July 1 on apartheid "and its destructive consequences in Southern Africa".

The government has announced it intends to dismantle apartheid and institute a democratic system, but its opponents say progress is too slow. — Sapa-AP.
UN team on way 'to probe reform'

From RAMSAY MILNE
The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — A high-level United Nations team left New York last night for South Africa on what is described as a “significant mission”, the first such undertaken by UN representatives to look into what has previously been considered to be South Africa’s “internal domestic affairs”.

The team is headed by UN Under-Secretary-General Mr Abdul Rahim Fahran, who is Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar’s senior adviser on African affairs, and Mr Christopher Mousouris, an assistant secretary-general who heads the UN Centre for Apartheid — an anti-apartheid committee whose members have until now been persona non grata in South Africa.

South Africa’s official acceptance of the mission — and especially of Mr Mousouris — is regarded as an important development, if not a major breakthrough, in its relationship with the world body.

Seeing wide range of people

The team will see Cabinet ministers, government representatives and a wide range of other political groups, including members of opposition parties, the African National Congress, Inkatha and many prominent figures in the private sector.

Its purpose will be to measure the steps that have already been taken, and will be taken in future, to end apartheid.

The mission is a result of a declaration adopted at a special UN General Assembly session late last year, which called on the secretary-general to prepare a report by July 1 on progress made in the release of political prisoners, the removal of troops from the townships and an end to the state of emergency.

South African diplomats in New York emphasised, however, that the visit, from June 9 to 19, in no way indicated approval or acceptance of the December declaration.

Mr Botha ... no objection to correct information:

Dr Perez de Cuellar ... sending ‘significant mission’ to SA.

Mr Botha agreed to “uncalled-for interference” in the country. Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said in Cape Town, reports Sapa.

It should also not be seen as co-operation in the implementation of the General Assembly resolution last December on South Africa, “which the South African government rejects”, said Mr Botha.

The information gathered during the 10-day visit will help the secretary-general prepare a report to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the December declaration on apartheid “and its destructive consequences in Southern Africa”.

Mr Botha’s statement said the visit followed a request Dr Perez de Cuellar made to President de Klerk in Windhoek during Namibia’s independence celebrations in March.

SA rejects resolution

Mr Botha said the government “has no objection to correct information on South Africa being made available to the secretary-general”.

However, “on condition that the secretary-general clearly undertakes that this is not to be construed as co-operation in the implementation of the General Assembly’s resolution which the South African government rejects as ultra vires to the Charter of the UN”.

The UN team will begin with meetings in Cape Town the day after their arrival on June 11 and will also visit Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria.
UN visit 'not meddling'

CAPE TOWN — The Government has stressed that a United Nations fact-finding mission to South Africa this weekend should not be seen as UN "meddling" in South Africa's internal affairs.

Foreign Minister Mr P. Botha said today that the UN team, expected on Saturday, would represent UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar personally and not the General Assembly. The visit had been arranged in March. — Political Staff.
Pik blasts UN

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha has told the United Nations to keep out of South Africa’s affairs.

In a letter yesterday to UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr Botha said the government unequivocally rejected interference in the country’s internal affairs.

He wrote the letter in the light of the imminent UN visit to South Africa to gauge recent and future reforms.

He said it was the sole and inalienable right of South Africans to negotiate a new constitution.

“The government will under no circumstances agree to any attempt on the part of outside agencies to usurp this responsibility,” he said.

Mr Botha enclosed parts of President De Klerk’s speech in parliament yesterday in which he announced the lifting of the state of emergency except in Natal.

“Further interference by the General Assembly can only be counter-productive,” he said. “It would be most unhelpful given our strenuous efforts to get negotiations underway.”

“Positive development”

In his reaction to Mr De Klerk’s announcement, Dr Perez de Cuellar said it was a “positive development”.

Several UN delegates also welcomed the decision.

The UN officials, due in Cape Town tomorrow, will brief Dr Perez de Cuellar on their return to New York and make a substantial contribution to the report he must make to the General Assembly on July 1 on progress towards dismantling apartheid.

In reaction from Washington, US government and congressional spokesmen expressed approval, but warned that the step still fell short of what was required to lift sanctions.

US President Bush said Mr De Klerk’s announcement was a positive step forward for democracy.

A statement by the White House said: “This is another significant step towards creating a climate conducive to negotiation that will lead to a democratic, nonracial South Africa.

“Much work remains to be done by all sides.

“However, we are encouraged by the remarkable progress that has been made in recent months. With this latest move, the government has moved to meet almost all of the opposition’s requirements to enter into negotiations. We look forward to the early beginning of a negotiating process.”

Britain has also welcomed Mr De Klerk’s decision.

Foreign Office Minister William Waldegrave said that it vindicated Britain’s policy towards South Africa and it was clear that Mr De Klerk’s reforms were irreversible.

“The old debate about sanctions is now happily in the past,” he said.

“It contributes to our belief that Mr De Klerk is serious, that he has launched South Africa down a road to genuine negotiation,” Mr Waldegrave said.

Mr De Klerk’s announcement was a leading item on British television and radio news bulletins last night.

Britain’s Anti-Apartheid Movement welcomed the news, but was “deeply disappointed” that the move did not extend to Natal.

Mother, kids gassed

JOHANNESBURG – A 40-year-old mother and her three children, aged seven, four and five, have been admitted to hospital after being found unconcious in a gas-filled car in Ridgeway Extension here. – Sapa.

Grenade attacks

Two policemen shot dead

The Argus Correspondent

TWO policemen have been killed, one shot and wounded and hand-grenades hurled at a police barracks in attacks on police in townships.

The attacks yesterday were the latest incidents in an apparently co-ordinated campaign against the police, their families and homes.

Yesterday’s killings took place in Ntuzuma near Durban and Kusasa near Krugersdorp.

In Ntuzuma a sergeant on his way to work was shot in the back of the head at 4.15am, a police spokesman said.

In Kusasa, two men with AK47s opened fire on a municipal police patrol last night.

One policeman died, his body riddled with bullets, and a second, a Constable Dladla, was wounded in the foot.

The killers fired from a vehicle and sped off.

Hand-grenades were thrown at a police barracks in Bongweni, near Kokstad in Natal. No one was injured.

The names of the dead have not been disclosed.
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Mr De Klerk's announcement was a leading item on British television and radio news bulletins last night.

Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement welcomed the news, but was "deeply disappointed" that the move did not extend to Natal.

It added: "There is still an urgent need to ensure the repeal of the Internal Security Act and the battery of repressive security legislation, as well as the ability to impose mini-states of emergency remain on the statute books."

South African business leaders and economists were jubilant over the potential new boost to investment confidence.

"The pace of economic growth will increase, the ability to impose mini-states of emergency remain on the statute books."

The SA Chamber of Business said signs of stability were a vital pre-requisite for business and investor confidence.

"Sasol sees the government's decision as an important step towards reconciliation."

Economy

Dr Azar Jammie, director of the Econometrix think tank, said: "Moves to enhance political negotiation are essential for the economic outlook."

"While some people might be apprehensive, from an economic viewpoint the blunt reality is that Mr De Klerk needs to do all he can to ease the country's foreign debt problems."  

- About 80 detainees held in terms of the latest state of emergency are being freed today.

- The release of the detainees is in addition to the freeing of 48 political prisoners announced by Mr De Klerk yesterday. - The Argus Foreign Service, Political Staff and Supa.

Gifts and ch

KEY PERSON: Winner of the national competition. The other finalists are:

Wieniak, Mr. Freder.

Gifts and ch

MAUREEN PITHEY

Argus Woman Editor

WITH hundreds of gifts pouring into the ARGUS WOMAN cancer unit appeal, more than R100 000 has now been raised.

But there is a long, long way to go. The appeal, launched to help Groote Schuur's cancer unit find R15 million by the end of the month to buy urgently needed equipment, has touched the hearts of readers and generous folk making gifts have started challenging others...

- Leftovers Book Club from Bantury Bay gave R200 and challenged other book clubs to better or equal that.
It is easy to overestimate effects of the green revolution. The UN says that developing countries had more falls than rises in per capita cereal production between 1979-1981 and 1986-1987. World cereal production per capita peaked in 1985; the 1988 figure was lower than in any year since 1977. In part, this may be a function of price. Wheat prices rose by under 8% during the Eighties; higher prices might bring further land into production or cause switching from other crops. In theory, there is plenty of land available, though much of it is in sparsely populated tropical areas.

Whether the investment to improve that land comes from the West, or from changes in the political and economic structure of developing countries, will no doubt be the subject of continued debate.

From the economic point of view, however, what is clear is that to bring Third-World food production closer to Western levels will need an immense increase in the use of fertilisers and pesticides. That may more than compensate agricultural chemicals companies for any environmentally induced fall in demand from the West.

It is also clear that health care expenditure will rise at least in line with population. Developing countries in particular spend far less of their GNP on health than on defence.

Any attempt to reduce population growth, for example, would increase expenditure on contraception and, if developing countries shift from sterilisation towards methods more commonly used in the West, drug companies would be beneficiaries.

The motor industry also looks set to benefit, on UN predictions. The world's 400m vehicles now are expected to reach 700m by 2025. Environmental considerations are likely to be overridden by the desire for car ownership.

Whether West European and US motor companies build the bulk of those cars, or they are made by the Japanese and southeast Asians, is another question. Indeed, Western companies will have to be quick on their feet to exploit the opportunities.

By the year 2025, 57% of the world's population will live in Asia, including 25%, or 2.17bn, in south Asia. The developed countries' share will be down to 15.8%, less than half that in 1990.
Fact finders Abdulrahim Farah and Sotirios Mousouris arrive in Cape Town.

By NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter

A UNITED NATIONS team arrived in South Africa yesterday on an apartheid fact-finding mission.

They jetted into Cape Town's D F Malan airport just hours after a stern warning by Foreign Minister Pik Botha that their presence could be seen as unwarranted interference in SA's affairs.

The six-member UN team, accompanied by a four-member support group, is led by Somalia's Abdulrahim Farah, under secretary-general for special political questions.

Second-in-command is Mr Sotirios Mousouris of Greece, the assistant secretary-general for the UN Centre Against Apartheid.

Mr Farah sidestepped questions about Mr Botha's letter to UN chief Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar calling for a hands-off approach.

He claimed he was "unaware" of Mr Botha's statement.

Mr Farah said the team would meet government officials and also hoped to have talks with President F W de Klerk and Mr Botha.

They also plan to meet representatives of political parties and movements as well as other organisations.

The purpose of the mission, Mr Farah said, was to gather information on action already taken to end apartheid and future Government policies.

He said this would help the UN Secretary-General prepare a report to the General Assembly on progress made to implement the UN Declaration on Apartheid.

The declaration, adopted by consensus during a special session of the General Assembly on December 14 last year, calls for an end to apartheid through negotiation.

The team, which plans to remain in South Africa until June 20, will start its meetings in Cape Town tomorrow.

These will be followed by meetings in Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria.

The UN officials did not disclose the identities of personalities or organisations they planned to consult.

Other members of the team are:

- Canadian James Simpson, legal consultant and former deputy director of the UN General Legal Division;
- Dr Herschelle Chamelor of the US, UN director and co-ordinator for the World Decade for Cultural Development;
- Mr Leonard T Kapagau of Zimbabwe, assistant director of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information;
- Thomas McCarthy of the US who is chief of the UN Centre for Human Rights.
UN team plans report in July.

PRETORIA — The UN fact-finding team that concluded its 10-day visit to SA last night and flew to New York expects to issue a report early next month.

Yesterday the UN delegation met Foreign Minister Pik Botha at Guest House in Pretoria. Afterwards, delegation head Abdalrahim Farah said changes had begun to take place in SA and the UN team saw a need for "a series of confidence-building measures" to reduce violence and increase trust.

Farah said although the UN supported the view that apartheid should be dismantled through negotiations, "the mechanisms for and the substance of the new constitutional dispensation are matters to be decided by the people of SA."

The mission was, however, "greatly concerned about the alarming degree of violence occurring in many parts of SA, in particular the Natal province."

Botha said he had made it clear earlier what SA's attitude had been to the UN visit.

"But Mr Farah is not a politician and, the UN is not a politician. We reject the General Assembly's resolution, but it is in the interests of SA to ensure our view of events must be transmitted to the world," he said.

He said, however, he was "glad we had these discussions" and that at last SA's case would not be reported "by default." — Sapa.
UN team in talks with PAC, ANC

By Peter Fabriqio, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The United Nations fact-finding mission — which arrived in Cape Town on Saturday — met the Black Sash, the Cape PAC and two members of the ANC’s constitutional committee yesterday.

It is not clear whether the mission, sent to South Africa to monitor the Government’s progress in dismantling apartheid, will meet President de Klerk.

The head of the mission, Abdelrahim a Farah — UN Under Secretary-General for special political questions — said last night that a meeting with Mr de Klerk would be “helpful”.

He would not say whether he would ask for a meeting. It is understood Mr de Klerk has not yet received a request.

No comment

But Mr Farah is scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Pik Botha tomorrow as well as a wide spectrum of politicians of all parties before he leaves South Africa on about June 20.

Mr Farah said he had no comment on yesterday’s meetings.

The decision to send the eight-man mission to South Africa followed discussions which Mr de Klerk held with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the Namibian independence celebrations in March.

An official UN announcement last week said the mission had been sent to monitor the steps taken to dismantle apartheid — as set out in the UN General Assembly “Declaration on Apartheid”, passed in December. The declaration sets much the same sort of conditions for taking part in negotiations as are contained in the ANC’s Harare Declaration.

This led the Conservative Party to brand the mission as “blatant interference in South Africa’s internal affairs”.

Pik to meet UN mission tomorrow

CAPE TOWN — The United Nations fact-finding mission which arrived in Cape Town on Saturday met the Black Sash, the Cape PAC and two members of the ANC’s constitutional committee yesterday.

It is not clear whether the mission, in South Africa to monitor the Government's progress in dismantling apartheid, will meet President de Klerk. However, the mission is due to meet Foreign Minister Pik Botha tomorrow as well as a wide spectrum of politicians. — Political Correspondent.
UN team gets down to facts in city

The first UN fact-finding mission on apartheid to visit South Africa in almost three decades gets down to business in the city today.

The six-member team, backed up by a four-person support group, will spend the next 10 days speaking to a wide cross-section of civil rights and political leaders. By late yesterday, no meeting had been scheduled between President F W de Klerk and the UN group, which is led by Somalia's Mr Abdulrahim Farah, the under-secretary-general for special political questions.

On their return to New York on June 28, the UN fact-finders will assist UN secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, prepare a report to the General Assembly on progress made on the implementation of the UN Declaration on Apartheid.

Other members of the fact-finding team are:

- Mr Sorrie Mwansa of Zambia, the UN team's deputy leader and assistant secretary-general for the UN Centre Against Apartheid.
- Mr James Simpson of Canada, a legal consultant and former deputy director of the UN's general legal division.
- Mr Iwasko Chiaravello of the US, UN director and coordinator for the World/Development for Cultural Development.
- Mr General Ashley of Zimbabwe, assistant director of the UN office for research and coordination of information.
- Mr Thomas McCarthy of the US, the head of the UN Centre for Human Rights.
UN encouraged by steps to end apartheid

CAPE TOWN — Developments in SA had been followed closely by the UN and Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was "encouraged by recent steps aimed at dismantling the apartheid system".

This was said by the UN under-secretary-general for special political questions, Abdullah Farah, at a Press conference on the arrival of a six-man UN team in Cape Town at the weekend.

Ostensibly in SA on a fact-finding mission "to obtain first-hand information on latest developments in the country," the larger implication of the team's presence is being seen as a tentative first step towards possible readmittance of SA to the UN.

On the eve of the team's arrival, SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha issued a strong warning in a letter to Perez for the UN to stay out of SA's affairs. Farah, repeatedly asked for comment on this point at the Press conference, refused to be drawn, saying merely that he was unaware of Botha's statements.

The team's mission was to collect factual information on progress, proposals and measures taken in an anti-apartheid context.

Due to meet members of government, representatives of political parties and concerned organisations in a spate of about 40 appointments spread over a 10-day period, the team's mission is the result of meetings between President F W de Klerk and Perez at the Namibian independence celebrations in March this year.

The information it gathers will go back to Perez where it will form part of a report to the UN General Assembly on progress made in the UN Declaration on Apartheid.

The declaration, adopted by consensus during a special session of the General Assembly on December 14, 1988, calls for negotiations as the means of ending apartheid.

Farah stressed that the team was a senior one. It includes assistant secretary-general Soliris Mousouri of Greece, legal consultant James Simpson of Canada, Herschelle Challenger of the US, Leonard Kapungu of Zimbabwe and Thomas McCarthy of the Centre for Human Rights.

They will meet Botha tomorrow and Farah has expressed the hope they will also meet De Klerk.

A spokesman for the group said the team intended keeping a "low profile" throughout the tour, which takes them from Cape Town on Wednesday to Durban (for a day and a half) and on to Johannesburg for the remainder of their visit, with a visit to Pretoria on the final day. They are scheduled to return to New York on June 29. — Sapa.
Long line-up for UN party

CAPE TOWN — A number of political parties, including the ANC, the DP and the NP, welcomed the UN fact-finding mission's visit to SA yesterday.

However, the CP, which has refused to meet the six-member UN team, blasted the visit as blatant interference in SA's domestic affairs.

The group has already met a number of non-government parties since arriving in Cape Town at the weekend, including the PAC, the ANC, the UDF, Solidarity and academics.

The UN delegation will meet a number of government ministers and senior government officials today and tomorrow. They will also meet Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, who was originally stated to meet the UN group today, will now be seeing them in Pretoria on June 19.

Sapa reports that a Foreign Affairs spokesman said a meeting with President FW de Klerk would not be possible.

It also reports that Idasa executive director Alex Boraine issued a statement to the UN delegation saying sanctions ought to be maintained until de Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela could make a joint appeal for them to be lifted.
UN delegates to meet officials

THE United Nations fact-finding team in South Africa has met with members of the ANC, the UDF, the PAC and the Black Sash since Sunday, a spokesman for the group said in Cape Town yesterday.

They are scheduled to meet Government ministers today, but a meeting with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha - loosely scheduled today as well - has been held over "until later in our tour.

They will see Mr Botha in Pretoria later.
ANC, govt welcome UN visit; CP doesn’t

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

A NUMBER of political parties — including the ANC, the Democratic Party and the National Party — welcomed the UN fact-finding mission’s visit to South Africa yesterday.

However, the Conservative Party has refused to meet the six-member UN team, saying the visit was blatant interference in the country’s domestic affairs. The group has already met with a number of parties since arriving at the weekend, including the PAC, the UDF, the Black Sash, Solidarity and academics.

The UN delegation will meet a number of government ministers and senior government officials today and tomorrow. However, there is no appointment to see President F W de Klerk.

Ministers due to meet the UN delegation include the Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Eli Louw, the Minister of Health, Dr Rina Venter, and the director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, will meet the delegation in Pretoria on June 19, the day before they leave.

Sapa reports that the ANC yesterday welcomed the initiative taken by the UN in sending a delegation to South Africa, adding that its meeting with the UN team had been a positive one.

ANC executive member for the Western Cape Mr Trevor Manuel said no final conclusions had been drawn, but it was a good opportunity to give the delegation ANC perspectives on South African issues.

In Parliament yesterday, CP spokesman on foreign affairs Mr Tom Langley said the UN delegation had made it clear that it supported the Harare Declaration. The CP could not accept this.

The UN team is led by the under-secretary-general for special political questions, Mr Abderra- him Farah, and the assistant secretary-general of the centre against apartheid, Mr Sotirios Moussouris.
UN group sees ANC, PAC

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The United Nations’ fact-finding mission, which arrived in Cape Town on Saturday, met the Black Sash, the Cape PAC and two members of the ANC’s constitutional committee yesterday.

It is not clear whether the mission, sent to South Africa to monitor the Government’s progress in dismantling apartheid, will meet President de Klerk.

The decision to send the eight-man mission to South Africa followed discussions which Mr de Klerk held with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the Namibian independence celebrations in March.

An official UN announcement last week said the mission had been sent to monitor the steps taken to dismantle apartheid, as set out in the UN General Assembly “Declaration on Apartheid” last year. The declaration sets out the same sort of conditions for negotiations as the ANC’s Harare Declaration.
De Klerk ‘too busy’ for talks with UN mission

By MICHAEL MORRIS Political Correspondent
UNITED Nations diplomats visiting South Africa on a fact-finding mission have been told President De Klerk will probably be too busy to meet them.

But they were to meet several senior Ministers today.

A Tuynhuys spokesman confirmed an appointment with Mr De Klerk would probably not be possible.

A spokesman for the UN team said: "We were told that due to his heavy schedule, the President would probably not be able to meet us."

Asked if the diplomats considered this a snub, he said: "No. We take it at face value. If he is too busy, we accept that."

He confirmed that Mr De Klerk was among a number of key figures the UN team had identified ahead of their trip as being people "we would wish to see."

However, he said the team would be seeing senior Ministers and was confident "the government's point of view will be adequately covered."

The delegation was to have meetings today with Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis, Minister of Education and Training Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, and Minister of Health Dr Rina Venter.

They were also to meet prominent government critic Dr Allan Boesak, members of the Democratic Party and newspaper editors.

Tomorrow they are to see Minister of Manpower Mr Eli Louw, a range of academics, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and the director general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden.

In wide-ranging talks yesterday, the diplomats met a second delegation from the ANC, representatives of the UDF, Idasa, Solidarity Party and Azapo, as well as the three university rectors from the Western Cape — Dr Stuart Saunders of the University of Cape Town, Mr H Rosouw of Stellenbosch University, and Dr Jakes Gerwel of the University of the Western Cape — and rector of the Peninsula Technikon, Dr Franklin Sonn.

The UN delegation, led by Somali Mr Abdulrahim Farah, leaves for Durban tomorrow evening. Mr Farah is accompanied by the UN assistant secretary-general Mr Sotrios Moussouris of Greece, Mr James Simpson of Canada, Dr Herschelle Challenger of the United States, Mr Leonard Kangungu of Zimbabwe and Mr Thomas McCarthy from the US Centre for Human Rights.
Mandela may speak at UN 12/6/90

The Argus

NEW YORK. — African National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela may yet achieve the rare distinction for a private citizen of addressing a session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Arab members want the world body to hold an emergency session on the problem of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the event coincides with Mr Mandela’s visit on June 22.

Some delegates said a move might be made to have him address the world body, rather than its special committee against apartheid, as is planned at present.

A fund which it is hoped will eventually raise millions of rands for the African National Congress is to be launched in Canada next week when Mr Mandela arrives for a five-day visit.

It is the Canadian government’s answer to a request for international aid from Mr Mandela earlier this year.

Canadian government policy is not to fund directly any political organisations in foreign countries.

The US Congress is considering commemorating the week of Mr Mandela’s visit as “South African Freedom Week”.

See pages 3 and 9.
Money does not buy happiness for Third World—UN

AFTER 40 years of work and spending billions of dollars trying to achieve Third World development, the United Nations has come to an unsatisfactory conclusion: money cannot always buy happiness.

For instance, on an average income of Rs 1,000 a person a year, Sri Lanka achieves a life expectancy of 71 years and an adult literacy rate of 87 percent. But in Saudi Arabia, with an income a person of Rs 15,000, life expectancy is a mere 64 years, and the adult literacy rate is only about 55 percent.

Or, as a UN study concludes: "Life does not begin at $1,000 (R26,000), the average per capita income in the industrialised world, what matters is how economic growth is managed and distributed for the benefit of the people."

That is the key conclusion of the first composite survey of development's human dimension in 130 countries. Entitled Human Development Report 1990, it was produced by the UN Development Programme. The report is certain to offend some governments targeted by its most brutal censure about their failings.

Pakistan, despite a respectable growth rate and moderate income distribution, is described as turning in a "dismal performance" in literacy and education, notably among women.

The Nigerian government's public spending is "unambiguously pro-rich". Brazil's poor human development stems in large part from its inequality of income distribution.

On the other hand, Costa Rica has "dramatically improved living standards by giving social spending a high priority. So has low-income China.

Assuming that "income is not the sum total of human life," the report is based on a "human development index" weighted heavily toward three additional indicators:

Besides life expectancy and literacy, they include the individual's command of sufficient resources to guarantee a decent living standard.

The report points out that people often value achievements that do not show up in all great national product statistics: better nutrition and health services, greater access to knowledge, satisfying leisure hours and a sense of participating in the economic, cultural and political activities of their communities.

While conceding "significant" progress toward human development in the last three decades, the UN report adds that "tremendous human deprivation remains". It estimates that there are nearly:

- 0.9 million illiterate adults in the Third World;
- 1.5 billion illiterate adults in the Third World;
- 1.75 billion without safe drinking water;
- 100 million homeless;
- 600 million chronically hungry;
- On a regional basis, sub-Saharan Africa ranks lowest in life expectancy (51 years) and literacy (48 percent) and highest in infant mortality (130 deaths in 1,000 five births).

Nevertheless, some countries with only modest incomes have been successful in reducing their mortality rate for children under five. Mauritius' rate has plummeted from 104 in 1961 to 29 in 1988.

Similarly, Jamaica's child mortality rate is about 22, compared with 83 in Brazil, though Brazil's average income is twice as high.

In literacy, the rate in Latin America — which rose from 72 percent in 1970 to 83 percent in 1985 — remained well ahead of those for all other Third World regions. Asia has achieved the 60 percent development-country average but is dragged down by the poor performances of Bangladesh (53 percent), Pakistan, Nepal and Afghanistan (24).

Unlike ratings based on national income, the human index exposes a country's internal disparities between rural and urban areas, males and females, rich and poor.

In Argentina, the urban-rural gap is wide despite the nation's relatively high income for a person and standards of human development. Eighty percent of its urban population have access to healthcare, as opposed to mere 21 percent of the rural population. Sixty-three percent of city dwellers have access to clean water compared to only 17 percent in the countryside. For sanitation, the figures are 75 and 35 percent respectively.

By contrast, low-income Tanzania has a fairly good urban-rural distribution of social services: 99/72 for health, 90/42 for water and 93/58 for sanitation.

As for the gender gap, discrimination against females starts early, takes many forms and continues for life. In Bangladesh, malnutrition afflicts 14 percent of girls but only five percent of boys.

The report also says that rising military spending is having a "most alarming" impact on social development, particularly in the Third World.

Total military spending by poor nations has multiplied nearly seven times in 25 years, from Rs 60 billion in 1960 to Rs 400 billion in 1990, rising at about 7.5 percent a year — far faster than in industrial countries. — Gemini News
Money does not buy happiness for Third World—UN

AFTER 40 years of work and spending billions of dollars trying to achieve Third World development, the United Nations has come to an unassailable conclusion: money cannot always buy happiness.

For instance, on an average income of R1 000 a person a year, Sri Lanka achieves a life expectancy of 71 years and an adult literacy rate of 87 percent. But in Saudi Arabia, with an income a person of R15 000, life expectancy is a mere 64 years, and the adult literacy rate is only about 55 percent.

Or, as a UN study concludes: "Life does not begin at $11 000 (R26 000), the average per capita income in the industrialised world, what matters is how economic growth is managed and distributed for the benefit of the people."

That is the key conclusion of the first composite survey of development's human dimension in 150 countries. Entitled Human Development Report 1990, it was produced by the UN Development Programme.

The report is certain to offend some governments targeted by its most brutal candour about their failings. Pakistan, despite a respectable growth rate and moderate income distribution, is described as turning in a "dismal performance" in literacy and education, notably among women.

The Nigerian government's public spending is "unambiguously pro-rich", Brazil's poor human development stems in large part from its inequality of income distribution.

On the other hand, Costa Rica has "dramatically" improved living standards by giving social spending a high priority. So has low-income China.

Assuming that "income is not the sum total of human life," the report is based on a "human development index" weighted heavily toward three additional indicators.

Besides life expectancy and literacy, they include the individual's command of sufficient resources to guarantee a decent living standard.

The report points out that people often value achievements that do not show up at all in gross national product statistics: better nutrition and health services, greater access to knowledge, satisfying leisure hours and a sense of participating in the economic, cultural and political activities of their communities.

Though there has been some human development in the Third World, the UN has found tremendous deprivation remains.

By TED MORELLO

While conceding "significant" progress toward human development in the last three decades, the UN report adds that "tremendous human deprivation remains."

It estimates that there are nearly:
- 100-million homeless;
- 800-million chronically hungry;

On a regional basis, sub-Saharan Africa ranked lowest in life expectancy (51 years) and literacy (48 percent) and highest in infant mortality (110 deaths in 1,000 live births).

Nevertheless, some countries with only modest incomes have been successful in reducing their mortality rate for children under five. Mauritius' rate has plunged from 104 in 1,000 births in 1960 to 29 in 1988.

Similarly, Jamaica's child mortality rate is about 22, compared with 85 in Brazil, though Brazil's average income is twice as high.

In literacy, the rate in Latin America — which rose from 72 percent in 1970 to 83 percent in 1985 — remained well ahead of those for all other Third World regions. Asia has achieved the 60 percent developing-country average but is dragged down by the poor performances of Bangladesh (33 percent), Pakistan (30), Nepal (26) and Afghanistan (24).

Unlike ratings based on national income, the human index exposes a country's internal disparities between rural and urban areas, males and females, rich and poor.

In Argentina, the urban-rural gap is wide despite the nation's relatively high income for a person and standards of human development. Eighty percent of its urban population have access to healthcare, as opposed to a mere 21 percent of the rural population. Sixty-three percent of city dwellers have access to running water compared to only 17 percent in the countryside. For sanitation, the figures are 75 and 35 percent respectively.

By contrast, low-income Tanzania has a fairly good urban-rural distribution of social services: 99/72 for health, 90/42 for water and 93/58 for sanitation.

As for the gender gap, discrimination against females starts early, takes many forms and continues for life. In Bangladesh, malnutrition affects 14 percent of girls but only five percent of boys.

The report also says that rising military spending is having a "most alarming" impact on social development, particularly in the Third World. Total military spending by poor nations has multiplied nearly seven times in 25 years, from R60-billion in 1960 to R400-billion in 1986 rising at about 7.5 percent a year — far faster than in industrial countries. — Gemini News
ANC expects the UN to keep up pressure

The ANC had, however, drawn the UN team’s attention to the “disruptive nature of violence in the Natal region”, which was complicating the implementation of the UN’s Declaration against Apartheid.

“We pointed out that it was imperative that this violence should be arrested,” he said.

Leader of the UN team, Mr Abdulrahim Farah, conceded after the meeting that the process of dismantling apartheid had begun.

He would not comment on the sanctions issue, however, saying it was “not the UN’s area”.

The ANC expected the United Nations to “recommend keeping pressure on the government for the foreseeable future” as far as sanctions were concerned. ANC executive committee member, Mr Terror Lekota, said in Durban yesterday.

Speaking after a meeting the visiting UN fact-finding mission earlier in the day, Lekota said the ANC’s main thrust in the meeting had been to stress that pressure should be maintained by sanctions.

If sanctions were removed, the ANC would have no recourse but to fall back on the armed struggle, he said.
DURBAN — The United Nations fact-finding mission visiting South Africa will meet members of the SA Council of Churches in Johannesburg this afternoon.

The team flies from Durban to Johannesburg today after talks here with the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, as well as KwaZulu Ministers.

A spokesman for the UN team, Michael Moiler, said they would also meet a delegation from the Consultant Business Movement and members of the National African Chamber of Commerce during its five-day visit to Johannesburg and Pretoria.

The team has spent two days in Natal and has had discussions with the African National Congress, Natal Provincial Administration officials and members of Inkatha, among others. — Sapa.
UN mission meeting the ANC, PAC today.

The visiting UN fact-finding mission will meet the African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress in Johannesburg today. A UN spokesman said they will also meet representatives of the Urban Foundation, members of the Institute of Race Relations, South African Chamber of Business, as well as the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu).

Tomorrow the team travels to Pretoria to see Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, and later will meet civic leaders.

Yesterday, the UN delegation met representatives of the alternative press, including Vrye Weekblad and Weekly Mail. On Saturday they met editors of The Star, Beeld and Business Day, and representatives of the SABC.

In a separate development at the weekend, team member and head of the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, Sotiros Moussouris, met representatives of the South African Olympics Committee. The team plans to return to New York on Wednesday. — Sapa.
Fact-finding mission

The UN fact-finding mission visiting South Africa will meet leaders of the Pan Africanist Congress and African National Congress in Johannesburg today, a spokesman for the UN team said yesterday. 18/6/90

Tomorrow the team travels to Pretoria for a meeting with South African Foreign Minister, Mr. Fik. Botha at the Union Buildings. They will meet civic leaders in the afternoon. - Sapa.
Watchdog

The ANC's impact on talks must be seen in the context of its ongoing strategy to advance its interests. The ANC has been a key player in South Africa's political landscape for decades, and its ability to shape the outcomes of negotiations is significant.

In these talks, the ANC is not just a participant but also a shaper of the process. Its agenda is clear: to secure a favorable outcome that aligns with its goals of national unity and transformation.

As the negotiations progress, the ANC's influence will continue to shape the discussions. Its ability to discern and prioritize its interests is crucial in determining the future of the country.

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**PETER DEMAAN**

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AN ANC delegation led by Zuma.

,List of obstacles to talks

ANC hands UN team a

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**331**

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10/1999
3 ideas from UN team

Pretoria Correspondent

The United Nations fact-finding team has suggested a series of confidence building measures which could reduce political violence and increase trust and understanding in the country.

Speaking after discussions with Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria yesterday, the leader of the UN team, UN Under-Secretary-General Abdul Rahim Fahran, said such measures might involve:
- Broad and frank discussions about the new South Africa.
- The translation into action of new Government policies.
- The institution of programmes of economic and social redress for the most deprived groups in the country.

He said the UN supported the view that apartheid should be ended through negotiations.

The delegation was greatly concerned about the alarming degree of violence.

Changes have begun to take place for the creation of an appropriate climate in which negotiations could take place.

Mr Botha said Mr Fahran had asked the South African Government to supply the delegation with the Conservative Party's viewpoints.

The CP earlier refused to meet the delegation.

Mr Botha said the Department of Foreign Affairs would compile extracts of recent speeches by CP MPs from the official record of Parliament.

He said Mr Fahran was an international public servant and not a politician, and it was in South Africa's interest to ensure that its case and views of future events were correctly conveyed to the Secretary-General.

The six-man UN team met a wide cross-section of the community. Mr Fahran said these discussions took place in "an atmosphere of openness and candour".

The delegation would report all these views to the Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is to compile a report for the UN General Assembly by July 1.
PAC message on talks for UN

THE Pan Africanist Congress yesterday told the United Nations delegation to convey its stance of non-negotiations for a transitional change if the South African government did not abide by the UN Declaration on the country.

In a meeting held at the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg, the PAC's general secretary, Mr. Benny Alexandra, said their contention was that the Government had not met the conditions and the basis for negotiations.

He said: "We told the UN delegation that as long as that situation existed negotiation between the Government and PAC is out.

"The declaration states that the Government must unilaterally take certain steps before the talks begin. Talking should be about the mechanism of bringing about transitional change."

Alexandra said that they spelled out their policy on negotiation as well as mandated the delegation to deliver the message to the general secretary, Perez de Cuellar at the end of their tour of South Africa.

The delegation also met the ANC group, led by Walter Sisulu and Alfred Nzo, who spelt out the obstacles to be considered for the creation of "the necessary climate in which free political discussion can take place."

Meanwhile the PAC has announced that it will be launching a new branch in Soweto at the Modisa Obote School in Zone Four, Diepkloof on Sunday, starting at noon.
UN team leaves "changing" SA

PRETORIA. — The United Nations team left South Africa last night with the view that changes had begun to take place here and that there was a need for "a series of confidence-building measures" to reduce violence and increase trust.

Speaking after talks with Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria, delegation head Mr Abdulrahim Farah said the team had also found uncertainty and fear of change.

Perceptions about the adequacy of change in South Africa varied widely, but changes had begun, with President FW de Klerk's initiatives having been "warmly welcomed by all the organisations we met".

The UN group held over 50 meetings during its 10-day visit.

Mr Farah said the mission was "greatly concerned" at violence in parts of South Africa, particularly in Natal.

On the confidence-building measures, Mr Farah said these could include broad discussions about the new South Africa between all parties, the people and the government, translating into action of new government policies for ending apartheid, and the institution of "programmes of economic and social redress for the most deprived groups in the country".

The meetings — with the right-wing, left-wing and all shades in between — were marked by what Mr Farah called "a atmosphere of candour and cordiality".

Sapa
NEW YORK — South Africa will, for the first time, pledge funds to the UN Development Programme at a conference today. It was called expressly to finance projects in Namibia.

UN officials hope to raise more than R1 000 million for the projects — more than the cost of the UN operation that brought the territory to independence.

South African officials in New York say they understand the contribution will be substantial.

South Africa's decision to contribute to the UN fund for Namibia is regarded in diplomatic circles as a welcome sign of the country's readiness to help relieve African economic problems at a time when the United States, Japan and the major European donors appear to be more concerned with eastern Europe's difficulties than with those of Africa.

Still, South Africa has not paid any of its assessed share of the cost of the UN operation that brought Namibia to independence — and its total arrears of contributions for the UN regular budget now exceed more than R1 000 million.
UN to apply ‘the tightest’ security for Mandela

The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — Fearful of a violent incident during Nelson Mandela's visit to the United Nations on Friday, officials will apply security restrictions even tighter than those for many a visiting head of state.

The arrangements have caused some grumbling among media representatives, since they are the ones most affected.

Only a specially selected pool of reporters will be permitted to observe Mr. Mandela’s arrival in the lobby of the Secretariat tower.

Another small group will be allowed on the 36th floor, where the Mr. Mandela will confer with the Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, before going to the General Assembly hall to address the UN special committee against apartheid.

Off limits

For the first time since Mikhail Gorbachev visited the UN in December 1988, the entire second floor of the General Assembly building, which includes the delegates' entrance to the main hall, will be off limits to reporters.

Journalists not accredited to the UN but issued with passes only for the Mandela visit will have to pass through a metal detector and submit to an equipment search.

Officials would not say why they were so concerned for Mr. Mandela’s safety or whether the UN had received any indication that an attempt might be made to harm him during his brief visit to the headquarters.

He is scheduled to hold a press conference before departing.

His address and the press conference are both expected to be televised live throughout the US and Canada.
The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The United Nations fact-finding team has suggested a series of confidence-building measures which could reduce political violence and increase trust and understanding in South Africa.

Speaking after discussions with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in Pretoria yesterday, the leader of the UN team, Under-Secretary-General Mr Abdul Rahim Fahran, said such measures might involve:

- Broad and frank discussions about the new South Africa;
- Translation into action of government policies; and
- The institution of programmes of economic and social redress for the most deprived groups in the country.

He said the UN supported the view that apartheid should be ended through negotiations. "However, the mechanisms for, and the substance of, the new constitutional dispensation are matters to be decided by the people of South Africa," said Mr Fahran.

The delegation was greatly concerned about the alarming degree of violence, particularly in Natal.

"Peacemaking and peacekeeping must go arm in arm with the political process, otherwise South Africa could well become a self-defeating exercise," he said.

CP viewpoint

Changes had begun to take place for the creation of an appropriate climate in which negotiations could take place.

"Naturally, perceptions about the adequacy of these changes vary widely, as one might expect in such a diverse and complex society," said Mr Fahran.

Mr Botha said Mr Fahran had asked the South African government to supply the delegation with the Conservative Party's viewpoints.

The CP earlier refused to meet the delegation.

Mr Botha said the Department of Foreign Affairs would compile extracts of recent speeches by CP MPs from the official record of parliament.

He said Mr Fahran was an international public servant and not a politician and it was in South Africa's interest to ensure that its case and views of future events were correctly conveyed to the UN Secretary-General.

During the past 10 days the six-man UN team met a wide cross-section of the community. Mr Fahran said discussions took place in "an atmosphere of openness and candour" and had been constructive and informative.

The team's visit is a result of a declaration adopted at a special General Assembly session late last year.
SA to give Namibia R26-million

The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK— South Africa announced in the United Nations yesterday that it would provide R26 million in economic aid for Namibia, but left open whether this might be funnelled through the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

In a statement at a conference here called to receive pledges of help for the new nation, the South African representative Mr Frank Land said:

"The mechanisms for channelling our contribution and the involvement of the UNDP trust fund for Namibia will be discussed."

UNDP, which convened the conference, estimates that Namibia needs about R2.6 billion for development.

Making his first UN appearance since independence, Namibian President Sam Nujoma reaffirmed his government's intention to attract private investment and offer a congenial climate for it.

Mr Land's statement was the first pledge of international economic assistance by South Africa in the UN since its delegation was ousted from the General Assembly in 1974. The sum equals what the United States delegate Mr Keith Brown said Washington will give Namibia.
United Nations will honour Mandela today

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — Few kind words about South Africa are likely to be heard when the United Nations special committee against apartheid meets today to honour Mr Nelson Mandela.

In his address, the deputy president of the ANC is considered certain to reiterate a theme of all his foreign tours since he was released from prison in February — that economic sanctions must be maintained.

BUSY SCHEDULE

He is expected to thank the UN for its numerous resolutions recommending a total embargo against South Africa and for its repeated appeals for the release of all "political prisoners". Most of those resolutions expressly named Mr Mandela.

Considering the UN's longstanding preoccupation with South Africa's problems, Mr Mandela and his wife, Winnie, have allocated relatively little time in their busy New York schedule for the UN visit. It is to take up not much more than three hours.

Customarily, the secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, gives what the UN calls a state lunch for a distinguished visitor, but no such lunch is in Mr Mandela's itinerary. Still, his treatment at the UN, in protocol terms, will be little different from that accorded to a head of state.

Not since Mr Yasser Arafat of the PLO was here in November 1974 has a person with no governmental position been so honoured.

If the General Assembly were in session, Mr Mandela would certainly have been invited to address that body, as Mr Arafat did.

As it is, the anti-apartheid committee will meet in the General Assembly hall for the first time.

"I am a Yankee" — page 3.
NEW YORK — Mr Nelson Mandela warned the United Nations yesterday against what he termed "rightwing terrorist groups" in South Africa opposed to a negotiated solution of problems, but dismissed reports of a threat to his life.

Addressing a huge audience in the General Assembly hall, he said: "We cannot afford to under-estimate the threat that these defend- ers of a brutal and continuing reality pose to the whole process of working towards a just political settlement".

Referring to the Cape Town talks, he said a good beginning "should not lead us to conclude that further progress is assured or that we will not have to confront major obstacles".

Mr Mandela said he wanted to reiterate his belief in the integrity of President de Klerk and his colleagues in the leadership of the National Party.

"We are of the view that they will abide by decisions that are arrived at in the course of our discussions and negotiations," he said.

The ANC leader said that it was also true that there were many South Africans still committed to the maintenance of "the evil system of white minority domination".

Affirming the ANC's determination to do everything in its power to speed progress towards the peaceful abolition of apartheid, Mr Mandela said they had to overcome the mistrust on both sides and reinforce the understanding that the only victory they all should seek was the victory of the people as a whole, "and not the victory of one party over another".

At a press conference later, he dismissed reports of a rightwing plot to kill him. "I am too busy doing what I think is constructive to worry about threats to my life," he said.

Be that as it may, some of the tightest security ever seen at the UN surrounded the Mandela visit, with entire streets closed to traffic, staff obliged to pass through metal detectors and a phalanx of uniformed and plain-clothes officers watching his every step.

Welcoming him, the Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, called the South African visitor "the most popular man in town".

The ANC leader was accorded a standing ovation when he entered the chamber, at the end of his speech — which was televised live — and as he was escorted out. There were few empty seats in the hall, but South Africa was not represented since its delegation has been barred from the Assembly since 1974.

As he made his way throughout his overseas tours, Mr Mandela emphasised his belief that sanctions against South Africa must be maintained.

Nothing had happened in South Africa that called for a revision of the UN's positions, he said. "We therefore strongly urge that there should be no relaxation of existing measures. The distance we still have to travel is not long. Let us travel it together."

INFURRIATED

Addressing himself to the European Community which would be holding a summit meeting within a few days, Mr Mandela appealed to them to remain faithful to the purposes of a UN declaration adopted in the General Assembly last December, which they helped to elaborate and for which they voted.

Mr Mandela's endorsement of Yasser Arafat, Mu'ammar Gaddafi and Fidel Castro has infuriated US Jewish leaders and prompted calls to cool the huge welcoming celebrations.

Mr Mandela described PLO leader Mr Arafat as a comrade in arms on a television interview in New York earlier this week. He also expressed support for Cuba's President Castro and Libya's President Gaddafi, saying there were people who had supported the ANC's struggle.

New York's Jewish leaders reacted angrily afterwards. Brooklyn councilman Noah Dear said, shivers ran through his body when Mr Mandela said he supported Gaddafi:

"This a modern-day Hitler and a madman and here we have somebody embracing him ... as Americans we should be angry and insulted," he said.

Asked why he had agreed to cancel the Jewish demonstration against Mr Mandela, Mr Dear said it had been agreed to do so after the Chief Rabbi in Johannesburg had called and said that, although Mr Mandela supported Gaddafi, he was very sympathetic to the South African Jewish community.

See Page 6.
Human rights delegation to lodge protest against DET

By SOPHIE TEMA

AN appeal to investigate the education crisis in black schools will be made to the United Nations Education, Sport and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) in Geneva next week.

The appeal will be made by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights delegation that visited South Africa on a fact-finding mission last week.

A statement lodging an official protest against the South African government and the Department of Education and Training (DET) for failing to provide pupils in black schools with textbooks was handed to the delegation before it departed from South Africa.

The statement was addressed to the general secretary of the UN Commission on Human Rights and signed by the South African Health Workers' Congress (Sahwco).

The organisation said it believed the demand for textbooks was genuine and expressed dismay at reports that the DET had said 90 percent of black matriculants would fail final examinations.

The statement also complained of maltreatment of parents who staged a sit-in and hunger strike at the DET offices. It said they were not allowed food, legal aid or medical care in violation of the United Nations Charter for Human Rights.

The statement said the attitude of the DET further violated every international health protocol, in particular those of the World Health Organisation, the International Commission of the Red Cross and the Tokyo Declaration of the World Medical Association.

In the statement, Sahwco said: "We condemn the ruthless and unsympathetic action of the DET in dealing with the parents who are legitimately demanding textbooks for their children.

"The parents have been forced to endure total separation from the outside world. They were also refused medical care."

Sahwco commended its national general secretary Dr Rafik Bismilla, who exercised his rights as a health worker and took care of the sit-in parents.

The parents were forced to leave the DET building after they were served with summons to face prosecution if they resisted an order submitted by the Education Minister to vacate the premises.

Soon after leaving the building, Soweto Education Co-ordinating Council (SECC) spokesman David Maepa said the DET refused to address the issue of books and said the situation was abnormal because inspectors and principals had no access to schools.

"The department says 90 percent of matriculants will fail at the end of the year. That is the sentence they have already pronounced on our children," he added.

Regional chief director for the DET in Johannesburg Peet Struwig said the DET would do all in its power to speed up deliveries of books and other stock ordered at the beginning of the financial year.

He said it was necessary for principals to resume their posts and for inspectors to reach all schools if the DET was to adequately consult with "management councils, interest groups and associations who have the interest and educational welfare of pupils in Soweto at heart".
Commodity sector is crucial to Africa

NEW YORK — African policymakers must use commodity production and trade as “a motor for expansion”, argues a UN report published last week.

The report, Africa's Commodity Problem: Towards a Solution, commissioned by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, says: “The failure in the commodity sector has been central to the economic crisis facing Africa.”

Former Australian prime minister Malcolm Fraser chaired the group of experts who compiled the report.

The future performance of the sector will be critical to the success of Africa's economic recovery efforts, the report says.

It points out that commodities account for between 85% and 95% of the continent's total export earnings.

“Real growth opportunities exist in primary commodity production,” the group believes. But the report stresses that if this is to be achieved, African governments must introduce further reforms, while industrialised countries should provide additional financial resources, technical assistance, allow more open markets for African exports of primary products and manufactured primary products, and increase efforts to negotiate fair commodity agreements.

The report notes that excluding fuel exports, commodities earned $18bn for Africa in international markets in 1968 – 28% lower in real terms than in 1980, and 35% lower than in 1970. By 1989 Africa’s market shares for cocoa, coffee, cotton and copper had fallen by between 20% and 40% of the 1979 market share, the report calculates.

The report acknowledges that adverse external factors are part of the reason for this poor performance, but adds: “Other developing countries in other regions have had to face similar market problems and they have progressed while Africa has fallen behind.”

Other reasons for the poor performance, says the report, include “ill-advised government policies, a serious lack of agricultural scientists, a poor acknowledgement of international markets, a lack of investment in transport and other infrastructure... and an economic policy framework which offers overseas investors few incentives.”

**Needs**

Describing food prospects for Africa as “appalling”, the report calculates that, assuming existing food production and population growth rates are maintained, consumption could exceed production in the 10 years to the year 2000 by about 50-million tons.

“Africa can neither pay for, nor properly distribute, food needs on this scale, warns the report.

It also warns of “major environmental deterioration”, noting that the desert is encroaching on agricultural land at a rate of 6-million to 7-million ha (about twice the size of Belgium) each year.

Of the almost 700-million ha of forest, between 5-million and 4-million are being cleared annually because of cultivation practices or fuel demand.

The report accepts that “significant reforms” have been introduced by African governments in recent years. But it goes on: “We believe that in many African countries the balance remains too far towards centralised decision processes... especially in the face of increasing competition in the world market place, inefficiencies that make undertaking business in Africa difficult can no longer be afforded.”

The report recommends a commodity strategy with the objectives of increasing food security, diversification, increased processing, and greater intra-African trade.

At the international level, the report says that efforts to establish or re-establish international commodity agreements should be increased.

Industrialised countries should move towards eliminating all quantitative limits on commodity imports. It urges action in the current Uruguay Round of trade talks to enlarge the EC quotas on Common Agricultural Policy terms, and the elimination of tariff escalation clauses affecting African commodity exports.

The Multifibre Agreement, which restricts textile imports, should be discontinued or phased out after the present arrangement expires next year, says the report. — Financial Times.
Mandela asks UN to put back debate on SA

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Mr Nelson Mandela has asked the United Nations to postpone any further debate on South Africa until Christmas, according to diplomats.

He made the request to both UN Secretary-General Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar and General Assembly president Mr. Joseph Garba in private meetings before his address to the UN last month.

The move was seen as a vote of confidence in Pretoria’s readiness to negotiate and as an attempt to ensure a favourable climate for negotiations between now and the end of the year.

Mr. Mandela reportedly explained that the UN had achieved consensus by adopting last December’s declaration on apartheid, which effectively endorsed most of the ANC’s negotiating demands, and did not want to see the consensus broken by further debate.

Mr. Garba, former chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid, had earlier set aside July 18 to debate the secretary-general’s coming report on South Africa. It is unclear whether he will accede to Mr. Mandela’s request.

Mandated by the declaration, the report was supposed to have been ready by July 1. Its official release is now scheduled for Friday.

Running to some 50 pages, it is not expected to contain any recommendations. For the most part, it will summarise what government officials and extra-parliamentary leaders told the UN team that visited South Africa last month.

Fifteen governments, including Britain, have submitted for inclusion statements of their own policies and views.

- In London, South Africa will come under the spotlight in November, when members of a House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee visit the country as part of an inquiry into “UK policy towards South Africa and the other states of the region”.

They will produce a report, probably early next year, to which the British government must respond within two months — about the time the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is expected to visit South Africa.

Convenee assistant Mr Philip Moon said yesterday that it was probable all 11 members of the committee would make the trip, provisionally due to start on October 27.

During the first week they would visit Southern African countries, including Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana and Malawi.

In the second week they would be in South Africa itself, for a series of informal meetings with as wide a cross-section of opinion as possible.

The committee comprises seven members of the Conservative Party and four from Labour.
UN message urges carrots, not sticks
UN praises FW for bold steps taken

From Ramsey Milne
Argus Foreign Service
in New York

SOUTH Africa has reached the threshold of a new era and the current political process in the country holds encouraging prospects for the eventual dismantling of apartheid, a UN fact-finding team has concluded.

In the most positive and fair-minded UN report on the subject ever issued, the team which visited the republic last month said: "There is a general perception that the path taken by the government offers real promise for constructive political discussion and represents a significant change from the position of its predecessors."

The assessment by the UN mission, which was led by Under Secretary-General Abdulrahim Abby Farah, was part of a 113-page report to the UN General Assembly by the Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, released yesterday.

In his own observations he said he was greatly encouraged by the positive developments that had taken place in South Africa this year and he praised the "bold and courageous policy" of President De Klerk.

But he also stressed an urgent need to end the violence in the country, which, if allowed to continue unretained, he said, might well present serious difficulties for the political process of change.

He appealed to "all parties to do whatever is necessary to end the violence and to work together to build a peaceful South Africa."

In its findings, the Farah team took a sympathetic view of the hot debate now going on among South Africans of many different persuasions about the republic's future.

"Fundamental change in any society often creates uncertainty, anxiety and even fear," the group said.

But it said there was a general perception that "the path taken by the government offers real promise for constructive political discussion and represents a significant change from the position of its predecessors."

"Yet," it went on, "there is also a widespread belief that a number of additional steps are required to establish an atmosphere favourable to free political activity."

"Apartheid laws, repressive security regulations and persistent violence, including that prevading in Natal, continue to severely affect domestic tranquillity, as well as the sense of security and well-being of the people."

As long as racial attitudes persist and apartheid structures at the local level remain, the process for change will encounter difficulties.

"These issues need to be addressed as a matter of urgency. They would undoubtedly facilitate the process of broad consultations among all political forces on the mechanisms appropriate for framing a new constitution and for shaping the political, social and economic future of the country."

"Moreover, a series of confidence-building measures designed to reduce politically-related violence and address acute social and economic problems affecting the black population would strengthen this process."

While the report was silent on the subject of sanctions, Mr Farah said at a UN press conference called to discuss the document there were two measures that would justify "some review of the situation vis a vis sanctions."

These were the Group Areas and Land Acts, which he said were thought of as "pillars of apartheid" and which Mr De Klerk has said he would be examined at the next parliamentary session.

At another point, Mr Farah said it was for each UN member state to draw its own conclusions whether sanctions should or should not be lifted.

Asked about South Africa's return to full participation in UN affairs, he said, "I think there is a genuine desire among many South Africans to see the restoration of South Africa's seat in the General Assembly. All with whom I met seemed to give that message."

The republic's delegation was ejected in 1974 in a decision by the then president of the General Assembly, Mr Abdellatif Bouteflika of Algeria, that many members said was patently illegal.
SA plans human rights charter

An interim human rights charter could contribute to greater confidence in the political process in South Africa, according to the Government.

This is one of the views contained in an Extraordinary UN report on South Africa just released in New York.

The report is a sequel to a UN fact-finding mission in June. The Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, is quoted extensively.

According to the report, Dr Viljoen stated clearly that the Government could not allow the abuse of freedom and peaceful protest to be used as a springboard for violence and intimidation.

The report quoted Dr Viljoen as having said that as soon as provisional talks had been concluded with the ANC, comprehensive negotiations would begin with all groups. Negotiations were hoped to be completed within two to three years.

Members of the mission reported the Government was prepared to amend the Internal Security Act during the next session of parliament. This was in response to criticism by the ANC that several acts were interfering with free political activities.

The mission also reported that the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, had said there had been an increase in violence since the Government's new initiatives were announced on February 2.

In his reaction to the report, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said it had been the first time since the founding of the UN that a report, in which the views of so many parties and the complicated composition of the country, had been submitted to the organisation.

He trusted the General Assembly would take cognisance of the facts contained in the report and assume its responsibility not to take steps that would harden attitudes. — Sapa.
Strategic alliances to meet future need

A NEW joint venture company has been formed between Eseo-Dex Buyer's Catalogue publisher, Eseo-Dex Publications, and Kreditinform.

The new company, Eseo-Dex Online Information (Pty) Ltd is the latest move in a rapid series of strategic alliances between leading South African business information organisations to create the most advanced "third wave" networking system in the country.

During 1983, Times Media Ltd acquired Thomson Publications, including Trade Information Services (TIS), Yerandata, the Daily Tender Bulletin and the Commercial Exchange of SA and Entrice (Electronic Network for Tendering Refereeing and Communication), the latter being an existing joint venture between ICL (SA) and Times Media.

Combined

Last month, Kreditinform and TIS, specialising in providing tendering information, agreed to place their specialist services at the disposal of one another. The result is a combined online network of more than 600 customers. The reciprocal agreement will allow the thousands of users to access the databases of the two companies and draw on business information and the range of services available.

In recent weeks, two more alliances have been formed to allow available databases of stored information and available services to broaden.

In one, Meggersons Online Information - SA's leading source of information on quoted companies and Kreditinform decided to merge their information databases.

This means Meggersons' information on listed companies will be augmented by Kreditinform's unlisted company information on the online network.

In the second, Introy CC, specialists in database management, corporate research and the provision of PC-driven marketing support services, and Kreditinform agreed to pool their research resources. This will enhance both companies' databases.

Now, KreditInform and Eseo-Dex have agreed to combine their information databases. While KreditInform has SA's largest corporate database, Eseo-Dex is recognised as the principal source of procurement information for mines, government and parastatals and buyers of the complete spectrum of industrial goods and services from manufacturing companies.

KreditInform MD Ivor Jones says "Basically, SA's leading information organisations are preparing for the 'business information revolution'.

Ultimately, the overall system - combining the expertise and resources of participating organisations and their many subsidiaries will provide online/offline computer network communications and information related services linking major corporations and supply companies in almost every sector of the corporate, industrial and manufacturing community." Over its eight years of existence, he says, Kreditinform has built a large database of information on products, services, lines of business, brand names and other details valuable to buyers.

The Eseo-Dex Buyers Catalogue, established in 1951, is the recognised buyer's tool covering more than 70% of the buyer's market for government, parastatal, municipal, mining and other industrial sectors.

Circulated

"More than 15 000 copies are circulated to buyers and engineers each year, complemented by a supplement update. The catalogue contains detailed information on more than 3000 suppliers of equipment and services and includes a cross-reference to give more comprehensive details and specifications on products supplied," Jones says.

Eseo-Dex Publications MD Desmond Heath says "Most of our biggest users have computer networking systems in some form, and we know it was only a matter of time before we placed our information database online.

Having investigated various other networked business information systems, it became more feasible to form an alliance than to reinvent the wheel and develop our own online network."
Pik Botha pleased by UN report

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent
Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs Pik Botha has
reacted favourably to the
United Nations Secre-
tary-General's report on
South Africa, released in
New York yesterday.

Dr Javier Perez de
Cuellar said he was
greatly encouraged by
the positive develop-
ments that had taken
place in South Africa this
year.

He praised President
de Klerk's "bold and cou-
rageous policy", which he
said opened distinct pos-
sibilities for the disman-

But he stressed an ur-
gent need to end the vio-
ence in South Africa. If
allowed to continue, it
could present serious dif-
culties for the political
process of change.

"I am gratified to see
that the report by and
large reflects the views
of the various parties," Mr Botha said in a state-
ment last night.

"It is probably the first
time since the inception
of the UN that a report
on South Africa has been
submitted to the UN con-
taining the views of all

parties and acknowledg-
ing the intense complex-
ity of the South African
situation - underlining
the fact that there are no
simplistic solutions."

The secretary-gen-
eral's report was drawn up
largely on the basis of the
recent fact-finding
mission to South Africa
by a delegation of the UN
Secretariat.

Diplomatic sources re-
gard Mr Botha's, favour-
able response to the re-
port as significant be-
cause the UN Declara-
tion on Apartheid was
generally sympathetic to
the ANC.
inflation rate by 1991

South Africans can expect a real GDP growth of below 1% and a 12.5% inflation rate — currently at a static 14.9% — by the end of the year, TrustBank’s latest issue of Econovision forecasts.

In its March/April issue, the bank said the GDP estimate would be a result of tight monetary policy, the lowest rise in consumer spending and the first fall in fixed investment in four years; a marked reduction in commercial and industrial inventories; lower agriculture production volumes; and slower export growth.

Inflation was expected to fall to 13.5% by July and 12.5% by year-end. This would be a major factor affecting interest rates, which Econovision expected to fall gradually over 1991.

The lag was expected because the authorities would not act immediately on the lower inflation rate but would wait until a clear declining trend had emerged. Other factors, such as monetary growth and foreign reserves, would also have to reach satisfactory levels.

High interest rates and limited credit creation this year would result in restricted spending into 1991, especially on fixed investment, which only reacted after a long time lag, the publication said.

TrustBank’s econometric models have suggested corporate profits would be hard-pressed over 1990/91, thus having a further downward effect on fixed investment and job creation.

Growth next year was expected to be retarded by further declines in fixed investment and a world slowdown in exports, resulting in a real GDP growth below 2%, the report said.

However, tax relief announced for this year and next — supported by lower inflation and interest rates — should result in consumer spending rising during the course of next year.
Apartheid crumbling — UN chief

Special Correspondent
NEW YORK — The United Nations secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said yesterday he was greatly encouraged by the positive developments that had taken place in South Africa since the beginning of this year.

He praised President de Klerk's "bold and courageous policy", which, he said, opened distinct possibilities for the dismantling of apartheid.

Process

But he stressed an urgent need to end the violence in South Africa, which if allowed to continue, could well present serious difficulties for the political process of change.

He made his remarks in a 113-page written report to the UN General Assembly, which, at a special session last December, called for his assessment on progress made towards the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa.

The assembly is expected to meet again within the next few weeks to review his report and consider whether further measures may be necessary to speed the dismantling process.

This latest document, perhaps the most careful and balanced on this hotly debated subject since the UN first became preoccupied with apartheid in its earliest days, made no reference to the vexed question of whether sanctions should be retained, moderated or withdrawn.

He also appealed to "all parties" in the republic to do whatever was necessary to end the strife and work together to build a peaceful South Africa.

A seven-paragraph section headed "Observations", summarised the UN chief's conclusions about the current situation. These were based, in part, on the visit by a UN team under secretary-general Abdulrahim Abby Farah and assistant secretary-general Sotirios Mosouris to SA last month.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said he was "greatly encouraged by the positive developments that have taken place in South Africa since the beginning of this year:"

He continued: "The bold and courageous policy opens up distinct possibilities for the dismantling of the apartheid system.

Climate

"Equally encouraging and statesmanlike has been the vision and forebearance displayed by the black leadership which, despite long years of injustice and oppression, has renewed its commitment to a peaceful process for ending apartheid and building a non-racial and democratic society."

Referring to the Farah mission, the secretary-general said the fact that this team was able to meet with whom they wished, travel where they wished, and receive freely the views of all on political issues arising from the policy of apartheid, demonstrated by itself "a significant change in the political climate". 
impossible without stable export prices

Economic Recovery in the Third World

The seven most industrialized nations are overshaded by the world's poorest countries

Graphic: Cernin News Service

E. L. T. 2014

W.A.
Courting disaster on the Tugela

Disasters are on the increase in this, the UN Decade of Disaster Reduction, reports JAMES CLARKE.

As the memory fades of Natal's two great flood disasters — in 1966 and 1987 — so the Zulus are moving back to the dangerous river edges.

Where 360 people were washed away to their deaths in the October floods of '87, huts are once again going up. The fatalism of the builders underscores the reason for the United Nations declaring the 1990s International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

The Tugela's story is typical of many Third World areas.

The river's catchment area has largely been stripped of tree cover by people seeking fuel; half its wetland sponges have been drained by farmers and, in some parts, overgrazing has caused devastating erosion.

Annually many of our rivers are becoming more vulnerable to flash floods. In the old days trees and other vegetation absorbed the shock of heavy spring rains.

But whether they are floods, droughts, earthquakes or landslides, disasters are killing more and more people.

The World Bank, in its last financial year, gave out R5.600 million — equal to 4 percent of its loans — for emergency operations.

Disasters, according to the United Nations, now kill an average of 250,000 people a year. They cost almost R100,000 million in physical damage.

The UN has just held a meeting in Nairobi to discuss ways to increase "resilience in the developing countries."

Why are deaths increasing?

Oddly enough, it is because of increased poverty; people have little choice but to live in high-risk zones.

Currently the World Bank is funding reconstruction and relief for earthquake reconstruction in China, Mexico and Nepal; for floods in Bangladesh, Brazil and Sudan; droughts in India; hurricanes in Western Samoa and Jamaica and locust plagues in Algeria and Ethiopia.

Kenneth Piddington, director of the World Bank's environmental department, says in this week's newsletter: "Even if we omit global climate change, experts predict that the incidence and severity of natural disasters will increase. "Population growth and demographic shifts will cause more people to live in high-risk areas, and the vulnerability of these areas will be rapidly affected by human actions."

He listed land mismanagement, deforestation and interference with water runoff as major contributors to "extreme events.

The solution? Identifying and preserving those features which ensure resistance against disasters — for example, coral reefs which protect shorelines, and forests which restrain downpours and landslides. And avoiding putting housing where floods can pluck them away."

Drought...deaths are increasing because of greater poverty.
World leaders to focus on poverty

NEW YORK - The world's most powerful people will give their attention to the weakest at the World Summit for Children next month.

Heads of State of 60 countries have agreed to meet at UN headquarters on September 29-30 to discuss ways of improving the lot of millions of children whose lives are threatened by poverty, disease or malnutrition.

Officials of UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, is organising the summit.

James Grant, executive director of UNICEF, said he hoped it would produce global acceptance of the idea that children have a "first call" on society's resources.

He urged the national leaders to establish such goals for the 1990s as immunising 80 percent of all children; reducing the number of children who die before age five by one-third, to 70 deaths per 1,000 live births; and providing safe drinking water for every child.

Sapa-Reuters
Filling UN’s top post not an easy task

By DON SHANNON


THAT tongue-in-cheek advert isn’t likely to appear in the help-wanted sections of the world’s major newspapers, but it does serve to illustrate a point. The United Nations is looking for a new secretary-general to replace Peruvian diplomat Javier Perez de Cuellar, whose term expires in December 1991. And by all indications, filling the top UN post will not be easy.

To begin with, not just any bureaucrat will do. Although technically the secretary-general is responsible for managing the UN’s 14,000-person staff and for administering its one billion annual budget, his primary role is that of an international statesman. There is also the delicate problem of just who would be acceptable from a diplomatic standpoint.

Under the UN Charter, the five permanent members of the Security Council hold veto power over the appointment and arrangement that critics contend has excluded activists and insured a succession of safe, neutral bureaucrats.

Here’s a rundown on the competition: Delegates from the 51 African countries holding UN membership are demanding that — after 45 years’ tenure by three Europeans, an Asian and a Latin American — the post finally go to one of their number. Two Nigerians are in the running — Major General Joseph Garba, the popular president of the 1989-90 UN General Assembly, and former Nigerian President Obusegbo Ojukwu.

Another contender is former Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Salim. The United States vetoed Salim’s candidacy against Waldheim, partly because the Tanzanian took part in a Third World “victory dance” in the General Assembly hall to celebrate China’s return to the UN in 1971.

A fourth African candidate, Okon Orum of Uganda, holds good credentials as president of the International Peace Academy, a New York foundation associated with the United Nations.

Other delegates say the new secretary-general should, for the first time, be a woman.

Norway’s multi-talented premier, Gro Harlem Brundtland, a physician and a mother of four, leads the list of women candidates.

Also finding backing among major Western industrialised countries is another Scandinavian — this time a Finn named Martti Ahtisaari, who headed the Namibia peace-keeping operation. The industrialised countries regard him as competent and incorruptible, but he’s not likely to win much support among Third World governments, even though he won the respect of African diplomats during the long Namibian independence process. — Los Angeles Times
UN appeal on world forests

NAIROBI - The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) yesterday said it was time to stop destroying the world's forests, not only for their own sake.

"I am alarmed at the unprecedented speed at which many of the poor countries are losing their natural wealth," FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma said in a speech read for him at a meeting on the environment in Nairobi.

He appealed for an international convention on conservation and management of forests.

He said poverty, food and debt problems and an unfair global economic system made some countries sacrifice their heritage.

"We have to face the grim truth that the rate of tropical deforestation has been severely underestimated," he said.

"The rate has doubled since 1960 to 1.5% or almost 17 million hectares."

Sapa-Reuters
SA invited to send squadron to Gulf
Poor response to UN quiz on SA oil embargo

The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — Only 65 states have responded formally to a United Nations request for information about the observance of the embargo on the sale of oil and petroleum products to South Africa.

Some responses were only cursory replies, a UN monitoring panel was told recently.

There were substantially fewer than the total number of responses to the embargo ordered against Iraq.

The inter-governmental monitoring group was meeting to consider a draft model law for adoption by states wishing to impose sanctions on oil shipments to South Africa, which were recommended by the General Assembly.

To become binding in international law, the embargo would have to be imposed by the Security Council under the enforcement provisions of chapter 7 of the UN Charter, which was invoked against the then Rhodesia in 1965 and most recently against Iraq.

Hearing evidence from legal authorities, the group learnt that at least one-third of the respondents had acknowledged that they had taken no action and had no intention of acting to enforce an oil embargo against South Africa.

Another one-third said no specific measures had been enacted to stop oil shipments because those states had general sanctions provisions. This was considered an inadequate response.

Those countries that did respond made virtually no mention of any penalties for violations of sanctions statutes, the committee was told.

Several participants in the discussion expressed concern that multinational corporations found ways around the embargo even when their headquarters countries supported it.

The case of Rhodesia was cited, when British companies contravened a Security Council order that the British government initiated after Ian Smith declared unilateral independence.
UN ‘aid’ for black sports considered

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The wall of sports sanctions against South Africa could soon have a few bricks removed — to assist the development of black sport. This would be the first relaxation of the United Nations boycott and could open the way for coaches and administrators to visit South Africa.

Large amounts of money could also be poured into "under-privileged" sports bodies. Tomorrow, the 4th International Conference Against Apartheid in Sport in London is expected to adopt a declaration embracing this move.

Yesterday Muleleki George, president of the National Olympic and Sports Congress of South Africa, said he felt it was important to start developing sports which had suffered under apartheid.

Settlement

Sotiros Mousouris of the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid told the conference that the UN would be prepared, in consultation with non-racial sports organisation, to allow coaches and trainers to go to South Africa to assist underprivileged sport.

Mr Sam Ramsamy, executive chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, said experience from Zimbabwe and Namibia had shown that once a political settlement was reached, the international community stopped funding. It was essential to aid underprivileged sportsmen now.

Mr Emmanuel Gasana of the Organisation of African Unity said any move to ease the boycott should be done cautiously, and not be a signal that the international community is moving back into South Africa.

Some African delegates felt that South Africa should not be treated as a separate case, but should be given a proportion of those funds allocated to southern Africa.
Bring Inkatha, ANC together - Pik urges UN

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha has suggested to the UN that the international community appeal to ANC leader Nelson Mandela and KwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to join forces to end the bloodshed in South Africa.

In a letter handed to secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar on Tuesday, Botha said his government had been pressing for such a meeting, because ending the violence between the ANC and Inkatha had become a major Government priority.

"Mandela claims that the ANC will not allow him to participate in such a meeting," said Botha.

He added, "I have appealed to governments through local diplomatic representatives to use their influence to bring about such a meeting but I believe it would be useful if the international community could issue a public appeal to the two leaders to join forces in putting an end to the bloodshed."

The letter was handed to de Cuellar in response to a UN debate on a UN document titled "Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in South Africa."

Botha also objected to the UN's intervention in South Africa's internal affairs, saying it was the sole right of South Africa's leaders and people to negotiate a new constitution for the country.

He warned the "hard ships flowing from a continuation of sanctions would cause "an explosive situation which will have serious consequences for the negotiation process and for the Southern African region, if not for Africa as a whole".

Botha said attempts by any one political party or alliance or parties to become, through intimidation and threats of violence, the sole and dominant political force in South Africa would be met by reaction including violence reaction.

Discussing allegations of police bias, Botha said: "There are no angels in the South African Police, just as there are no angels in any of the political parties of this country."

He told de Cuellar that Constitutional Development Minister Dr Ger-
Pik calls for UN intervention in quest for peace

**FOREIGN** Minister Pik Botha, in a letter to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, has called on the international community to issue a public appeal to ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to join forces in ending bloodshed in SA.

The letter was handed to Perez by SA's permanent UN representative Jeremy Shearer.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said Botha had written the letter to bring Perez up to date with developments in SA. The General Assembly yesterday discussed the report of the recent UN fact-finding mission to SA.

Both said in the letter that strenuous efforts were being made to control the wave of violence on the Witwatersrand. While there were no angels in the SAP, it was unfair to blame police for the violence.

SA needed more tolerance of differing viewpoints and a willingness on the part of all acknowledged leaders to participate in a reconciliation process.

"Attempts by any one political party or alliance of parties to become, through intimidation and threats of violence, the sole and dominant political force in SA will be met by reaction, including violent reaction," he said.

Ending violence between the ANC and Inkatha was a major government priority.

This included pressing for a meeting between Mandela and Buthelezi. However, Mandela had claimed the ANC would not allow him to participate in such a meeting.

There were now suggestions of a meeting at a lower level between the two groups.

"This is a positive development but we continue to believe that a meeting at the level of Mandela and Buthelezi is essential if we are to succeed in curbing violence," he said.

**Final**

Botha added: "I believe it would be useful if the international community could issue a public appeal to the two leaders to join forces in putting an end to bloodshed."

The Foreign Minister said the international community should recognize that government's commitment to removing the last pillars of apartheid was final and irreversible.

The political dye in SA had been cast and there was no turning back.

Botha concluded his letter by saying that the debate offered the General Assembly an historic opportunity to recognize that changes had taken place in SA and to reaffirm that it was for South Africans alone to determine their future.

Any attempt to interfere would be counter-productive and would risk upsetting serious efforts being made to get negotiations under way.

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**le MD**

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tions to ensure the best possible

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the pulp and paper sectors.

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lines for environmental control.

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**Rooderkloof office fourth attack**

**BASTIAAN** office was bombed in the early

office to be bombed in three

Abre Hanoen said yesterday

mining.

that the target for the attack

locality suggested that the

in Pretoria said yesterday no

ility for the blast, and police

Adriaan Vlok condemned the

4, saying it was a "senseless deed

finding solutions to the problems

identified caller to Radio 702

for the blast.

he was speaking on behalf of

"Ebles" Radolph, and warned

explosions in future, a Radio 702
Threat to progress, UN warns

Special Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS — UN Secretary-General Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar warned today that if the wave of violence in South Africa continued it could critically impair the process towards political change.

He repeated an earlier appeal that violence "not least in Natal, needs to be addressed urgently and at the highest level."

He also expressed special concern about allegations made against the South African security forces, whose effective discharge of their responsibilities, he said, required that they carry with them public trust and confidence.

The Secretary-General was addressing the General Assembly on the opening day of a scheduled three-day debate on steps taken to dismantle apartheid.

He said the Pretoria Declaration by President FW de Klerk and Nelson Mandela reflected determination and clarity of vision particularly as it was concluded at a time of great turmoil.
UN chief speaks on SA violence

NEW YORK: The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, warned yesterday that if the wave of violence in South Africa continued, it could critically impair the process towards political change.

He repeated an appeal made in an earlier report on the situation in the Republic that violence, "not least in Natal, needs to be addressed urgently and at the highest level."

He also expressed special concern about allegations made against the South African security forces, whose effective discharge of their responsibilities, he said, required that they carry with them public trust and confidence.

The Secretary-General, who was addressing the UN General Assembly on the opening day of a scheduled three-day debate on steps taken to dismantle apartheid, seemed hardly less pessimistic about the ultimate prospects for the Republic than he was in his July 1 written report to the world body.

African members harshly criticized his findings then, charging them as distorted and one-sided. The report was based largely on information gathered by a UN team led by Under-Secretary-General Abdullahi Abubakar Farah, which toured South Africa.

Explaining the document yesterday, Perez de Cuellar said it was his own intention and that of the Farah mission to be factually objective and to reflect as wide a range of views as possible.

His African critics said that there was insufficient input from anti-apartheid activists, but the Secretary-General insisted that the mission members met "virtually all political organizations and movements."

Process

He said he had made it plain that a process had started towards the dismantling of apartheid through negotiations, "although it was still at an early stage."

Almost two months after the release of his report, all of the measures called for by the UN had not been implemented but some further steps had been taken in that direction, he said.

"What I stressed at the time remains valid today," he said, "that continuing resistance to change on the part of entrenched apartheid structures of the system, as well as existing security legislation, continues to inhibit free political activity."

Referring to the Joint Declaration of Pretoria issued on August 6 by President FW de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela, he said this reflected determination and clarity of vision, particularly as it was concluded at a time of great national turmoil.

Anguish

The Government and the ANC did not allow the rising tide of violence to sway them from their course, he said.

"In this regard," he continued, "I am sure that the Assembly shares my profound sense of anguish and deep concern at the continually spiralling cycle of violence in South Africa. Indeed, it can tear the fragile fabric of understanding that has begun to be woven."

While not intending to apportion blame or responsibility, he said, the maintenance of law and order was a primary duty of the Government, but it was incumbent upon all parties concerned to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere where negotiations could take place unhindered by fear.

He urged the Government to consider lifting emergency regulations recently imposed in the Transvaal, as well as those applied in Natal.

"It is also my hope that there will be an early repeal of the basic legislative structures of apartheid, two of which the Government announced it is planning to repeal early next year," he said.

The Secretary-General again praised De Klerk and Mandela, saying the political process had been enhanced by the President's commitment to dismantle apartheid and by the constructive initiatives of the ANC and its deputy president's statesmanship.

Measurement

"I believe confidence-building measures at all levels can reduce violence and allow unimpeded progress towards a united, non-racial society," he said.

"To that objective I am sure the overwhelming majority of South Africans and the international community stand committed."
Soviets welcome positive change in South Africa

Special Correspondent
NEW YORK -- The Soviet Union has welcomed what it termed the positive changes in South Africa but stressed that it was still too early to relax international pressure.

In an address to the United Nations General Assembly that was remarkably free of the rhetoric of the cold war period, the Soviet delegate Dmitry Bykov today acknowledged that dismantling apartheid was unlikely to be quick or easy.

"A great number of obstacles have to be overcome," he said.

"Both sides must show political restraint and realism and the capacity to make sensible compromises."

In the past, Soviet delegates, like many African members, have referred to the South African government as "the white racist minority regime", but this time Mr. Bykov employed no such pejorative language.

In other remarks on the second day of the scheduled three-day UN debate on South Africa, Egypt paid tribute to President F.W. de Klerk's courage and New Zealand said sanctions must remain in place and, if necessary, be strengthened.

Canada's delegate, Walter MacLean, said the time might not be far off when sanctions could be lifted.

Australia's Peter Wileski said only when the actions of the South African Government led to clear and irreversible change could the international community contemplate a revision of its own approach.

There was again a large number of empty seats in the vast hall, reflecting a diminished UN interest in South Africa in the face of the Gulf crisis.
WASHINGTON — The EC, largely unsup-ported by the US, was leading the fight yesterday for a UN General Assembly res-olution that would "welcome" steps taken
by Pretoria and leave open the door for the
easing of sanctions.

This followed a statement on the EC's behalf by Italian representative Vieri
Traxler that "rapid and important devel-opments" in SA "clearly indicate that the
end of apartheid is in sight".

In negotiations that lasted until 1.30am
yesterday, the EC held firm against a draft
prepared by the ANC's African supporters
effectively stating that little had changed
since last December's UN declaration and
attempting to bind members states even
more strongly to the maintenance of "ex-
sting sanctions".

Among the EC's demands was the substi-
tution of the word "pressures", for "sanctions", and removal of a clause declaring
that "a climate conducive to negotiations
and an atmosphere of free political discus-
sion have yet to be created".

It also called for the dropping of the
term "regime" to describe the SA
government.

The US draft showed that, despite Presi-dent F W de Klerk's forthcoming Wash-
ington visit, the US was not prepared to back
the Europeans on most of those positions,
including abandoning the word "regime".

It proposed declaring that "continued
efforts are needed to produce a climate
conducive to negotiations". This is signifi-
cant, because the absence of such a climate
is a major roadblock to the lifting of
sanctions.

Negotiations were continuing last night
in the hope of producing a document that
could be adopted by consensus today.
SIMON BARBER in Washington

GOES INTO BAIL FOR 5

stands as the E

Americans sit in the
US hails changes, hints at modifying measures

NEW YORK - The United States, hailing "dramatic progress" towards change in South Africa, hinted yesterday that UN members might consider modifying measures against the republic as political developments warranted.

After the UN General Assembly approved by consensus a resolution calling on governments to maintain anti-apartheid measures pending "profound and irreversible changes," the American delegate Mr Jonathan Moore said it was important to encourage internal negotiations.

"South African political leaders on all sides deserve to have an unambiguous signal of international support for the noble effort they are beginning," he said as the General Assembly completed action on the apart-

held question at its 44th session.

The issue will be revived during the new session which opened yesterday.

The resolution adopted on Monday called for continuing existing measures - which include sanctions - and Moore interpreted this as a plus.

He said, "It is a sign of global recognition of the dramatic progress being made in South Africa that international resolutions no longer speak explicitly of economic sanctions, much less call for heightened pressure..."

Responding to the resolution, South Africa's Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said in a statement circulated by the UN mission, "To those who still persist in refusing to admit the evidence of profound and irreversible changes I invite them to describe how the Government can reverse the actions it has already taken and those to which it is irrevocably committed."

At the same time, Botha expressed appreciation that the international community as a whole publicly recognised the changes being implemented by Pretoria.

UN diplomats said it was the mildest reaction they could remember by the outspoken minister.
PIMS is a sophisticated planning tool for accessing the PIMS database.

As the international applicability of the system, Dr. Neubauer reports that there has already been considerable experience with the European subsidiaries of U.S. corporations. For the UK in particular, he says that tests conducted at Manchester have proved the validity of the U.S. findings. Continental tests, a being mounted as membership grows from this part of Europe, say "Gordon Mandry," a lecturer in marketing at Manchester, admits that while many of the PIMS variables are related to market share factors, many European companies will be just as interested in factors such as exchange rates and job security legislation. "But he stresses that the PIMS team is always looking for additional determinants of profitability." The PIMS system works basically as follows: every year member companies submit up-to-date information on about 100 items relating to their business, describing the changing characteristics of the market environment, the state of competition, the strategies pursued by the business, and the operating results obtained.

The forms on which the data is submitted are designed to break it into simple elements which can readily be assembled from financial or marketing records, or can be estimated by someone familiar with the specific business. This approach enables companies with uniform, well-established accounting systems to take only about two man-days to complete the data forms, the PIMS staff claim.

The information is then added to the database. When PIMS researchers analyse to determine what strategy, and under which conditions, produces which results, PIMS staff claim that the 30 distinct factors which have been identified together account for over three-quarters of the observed variation in profitability.

Member companies receive three kinds of feedback, as well as access to the database to conduct their own research:

1. Reports on the general principles of business strategy,
2. Specific reports on each business the company has contributed to the database,
3. The computer models in which general strategic principles are incorporated.

For most companies, it is the second category of report which is of most importance. More again, there are several different types, including assessment of various possible strategic moves. The "cost" of PIMS membership varies according to the size of the parent company's sales, though regardless of the number of businesses each company decides to include. Charges are composed of a one-off entry fee, plus an annual membership charge.

For companies with sales of over $100m, the Continental fees consist of SwFr 10,000 entry fee, with annual fees of SwFr 35,000. For businesses of between $20m and $100m sales, the cost is SwFr 20,000 and SwFr 29,000 respectively, and for under $20m, the cost is SwFr 5,000 and SwFr 21,000 respectively.

The UK fees are slightly different, in line with U.S. charges, over $100m sales, $4,300 and $18,300 p.a.; between $20m and $100m sales, $2,700 and $15,000 p.a.; and for less than $20m, $1,000 and $10,700 p.a. Subsidiaries or associates of existing members can take associate membership at half the appropriate fee.

THE PIMS KEY VARIABLES

- Investment intensity
- Productivity
- Market position
- Growth of the served market
- Product/service quality
- Innovation / differentiation from competitors
- Vertical integration

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*Previous articles in this series appeared in June, July and August issues.*
Suppress violence, UN urges SA

NEW YORK - The 44th General Assembly closed its final meeting on Monday with a unanimous appeal to South African authorities to suppress the violence that has killed nearly 800 blacks in the last six weeks.

The General Assembly "calls for an immediate end to violence and urges the South African authorities to take urgent action to end it, specifically by dismantling the apartheid structures as well as ensuring effective and impartial action by the security forces," said the resolution, adopted by acclamation.

The assembly "calls on all parties concerned to contribute to the establishment of a climate free of violence," the resolution said.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela said last week after meeting with President FW de Klerk that the Government thinks there is a "hidden hand" behind the clashes in black townships.

The ANC has accused the white security authorities of arming the conservative Zulu movement Inkatha, which has been battling pro-ANC youths in the black townships.

De Klerk has promised to announce a comprehensive programme in the next few days that would halt the clashes, which some people believe are being provoked by black provocateurs recruited by white extremists.

The assembly noted South Africa's progress in the last year, such as the freeing of political prisoners including Mandela, and lifting the ban on the ANC and other organisations, but said more efforts are needed toward racial harmony.

South Africa's voting rights in the 159-member General Assembly have been suspended since 1974, for its refusal to end apartheid.
SA 'STANDBY' CALL TO UN

By BILL KRIGE

South Africa's military leader, Major-General Ruben Holomisa, has suggested that the United Nations be on "standby" in case political negotiations foundered in South Africa.

Addressing public servants in Umzimkulu, he said liberation movements should have contingency plans for international intervention.

Organisations such as the UN "must be on standby in case negotiations foundered on the rock of the lack of genuineness on the part of the white oligarchy," he said.

President F.W. de Klerk had to do something "extraordinarily positive" to balance rising black expectations, otherwise SA would continue to drift towards anarchy.

He claimed that, as a result of Transkei's insistence on holding a referendum on rejecting SA, his government sensed that Pretoria had "embarked on a strategy of imposing undeclared sanctions on Transkei".
Sharratt pleads for an SA united
Scorn for peace force

Sowetan Correspondent

THE Government has poured scorn on suggestions that a United Nations-style peacekeeping force should be sent to South Africa to quell the violence.

Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen was reacting in an interview to a proposal by Isaan co-director Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert that only a neutral force - like the Untag unit which kept the peace during the transition to Namibian independence - could guarantee stability in South Africa during negotiations.

Viljoen said the idea of an Untag-style peacekeeping force here was "ridiculous".

"We are a sovereign state and therefore we can't accept the idea of a constituent assembly.

Peacekeeping

"And for the same reason we can't have an interim government or a military peacekeeping force."

Asked about the merits of an independent domestic peacekeeping force, Viljoen said that at the Groote Schuur and Pretoria talks the Government had indicated that it was in favour of communication channels "to enable the Government and other elements to work together to allay violence."

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok had appointed 96 police officers to fulfil this task, but the ANC had appointed fewer than 30 people from its side to match them.

"This dragging of feet - or perhaps it was an organisational fault - led to the under-utilisation of these channels," he added.
South African leaders and the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group for Refugees, and it did just what its name says: assisted in the transition from one system to another.

But the UNHCHR is a humanitarian organization with no political affiliations — it acts independently of the UN General Assembly and one sole mandate: to look after the world’s displaced people. In the South African context, this would mean transporting the exiles here on UN travel documents and guaranteeing their well-being once they arrived. Regardless of who they are, or what they believe.

The U.S. source sympathetic to South Africa says that "the UNHCHR's involvement with the Southern African liberation movements has reflected more and more the politics of the General Assembly". He says documentation has proved that funds raised by the High Commission were channelled directly to Swapo and the ANC, and the movements were not held accountable for this money, even though it is in the UNHCHR's constitution to supervise all projects.

And so the problem, on the government's side, is the perception that the UN is far from impartial. This, after all, is the international body that isolated South Africa in the first place.

At the height of the township violence last month, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha was asked whether he thought a United Nations peacekeeping force should come in to quell these things. "The government will certainly not allow any foreign forces to undertake operations within the borders of the country," he said. "That is just not on!" One could hear, lurking beneath the surface of his bluster, the government's indignation at calling upon an age-old enemy for any help.

When discussions were happening over whether or not to involve the UNCHR in Namibia, the South Africans were initially sceptical because of the Commission's obvious bias towards Swapo. They stated, at the
time; that this would create animosity towards the returnees by non-Swapo Namibians. "They eventually realized, though," says the UN source, "that the UN was best placed to contact people and to facilitate travel."

There are many in the government who believe that having an organisation with the UNHCR's experience is so critical that it warrants reconciliation with the UN.

There is also general concern, on both sides, about the UNHCR costs. "The amount of money they would spend here just running their operation," said one church official involved in repatriation, "could be put to much better use actually providing returnees with food and shelter. They bring expertise, for sure, but we already have a lot of that here."

But if the UNHCR burns a lot of cash, it generates much more and, as we know from the calls of poverty emanating from the ANC, it is money, more than anything, that is needed: the World Council of Churches has estimated that R3 500 will be needed to resettle each returning exile; the ANC says R5 000.

The UN's resources — both financial and technical — are needed not only because of the magnitude of this operation, but because of its complexity. "We've got a hundred thousand people scattered all over the globe, and they're coming back, not in one batch but staggered over time, perhaps over years. There's been nothing like it. You need an organisation with the manpower and the experience of UNHCR," said one seasoned expert in the "migration assistance" business.

There's something of that age-old European mentality at work in South Africa at present; we'll draw our ox-wagons close and keep our problems to ourselves.

It is true that South African control would be relinquished to a large extent if the UNHCR came in: the UNHCR; and not the government or the ANC or some combination thereof, would supervise the process. But given how much other work both sides have to do, perhaps a little delegation of responsibility to highly qualified professionals is in order.
Insecurity in UN Cabinet

FREDERICK CLEARY, The State’s Foreign Editor, discusses the

U.S.-led effort to push for a resolution on the situation in the

Middle East, which is expected to be voted on at the UN Security Council next week.

The resolution, which is being proposed by the U.S. and several other countries, aims to

strengthen the international community’s response to the ongoing crisis.

However, the resolution has faced opposition from some UN members, particularly Russia and China, who have expressed concerns about its implications.

The U.S. has been working closely with its allies to build support for the resolution, which is expected to be voted on next week.

The resolution would call for an immediate end to violence and the establishment of a

secure and negotiated peace in the region.

The situation in the Middle East has been a source of tension and conflict for many years, with the ongoing conflict in Syria being a key factor.

The U.S. and other countries have been working to find a diplomatic solution to the crisis, but progress has been slow.

The resolution aims to provide a framework for international cooperation and support for a peaceful resolution.

It remains to be seen whether the resolution will be adopted and how it will be implemented.

In the meantime, the situation in the Middle East continues to evolve, with ongoing violence and instability.

The U.S. and other countries will need to work closely together to find a lasting solution to this complex and challenging situation.
Mazwai for UN seminar

SOWETAN senior assistant editor Mr Thami Mazwai leaves tonight for a special hearing of the United Nations in Geneva where he will be one of the participants in hearings on progress towards change in South Africa.

The African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress will be sending full delegations. Mazwai is one of three participants whose contribution to the debate will not be linked to any political organisation.

This is the second time Mazwai will address a UN-sponsored hearing. His first appearance before the world body was in 1985 at its UN headquarters in New York.
LUANDA — UN relief aid would start rolling on November 1 into four of Angola's nine provinces suffering from war and famine, a top UN official said.

The relief will reach — for the first time — areas under Unita control.

UN under-secretary Gen Abdulrahim Farah told a news conference on Wednesday that 20,000 tonnes of food were already available for distribution at a rate of 8,000-10,000 tons a month, with a target of 16,000 tons a month.

"This is not an easy operation. Some of the routes are reported to be heavily mined, key bridges have been destroyed, and both the primary and secondary roads networks are in poor condition," Farah said.

He said the government would help clear roads and he hoped Unita would do the same in areas it controlled.

"UN experts would also precede the aid convoys to make sure roads are safe.

Despite the problems, the UN plans to move about 115,000 tons of humanitarian supplies over six months at a cost of between $70m and $80m.

The world body estimates 1.8 million people have been affected by war, drought-induced famine in nine provinces in the west and south of Angola.

Farah said UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was satisfied with arrangements for the relief.

The government and Unita are due to hold a fifth round of direct peace talks on Friday at the end of this month.

Farah said the Angolan government had the right to inspect relief cargoes entering the country from Zambia and Namibia.

He said about $22m had been earmarked for non-food essentials such as medicines, seeds and clothing.

Perez de Cuellar will launch a new international appeal for aid at the end of this month or in early November, he said.

The previous appeal had received a disappointing response, Farah said, but it was hoped donor governments would be encouraged by the fact that the United Nations was taking responsibility for logistics, transport and needs assessment. — Sapa-Reuters.
UN body could help return 20,000 exiles

The UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is conditionally prepared to repatriate SA's 20,000 political exiles — and its price tag is substantially less than the ANC's R270m. UNHCR spokesman Raymond Hall said yesterday the organisation had held talks with the ANC and government and could well be involved in the repatriation of exiles, under the right conditions.

Speaking from Geneva, Hall said the UNHCR was not yet involved in large-scale repatriation because no general amnesty had been granted, institutional discrimination still existed and the organisation did not have a presence in SA.

Figures supplied by ANC treasury department head Vusi Khanyile showed that the repatriation of exiles could cost up to R270m, working on a figure of about R13,500 to resettle each person.

The UNHCR said yesterday the extensive repatriation of Namibian refugees had cost the organisation about R800 per person. If the repatriation of SA exiles costs the same, the UNHCR's bill will be about R290.4m.

One possible reason for the large discrepancy is that the ANC hopes to provide exiles with permanent accommodation, while the UNHCR will provide only temporary accommodation as an interim measure if the Namibian model is followed.

Hall said the UNHCR had already been involved in the repatriation of small numbers of refugees with the assistance of the international committee of the Red Cross.

International Committee of the Red Cross

Exiles

Exiles could be repatriated by road, which would make the project much cheaper, but monitoring the progress of returned exiles could increase the cost.

Meanwhile, the ANC NEC yesterday welcomed the report that progress had been made in resolving the differences between the ANC and government on the return of exiles and said it looked forward to the speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes.

The NEC also received an interim financial report and agreed the organisation was faced with a serious shortage of resources relative to the challenges it faced.
Let's visit SA, UN urged

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLER

NEW YORK - The group of African states at the United Nations proposed in a resolution circulated on Wednesday that South Africa receive a special mission to study, among other matters, the protection of minorities.

South Africa's white population is apparently not the primary concern, but such a mission, if it ever got under way, could hardly fail to look into all aspects of the country's society.

The resolution, being debated in the General Assembly's social committee, would instruct UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar to request Pretoria to allow a visit by the special rapporteur of the subcommission on the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

The intention is that the official, Mr Ahmed Khalifa, would update his report to the General Assembly.

However, the sponsors do not appear to believe that such a mission is on the cards or that they would have insulted the South African Government by referring to "the racist and colonialist regime" - for most of the membership an outdated term under the favourable impact of State President FW de Klerk's reforms.

The resolution calls on all governments and organisations to maintain sanctions "until the total dismantlement of the apartheid system has been achieved".

It will probably command a big vote in the 159-nation committee, but is hardly likely to impress Pretoria or those countries now encouraging reform. - Sowetan Correspondent.
LONDON: Amnesty International said yesterday that Britain has refused entry to asylum-seekers who risk being returned to countries where they could face imprisonment, torture and death.

A report by the London-based human rights group said Britain's refugee determination system fails to uphold its obligations under the UN Convention on Refugees. "As many as 100, and possibly many more, persons seeking asylum in the United Kingdom have been summarily and unlawfully expelled without a proper examination of their asylum claim," the 42-page report said without giving a specific number or time frame. "In addition, a number of asylum seekers have been prevented from gaining access to the United Kingdom's refugee determination process," it added.
SA reform on track, envoy tells De Cuellar

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — Reforms in the apartheid system continue on track, regardless of recent violence and other problems in South Africa, according to SA’s UN Ambassador Jeremy Shearar.

This was his message for the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Pérez de Cuellar, at a private meeting requested by Mr Shearar.

Their talk was also understood to have been a preparation for the General Assembly debate on the situation in South Africa, scheduled to begin later this month.

Officials said the meeting with Mr Shearar continued Pretoria’s policy of keeping the Secretary-General informed in detail about developments within and around South Africa.

They had a previous talk about three weeks ago.

Nelson Mandela’s largely unproductive six-day visit to Japan may also have been touched upon, since the Japanese financial response was in such sharp contrast to the results of the ANC leader’s tour of the United States earlier this year, when he also addressed a UN meeting.

The UN General Assembly is scheduled to begin debating the South African situation at plenary meetings towards the end of November.

In the meantime, there has been evidence that President de Klerk’s reforms may be beginning to influence the UN membership.

In the General Assembly’s social and humanitarian committee last week, no fewer than 53 members dissented, abstained or were absent when a proposal to maintain sanctions was approved.

Apart from Japan, Canada and Sweden, which abstained, all the major industrialised nations opposed the resolution.
Relations with SA set to change

UN is poised to bring the exiles home

THE UN High Commission for Refugees is set to be given the job of co-ordinating the return of SA exiles — a development which would transform the relations between the world body and SA.

Discussions between the UNHCR and the ANC and government on the former's role in the repatriation programme are far advanced, it was disclosed yesterday.

ANC finance department head Vusi Khanyile told Business Day an announcement on the issue could be expected as soon as "political considerations" had been addressed.

The UNHCR's Raymond Hall said from Geneva there had been an intensive process of contact between the UNHCR and the SA parties — the ANC and the Department of Foreign Affairs — in the past few weeks in Geneva and New York.

"Our participation is contingent on our two normal requirements being fulfilled — acceptable guarantees on the safety of returnees, and assurances we will be permitted to monitor the returnees to ensure these guarantees are being fulfilled," said Hall.

"These requirements are still being discussed," he added.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed the matter was under discussion, but said she was not in a position to comment further at this stage.

If the commission did set up offices in SA it would mark the UN's first major involvement in the country.

Khanyile said there were valid reasons for the large differential between ANC estimates on the per capita cost of repatriating exiles and the cost to the UNHCR of the exercise in Namibia last year.

Khanyile said recently the ANC was working on a figure of R15 500 a person — a total of R270m assuming 20 000 potential returnees — while Hall said the cost to the UNHCR's Namibian operation was R500 a person (R1 500 at today's rate).

Khanyile said the first difference was the distance to be travelled. Most Namibians returned from Angola and Zambia which were closer to Namibia than SA.

Also, many exiles were in more distant African countries, such as Nigeria. Others would have to come from places like India, Cuba and the Soviet Union.

A second major consideration was the extra services that would have to be provided to those returning by their political organisations, Khanyile said.

Namibian exiles were brought home to participate in the election. "A democratic government was on the verge of being born, and it was reasonably expected that government would take care of returnees' welfare and social needs.

"We need a full programme of integrating, not only exiles, but also prisoners, into society. We are still nowhere near being able to meet those needs," he said.

Khanyile added the ANC continued to believe strongly that part of the financial burden of these programmes should be borne by government and it planned to discuss this with government.

□ To Page 2

Exiles

"People who left did so because of government policies. Healing the old wounds and starting afresh means assisting those people to reintegrate into SA society," he said.

This included tracing their families, providing them with skills and assisting them with jobs. Those who return could be dependent on aid for six months.

Khanyile told the ANC was sensitive to the fact that there may be resentment in communities, over huge resources being earmarked for exiles while many in SA were desperate for jobs.

It was planned, therefore, that where any project, such as a training project, was set up, its facilities would be made available to all members of the community.
The United Nations High Commission for Refugees said yesterday that this was the first time it had heard of refugees being enticed into slavery.

"The UNHCR does not have reports of allegations contained in your inquiry nor of similar situations in the world where refugees have been enticed to flee their country of origin into slavery, which will be a flagrant violation of international law and basic humanitarian principles," Mr. Nicola Bwakira of the UNHCR in Geneva said.
‘Global aid’ needed for resettlement of exiles

AN APPEAL to the international community for donations would be the first step taken by the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) if and when it decided to participate in the resettlement of SA exiles, an official said at the weekend.

Spokesman Raymond Hall said the extent of the service the UNHCR would provide would depend on the funds raised and also on the outcomes of further negotiations with the SA government and other key groups.

The UNHCR previously confirmed it had had discussions with both government and the ANC. Hall repeated that prerequisites for UNHCR participation in the resettlement process were guarantees on returnees’ safety and the organisation’s ability to monitor them.

Participation in SA would be categorised as a special programme and this would require international aid.

Hall said the type of assistance made available by the UNHCR towards reintegrating exiles into society in such a programme was variable.

It would depend on what requests were received from government and from other interested parties, and what activities were being provided inside the country by either government or others.

In the case of Namibia, the UNHCR had provided transport to returnees’ place of origin, household supplies, an initial food supply, agricultural tools, materials for housing construction, and some infrastructural requirements.

The UNHCR programme was limited because Namibia was the beneficiary of an entire, extended general UN programme.

In Vietnam, where the UNHCR is co-ordinating a major project, assistance extends to, for example, training schemes.

Hall said the timing of any programme following a positive decision would depend on how quickly donors responded to appeals.

The next step would be registering potential returnees, budgeting for “getting people into place.”

South newspaper reported last week that most of the first group of ANC exiles ready to return were now based in Tanzania (2 277) and Zambia (1 692). The remainder were in such countries as Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, the UK, the Soviet Union and New Zealand.
Dallas actress lashes out at UN hypocrisy

By DOUGLAS GORDON
TV correspondent

DALLAS actress Susan Howard wants a public apology from the United Nations for branding her a racist.

The star, who played Donna Krebs in the TV series, was blacklisted by the UN after visiting South Africa on a Christian missionary tour in 1965.

Susan has not worked in Hollywood since being cited as a supporter of apartheid.

Last month, she charged UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar with grievous assault on her rights.

Copies of her letter have gone to President George Bush, the American Screen Actors' Guild, former presidential candidate and evangelist Pat Robertson and a list of US senators and churchmen.

Susan was notified of the blacklisting last year — and so was Hollywood's Actors' Guild.

Recently, when again told of the UN action, she decided to fight for her own rights under the American constitution.

"Describing the blacklisting as "reprehensible," Susan demanded an apology to herself, her family and to the acting industry — in which she has not worked for nearly four years.

"Yes, I went to South Africa in 1965," she said. "I did not work or receive any funds for being there and I did not entertain." She said she was invited by Johannesburg's Rhema Church to speak in their churches to people of all races.

Several names on the UN list had been "forgiven and pardoned" after re-nouncing their visits to South Africa, in writing, she said.

"If it's my faith I am being condemned for, let's get it out into the open." She asked De Cuellar to let her address the UN. "I would be happy to appear and to offer records of my time spent in South Africa," she said.

Ruthless

She accused the UN of drawing up the blacklist without knowing that a Hollywood celebrity had gone to South Africa without pay.

"So they figured, what the devil, let's just convict, condemn and destroy them all," Susan said.

"You are ruthless and without care and without mercy. How can you hold yourselves up as some sort of body that is the voice of truth and honour in our world when you perpetuate the greatest hypocrisy in the world today?" "You owe me and my family a public apology and I demand it."
Optimism over UN aid for exiles

SA Council of Churches (SACC) general-secretary Frank Chikane said yesterday he was confident that obstacles to UN involvement in the repatriation of some 40 000 South African exiles would soon be removed.

Chikane was speaking from Geneva, where he met officials of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to discuss “possible scenarios for UNHCR involvement”.

A UNHCR spokesman agreed yesterday that obstacles to UN participation could be overcome within weeks.

The SA government is expected to decide by December 12 under what circumstances and to what extent the UN would be allowed to operate inside SA.

The UN is insisting that the safety of returning exiles be guaranteed and that it be allowed to fully monitor the repatriation process.

Chikane said yesterday settling the UN’s role in the process had become a matter of urgency as foreign donor countries needed to know what work would be done by the UN and what by the multiparty national co-ordinating committee (NCC).

He said what had to be established was the extent of UN involvement. The UN did not want to merely “act as a travel agent” by bringing exiles to the SA border, but hoped to become involved in welfare and other functions.
Starvation

THE United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has called for nearly $22.7 million for emergency relief in Angola, reports SABC's Africa Desk (14/11/90)

UNICEF predicts widespread starvation.

Sapo
SA's UN envoy hopeful about apartheid debate

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — South Africa's chief UN delegate, Jeremy Shearar, has had discussions with a top US State Department official about strategy for this week's annual General Assembly debate on the apartheid question, the ambassador said on Friday.

The meeting with Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen took place at the US mission to the UN. Mr Cohen accompanied Secretary of State James Baker to New York for the Security Council meeting on the Gulf crisis.

Mr Shearar said they discussed the US approach to resolutions likely to be submitted, which both men hoped might be "less strident" this year than in the past.

"The time has come to start taking note of realities and not to take down last year's resolutions, dust them off, change a few words and then pass them," the ambassador said in an interview.

Lavish

A number of member states, including some African countries, were looking for a shift in emphasis that would take account of the changes under way in South Africa. This was particularly evident from recent statements by European Community members, the Nordic nations and Japan, as well as the US. "We have seen more calls for a greater realism and we hope this will come out in the Assembly," Mr Shearar said.

Demonstrating the new cordiality in relations between Washington and Pretoria, the chief US delegate, Thomas Pickering, and Mrs Pickering were among the guests who attended a lavish dinner given by the Shearars, and the South African mission in the UN restaurant on Thursday evening.

"They stayed late and obviously enjoyed themselves," one of the hosts remarked.

The guests drank South African wine which, because of the voluntary embargo, is not normally available at the UN.
Perez admits UN move on sanctions has fallen flat.

WASHINGTON -- A UN call for the tightening of financial sanctions by restricting SA's access to trade credits has fallen flat, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has reported to the General Assembly.

He says the main problem is that most of SA's major trading partners in Europe and the Far East have taken any notice of the resolution the assembly adopted last December calling on member states to reduce maximum trade loan terms to 90 days and to deny official insurance coverage to lenders.

From September last year, the German export-import bank, Hermes had over $3 billion outstanding commitments to SA, the majority of them medium to long term. The figure for Britain's Export Credit Guaranty Department was $2.2 billion similarly mixed for the French Compagnie Francaise d'Assurance Expedition, $1.5 billion.

Countries that did take heed had already "rather low" trade levels with SA. In the case of the US, which restricts access to its official Export Import Bank for the purposes of most SA trade, traders have simply looked offshore and sought refuge in "the anonymity of international financial markets".

The structure of the SA economy is such as to make it "relatively impervious" to trade credit restrictions.

Disinvestment "has enabled SA corporations to acquire financial institutions with well-developed correspondent banking connections abroad". Also, many former subsidiaries have retained the access to trade credit facilities they previously enjoyed through their former parents.

Theoretically, Perez reports, trade credit restrictions should force SA exporters to cut prices.
UN split looms on sanctions

WASHINGTON — As the UN General Assembly debates a follow-up to last December's consensus Declaration on Apartheid, they are making it clear that they will not support any resolution binding members to the continuation of sanctions, diplomats say.

The major Western powers find the two draft resolutions submitted so far by the African bloc and the UN Special Committee on Apartheid intolerable and say they are ready to break the consensus reached last year's vote and on a subsequent resolution last September.

The ANC is anxious consensus should survive; its foreign affairs director, Thabo Mbeki, has hurried to New York where he met African representatives yesterday to discuss ways of breaking the looming deadlock. He is expected to address the Assembly today.
ANC takes a hard look at sanctions

A DRAFT ANC document has proposed gradually reducing sanctions, including a substantial easing of trade and sports barriers, from next year. The still-secret document, "Managing the process of transition", calls for a thorough re-evaluation of the ANC's sanctions stance. It notes local and international developments have reduced the effectiveness of diplomatic and trade sanctions.

Trade sanctions, it recommends, should be eased and tied to exporters addressing discrimination within their own ranks. Sport and cultural embargoes on particular codes should be lifted once they have a united, nonracial governing body. The other outstanding precondition for SA's readmission to international sport would be the repeal of the Group Areas Act, on the cards for next year.

Financial sanctions, including investment by the IMF, should be opposed "on the grounds that the country is still governed by a white, minority regime". Oil and military sanctions should also remain.

Meanwhile, diplomats at the UN yesterday interpreted draft resolutions proposed by the ANC's African supporters in the UN debate on apartheid as attempting to ensure that the ANC appeared to remain in charge of any dismantling of sanctions.

Developments at the UN indicate the ANC accepts Western nations will soon begin to ease sanctions.

Diplomats believe this underlies the hardline draft resolutions offered by the ANC's African supporters which seek to bind members to maintaining existing measures and endorsing the ANC's official analysis of the situation on the ground.

Briefing Western envoys at the UN on Tuesday, ANC foreign affairs director PETER DELMAR and SIMON BARBER said the ANC was in a position to adopt the ANC's "top and middle leadership" and it would be debated with a view to adoption at the ANC's national consultative conference which starts next week.

ANC sources said the report had been discussed and endorsed by a large section of the ANC's "top and middle leadership" and it would be debated with a view to adoption at the ANC's national consultative conference which starts next week.

Next week a conference of ANC diplomats from around the world will consider concrete mechanisms and procedures for the lifting of sanctions.

KIN BENTLEY reports from London that Britain's Foreign Office said last night it would be studying reports on the documentation. Officials would comment today.
Foreign Minister Pik Botha has criticised severely this year’s United Nations “Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid” in New York for reflecting outdated prejudices of past decades.

In a letter addressed to UN president Guido de Marco, Mr Botha maintained the UN General Assembly “has no jurisdiction in terms of the UN Charter to discuss this subject”.

The debate has been marked by criticism of mainly Western countries for reportedly not adhering strictly to existing UN resolutions on sanctions.

During the debate President de Klerk’s reforms received acknowledgement, but delegates said he still had not done enough to justify the lifting of sanctions.

Indian Foreign Minister Vidyasagar Shukla said talks between the South African Government and the ANC had produced “some good results”, but he endorsed the assessment of Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar that the process of change was at an early stage and there was a long way to go.

Professor Ibrahim Gambari of Nigeria, chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, said: “There is no doubt that the South African authorities have indeed taken a number of positive steps.

“Nonetheless, they fall far short of the minimum measures necessary to create a climate for negotiation.”

Unreasonable

It was premature and unreasonable to rush to relax the existing measures against the Republic or establish relations with it, he said.

Mr Botha said in his letter: “I say in all earnestness that this debate is inappropriate, uncalled for and counterproductive. Things have changed in South Africa. “Is the Assembly incapable of adjusting to change as we in South Africa have done in recent months?” Mr Botha asked in his letter, which he requested be circulated as an official document of the Assembly.

He claimed this year’s debate, which is still continuing, “echoes the ANC”. The letter carries a detailed review of the course of developments in South Africa since September last year when Mr de Klerk assumed the presidency.

This is followed by an outline of what “President de Klerk has made abundantly clear” and what the Government is striving for in a new South Africa.
Inkatha Party wants observer status at UN

LONDON - The Inkatha Freedom Party has appealed in London to the British Foreign Secretary, Douglas Hurd, to use his government's influence at the United Nations to get KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's organisation observer status at the United Nations.

This would be on a similar basis to that held by the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

In a letter this week to Hurd, Inkatha's London representative Mr Ben Skosana said the impediments all-party constitutional negotiations in South Africa made it necessary for the IFP to be recognised and accorded relevant status on the permanent international marketplace.

Skosana specified the UN, but also referred to the Commonwealth and the Organisation of African Unity, "where South African affairs are often discussed."

'Dangerous'

"At this point, there is virtually no permanent international medium of discussion where the IFP is invited to sit continually so as to present its views on the future of South Africa.

The appearance of the IFP on this international forum will not only dispel the simplistic and dangerous notion that the problems facing South Africa can and will be resolved between the ANC and the SA Government.

It will also help reconcile the different viewpoints held by Inkatha, the ANC and the PAC."

"It is for this reason that the IFP urges the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office to use its good offices and position in the UN to explore the possibility of inviting the IFP to take its place among the other South African contingents at the UN."
New UN bid to squeeze SA

NEW YORK - South Africa's ability to meet its energy needs despite the voluntary embargo on oil shipments has sparked a new bid to make UN sanctions mandatory through a Security Council decision.

Among UN bodies, the Council alone has the power to order member states to comply with its decisions.

The General Assembly, which recommended a ban on the export of oil and petroleum products to the republic, soon will take up a resolution to urge the Security Council to ensure that the embargo becomes effective as part of an international effort to speed an end to apartheid.

If the resolution is adopted, the Council is not obliged to comply and is unlikely to, several diplomats said, because the United States, Britain and France retain the power of veto.

However, with Council-imposed sanctions in place against Iraq the clamour to follow a similar course against South Africa might well have become more persuasive if President F.W. de Klerk's reform policies were not so widely recognised.

Yesterday, on the second day of debate, Israel's Mr Ephraim Tari rebutted repeated Arab charges of collusion between his country and South Africa.

In fact, Arab states were helping the republic he said, citing a Shipping Research Bureau report that 309 of the 441 tankers that carried crude oil to South Africa up to last April sailed from the Middle East and nearly 300 of them from the Persian Gulf.

He quoted a further estimate, made in the Norwegian parliament, that as much as 95 per cent of oil going to South Africa went from Gulf states.

Opening day

As on the opening day, delegates addressed a sea of empty seats. Low attendance has been observed throughout the Assembly session, caused in part by the preoccupation of all members with the Gulf crisis, which is being dealt with by the Security Council.

Among those who spoke today, Mr. Terence O'Brien, representing the new conservative government of New Zealand, said that unless profound and irreversible changes took place in South Africa a possibility remained that apartheid could survive in disguise. UN Correspondent.
US calls on UN to halt swipes at SA

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — The United States pledged today to refuse to join in any UN resolution on the apartheid question that was not constructive and it called on the General Assembly to "encourage, not instigate".

Addressing the world body on the third day of the apartheid debate, John Moore said the US wanted a consensus resolution which reflected the current political reality of hope and not one which sought to castigate South Africa.

"The United States remains committed to seeking all appropriate means to hasten the end of apartheid," Mr. Moore said.

"Change should occur peacefully and all groups had to take responsibility to end violence and work together.

South Africa had not yet met the requirements set by the United States for the lifting of economic restrictions, but there was hope that these would be met as change continued," he said.

"In the meantime, he said, the UN should be prepared to modify its stance.

"It is not our purpose to persist with measures that have ceased to be productive and would lead to the birth of a new South Africa in severe economic distress," he said.

Peter Wilenek, of Australia, said it was time for the international community to look forward to South Africa's needs after the end of apartheid.

"Australia did not want to maintain sanctions for longer than was necessary," Wilenek said.

Vieri Traxler of Italy, speaking for the other 11 members of the European Community, said the new post-apartheid South Africa should be able to avail itself of all economic resources, including access to external financing to ensure its future prosperity.

"The European Community states were not inclined to easy optimism and did not underestimate the scale of the difficulties lying ahead," he said.

Hungary also opposed the tough sanctions resolution being debated by the General Assembly. Throughout the debate, scores of seats were unoccupied."
The Last Caspian:
SANCCTIONS:
Pik and Mbeki vie for support as curbs start to crumble
catching the spirit of new SA

THE SUNDAY SAMARKAND
ASSESSMENT
by Jeremy Brooks
and Isabel Conway

THE "new South Africa" is the toast of Europe as specialist imports of Cape wines, fresh fish and South African beers probe the market.

Retailers, sensing an end to a decade when SA fruit, for instance, had to be labelled to disguise its origin, are emerging openly with promotions of new ranges.

In London, one company has already applied for a government licence to import beers — mainly Castle — to at least six pubs in the city centre.

"There are many problems still ahead of us," said Castle promotions director Allan McCallum, who organised a live satellite broadcast of the Currie Cup final to a West London sports centre.

"Most pubs are owned by national breweries and getting them to supply South African brands will take some arm twisting. We hope to get them aboard by the end of the month."

Mr McCallum said his company had first identified bars in London frequented by South Africans, but eventually hoped to expand into the areas around those points.

In Holland, wine importer Hans Schuchard said the eight prosperous years he enjoyed before the boycott are about to return. He has bought himself a new luxury car.

Imports

The tide is changing. Some Dutch wine stores will be openly displaying my South African products again," he said.

Some cost-cutting, were already openly advertising in the media and circulating special offer promotions to customers.

The Dutch drank 400,000 litres of SA wine last year, a tiny part of the total 217 million litre consumption, dominated by French imports.

The South African share of the market, however — 0.25 percent — is still greater than that of California, Chile or Australia.

Mr Schuchard, who is hoping for a 50 percent increase in imports within the next 12 months, said he hated having to mix politics with business.

"Now that there are changes taking place, the debate is more open. I am reluctant about approaching new business with references to Mr De Klerk and his reforms."

"If you say 'We're doing OK, isn't it?' might prompt disagreement and raise matters which have nothing to do with my wines and whether people want them."

Some London retailers that openly displayed SA wines at the height of the boycott in 1985 were subjected to protest ranging from peaceful visits from anti-apartheid sym-

calls on the organisation to consider a phased roll back of sanctions;

● Business organisations of 12 sub-Saharan African countries have invited South Africa to send an observer to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and the Southern and East African Preferential Trade Area meetings;

● General secretary of the National Olympic and Sports Congress, Mthobi Tyamashane, said this week that "selective lifting" of the sports boycott had now become a strategy that should be "seriously considered";

Inflow

● South African agricultural products are back on the shelves in British and European shops;

● A UN Special Committee on Apartheid report revealed a wholesale contravention of that organisation's boycott measures by many countries;

● A greatly improved net capital inflow of R1.5 billion in the third quarter of this year — the first inflow in three years and the biggest since the last quarter of 1982.

Despite the fraying of sanctions world-wide, Ireland and Denmark took a tough line at the European Community's foreign ministers' meeting on Tuesday, forcing a consensus decision that sanctions be left in place — and some form of "statement of encouragement" on reform moves be issued.

The foreign ministers' meeting had three options before it: lift sanctions immediately, give credit for change already taken place and begin a selective process of lifting sanctions or undertake to lift sanctions when specified changes are made in SA.

Calls

Denmark and Ireland finally refused to consider the first. France and Germany apparently failed to support the second option. The officials opted for the third option.

The decision now goes to the EC's highest body, the European Council, in Rome on Friday.

A Western diplomat predicted this would lead to the council coming out with "just another statement" on sanctions — one that would leave the present situation unaltered.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha called in European and some other Western ambassadors on Wednesday to tell them of SA's deep disappointment at the EC foreign minister's decision to stick to its sanctions policy — particularly when most of those countries acknowledge that sanctions are a dead letter.

The EC has obligatory sanctions on SA iron and steel and the importation of Kruger rands. The member states also subscribed to voluntary sanctions.

It is particularly in the voluntary category that the disintegration of sanctions has been most rapid. Some Western diplomats said they saw the present dying phase of international sanctions as a period in which all parties perhaps — particularly the ANC — were struggling to have control of the lifting of the measures.

In the United Nations, meanwhile, debate on the Special Committee Against Apartheid's annual report, centres on whether the body should offer a relaxation of sanctions or take a hard line.

Mr Botha urged member states to adopt a consensus decision calling for the retention of sanctions.

Mr Botha, apparently concerned that the US would also support a hard line, called Secretary of State James Baker to complain. Sources in Washington said the call had angered the administration.

This weekend members of the UN General Assembly were still trying to reach consensus.
Pik Botha should have stayed aloof of UN depression.

SYNAM BARBER in New

The point is that the ANC can have all the pretty verbiage it wants. What counts is reality, and the reality is that UN resolutions on SA are worthless and the “existing measures” of the EC are becoming increasingly non-existent. Italy, in fact, has ended virtually all sanctions and reportedly intends to say so if the other 11 don’t agree to follow suit at this week’s meeting.

Little noticed amid the hot air swirling around the General Assembly last week were the sheaves of supporting documentation dumped into the hopper by the UN’s vast apartheid bureaucracy. Unconsciously or not, all told one story: the sanctions edifice is crumbling and there is nothing anyone can do about it.

The UN special committee against apartheid’s annual report contains a litany of countries in all corners of the globe that are violating or ignoring every sanctions resolution — from the arms and oil embargoes on down the list — the UN has ever advocated or sought to impose.

The committee is particularly pained to observe the burgeoning of
Labour unrest emerges as one of the real destroyers of S.A.'s economy

The S.A. commercial, catering and allied workers' union, Eunoo, has launched a strike action, affecting the most prominent food and drink establishments in the country. The strike, which began on January 1, 1988, was called due to a dispute over wages and conditions of employment. The union is demanding higher wages and better working conditions, but the employers are refusing to negotiate.

The strike has caused widespread disruption, with many restaurants and bars closed. The government has warned that it will not mediate in the dispute and has called on the workers to return to work voluntarily.

The economic impact of the strike is likely to be significant, with businesses suffering a loss of revenue. The government has urged the workers to return to work and has promised to provide support for those affected by the strike.

The union has vowed to continue its strike until its demands are met. It has also called for public support and has launched a campaign to raise awareness of the issues at stake.
SA's diplomatic and economic ties with Eastern Europe and Africa, Madagascar, the Ivory Coast and Zaire are singled out, the latter two as "springboards" for "the establishment of depots to handle the flow of SA exports to surrounding countries".

"There is a perceived contradiction," the report notes mournfully, "between, on the one hand, the vigorous condemnation of apartheid by these countries, and on the other hand, their practical conduct."

When the committee has sought to remonstrate with individual sinners, the responses are increasingly of the you-know-where-you-can-if-it-varies hope. Mauritius, for example, was asked whether it intended to let its citizens take advantage of relaxed SA visa requirements for trade and tourism purposes. The reply came back: "Mauritius is a democratic country and Mauritian are free to travel anywhere."

The Soviet Union was queried on its agreement to provide five years' diamond production to De Beers in return for a $1bn loan. The Soviet representative insouciantly replied: "There is no question of a transaction with a South African company. The fact that the company's name is associated with the name 'De Beers' cannot be the basis for regarding that transaction as contravening UN decisions."

The reactions of oil producers accused of breaking the oil embargo are particularly sublime. In the course of last week's debate, the Israeli representative quoted Norway's minister of foreign affairs as telling his parliament that "95% of the oil supplied to SA comes from Arab states in the Persian Gulf, one half of this in direct shipments."

Kuwait's envoy rose to challenge this assertion as "unfair and insincere". On what grounds? Well, the Norwegian official who had made the statement in question was not the foreign minister and therefore could not have said such a terrible thing in parliament.

That being the level at which the General Assembly operates, what reasonable person can place much store by its deliberations?

The ANC is desperate for a consensus document calling for the maintenance of "existing" pressures. The only logical explanation is that it soon intends to face facts and ask for the suspension of sanctions while there are still some left to be suspended and for whose removal it might be able to demand something in return.

It also wishes to argue that the international community supports its view that government is foot-dragging on such issues at the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

More generally, it yearns to be able to say that the world takes its side in negotiations on a new constitution. In short, it is looking to the UN for certification as the true and only master of SA's fate.

The irony is that by relying on the General Assembly to achieve this, it actually succeeds in demonstrating quite the opposite of what it intends. Whatever resolution is finally adopted this week, and regardless of who supports it, the ANC will have betrayed not its strength, but its weakness. The General Assembly and its resolutions are the last refuge of the hapless.
S.A. was right to have its say.

Foreign Affairs Minister

Probo Thoka

South Africa has spoken and spoken truth to power. It is a great tribute to our particular Minister that he has the courage to speak the truth and to stand up for what he feels is right. It is a great tribute also to the South African people that they support their Minister in his courage to speak the truth.

In the context of the current political climate, it is clear that there is a need for a fresh approach to dealing with this issue. The South African government has shown a commitment to addressing this matter, and this is commendable. However, there is a need for a more nuanced understanding of the issues involved.

The government's approach has been praised for its efforts to promote human rights and to address the challenges faced by the country. However, there is a need for a more comprehensive understanding of the issues involved, and this is something that the government should work towards.

In conclusion, it is clear that there is a need for a fresh approach to dealing with this issue. The South African government has shown a commitment to addressing this matter, and this is commendable. However, there is a need for a more nuanced understanding of the issues involved, and this is something that the government should work towards.
LETTERS

SA was right to have its say

Pic: Botha

Foreign Affairs Minister

Dubbed 'Africa's hidden world leader', South Africa's former nuclear weapon, was on Friday 26th February, 1999, at the United Nations General Assembly, where he delivered a speech. His speech was titled: 'A New Vision for Africa: Towards a United and Prosperous Continent.' In the speech, he underscored the importance of unity and cooperation among African countries to address the challenges facing the continent. He also called for an end to the conflict in the Horn of Africa and warned against the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

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Thousands of residents in the city of Cape Town woke up to a fiery sunrise on Sunday, 28th February, 1999, as the sun rose above the horizon. The sky was ablaze with hues of red, orange, and yellow, casting a warm glow over the city. The day was marked by a sense of unity and pride, as residents came together to celebrate the country's rich cultural heritage.

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The government has announced a major economic reform package aimed at boosting the country's growth rate and reducing poverty. The package includes measures to improve the business environment, increase investment, and create jobs. The government also plans to introduce a new tax on high-income earners to help fund social programs.

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The country's football team continued their preparations for the upcoming World Cup in France. The team, led by coach Peter Shilton, has been training hard to prepare for the tournament. In a recent friendly match against Portugal, the team showed promise with several goals and a solid defense.

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The country's leading newspaper, The Times, published an editorial criticizing the government's economic policies. The editorial argued that the measures were not effective in reducing poverty and inequality. It called for a more balanced approach that takes into account the needs of all sectors of society.

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The country's leading business association, the Chamber of Commerce, has called for a moratorium on new regulations and policies that could hinder economic growth. The association argued that the current deregulatory environment was not conducive to business and urged the government to adopt a more measured approach.
Unita threat 12/1/90

BENGUELA - The future of a R200 million United Nations food aid programme in central and southern Angola is being threatened by intensified Unita activity in the area according to a UN official.

José Ulica, a representative of the UN Childrens Fund here said food convoys were unable to reach destinations in the affected area because bridges were being blown up by Unita.
New York - Two leading members of UN Radio's controversial anti-apartheid unit are returning to South Africa for Christmas following a successful last-minute appeal for permission to enter the country.

Mr Joe Gumede, a bylined writer for Drum magazine until he quit and went abroad in the 60s, got the OK only hours before he left New York for London first to spend a week with his son, who lives there.

The UN lists him as a South African citizen and he is expected to collect a passport when he goes back.

At present he has only a UN-issued travel document, recognised by most governments.

Mr Thami Mhlambi, also South African-born but now a US citizen, was an ANC representative in New York before he joined the Secretariat.

He received his visa less than a week before he planned to travel. As he will be visiting other southern African states on UN business, his visa authorises multiple entry into South Africa.

Both officials applied weeks ago to visit South Africa and it was only after the republic's UN mission intervened on their behalf that the the Ministry for Home Affairs released and decided to let them in.

Mr Gumede has an aged mother in South Africa whom he has not seen since he went overseas many years ago.

Another South African,
ANVC WINS ITS WAR OF WORDS IN THE UN
UN praises SA, but sanctions must stay

NEW YORK. — The UN General Assembly, shedding years of strident rhetoric, on Tuesday cautiously welcomed political reform in South Africa but insisted that current economic sanctions be maintained.

After the annual anti-apartheid resolution was introduced with speeches, adoption was abruptly postponed until tomorrow, when more speakers can be heard.

The omnibus political resolution against apartheid will be the first-ever sweeping anti-apartheid document in the annual session to be adopted by consensus and without a divisive vote in the 159-nation body. Narrow resolutions have been adopted by consensus in the past.

The measure was the result of arduous negotiations and compromise between Western countries and African states. The annual package of other anti-apartheid resolutions, ranging from military collaboration to an oil and sports embargo, are expected to be adopted overwhelmingly tomorrow.

The SA Foreign Ministry said "it is clear the UN accepts a new South Africa is on the way." — Saps-AP
Uncertainties delay exiles return

BY DAVE DAVIS

Reparation

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July 21/92 - 11/92

HOPE in the future: the need to return to one's homeland is a powerful motivator, but the uncertainties and delays in the return process can be overwhelming. The process of reparations is slow and often contested, with many exiles facing financial hardship and uncertainty about their future.

The National Commission on Reparations for Enslaved Descendants (NCRED) was established to address the issues faced by exiles. The commission works to ensure that exiles receive fair compensation for their losses and to promote reconciliation between the exiles and the community.

However, the process is far from simple. Exiles face challenges in proving their cases, and the compensation often falls short of what is needed to address the damages caused by slavery. The lack of communication between the commission and the exiles can also cause delays in the process.

Despite these challenges, the NCRED is making progress. By working to address the issues faced by exiles, the commission is helping to bring closure and healing to the community, and to promote a more just and equitable future for all.
UN cautiously accepts reforms

UNited Nations - The UN General Assembly, shedding years of strident rhetoric, yesterday cautiously welcomed political reform in South Africa but insisted that current economic sanctions be maintained.

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The measure was the result of arduous negotiations and compromise between Western countries and African states. The annual package of other anti-apartheid resolutions, ranging from military collaboration to an oil and sports embargo, were expected to be adopted tomorrow by overwhelming votes.

Statement

The South African Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that the United Nations has no jurisdiction over internal affairs, but saying it was "nevertheless encouraged by the strong stand of a positive nature taken by a number of member states."

"It is clear that the U.N. General Assembly accepts that a new South Africa is on the way."
UN takes less hostile line on SA

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations General Assembly yesterday adopted a consensus resolution against apartheid in South Africa that showed an unprecedented degree of unity on a subject bitterly debated for decades.

The omnibus resolution, the result of long negotiations between Western nations and African states, insists that current economic measures be maintained against Pretoria but does not call for new sanctions.

Contrary to many past measures, the resolution avoids words like “regime” and instead talks about the South African authorities.

Dropped

Phrases such as “condemn” and “demand” are also dropped in recognition of President de Klerk’s efforts to scrap apartheid.

The resolution is not the first consensus document on apartheid, but UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said it incorporated a number of items that had eluded full support for decades.

South Africa was expelled from the General Assembly in 1974. It said at the time that the Assembly had no jurisdiction to interfere in its affairs.

General Assembly resolutions are not binding although they reflect international opinion. However, an arms embargo imposed by the Security Council against South Africa is considered mandatory while economic and financial sanctions adopted by the Assembly are voluntary.

Last weekend the European Community voted to drop its ban on new investments in South Africa in recognition of President de Klerk’s reforms for social change.

On economic sanctions, the omnibus resolution, supported by all Assembly members, called on governments to use “concerned and effective measures, particularly in the areas of economic and financial relations”, aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid.

The resolution calls Mr de Klerk’s reforms “significant measures in the right direction” but says that efforts are needed to “facilitate free political activity and foster a climate fully conducive to negotiations.

The document also calls on South Africa to repeal all repressive legislation, end detentions without trial, permit the return of political exiles without restrictions and fully implement all agreements reached with the ANC.

On the continuing violence in the country, the resolution urges South Africa to ensure action is taken against all those responsible, “including vigilante groups” and calls on all parties to contribute to an atmosphere “free of violence”.

The resolution also notes the continuing effects of “acts of aggression and destabilisation” committed by South Africa against neighbouring states, particularly Mozambique.

In addition to the main resolution, the Assembly adopted five other substantive resolutions on South Africa, with the United States casting the only negative vote against all.

Abstained

The Soviet Union voted in support and most European nations abstained or voted against some of them.

Britain, which has lifted most sanctions against SA, joined the United States in casting the second negative vote against the oil embargo and military collaboration with Pretoria.

Australia was singled out by Nigerian ambassador Ibrahim Gambari, head of the Special Committee Against Apartheid, for supporting three resolutions and abstaining on a fourth. — Sapa-Reuters.
Red-tape is holding up exiles return

As long as the Government did not "clear-up" and simplify its stance on returning exiles, constraints would be placed on details of programmes to receive and accommodate an estimated 40 000 exiles, SA Council of Churches general secretary the Rev Frank Chikane said yesterday.

Chikane, who heads the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA exiles (NCCR), said the organisation expected about 250 exiles to return shortly - 34 from Kenya by the weekend - and was experiencing difficulty preparing for them.

This was because the government had not yet completed negotiations with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), a body dealing with refugees and repatriations throughout the world.

"The UNHCR's involvement is vital in the repatriation process because of the wealth of experience they have," said Chikane.

"Presently we have to receive those returning on an ad-hoc basis. It is not easy for us to plan for their return if the UNHCR does not get involved as they will be responsible for taking people from their host country to their homes," Chikane explained.

If the UNHCR were allowed to assist they would also negotiate the financial aspect of the operation with the government, he added.

The NCCR had met a government delegation led by Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetzee - twice in the past four weeks but had not received concrete responses to all the questions and requests around the returnees issue, Chikane said.

"One of the requests was the suspension of apartheid legislation such as the Land Act and the Group Areas Act."
Relief ban angers Unita

LUANDA — United States-backed Unita rebels expressed dismay yesterday at the Angolan government’s partial suspension of United Nations relief operations.

A broadcast by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) on its radio said the government’s reason for the partial ban were “fallacious and based on lies”.

Angola said on Friday it was temporarily suspending a UN famine relief operation for up to 1.8 million people in “peace corridors” because of rebel attacks on convoys.

Unita, which has fought a 15-year-old bush war to overthrow the government, said President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was trying to exploit the existence of “peace corridors”, where starving people have massed, to obtain a temporary truce.

The six-month programme, which began seven weeks ago, and is expected to cost R200 million, is aimed at delivering emergency food to peasants living in areas controlled by both the government and Unita.

Since November 2, the UN has managed to send only three convoys with between 1200 and 1500 tons of food. The government says other trips have been stopped because of rebel attacks on bridges and convoys.

— Sapa-Reuters.
mass deaths of young people

United Nations calls for end to
It's desperate: UN pleads for food for Africa

NAIROBI — The United Nations issued an urgent appeal yesterday for food aid to avert a massive famine brought on by wars and drought across Africa.

A report by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) warned that food aid needs for 1991 were expected to increase sharply.

**Deteriorating**

The report said two successive years of drought had caused crop failures in countries bordering the Sahel, from Mauritania in the west to Ethiopia in the east.

"Of most concern is the rapidly deteriorating situation in Sudan and northern Ethiopia," it said.

It warned that widespread loss of life would be inevitable unless nearly two million tons of food aid arrived next year.

Starvation caused by drought and civil wars in Ethiopia and Sudan killed an estimated 1.7 million people in the 1980s.

The report urged support for speedy deliveries of food to populations starving as a result of displacement by wars in several countries, particularly Angola, Liberia and Mozambique.

The 18-month-old civil war in Liberia has caused the displacement of 350,000 people who now rely on food aid.

An estimated 110,000 tons of food are required for a UN programme in Angola.

**Worries**

Almost two million refugees returning home to Mozambique face serious food shortages, but only about 50 percent of the 60,000 tons of food pledged by donors for 1990/91 has arrived.

The shortfall reflects what the report argues may be a sign that worries over food shortages in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe will divert assistance away from African countries.

— Sap-Reuters.
Exiles: UN refuses to play limited role

The UN would refuse to become involved in the repatriation of 40,000 exiles if it could operate only outside SA's borders as proposed by the SA government.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Jeff Cris said in an interview from Brussels yesterday the organisation's mandate would not allow it to operate in such a limited manner.

The SA government said recently it did not envisage a role for the UNHCR inside SA. It is believed to be concerned that its sovereignty might be compromised.

Meanwhile, Britain and Australia have already earmarked approximately R7m between them in assistance.

Other foreign missions in SA are awaiting government to decide finally on UNHCR participation before they decide on how much to contribute.

Cris said although common sense would seem to dictate that the UNHCR should become involved in projects outside SA, the body's mandate would not allow that sort of partial involvement.

Exiles

Home Affairs chief director of migration Mike Better said in an interview this week that although government had not given the UNHCR permission to establish itself in SA, it was welcome to play a role outside the country's borders.

Cris said negotiations between government and the UNHCR were continuing, and he declined to comment further.

An Australian embassy spokesman said his government had decided to contribute A$5m (R4m) to an Australian non-government body which would assist with the repatriation and rehabilitation of exiles.

The spokesman said his government, and others, had urged the SA government to allow the participation of the UNHCR.

"A British embassy spokesman said it had earmarked between R2m and R3m, and added that Britain could contribute more if the UNHCR became involved.

An Italian embassy spokesman said his government intended assisting but had not yet decided on an allocation, partly because of a scarcity of reliable data on which to assess requirements.

The Italian government was also keen to see the involvement of the UNHCR."
Talks on SA’s 40 000 exiles continue

THE United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was in contact with the South African mission in Switzerland, the ANC and PAC regarding the repatriation of more than 40 000 SA exiles.

In an interview with Africa News Organisation from Geneva, the public information officer of the UNHCR, Jeff Crisp, said the UN body was a non-political organisation and could therefore not get involved in South Africa’s political situation.

He was reacting to a Pretoria statement in which Home Affairs department chief director of immigration, Mike Bester, said South Africa could not compromise its sovereignty by allowing the UN a repatriation role inside South Africa.

According to Mr Bester, the UNHCR was welcome to play a role outside South Africa.

Functions

In reaction, Mr Crisp stressed the UNHCR was strictly a humanitarian and a non-governmental organisation and the Government had nothing to fear it.

The UNHCR had two main functions: to protect refugees and to seek durable solutions to their problems.

"In order to protect refugees, the UNHCR must safeguard their lives, security and freedom. It means preventing refugees from being returned to a country where they may be in danger of persecution, and promoting their rights in such vital fields as accommodation, education, employment and freedom of movement," said Mr Crisp.

UNHCR successfully helped with the repatriation of the 45 000 Namibian exiles to Namibia in 1989. About R107 million was pledged by the UNHCR for this purpose.

The UNHCR currently cares for almost 14 million refugees worldwide.
UN body wants talks in SA on exiles

THE UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) hopes to send a high-level delegation to SA for discussions with government on the commission's possible role in the repatriation of exiles.

The mission would be the first official visit to SA by a UN agency that would be concerned with purely SA issues.

Government is coming under heavy pressure locally and abroad to allow the UNHCR to oversee the repatriation of an estimated 40,000 exiles before April 30.

The Chief of Mission of the liaison office of the International Organization for Migration in Germany, Karl Beck, said from Cologne last night the UNHCR wanted to seed a mission several months ago but government would not give the go-ahead.

It was trying to set up a visit soon, he said.

Beck conducted negotiations with government, the ANC and the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation of South African exiles (NCER) during a visit to SA late last year.

He added the UNHCR was hoping it would be a planning mission for the repatriation exercise and that the visit would enable it to draw up a detailed plan of action and a budget.

Government is resisting pressure for UN involvement in the programme, arguing it would compromise SA's sovereignty.

It is understood the Cabinet is split on the issue.

Home Affairs Chief of Migration Mike Bestor said discussions with the UN were continuing through diplomatic channels.

He said government was likely to give its final answer on UN involvement after African and world church bodies met in Harare next month.

Bestor last night declined to confirm or deny that the UNHCR had approached government about a possible visit.

Beck poured cold water on government attempts to go it alone in the repatriation exercise.

UN body (336) From Page 1

He said his organisation for one would not become involved in a repatriation exercise not overseen by the UNHCR.

Neither would donor governments make money available for a repatriation exercise that did not involve the UNHCR.

He said Scandinavian governments - traditionally major donors in refugee situations - would not contribute to a plan in which people went back to SA only to face levels of political violence that the UN was not able to monitor.

UNHCR spokesmen were unavailable for comment yesterday.

Comment Page 10
UN hopes for talks on SA refugees

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) hopes to send a high-level delegation to South Africa for discussions with the government on the commission's possible role in the repatriation of exiles.

The government is coming under heavy pressure locally and abroad to allow the UNHCR to oversee the repatriation of an estimated 40,000 exiles before April 30.

Mr Karl Beck, chief of mission of the International Organisation for Migration in Germany, said from Cologne last night the UNHCR was trying to set up a visit soon.

Mr Beck negotiated with the government, the ANC and the National Co-Ordinating Committee for Repatriation of South African exiles during a visit to South Africa late last year.

The government is resisting pressure for UN involvement, arguing it would compromise South Africa's sovereignty.

Mr Beck said his organisation for one would not become involved in an exercise not overseen by the UNHCR, and donor governments would not make money available if the UNHCR was not involved.

UNHCR spokesmen were not available for comment yesterday.
Odds Against African Secretary-General

Mike Littler reports from New York on candidates for the top UN job
UN chief hails F W’s courage

NEW YORK - The United Nations’ secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday hailed the historic announcements made by South African State President F W de Klerk when he opened Parliament on Friday.

Describing the announcements as “constructive initiatives”, Perez de Cuellar expressed the hope that there would be a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

The UN chief, who had been too preoccupied by the Gulf crisis to pay much attention to recent events in South Africa, was upbeat in his response to the State President’s address.

In a statement issued by his spokesman, he said, De Klerk’s address “advances further the process of removing statutory apartheid from the country’s institutional framework.”

Perez de Cuellar hoped that “these constructive initiatives will be accompanied by measures giving substantive effect to the removal of the main pillars of apartheid and by the resolution of a number of outstanding issues required for the commencement of negotiations.”

He said he was heartened to see that these and other initiatives by South African leaders - an allusion to black leaders, including African National Congress deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela - were providing impetus for the process of eradicating apartheid and “the establishment of a non-racial and democratic society in the country, as envisaged by the United Nations.”

South Africa’s severest critics in the UN, including leading black African delegates, seemed to need more time to digest the president’s remarks before reacting. At least, they resisted past inclinations to dismiss such statements almost immediately as “merely cosmetic.”

Response

Perez de Cuellar’s favourable response could make it difficult for others to find fault with De Klerk’s initiative, Western delegates said.

Despite Mandela’s assertion that sanctions must still remain in place, several Western delegates said privately that the time was approaching when these could no longer be justified.
UN delegation arrives tomorrow for talks on repatriation of exiles

Patrick Ryder
'Abuses' in the way of UN's exile aid

HUMAN rights abuses in ANC and Swapo camps have emerged as an obstacle to UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) involvement in SA's exile repatriation programme.

A UN team is due to meet senior government officials in Cape Town today for talks on the world body's involvement in the repatriation of an estimated 40,000 South African exiles.

Notorious

But members of the security establishment have raised the UNHCR's funding of ANC and Swapo camps in southern Africa, a well-placed government source said.

"The security apparatus is concerned about the UNHCR's involvement in ANC refugee camps," the source said.

Security officials allege that the ANC's notorious Quatro detention camp in Angola was financed by the UNHCR which, if it was aware of the incarceration and torture of dissidents and spies, did nothing to stop them.

The officials claim that while the world body as a whole was not responsible for the human rights abuses, regional officials in southern Africa were simply not doing their job properly.

"This is well known in security circles," the source said.

The security officials are concerned that returning exiles in concentrated numbers in camps in SA will not be allowed to take independent decisions.

They argue such exiles could be coerced into taking certain political and military stances and that, given the record of regional UNHCR officials in southern Africa, they might be unable to prevent such coercion.

Resources

The visiting UN delegation, headed by its director for Africa Nicholas Bwakira, will attempt to argue against these concerns at its meeting today.

Certain elements within government are keen on UNHCR involvement, however, and will argue that the resources the UNHCR is able to command must count in its favour.

The UN team could not be contacted for comment yesterday.
A HRJ is developing in excess of exits over the return of exiles.
Talks speed up as 500 exiles get set to return

The first large group of indentified exiles will possibly return to South Africa on March 8, say African National Congress officials. The government has already issued 500 travel documents, and the movement is planning to charter a flight that will bring in about 200 people from Lusaka to Jan Smuts Airport.

Both Foreign Minister Pik Botha and the leader of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCHR) delegation to South Africa, Nicolas Bwakira, indicated that this week's talks between the government and the UNHCHR have been promising.

Meanwhile, the cabinet met in Cape Town on Wednesday to consider the details agreed on Tuesday at the top secret meeting between delegations led by President F.W. de Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela. The ANC National Executive is to meet on Friday to add its stamp of approval to the agreement. Details of the talks will be revealed in a joint statement.

The Tuesday talks at Westbrook in Cape Town were followed by a joint statement that said the sides had resolved the stalemate caused by their different interpretations of last August's Pretoria Minute. In that agreement, the second summit meeting between Mandela and De Klerk—the ANC had agreed to suspend the armed struggle and related acts while the government undertook to release political prisoners and facilitate the return of thousands of exiles.

Reparatation is only one deadlock that has been addressed this week. The fact that the ANC and the government reached agreement on Wednesday signifies that two other critical deadlocks have also been broken: the definition of political prisoners and the dispute over "mass action".

The government has insisted, up to now, that mass action by the ANC was related to the armed struggle and the "related activities" it had suspended under the Pretoria Minute. The joint working group that was to have worked out such delicate details reached a dead end, but sources say the ANC convinced the government that mass action is not armed struggle, and the organisation is thus not breaking the terms of the Pretoria Minute.

While the delegations met in secret, deputy Justice Minister Danie Schutte told parliament there would soon be a comprehensive statement on the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

And, he said, amendments to the Internal Security Act would be tabled. The ANC wants the Act scrapped, but the government insists on retaining sections of it such as the clause that provides for detention without trial that is now being used against right-wingers.

The agreement made this week by the government and the ANC ended with the apparent success of the UNHCHR talks, promises to break the deadlock that has prevented South Africa's estimated 40,000 exiles from returning according to the schedule of the Pretoria Minute.

One ANC official said: "Even though we still have some disagreements with the government, they have made a concerted effort in the past couple of days to speed up the process, and we can only assume this is because of the talks held between Mandela and De Klerk earlier this week."

The government seems to have reflected on its hostility to the UN being involved in the return of exiles. Rotha, who said only last week that there was no need for outside involvement, had "very pleasant" talks in Cape Town on Tuesday with a delegation from the UNHCHR.

Bwakira said: "I believe we have answered the government's reservations sufficiently." These reservations are that a UNHCHR presence would challenge South Africa's sovereignty, and that it is partisan to the liberation movements.

Bwakira stressed that the UNHCHR will not be here to give approval or disapproval, but to facilitate the return of exiles in a non-partisan and humanitarian manner.

"The ANC is in the process of determining where the exiles will go upon return," the government has concluded. "We are going all the way to the ANC with this homecoming. We are working together on the whole deal."

To date, people have been coming home on an individual basis, either independently, or to work for the ANC. Even though the March 8 group are members of the ANC, they are not necessarily returning to work for the organisation.

Their return will clear the way for the large-scale return of the ANC's estimated 20,000 members-in-exile. If a significant number of these have returned by April 30, the organisation will be able to continue its negotiations with the government.

If the two sides have now finally resolved all their differences—which will only become clear after the ANC's Executive's meeting and the issuing of a detailed joint statement—they will be able to move from talks about removing obstacles to actual negotiations on a new constitution.
World ‘wants to help exiles’

THE diplomatic corps which met the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Cape Town showed a great willingness to back the $40m needed for the repatriation of SA refugees, journalists were told at the weekend.

UNHCR Africa Bureau director Nicolas Bwakira told a Press conference on Friday the UNHCR met representatives from 15 countries.

The delegates, among whom were nine ambassadors, gave a strong indication that the international community was willing to give financial support to the estimated 40,000 exiles.

Bwakira said the SA government had still to determine what role the commission was to play in the programme. “Government promised to look into the matter and make a decision soon,” he said.

The four-man UNHCR delegation led by Bwakira held talks with government, political organisations, churchmen, trade unionists and the diplomats.

“We were here to decide matters of policy, who should get involved and who should be doing what,” Bwakira said.

“The delegation detected an overall desire for the safe and expeditious return of all refugees, with UNHCR playing the role of a facilitator,” he added.

Bwakira said the delegation hoped that all the remaining obstacles to the commencement of repatriation would be removed soon, and the ANC’s April 30 deadline could be met.

The process of repatriation was “massive, highly complex, and time is of the essence. When such repatriation will start is a matter for the government to decide.”

The process would require registration in the various countries of refuge of those wishing to return home, arrangements for international transport and for housing and employment, said Bwakira.
UN shows spirit of cooperation

NEW YORK - After years of mutual hostility, the South African government and the United Nations Centre against Apartheid now find themselves more or less on the same side.

Officials on both sides said that a degree of understanding and cooperation that was virtually unthinkable as recently as a year ago was now developing.

Mr Sotiarios Mousouri, the assistant secretary-general in charge of the centre, appeared positive about the changes instituted by President FW de Klerk in a recent UN television program.

Fault

South African officials who have scrutinised the videotape said there was little with which they could find fault.

When a reporter on the interviewing panel observed that Mousouri might soon be out of a job, the assistant secretary-general agreed, adding that it could not be too soon.

Meanwhile, several South African nationals working for the UN have returned home for visits, in some cases after absences of several years.

Soviet Correspondent
A big NEXT TO CORBUSHSLEY

African Vistas

The search is on for

Top Lin position

 acquired by African Union

The African News Agency
The Minister of Home Affairs

No. 19, Parliament Avenue

To: The President of the Republic of Zimbabwe


Dear Mr. President,

I am pleased to submit the Report on the Implementation of the Constitution Amendment Act (No. 21 of 2018) for your consideration.

The Act was passed by the National Assembly on 17 December 2018 and signed into law by the President of Zimbabwe on 5 January 2019. The Act makes amendments to the Constitution of Zimbabwe to provide for a more democratic and accountable government.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been responsible for the implementation of the Act, and this report outlines the progress made to date.

The Act has several key provisions, including the establishment of a National Assembly, the establishment of a Chief Justice, and the establishment of a Constitutional Court.

While significant progress has been made in implementing the Act, there are still areas where further work is needed. The Ministry of Home Affairs is committed to working with all stakeholders to ensure that the Act is fully implemented.

I look forward to your consideration of this report.

Yours sincerely,

[Minister's name]

Minister of Home Affairs

2019-02-27
THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The Ministry of Transport is responsible for the management and coordination of transportation in the country. This includes the planning, development, and implementation of transportation policies and programs. The Ministry is also responsible for the regulation of the transportation sector to ensure efficient and safe transport services.

THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Ministry of Public Works is responsible for the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of public works infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and public buildings. The Ministry is also responsible for the provision of public services such as water and sanitation.

LAND AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Land Affairs is responsible for the management and allocation of land resources. This includes the registration and enforcement of land laws, the management of land grants, and the promotion of land reform.

THE MINISTRY OF MINERAL AND ENERGY

The Ministry of Mineral and Energy is responsible for the promotion and regulation of the mineral and energy sector. This includes the exploration, extraction, and processing of mineral resources and the generation and distribution of energy.

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the promotion and protection of the country's foreign interests and relations. This includes the negotiation and implementation of international agreements, the representation of the country in international organizations, and the promotion of bilateral and multilateral relations.

‘DOUBLE STANDARDS’ WILL NOT SILENCE BCM

Though sanctions, sporting and cultural isolation campaigns and the impetus for the historic student rebellion of 1976 are largely attributable to the BCM inside the country, it remains the "black sheep" of liberation movements.

Even the glory due to the BCM’s founding father, Bantu Steve Biko, has been eclipsed. Other leaders receive praise for their contribution. They may have been jailed, but were spared the fate of BCM leaders like Biko, Ongkope Tiro, Mapela Mophato, and Mthuli ka Shezi.

It would appear that those who advocate a multi-party state in other African countries and a one-party state in Azania are afflicted with "selective amnesia".

In their eyes the internal flag-bearer of BCM – the Azanian People’s Organisation – and its structures like Imbuko, the Azanian Students’ Convention and the Community Health Awareness Project, do not exist. But the external Black Consciousness Movement of Azania has suffered the most at the hands of those with "selective amnesia".

Its armed wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army, has had to become self-reliant as the UN and OAU have refused them aid because they do not recognise the organisation as authentic.

They refuse to accept that the BCM has as much right to exist as the ANC and PAC.

One would think they’d leave it to us to determine who is authentic.

This "apartheid" practised by the UN, OAU and the western media has led to the internecine violence of the late 80s.

Believing that theirs is the only authentic organisation, some groups have tried to liquidate their rivals, notably the BCM.

Despite not receiving military aid from either the West or East, the BCM has survived.

A former editor of the Rand Daily Mail – who is now a foreign correspondent and holds brief for the ANC – told an American audience at the height of violence between Azapo and the UDF that Azapo was dead. "If Azapo is dead," asked an impassioned black American journalist, "why are there reports of battles between Azapo and the UDF in the Eastern Cape, Soweto, Natal and Northern Transvaal?"

The propagandist was dumbfounded.

A noted activist with ANC leanings once addressed a London audience also claiming Azapo was dead.

As he left the hall, he met Azanian exiles selling Azapo’s publication Frank Talk. "Oh that looks like a good mag. How do I subscribe?" he asked.

"It will be easy for you, the magazine is from back home!" retorted the exile.

Many have yet to learn that BC burns in the hearts of many Azanians.

It will not be stilled by neo-apartheid or "selective amnesia".

GOMOLEMO MOKAE of Azapo’s education secretariat takes a look at what he calls "apartheid among anti-apartheiders" – international organisations like the United Nations and Non-Aligned Movement

IN their arrogance towards natives of Africa, the East and West been presumptuous enough to tell us which liberation movement to support even while supporting our cause.

Organisations like the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement have also determined which African liberation movements are “authentic”.

This shows gross disregard for African nations’ right to determine their liberators.

Swapo in Namibia, Frelimo in Mozambique, Fapla in Angola, the ANC in occupied Azania and Zapu in Zimbabwe have all been pronounced the “five authentic” with the UN rubber-stamping the decision.

It came as no surprise that the supposedly independent Organisation for African Unity followed suit.

As the concept of a multi-party state gains ground in Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya thanks to the frantic efforts of the UN, OAU and the Western media, the concept of a one-party state is being supported by the same forces in occupied Azania.

Whether this is being done unwittingly or not, this article aims to highlight these double standards.

These international organisations have chosen the ANC as their own “blue-eyed boy” from the liberation movements of Azania.

The PAC, on the other hand, has reluctantly been recognised as “authentic”.

Unfortunately the same cannot be said about the movement I belong to – the Black Consciousness Movement.

Though the BCM literally “carried” the struggle for a decade after the banning of the ANC and PAC, its immortal contribution to the Azanian cause is being ignored.
Who Will Follow Perez de Cuellar?

Mike Littlejohn in New York reports on the race for the top UN post

335
SA, should work with UN
ANC launches campaign for constituent assembly

By Kaizer Nyatsumba
Political Staff

The African National Congress and its alliance partners yesterday launched a signature campaign to demand a constituent assembly and an interim government.

Leaders of the ANC, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the SA Communist Party yesterday told a press conference in Johannesburg that a national door-to-door campaign, during which alliance members would "visit every home in South Africa to collect signatures", would go ahead on March 23 and 24.

The campaign would demonstrate "the major divide" between ANC and Government on a constituent assembly and interim government.

SACP secretary-general Joe Slovo said the alliance was worried that Government leaders said contradictory things when addressing the international community and "when they speak to their tribe".

He referred to President de Klerk's speech before the Maitland by-election that "the NP would block any new constitution which it did not like".

"The purpose is to show that we want a constitution acceptable to the majority of our people, and not to the NP," Slovo said.

Joint rallies to launch the campaign on the ground will be staged by the tripartite alliance on March 21.

A statement by the alliance said the Government rejected a constituent assembly because it feared the participation of the masses in deciding the future.

It was afraid the people would elect a constituent assembly which would produce a constitution in conflict with the National Party's vision.

"The people of South Africa have never contributed to the drawing up of a constitution in our country. All South Africans must be active participants," the joint statement said.

The Government should not be in control of the process of transition.

Asked what the envisaged interim government's composition would be, ANC internal leader Walter Sisulu said the ANC wanted the involvement not only of the ANC and the Government but of other parties and organisations as well.

The alliance leadership said the Government's offer of a "super Cabinet" in response to the demands for a constituent assembly and an interim government was inadequate.

UNHCR can help bring back exiles - US ambassador

CAPE TOWN — The view that South African sovereignty would be infringed if the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was present in the country to help with the repatriation of exiles, was yesterday described as irrelevant.

Speaking at a Cape Town Press Club lunch, the US ambassador to South Africa, William Swing, said that in a few years South Africa might be doing more business at UN offices in New York and Geneva than in many national capitals.

"Whether the UN is yet ready for a grand re-entry of South Africa through the front door remains to be seen, but there are other routes into the UN system which could be explored now," said Mr Swing.

"One such example is co-operation with the UNHCR on the repatriation of South African exiles. No one disputes that the UNHCR can mount this operation at the least cost to the South African taxpayers."

"Objection to a UNHCR presence on grounds that this would infringe South African sovereignty is an old, increasingly irrelevant argument."

South Africa would also reap substantial diplomatic, economic and scientific benefits should it choose to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
POLITICS

Exiles: US envoy shrugs off objections to UN aid

CAPE TOWN — Objections to a UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) presence in SA to help with the repatriation of exiles were old and increasingly irrelevant, US Ambassador to SA William Swing said yesterday.

Speaking at a Cape Town Press Club lunch, he said it was possible that in a few years time SA would be doing more business at UN offices in New York and Geneva than in many national capitals.

"Whether the UN is yet ready for a grand re-entry of SA through the front door remains to be seen. But there are other routes into the UN system which could be explored now."

"One such example is co-operation with the UNHCR on the repatriation of South African exiles. No one disputes that the UNHCR can mount this operation at the least cost to the South African taxpayers."

"Objection to a UNHCR presence on the grounds that this would somehow infringe on South African sovereignty is an old, increasingly irrelevant argument."

SA would also reap major diplomatic, economic and scientific benefits should it choose to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The confidence of global, regional and domestic trends had never been as favourable as now for a successful transition to democracy in SA.

"This may well be a landmark year in US-South African relations and in SA's ties with the rest of the world," Swing said.

Relations between the US and SA were influenced and shaped by wider world events and SA's isolation was ending due, in part, to geopolitical shifts on other continents such as the demise of communism.

Complexity

"We believe SA can be a success story and that it will vindicate many commonly held beliefs and views about promoting human rights, prosperity and economic justice. Success stories of this kind are becoming less rare and will invariably find US support."

SABC radio news reported Swing said Americans were discovering the true complexity of South African society and the challenges which lay ahead on the road to democracy.

He said there were also renewed possibilities for US involvement in SA. There was no doubt that the US would maintain its interest in SA once apartheid had gone.

Swing said southern Africa had the greatest potential for development of any region in Africa. If, however, SA was removed from the equation, that promise disappeared.

"Today the southern African region is poised for the biggest step of all — that of a newly democratic SA."

"The SADCC will have to rethink whether its original objective of decreasing southern African dependence on SA should not evolve into a policy of increasing the inter-dependence of all southern African states."

The key to SA's relations with the world was in SA.

"These South Africans determined to build a strong, non-racial, multi-party democracy and a dynamic market economy will always find friends and supporters, chief among these the American people and government."

— Sapa.
Government authorities will meet on Wednesday to decide whether the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will be invited to assist with the return of nearly 40,000 South African refugees, spokesman Venita Meyer of the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) said yesterday.

The development followed a two-day meeting of 100 lawyers to assess the position of exiles and their return.

Two representatives of the Department of Home Affairs were present on Saturday.

The NCCR said representatives of the UNHCR had met the Government four weeks ago, but had not been advised whether they would be invited to assist with the return of the exiles.

The legal task force said that at present the position was such it could not advise exiles "with confidence" to come home as the terms of indemnity did not provide a secure return.

Forms to be filled in by exiles were described as "highly detailed and intimidatory".
The exiles, body frustrated
by state's tough line

SOUTH AFRICA - The government's refusal to grant exiles permission to
return home has caused frustration among the exiles. The government's stance
has been strongly criticized by human rights activists and members of the
civil society. The situation has been exacerbated by the recent尖
in the number of exiles who have chosen to remain abroad.

Overseas repatriation with financial assistance

In an effort to alleviate the financial burdens faced by exiles,
the government has introduced a new program offering
financial assistance. However, many exiles have expressed
concerns over the adequacy of the assistance, as it does not
adequately cover the costs incurred.

The United Nations

The United Nations has been actively engaged in
mediation efforts to facilitate the return of exiles to
their homeland. The UNHCR has been working closely with
the government to ensure that the conditions for
return are met. Despite these efforts, many exiles remain
unwilling to return due to the uncertain conditions in
their home country.

Reasons

1. Political instability
   - The political situation in their home country remains
     volatile, posing significant risks to their safety.
2. Economic hardships
   - The exiles have faced significant economic challenges
     due to the lack of opportunities in their home country.
3. Family considerations
   - Many exiles have strong family ties that make
     the decision to return difficult.

Exiles' Association

The Exiles' Association has been advocating
for the rights of exiles and has called for
improved conditions for their return. They
have also been working to raise awareness
about the challenges faced by exiles.

The government's

The government has been criticized for its
inadequate response to the exiles' demands.
Many exiles have expressed frustration with
the government's policies and have called for
improved conditions and support.

Press

The press has played a crucial role in raising
awareness about the situation of exiles and
highlighting the challenges they face. Many
publications have published articles about
the exiles' plight and have called for
international support.

Conclusion

The situation of the exiles continues to
be a matter of concern. There is a need
for increased international support and
improved policies to address the
challenges faced by exiles.

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Sowetan Tuesday March 19 1991
Canada increases funding for returnees

Political Staff 5.1.3.91

The Canadian Embassy yesterday announced a contribution of R100,000 to the National Coordinating Committee for the Return of South African Exiles (NCCR), bringing to R300,000 the total amount donated by the embassy so far.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria said the latest R100,000 donation was for immediate needs associated with the repatriation of exiles.

In terms of an agreement signed with the NCCR, the Canadian funds will cover some of the costs associated with providing relocation grants to returning exiles in various regions of the country.

The R100,000 donation announced yesterday was the second Canadian contribution to the NCCR for repatriation.

In December the Canadian Embassy donated R100,000 for the NCCR to help it to establish its regional support structures.

Another R100,000 was donated to buy a building in Cape Town to be used as a primary reception centre for exiles returning to the western Cape.

Canadian Embassy counselor for development David Viveash said the embassy’s contributions were in partial fulfillment of a commitment made in June last year by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to donate up to R13 million for costs associated with the repatriation of exiles and the integration of released political prisoners.

Mr Viveash said the decision concerning the allocation of the balance of the funds would be taken once the final operational arrangements for the repatriation programme were known.

- The NCCR was yesterday awaiting a response from the Government regarding the involvement of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in the repatriation process.

The NCCR had earlier postponed a flight scheduled to bring a second batch of 110 ANC exiles from Lusaka, Zambia, to SA, saying it was awaiting the Government’s response to the UNHCR’s proposed involvement in the process.

Contacted for comment yesterday, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said “the possible role and involvement of the UNHCR” was still under consideration.
Africa's children under threat

IN THE past decade, deaths of children around the world have decreased by half, according to a report by the UN Children's Fund (Unicef).

The report, called "The State of the World's Children 1991", says a successful international campaign to immunise 80 percent of the world's children against preventable diseases has saved 12 million lives.

At the beginning of the campaign, only 15 to 20 percent of children in the developing world were being vaccinated.

The outlook for Africa's children, however, is not as hopeful as that for children in other parts of the world. Many of the past decade's programmes failed to reach children in Africa, and without massive debt relief and developmental assistance, there will be little improvement in the 1990s, the report says.

Immunisation

Unicef says the past decade's immunisation programmes have prevented
TRACTING paralytic polio and millions more from contracting measles, whooping cough and neonatal tetanus.

And because disease prevention reduces malnutrition, diarrhoea and pneumonia, immunisation also saved millions of children from chronic illness, poor growth and possible early death.

While a reduction in child mortality might suggest a rise in the population growth rate, Unicef says the opposite is true.

Several developing countries are approaching the threshold where lowered child deaths mean that women can place greater faith in family planning programmes, Unicef says.

Heartened by the progress of the past decade, the Unicef report outlines ambitious new goals for improving child welfare in the next 10 years.

Resolutions

Drawing upon resolutions passed at the World Summit for Children last September, the Children's Fund assigns top priority to cutting child deaths by one-third, providing basic education for all children and halving child malnutrition and maternal deaths.

But one of the most urgent needs is to extend the immunisation campaign to areas which the past decade's programmes have failed to reach. Many of those are in Africa.

UNDER THREAT: Although 2.5m children in Africa were saved by vaccines in 1990, the same number still died from diseases preventable by immunisation.

James P Grant, executive director of Unicef, says that Africa, with the highest average mortality rate of children under five in the world, is the only continent where child deaths are projected to increase during the 1990s.

Vaccines

Although the global vaccination goal has been achieved, the report explains, not all parts of the world have been equally saturated.

In addition, the report says, 80 percent immunisation does not mean an 80 percent reduction in deaths, because disease is both more common, and more commonly fatal, among the minority who have not yet been reached.

Although 2.5m children were saved by vaccines in 1990, the same number of children still died from diseases preventable by immunisation.


Unless downward spirals of debt, war and famine are reversed, the report says: "Africa's share of global and infant deaths will increase by 40 percent by the end of the century".

In 1950, Africa's share of child deaths was 15 percent; in 1986 it was 30 percent.

Though many African countries acted to meet the agenda for economic recovery laid out by the 1986 UN special session on Africa's crisis, international assistance promised by donors arrived slowly, while debt service payments rocketed.

Aids

African governments saw funds for children's programmes erode steadily.

The emergence of the Aids epidemic adds additional daunting layers to the problems of Africa's children.

African women often lack the education to avoid contracting Aids or are bound by tradition not to take measures against it.

In early 1990, WHO estimated that of three million women worldwide — mostly of childbearing age — who tested positive for the Aids antibody HIV, 80 percent were in sub-Saharan Africa.

The virus often passes from mother to foetus.

Still, numerous African initiatives have improved prospects for many children. Some 25 African countries have immunised an estimated 75 percent of their children against six main diseases, although the success rate is substantially lower in countries where wars have made rural children inaccessible.

Unicef also hails the signing by 41 African states of the "Convention on the Rights of the Child" — a document setting out universal standards for the survival, protection and development of children — as an indication that child welfare is now higher on the political agenda in many African countries.

Ethic

Says Unicef: "The child has only one chance to grow normally in mind and body, and protecting that one chance should have first call on our resources — in good times and in bad."

Unicef's officials concede that the "new ethic for children" the organisation wants to implement is revolutionary.

But in Africa, they say, it will take a revolution of world priorities to ensure that the continent's children fare better in the 1990s than they did in the last 10 years.

—AFRICA NEWS
Exiles' return delayed pending move on UN

A COMBINATION of fears for exiles' safety after their return, a shortage of funds and logistical problems resulted in today's second planeload of exiles from Zambia being called off.

Home Affairs chief director of Immigration Mike Rester said he had been in contact with the ANC and that the postponement of the flight — scheduled to bring 110 exiles back — was being seen as an "organisational hiccup".

He said 3 000 extraordinary travel documents had already been issued.

The National Co-Ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR) cancelled today's flight, saying it wanted a decision from government on whether the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) would be involved.

The NCCR was expecting Cabinet to discuss the issue yesterday.

An NCCR spokesman said the organisation was short of funds and was experiencing logistical problems.

The Africa News Organisation reports from Lusaka that ANC national executive committee member Sosthelo Mfenyana yesterday urged government to grant full indemnity and provide exiles with extraordinary travel documents so that they could start returning home.

Government should remove all the obstacles that had hampered the repatriation and release of all political prisoners.

Mfenyana warned that if the agreement on preconditions to negotiations was not met by the end of next month, the ANC would have to review its future course.

The UNHCR should be allowed to participate in the repatriation of exiles and be able to monitor their stay in SA, he said.

He rejected government's insistence that the UNHCR be limited only to the transportation of exiles.

Mechanisms set up by government had made it impossible for further exiles to leave for SA but the next group of returnees would depart next week.

Meanwhile the Canadian Embassy yesterday announced a R100 000 contribution to the NCCR.

The embassy said the donation was in partial fulfilment of Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's undertaking to donate R13m to the repatriation programme.

It said the balance would be allocated once final operational arrangements for the repatriation programme were known.
Govt accepts UN exile role

Political Staff

THE United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will help with the repatriation of South African exiles, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

Retreating from its initial position that there was no role for the UNHCR, the government acknowledged that the international organisation was neutral and expert in this field, and their help in solving unforeseen problems would facilitate the return of exiles.

British ambassador Sir Robin Renwick welcomed the breakthrough, and said Britain was ready to assist financially with the return of the exiles.

Mr Botha said many exiles were not members of the ANC, and would be reluctant to return within the framework of ANC-government agreements.

The UNHCR could assist the government in meeting agreements made with the ANC.

The UNHCR had previously said it would participate in, and assist financially, the repatriation process, on condition that they were allowed to set up some presence inside South Africa.
New representative to UN named

The Department of Foreign Affairs has announced the appointment of Derek Auret as South Africa's new permanent representative to the United Nations in New York.

Mr Auret (42) began his diplomatic career in New York. He also served in Bonn, and was more recently involved in the negotiations that led to Namibian independence.

The department also announced the appointment of Gerry Walters as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Uruguay.

Mr Walters was formerly the consul in Sydney. — Sapa.
'New SA' set for high UN profile

Special Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS — South Africa, which has never been elected to the United Nations Security Council, could be a logical candidate for a permanent seat if and when the current system is revised, according to the United States delegate, Thomas Pickering.

But he was referring specifically to a "new South Africa", evidently meaning a potential claim to council membership by a post-apartheid republic democratically constructed.

Mr Pickering and the former US ambassador, Dr Jeane Kirkpatrick, discussed the UN on a television programme produced by the Council on Foreign Relations in New York recently.

Nigeria and Brazil were also mentioned by Mr Pickering as possible candidates for permanent seats in the Security Council.

The idea of expanding the council has been around for some time, with Germany, Japan and India all asserting that current global realities have outdated a system agreed when the UN was formed.

This system involves the US, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China having permanent seats and the power of veto.

Mr Pickering observed that it had become "increasingly less easy" for a permanent member to cast its veto.

If the idea takes hold, additional permanent members probably would be in a new category, without veto power, diplomats say.

A permanent seat for South Africa would enhance the republic's prestige enormously and be in sharp contrast to its current UN status of semi-isolation, which followed the rejection of the SA delegation's General Assembly resolutions.
New UN envoy could make triumphant return

PROVISIONS - Direct answer to N.Y. in any

OFFICE 243

PREPARED
UN hears of hard-up missions

Diplomats not immune to hunger and cold

CIVIL war brings months of turmoil to some distant land, and its unfortunate United Nations representative sits shivering in his New York home, unable to pay the rent, buy food and fuel or even afford the fare to his office.

This pitiful picture of the less glamorous side of diplomatic life — far from the cocktail circuit — was painted for a UN committee by Shirin Tahir-Kheli, a senior member of the US delegation, whose job includes looking after the day-to-day needs of foreign delegates.

One of the most vexing problems of them all, she said, is what to do when, for various reasons, funds for payment of rents, salaries and other expenses are not received from their government.

Addressing the UN committee on relations with the host country, she said: "During the last 12 months a number of governments have been overthrown and changed. It has taken time for new governments to take their place and ... to resume funding for their missions to the United Nations."

Some diplomats had lost all contact with home for long periods and in one case a UN mission had received no funding for almost a year. She mentioned no names, but was believed to be referring to civil-war-racked Liberia.

Because of this, the United States delegation had to spend much time and effort trying to persuade creditors to be patient. In some cases this proved unsuccessful, with the result that "mission telephone service has been discontinued, oil has not been delivered to homes, and diplomats have not been able to travel to their offices because they could not pay the fare," she said.

Ms Tahir-Kheli proposed the establishment of a working group to look into "what is becoming a major issue in host country affairs" and could cause an embarrassment to the diplomatic community.

Bulgaria's Ivan Sotirov said a working group was a good idea, that could help solve the long-term problem.

But what about immediate measures to help missions in distress? He was alluding to the possibility of an urgent, one-time subvention from the United Nations' own hard-pressed budget.

"It really gives me a pain to think that colleagues could be sitting in their apartments without heating or without money for transportation to come here," Mr Sotirov said. — Sapa-Reuter. ☯
THE UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) will arrive in South Africa on Tuesday to hammer out the terms of an agreement with the government regarding the repatriation of 40,000 exiles.

The Department of Foreign Affairs announced last week that the UN special commission would help with the repatriation process.

Mr Mohammed Dangor, an executive member of the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles, told SOUTH the UNHCR had been invited by the government.

"We are still unclear about the terms of agreement set by the government. We do not know exactly what the government wants them to do."

Dangor said the NCCR welcomed the government's announcement and was hoping the pace of repatriation would now quicken. "We hope they will be starting with their work as soon as possible. They will be sending a fact-finding mission within a week."

The African National Congress was still in the dark as to the terms of agreement between the government and the UNHCR, an ANC lawyer, Mr Mathew Phosa, said.

Unhindered

Phosa serves on the working committee with government members.

He said the ANC expected that the UNHCR should be unhindered in its activities.

"It is the most experienced body in handling these sort of matters. The government should not try to inhibit it or to restrict it in its activities."

Phosa said the ANC would continue with the programme of repatriating their estimated 20,000 members in exile. "We will continue with the programme we started without the government having agreed to deal with the UNHCR," he said.

Phosa said there were still hitches in so far indemnity of exiles was concerned, specially in regard to the people who have not been given indemnity for specific operations they had performed inside the country.

He said the government should give indemnity to these people so that they don't feel threatened on their return.

"On the whole, more than 80 percent of the aspect of exiles in terms of indemnities has been resolved," Phosa said.
THE United Nations (UN) should be involved in the transfer of power in South Africa, says the leader of the ANC-aligned chiefs' body, the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa).

Contralesa national president Patekile Holomisa said an interim government constituted by a body which enjoys UN support should take over from the NP government.

Holomisa - a member of the Transkei ANC regional executive and the younger brother of Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa - was addressing the East London branch of the ANC on the transitional period South Africa faces.

He said a Patriotic Front composed of the major liberation movements should be established and then an all-party conference held.

Holomisa dismissed the government's proposal of a "super cabinet" and saw the ANC's signature campaign as a way of pressurising the government into accepting an interim government and constituent assembly.

Contralesa rejected the view "homeland leaders should be on our side of the negotiating table" as such an approach would "help perpetuate tribalism".

He urged popular leaders not to form new parties but to join national organisations.

"As to the political circus that is on show in the Ciskei under the apparent leadership of Brigadier Oupe Gqozo, Contralesa is deeply disturbed," said Holomisa.

"We are also convinced Gqozo is not his own man. No black South African with all his senses would commit the atrocities he has against his own people, including his army colleagues, unless he is acting on somebody's orders.

"(Foreign Minister) Pik Botha would be well-advised to recall Gqozo to South Africa so that the people of this area can decide for themselves who should rule them in the interim period."

Holomisa said he would not be surprised if the Ciskei people decided to support Paramount Chief Mazibuko Bayekhawuleza Sandile, the only paramount chief in the Ciskei. - Elnews
Agreement on SA refugees is a foreign policy breakthrough

UN gets its foot in the door

The Conservative Party calls it a “cancer” and a “viper in South Africa’s bosom”. The Government has its doubts about it, but gives the go-ahead anyway. The British Embassy and the ANC applaud its arrival. For better or worse, the United Nations is again to have a presence on South African soil, after a 30-year absence.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha’s acceptance that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees should “assist in the process... of the return of expatriates” to South Africa is shrouded in technicality and qualification. But it marks, in the view of Professor Peter Vale of the University of the Western Cape’s Centre for Southern African Studies, no less than “one of the most important developments in South African foreign policy since the NP came to power in 1949.”

It is also the surest sign thus far of this country’s gradual re-absorption into the international community, contingent upon progress towards a negotiated settlement. The specific agreement on co-operation regarding returnees is therefore of symbolic importance beyond the details of its clauses.

According to Professor Vale: “The formal engagement of the UNHCR, with the dual agreement of the Government and the ANC, is a fundamental change — it is a common foreign policy position for the first time.

“It is a tacit agreement, with the ANC, on the importance of the UN. Here they are together engaging fully, for the first time in three decades, with the major international organisation.”

In his statement at the end of last month, Mr Botha grudgingly conceded the Government’s acceptance of the importance of the previously detested UN — although he could not bring himself to mention the organisation itself, referring only to the High Commissioner for Refugees.

“The Government,” he said, “realises that in spite of all the planning that has been done to ensure that the return of expatriates proceeds smoothly, problems may nevertheless arise because the Government does not have representatives in all countries of Africa.

“Unforeseen contingencies may also arise where the co-operation of neutral experts may help to solve possible problems... Thus, in order to prevent delay in the return of returnees in countries where South Africa has no representation, and also in the light of representations received from various quarters, the Government has decided to invite the High Commissioner for Refugees to assist in the process.

“(An) agreement will be drawn up in such a way as to ensure that South Africa’s sovereignty is in no way prejudiced.”

Professor Vale argues that this constitutes “an admission by the Government of their own international isolation and their own impotence to deal with it.

“The Government’s opponents have also had to think through and concede the UN’s importance. Originally, the ANC was quite uncomfortable itself about the idea of formal UN involvement, but it came sooner to the recognition of its necessity.”

The agreement — hailed as a breakthrough by British Ambassador Sir Robin Renwick — was exceptionally hard-won, according to diplomatic and Government sources. It is known that embassies pushed the Government hard to concede on the UN issue (even Mr Botha referred to “representations from various quarters”), and that there was fierce disagreement within the Cabinet on the issue.

“The major dilemma for the Government,” says Professor Vale, “was that of sovereignty — would UN involvement violate it? And it is good that the Cabinet had to go through the painful process of realising it had to pay to regain access to the international scene.”

Diplomats in Cape Town say the agreement was achieved for both political and “technical” reasons. The Government has gained international credit, and also now faces the April 30 deadline for returnees with the help of the UNHCR. It is believed that the success of the agency’s operations in Namibia — and the even-handedness thereby displayed — tipped the scales in favour of the agreement.

The agreement has brought a flood of offers of international financial assistance, which would certainly otherwise not have been forthcoming. The British government offered aid within minutes...
he door

of Mr Botha's announcement, and
Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen has signalled that
his government will consider ap-
lications for aid favourably.

According to one diplomatic
source: "Foreign governments are
now likely to respond positively,
whereas they would have been un-
comfortable with applications
from either the Government or
the ANC."

The sources also point out, how-
ever, that the presence of a repre-
sentative of the UNHCR as a spe-
cific agency should not be
confused with a full-blown UN
mission in South Africa. "This
doesn't mean we can expect a
Mortti Aholaari and Untag," said
one.

Professor Vale agrees that "it is
premature to think that South
Africa will now be fully re-inte-
grated into the UN, in the sense of
getting its seat back.

"But it is a recognition of the
importance of the UN as a player.

"And then you have the very
significant moves from the Nordic
countries, directly after the an-
nouncement about the UNHCR. It
is a clear signal to the Govern-
ment that they are responding to
real signs of change. In a subtil
way they are being even-handed
- they are making concessions to
the Government, and giving rec-
ognition to the ANC's status at the
same time."

The details of the agreement
with the UNHCR, still in the pro-
cess of being negotiated, could
throw some stumbling blocks
due to the Government's hyper-
sensitivity about sovereignty. This
likelihood is heightened by the fu-
rious reaction of the Conservative
Party, which has pilloried the
Government for allowing the UN
to get "a foot in the door" in
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the CP organ Die Patriot argues:
that "to allow the UN any say in
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allow the viper into SA's bosom."
"But, the Government has little
choice. Once it conceded to black
majority rule, the UN cancer was
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But the Government is unlikely
to alter the agreement because of
right-wing objections. The UN die
has been cast in South Africa in
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could be recorded by future histo-
rians as marking the true begin-
ning of the end of South Africa's
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ganisations. □
An historic foreign policy breakthrough

UN gets involved with SA refugees

THE Conservative Party calls it a “cancer”, and a “viper in South Africa’s bosom”. The National Party Government has its doubts about it, but gives the go-ahead anyway.

The British Embassy and the ANC applaud its arrival. For better or worse, the United Nations is again to have a presence on South African soil, after a 30-year absence.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha’s principled acceptance that the UN High Commission for Refugees should “assist in the process ... of the return of expatriates” to South Africa is shrugged off in technicallity, qualification, and even obfuscation.

But it marks, in the view of Professor Peter Vale of the University of the Western Cape’s Centre for Southern African Studies, no less than “one of the most important developments in South African foreign policy since the NP came to power in 1948”.

Sure sign

It is also the surest sign thus far of this country’s gradual reabsorption into the international community, contingent upon progress towards a negotiated settlement.

The specific agreement on cooperation regarding returns is therefore of symbolic importance beyond the details of its clauses.

According to Vale: “The formal engagement of the UNHCR, with the dual agreement of the Government and the ANC is a fundamental change - it is a common foreign policy position for the first time.

“It is a tacit agreement, with the ANC, on the importance of the UN. Here they are together engaging fully, for the first time in three decades, with the major international organisation.”

In his statement at the end of last month, Pik Botha grudgingly conceded the Government’s acceptance of the importance of the previously-detected UN - although, tellingly, he could not bring himself to mention the organisation itself, referring only to “the High Commissioner for Refugees”.

“The Government,” he said, “realises that in spite of all the planning that has been done to ensure that the return of expatriates proceeds smoothly, problems may nevertheless arise because the Government does not have representatives in all countries of Africa.

“Unforeseen contingencies may also arise where the operation of neutral experts may help to solve possible problems ... Thus, in order to prevent delay in the return of refugees in countries where South Africa has no representation and also in the light of representations received from various quarters, the Government has decided to invite the High Commissioner for Refugees to assist in the process.

“An agreement will be drawn up in such a way as to ensure that South Africa’s sovereignty is in no way prejudiced.”

Vale argues that this constitutes “an admission by the Government of their own international isolation and their own impotence to deal with it.

“The Government’s opponents have also had to think through and concede the UN’s importance. Originally the ANC was quite uncomfortable about the idea of formal UN involvement, but it came sooner to the recognition of its necessity.”

The agreement - hailed as a “breakthrough” by British Ambassador Sir Robin Runwick - was exceptionally hard-won.

It is known that embassies pushed the Government hard to concede on the UN issue (even Botha referred to “representations from various quarters”), and that there was fierce disagreement within the Cabinet on the issue.

Dilemma

“The major dilemma for the Government,” says Vale, “was that of sovereignty - would UN involvement violate it? - and it is good that the Cabinet had to go through the painful process of realising it had to pay to regain access to the international scene.”

Diplomats in Cape Town say the agreement was achieved for both political and “technical” reasons.

The Government has gained international credit, and also now faces the April 30 “deadline” for returnees with the help of the UNHCR.

It is believed that the success of the agency’s operations in Namibia - and the even-handedness there displayed - tipped the scales in favour of Foreign Affairs officials arguing in Government for the agreement.

In addition, the agreement has brought a flood of offers of international financial assistance.

The British Government offered aid within minutes of the Botha announcement, and Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Elllemann-Jensen has signalled that his government will consider applications for aid favourably.

According to one diplomatic source: “Foreign governments are now likely to respond positively, whereas they would have been uncomfortable with applications from either the Government or the ANC.”

The sources also point out, however, that the presence of a representative of the UNHCR as a specific agent should not be confused with a full-blown UN mission in South Africa.

Vale agrees that “It is premature to think that South Africa will now be fully reintegrated into the UN, in the name of getting its seat back.

“But it is a recognition of the importance of the UN as a player.”

The details of the agreement with the UNHCR, still in the process of being negotiated, could throw up some stumbling blocks due to the Government’s hypersensitivity about “sovereignty”.

This likelihood is heightened by the furious reaction of the Conservative Party, which has pilloried the Government for allowing the UN to get “a foot in the door” in South Africa.

(The latest edition of the CP organ Die Patriot argues that “to allow the UN any say in any matter in South Africa is to allow the viper into SA’s bosom. But the Government has little choice. Once it conceded to black majority rule, the UN cancer was not far behind.”)

But the Government is unlikely to abandon the agreement because of rightwing objections. The UN die has been cast in South Africa in 1991. It is a modest first step in the form of the UNHCR, but could be recorded by future historians as marking the true beginning of the end of South Africa’s pariah status within international organisations. - Sovietan Correspondent.
UN envoy plans second SA visit

LONDON. — The UN High Commissioner for Refugees is to send the head of its Africa bureau, Mr Nicolas Bwakira, to South Africa for a second visit soon.

He hopes to tie up an agreement with government enabling the UN agency to help with the repatriation of up to 40,000 exiles.

Meanwhile 115 returning exiles are expected in Johannesburg on Thursday on a charter flight from Tanzania.

ANC repatriation official Mr Mzwy Boo said the group's composition was still being finalised.

The move heralds a fresh breakthrough in the repatriation of exiles following last week's apparent breakdown in the process.

Mr Boo said the repatriation programme was back on track following talks between government and senior ANC officials.

A spokesman for the UNHCR in Geneva confirmed on Friday that until the commissioner and the government have signed the agreement allowing the commissioner to set up operations in SA, the UN body cannot actively start calling for the R100m needed to repatriate the exiles.

A Justice Department spokesman said 5,056 applications for indemnity had been received, of which 2,484 had been finalised.
SA indemnity procedures criticised

Johannesburg. — The government and representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have disagreed over indemnity procedures for returning South African exiles.

The government is also facing pressure from the European Community to adjust its indemnity procedure to make it compatible with UNHCR norms, a senior UNHCR source said in an interview from Geneva yesterday.

Negotiations are continuing with a view to securing the world body’s help in repatriating exiles, but sources involved in the talks said yesterday the UNHCR was unlikely to help under the current indemnity arrangement, which places the onus on individual exiles to seek clearance from the government.

“There is concern about the forms which returnees have to fill in. They are not designed to impart confidence and trust but rather suspicion and fear,” the UNHCR negotiator said. “We can’t bend principles which are applied to all repatriation situations to make them specific to South Africa.”

Senior UNHCR official Mr K Kalumiya was in South Africa recently to negotiate an agreement. Talks with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and senior government officials had deadlocked over the amnesty issue, the source said, but added he remained confident agreement would be reached.

SAPA reports that future flights of returning exiles are in jeopardy, according to ANC official Mr Jackie Selebi.

This followed the brief detention of two ANC officials at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday afternoon and a two-hour delay before 119 ANC returnees appeared in the airport’s arrival hall.

ANC officials said they would raise the issue of the arrests of Mr Penuel Maduna and Mr Norman Ngwanzane, with the organisation’s leadership.

Mass action, including action by prisoners, was a certainty if the government failed to release all political prisoners before the April 30 deadline, recently-released ANC member Mr Carl Niehaus claimed yesterday.
End to UN's blacklisting of coaches hailed

LESLEY LAMBERT

CAPE TOWN — A decision by the UN's Special Committee Against Apartheid to stop blacklisting foreign coaches who coach non-racial sports in SA has been welcomed by National Education Minister Louis Pienaar.

Efforts to allow foreign coaches to coach non-racial sport in SA without fear of reprisal began last year when anti-apartheid sporting groups decided to exempt them from the blacklist.

Pienaar also welcomed a similar announcement by Ghana's ambassador at the UN and said SA would like to extend its relationships with African countries.

"I believe that the questioning of the continuation of the blacklist is a step in the right direction and will benefit sport, not only in SA, but across the globe," he said.

"These developments give recognition to the SA government's irreversible reform initiatives."

"I trust that other countries will soon follow suit with real steps in support of the constitutional changes in SA and that normal sports contact between SA and the rest of the international community will shortly become a reality," Pienaar said.
SA agrees to UN help with exiles' return

JOHANNESBURG. — A South African team headed by Foreign Affairs director-general Mr Neil van Heerden concluded a third round of talks with a UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) team in Geneva yesterday.

The talks are intended to secure UNHCR involvement in the repatriation of 30 000 exiles.

UNHCR African regional bureau director Mr Nicholas Bwakira said yesterday that an agreement had been reached and that SA had to sign it before it came into force.

He said the main point of discussions had been the question of indemnity for exiles.

"The ball is now in the court of the SA government," Mr Bwakira said.

He said the UN would make money available — it estimates that the repatriation process will cost R200m — as soon as SA’s agreement was obtained.

The government had been reluctant to allow the UNHCR to operate inside SA because of concerns that this would compromise the country's sovereignty, but recently acknowledged that the UNHCR’s expertise could make an important contribution to the repatriation.
Envoy's representation at the UN moves to a more salubrious area. By MIKE LITTLEJOHN in New York.

SOUTH AFRICA'S UN Mission and New York Consulate-General are moving upscale after years of rubbing elbows with a Chinese laundry and a Herist car-hire office in a nondescript building that looks a bit like a warehouse on Manhattan's East Side.

Pretoria's official representation in America's principal city is being transferred to new quarters in an office tower on 36th Street, 10 blocks south of the present location, which is owned by the government. The move is due to take place by the end of May.

South African officials declined to disclose the monthly rent for the new premises, an entire ninth-floor section of a building opposite an elegant, high-priced block of flats in which several members of the Mission occupy apartments.

Real-estate prices being what they are in New York, although still well under those for comparable space in London and Tokyo, or even New Delhi—tens of thousands of dollars a month must be involved.

Unicef, the UN Children's Fund, overspillng its own headquarters, has space in the same building.

Proximity to UN headquar ters and good security arrangements—happily, less of a problem today than before President de Klerk's reforms were begun—were difficulties that had to be overcome before the new lease was signed.

The quarters being vacated on 48th Street between First and Second avenues in Manhattan just a stone's throw from UN headquarters, are up for sale. The government intends to make a decent profit even if the market is no longer a stratosphere. In fact, it has taken a dive recently.

Ambassador Jeremy Shearer, the chief UN delegate, will not have long to enjoy his spacious new office. He has been recalled to Pretoria. Mr Shearer is to be succeeded by a former UN diplomat, Derek Auret.
UN wants amnesty for all, says ANC

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) wants a general amnesty for all exiles before it became involved in the repatriation of SA exiles, ANC head of repatriation Jackie Selebi said yesterday.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport, where 192 exiles arrived from Angola, Selebi said this was one of the points of disagreement between government and the UNHCR.

"The UNHCR needs access to detainees and in the case of SA this involves them being able to go everywhere. If a refugee is designated as a citizen of Bophuthatswana, for example, should anything happen to that person in Bophuthatswana, the UNHCR would not request that government for access."

Selebi said the UNHCR was also unhappy about SA security legislation which would interfere with international norms of legal protection for refugees.

The ANC would continue repatriating people but wanted UNHCR involvement because the world body had the expertise and access to international funding.

He said the ANC was unhappy with government's progress with the indemnity process.

It had 20 000 people who wanted to return but the process was being hampered by a lack of clarity on who was ultimately responsible for police action against returnees. "It seems like we have two governments - one headed by De Klerk and the other being the police. Nobody appears capable of bringing the police to book."

He said those who returned yesterday were mostly Umkhonto we Sizwe members who had been looking after abandoned military camps in Angola.

A small group of family and friends waited at the airport for the returnees. Police kept a low profile.

SAPA reports that the ANC in Lusaka is faced with an acute accommodation crisis and astronomical rents due to an unexpected influx of SA exiles from other parts of the world.

ANC sources said yesterday the exiles were arriving in the hope their travel papers could be processed quickly so they could catch connecting flights to SA.

KIN BENTLEY reports from London that the British government has set aside £2.5m to assist in reintegrating exiles and former political prisoners into SA society.

Details of this aid were made in a policy document presented to parliament this week by foreign secretary Douglas Hurd.

The first allocation, of about R100 000, was made in March to the Western Cape Repatriation Committee to help with the cost of renovating a reception centre in that area, the document said.
wanted: master chef for UN

The next secretary-general of the world's top body must be tough, says The Economist.
OAU on UN post

LAGOS - Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim this week expressed support for an African candidate for the post of UN Secretary-General.

"Salim said Africa had people with the right credentials to succeed. Peruvian Javier Perez de Cuellar, the News Agency of Nigeria reported.

"Salim, a Tanzanian who made an unsuccessful bid for the top UN post in the 1986, said he hoped African countries would rally behind one candidate.

"Nigeria’s military government is believed to be keen to propose either the country’s former military head of state Olusegun Obasanjo or retired General Joseph Garba. But Nobel Literature prize winner Wole Soyinka of Nigeria has urged the government not to select a former soldier." - Reuters.
Govt Claims Progress in Talks on Repatriation
It's a misnomer to talk about the cultural boycott as a cultural boycott of the South African government. The cultural boycott is an international movement that seeks to isolate and pressure South Africa to end its apartheid regime. The boycott has been successful in a number of ways, including the divestment of foreign investments and the boycott of South African goods and services. It has also been effective in pushing the government to make significant changes to its policies and practices. The cultural boycott is an important tool in the struggle against apartheid, and it is vital that we continue to support it. The cultural boycott is not just a campaign against apartheid, but a campaign for a better world. It is a testament to the power of the people and the importance of solidarity in the struggle for justice and freedom. Let's continue to support the cultural boycott and work towards the ultimate victory of the people of South Africa.
Zimbabwe pushes for its man to lead world body

The UN Security Council is preparing to choose a successor to Secretary-General Kofi Annan, with UITextView\n
The country, which is markedly more aggressive in its foreign policy than it was under longtime leader Robert Mugabe, is pressing its chances for a seat on the body, which is currently filled by South Africa. This is despite a growing body of evidence that the country is not sufficiently stable to hold such an office.

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SUDBURY REBEL SOLDIERS: Money or Hydro Power instead of Food

Report

Confused: The rehabilitation of the village could include an increase in hydroelectric capacity and additional economic development. The idea of rehabilitation is a good one, but the timing is uncertain. The rehabilitation plan includes the construction of a new dam and the development of new hydroelectric power. The rehabilitation plan is expected to be completed in 2023. The United Nations is leading the rehabilitation efforts.

The United Nations is leading the rehabilitation efforts. Though, the UNDP reports that there is a lack of resources and funding. The rehabilitation plan includes the construction of a new dam and the development of new hydroelectric power. The rehabilitation plan is expected to be completed in 2023.
UN asked to send forces to Angola

NEW YORK - UN secretary general has proposed the United Nations send 440 military and police observers and 175 civilians to monitor Angola's ceasefire and eventually help organise elections.

"It is a matter of great satisfaction that an end is at last in sight to the cruel war that has ravaged Angola for too long," Javier Perez de Cuellar said on Wednesday in a report to the Security Council.

Ambassadors from the US, the USSR, Britain, China and France - the five permanent members of the Security Council - met late on Wednesday to discuss financing for the force.

The UN already has an operation in Angola, the UN Angola Verification Mission (Unavem) set up in 1988 to verify the withdrawal of Cuban troops, which will be completed on July 1.

De Cuellar proposed that this unit of about 70 military observers be enlarged as requested by the Angolan government and the rebel Unita in their peace pact.

The peace accords, to be ratified in Lisbon on May 31, provide for a ceasefire, the integration of government and rebel troops into a new slimmed-down force and the holding of elections between September and November 1992.

Initially the UN forces are to watch the monitoring groups conduct their investigations and help resolve potential ceasefire violations as troops from both sides gather at 50 locations for the process of merging their armies.

Nations contributing military officers to Unavem will be asked to increase their forces. They are Algeria, Congo, India, Jordan, Norway, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Brazil and Argentina.

Under the accords, the government and Unita are to establish joint monitoring groups to verify and prevent violations of their truce.

The pact is aimed at ending 30 years of bloodshed in Angola, where guerrilla war against Portuguese rule was followed by 16 years of civil war. - Sapa-Reuter
Asians are least developed, says a United Nations report

NEW YORK - Inequality is one of the most striking features of Asia - between nations, between rich and poor and between men and women, according to a UN report released on Wednesday.

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) report, which seeks to rank 160 countries by their success in education and health care as well as economic progress, finds Japan a world leader.

Hong Kong ranks 25, South Korea 35, Singapore 37 and Malaysia 52 - countries which the report says have more in common with major industrial nations than with most developing countries.

But the continent as a whole has 700 million people who live in poverty with the great majority of them in India and Bangladesh.

"Only about half the Asian population has access to both safe water and sanitation and there is marked discrimination against women, it said.

Female literacy rates are only 73 per cent of those for men, a figure that has not changed in the past 15 years. Female life expectancy is low, with a substantial number of women who would have lived if they had been born elsewhere," the report said.

The report on human development attempts to challenge the World Bank's annual development survey, which concentrates on economic wealth as a barometer of success.

Instead, the UNDP report ranks nations according to distribution of income, literacy rates, educational opportunities, infant mortality and other health factors as well as wealth.

Some East Asian countries have achieved fairly rapid reduction in infant mortality to about five per cent, including China, Singapore and Hong Kong.

Children

About 85 per cent of the region's one-year-old children are immunized, a higher proportion than the average for industrial countries, it said.

But in South Asia, all countries except Sri Lanka fall into the category of low human development.

Pakistan, which ranks 120 compared with 123 for India and 82 for China and 75 for Sri Lanka, is singled out in the survey, whose principal author is Dr Mahbub ul Haq, a former Pakistani finance minister.

Haq describes his country as having an impressive annual economic growth rate of about six per cent, which it failed to translate into a human development programme.

Its average life expectancy is below most Asian nations and adult literacy of 31 percent is among the world's lowest.

Corruption also took its toll in Pakistan with illegal private gains from public positions estimated at four percent of the gross national product, the report says.

In addition, UNDP points to the high amount of internal debt governments owe their own citizens - Supa-Reuter
UN may be adopting a new attitude
ROME — South Africa's human rights record has earned it a place close to the bottom of a United Nations table.

In a survey of 88 countries from both the developed and the developing world, South Africa lies with the Soviet Union for the post of sixth from last. Only Iraq, Romania, Libya, China and Ethiopia fare worse.

The UN scorecard uses 40 guidelines taken from the World Human Rights Guide to establish each nation's performance in terms of democracy and personal freedom. They include the existence of universal suffrage and a multiparty system; the right to travel freely, inside and outside the country; racial tolerance; and social and financial equality for different ethnic groups.

The ratings also take into account factors such as freedom of speech and the press, the use of torture, the death penalty and illegal detention.

Countries with the best human rights records include Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Austria and the Netherlands.

But when it comes to assessing the quality of life of its inhabitants, South Africa fares better, coming 57th in a list of 160 countries.
ABUJA (Nigeria) — Apart from South Africa, another subject provoking agitated discussion among delegates to the Organisation of African Unity summit, which begins today, is the choice of a successor to Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar as secretary-general of the United Nations.

Dr de Cuellar has indicated that he will not seek re-election at the end of his term, and Africa is pushing hard for one of its own to succeed him.

Former Nigerian military leader General Olusegun Obasanjo is the front-runner at this stage.

Two other prominent figures who want the job are Zimbabwean Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

OAU Secretary-General Dr Salim Ahmed Salim is believed to want the job, but is unlikely to have his name put forward unless he gets an assurance that the US and British will not again thwart his ambition.

Dr Salim failed to get the job 10 years ago because the two powers objected to his candidacy.

The Africans did not want Dr Kurt Waldheim, and Dr Perez de Cuellar was elected as the compromise candidate.

General Obasanjo has been a frequent visitor to South Africa in recent times.
African UN chief on the cards?

ABJUJA (Nigeria).—United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who retires at the end of his second term later this year, delighted African leaders when he put his considerable weight behind the candidacy of an African to succeed him.

Addressing the OAU, Dr De Cuellar said amid applause that Africa and Eastern Europe were the only two continents or regions which had yet to provide a secretary-general of the United Nations. "Africa fully deserves to be given a chance," Dr De Cuellar said.

The open support for an African candidate from the incumbent came as a pleasant surprise to many delegates here.

The front-runners are understood to be Zimbabwean Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero and former Nigerian military leader General Obusegun Obasanjo, who was in the audience last night.

General Obasanjo's campaign for the job has created a lot of excitement in Nigeria. Some, however, see him as an inappropriate choice because he came to power in a military coup.
De Cuellar wants an African successor

ABUJA (Nigeria) - UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who retired last night after serving a second term, delighted African leaders when he put his weight behind the candidacy of an African to succeed him.

De Cuellar said Africa and Eastern Europe were the only two regions which have yet to provide a secretary-general for the United Nations.

The OAU is expected to decide on a candidate to succeed De Cuellar at the summit here.

Front runners are Zimbabwean Minister Bernard Chidzero and former Nigerian leader General Olusegun Obasanjo.
Africa hopes to lead world body

Africa, the largest group of member countries of the United Nations, has never produced a secretary-general of that body. But now an international lobby campaign is underway to have an African candidate succeed Javier Perez de Cuellar at the end of the year. KINGSLEY MOGHALU reports:

Africa, with the largest group of member countries, has never produced a secretary-general. "If we miss this time," says Ibrahim Gambari, Nigeria's ambassador to the UN, "Africa will not have another opportunity this century to fight for the UN post."

Perez de Cuellar has said he would prefer an African to succeed him. If the five permanent members of the Security Council refuse to agree in an African, De Cuellar argues, "Africa will feel excluded."

Do Africa's hopes of winning the position rest on the election of a permanent seat in the council? With the wars in the Cold War and the UN's image enhanced following the Gulf crisis, and after much success in implementing the peace process in the Middle East, the chances of Africa winning a permanent seat on the council are not good. But the continent's leaders are not giving up.

The reason, analysts here say, includes a belief that an African secretary-general can make a significant contribution to the UN's efforts to improve its image and to address the issues facing Africa. A military government in Nigeria, for example, has expressed interest in the position of secretary-general, citing the need for a more representative leadership in the UN.

Africa has been pushing for a permanent seat on the Security Council for many years, and there is growing support for the idea among other countries. But the road ahead is likely to be difficult, as other countries also seek to increase their influence in the UN.

**PEREZ DE CUELLAR: An African successor?**

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**PEREZ DE CUELLAR: An African successor?**
UN top job: Hunt for African candidate goes on

Argus Africa News Service

ABUJA (Nigeria). — African leaders at the Organisation of African Unity summit here could not agree on an African candidate for secretary-general of the United Nations, delaying the closing ceremony planned for last night.

Leaders spent the afternoon and last night arguing about which candidate to recommend for the job. The closing ceremony will now take place today — but many leaders have already left for home.

UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar's term ends this year and African leaders are determined to have an African succeed him.

Addressing the OAU summit this week Dr De Cuellar threw his weight behind an African candidate. He said it was about time the continent was given a chance to occupy the post.

By last night the candidates had been whittled down to four. They are the former Nigerian military leader-turned-international statesman General Olusegun Obasanjo; Zimbabwean finance minister Mr Bernard Chidzero; Mr James Jonah of Sierra Leone, who is a UN under-secretary-general; and Ghana's Dr Kenneth Dadzie, head of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (Uncad).

The Nigerian government, which has just assumed the OAU chairmanship, is determined to have its former head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo, elected. But others caution that his military background and the fact that he came to power in a military coup is unsuitable for the job.

Other African countries feel that Nigerians are getting all the top jobs allocated to Africa in international agencies and that it is about time they were given a chance.
UN slams SA govt.

WASHINGTON. — Perturbed by the worldwide collapse of sanctions, the UN is urging member states to avoid seeing any "moral equivalence" between the South African government and its negotiating partners.

The international community must lend its support only to the "liberation movements" and other anti-apartheid forces, and should lift sanctions only when they give the go-ahead.

Any other course, the UN Centre Against Apartheid argues, would be "outright dangerous."

In an "interim" assessment of South Africa's compliance with the 1989 UN Declaration on Apartheid, the centre finds the prospects for an end to apartheid and agreement on a new constitution "less promising now than a year ago."

"However," the report notes bitterly, "some member states appear to have overestimated the rate of progress and and have hastened to establish or strengthen links with apartheid."

SA in debt to UN

PRETORIA. — SA's debt to the United Nations has soared to R150 million. The fact that SA does not take part in the General Assembly does not absolve it from paying its dues.
Barred SA still owes UN $60m

PRETORIA — SA’s debt to the UN has soared to $60m since the country was expelled from the General Assembly in 1974.

The debt, says Foreign Affairs Director-General Neil van Heerden, is made up of $45m in arrears on the UN’s regular budget and additional arrears stemming from the working capital fund and the world body’s peacekeeping operations.

The fact that SA does not participate in the General Assembly in no way absolves it from paying its dues.

Asks if the UN would insist on payment of backlogs if SA were readmitted to the General Assembly, Van Heerden said the question arose whether a country could be held responsible for payment of arrears when it was illegally prevented from exercising its rights at the UN.

SA considered the non-acceptance of its credentials in 1974 as a violation of the spirit of the UN Charter.

"The question of SA’s arrears will be considered by government when it becomes clear that the country’s right of participation is respected."

Asked if there was a likelihood of SA being readmitted to the General Assembly for either this year’s session or next year’s, Van Heerden said there were signs the climate for SA was improving. But it was too early to speculate on precisely when SA’s right of participation might resume.

SA’s annual UN assessment runs at about $4m in addition to smaller amounts related to peacekeeping operations.

It was interesting to note, Van Heerden said, that the US, which was also in arrears and contributed 25% of the UN budget, owed $430m at the beginning of this year.
Top UN official to visit SA on exiles issue

JOHANNESBURG. — A high-ranking United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees official is due in South Africa next week for talks with the government that may finally open the way to the UN's involvement in repatriating exiles.

Mr Nicholas Bwakira, director of the UNHCR's regional bureau for Africa, will hold talks in Cape Town with government officials, national co-ordinator of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African exiles, Dr Haukelelolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo said yesterday.

Meanwhile, Ms Mahlangu-Ngcobo yesterday released the contents of a letter she has sent to Home Affairs Minister Mr Gene Louw in which she said the government's refusal to grant exiles amnesty, and not a lack of funds, had hampered their return.
Top UN official due for talks on exiles

A HIGH-ranking UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) official is due in SA next week for talks that may finally open the way to the world body's involvement in repatriating SA exiles.

Nicholas Bwakira, director of the UNHCR's regional bureau for Africa and the leader of a delegation which visited SA in February, will hold talks in Cape Town with government officials.

This was announced yesterday by National Co-Ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA exiles (NCCR) national co-ordinator Manekelo Mahlangu.

Bwakira's visit comes two weeks after a visit to SA by the legal adviser of the international protection division of the UNHCR, K. Kalumiya. Kalumiya was in SA to try resolve a legal disagreement between the UNHCR and government over the question of a blanket amnesty for an estimated 40 000 returning SA exiles.

The SA government and the UNHCR jointly produced a memorandum of understanding to facilitate the return of exiles.
ANC is pleased over indemnity for Wolpe

JOHANNESBURG. — Internationally acclaimed anti-apartheid academic Harold Wolpe, 65, who escaped from South Africa in the early 1960s while being sought on sabotage charges, has been granted unconditional indemnity by the government.

The African National Congress welcomed the announcement, and immediately called on the government to grant indemnity to the estimated 30,000 exiles still outside the country.

Mr Wolpe, a known ANC and SA Communist Party member when he fled, was one of five people, including two rightwingers, granted indemnity in police gazette in Pretoria.

According to the Government Gazette, Mr Wolpe’s unconditional indemnity was granted in respect of sabotage committed between June 27, 1962 and July 11, 1963.

“We welcome him back with open arms,” ANC spokeswoman Ms Gill Marcus said last night.

An ANC spokesman at the London office of the organisation said that Mr Wolpe was already back in South Africa, and lecturing at the University of the Western Cape.

Ms Marcus confirmed Mr Wolpe had accepted a lecturing post at UWC, and had been expected back in the country “about this time”.

UWC rector Professor Jakes Gerwel could not be reached at home last night. — Sapa.
Famine in Africa: Star new plan for UN aid

LONDON — An international operation to help Africa's 30 million famine victims and avoid a catastrophe on the continent is being considered by Western governments and aid agencies.

Aid officials have warned that without an initiative, loss of life could exceed the Ethiopian famine in the 1980s when up to one million people were thought to have died.

The plan envisages the appointment of a United Nations supremo to co-ordinate aid efforts, with authority to call for military help to overcome logistical problems with food supplies and provide technical assistance, such as bridge building.

Some aid officials are also pressing for the UN to have the right to override governments which obstruct relief agencies from reaching parts of their country on grounds of sovereignty. Britain and the United States are resisting this proposal.

Although the first priority is Africa, the proposed supremo would also co-ordinate disaster relief operations elsewhere in the world such as in Bangladesh and the Philippines, say officials.

Britain and Germany are expected to raise the issue at the European foreign ministers meeting under way in Luxembourg, and at the European Community heads-of-government meeting on June 28 and 29. It is also expected to be on the agenda of next month's meeting in London of the leaders of the seven main Western industrialised countries.

Dutch Development Minister Jan Pronk wants Western troops to help transport emergency food aid and has discussed the idea of an international force for Africa, similar to that which helped Kurdish refugees.

Aid officials say that military aircraft are needed to move food promptly to the worst-hit areas. — Financial Times News Service
UN group in talks with SA over exiles' return

CAPE TOWN — A delegation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees met the Director General of Foreign Affairs Neil van Heerden yesterday for what is expected to be two days of key negotiations.

The meeting is a sequel to previous sessions when Mr van Heerden led a delegation to the UNHCR's Geneva headquarters.

The discussions are focused on the problem of thousands of South African political exiles and the indemnity requirements for a large-scale repatriation.

The UNHCR is expected to play a major facilitating role in the process if certain obstacles can be removed.

The UNHCR has held the position, rejected by the government, that a blanket indemnity be granted for all refugees wishing to return. It is understood this was the minimum condition acceptable to the UNHCR to assist with the repatriation operation.

The government, it is understood, has steadfastly maintained that the agreement reached with the ANC at Groote Schuur, Pretoria and D.F. Malan, at no time implied or suggested a blanket indemnity.

It has also become apparent, however, that this position is thwarting a mass return of political exiles. Sapa.
PAC urges UN to rescind decision

THE Pan Africanist Congress has called on the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid to rescind its decision to send a delegation to the ANC conference next month.

In a statement issued by PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander on Monday, he said the SCA decision to attend the ANC conference was opposed by both the PAC and Zimbabwe delegations.

The statement said the SCA's decision was contrary to UN General Assembly resolutions.

"We contend that the SCA could show its solidarity with the ANC and the liberation movements generally. If a message of support was sent, the UN must not ignore the fact of the absence of our basic right to universal adult suffrage, which means that apartheid is far from dead in this country," Alexander said.

Sapa
Planning for exiles’ return stands on brink of disaster

THE government’s determination not to grant blanket indemnity from prosecution to returning exiles is being tested to the limit.

Talks in Cape Town with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) hold much in the balance; unless the government makes substantial compromises on the amnesty issue, the UNHCR is unlikely to continue its involvement in the programme for returning exiles; without UNHCR participation, foreign funding already earmarked for assisting returnees will not be available; and without an agreement on amnesty, the internal umbrella body handling returnees, the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) — will close shop.

The government’s choice is clear: grant a general amnesty which guarantees non-prosecution to returnees, or face a collapse of the infrastructure which could be used to reintegrate the exile community.

So far the government has given no indication it will back down. Its anti-amnesty position appears to have been adopted to protect law and order, as well as to protect its right to charge any returnee if this is felt necessary. However, given the reality of the current political situation, it is hardly likely that such a trial would begin, let alone reach a conclusion.

What are the dangers of a general indemnity? That the country will be flooded by returnees who have committed murder and sabotage?

During the heyday of the armed struggle police boasted that in most cases they had arrested the perpetrators; this would suggest relatively few would-be returnees have serious skeletons in their cupboards.

And the likelihood is that such people, if charged, would apply for — and might well eventually obtain — immunity. On the other hand, flexibility on the amnesty issue could bring a number of benefits. The seemingly intransigent process of application and consideration would swiftly be brought to an end; the UNHCR could throw its weight behind a programme to get the returnees home quickly and efficiently; once the UNHCR was involved, significant foreign aid would become available to help returnees and this in turn could help ensure as many exiles as possible were usefully integrated into society; and the stick of the non-return of exiles, with which the government is regularly threatened, could finally be laid aside.

A serious by-product of the refusal to grant a blanket indemnity is that the NCCR, which co-ordinates the repatriation efforts of the different religious and political organisations, has had almost nothing to do. Staff and buildings meant to be at the service of an estimated 40 000 returnees have seen only about 1 500. National co-ordinator Mankekelo Mahlanga-Ngcobo said unless a government-UNHCR agreement on amnesty was forthcoming, the NCCR would feel morally obliged to close down. It was not be justified to allow the expensive resources to stand idle any longer.

Frustrating though it might be, the plight of would-be returnees waiting for indemnity is preferable to that of prisoners who believe they should be given amnesty and released.

There is a constant war of words between the Department of Justice and human rights groups over how many prisoners entitled to amnesty are still being held. Although the exact number is unclear, there can be little doubt that many prisoners who should be released are still behind bars.

One might be able to imagine a scenario in which a robbery was committed for political motives, but one must agree with government scepticism about rapists asking for amnesty as political prisoners.

On the other hand, there are cases which obviously seem to fall into the government’s own definition of political crimes. Dieter Gerhardt, for example, is in jail for the blatantly political crime of high treason. He also caused no injuries, which should qualify him for release.

Then there is the case of Mthetholeli Mncube and Mzondeleli Nondula, Umkhonto weSizwe “soldiers” who killed a number of people. The two lost their appeal against the death penalty and are now approaching the state president for clemency and are asking for amnesty.

Ironically, Umkhonto weSizwe commanders from whom cadres like Mncube and Nondula received their orders have been granted indemnity.

The need for a more streamlined approach, cutting out delay and duplication, is obvious. The politicians have messed it up. The question now is whether they will allow the lawyers to find — and then implement — a solution.

ON THE SOUTHERN TIP

Great balls of fire

of journalistic espionage, of derring-do, of frustrating failure. “So the country and indeed the world still doesn’t know what she really looks like. Fortress Slove keeps its secret. For the moment.”
African states’ influence ‘waning’

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — The influence of the African states, once immensely important among the Third World majority of United Nations members, has waned and they no longer command the support and sympathy they used to enjoy, a long-serving UN delegate from Africa believes.

Mr Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, Botswana’s ambassador to the world body and former deputy head of the UN operation in Namibia, said in an interview that “another developing world” — Eastern Europe — had taken over the focus of attention.

“The plight of the Africans is no longer on the front burner and this is reflected at the United Nations,” he said. A “creeping marginalisation” had set in.

But a continent that constituted one third of the UN membership still retained some influence and that should increase, because “we are the continent of the future,” Mr Legwaila said.

His remarks were reported in Diplomatic World Bulletin, an independent newspaper widely circulated within the UN community.

The African states had changed, away from the “ritualistic” positions and voting patterns that used to exist, he said. Individual members showed a greater degree of independence, unlike the days when “people didn’t have to do a lot of thinking” about the votes they cast, because they used routinely to side with the other African members.

As for Botswana, he said its only squabbles were with neighbours who tried to infiltrate and destabilise the region.

Mr Legwaila, who held the rank of UN assistant secretary-general in Namibia having been brought in to boost Africa’s representation in the nation-making operation, called the experience “a cherished part” of his diplomatic career.

Respected for his intelligence and moderation, he is the longest-serving UN ambassador after the representatives of Madagascar and Yemen.
UN near deal on repatriating exiles

LONDON — The UN is close to agreement with SA over repatriating tens of thousands of political exiles, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata said yesterday.

Ogata told a news conference that a UNHCR working plan estimated that there were about 40 000 SA exiles in neighbouring countries alone.

"If you look into those who are in Europe (and elsewhere in the world), it might be very large," she said.

"Between the SA government and ourselves we are almost at the point of reaching agreement on our assisting the repatriation of political exiles."

Asked when she expected the SA government to approve the plan, Ogata replied: "I've been waiting every day."

A UNHCR official said the programme for SA was estimated to cost about $40m.

Ogata, who has been holding talks on refugee problems with British officials, said her office might also get involved in repatriating Angolan and Mozambican exiles. — Sapa-Reuters.
UN study sees zero world growth this year

NEW YORK — A UN economic survey predicted zero growth in the world economy as a whole this year with output in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe plunging by 10 percent alone.

But the study, released yesterday, said production was expected to rebound in 1992 by two percent.

The gloomy forecast, in the 240-page "World Economic Survey 1991," said no one factor caused the slump but a combination of anti-inflationary measures in industrialized countries and high debt in developing nations contributed to the decline.

The Gulf crisis also had an impact but far less than anticipated outside the Middle East because the rise in oil prices was short-lived, the study said.

It recommended that wealthy countries stimulate their economies and raise another $150 billion a year in funds.

This would help meet "their own social problems as well as the needs of international development, reconstruction in Eastern Europe and the protection of the environment," it said.

The survey showed a severe drop in growth among former communist nations struggling to change their economic systems. The worst decline was in former East Germany, followed by Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

"And these estimates are on the low side," said P Goran Ohlin, UN assistant secretary-general for international economic and social affairs. "There is no precedent for the transformations they are attempting."

The report said a safety net of health care, unemployment pay and other benefits was needed to maintain political support for continuing radical changes.

In the developing world, the growth rate slowed 10 percent for the third consecutive year and in Latin America and the Caribbean output actually fell.

Prices for commodities, except for oil, reached their lowest level since the 1930s, measured in terms of their purchasing power of imported manufactured goods.

It did not expect relief to be quick and said Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were likely to drain resources from developing countries. Most Western nations have pledged not to divert funds from the Third World but budget restraints may force them to do so.

The study said that many industrial nations feared that any growth above two to three percent a year would be inflationary and must be curbed.

"As long as this view prevails, these nations cannot serve their historic role as an engine of world economic growth," the survey concluded. — Sapa-Reuters.
UN team aids ANC in investment review

By Hugh Robertson 3[791]
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A four-man team of experts on foreign investment and monopolies has been appointed by the United Nations to assist the ANC in a review of its economic investment policies and to advise it on the privatisation of state-owned monopolies.

The team was appointed at the request of the ANC and has already visited South Africa for "preliminary discussions". A report is to be presented to the UN and the ANC in the next few weeks, and the South African Government has been briefed on the UN action.

In terms of a UN General Assembly resolution, the world body is empowered to give advice and assistance to UN-recognised "liberation movements" on matters pertaining to the dismantling of apartheid structures.

The UN Centre for the Study of Transnational Corporations — a body set up in the mid-1970s to draw up a code of conduct for international companies — appointed a senior member of the UN secretariat, Maurice Odle, to head the team.

Other members are Joe Davidow, an American lawyer and expert on investment policy and monopolies and the author of a book on foreign investment and free competition, Dr Michael Faber, an economist and development specialist at Sussex University, and Roland Brown, former general counsel to the UN Centre for the Study of Transnational Corporations and an expert on investment law.

A member of the team said yesterday: "To some extent our discussions so far have been more a process of mutual education. We have tried to establish what the ANC's major concerns are, what their present position is on various economic matters, and from that to develop a design for specific research on South Africa."

"A report of our preliminary talks has been drawn up, and last Friday we also had a meeting in Pretoria to brief the government on the purpose of our activities."

"We are, after all, being employed to do this job by the UN, and South Africa is a member of the UN, so it was only natural that we should keep the government informed."

A copy of the team's report is expected to be made public in the next three weeks.
UN in danger of becoming puppet of US

President Bush wants a revitalised United Nations at the heart of the new world order. That is perhaps the biggest surprise in the Group of Seven's London communiqué, not least because it represents a startling turnaround in American policy since the Reagan administration — in which George Bush, as vice-president, and James Baker were powerful officials.

Under President Reagan, the United States treated the UN with suspicion, even contempt. It was regarded as little better than a front for anti-American machinations by the Soviet Union and its allies in the so-called Non-Aligned Movement. "The reality of US influence at the United Nations is stunning," declared America's former ambassador to the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick, in 1985.

Around the same time, Charles Lichtenstein, the deputy US ambassador to the UN, became a tabloid folk hero when he encouraged the UN to leave the banks of New York's East River. "We'll be at the dockside," he said nastily, "waving you a fond farewell as you sail into the sunset."

And in 1986 Washington finally withdrew virtually all US funding. Not all of that money has been reinstated.

There are many reasons for the change of heart shown by the G7 communiqué. One is the end of the Cold War, proof of which is Mikhail Gorbachev's appearance at the Group of Seven meeting in London last week.

Mr Bush and Secretary Baker never were true believers in Reaganite ideology and do not share its xenophobia. Nor should it be forgotten that Mr Bush served as an ambassador to the UN from 1971 to 1978.

Americans have always felt strongly about the UN, because it was, after all, their creation.

It began not as an open assembly of all nations but as the coalition of victorious Allies after World War II.

It was born on American soil, in San Francisco in 1945, of American ideals and American plans for the future.

Its composition reflected these origins. Defeated Japan, Germany and Italy were at first excluded, and the permanent members of the Security Council were those countries which were thought of as the significant Allied powers: America, Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union.

Nobody had any strong objections to the UN being used as a bargaining counter against those who had tried to stop the plan.

After years of suspicion, America suddenly likes the United Nations. GODFREY HODGSON looks at the rationale and the problems of the relationship.

Washington, so long as there was no real dissent from Washington's policy. But in the late 1940s, the Soviet Union and its allies objected to almost everything the US did.

And when the UN went to war in Korea in 1950, it was little more than a cloak for American policy. Before long, any hope that it might evolve into an open political forum was killed by the Cold War.

Certainly the UN proved useful in mounting peacekeeping operations where the interests of the Cold War antagonists were too vital to be engaged.

Then, from the beginning of the 1980s, the UN was transformed by the admission of more than 100 nations, most of them newly independent, small and impoverished.

They shared an ideology of nationalism, anti-colonialism if not anti-Americanism, and more or less dictatorial socialism, which went by the misleading name of the Non-Aligned Movement.

At first the leadership lay with more or less genuinely non-aligned countries such as India and Yugoslavia. But gradually the Non-Aligned Movement was taken over by Cuba, with the Soviet Union pulling the strings.

The "Zionism is racism" resolution of 1975, in which the Islamic enemies of Israel dra-
Little reporting
out of Africa

NEW YORK — While apartheid remains grist for the global media mills and horror stories from starving Ethiopians receive wide coverage, much of the rest of Africa is virtually ignored.

The United Nations wants to change this and an international conference at the UN this month aims to review Western media attitudes and recommend how coverage of African news may be improved.

The BBC's Africa Service, the Voice of America and the magazines Time, Newsweek, The Economist, Ebony and Black Enterprise will all come under scrutiny, with the emphasis directed at magazines both within Africa and abroad.

The conference hopes to develop lasting contacts between African magazine publishers and their counterparts in the West, now regarded as "negligible".— Star Bureau.
ANC CONFERENCE

'Spies to return once
Govt, UNHCR agree'

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

DURBAN — About 128 released South African spies in ANC settlements would be returned once an agreement had been reached between the Government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the ANC's deputy head of international relations, Stanley Mabizela, told The Star yesterday.

Mr Mabizela said the agents had been transferred from ANC camps in Uganda and Angola to settlements at Mazimbu and Dakawa in Tanzania.

Money had been donated for repatriation, and the ANC was prepared to foot the bill for the return of the spies.

"The only thing holding up their return are the complications between the Government and the UNHCR," he said.

The decision to release the agents had been taken by the ANC's national leadership in March in view of the ANC-Government agreement on the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

Mr Mabizela denied that ANC dissidents had been jailed and tortured but said "third-degree measures" — including torture — had been used to extract information from the agents.

"In terms of military discipline, these agents should have been lined up against a wall and shot, but president Oliver Tambo would not allow this because they were victims of apartheid.

"Many of them have been rehabilitated, including one who is currently completing his fifth year of medical studies under the auspices of the ANC," he said.
Key to UN role lies with South American countries

NEW YORK — The lifting of most US economic measures against South Africa and its readmission to Olympics competition have sharply diminished the Republic’s international isolation, but probably not enough to bring it back into full UN participation this year.

This was the assessment of UN diplomats yesterday, who said they felt that Nelson Mandela’s reiterated opposition to the removal of sanctions was still a major obstacle to a return to more normal international relations.

Hostility

Despite some relaxation of the former hostility of the Organization of African Unity members, a change of heart has not yet come far enough to permit South Africa to resubmit credentials for a General Assembly delegation in September with a reasonable prospect that these would be accepted, several diplomats said.

However, they were hopeful that events in the Republic would have so far progressed in 1992 that this year’s UN session might well be the last from which a South African delegation was excluded.

The delegation was ejected in 1974 in a decision that many members, including the entire Western group, considered illegal. Derek Aret, who is due in New York early next month as the new South African ambassador to the UN, was a junior member of that ousted delegation. It is sure to be a source of special satisfaction for him when South Africa reclaims its prerogatives.

South Africa has remained a UN member all along and will certainly be expected to pay a substantial part of about $40 million (R16 million) in assessed contributions it has withheld, understandably, during the wilderness years. This will be a matter for negotiation between Mr Aret and the Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The shifts in policies towards South Africa in Europe and the US and a more favourable attitude by some African countries are expected to encourage Pretoria to seek parallel shifts in Latin America.

Argentina, where South African diplomatic representation was reduced from that of regular embassy to a vice-consulate as Buenos Aires sought to improve its image with Third World nations, offers an early opportunity for possible improvement because Pretoria’s “vice-consul in charge” there is completing his term.

Also, President Saul Menem enjoys good relations with President George Bush and could be influenced by the latest decision on sanctions. Furthermore, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile all have full diplomatic relations with South Africa, with ambassadors in place. This makes Argentina’s stance a bit of an oddity.

Diplomats say that Mexico, a nation of great and growing political and economic importance in the hemisphere, may prove to be a problem.

South African officials are so unwelcome there that the Mexican consulate-general in New York refuses even to give them the necessary forms to apply for entry visas.
Getting set for the UN once again

Michael Morris

Diplomatic Correspondent

November 1971
Seven Summit

By Glenn FANIEL

Big 7 to Pump up UN Power
Officials of the nations pledged that the Soviet leader would walk away with strong expressions of support, although no pledges of cash.

In their arms declaration - one of two communiqués, they issued on Tuesday - the seven said the Gulf conflict had demonstrated how "peace and stability can be undermined when a country is able to acquire a massive arsenal that goes far beyond the needs of self-defence and threatens its neighbour. We are determined to ensure such abuse should not happen again."

They pledged to establish common guidelines to limit their own arms sales and to strengthen international treaties on the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and missile delivery systems. But the only concrete measure they endorsed was for the United Nations to set up a register to record and publicly disclose all weapons sales and transfers.

The seven said they also wanted the UN Security Council to consider imposing "strict measures" against the use of chemical or biological weapons by any country, and said they would take other steps to give the United Nations a larger role in maintaining global stability.

"We commit ourselves to making the UN stronger, more efficient and more effective in order to protect human rights, to maintain peace and security for all and to deter aggression," they said in a separate political declaration.

"We will make preventive diplomacy a top priority to help avert future conflicts by making clear to potential aggressors the consequences of their actions. The UN's role in peacekeeping should be reinforced and we are prepared to support this strongly," the communiqué said.

Responding to the recent outbreak of human disasters in Iraq, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Sudan, the declaration proposed designating a senior UN official, answerable directly to the secretary-general, as responsible for coordinating speedy relief efforts.

The seven warned Iraq to comply with Security Council Resolution 667, which requires Baghdad to dismantle its arsenal of unconventional weapons and missiles, and officials spoke of "severe measures" if Iraq continued not to comply.

The government is under intense domestic pressure from taxpayers who have been charged $100 (about R25) each to help finance a war they feel was caused by excessive arms sales from other countries.

France, however, fought to keep the arms issue out of the main political declaration and blocked efforts to set up a working group to maintain momentum on the issue after the summit ended on Wednesday.

French officials indicated they preferred that the issues come under the authority of the UN Security Council, where they wield a potential veto.

"They did not want to create another forum where they would get pressure to stop doing things they want to do," said a diplomat from one of the seven nations. "It's a simple issue."
Focus on the United Nations Organisation (UNO)

Throughout history attempts have been made to unite countries under one umbrella body in order to maintain peace and prevent war. Two major attempts ended in failure, namely the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) and the League of Nations (1919-1939). However, the idea of a world peace-keeping organisation was favoured by the Allied powers during World War Two (1939-1945). The Big Three (Roosevelt of the USA, Stalin of the USSR and Winston Churchill of Britain) backed this initiative.

The UNO Declaration

Franklin D Roosevelt and Winston Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter on behalf of their respective countries, the USA and Britain, on 14 August 1941. They accepted the idea of worldwide in order to guarantee world peace. When the UNO declared war on Japan in 1941, the urgency of international co-operation became very important. By 1944, the idea of a United Nations Organisation had been accepted by most Allied powers. At the 1945 Yalta Conference the principles were specified and in 1946, the first UNO meeting took place in London. However, John Rockefeller donated a site for the UNO headquarters in New York and future meetings all took place there.

The principles of the UNO

The following principles are outlined in the Charter of the United Nations:

- The maintenance of international peace and security and to take effective steps to remove threats to peace and acts of aggression which might prevent peace.
- To develop friendly relations amongst countries, based on the respect of equal rights and self-determination.
- To co-operate in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character and to encourage the respect for human rights and freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.
- To harmonise actions of countries in their attempts to achieve these objectives.

The structure of the UNO

The major UNO bodies are important structures which enable the organisation to function effectively. Each body will be discussed briefly.

- The General Assembly:
  All member countries send one representative to this general body. Each member has one vote in spite of the fact that the population of one country may be larger than another. For example, the USA and Zimbabwe have one vote each.

- The Security Council:
  Fifteen countries serve on this council. Five are permanent members and ten are nominated on a bi-annual (twice yearly) basis. The five permanent members are the USA, USSR, Britain, France and China. Nine out of the 15 members must vote in favour of a motion before the decision is accepted. All council members have the right to vote. Here is an example. The General Assembly might vote in favour of applying sanctions against South Africa until apartheid is abolished. The resolution is passed and then taken to the Security Council. If one Security Council member is opposed to this decision then the decision is vetoed by the Security Council. The Security Council is therefore the executive.

- The Secretariat
  All administrative work is carried out by this body. The Secretary-General, elected for a seven-year period, is the head of the Secretariat. The present Secretary-General is Dr Perez de Cuellar. The International Court of Justice:
  The headquarters of this court are in the Hague, Holland. Judgements are made on international territorial disputes only.

- The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):
  The supervision of other organisations falls under this body. To name a few:
  - WHO (World Health Organisation)
  - FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation)
  - ILO (International Labour Organisation)
  - IMF (International Monetary Fund)
  - IFC (International Finance Corporation)
  - ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation)
  - GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)
Japan plans increased financial aid for blacks

JAPAN was planning to increase its financial contributions to SA's black communities next year, senior consul Yoshinobu Hiraishi said yesterday.

He said Japan's total aid, through the UN and Kagiso Trust, this year amounted to about $8m and a further $3.2m had been earmarked to assist in the repatriation of SA exiles through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Japan would make this money available as soon as the SA government allowed the UNHCR to assist in the repatriation.

Japan's aid is disbursed through a $20 000 grant to the UN Trust Fund, which pays legal fees in political trials and support to families of political prisoners; $10 000 to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid; $500 000 to the UN Educational and Training Programme for SA and Namibian post-graduate students to study abroad; $1.5m to the Kagiso Trust and an as yet undecided amount for small-scale grants and the Japan International Co-operation Agency (technical training programme).

Hiraishi said the Japanese private sector this year granted more than $3.2m for black empowerment projects.

He said he was hopeful that these contributions would increase and that new direct aid would be made next year. But this would have to be evaluated in the light of political developments within the country.

He said that as the SA situation changed toward the establishment of a new post-Apartheid system, "the emphasis of our programmes would shift to the promotion of the peaceful process of negotiations, as well as assistance in the development of responsible human resources for a new political and economic system".

Diplomats said this week direct and indirect aid from Japan's other G-7 partners was expected to double next year from this year's R50m.
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JAPAN was planning to increase its financial contributions to SA’s black communities next year, senior consul Yoshinobu Hiraishi said yesterday.

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Diplomats said this week direct and indirect aid from Japan’s other G-7 partners was expected to double next year from this year’s R45m.
SA owes the UN a whopping R171-m

NEW YORK — South Africa owes the United Nations a whopping R61.2 million (about R171 million).

In addition, according to a new report on the status of contributions to the world body, South Africa is the only member state not to have contributed a share to the two-year working capital fund.

The Republic is the second biggest debtor after the United States, but its arrears pale by comparison. Washington owes $709.5 million (about R1.988 billion).

South Africa will certainly have to pay at least a proportion of its debt in order to reclaim representation in the General Assembly.

Among the Republic's debts are $34 000 (about R235 000) for the UN verification mission in Angola (following the agreement to withdraw Cuban troops) and $1.54 million (about R4.3 million) for the operation that brought Namibia to independence.
PRESIDENT Bush wants a revitalised United Nations at the heart of his "new world order". That is perhaps the biggest surprise of the Group of Seven's London communique, not least because it represents a startling turnaround in American policy since the Reagan administration — in which George Bush, as vice-president, and James Baker were powerful officials.

Under President Reagan, the United States treated the UN with suspicion, even contempt. It was regarded as little better than a front for anti-American machinations by the Soviet Union and its allies in the so-called Non-Aligned Movement.


Around the same time, Charles Lichtenstein, the deputy US ambassador to the UN, became a tabloid folk hero when he encouraged the UN to leave the banks of New York's East River. "We'll be at the dock," he said nastily, "waving you a fond farewell as you sail into the sunset."

And in 1986 Washington finally withdrew virtually all US funding. Not all of that money has been reinstated.

There are many reasons for the change of heart shown by the US at the G7 communique. One is the end of the Cold War, proof of which is Mikhail Gorbachev's appearance at the Group of Seven meeting in London last week.

Mr Bush and Secretary Baker were true believers in Reaganite ideology and do not share its xenophobia. Nor should it be forgotten that Mr Bush served as an ambassador to the UN from 1973 to 1972.

Americans have always felt strongly about the UN, because it was, after all, their creation. It began not as an open assembly of all nations but as the coalition of victorious Allies after World War 2.

It was born on American soil, in San Francisco in 1945, of American ideas and American designs for the future.

Its composition reflected those origins. Defeated Japan, Germany and Italy were at first excluded, and the permanent members of the Security Council were those countries which were thought to be the significant Allied powers: America, Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union.

Nobody had any strong objection to the UN being used by into the anti-Israel lobby, marked another turning point in US attitudes.

As the Palestine Liberation Organisation was treated almost as a member nation, public opinion in the US saw the UN as a sinister conspiracy against Israel and its American ally.

In 1979 President Carter's ambassador, Andrew Young, paid the price of standing that mood with his job. The stage was set for an ambassador with a very different US view. Jeane Kirkpatrick, to campaign against the UN and for the US to withdraw most of its financial support.

The subsequent revelations about the implication of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim (1973-1982) in Nazi brutality in Yugoslavia confirmed a widespread American instinct that there was something profoundly unhealthy about what was happening at UN headquarters.

It was the collapse of the Soviet Union's political and economic capacity to sustain a coalition of "non-aligned" nations against US interests that made the UN again available as an instrument of American policy.

And as a former ambassador to the UN, George Bush realised the enormous convenience of this ready-made international forum when it came to presenting a military operation against Iraq by the US and its allies as the just sword of a concerted world condemnation.

The inner coalition of countries that would send troops to fight Iraq was put together with bilateral diplomacy. But over the military operations Mr Bush was able to throw a mantle of international agreement and legitimacy embodied in UN resolutions.

It is worth re-reading this history at some length, because if the UN is to take "a central role" in President Bush's "new world order" it will have to evolve into something very different from what it has been in the past.

If the UN is to fulfill the destiny Mr Bush envisages for it, it cannot remain either a front for anti-US machinations or a cover for American self-interest.

Its dilemma is that if it is to succeed it must have the backing of US military power and political leadership, but it will fail if that backing makes it appear a Washington puppet.

To square that circle will require a subtlety and a sensitivity that America has not always displayed. - The Independent News Service.
SA's arrears at UN since 1974 climb to R177.5-m

NEW YORK — South Africa owes the United Nations $612.2 million (about R177.5 million) and is the only member state not to have contributed a share to the two-year working capital fund, says a report on the status of contributions to the world body.

The country is the second biggest debtor after the United States, but its arrears pale by comparison. Washington owes $766.5 million (about R2 billion).

South Africa will certainly have to pay at least a proportion of its debt in order to re-claim representation in the General Assembly, from which the SA delegation was ejected in 1974 and since when the arrears have accumulated.

The country remains a UN member and the New York diplomatic mission has always been active in UN headquarters, though denied a public voice, except in the Security Council.

Some diplomats say 50 percent of contributions due for the regular budget, now totalling more than $45 million (R130.5 million), plus a share of peacekeeping costs, may be a satisfactory compromise as the price for returning to full participation.
Lack of action on exiles irritates US

WASHINGTON — US relations with Pretoria are being strained by government's failure to reach agreement with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees on repatriating "tens of thousands of exiles," Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen confirmed yesterday.

Washington is also irritated by the lack of progress in the release of political prisoners held in Bophutatswana, he said.

These two problems, not the Inkatha funding scandal, were the reason Pretoria was informed last week Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk would not be welcome in the US, Cohen said.

Cohen called in Ambassador Harry Schwarz last Thursday to voice the administration's growing impatience.

The diplomatic gesture was intended as a powerful signal that Pretoria could not expect business as usual with the US until these matters were cleared up.

Cohen said yesterday he could not understand why President F W de Klerk and his advisers were dragging their feet in formally giving the UNHCR the go-ahead.

Sanctions proponents have claimed President George Bush acted illegally in finding that all the conditions of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAAs) had been met because there were still at least 130 political prisoners in Bophutatswana.

Cohen defended Bush's decision on the grounds that Pretoria could not force the release of these men without reincorporating Bophutatswana, which was not a CAAA condition.

He gave no hint of when the administration might be prepared to support SA access to IMF credit lines or Export-Import Bank financing, saying only that "we will act in strict compliance with all requirements of existing legislation".

He did, however, give fresh details of how the administration proposes to spend the extra $40m a year it is seeking from Congress for its SA aid programme.

The US would "develop and support" credit and financing programmes for black home ownership and would expand its educational initiatives to include vocational training and adult literacy projects.

He also endorsed a change in the law that would enable the administration to channel funding through UCT, Wits and the University of the Western Cape.

The Lawyers Committee for Human Rights Under Law meanwhile noted that Bush suspended implementation of his executive order lifting sanctions "until a full and independent investigation of SA's Secret Services Account is concluded".

From Page 1

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See Page 3
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See Page 3
Exile return body hit by cash crisis

GOVERNMENT silence on the role of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in repatriating SA exiles and a shortage of cash had scuttled the exile return programme, repatriation officials said yesterday.

Representatives of the ANC, PAC and Azapo yesterday met officials of the National Co-Ordinating Committee for the Return of SA Exiles (NCCR) in a bid to manage the cash crisis facing repatriation attempts.

No decisions were taken and another meeting will be held tomorrow to examine the NCCR's dwindling financial resources. An ANC repatriation source said the NCCR — which co-ordinates the efforts of the different political movements — might have to close.

An NCCR source said, however, that the organisation was more likely to introduce spending cuts.

Both organisations said government's delay in giving an answer on the UNHCR was frustrating the process and that foreign governments were only prepared to make funds available through the UNHCR.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department which has been negotiating with the UNHCR said there had been no fresh developments on the issue.

The UNHCR is insisting on a general amnesty for all exiles. Government's approach is to insist each exile apply for individual indemnity.
contending
for top UN job

NEW YORK – The UN Security Council will be invited to choose among six African candidates for the post of Secretary-General.

The Organisation of African Unity today named Boutros Boutros Ghali, Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt, Bernard Chidzero, Finance Minister of Zimbabwe, Kenneth Dadzie of Ghana, Secretary-General of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, James Jonah of Sierra Leone, a UN Under Secretary-General, Owono Nguema of Gabon and General Olusegun Obasanjo, former head of Nigeria. — Special Correspondent.
ANC will spend R219m to bring home all 20 000 exiles by end of year

As the ANC prepared to bring home its entire Lusaka contingent of 3 000 exiles in aircraft chartered from SAA at a cost of R550 000, UNHCR officials arrived in SA for talks with government and repatriation officials.

Government officials who met UNHCR representatives in Pretoria yesterday agreed the UN body would set up a temporary office in SA.

Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden said afterwards the parties were "closer to an agreement than ever before".

The officials are the head of the UNHCR’s southern Africa desk Nini Aldwani and the international protection division’s legal adviser Kallu Kalumya.

On the UNHCR’s fourth visit to SA the officials will attempt to strike a deal with government over a blanket amnesty for returnees.

After their meeting with government officials yesterday, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in a statement that great progress had been made and an agreement could be reached soon.

Selebi said the ANC intended looking after the exiles once they returned.

A source in the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation of SA exiles (NCCR) said the exiles would be given a grant of R700 on their return. More money might be made available.

They would be accommodated temporarily in a church centre in the Johannesburg area, the source said.

Meanwhile, Selebi said the ANC was still examining venues to accommodate about 700 children coming from the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania.

Sapa reports that National Health Minister Dr Rina Venter said yesterday government was awaiting final ANC approval for a plan to repatriate the pupils.

She said government and the ANC jointly decided that a task group should visit the college to evaluate the position of the orphans and students.

However, Tanzanian authorities had ignored appeals by SA for permission to send a task group which would determine the number of children and find out if there were any special needs.
Don't scare off investors

MONEY TALK

WORLD-WIDE investments by multinational companies from Europe, the US and Japan are set to become a key creator of wealth in coming years, according to a United Nations study.

The UN Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC) states that investments by these companies have been growing three times faster than world trade since 1983.

Experts in Geneva say the study will have an important influence on policymakers all over the world.

A key implication is that international transactions are becoming increasingly dominated by these multinationals. Patterns of trade, technology transfer and the flow of money show a close correlation with their investment decisions, making them the principal force in structuring the world economy, according to Peter Hansen, executive director of the centre.

How large the flow of capital has become as a direct result of their investment decisions is highlighted by the CTC's calculation that the outflow of direct foreign investments by the multinationals grew by no less than 29 percent a year between 1983 and 1989. In 1989 alone the total amounted to R540 000 million.

The most impressive growth in foreign investment emanated from Japan. Its companies increased their foreign investment about six-fold during the 1980s. Within 10 years the total value of Japanese foreign investments may surpass that of the US, which would push the Americans into third position as they have already been overtaken by the Europeans.

A worrying feature for small countries such as South Africa is that the investments of the multinationals are concentrated within the three big blocks. They account for about 80 percent of foreign investment and the rest of the world put together for only 20 percent.

The UN document makes required reading for policymakers in South Africa because we are badly in need of development capital, one of the scarcest commodities in the world today. If we do not attune ourselves to the thinking of these corporations, we shall be the losers. But we need not even start to do that if we are not able to create a stable political climate conducive to profitable investment. And talks of nationalisation should be placed on the back burner. These companies have shown they are simply not interested if the fruits of their labour will be grabbed by politicians.
UN to co-ordinate repatriation

Govt agrees to amnesty for all exiles

GOVERNMENT has agreed to a general amnesty for all exiles, opening the way for an agreement with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to bring them back to SA.

The agreement could be signed as early as today and a joint SA-UNHCR statement will be made to disclose its contents. It will significantly improve Pretoria's often-stymied relations with the world body and will provide a high-profile demonstration of government's commitment to fulfilling opposition demands to removing obstacles to negotiations.

The UNHCR would open an office in SA within weeks and the $40m operation would commence shortly afterwards, a source in the UNHCR's Geneva offices said yesterday.

The source said there were "considerably fewer" than the 4 000 exiles estimated to be living outside SA's borders. Their return is a major precondition for constitutional negotiations between government and the ANC.

UNHCR and SA officials were yesterday putting the final touches to the agreement, the source said. The agreement is the result of intense shuttle diplomacy between Pretoria and the Geneva-based organisation over the past six months.

"As a result of further discussions and the decision of the Cabinet, the SA government and the UNHCR are now in broad agreement. We have been able to come to total agreement even on outstanding minor technical issues," said the source.

Negotiations were being finalised by SA's ambassador to Switzerland Les Manuel, while UNHCR international protection division legal adviser Kalisa Rafumiya returned to SA earlier this week for final talks.

UNHCR officials met Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria last week. They secured an undertaking significantly to modify the present system of selective amnesty for returnees on the basis of a mutually agreed definition of a political offence.

The decision was ratified by the Cabinet on Wednesday. Neither Justice nor Foreign Affairs spokesmen would comment on the issue yesterday.

The source said the agreement on a general amnesty had been modified by subsidiary agreements on the definition of a political crime and a cutoff date to determine who would qualify.

In terms of an earlier agreement between government and the ANC, the onus was on individual exiles to apply for amnesty for certain categories and for separate non-category offences. The new agreement will satisfy PAC and Azapo demands for a general amnesty. These two groups were refusing to go through the amnesty procedures and as a result their exiles would have remained outside the country.

The agreement will open the way for a flood of foreign assistance to finance the UNHCR's efforts. The US government has already committed R11m as an initial contribution to the repatriation exercise.

From Page 1

Preparations to find employment for and give job-training to exiles are being co-ordinated by the National Co-Ordinating Committee for the Return of SA exiles (NCCR).

An NCCR source said a number of foreign governments had pledged assistance for job training.

An Austrian government delegation headed by an Austrian Bishops' Conference representative is at present in SA to plan development projects which will be funded by an Austrian government donation of about R2m.

About 3 000 exiles have already returned. Over a two-week period at least 10 chartered flights will bring exiles back from Tanzania, Zambia and Nigeria.
Govt agrees to amnesty

By Kaizer Nyatumba and Peter Fabricius

The Government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) are on the verge of signing an accord providing for an effective general amnesty for political exiles.

Sources said an agreement could be initated today, although they warned some issues had not yet been fully clarified.

The amnesty would mean even “serious political offenders” such as ANC bomb-ers Hein Grosskopf could return to SA within weeks.

The agreement follows months of ranging culminating in a visit by UNHCR negotiators to SA over the last week.

South African official sources said they would not describe the agreement as a “general amnesty” — but it would satisfy the conditions for such a description by anyone else.

It is understood that the essential difference between

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Govt agrees to amnesty

• From Page 1

the new amnesty arrangements and those so far applied by the Government is that exiles will not have to specify all the individual offences for which they seek indemnity. The previous practice has led to uncertainty and confusion among exiles as many have obtained indemnity for some offences only to be arrested for others.

Under the new agreement, exiles will merely apply for indemnity and it will be up to the Government to decide if they qualify. A source said the understanding was that the Government would not delay the process and he expected the last of the political exiles to return within weeks.

The UNHCR has R100 million pledged from donor countries for the return of exiles.

The UNHCR negotiators returned to Geneva from South Africa yesterday and the final agreement could be initated today and informally signed later, sources said.

The expected agreement is being interpreted as a signifi-cant boost for negotiations — amnesty for exiles is one of the key outstanding obstacles to constitutional talks — and a substantive compromise from Pretoria.

A Government source said today SA was still awaiting an official reply after the Foreign Affairs Department sent the text of a proposed agreement to Geneva yesterday afternoon.

However, newspaper reports sourced to Geneva suggested the UNHCR had accepted Pretoria’s proposals.

If the newspaper reports from Geneva “are an indication that the commission has accepted the text, then we welcome it. Then we have an agreement”, a senior Government official said today.

ANC national executive committee member Gill Marcus said if the agreement matched up to expectations aroused by early reports of its contents, the ANC would welcome it “as a mark of good faith on the Government’s part”.

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To Page 2
All systems poised for exiles

The government was poised to agree to a general amnesty for political opponents last night, opening the way for a massive repatriation of exiles and returnees and the involvement of the United Nations in South Africa for the first time ever.

An historic deal between the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the government was on the verge of being struck in Geneva after months of behind-the-scenes haggling.

The return of exiles was snarled up by the indemnity process agreed to by the government and the African National Congress in the Pretoria Minute.

Coming on the same day as the draft peace agreement between the Inkatha Freedom Party, the ANC and the government, the amnesty will further hasten moves towards an All-Party Conference.

It is also a major step towards the end of the country's international isolation and the potential involvement of the international community in South Africa's transition to democracy.

Government representatives refused to comment on the latest developments. However, The Weekly Mail learnt from well-placed sources this week that the amnesty was all but in the bag.

Final details were being ironed out yesterday between the South African ambassador to Switzerland, Les Manley, and senior officials of the UNHCR. A source close to the meeting said the final points of dispute were "highly technical."

This followed a week-long visit to the country by Kallu Kalaniya, the UNHCR's principal legal counsel.

The UNHCR had refused to lend its much-needed logistical support to the repatriation of South African exiles unless there was a general amnesty.

The United Nations Charter states that after a peace agreement has been reached, all refugees should be allowed to return. UNHCR sources said that it was impossible for them to accept anything less.

The UN agreement will now permit governments around the world and non-governmental organisations which have pledged millions of dollars to the repatriation process to become involved in the repatriation of exiles, who have been trickling back since August last year.

The deal is also believed to include remaining political prisoners inside South Africa and the TBVC states.

The government and the ANC were tied into an indemnity process agreed to in the Pretoria Minute.

The government argued that the indemnity was effectively a general amnesty — an argument the United Nations rejected. The other argument which the government used to block the involvement of the UN was the insistence of its rights as a sovereign nation.

This has complicated the amnesty issue here. In the case of Namibia, amnesty consisted of two simple paragraphs over which there was no dispute or technical confusion.

A UNHCR source told The Weekly Mail that the agreement which was still being discussed yesterday contained certain modifications.

Peter Vale, director of the Institute for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape, described the UNHCR deal as "one of the country's most important political developments."

He said it was hugely symbolic and described it as the ending of South Africa's isolation from the international community. The next target would be for South Africa to resume its seat — vacant for 20 years — in the General Assembly.

Moss Chikane, representative of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCNR), said it was a foregone conclusion that the UNHCR was now going to be involved.

He said from the returnees' perspective, the indemnity procedure — which had been an attempt selectively to allow people to return — had slowed the whole process of repatriation.

"The NCNR can now deal with the problems of integration rather than with the legal and technical problems," he said.

An irony in the negotiations in Switzerland is that Manley, South Africa's chief negotiator, is a former ambassador to the UN who in 1987, at the height of the State of Emergency, told the UN Security Council to "do its damndest" in regard to the economic boycott.
AMNESTY: South Africa’s ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, Mr. A. Manley, left, and deputy UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Douglas Stafford, centre, shake hands with the UNHCR’s Africa Division Director, Mr. Nicolas Ewakira after initiating an accord to grant a general amnesty to political exiles.

UN starts first SA office to ease return of exiles

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

In an historic first, a United Nations agency has set up office in South Africa to process the return of thousands of political exiles.

The South African government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) have reached an agreement on what is being described as a general amnesty for political exiles.

Officials close to the negotiations believe that even African National Congress bombers like Hein Grosskopf, who was allegedly responsible for the deaths of civilians, now will be allowed to return to South Africa.

And senior government sources believe this will make it difficult, if not impossible, to hold in jail convicted ANC members like Robert Mashishi, who was responsible for civilians deaths in a bomb attack.

More than 1,000 exiles have arrived since the beginning of the week, National Co-ordination Committee for Repatriation (NCNR) spokesman Venia Meyer said yesterday. The exiles have been coming daily from Zambia and Nigeria.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Pik Botha has announced the government had reached agreement with the UNHCR, but said it was not a general amnesty “in the usual sense of the word”.

A “Memorandum of Understanding”, which the government and UNHCR are to sign within days, shows the guidelines for determining which exiles may return are those used for identities over the past year.

The guidelines make a distinction between offences against political targets and offences against private persons or property.

However, official sources believe the government has agreed to interpret the guidelines as widely as possible — even concerning people like Grosskopf.

They said another significant concession by the government was that exiles would not have to apply for indemnity for every crime they had committed.

This has caused confusion and frustration as exiles have returned to South Africa armed with indemnification for some crimes only to be arrested for others.

In the new deal, exiles will apply for general indemnity and the cases will be on the government to discover their offences.

The agreement emphasizes that the country’s sovereignty is not diminished by the UNHCR involvement and that South Africa will have the final say about indemnity.

The UNHCR will establish an office for 12 months to help repatriates, raising funds to reintegrate them. About R10 million has been pledged by donor countries.

The government has agreed to take part in community projects to help exiles establish themselves — provided that they do not have preferences over other South Africans.

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The agreement applies only to South African exiles and the UNHCR has agreed to fund the return of any foreigners arriving as exiles.

Mr. Chris Hani said he did not foresee thousands of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres returning from exile under the agreement as they would be engaged in upgrading MK into a regular army.

ANC information director, Dr. Palla Jordan observed that, in the past, the government had failed to properly implement sound agreements.
UN agency set to assist exiles in SA

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

IN AN historic first, a United Nations agency is to set up office in South Africa to process the return of thousands of political exiles.

The South African Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have eventually reached agreement on what is being described as a general amnesty for political exiles.

Officials close to the negotiations believe that even ANC bombers such as Hein Grosskopf — alleged responsible for the deaths of civilians — will now be allowed to return to South Africa.

And senior Government sources believe this will make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to continue to hold ANC prisoners, such as Robert McBride, also responsible for civilian deaths in a bomb attack.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha announced at a press conference at the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday that after “protracted negotiations”, the Government had reached agreement with the UNHCR.

Exiles

FROM PAGE 1.

Although UN sources in Geneva and some South African officials are saying that the SA Government has, in effect, agreed to a general amnesty for political prisoners, Mr Botha said it was not a general amnesty “in the usual sense of the word”.

A “Memorandum of Understanding”, which the Government and UNHCR are to sign within days, makes it clear that the guidelines for determining which exiles may return are still those with the Government has been using for the past year in its indemnification process.

These guidelines make an important distinction between offences committed against political targets and those committed against private persons or property.

But official sources believe an implicit understanding has been as widely as possible, even to include people like Mr Grosskopf.

They said another significant concession by the Government was that exiles would not have to apply for indemnity for every crime they had committed.

Outgoing Minister of Education and Training Slaafel van der Merwe has intervened on behalf of two returning exiles — one of whom was convicted of arson in the early 1960s — and helped them obtain permanent residence.

writes Patrick Lawrence.

Ben and Mary Turok acknowledge their debt to Dr van der Merwe in a statement released to Saturday Star:

Mr Turok, who served a jail sentence for trying to blow up the Jeppe Street post office and who left South Africa illegally in 1966, was one of the first exiles to be granted indemnity, but the couple’s application for permanent residence was stonewalled.

See Editorial: Page 12
Amnesty nearly aborted

Govt’s dislike of UN makes talks long and difficult

LUSAKA - The negotiations leading to Friday’s historic agreement over the return of South African exiles were described as the most difficult undertaken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in more than a decade.

UNHCR sources in Lusaka say the current negotiations with the South African Government have been particularly difficult because of the traditional antipathy towards the UN in general.

The Cambodian negotiations were very long, but the UNHCR was not involved "in every twist and turn of that dance", as one source put it.

The agreement marks the first presence of a UN agency on South African soil. A new chapter in South Africa’s turbulent relation with the world body will open when the UN flag is raised at Pretoria in two weeks.

Agreement

But the agreement was nearly aborted at the last minute.

Highly placed UNHCR sources in Lusaka say the negotiations were completed about a week before the agreement was made public.

The South African negotiators were expected to award the final text of the agreement to the UNHCR for clearance on the eve of the signing.

But when the text was sent to Geneva, sources say the South Africans had added six words which would have had the effect of turning the amnesty into an ordinary indemnity.

Indemnity

Thus, the amnesty would have been no different from the current indemnity agreed on by the Government and the ANC.

The UNHCR regarded this as a complete breakdown in its efforts to pull out of the negotiations altogether.

"We said if those six words are not taken out of the text, we’re not going to sign, and we’re going to walk out and tell the world our difficulties with you," the source said.

Two hours later the offending words were removed and the deal was done.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said last week that the agreement did not amount to a general amnesty. The UNHCR believes Botha was still talking in terms of those six words still being in the text.

As far as the UNHCR is concerned, the amnesty covers all politically motivated crimes, including murder.

The UNHCR was approached by the ANC immediately after its unannounced early last year to help ferry its members home.

Hostile

But the Government was cool, even openly hostile to the idea of UNHCR involvement in the scheme. It was the old antipathy towards the UN. In addition, the Government didn’t want to be seen to be taking orders from outsiders.

But the UNHCR also believes that the Government was reluctant to allow the UN inside the country because there are certain things it does not want outsiders to see.

"There are 100 000 plus Munenebo refugees, for instance, and some we understand were abducted. Up to now we have never had any contact with them. Those people will obviously be of interest to us."

International

The UNHCR could also find itself monitoring the violence, especially if any of those returning come to any harm.

The issue of international donors, especially the United States, Britain and Canada, who were prepared to release funds for registration only if the UNHCR was involved, finally forced the Government to give ground.

The Government also came to realize that co-operating with the UNHCR would do its image no harm internationally.

But it wanted limited involvement by the UNHCR.

As late as April this year the Government was still insisting that the UN agency open an office in Dar es Salaam from where its field officers would commute to South Africa to monitor the return of refugees. The UNHCR refused.

SANITO Afric News Service

The agreement marks the first presence of a UN agency on South African soil.
Six worlds almost cut off deal

negotiating processes

Barents Sea

2 June 1980

on exiles

BRIEFING

These are the views of some of the exiles from the Soviet Union who have been forced to flee their homeland due to political reasons. They believe that their actions are necessary to bring attention to the plight of the exiles and to encourage wider understanding of their struggle. The exiles stress the importance of international solidarity and cooperation in support of their cause. They believe that the world should be more aware of the human rights violations occurring within the Soviet Union and that action must be taken to address these issues. They call for greater support for those working to promote freedom and democracy within the country and for the lifting of restrictions on the freedom of speech and assembly. The exiles express their hope that their solidarity efforts will contribute to the eventual overthrow of the Soviet regime and the establishment of a democratic society based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
Political murder included in agreement over exiles

GOVERNMENT's agreement with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) covers the full spectrum of political prisoners including those responsible for political murders.

However, a senior UNHCR source said yesterday government had not agreed to a blanket amnesty for ordinary criminals.

He said exiles would have to fill in a voluntary repatriation application form, but this did not require them to give details about past activities that could amount to offences under SA law. Under a previous system agreed to between government and the ANC, exiles were required to state the offences for which they were seeking indemnity.

"What we have agreed is a general amnesty in respect of political offences defined in the memorandum. There is nothing on the forms exiles will be filling in that amounts to a confession," he said.

Where government did not want to grant an indemnity, it would advise the applicant through the UNHCR. That case would then be examined by a panel of legal experts to which the UNHCR could make representations.

In terms of the agreement an exile responsible for a murder would be granted indemnity and allowed to return if government was satisfied that the offence was political in nature.
Africa Reaches Top of the Queue

A delirious man who may become the new U.N. Secretary-General
The devastating impact that Aids is going to have in Africa is dramatically shown by this graphic. One of the most tragic aspects of the Aids pandemic in Africa is that, unlike other regions of the world, nearly half of those infected with the disease are women.

This means there are more doomed babies being born with Aids in Africa than anywhere else. The graphic, based on figures supplied by the World Health Organisation, is published in the latest edition of the United Nations magazine Africa Recovery.

Whichever way it is looked at, it shows the severity of the Aids infection in Africa compared with the rest of the world. The situation has been described by the UN Children's Fund (Unicef) as "a calamity whose dimensions are scarcely comprehensible".

Of every 100 000 women of child-bearing age in Africa, 2500 are infected with HIV, the virus that causes Aids. The comparative figure is 140 in North America, 70 in Western Europe and 30 in Asia.

Of the 8 million to 10 million adults estimated to be HIV-infected throughout the world, nearly 6 million are in Africa. And of these, 800 000 have full-blown Aids. In addition, 900 000 children are HIV-infected and nearly 800 000 of them have Aids.

The International Research Office of the United States Census Bureau estimates that in 25 years' time 70 million Africans could be infected with HIV.

UN estimates are that "child mortality rates may rise as much as 50 percent in much of sub-Saharan Africa during the Nineties, wiping out the gains in child survival that have been achieved over the past two decades."

"Another 10 million children may be orphaned by the deaths from Aids of their mothers or both parents."

Unicef says the key to preventing a massive toll among children is to contain the spread of Aids among women, since about a quarter of all pregnant women who are HIV-positive pass the infection on to their new-born.
Africa bids for top job at UN

NEW YORK. — Africa has staked a claim to the post of United Nations secretary-general by formally submitting the names of six candidates.

But more than two dozen contenders are already jostling in the wings, waiting to step into the shoes of Dr Javier Pérez de Cuellar, whose second five-year term ends on December 31.

No African has filled the post of secretary-general, held so far by three Europeans, an Asian and a Latin American. But unlike many other UN positions it is not governed by the principle of regional rotation.

The African candidates are: Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Mr Boutros Boutros Ghali; Zimbabwe's Finance Minister Mr Bernard Chidzero; secretary-general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development Mr Kenneth Dadzie of Ghana; UN under-secretary-general for special political questions Mr James Jonah of Sierra Leone; former Nigerian President Mr Olusegun Obasanjo; and, former physics professor and culture minister Mr Nguema Francois Owono of Gabon. — Sapa-Reuters.
Baltic states for UN

The collapse of the Soviet Union could produce three new Baltic members in the United Nations and could mean Russian accession to the Soviet seat on the Security Council, UN diplomats and observers said on Monday.

When the 159-nation General Assembly convenes on September 17, it will admit four new members - North Korea, South Korea, the Marshall Islands and Micronesia - raising membership to 163. But not far behind could be the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

UN diplomats said the collapse of central authority in the Soviet Union could mean that Moscow eventually might relinquish its seat to the Russian Republic. But observers said the issue would be decided in Moscow.

Sapa-AP (326)
Rich nations urged to cancel Africa’s debts

UNITED NATIONS — Africa faces a crisis of "tragic proportions" and rich nations should cancel the continent’s rising debts and increase their aid, says UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Five years after UN members promised to revive Africa’s devastated economies, he says the continent can never develop under a debt burden of $270 billion in face of a shortage of international aid and the fall in commodities prices.

In a major report on the UN Africa recovery programme, he proposes that rich countries cancel official debt, as was done for Egypt and Poland, and boost their assistance.

He says: "By the end of 1989, it had become evident that the African economic crisis had indeed deepened. "The average African continued to get poorer and to suffer a persistent fall in an already meagre standard of living."

On June 1 1988, the UN General Assembly adopted a five-year programme which was seen as a watershed in committing wealthy countries to supply resources for development. In turn, African countries promised to restructure their economies, reduce waste and reallocate government funds.

The report says resources fell far short of what was needed and many restructuring programmes were half-hearted and short-sighted. The programme is to be reviewed in General Assembly sessions from September 3 to 13.

Mr Perez de Cuellar proposes that the assembly now set concrete targets rather than general goals. These include:

- Doubling per capita income by the year 2015, entailing a six percent annual economic growth rate. Even then annual income would still be only about $700 in most nations.
- Increasing aid to $30 billion by 1992 from $21 billion in 1989 and continuing to raise it by four percent annually until the year 2000.
- Taking "bold" measures to reduce Africa’s debt, which in 1980 cost at least $23 billion to service.
- Setting up an African Diversification Fund for technical assistance to ease a chronic dependence on primary commodities.

Nine out of 10 African countries depend on commodities for 70 percent or more of their exports, compared with seven out of 10 in Latin America and five out of 10 in Asia. — Sapa-AP.
African economies deepen Africa's debt crisis
UN team to open SA office

A SEVEN-member team from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will arrive in Johannesburg tomorrow to set up an office, which will be the first official UN presence in SA.

Government sources said yesterday the team would also meet a range of government officials to finalise an agreement on the repatriation of an estimated 40 000 political refugees.

The team will discuss the final details of an agreement which has been drawn up by the UNHCR and government after four months of negotiations.

Although the agreement has not been signed by the parties, it is understood that a memorandum to the agreement has been initialled by both sides.

Foreign Affairs director-general Nell van Heerden said three weeks ago that the parties were closer to an agreement than before, but it is not expected that the agreement will be formally signed in the near future.

Following these negotiations, it was agreed that UNHCR representatives would be allowed to set up an office in SA — one of the tasks of the group that arrives tomorrow.

One source said the group would stay in SA for about two weeks and discuss the details of the repatriation of exiles, such as entry points, facilities and temporary accommodation.

Several foreign governments have indicated their willingness to contribute to the repatriation process, but only if the UNHCR is officially involved.

A large part of the estimated $30m-$40m required for the process will be donated by the US government, which has already conditionally pledged R11m.

The project is expected to take between a year and 18 months.
UNHCR team set to land in SA today

By Esmae van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Top Government sources have expressed optimism that the arrival of a seven-member delegation of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in South Africa today will signal the start of "the real process" to repatriate about 30,000 exiles.

The delegation would arrive at Jan Smuts Airport at noon today, South Africa's ambassador in Geneva, Les Manley, confirmed yesterday.

Mr Manley said the delegation would be led by the deputy director of the UNHCR's Africa bureau, Andrew Sokiri. Other members were Rallu Kalumiya, Nini Akwumi, Dan Fowler and Rick Fell.

Also included were a two-man team from the International Organisation for Migration, which would mainly be involved in transport arrangements for the return of exiles, led by Carl Beck.

Mr Manley said the visit would be "preliminary" and a mutually convenient date had not been set between the Government and the UNHCR for the signing of the agreement recently reached and initialled.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the delegation would meet representatives of the departments of Justice, National Health, Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs on "technical" issues.

Among others, he said, the delegation would investigate which airport would be used as a port of entry for the exiles.

The national co-ordinator of the National Co-ordination Committee for Repatriation (NCCR), Manketlo Mabangu-Ngcobo, said it would also have discussions with the UNHCR delegation on issues such as the nature of co-operation and work division between the UNHCR, the NCCR and the Government.
UN here to aid exiles

A TEAM from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees arrived in Johannesburg yesterday to assist with the return of 46 000 exiles.

One of the UNHCR team, Mr Andrew Sokire, said on arrival at Jan Smuts Airport that the delegation planned to open a full-time office in South Africa in the near future.

Hopes

Before leaving Geneva, the UNHCR announced that it had reached agreement with the South African Government about the process whereby exiles would return to the country.

Sokire said he had high hopes the visit would help in customs clearances and other problem areas during talks with the Government. - Sapa.
Govt. UN sign deal on exiles

Political Staff

After months of negotiations, the Government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) yesterday signed an agreement on the return of exiles.

This is regarded as a breakthrough in efforts to bring home an estimated 26,600 exiles.

South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Les Manley, signed the accord at the UNHCR building in Geneva yesterday, the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

Visit

Hours earlier, a seven-member UNHCR delegation arrived in South Africa for a two-week visit to hold discussions with Government officials, the National Coordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) and other parties.

The leader of the UNHCR delegation, Andrew Sokiri, told newsmen at Jan Smuts yesterday the purpose of the visit was to set up a temporary office and to work out the details of the memorandum between the UNHCR and the Government.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said last night the Government had been "ready for quite a while" to sign the accord.

In a brief statement last night Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said the memorandum on the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of South African returnees had been signed by Mr Manley and the UNHCR. Details of the agreement, on which some confusion still exists, were not given.

It has not been established whether the agreement provides for a general amnesty for all exiles or whether certain individuals who have committed serious crimes will not return.

Asked to comment on the signing of the agreement, ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said: "All we are prepared to say is that the agreement should have been signed a long time ago."

In Johannesburg, Mr Sokiri described his delegation as "a technical team" which would hold talks with Government representatives, the NCCR and other interested parties.

"As soon as we have been able to work out the logistics and details of the operation, we will open an office here and the repatriation of exiles will begin," he said.
Final details of exile pact unresolved

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

The return of political exiles who have committed "serious crimes" still hangs in the balance, despite the historic accord signed between the Government and the United High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on Wednesday.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, the National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) and the ANC could yesterday not say whether, for example, the alleged Krugersdorp bomber, Hein Grosskopf, would be granted indemnity in terms of the agreement.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Rafoque Gangat said the agreement, signed in Geneva on Wednesday, was exactly the same as the draft "memorandum of understanding" initialled in Pretoria last month.

At the time the ANC, other political groups and analysts raised serious doubts about the definition of a "political offence" and the exclusion of people who have committed "serious common law crimes" from indemnity.

Yesterday, Mr Gangat said he did not know whether Grosskopf qualified for indemnity.

But, he said, people who had committed serious common law crimes — "for example, an exile who has murdered his wife, to take it to the extreme" — would not be indemnified.

He denied reports that the UNHCR had pushed for a general amnesty for all exiles, saying the UN body was not prepared to bring home common criminals under its banner.

NCCR national co-ordinator Makekolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo said her understanding of the agreement was that amnesty would be granted to all political exiles.

"We want amnesty for all people who have left the country for a political reason, but not criminals."

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the ANC remained adamant that all people who had left the country for political reasons should be indemnified.

Mr Gangat said the UNHCR would, in terms of the agreement, "do the preliminary screening" to establish whether exiles qualified for indemnity, after which applications would be handed over to the Department of Justice for a final decision.
Call for wider UN council

ACCRA. — The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) on Saturday called for expansion of the United Nations' Security Council to put more power in Third World hands.

A declaration after a four-day NAM foreign ministers' conference in the Ghanaian capital of Accra also endorsed political pluralism, giving official weight to the multi-party issue.
UN chief praises progress in SA

UN Correspondent

NEW YORK — Signifying the profound changes underway in South Africa and the UN's response to them, the Secretary-General's annual report to the General Assembly, issued yesterday, devotes only about six lines to apartheid but remarks that are almost wholly positive.

The UN chief, Dr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, refers to the world body's decades-long campaign against former South African governments' policies in the context of the entire issue of human rights.

In past years, other such annual reports have often dwelled at length on the apartheid question and, when Dr. Kurt Waldheim was secretary-general, in acerbic language.

For his part, Dr. Pérez de Cuéllar acknowledges that there has been “a certain dichotomy" about the UN approach to human rights — a veiled allusion to its preoccupation with South Africa and glossing over of rights violations elsewhere.

On the one hand the UN has adopted formal measures while on the other “there has been dismay at the barbaric realities of the world in which we live, arising from the indiscriminate use of power to brutalize populations into submission"; the Secretary-General observes.

He says public opinion now demands that the gulf between aspiration and fact be narrowed if the former “is not to become totally ineffective".

He holds up the effort to end apartheid as “fascinating testimony of the profound and active concern of the UN with eradicating racial segregation".

The wide-ranging, 32-page report — his last detailed assessment of the state of the world before his term ends on December 31 — goes on to speak of the "notable progress" being made in South Africa.

"It will," he says, "signify attainment of one of the organisation's major goals when the notable progress made so far is consolidated and a post-apartheid regime based on democratic principles and racial harmony is firmly put in place."
Progress Report on SA
Perez De Cuellar Issues

World
UN chief upbeat in report on SA

WASHINGTON — Negotiations on a new constitution could be derailed unless SA embarked immediately on “a comprehensive national programme” to redress “socio-economic inequalities”, UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar said in a report released yesterday.

He appeared to be issuing a subtle warning to those demanding the maintenance of sanctions that unless SA was able to get its economy in order, prospects for negotiated settlement could founder.

The generally upbeat and even-handed document is Perez's second annual report on progress towards implementation of the UN General Assembly's 1989 Declaration on Apartheid.

Perez said that despite violence, controversies over the release of political prisoners and government funding of Inkatha, developments, especially the National Peace Accord to be signed on Saturday, “hold the promise that the momentum started more than a year ago could regain strength”.

Unrest and violence were not unexpected, he suggested, noting that the process of change was "complex" and would “inevitably give rise to reaction and political antagonism”.

He avoided assigning blame for this, stating only that “the impartiality of the security forces has been called into question and the potential for destabilisation by extremist groups remains a cause of concern”.

Delays in dealing with the prisoner and exile issues, the “perceived ineffective response” to violence and the Inkathagate scandal had all led to “a crisis of confidence”.

However, this was offset by “a broad consensus that human rights must be protected” and “a growing convergence of views... on a number of basic principles of a new constitution”.

Perez declined to take sides on the question of an interim government, but said he was hopeful that, following agreement on the peace accord, work would begin within “the next few months” on drafting “a new constitution and the establishment of transitional arrangements”.

This process might be “relatively lengthy”, he warned, and could be sidetracked by “the magnitude of the socio-economic inequalities that persist in SA and the inadequacy of the measures taken so far”.

The General Assembly is expected to discuss the report tomorrow.

Sapa reports that Foreign Minister Pik Botha welcomed “positive admissions” made in the report even though he did not agree with some of its statements.

These admissions included acknowledgement that the process to end apartheid had remained on course and that SA was moving towards starting substantive negotiations, Botha said.
SA may link up with UN agencies

GOVERNMENT was thinking of associating itself with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and could soon participate in a number of technical UN agencies, former ambassador to the UN Jeremy Shearar said yesterday.

Shearar said in an interview it was unlikely SA would try to resume its seat at the UN General Assembly immediately.

"We feel we should allow the fruit to ripen of its own volition," he said.

Shearar was recently replaced as ambassador to the UN by former ambassador to Rome, Jim Stewart.

He said SA would require support from in particular, the OAU, before it could take its seat and this would take time.

"SA would also have to negotiate the question of the R68m in fees it owed the UN before it could vote in the General Assembly. SA has not paid its fees since being suspended in 1974."

Shearar said he felt SA should now participate in the "more technical" agencies of the UN, such as the World Health Organisation and the UN's telecommunication organisational and ecological organisations.

He said SA had not signed any human rights accords since 1948, often because it was impossible to do so as many included stipulations about apartheid.

But Shearar pointed out that Foreign Minister Pik Botha had suggested in his maiden speech to Parliament in 1976 that SA should associate itself with the declaration on human rights.

Government had not signed the declaration in 1948 because it felt at the time that if it did, it would be required to bring its law into line with the declaration.

*See Page 3*
The curse of interesting times

SA may again be a punching bag for a scared African bloc at the UN, writes Mike Littigton

OPINION
The Curse of Interests Times

By Mike Littifohn
R3,7-m to go for exiles, prisoners

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

The Canadian Government has donated R3,7 million towards the repatriation of South African exiles and resettlement of released political prisoners.

The money, to be given to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, is part of a pledge of R14,3 million which Canada made to ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela when he visited that country last year.

More than R2 million has already been disbursed, most of which has been used to assist released political prisoners.

The Canadian contribution coincides with an appeal by the UNHCR for international assistance following the signing on September 4 of an agreement with the Government which provides for the establishment of a UNHCR office in South Africa and the repatriation of exiles.

Announcing the donation at a meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on South Africa, held in New Delhi at the weekend, Canadian Minister of External Affairs Ms Barbara McDougall said: "The situation in South Africa is changing but our commitment to support the development needs of the victims of apartheid continues."

The R3,7 million comes from the International Humanitarian Assistance Programme of the Canadian International Development Agency, the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria said.

"With the conclusion of the agreement between the South African Government and the UNHCR, it is expected that the repatriation programme will progress rapidly and further Canadian contributions will made to fulfill Canada's pledge," it said.
On the Way Back
SA's seat at UN remains empty

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — South Africa's seats in the UN General Assembly remained unoccupied today for the 17th year running as the world body began a new session with the biggest intake of new members since 1975.

While founding member South Africa was again unable to reclaim its seat, North and South Korea, the three newly independent Baltic states and Micronesia, and the Marshall Islands won places.
Tembisa puts problems in focus

THE Tembisa Industrial Association has called for a meeting of industrialists, local political leaders, clerics and local principals to discuss problems facing the township.

An association spokesman said the meeting was due to take place at the Tembisa Industrial Park hall yesterday.

Representatives of the TPA, Eskom, the North-East Rand Chamber of Commerce and the East Rand Industrialists Network had agreed to attend, according to the association.

The association was also keen to involve others, with an interest in the Tembisa area, in the meeting.

Subjects for discussion include the power switch off to some 50 businesses in the area, which the association believes affects both black and white businessmen, and boycotts and stay-away actions.

Those needing further details should contact Frank Tshetshe on (011) 926-2802 or 926-2700.

-Sapa
Letters

Dear Sirs,

I read with interest the article in the latest issue of the LN magazine discussing the potential benefits of solar power. While I agree that solar energy is a promising renewable source of electricity, I believe it is important to consider the environmental impact of solar panel manufacturing and waste disposal.

Furthermore, I am concerned about the cost of installing solar panels for individual homes. While the government offers incentives for renewable energy installations, the initial investment can still be prohibitive for many homeowners.

I would like to see more research into the long-term costs and benefits of solar power, including the potential for energy storage solutions. Only then can we truly understand the viability of this technology.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

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Coming in from the cold

Tim Doheny

695 14th St

New York, NY 10014

[Signature]
Those with charisma need not apply

As the United Nations seeks a new leader, 22,000 Helm looks at the front runners.
Plea for African to head the UN

NEW YORK - Nigeria's UN ambassador has urged the election of an African as UN secretary-general for the first time. Elections are due in October.

Ibrahim Gambari said an African secretary-general could bring greater "sensitivity" to the most important job of the UN secretariat, resulting in a "more just world in which the interests of both the rich and the poor, the big and the small, will be protected."

"Africa is the only region which has not had the opportunity to provide a secretary-general ... We want the United Nations, the Security Council and the General Assembly to pick the best secretary-general who happens to be African, not an African secretary-general," Gambari told a news conference.

Last month African states at the UN issued a list of six African candidates endorsed by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in a letter to the Security Council president.

They are Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Boutros Boutros Ghali, Zimbabwe's Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, Kenneth Daddle of Ghana, secretary-general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development James Johnson of Sierra Leone, UN under secretary-general for special political questions, former Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo, and former physics professor and culture minister Nguema Francois Owono of Gabon.

Gambari said Africa was the only continent that submitted official candidates for the job, which becomes vacant on December 31 when Javier Perez de Cuellar completes his second five-year term.

But more than two dozen names have been mentioned in informal speculation about a successor, although no clear front-runner has emerged.

Gambari said the West was neglecting Africa as its attention turned to the fledgling democracies in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Backing

Meanwhile, Malawi has announced it will support Zimbabwe's Chidzero for the post.

John Tembo, treasurer-general of the Malawi Congress Party, was speaking to Ziana news agency in Harare after presenting a letter to Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe from Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda.

Tembo said the letter also referred to issues on bilateral relations between Zimbabwe and Malawi. Although the level of trade between the two countries was good, there was always room for improvement, particularly in the transport sector, he said. — Sapa-Reuters.
Our man at UN has plenty to smile about.

NY TIMES: THE BIGGEST CHANGES

In New York, the UN is profoundly changed by the 150,000 man attack of 1974 when its prestige exploded. Today, one of the most experienced diplomats says: "We need new UN ambassador Jim Stewart."
De Klerk reforms get patent from UN top five

By Mike Littlejohn

NEW YORK — The foreign ministers of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council have voiced their satisfaction with the “movement towards the dismantling of the apartheid system” and hope for an acceleration of the process.

They made their views known in a communiqué after meeting under the auspices of UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

President de Klerk’s reforms and their effect on South Africa’s future, including its international relations, were among several questions discussed.

Statements by the five (US, Soviet Union, Britain, France and China) had already been made during the General Assembly debate last week, with President George Bush speaking for the US.

Representing their governments at the latest meeting were Qian Qichen (China), Roland Dumas (France), Boris Pankin (USSR), Douglas Hurd (Britain) and James Baker (US).

Their communiqué spoke of a “revitalised” UN that would have a central and increasingly important role in international affairs.

This is a reason why Western diplomats said they hoped South Africa, a founder-member, would soon be able to resume full participation in UN affairs.

In their communiqué, the ministers said they had agreed to make preventive diplomacy a top priority and to work for the reinforcing of the UN role in peacekeeping and peacemaking.

Among the areas where they expressly welcomed the world body’s peacekeeping intervention was Angola — where South African diplomacy helped remove Cuban troops and resolve an internal conflict between Luanda and Jonas Savimbi’s Unita movement.

The communiqué passage which relates directly to South Africa reads: “The ministers noted with satisfaction the movement towards the dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa, and expressed the hope that this process will be accelerated.”

During what they termed “a timely and constructive exchange of views”, the ministers paid tribute to Dr Perez de Cuellar for his 10-year stewardship — a further hint that they expect him to step down at the end of this year.

There had been speculation that they might ask him to accept a further year or two.

As a parting salute, they affirmed “that his integrity and dedication to the principles of the Charter have contributed in large measure to the high standing which the organisation enjoys, especially with regard to the resolution of regional conflicts.”
UN official: new SA must get aid

GENEVA - A future democratic South Africa will need a “fairly massive programme of assistance” to help tackle the affects of years of discrimination against blacks, a UN official said yesterday.

Bassem Khader of the UN Development Programme said the international community must be ready to mount housing, education and employment programmes for blacks in a post-apartheid South Africa.

But he told a press conference the South African Government would be expected to “assume the bulk of the responsibility”.

Mr Khader urged the UN General Assembly to relax restrictions on UN activity in the country and allow the organisation to set up a base in South Africa.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees recently set up offices in South Africa under a special agreement with the Government, but no other UN agencies are present because of long-standing policy against racial discrimination.

Mr Khader spoke to journalists after a one-day meeting to discuss technical assistance to South Africa. Representatives of the World Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, the European Community and the UN Centre Against Apartheid also attended the meeting.

No South African delegates were present.

Mr Khader also said the UN would implement aid programmes only after South Africa adopted a new constitution and had a racially representative government.

The cost of such assistance was not yet known, but it would likely be much higher than the estimated R600 million to R700 million in aid currently received from the US and European Community. — Saps-AF.
UN: Future SA will need much help

GENEVA. — A future democratic South Africa will need a "fairly massive programme of assistance" to help tackle the effects of years of discrimination against blacks, a UN official said yesterday.

Mr Busem Khader of the UN Development Programme said the international community must be ready to mount housing, education and employment programmes for blacks in a post-apartheid South Africa.

He also said the South African government would be expected to "assume the bulk of the responsibility". — Sapa
Joint prize for FW. Mandela

ANC leader Nelson Mandela and President FW de Klerk will receive their UN-sponsored peace award in Geneva on October 22. The Felix Houphouët-Boigny peace prize will be presented to the joint winners during the session of the UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
Canada's premier eyes top UN post

Brian Mulroney is tipped to be the next UN leader, but this could sour Canada's relations with some African nations.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will make an open bid within the next few days for the secretary-generalship of the United Nations, according to knowledgeable sources, and is expected to win the post.

He is expected to leave the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Harare early in order to launch his effort to head the UN.

The US is reported to have thrown its support behind Mr. Mulroney, making it virtually certain he will get the job.

The appointment of Mr. Mulroney to the post would almost certainly anger the African countries, who maintain it is Africa's turn to get the job. It would particularly anger the Zimbabwean government, which has been conducting an international drive to win support for its Finance Minister, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, to be appointed UN secretary-general.

The appointment of Mr. Mulroney would probably sour the warm relations between Zimbabwe and Canada and in particular the close friendship that is reputed to have developed between the Canadian premier and President Mugabe.

Britain announced recently that it would back Dr. Chidzero's candidacy in the initial stage of the election. This does not, however, commit Britain to maintaining its support for Dr. Chidzero throughout what is usually a protracted series of ballots in the Security Council, which appoints the secretary-general.

Any of the veto-wielding great powers in the Security Council can block any proposed appointment by voting against it. However, for the first time, even the Soviet Union, which needs American aid, might support the US position. — Star Africa Service.
Letter to UN slates IMF role in VAT

By Paula Fry

The Co-ordinating Committee on VAT (CCV) has appealed to the United Nations to assist in stopping the International Monetary Fund from "meddling" in South Africa — especially in regard to the implementation of VAT.

The organisation has also written to the IMF. In a statement issued yesterday, CCV co-ordinator Bernie Fanaroff said the IMF had apparently worked out the technical aspects of the VAT system for the Government and had advised a VAT rate higher than the 10 percent originally proposed by Vatscom, the committee set up to investigate VAT.

"The Government seems to have relied on IMF advice not to allow exemptions or zero rating of basic foods, electricity and water, medicines and medical services in its discussions with the CCV," it said.

The UN secretary-general was requested to take action in terms of three UN resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly in 1988 and 1990, which commit the world body to call on the IMF, the World Bank and other organisations not to extend loans or assistance to the South African Government until there is "clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes in South Africa".

In a letter to the UN secretary-general, the CCV said that while certain minor changes to the VAT system had been made, the Government had refused to enter into a process of negotiation.
VAT group's plea to UN

THE Co-ordinating Committee on Value Added Tax yesterday asked the United Nations to persuade the International Monetary Fund not to process a R30 billion loan to the Government.

In a letter to the UN, the committee, which represents more than 100 organisations, asked the world body to stop the IMF from "meddling" in South Africa's economic policies until the tax dispute had been settled.

The committee comprises the country's two largest union federations, the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, the Azanian Peoples Organisation, consumer, welfare and religious groups.

The letter said VAT would spread the tax burden significantly on to South Africa's poorest people, most of whom were disfranchised.

It said State President FW de Klerk had explicitly refused to enter into discussions over tax reform or economic reconstruction, while showing willingness to negotiate a political settlement. - Sapa.
UNHCR starts work today.

GENEVA—Newspaper.

The UNHCR started its work today, with its first UN agency to operate within South Africa. The head of the UNHCR, Kalumiyi, has said he is aware that there will be "a great load on his shoulders," since the UNHCR would be paving the way for normalization in the relations between South Africa and the UN.

The UNHCR will be the first UN agency to operate within South Africa, since the international community has opted for the total boycott of apartheid.

Kalumiyi left Geneva at the weekend for South Africa, where the UNHCR operations are expected to start today in Johannesburg and Cape Town. Other offices will be established in East London or Port Elizabeth.

The UNHCR is to assist with the repatriation of exiles and follow an agreement signed on October 2 between the UN and South Africa. Kalumiyi, a former legal adviser of the UNHCR, will be accompanied by four administrative staff members.—Sapa.
WINDHOEK - A senior United Nations diplomat is on his way to Lusaka to establish an office with a special brief: to prepare the UN for its role in the post-apartheid South Africa.

Mr David McAdams, outgoing resident representative for the UN Development Project in Namibia, will be gathering information and planning for the moment when the UNDP can legitimately set up its offices in South Africa.

Sowetan African News Service

"Once the constraints of sanctions are removed, we'll be in there as quickly as possible," he says, acknowledging an excitement inside the UN body about work in South Africa. "Certainly there's an impatience to participate in the process."

McAdams' posting is an odd one: he has no idea how long it will last. The moment the General Assembly changes the UN's legislative mandate and opens the doors to South Africa, various UN bodies will want to set up inside the country itself and get to work.

The UN High Commission for Refugees is the only agency active within South Africa with the special task of repatriation of exiles. At a recent meeting in Geneva convened by the UNDP, a number of the major multilateral donors sat down to discuss their future in South Africa. McAdams was there in talks with the European Community, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation and the Economic Commission for Africa.

He says the meeting concluded that a sort of Marshall Plan might be needed for South Africa and that his posting in Lusaka was to plan for that future, to identify needs and to gather information.
Courting Friends in High Places

Brian Mulroney may become UN Secretary-General, says Leonard Doyle
UN-man arrives in SA

The head of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in South Africa, Mr Kalu Kalumiya, has arrived in South Africa to oversee the repatriation of refugees to South Africa.

Kalumiya said more UNHCR staff were expected in South Africa soon. They would be based in Johannesburg, with smaller offices in other centres, according to reports.

Some 30,000 refugees are estimated to be awaiting repatriation to South Africa. - Sapa.
NEW YORK — As the Security Council prepared to conduct a straw poll on five new candidates for UN Secretary-General, African members reacted bitterly yesterday to report that none of their candidates was perceived as a likely winner.

Several vowed to muster support to block confirmation of the council's nominee if he or she was not African.

A report in The Washington Post yesterday that Brian Mulroney, the Canadian prime minister, had President Bush's backing seemed to increase African distress since two of their candidates have received more than the required number of votes for appointment in a straw poll.

That poll, in which Zimbabw and Boutros Boutros Ghali, an Egyptian deputy prime minister, tied with 10 votes each, took no account of possible vetoes.

With a goal of agreement on a nominee by the end of October, the 15-nation council is expected to begin on Monday a series of straw polls designed to weed out which among the 16 candidates named so far would not encounter a veto.

The US, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China, permanent members of the council, have veto powers.

It is the responsibility of the council to nominate the secretary-general and the General Assembly's to make the appointment.

A confidential memorandum setting out strategy agreed by the OAU said with 51 members in the UN Africa constituted close to one-third of the total membership.
Africa

Threats fly as poll for top job points to West

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — As the United Nations Security Council prepared to conduct a “straw poll” on five new candidates for secretary-general, African members reacted bitterly to reports that none of their candidates was perceived as a likely winner.

Several vowed to muster support for an effort in the General Assembly to block confirmation of the council’s nominee if he or she was not African.

A report in the Washington Post yesterday that Mr Brian Mulroney, the Canadian prime minister, had President George Bush’s backing served only to increase African distress.

Two of their candidates already have received more than the required number of votes for appointment in a straw poll earlier this week.

But that poll — in which Mr Bernard Chidzero, finance minister of Zimbabwe, and Mr Boutros Boutros Ghali, the Egyptian deputy-prime minister, tied with 10 votes each — took no account of possible vetoes.

With a goal of agreement on a nominee by the end of October, the 15-nation council is expected to begin on Monday a series of straw polls designed to weed out which among the 14 candidates named so far would not encounter a veto.

The US, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China, permanent members of the council, have veto powers.

Although it is a responsibility for the council to nominate the secretary-general, the General Assembly — where there is no veto — must make the appointment.

A confidential memorandum setting out strategy agreed by the Organisation of African Unity at its summit meeting in Nigeria emphasises that with 51 members in the UN, Africa constitutes close to one-third of the total membership — an unsuitable reminder that, with additional support from sympathetic states, a solid African voting bloc could turn back a non-African nominee.

It speaks also of the present “marginalisation of Africa and Africans within the UN system” and of discrimination against African employees of the world body.

A recent, also confidential, addendum to the memorandum expresses African opposition to any compromise arrangement that might leave the incumbent, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, in office pending a lengthier search for a successor.

The selection of any non-African candidate, male or female, as a compromise “at the expense of the African continent” would be unwelcome, the note states.

The argument has been made in the UN that while there has never been an African secretary-general, neither has there been a woman chief executive.

Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, prime minister of Norway, is the first woman proposed for the post.
UN's proposed 'white helmets' could play peacekeeping role

NEW YORK — In a fundamental rethinking of the UN's role in world affairs, more and more nations want the United Nations to intervene to stop widespread violations of human rights. Most of the clamour comes from Europe. A force of "white helmets" has been proposed.

UN "blue helmets" have for years been sent to keep peace in internal disputes, when both parties agree. "White helmets", the thinking goes, could be experts and police who look into violations and safeguard rights at the request of a world commission.

The principles of sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs historically have precluded UN intervention to protect human rights, despite massacres and flagrant rights violations.

The UN Charter enshrines human rights, but says nothing about a UN presence to safeguard them. It prescribes UN peacekeeping only when international conflicts endanger regional or international peace and stability.

But in recent General Assembly speeches an increasing number of nations have asked for a new look at the UN role and said the sovereignty principle must be suspended at times.

They say sovereignty is not more important than protecting human rights.

The UN also took unprecedented action in sending observers to the Haitian elections in December 1990 because of fear of bloodshed and human rights violations. The Security Council later issued a rare public statement urging restoration of democracy in Haiti following the September 30 coup.

That would have been unthinkable in years past, because even criticizing a sovereign government was off limits.

Still, no movement has surfaced to amend the UN Charter to broaden the UN role and authorize intervention to safeguard human rights. The process of charter amendment would open a Pandora's Box of controversial issues, like changing the composition of the Security Council.

Dr. Perez de Cuellar said in his annual report: "Protection of human rights has now become one of the keystones in the search for peace."

He said such protection now requires more international warnings, appeals and "in the last resort a more appropriate UN presence than what was regarded as permissible under traditional international law".

The principle of non-interference is not "a protective barrier behind
UN focuses on African debt

NEW YORK — UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar said on Monday there was a widening gap between rhetoric and action on the part of creditor countries dealing with African debt.

He said that positive steps had been taken by some creditor nations but indebtedness of African countries still "hangs, like a dark cloud over the continent, obscuring prospects for the renewal of growth".

Perez made his comments at an "African Day Devoted to Debt Relief" at the UN, initiated by the Rev Leon Sullivan, who originated the rules for ending apartheid among employees of US firms in SA.

In addition to Sullivan's appearance, the day was marked by speeches from a wide array of international and American political figures, including New York Mayor David Dinkins and General Motors chairman Robert Stempel.

Perez said it was "disheartening to see how, in spite of the widespread recognition of the gravity of the situation, the gap between rhetoric and action remains largely unbridged".

He said there was no single, easy way out "but it is surely feasible to find a lasting solution".

Assistant director-general of the UN Children's Fund Richard Jolly said Africa for eight years had spent 4% to 5% of its resources merely to service debt, double the volume the US spent on the Marshall plan to rehabilitate Europe.

US ambassador Thomas Pickering added a note of regret that the US and the Soviet Union had in the past expended resources in Cold War competition, often in unproductive areas.

He also pointed out that a "few nations" in the developing world had military budgets two or three times their expenditures on education and health. — Sapa-Reuters.
The United Nations is about to choose a new secretary-general. SIR ANTHONY PARSONS, former British permanent representative at the UN, looks at the front runners through the formal hurdles.

Who is it likely to be? The Chinese are said to be insisting that it is Africa's turn (the Organisation of African Unity has put forward six names) or, failing that, the prize must in any case go to the developing world.

CAPABLE

France is alleged to be insisting on fluency in French. Two front-runners have emerged: the highly respected Egyptian deputy foreign minister Bouthros Ghali and the capable Zimbabwean finance minister, Bernard Chidzero, a former official of the UN Secretariat.

The grapevine also buzzes with dozens of names of runners clustering behind the starting gate. These include Prince Sadruddin, the former Nigerian president, General Obasanjo; Ola Orumoo of Uganda; the senior Ghanaian diplomat Kenneth Dazie; even the prime ministers of Canada and Norway; Malcolm Fraser of Australia; and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mrs Ogata of Japan.

Some of these names may have been fed in by log-rolling wishful thinkers rather than the principals themselves.

THATCHER

The Chinese are not alone in feeling that, after three Europeans, one Asian and one Latin American, it is Africa's turn. Furthermore, the African group comprises nearly one-third of the total membership (51 out of 185).

There is also the convention dating from the Cold War, which excludes permanent members, Nato and Warsaw Pact nations.

But, in the New World, there is a counter current that the permanent member convention is old hat. There have even been whispers that Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze might have a go, risking vetoes from their national delegations.

More rides on this choice than at any time since the Hammarskjold era. Given the constraints of the Cold War, Perez de Cuellar has done as well as could have been expected. Now it is over, the new secretary-general can expect co-operation, not partisan obstruction or marginalisation by the

streamline the unwieldy secretariat, control the over-mighty barons in the specialized agencies, co-ordinate the environmental programme, the war against drugs and so on.

The fresh upsurge of ethnic nationalism will breed more crises. As with the aftermath of the Gulf War, the secretary-general will be busy carrying out policies agreed by a more united Security Council.

A recent Ford Foundation report describes the qualities needed:

The secretary-general should have the confidence of governments and be an inspiration to the peoples of the world... he or she should be at the same time a bold leader, a master in managed delegation and a prudent diplomat.

"He or she should be independent and not afraid, when necessary, of upsetting a super-power or a large group of member states.

"He or she should have a deep commitment to the eradication of poverty.

INFLUENCE

"He or she should know when to take initiatives and when to hold back... the secretary-general should be the world's leading mediator and honest broker in disputes between governments.

"Although the office has little real power, it provides very wide possibilities for exercising influence."

Personally, I would seek this paragon of diplomatic and managerial virtue in a candidate from the developing world.

Africa, Asia and Latin America make up a good two-thirds of the total UN membership.

Someone from the First World would always be vulnerable to the charge of being in the pocket of the rich donor countries. He or she might well have to over-compensate to allay such suspicions.

Without naming names, there are some first-class African candidates waiting to take up the challenge.

-- Daily Telegraph.
Pressure on SA stays
Africans do well for De Cuellar’s UN job

The Argus Foreign Service NEW YORK.—African candidates did surprisingly well in the latest straw poll conducted by the UN Security Council in its search for a successor to Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar as secretary-general.

Mr Boutros Ghali, the Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister, led the field with 11 affirmative votes, followed by Mr Berard Chidzero, Zimbabwe’s Finance Minister with 10 and former Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo with nine.

Polling was due to be resumed today. Then the votes of permanent members which have the power of veto will be separated from those of the 10 elected members.

Several negative votes were cast in the latest round, but without distinction between permanent and non-permanent members.

France is strongly supporting Mr Boutros Ghali, who was educated in Paris. The British consider him too old for the rigours of the post—he admits to being 68 but some believe he may be older—and are thought to have cast the single negative vote against him.

There were three abstentions, which may have included that of the United States, also said not to be enamoured of the Egyptian candidate.

Mr Chidzero received two negative votes and three abstentions and Mr Obasanjo four negative votes and two abstentions.

A surprise in the latest poll was the respectable showing for Mr Hans van den Broek, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, who received five affirmative votes, with six members voting against him (thought to be the Third World states backing African candidates) and four abstentions.

This result was sufficient to encourage some speculation in the corridors that he could be considered later as a possible compromise choice.

The Netherlands was among the first countries to propose that the industrialised states earmark one percent of their GNP to Third World aid and the Dutch government is a generous contributor to development funding in Africa.
UN-backed talks lead to consensus on copper forum

Geneva — Copper-producing and importing countries agreed to meet in January to set up an international body to improve co-operation and inter-governmental consultations.

The agreement came at the end of a two-day meeting, organised by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) which has co-ordinated efforts to form the body, keenly sought by the US.

Unctad officials said the meeting was told the new body, to be called the International Copper Study Group, already had formal support of countries accounting for just over 37% of world trade in the strategic metal.

The group, to be autonomous from Unctad and to have its own secretariat and headquarters, will be barred by its statutes from any form of intervention in the market.

Unctad officials said notice of adherence was expected from Zambia, a major producer, and this would push coverage of the group to over 43% of world trade.

Japan, by far the world's top importer with over 12.5% of overall trade, told the meeting it would be ready to join if the body's legal status could be slightly adapted to fit its domestic legislation.

Unctad officials said other delegations indicated wording of the statutes could be altered, once the group was formally created, to meet the Japanese requirements.

Other countries — including Canada, France and Italy, who together had originally expressed some hesitancy and account for some 14% of trade — had reported that they had begun domestic procedures necessary to join it, the officials said.

Establishment of the group, which will have no power to trade or contract itself, has long been sought by the US and Chile, both key players in the market, and was agreed in outline at a UN conference on copper in 1988.

Decision

Several developing countries and then-Communist states wanted it to be set up under the auspices of Unctad, itself a forum for contacts between developing and developed countries, but accepted US insistence that it should be independent.

At this week's discussions, representatives of 29 countries and the EC agreed to call another meeting on January 23 and 24 next year to take a formal decision to set up the group.

It would come into operation once countries representing 80% of world trade in copper — widely used in modern telecommunications — had accepted its terms of reference.

But it was also agreed that if that figure was not achieved by the middle of 1990, countries favouring creation of the group could set it up themselves.

A US representative told the meeting difficulties in the market reinforced the need to improve transparency by creating a forum to exchange of information.

Unctad said countries that had already officially declared they would be part of the group were the US, Finland, Chile, Greece, China, Poland, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain and the Netherlands.

Germany had indicated it was also planning to join, but Britain, Ireland and Denmark — who account for little more than 3% of the international market — had said they would stay out, according to Unctad. — Reuter.
Africa leads race for UN's top post

ZIMBABWEAN Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero and Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Boutros Boutros Ghali are frontrunners in the race to become the new UN secretary-general – although a long shot may still emerge.

But if an unofficial Security Council poll this week holds, Africa will have its first UN secretary-general when Javier Perez de Cuellar retires at the end of 1991 after two five-year terms.

"I think it is a two-man race," said one key diplomat on the council. Chidzero drew 11 votes, one more than Ghali, in the straw poll. However, Ghali appeared to have stronger support, drawing votes from four of the five permanent members, who have veto power, while one abstained. Chidzero was backed by only two big powers with the other three abstaining.

The Security Council must choose a new UN chief by the end of the year, when Perez de Cuellar ends his second term. To win, a candidate must get at least nine votes and no vetoes from the 15 council members. Both Chidzero and Ghali escaped any veto.

The five permanent members are the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. The other 10 are Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Ivory Coast, Ecuador, India, Romania, Yemen, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

There has never been an African secretary-general, and African states believe it is their turn. Diplomats said China agreed and France also leaned towards this argument, while the United States and Britain had been less enthusiastic on rotating the secretary-generalship according to regions.

Consequently, there is still considerable doubt that either Chidzero or Ghali will win the race.

Chidzero, 64, launched Zimbabwe's five-year economic reform plan in early 1991 with the backing of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. He spent much of his life in exile during Zimbabwe's fight for independence, including time spent in Montreal where he earned a doctorate at McGill University and married a French Canadian.

He worked for the United Nations in 1960 as a social affairs officer. He served with the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the UN Technical Assistance Board and the UN Development Programme.

Ghali, 69 years old next week, was for many years Egypt's foreign minister and can claim to be both Arab and African. A Christian from a mainly Muslim country, he is married to a Jewess. But his age seems to have been a problem for some diplomats who say the new UN head should be able to fill the post for two five-year terms.

In third place was Kenneth Dadzie of Ghana, secretary-general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, who obtained six votes in favour and two against, with seven abstentions. He, too, emerged without a veto.

A secretary-general is chosen by the 166-member General Assembly on the recommendation of the council. - Sapa-Reuters
bungle in UN call to bar SA

By DON JACOBS
Harare

OAU militants have made another classic diplomatic howler — barring South Africa from rejoining the United Nations Food and Agriculture Authority on the same day Zimbabwe concluded a vital R45-million deal for maize from SA.

Diplomats here compared it with President Robert Mugabe’s classic gaffe three months ago, when he asked Pretoria to renegotiate his “most favoured nation” trade agreement, inherited from Mr. Ian Smith’s Rhodesian government, on the same day he urged world leaders to maintain sanctions.

In September, SA came to the rescue of Zambia with a R1.2-billion maize deal, averting the imminent prospect of famine.

Currency

SA was hoping for readmission to the FAO, which is headquartered in Rome, at a meeting in the Italian capital last week, but the matter was deferred for two years as a result of strong pressure from OAU states, including Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe’s parastatal Grain Marketing Board may run out of maize in February as a result of a pricing bungle.

Diplomats here see the bungle as the work of Zimbabwe’s 190,000 bureaucrats, who face a 25 percent reduction in numbers.

Economist John Robertson, breaking a 20-month silence last week, noted that President Mugabe’s government was still absorbing 60 percent of Zimbabwe’s Gross National Product.

Civil service redundancies could inject an immediate R60-million into the economy, with speedy benefits for the two million unemployed, said Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Robertson was silenced on the orders of Zimbabwe Reserve Bank governor Dr. T. Moyana in March 1990 after he attacked mismanagement of exchange rate policy.
PAC and ANC to talk at UN

PAN Africanist Congress president Mr Clarence Makwetu and his African National Congress counterpart Mr Nelson Mandela will address the United Nations on December 2.

This was confirmed yesterday by a PAC source.

Mandela and Makwetu will address the UN General Assembly on progress that has been made in South Africa in relation to a political settlement.

Both organisations were asked by the UN to compile reports on the progress. The reports were submitted earlier this year.

The General Assembly had in the meantime compiled its own progress report, using its own Consensus Declaration of December 1989 as a yardstick.

The declaration said the South African Government had to unilaterally remove all obstacles to a negotiated settlement — much of which has been done.

The December 2 address will be followed by a four-day debate on South Africa.

It has been learnt from a reliable source that a major rift has emerged between the ANC and PAC over the holding of an all-party or multiparty conference.

The ANC wants the talks to be held before Mandela goes to the UN and the PAC wants a later date to allow maximum democracy to run its course in the run-up to formal talks between the parties in the Patriotic Front and the Government.

Unconfirmed reports have said that President PW de Klerk, Mandela and Makwetu will be out of the country during the first two weeks of December.

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

It is understood that the proposed multiparty or all-party talks will be held "around the middle of December".

By late yesterday all the organisations involved in setting up the round-table talks were "still talking", a Government spokesman said.
Three emerge favourites to become UN's top man

NEW YORK. — The race for the United Nations secretary-generalship is expected to be narrowed to two or three candidates, all African, when the Security Council holds its first formal round of balloting today.

These are the men who lead in a field of 14:

- Bernard Chidzero, 63, Finance Minister of Zimbabwe;
- Boutros Boutros Ghali, 69, Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt;
- Olusegun Obasanjo, 56, a former military president of Nigeria.

By picking any, the council would reject both the conventional wisdom that the UN was not ready for African leadership and that a front-runner had never emerged in what has been called the world's weirdest election.

But the strong showings of all three, especially Mr. Boutros Ghali and Mr. Chidzero, in the informal balloting appears to have convinced many members that the council would find it politically difficult, if not manifestly unjust, to look beyond this small group for a successor to Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, whose second five-year term expires on December 31.

Choosing an African to lead the world organisation for the next five years would be a resounding victory for the African states, which have pursued a vigorous campaign to have one of their own elected.

They threatened enough votes to reject any non-African.
Goeie Môre from United Nations man in Johannesburg

The United Nations recently opened its first mission in South Africa. HUBERT MATLOU spoke to its top official, Kallu Kaluminya.

A GREETING of “Goeie môre” is normal at Sanlam Centre in Johannesburg, but is off-key when it ushers you into the United Nations’ first official office in South Africa.

Particularly when one considers that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) office has been hosting host to envoys of an organisation which has for so long advocated personal, economic and diplomatic sanctions against Afrikaner-dominated South Africa.

But then, the first UN official to be based in South Africa is used to being out of place.

UNHCR chief in South Africa Kallu Kaluminya was himself a political refugee during the reign of former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin.

Now, as head of the UN mission to facilitate the return of an estimated 30,000 South African exiles, he personally identifies with the plight of people who were forced to flee their own country for fear of persecution.

“I believe my 10-year background as a refugee inevitably affects my perception of this mammoth task,” the middle-aged graduate of Makerere.

Central role in the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with the South African government in September 1991, he was appointed chief of the UNHCR mission in South Africa.

He drew contrasts with Namibia and Uganda, where returnees were given seeds and agricultural tools to start a living in the lands. “In South Africa returnees have no land to return to.

“Most come from urban centres or would like to settle in urban areas — which are plagued by unemployment, housing shortages and political violence.”

A visit to the organisation’s first official office in the country last week revealed a structure which is struggling to get on its feet. No multinational blue and white symbol of the UN was to be seen — but then neither was a fax machine, photocopier or computer equipment.

In fact, it was still short of no fewer than 50 employees.

Kaluminya said he had made an appeal for $30-million based on provisional estimates of 30,000 exiles. The UNHCR will require at least 30 international staff members and about 20 locally recruited members, who will be distributed through five centres to be established countrywide.

The UNHCR’s implementing partner in the country, the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles (NCCR), will play a critical role in the final process which, in the words of Kaluminya, “can generate ideas from the ground, rather than having models planned in Geneva implemented here.”

Kaluminya said reintegration would require a tripartite framework for the UNHCR, the NCCR and the government to plan a strategy together.

Matters of fact

FOLLOWING a focus on mandrax abuse in last week’s edition (November 15), The Weekly Mail has received reports that the police have taken extensive action against those they suspect are involved in the mandrax trade in Western Coloured Township.

We wish to make it clear that none of our reporters or the people who assisted them are in any way connected to this police action.

About 10 people interviewed were changed. The names mentioned are pseudonyms and bear no relation to members of the Western Coloured Township community.

The use of the name “Fast Guns” was fabricated to protect the background of one of our sources. Its similarity to an existing gang was entirely coincidental.

The SA Police have pointed out that the man shot during the bank robbery drama at First National Bank in Johannesburg’s Liberty Life building last Wednesday had not committed suicide.

The Weekly Mail report, that he shot himself after being persuaded to come in off a ledge, was based on an early comment by a policeman on the scene. Subsequent police reports, however, clarified that he had been shot by police after opening fire on them.
The 5 Who Went Before

Egyptian chosen as new UN chief
UN job for Africa

BONN - Egyptian diplomat Mr. Ghali said that his selection as the United Nations' key figure in the Middle East is a "victory for my country" and a step forward for the Arab world.

He also participated in the important UN General Assembly meeting on the Middle East.

Toussaint Gabr, a former diplomat, said that the selection is a "victory for the Arab world" and a "victory for our people."
NEW CHIEF: Boutros Boutros Ghali is congratulated by telephone yesterday on his appointment as the new UN Secretary-General.
New UN chief gets praise and criticism

NEW YORK — The naming of Boutros Boutros Ghali as the new United Nations Secretary-General was hailed with banner headlines by Egyptian newspapers yesterday. "The first Egyptian, the first Arab, the first African," said Cairo's leading daily, al-Ahram.

The vote on Thursday for Mr Ghali (69), Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister, followed eight months' lobbying by the nominee and other African diplomats. If approved by the General Assembly, Mr Ghali will take over from Javier Perez de Cuellar on January 1. He will be the first African and first Arab to hold the job, which pays $185,000 (R499,500) a year.

On the day of the voting, Egyptian officials travelling with Mr Ghali in Paris found him pessimistic. "I think it the final vote came as a shock," said Makram Muhammad Ahmed, the editor of al-Mussawwar weekly. "He didn't have big expectations, because he thought that things weren't going well. He was very disappointed he had been attacked by the Africans because he wasn't black.

"And at the same time the West was not giving him an obvious endorsement. We all think he deserved it. He's a scholar, a real thinker. He does not have a black face, but he is an African."

Mr Ghali is expected to give priority to the Arab-Israeli conflict and problems of Third World countries.

At the same time, he is likely to maintain the pro-Western, pro-American policies of Mr Perez de Cuellar.

It is unclear how Mr Ghali's appointment will affect attempts to normalise Arab relations following the Gulf war. Iraq may be less hostile towards Mr Ghali than some observers have suggested. Before the war Egypt had a close relationship with Baghdad.

Married

While Cairo led Arab support for the use of military force to end Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, it also warned against the demilitarisation of Iraq. Egypt has opposed steps that could lead to the break-up of Iraq and is concerned about the growing influence of Iraq's former adversary, Iran.

Mr Ghali, a Coptic Christian, is married to an Egyptian Jew. He is an expert on international law and is fluent in French, English and Arabic. He studied in Cairo, Paris and the United States and has written 12 books.

His family has a long tradition in politics. An uncle was foreign minister in the 1970s and his grandfather was assassinated as prime minister in 1910.

Concerns about his age apart, some Egyptians have expressed reservations about Mr Ghali's ability to give direction and leadership to the UN. "He's an expert in many fields, with great experience," said a former colleague. "But he's always been a man who has implemented policies rather than a man who made his own breakthroughs. He has always been known for his discipline, his loyalty. Now he's in a position in which he must be inventive and creative."

Mr Ghali went with Anwar Sadat on his historic trip to Jerusalem in 1977 and was acting foreign minister in 1977 and 1978, when the ministers Ismail Fahmi and Muhammad Ibrahim Kamel resigned over Sadat's peace policy. He played a key role in talks which led to the Camp David peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

After Sadat's assassination in 1981, Mr Ghali worked closely with his successor, Hosni Mubarak. He was minister of state for foreign affairs for 14 years before becoming deputy prime minister. — The Independent, London.
Mandela, Makwetu for UN

The president of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and Pan-Africanist Congress leader Mr. Clarence Makwetu are heading for New York where both are expected to address the UN General Assembly.

Mr. Makwetu will address the Assembly on December 2.

The PAC's deputy president, Advocate Dikgang Moseneke and PAC Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ms. Patricia de Lille, will pay an official visit to Namibia on Tuesday "to strengthen ties with the Sam Nujoma government."

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus confirmed on Friday that Mr. Mandela will visit the United States from December 1 to December 8. He could not confirm reports that Mr. Mandela would be addressing the United Nations General Assembly on December 6, but this was "very likely."
Town faces ANC boycott

WHITE businesses in strife-torn Richmond in the Natal Midlands are facing an ANC boycott which could last the rest of the year.

The boycott started on Wednesday as a result of police action against 1000 ANC protesters who were stopped from marching through the town a week ago.

Business and farming representatives will meet ANC members tomorrow to discuss the impasse which could cripple many small businesses, said town board chairman Ravenor Nicholson.

Natal MEC Peter Miller is expected to address a meeting on Wednesday.
UN hopes to take part in SA development

WINDHOEK — The UN Development Programme hopes to be a part of the development going on now in SA, programme administrator William Draper said on his arrival in Namibia on Saturday.

"Clearly within the next five years we will have programmes in SA and we will be carefully monitoring the best way to do that," Draper said. We already have David Adams, who is our co-ordinator on these problems, and we expect to do more there as the situation unfolds.

Draper is one of 300 delegates from 45 countries who are in Windhoek for the meeting of African planning ministers, programme representatives and inter-government agencies, starting today. — Sapa.
Mandela to address UN, says Dinkins

NEW YORK — ANC president Nelson Mandela is to visit New York next month to speak before the UN general assembly, a spokesman for New York mayor David Dinkins said last week. Mandela is expected to arrive in the US on December 2 and to speak at the UN on December 6.

He will also visit businesses to inquire about future opportunities for SA once apartheid is completely dismantled.

Meanwhile, the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore announced that Mandela had accepted an invitation to speak at its Martin Luther King celebration on December 4.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus confirmed in Johannesburg at the weekend that Mandela would visit the US from December 1 to December 8. He could not confirm that Mandela would address the UN. — Saps-AP (343)
Housing is now open to all races.

POSTER PARODYing the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency's ad for the low-income housing lottery in 1991. The poster features a photograph of a line of people standing in front of a building, with the text overlay reading: "Housing is now open to all races."
UN asked for rethink on amnesty

Lawyers keep open the debate on political prisoners, writes Jo-Anne Collinge
US rejects UN budget increase

WASHINGTON — The US, rejecting UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's call for a 10.7% increase in the main UN budget, said on Tuesday that the world organisation needed reform, not new money.

"Rather than increased calls for new money, the UN secretariat should focus on better utilisation of existing funds," the US state department said in a statement.

"This would include review of programmes and activities so that resources could be freed up for new high priorities," it said.

Noting the secretary-general's report on the UN financial situation illustrated the urgent need for reform, Washington said it hoped to work with Perez de Cuellar on this.

"Adding more financial obligations to UN member states will not help the problem," the state department said, adding: "Clearly this is beyond the tolerance of member states."

The state department also rejected a proposal to impose interest charges on countries lagging behind in their UN assessments and was cool to a proposed $1bn peace-keeping fund.

Perez de Cuellar advocated a 10.7% increase in the main UN budget and said the organisation would run out of money next month because so many countries had failed to pay what they owed.

Saying UN finances were being stretched by new responsibilities, he said real growth in his budget proposals, excluding inflation and some expenditures, was slightly less than 1%.

The US, which contributes a quarter of the UN budget and is heavily in arrears, has its own serious budget problems which seem even larger as the 1992 election campaign approaches.

— Sapa-Reuters
Call for probe of UK firm selling SA arms

BRITISH Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and the UN Security Council have been asked to investigate the promotion and sale of SA-manufactured weapons, ammunition and other military equipment by a UK-based firm.

This follows Business Day reports on DTS Technologies of Albert Street, Slough, Berkshire, which placed a supplement in Jane’s Defence Weekly, advertising military hardware, most of it manufactured by Barlow Rand subsidiaries in SA.

The Oslo-based and partially Norwegian government-funded World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA, asked Hurd to initiate an urgent probe into DTS’s activities.

Campaign director Abdul Minty, also Anti-Apartheid Movement honorary secretary, said the sale of SA military equipment in the UK violated the Security Council’s 1984 embargo (to which Britain was a signatory) on arms imports from SA. DTS might also be guilty of contravening EC and Commonwealth sanctions, he added.

Minty said he had sent urgent messages to the chairman of the Security Council’s arms embargo committee, and the UN special committee against apartheid asking them to ensure the case was fully investigated and all facts made public.

Although Britain had signed the 1984 UN resolution which had strengthened the earlier UN ban on arms trade with SA by including imports, Britain had opposed moves led by the Dutch to have the resolution made mandatory, added Minty.

On Tuesday a DTS spokesman said from Slough the company was UK-based and all its directors British.
could spell doom for Front ANC bringing to UN envoy

This week's disco...
UN is broke and unable to pay its staff

The United Nations, facing its worst financial crisis, will be unable to meet the staff payroll next month unless wealthy member states like Canada and the Nordic countries pay their 1992 budget assessments far ahead of the due date, say UN officials.

A massive UN peacekeeping and election-supervision operation in Cambodia next year could not be launched unless governments contributed at least $200 million (about R568 million) up front.

Only by failing to pay its debts to most of the governments which were contributing forces was the UN able to maintain nine separate current peacekeeping operations.

Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar wrote in a report that the UN had been on the brink of insolvency for a number of years. The problem had dramatically intensified because the UN was required to undertake ever-increasing and complex tasks.

UN deputy controller Susan Mills said mandatory staff cuts to save money coincided with greatly increased political tasks as most governments still failed to pay their dues. More than $344 million (R959.76 million), or two-thirds of the regular budget deficit, was owed by the US, whose total debt exceeded $485 million (R1.333 million).

The Soviet Union owed a total of $72 million (R200.8 million), South Africa, which lost its General Assembly seat in 1974 but remained a UN member, was the third largest debtor, owing $61.5 million (R171.5 million).

The overall debt to the UN was placed at $988 million (R2.756.5 million).

Among measures Dr Perez de Cuellar proposed to meet the crisis was the establishment of a $1 billion (R2.79 billion) trust fund for peacekeeping to which private institutions and individuals could contribute, a $50 million (R159.5 million) start-up fund for new peace-keeping operations, authorising authority to borrow commercially and charging interest on late payments.—Financial Times News Service.
49-m for war refugees
Pik asks UN to lift sanctions

By Mike Littlejohn

NEW YORK — The key to future political stability in South Africa was the earliest possible regeneration of the economy, and this necessitated the lifting of sanctions, the SA Government told the United Nations yesterday.

A letter to the secretary-general signed by Foreign Minister Pik Botha stressed the inconsistency of UN members, complaining about low economic growth, high unemployment and poverty while advocating constraints on the economy. "Retarding economic growth in South Africa will inevitably have a negative impact on the entire region," Mr Botha said. The maintenance of sanctions and isolation of South Africa were "particularly inappropriate in the light of the generally acknowledged real, profound and irreversible changes that have taken place".

The letter coincided with the opening of the annual debate on South Africa in the General Assembly.

South African diplomats are hopeful that progress made since last year in implementing reforms in the country will be recognised during the UN discussions and be reflected in the voting on a final resolution.

The excited atmosphere of some past apartheid debates was absent yesterday. As proceedings began, there was a sea of empty places.

In a written report, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar again urged members to fine-tune their response to "the complex and delicate process under way in South Africa".

The ANC's Nelson Mandela is scheduled to address the world body today and hold a press conference. He is to have talks in Washington on Thursday with President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker.

At a press conference, minutes before the General Assembly session began, Clarence Makwetu of the PAC condemned Japan and Finland for lifting sanctions and said Mr Bush had been overly hasty in declaring that the terms of the US Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act had been met.

Referring to last week's meeting at the Holiday Inn in Johannesburg, he claimed that the PAC was the only participant "that was neither an establishment party nor a party engaged in negotiations with the regime." The meeting, he said, was "packed with organisations created by and in collaboration with the regime, or those willing to be go-alonged".

He spoke of a prior agreement between "the regime" and the ANC and said the greatest disappointment was that positions agreed to between the PAC and ANC had been blatantly flouted.
Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Egyptian is sworn in as UN chief

The Argus Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali of Egypt has been formally appointed and sworn in as the new UN Secretary-General, the first Arab and first African to hold the 195-member organisation's highest office.

Although he was nominated unanimously by the Security Council and appointed by acclamation by the General Assembly, Dr Ghali's accession has not been without an element of controversy.

Privately some black African delegates voiced disappointment that the UN had gone to the continent's northern tier for its choice.

Dr Ghali, 69, has said he plans to serve only one five-year term.

South African officials have privately voiced confidence in their ability to get on with him and win his understanding of the republic's special problems.

● An Egyptian diplomat on the staff of Dr Boutros-Ghali has skipped town, while New York police were still investigating charges that he sexually abused a maid in a Manhattan hotel.

It is the second time in a week that an Egyptian diplomat has made headlines in the New York tabloid press.

In the earlier incident, a former member of Egypt's UN mission was mentioned in an article about Lidia Bryant, formerly a third secretary in South Africa's UN mission, with whom he was said to have had an affair.

He was accused of having tried to blackmail her over nude photographs for which she posed.
New constitution could be ready in a year, Mandela tells the UN

ANC president Nelson Mandela told the UN General Assembly he was confident SA could draw up a democratic constitution within a year, signalling that all economic sanctions could be lifted within this period.

He said that after Codesa had done its work it would have to move quickly to establish a constitution-making body, which the ANC believed should be an elected constituent assembly.

"We see no reason why this assembly should not conclude its work of drawing up the new constitution within the year," Mandela told the annual UN debate on SA.

He also urged the General Assembly to maintain pressure on SA to compel the ruling NP to give a commitment that the decisions of Codesa would have legal force, and to lift the sanctions. He also asked the Assembly to recognise a new SA as a member of the UN.

"We believe that the international community should make preparations to enable it to lift sanctions immediately, unless SA fails to comply with conditions laid down," he said.

Mandela said SA was on the final lap of its race to normality and a new society. But the new SA would have to embark on extensive socio-economic transformation to ensure the permanence of the democratic outcome of negotiations.

The political settlement SA sought could not survive for very long if the living standards of the people as a whole and the quality of life were not addressed. That was why the growth of the economy and its restructuring to serve the needs of the entire population had to be an integral part of the process of reconstruction.

A democratic, peaceful and stable country could not be attained if SA had to rely entirely on its domestic resources; it would require the support of the international community. Economic sanctions should be maintained until an interim government was in place, the remaining sanctions should be lifted once a new government had been elected.

"But the international community should make preparations to enable it to lift sanctions immediately," he said.

He reiterated his call on the world body to implement measures of censure and sanctions on any organisation acting contrary to the purpose of the peace accord to help create a violence-free process.

He also urged the International Atomic Energy Authority to "move with all speed to inspect the nuclear installations in our country" to ensure compliance with the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

He hailed the convening of Codesa later this month and said: "We can see rising on the horizon the new glorious entity which shall no longer be spoken of as the pariah among the nations, the detestable example of what is impermissible in the ordering of human relations."

AP reports PAC president Clarence Makwetu told the General Assembly on Monday that "President F W de Klerk's government had introduced only a veneer of reform."
Mandela urges UN to lift sanctions in phases

New deal ‘within year’

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — There was no reason why South Africa’s new constitution could not be drawn up within a year, ANC president Nelson Mandela told the 40th session of the UN General Assembly in New York yesterday.

Mr Mandela said it was of decisive importance to the work of the Convention for a Democratic SA (Codesa) that the ruling National Party should make a commitment that the decisions of the convention be given legal force. "If this is not done, the convention will be a mere talking shop.

"If the convention’s work has been concluded, we will need to move as quickly as possible to establish the constitution-making body. "In our view, this should be an elected constituent assembly. Once established, we see no reason why this assembly should not conclude drawing up the new constitution within the year."

Mr Mandela, however, repeated his call for sanctions to be maintained.

"Precisely because the goal of liberation has not yet been reached, we believe there is no need for continued international pressure to encourage speedy movement towards ending the system of apartheid," he said.

"Sanctions, therefore, continue to be important."

He said the ANC believed that such sanctions should be lifted in phases corresponding to actual progress being achieved in South Africa.

"The two major phases ahead of us would be delimited by the establishment of the interim government and, secondly, the election of the new government."

But Mr Mandela also said he saw a brighter future ahead for South Africa.

"We can see rising on the horizon the new glorious entity which shall no longer be spoken of as the pariah among the nations."

"We are beginning to see emerge a new country which, because it arrives so late at the festival of liberty, must surely value freedom like the apple of its eye, and strive hardest to live up to the dream of all humanity throughout the ages for emancipation, prosperity, happiness and peace."

He added: "We envisage a South Africa which shall, in all respects, be a family, of all who live in it, both black and white."

"Its political life will be governed by a thoroughgoing democratic constitution, based on the principle of one person, one vote, without any distinction on grounds of race, colour or creed, and without any element whatsoever of racial domination and discrimination."

The ANC leader went on: "We also want to see entrenched all the necessary provisions ensuring the fullest possible protection and advancement of the fundamental human rights of every citizen."

But he warned that at the same time, the new South Africa would have to address the burning question of mass poverty, which afflicted millions of people, especially the black population, and the gross racial imbalance regarding the distribution of income, wealth, land and opportunity."
THE United Nations debate on South Africa this past week has been a strange and wonderful spectacle.

With the South African government absent and still refusing the right to take up its seat in the General Assembly, the country was nevertheless more part of that brotherhood of nations than it has been in decades.

The speech by ANC president Nelson Mandela on the second day provided the keynote. Virtually every speaker echoed his appeal for pressure to be maintained on the government, with a carrot-and-stick phased approach to the lifting of sanctions.

But the overall tone of the debate, unhindered by the kind of party-political jockeying required of Mandela, was more upbeat. Voting on the major resolution was delayed until some time this week, not because of furiously controversial but because the special committee against apartheid was intent on wording the resolution in such a way that it would be genuinely adopted by consensus.

Violence

The rough version being circulated among delegates gives more space to "noting with satisfaction" and "welcoming" progress being made towards the establishment of a non-racial democracy than it does to the "noting with concern" elements that dominated resolutions of previous years.

It goes on to urge "the South African authorities (as opposed to the Pretoria regime) to end the violence and pursue good faith negotiations leading to a new constitution.

It also calls on the international community to support "the vulnerable and critical process now under way in South Africa", by resuming academic, scientific and cultural links with democratic.

The secretary general is urged, "at the appropriate time to expand the scope of assistance provided inside South Africa aimed at addressing socioeconomic issues, particularly in the areas of education, health, housing and social welfare, which may entail the physical presence of the UN system in that country if necessary.

Not all the language in the debate was that amiable. The Angolan representative, referring to the war which he said had left 60,000 "Angolans" handicapped and caused billions of rands of damage, said his country would continue to support the complete erosion of the vile regime of apartheid and its replacement with a democratic one.

There was support virtually across the board for a step-by-step lifting of sanctions like that proposed by the Commonwealth Heads of Government.

Speaker after speaker stressed the continuing suffering and injustice in South Africa, but nearly all acknowledged that "the pillars of apartheid" had been dismantled.

Support for increased contacts with South Africa came from entirely new sources, such as Hungary.
UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly yesterday unanimously urged all nations to restore sporting, cultural, scientific and academic exchanges with South Africa because of progress made towards ending apartheid.

In its annual resolution on apartheid, the assembly also encouraged countries to review and lift remaining economic sanctions as South Africa creates a new transitional multiracial government and drafts a democratic, nonracial constitution.

For decades, the General Assembly had called for a sports and cultural boycott of South Africa while apartheid was firmly in place.

Many governments have already lifted their sports boycotts of South Africa and the country has been re-admitted by the International Olympic Committee.

The UN decision comes days before the Government, ANC, Inkatha Freedom Party and other political parties meet for the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesc) on December 20, to begin to lay the groundwork for a new democratic government.

Proposals for an interim government to organise new elections will be considered at the talks, but it is not certain whether such a transitional administration will be formed.

The General Assembly’s apartheid resolution was adopted by consensus, without a vote.

As usual, the South African seats in the assembly hall were empty. South Africa’s voting rights were suspended in 1974 for the country’s defiance of UN resolutions calling for racial equality.

**Glimpse of inequalities**

The resolution also addressed the wave of violence that has convulsed South Africa, urging officials to redouble their efforts to suppress violence and terrorism “by ensuring that all competent authorities act effectively and impartially”.

The resolution also called on the signatories of the National Peace Accord — the ANC, IFP and the Government — to live up to their pledges of non-violence, and urged other parties to support the accord.

The Government should encourage the reform process by immediately releasing any remaining political prisoners and assisting the return of refugees and exiles, it said. The assembly also urged “the repeal of repressive and discriminatory legislation still in place and to address the glaring inequalities created by apartheid”.

Diplomats said it was the most positive resolution in many ways that the assembly had adopted on South Africa, and this was evident by the extensive Western support it had received.

But in a statement, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha did not handstands over the outcome, although he said elements of the resolution were encouraging.

The assembly might better have spent its time dealing with “flashpoints and immense economic problems elsewhere”, he suggested.

Still, it was encouraging, he said, that the UN was “at last recognising important political developments in South Africa”.

Specific recognition by the General Assembly of progress made in overcoming obstacles to negotiations was another important step forward, Mr Botha acknowledged.

The decision to resume academic, scientific, sport and cultural links confirmed that sanctions were crumbling, despite the world body’s “continuing shortsightedness on financial and trade sanctions”.

Mr Botha said it was essential for the progress and well-being of South Africa’s people that the assembly support economic growth, rather than inhibit it. — Sapa-AP, Own Correspondent.
UN lifts ban on SA links

THE UN General Assembly on Friday unanimously adopted a resolution lifting a ban on cultural and most sporting links with South Africa but encouraged nations to keep up economic pressure until apartheid was eradicated.

The resolution endorses negotiations between the government of FW de Klerk and anti-apartheid groups and refers obliquely to a timetable for lifting trade sanctions proposed by the ANC.

The document appeals to the international community to support the negotiations "through a phased application of appropriate pressure on the South African authorities as warranted by developments."

One of the main thrusts of the resolution is getting authorisation for a larger role for the UN in South Africa if progress is made in changing the composition of the country's white-minority government.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in a statement the UN was "at last recognising important political developments in South Africa," and called it "a considerable advance in the attitude of the UN."  - Sapa-Reuter
Mbeki lauds UN resolution

The United Nations resolution echoed recent declarations by the Organisation of African Unity and the Commonwealth to lift sanctions until an "people" sanctions were no longer in place in South Africa, said ANC international affairs head, Thabo Mbeki. He added that the resolution was in line with the establishment of a transitional government.
money for exiles
UN group donates

SOWETAN, Tuesday, December 17, 1991
More exiles return home

A group of 114 mostly single exiled men between the ages of 18 and 35 return to South Africa today under the agreement between the Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the UNHCR announced yesterday.

Chartered flight

The group is due to arrive at Jan Smuts airport at about 9am on a chartered flight from Tanzania, said a statement from the UNHCR. They join 105 people who arrived in the first UNHCR-organised return of exiles on December 11 and another 110 who arrived in Durban last Friday.

-Sapa
UN and EC name Codesa missions

LONDON — The UN and the EC yesterday named high-powered teams to observe the inaugural session of Codesa in Johannesburg on Friday and Saturday.

And a powerful Commonwealth delegation, named last week, flew to SA from London last night.

These delegations — and the OAU is scheduled to join them — constitute the most representative body of international opinion to visit SA at one time.

Their presence indicates the importance with which the international community views Codesa.

In the UN party is the chairman of the special committee against apartheid, Ebrahim Gambari, who is also Nigeria’s permanent representative to the UN in New York.

The UN delegation will be led by Sadako Ogata, the Geneva-based High Commissioner for Refugees.

The other key member of the UN party is assistant secretary-general Moussa Sow, also head of the Centre against Apartheid at the UN.

A UN spokesman said Chris van de Klaauw, a former Dutch foreign minister, would represent the holder of the EC presidency, the Netherlands, at the talks.

She said the European Commission would be represented by a former commission vice-president, Karl Heinz Narjes.

In another development yesterday, the Foreign Office indicated that Britain would encourage the PAC to reconsider its decision to boycott the talks.

KIN BENTLEY
UN plan to cut Africa’s debt

NEW YORK — The UN General Assembly on Wednesday approved a new 10-year programme to reduce Africa’s staggering $320bn foreign debt, after the failure of its previous five-year plan to raise living standards on the continent.

The new programme, approved unanimously, lists a series of political commitments between donor nations and developing countries and recommends an average growth of 6% a year for African economies.

The document commits wealthy nations to “bold and innovative” measures to increase aid and reduce debt as a commitment to a substantial reduction or removal of tariff and other barriers affecting African exports.

In return, developing countries commit themselves to promoting investments by the private sector, more democracy, a respect for human rights, and the development of farming, small trade, crafts and enterprise.

Sapa-Reuters
UN begins to realise its destiny

World body gains new respectability after decade under Perez de Cuellar
Two plane loads a week planned

UN to fly all exiles home by mid-year

THE massive task of bringing back SA's estimated 30 000 exiles begins in earnest in early January when returnees will be flown back at the rate of more than two plane loads a week.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) public information officer Michael Keats said at the weekend the R50m repatriation programme, which is due to last about 18 months, was well under way, with about 2 000 registrations already received and ratified.

Of these about 800 returnees, mainly students, have been brought home already. About 6 000 exiles have returned under their own steam.

Keats said the returnees would not be tested for AIDS as a matter of course. Visitors to SA were not given AIDS tests, and the returnees were not arriving from countries like Zaire and Uganda, which were known for their extremely serious AIDS problems.

They would have to be inoculated against cholera and malaria, in line with normal entry requirements, he said.

Most of the returnees would be coming from Tanzania and to a lesser extent Zambia and Zimbabwe, although the UNHCR had received enquiries from other countries, including the US.

There is also a registration centre in Angola.

Once individual returnees have registered with the UNHCR, they are required to be ratified by government in terms of an agreement between the two bodies.

Keats said no returnees had been registered by the UNHCR and subsequently turned down by government.

"We are delighted to say so far so good," Keats said.

The UNHCR's only "slight problem" with the SA government so far was its failure to provide reception centres for those who had returned in the UNHCR's operation.

But there had been discussions and once exiles were returning at a more regular rate next year, government would provide reception centres.

The centres would not be tent towns designed for long- or medium-term residence. This is something the UNHCR is specifically trying to avoid. The intention is to use hotels, university campuses or military camps where short-term processing would take place.

Individual returnees would receive R200 as they arrived and would get a further R4 000, spread over six months, from the UNHCR to assist them in their reintegration into society.

Any additional support would have to be organised by the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCE).

The next flight of returnees would arrive on January 8 in Durban, followed by a flight on January 10 to Cape Town, Keats said.

Profiles of the returnees had not yet been compiled, he said.