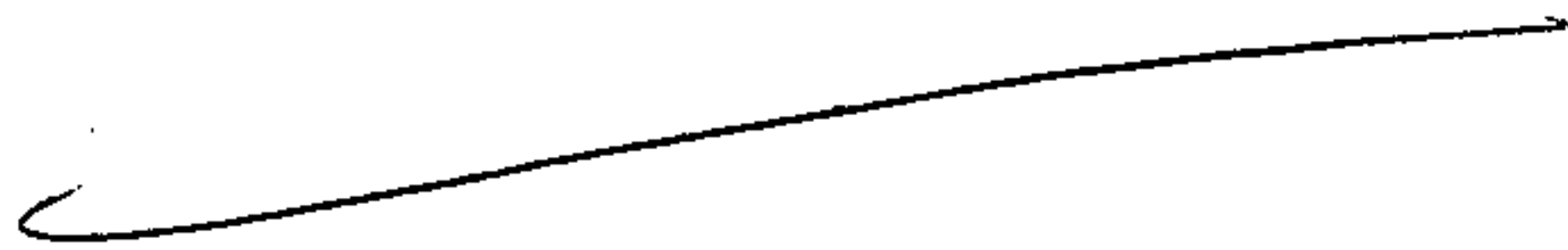


United

Nations



1975

No teeth in UN threat -Duncan

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Sir Val Duncan, chairman and chief executive of Rio Tinto Zinc, which is developing a uranium project at Rossing, near Swakopmund, said here yesterday that he was not unduly worried by United Nations threats to seize exports from that territory.

"I think United Nations resolutions are somewhat different from what tends to happen in life," he told reporters at a Press briefing.

"Not many years ago the United Nations had a resolution saying the British should get out of Gibraltar. They are still there."

His company believed its duty was to serve any duly constituted government in any part of the world it might be.

DETERMINATION

"From what I have seen there appears to be a determination on the part of all races in South West Africa to work together for the success of the country."

Sir Val said work on the Rossing project was going ahead well. But it was difficult to say when the mine would start production. "I think we have always said around mid-1976, but it may be a little later than that."

"I know there is a constant dialogue and controversy, if you like, about some of South Africa's problems. All I would like to say is that as far as we are concerned, we are being very progressive in Palabora."

Of South Africa's moves towards detente he said: "We hope this will be successful, and I believe there is a determination on the part of many people in different countries to achieve something of an amelioratory nature in this respect."

The firm's annual report shows that the group sales revenue was R1 856-million during 1974, compared with R1 492-million in 1973.

Profit before tax was R446-million compared with R358-million.

The tonnage of ore milled at Palabora in 1974, at 19.2-million tons, was equal to the previous year's tonnage. Copper production at 90 364 tons, was slightly less than in

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UN body

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gets tough on SA

5 TAR
30/4/75
Raymond Whitaker

PARIS — Detailed proposals for a potentially crippling economic onslaught on South Africa have been made at a United Nations-sponsored conference on apartheid.

The first concrete suggestions to come out of the meeting, organised by the UN special committee against apartheid, include:

- A call to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to enforce a total ban on oil exports to South Africa.

- Action to cut off foreign loans and technical partnership in such projects as the Sishen-Saldanha iron ore scheme, the second Sasol refinery and South Africa's search for oil.

- Action by governments and trade unions in Africa and Australia to stop all air traffic to or from South Africa.

- Threats by African nations to cease trade with multinational companies which also invest in South Africa.

- The closure of the Suez Canal and African ports to ships bearing goods to or from South Africa.

- An end to the export to South Africa of equipment and know-how in computers and electronics.

The question of an oil boycott was raised by Mr John Ennals, chairman of the British Anti-apartheid Movement. He said the Organisation of African Unity should be asked to press OPEC for tightening of the oil embargo.

The Syrian delegate on the special committee, Mr Najdi Jazzer, said OPEC members would welcome information on violations of the embargo — a sign that this proposal might pose a real threat to South Africa.

Mr Jazzer added, in response to another proposal that Egypt's stand against apartheid was well known and he was sure she would adhere strictly to any call by the OAU to close the Suez Canal to South African traffic.

The Nigerian chairman of the special committee, Mr Edwin Ogbu, listed a number of projects in which South Africa was seeking loans, export contracts and technical assistance. He called for an international campaign by anti-apartheid movements to deny South Africa the aid she needed.

SA hold on UN slipping

Gerald L'Ange

NEW YORK — South Africa's tenuous hold on its membership in the United Nations and its specialised agencies has slipped a little more with her suspension from the World Meteorological Organisation.

The vote against South Africa in the WMO in Geneva on Wednesday (66 to 25, with 14 abstentions) indicates that there is no slackening of the drive for its total isolation internationally.

The vote could be a portent of another strong attack on South Africa's membership in the UN itself when the General Assembly convenes here in September.

With its membership rights having been terminated, suspended or otherwise reduced over the past few years in nine specialised agencies, South Africa retains full rights

only in the International Atomic Energy Agency and in the economic bodies affiliated with the UN — the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

It also retains membership in two less important organs, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association.

The attrition began in 1955 when South Africa withdrew from the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) following attacks on its membership.

It quit the Food and Agricultural Organisation in 1963 and the International Labour Organisation in 1964.

In the same year the World Health Organisation suspended South Africa's voting privileges and the Government has since stopped contributing to the WHO budget and has taken no part in the agency's affairs.

The WHO has now voted for a change in its constitution that would allow for the expulsion of South Africa.

Cumulatively, these and other moves, have advanced the campaign to isolate South Africa diplomatically, economically and culturally.

Bid to stop arms for SA

Raymond Whitaker

PARIS — A step-by-step plan for implementation of a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa was spelled out yesterday by the Nigerian chairman of the United Nations special committee against apartheid, Mr Edwin Ogbu.

The most representative gathering of anti-apartheid forces ever held called for action against South Africa under chapter seven of the UN charter, which enables the organisation to take any steps necessary, including the use of armed force, to counteract a "threat to peace."

The meeting specified an arms embargo in its recommendations, but in an attached declaration on South Africa it said: "The international community must maintain and strengthen the military, economic, political, cultural and sporting boycott against the South African regime so that it is totally isolated."

Mr Ogbu outlined the following plan:

● After May 30—The deadline for South Africa to reply to the UN's demand to relinquish control of South West Africa — Mr Ogbu intends calling together the African caucus at the UN.

● The Security Council will then be called together.

"The proposal may be passed with some of the Big Six abstaining," he said.

The proposed arms embargo, which includes radar and electronic equipment, export of patents and know-how, nuclear collaboration, exchanges of military attaches and personnel and investment in South Africa's arms industry, is by far the most concrete recommendation to come out of the conference.

ENVOY UPSET BY OVATION FOR UGANDA

Mercury Reporter 10/5/75

A GRIM picture of South Africa's "precarious" position in the United Nations was given by a member of the Republic's multi-racial UN delegation, Dr. M. B. Naidoo, this week when he addressed a Lions International lunch meeting in a Durban beachfront hotel.

Dr. Naidoo, who is a retired educationist and member of the South African Indian Council, said that apartheid and the question of South West Africa placed the UN on the warpath against South Africa.

South Africa's intentions and achievements were badly misunderstood in the United Nations, he said, adding the rejection of the Republic's credentials at the last UN session was not without significance.

"What distressed and disillusioned me most was that delegates of the 138 member nations gave a standing ovation to the delegate from Uganda after she had derided South Africa in the most virulent terms.

"She received the ovation in spite of the fact that Uganda had committed cruel atrocities against its Asian population," he said.

The South African delegation, he said, encountered nothing but hostility and the uncompromising stand on apartheid shown by many of the delegations was clear indication that apartheid must go.

Mines ready to fight UN harassment

STAR 13/5/75

Some mining interests in South West Africa are thought to have drawn up contingency plans to avoid seizure after the latest United Nations threats.

But according to one source the UN move is regarded as "a harassing tactic — designed more to generate headlines and political pressure than to strangle South West Africa's mineral exports."

The move — by Mr Sean MacBride's "Council for Namibia" — would be tremendously difficult to police or enforce.

The council claims mineral exports are plunder of an illegal regime.

In most countries seizures could only be enforced through court orders and seizures in different countries would have to be fought under different legal systems and different laws.

For this reason it was anticipated that Mr MacBride's people would concentrate mainly on trying to seize cargoes in countries whose rulers were sympathetic, or in countries where maximum publicity could be generated.

It was expected that there would be attempts in the United States, but considered unlikely that American

courts would uphold the authority of the UN.

The mere fact of fighting the cases through the various American appeal procedures would generate tremendous publicity unfavourable to South Africa.

On the same grounds there might be an attempt to persuade British courts to order the seizure of South West African diamonds sent to London for sale through the Central Selling Organisation.

Again it was considered unlikely that the courts would agree, but once again there would be publicity.

FEW DOUBTS

Japan was another obvious target and there it was considered "just possible" that the courts would agree to the seizure of clearly identifiable exports from South West Africa.

One way or another there were few doubts that mineral exports from South West Africa would continue.

But the UN move would undoubtedly cause difficulties if it was resolutely pressed.

"But the intention is less to strangle us than to put pressure on the South African Government," one source commented.

RDM 28/5/75 (3/6) CAPE TOWN.

SOUTH AFRICA will remain in South West Africa and continue to administer the territory only as long as the inhabitants so wish, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, has told the United Nations.

In a letter to the Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim, Dr Muller said South Africa's sole concern in South West Africa had been to develop the territory in the best interest of all its inhabitants, and to prepare them for the "orderly exercise of their right to self-determination."

The text of the letter was released yesterday in Cape Town and New York. It was South Africa's reply to the Security Council resolution in December last year, calling on South Africa to withdraw from South West Africa by May 30.

The letter enclosed excerpts from the speech by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in Windhoek last week, when Mr Vorster said that "all options were open" for the people of South West Africa when they decided on their constitutional future.

Mr Vorster said yesterday that his speech in Windhoek represented the stand of the Government on all South West African issues.

Dr Muller said South Africa's presence in the territory was not, and could not, be seen as that of an occupation force, but was that of an administering power which was present there with the consent and the wish of the people concerned.

"It would be highly irresponsible if South Africa were to withdraw prematurely without considering the wishes of the peoples and thereby create the risk of disorder and even internal strife, which has been and still is being experienced in certain other countries," the Minister said.

Wishes

In his letter to Dr Waldheim, Dr Muller said: "The basis of the South African Government's approach to the question of South West Africa is that it is for the peoples of South West Africa themselves to determine their own political and constitutional future in accordance with their own freely expressed wishes.

"This presupposes that they should exercise their choice freely and without interference from South Africa, the United Nations or any other outside entity. All options are therefore open to them — including that of independence as one state if that is what they should choose.

He emphasised that the primary responsibility of the UN Security Council was the maintenance of international peace and security and that the only threat to peace and security in South West Africa derived from countries

UN begins the

RDM 30/5/75

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — At 3 o'clock this afternoon — 9 pm South African time — the first broadsides of rhetoric in the battle for South West Africa will begin to rumble across the big blue and gold Security Council chamber of the United Nations.

Or rather 3 o'clock is the official time when the man who has emerged as a key figure — Zambia's new Foreign Minister, Mr Rupiah Banda — is scheduled to make the opening speech and set the tempo for action that could last two hard weeks.

In fact, tactical skirmishing and last-minute bargaining are more likely to push back by another hour or so the moment when the

UN's top body faces up to South Africa's formally submitted, but hardly submissive responsive to its ultimatum.

That ultimatum called for the release of all political detainees, the end of all discriminatory laws and the prompt start of a South African pull-out from the territory the UN considers is illegally occupied.

It demands that South Africa solemnly support the principle of a united majority-ruled single-government of "Namibia".

The consequences of not meeting the ultimatum (and clearly, despite late moves and gestures, South Africa has not) are left unspecified and that is what today is all about.

The build-up today has involved some of the most

clever, cunning, tortuous, conniving, subtle and plain hard-working diplomacy this place has seen in years.

Instead of the old hot air and hiss tactics there have been real efforts by many to trigger off something positive.

Now, even before the big-gun Foreign Ministers arrive, the working papers and trial resolutions are being slipped in and out of secret meetings. They range from the mild to the merciless.

The UN is a complicated place at best. Right now it's a jungle of intrigue. What is happening here is an enormously complex game of threat and nudge, bluff and counter bluff. It is a poker game the whole world is playing, and the stakes are Windhoek.

The moves so far suggest a three-way stretch.

The Western powers have yet to show their hand clearly. Embarrassment at what is seen as South Africa's high-handed arrogance is intensified by the fact that the ultimatum

An 11-nation African steering group continued to study draft proposals throughout yesterday.

One working paper, being pushed by the Egyptians, calls for the Republic to be blockaded by a full oil and arms and economic embargo.

But another being studied seriously calls for a reprieve until September 30. In that time South Africa would be expected to discuss with the Organisation of African Unity the question of UN-supervised elections.

The new September ultimatum would coincide with startup of the UN General Assembly and would leave South Africa facing a double onslaught from both a wrathful Assembly and the Security Council.

South Africa's move were as mysterious as ever.

The ambassador to the world body, Mr Pik Botha stayed away from the debate. Instead he toured South West Africa with foreign newsmen, reported United Press from Windhoek.

In his presence, Black nationalist leaders said they wanted Pretoria's immediate pullout of its "oppressive" administration

West will back UN election demand

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK.

A FURIOUS strategy debate between African militants and those seeking a less hardline formula on South West Africa continued in the United Nations right up to the final minutes before the Security Council debate on the territory began last night.

Total economic boycott of South Africa, an oil and an arms embargo and a four-month reprieve were all being discussed.

And it seemed clear that all sides, including the Western powers, would demand that South Africa accepts an early UN-supervised election to decide who runs Windhoek.

RDM 3/5/75 (3/6)

From RICHARD WALKER

SA 'probing UN position'

NEW YORK. — Liberia yesterday joined with Zambia and called on the United Nations Security Council to impose a world-wide arms embargo on South Africa.

THE MINISTER of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, says the Government is giving serious consideration to the question of South Africa's continued membership of the United Nations.

Speaking in a special Republic Day programme broadcast on the external service of Radio South Africa at the weekend, Dr Muller said the Government was well aware of the advantages of UN membership, but when the country's rights of membership were tampered with, the issue of continued membership had to be examined carefully.

Referring to the South West African question, Dr

Muller said South Africa remained willing to work together with those countries which had the interest of the inhabitants of the territory at heart.

However, it was the Government's firm policy that the inhabitants themselves should decide their own future without interference from outside.

In his radio broadcast, the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said South Africa harboured no aggressive intentions towards any group or nation.

The country's military position was primarily one of defence, because South Africans were determined to defend that which belonged to them. — Sapa.

In a move which surprised even African militants who had suspected that the supposed friend of South Africa might come up with a move to split African resolution, Liberian Foreign Minister Mr C Cecil Dennis urged the council "to institute mandatory arms embargo against South Africa" and said it was "the least the council could do at this time".

The outgoing Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr Verwoerd, demanded an effective arms embargo against South Africa as a punitive measure for her refusal to comply with United Nations decisions on Namibia.

Liberia also urged the council to call for "democratic elections" in South West Africa under United Nations auspices "within the shortest possible period" and called upon the Republic "to desist from any action designed to impose upon the people of Namibia its Bantustan policy under a constituent assembly chosen in an atmosphere of coercion and intimidation".

Zambia for the first time set a timetable to African election demands — 12 months from now.

But Mr Mwaanga suggested that they could be

"supervised by the United Nations" or any other international organization empowered by the United Nations.

Instant reaction here was to see this as a broad hint that a deal through the Organization of African Unity might be equally acceptable.

An eight-member OAU "Namibian" committee already exists, composed of the African members of the 25-nation UN Council for Namibia—the body the UN considers responsible for the territory.

Demands

Mr Mwaanga made a dozen demands in all. He called on the council to:

- Condemn South Africa's refusal to comply with its December ultimatum on the territory.

- Call for an "effective arms embargo".

- Demand South Africa must withdraw from Windhoek, "or unanimously state her intention to do so" by September 30.

- Demand an immediate end to the "so-called homelands" policy.

- Demand the abolition of all "racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices" in SWA.

● Demand that South Africa allow home political exiles unconditionally.

● Order South Africa accept free election South West Africa within 12 months, for a constituent assembly based on universal adult suffrage.

● Order South Africa release all political prisoners and restrictees.

● Support UN Commissioner Sean MacBride decree calling for a worldwide boycott of South African produce.

● Demand that South Africa accept the principle of "a unitary state in South West Africa."

● Set the September deadline for South Africa to comply under threat of "stern measures", which might include expulsion from the UN.

The crushing doubletack on the Republic means almost certain that the toughest solution possible will be put to the Council at least as a first move to forestall the Western powers the embarrassment of defending the Republic with vetoes.

The Liberian line as startling as the

Continued on page

Embargo threat

Continued from page 1

bian was militant. Mr Dennis accused Mr Vorster of failing to honour "what appeared to us an expression of good intent when he visited Monrovia."

During his visit, said Mr Dennis: "The South African Prime Minister told President Tolbert that South Africa did not desire an inch of Namibian territory — in fact the South African Government would be happy to get Namibia off her back."

Mr Dennis demanded the "full participation" of Swapo (the South West Africa People's Organization) "at every stage of the process leading to a determination of Namibia's future" and he branded as "completely unacceptable" the suggestion that South Africa should take it upon itself "to supervise and determine" South West Africa's future.

He called on South Africa's claim that it alone genuinely wished to see expressed the true aspirations of South West Africans; and that the UN would subvert this as "a perversity and an outright insult."

The plain fact, he said, was that South Africa had failed to respond in a meaningful manner to

"clear and unambiguous" December ultimatum.

Mr Dennis declared Liberia's position clear. It would prefer to see problems resolved peacefully and in good faith, but regrettably there were those who continued to believe in "sheer brute force."

South Africa had been faced with "documents weighing tons, but yet there is not a single instance where South Africa has complied with the spirit of any of them," he said, and warned that "the creation of an irreversible climate of confrontation and hostility," threatened.

Mr Mwaanga raged against the "meaningless cliché" of "unrealistic and unhelpful" Western countries which destroyed their credibility in Africa — "especially when they have no constructive alternatives to armed struggle to offer", and he called for "practical solutions" to be found this time.

South West Africa "cannot strictly be discussed in isolation," he warned. What happened had a direct bearing on Rhodesia and South Africa itself. The choice was between peaceful change and conflict.

But France soon came to the rescue by virtually guaranteeing at least one veto against any move to impose mandatory sanctions against the Republic.

Instead, Ambassador Louis de Guiringaud suggested the establishment of a contact committee to work out a way to achieve South West African independence as soon as possible.

Mr De Guiringaud joined the Africans, however, in suggesting "internationally controlled" election should be held within a year at most.

The French proposal calls for the "contact committee" to send a joint UN-OAU mission to meet Mr Vorster. It would include a representative of UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and the administrative secretary-general of the OAU as well as the African members of the UN Council and OAU committee on Namibia.

3/6
Cape Times 4/6/75
From **JEAN-JACQUES CORNISH**
Sapa's Special Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The United States yesterday became the second permanent member of the United Nations Security Council to state its opposition, in the meeting on South West Africa, to the imposition of mandatory embargoes against South Africa for refusing to withdraw from the territory.

The US representative at the UN Mr John A Scali, told the council that since it had last met to discuss South West Africa on December 17 last year, there had been "some forward movement in the Namibia situation, but not enough."

"Even though we may be disappointed at this stage, we must move carefully lest we worsen rather than improve the situation," he said.

For the past 12 years the United States had refused to allow shipments of arms to South Africa. It

would continue to do this out of conviction, not because it was required to do so by any international forum.

"If other countries wish to do so they can join us and we earnestly invite them to do so," he said.

The United States has thus taken a similar stance to that of France, another Permanent Council member, in saying that the situation in South West Africa did not call for action under chapter seven of the UN Charter specifically reserved for threats to the peace.

China's view

A third permanent council member, China, entered the debate in its third session yesterday. Representative Mr Yen Chuang said it was clear South Africa would not step down from South West Africa of its own accord. It had not relaxed its illegal administration but rather stepped up its policy of bloody repression in the territory.

Swapo had rightly declared that it had no alternative but to step-up its armed struggle for the independence of the territory.

Earlier, five non-aligned members of the Security Council proposed mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa in a bid to end its "illegal occupation" of South West Africa, Sapa-Reuter reports.

Guyana, Iraq, Mauritania, Cameroun and Tanzania circulated their proposals as a working paper for possible submission to the 15-nation council as a draft resolution later this week.

They asked the council to declare that South Africa's occupation of the territory constituted a threat to international peace and security — a necessary prerequisite for

mandatory measures.

They proposed that all states prevent the supply to South Africa of arms, ammunition, warplanes, vehicles and military equipment for South Africa's armed forces and para-military organizations.

States also should prevent "any supply of spare parts for arms, vehicles and military equipment used by the armed forces and para-military organizations of South Africa," they said.

The five nations also urged all states to break off diplomatic, consular, cultural and other relations with South Africa.

They proposed a September 30 deadline for a review of the situation before the possible consideration of "further appropriate measures under the Charter."

The French ambassador, Mr Louis de Guiringaud, first of the council members to speak in the debate on South West Africa, which opened last Friday, said on Monday that France opposed a mandatory arms embargo.

Veto

France, which has become South Africa's main source of arms imports, and possibly also Britain and the United States, were expected to exercise their right of veto, if necessary, to prevent the adoption of a mandatory arms boycott.

Sweden, another Western member of the council, was said to favour the proposed embargo but to oppose economic sanctions.

Sweden trades extensively with the Republic, diplomatic sources said.

Repeal 'misleading'

NEW YORK. — The South African claim to have repealed pass laws in South West Africa was "completely misleading" and "a mere pretence," the UN Commissioner for Namibia, Mr Sean MacBride, said here yesterday. Information showed that only one law, affecting certain tribes, had been repealed. Mr MacBride said pass laws still in effect included the Native Administration Proclamation No 11 of 1922, the Urban Areas Proclamation No 56 of 1951 and the Employment Bureau Regulations of 1972. — Sapa

SWA: Nigeria takes soft line

From **RICHARD WALKER**

NEW YORK. — Nigeria yesterday bowed to Western warnings that they would veto any mandatory United Nations sanctions against South Africa, and instead demanded the setting up of a Special Committee of the Security Council "to facilitate the implementation of the programme for the transfer of the power" to the people of South West Africa.

The committee should be given a three-month deadline to ensure "positive results" by the end of this year.

If the Security Council would not exercise its authority to force the Republic to comply with its

ultimatum to quit the territory "what alternative is there but to talk with South Africa" argued the Nigerian Foreign Minister, Mr Okoi Arikpo.

But he told the council that "in spite of my pessimism I find some hope in the South African letter of rejection" of its demands.

The Nigerians believed that the letter contained "weighty declarations of policy by the South African authorities and this council should afford South Africa the opportunity to translate that policy into practice", he said.

"South Africa should not be given the chance to retract from any part of that declaration and, in spite of herself, the United Nations should assist South Africa to implement that policy."

Evil

Mr Botha said South Africa was willing to leave — but only at a timetable set by a constitutional conference attended by all local groups, and without UN supervision.

The regional chairman of the Swapo, Mr Skinny Hilundwa said: "We are waiting to see whether the United Nations and the superpowers place Namibia in the hands of justice or of evil."

"South Africa knows she is not wanted here by a single Black," he said. He said foreign newsmen on a flying visit were not qualified to make judgments about the "racial oppression in the area."

A fellow member of the majority Ovambo tribe Chief Minister Philemor Elifas, said Pretoria's presence was vital. Hundreds of schools, scores of hospitals and the communications infrastructure was

was basically their idea, and they stressed it was to be taken seriously.

But the British are privately arguing that Mr Vorster has budged, and should now be encouraged to budge more, rather than furiously jumped upon.

The Americans have conducted extensive research into possible options, the French so far have just quietly grumbled about South Africa making life difficult for them.

The Arabs need to strengthen Black friend-

ships strained through their unsympathetic attitude over oil and other things. They also need Africa voting power to hit Israel again.

The Egyptians are currently pushing around a suggested resolution calling for an arms and oil embargo of the Republic.

The Chinese are playing it righteous and cool, and will doubtless support whatever emerges as the main African line.

But the Russian Ambassador, Mr Yakov Malik,

in private in December bitterly attacked the Africans for accepting the ultimatum resolution — which he denounced as a mild, Western invention to gain time.

However, there has been real interest in private in the possibility of taking up Mr Vorster's invitation and trying out a man-to-man confrontation.

The swing vote could be the South West Africa Peoples Organisation and its president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

(S/6) RDM 30/5/75

ARGUS 5/6/75 316

5/6/75

Clive Cowley 316

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Executive Committee is in a hurry to open as many hotels, restaurants and cafes as possible to all races in the territory, it was learnt here today.

The decision to scrap and bend apartheid measures, announced in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, is likely to bring constitutional talks dramatically closer.

Political observers believe the changes will push the hesitant Hereros and Damaras into acceptance of the multinational negotiations for a political settlement.

A top official, who does not wish to be named, said a special session of the Legislative Assembly would possibly be held to pass legislation to open hotels, restaurants and cafes to all races.

The changes would be definitely implemented before the end of the year.

Once the Executive Committee had all the applications from hotels, restaurants and cafes, it would lay down standards to ensure the changes took place smoothly.

INTENDED

The official said it was intended that all facilities in open establishments — bedrooms, bars, restaurants and toilets—should be available to all races.

"We hope that at least one hotel in every town decides to open its doors to all races," he said, "with many more in large centres such as Windhoek."

The Executive Committee and the study group responsible for the investigation into discrimination would consider all the problems involved.

The directors of South West Breweries, the biggest hotel group in the territory, met today to consider the Executive Committee's decision.

The group announced afterwards it was in favour of opening all of its hotels to other races.

"We have already applied to the Executive

YORK. — South Africa will be instructed by the Security Council to announce United Nations supervised elections in South West Africa by July 1 next year, if a draft resolution now being circulated by the three permanent members of the council is adopted.

ARGUS 6/6/75

Moves get chilly UN reception

NEW YORK. — South Africa's announced plan to abolish petty race segregation in South West Africa drew a chilly reaction yesterday among Africans following a UN Security Council debate on the future of that territory.

An African churchman told the council: "The changes that South Africa says she is prepared to make are peripheral and only remotely analogous to the complete restoration of the dignity of Black people in South Africa and Namibia."

The Rev Canon Burgess Carr of Liberia was speaking of the council's invitation for the All Africa Conference of Churches, of which he serves as secretary-general with headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.

"Black people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organisation have reached the stage where they will no longer be satisfied with a few rights dished out by the boss," he said.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO and head

of its delegation to the council debate, also brushed off South Africa's announcement in Windhoek that the law would be changed to remove 'Whites only' signs from public buildings, and admit Blacks as well as Whites to hotels and restaurants throughout South West Africa.

"What we demand is our independence, not a change in apartheid," Mr Nujoma said. "That is not important. After all, the main thing is the withdrawal of the illegal rule of South Africa. Nothing short of that will satisfy us."

He urged that the council call on South Africa to 'withdraw entirely' from South West Africa, and if necessary put into effect all the enforcement provision on the UN Charter — which include diplomatic boycott, economic embargo and military force.

RUSSIA

Mr Jacob Malik, of Russia, one of the veto-holding permanent members of the council, also called, in somewhat less sweeping fashion, for enforcement measures.

"The time has come to undertake more decisive measures against the racists in Pretoria, up to and including the mandatory sanctions provided for in the United Nations charter," he said.

The draft also calls on the council to meet again to discuss the disputed territory on October 15, by which time South Africa would have to have taken positive steps to withdraw its administration.

This latest stance by Britain, France and the U.S. is seen here as their final warning to South Africa to accede to UN demands that it get out of South West Africa.

The draft resolution is being discussed now by the African and non-aligned nations, most of whom have realised that the veto threat by France and the U.S. will prevent mandatory sanctions being imposed against the Republic.

French call

The Western Powers' draft takes up the French call for a 'contact committee' comprising representatives of the UN Secretary General, the UN Council for Namibia and the Organisation of African Unity's Special Committee for Namibia.

This committee would negotiate with the South African Government on the steps towards an early independence for the territory. It would also consult with the present administration on the election date.

This standpoint, expected to be reflected as a Security Council resolution tomorrow, would fully take up the offers to the Secretary General by the South African Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, on May 27.

Nigeria

It is also in accordance with the Nigerian wish, as expressed by the Foreign Minister, Dr Okoi Arikpo, yesterday, that the council should give any contact committee a positive brief on which to work during the next three months to ensure positive results by the end of this year.

ected and developed — 'a project of national interest.'

The plan anticipates a second harbour in the bay, and the Donkergat area, at the entrance to the bay, has been earmarked for a possible commercial harbour.

Dr. Arikpo's relatively moderate speech was followed by a militant statement by Tanzania's Foreign Minister, Mr. John Malacela, who demanded at least a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

Conflict

The apparent conflict between the Nigerian and Tanzanian positions reflects the divisions between moderates and militants that are said still to be frustrating the African group as it strives to reach agreement on the draft resolution to be presented to the Security Council. — Sapa and The Argus New York Bureau.

Triple veto is likely on SWA

ARGUS 6/6/75

NEW YORK. — The second triple veto in the Security Council's 29-year history appears likely as hopes of a compromise resolution in the South West African debate receded.

After appearing yesterday to have dropped demands for mandatory economic sanctions or an arms embargo against the Republic — in the face of the triple veto threat by the U.S., Britain and France — African states and their supporters in the council have again changed their tune.

They are reported to be insisting on including a provision in a revised resolution under which South Africa's presence in South West Africa after September 30 would be branded as a threat to world peace and security under Chapter Seven of the Charter.

This would automatically open the way for the imposition of mandatory

arms and trade sanctions which Britain, France and the United States all strongly oppose.

Negotiations are continuing, but they are racing against time. The council is trying to end the debate by tomorrow, and a draft resolution is expected to be tabled by the non-aligned states today.

If it is in a form unacceptable to the Western Powers it will be difficult to amend it once it is on the table, and the stage may be set for a deadlock.

The Western Powers do not want any reference at all to Chapter Seven, not even a hypothetical one.

"It's back to square one," said one source close to the African group who reported that the group had reverted to its original militant posture.

SWEDEN

Support for a mandatory arms embargo or some other coercive measures under Chapter Seven came from Bulgaria, Cuba, Russia, Senegal, East Germany, Sweden, Algeria, Guyana and, obliquely, from Pakistan.

Sweden, which trades with South Africa, did not call for economic sanctions, but its demand for an arms embargo was enough to make its position unacceptable to the Western Powers.

(See also Page 3)

C.T. 6/6/75 (3/6)

From RICHARD WALKER and Sapa-Reuter

NEW YORK. — Third World members of the Security Council yesterday dropped their demands for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa as support grew for a new effort through direct dialogue to resolve the South West Africa dispute.

Diplomatic sources said that the council was expected to approve a resolution today which would call on the South African Government to set a date for UN-supervised elections in the territory, as a preliminary to independence.

They said the council would probably agree also to set up a "contact group" or committee to consult with the South African Government on procedures designed to lead South West Africa to early nationhood.

Leading Western delegates termed "remarkable" Nigerian Ambassador Okoi Arikpo's statement hailing Mr Vorster's "weighty declarations of policy" over SWA and calling for talks to follow them up.

Arikpo attacked France and the United States for warning that they would veto any mandatory sanctions resolution, but argued: "What alternative is there but to talk with South Africa?" He admitted that he found "some hope" in South Africa's statements.

While the proposed mandatory arms ban had

been revised, informants said, the council was still expected to urge UN members not to sell weapons to South Africa.

This would make it impossible for France, which has become South Africa's leading source of foreign arms, to support the draft.

Addressing the council yesterday, the Japanese Ambassador, Mr Sheizu Saito, urged the body to reaffirm its appeals to states to ban the supply of arms.

Mr Saito said that in defending South Africa's occupation, the Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, had actually denied last week that it was an occupation, while stating that if South Africa withdrew "prematurely" it would create the risk of disorder.

He said that the United Nations had assumed direct responsibility over SWA and the United Nations "would be called upon to deal with any situation that might develop as a consequence of South Africa's withdrawal".

But in spite of the negative elements in the South African reply there

were some parts that Japan considered worthy of careful study.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr Jacob Malik, strongly criticized the idea of holding any dialogue with "the racists of Pretoria".

"The idea of dialogue is merely a convenient pretext for the racist regime and its protectors in the UN to postpone any solution to the problem of Namibia's independence."

● The Cape Times correspondent in Windhoek reports that the first positive moves to dismantle apartheid in South West Africa were made yesterday.

Legislation barring Blacks from hotels, restaurants and cafes is to be scrapped soon and all discriminatory signs in public places will also be removed.

The decision was made in the South West Africa Legislative Assembly yesterday.

News of this development received scant attention at the UN, a reaction attributed by some to a deep suspicion of South Africa.

Demands for arms embargo dropped

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NEW YORK. — Third-world members of the Security Council yesterday dropped their demands for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa as support grew for a new effort through direct dialogue to resolve the South West Africa dispute, report Sapa-Reuter.

The move came as a spokesman for the British delegation told Pressmen his ambassador would veto any resolution in the Security Council which called for mandatory action against South Africa for refusing to withdraw from South West Africa.

France and the United States have already announced similar decisions.

Diplomatic sources said the Security Council was expected to approve a resolution today which would call on the South African Government to set a date for UN-supervised elections in South West Africa as a preliminary to its attainment of independence.

They said the council would probably agree also to set up a "contact group" or committee to consult with the South African Government on procedures to lead South West Africa to early nationhood.

The Soviet ambassador, Mr. Jacob Malik, strongly criticised the idea of holding any dialogue with "the racists of Pretoria."

The time had come for the council to take new, more effective measures to end the racist, colonialist preserve in South West Africa, which was a dangerous anachronism, he said.

In Brussels, a claim that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was steadily integrating South Africa into the overall Western defence system was angrily denied at Nato's headquarters.

"This is a fantasy dreamed up in ignorance. It is utter nonsense," said the Nato spokesman. He said the "secret codes and documents" produced on Wednesday at the United Nations was unclassified material freely available to anyone.

W/E ARGUS 7/6/75

Africans attack Western powers over SWA veto

(3/6)

UNITED NATIONS. — The United States, Britain and France were under attack today by African nations for their triple veto in the Security Council which saved South Africa from a mandatory arms embargo.

The Western powers all said South West Africa presented no threat to international peace to justify imposing a mandatory arms ban.

Byelorussia, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Guyana, Iraq, Mauritania, Sweden, Tanzania and the USSR voted for the arms-ban resolution, while Italy and Japan abstained.

FRANCE CONSISTENT

Mr Salim Salim of Tanzania, chairman of the UN Decolonisation Committee, told the Council the outcome of the week-long debate had 'disappointed millions in Africa'.

While agreeing that South Africa had failed to comply with an earlier call for a commitment to withdraw from Namibia, The U.S., Britain and France had balked at taking appropriate follow-up measures, he declared.

'WRONG DOOR'

The Japanese ambassador, Mr S. Saito, explaining why he had abstained from voting on the resolution, said it was difficult for Japan to accept the proposition that the Council should consider the Namibian situation a threat to international peace and security.

The Italian ambassador, Mr Eugenio Plaja, the other abstainer, said his delegation would have liked the resolution to call for a contact with South Africa to test its willingness to take steps towards withdrawal from the territory.

Mr John Scali, who soon will give up the post of US Ambassador to the United Nations, told the Council that his Government believed the situation did not constitute such a threat, since 'the

wrongdoer, South Africa, has offered to enter into discussions on self-determination for the territory.

South African Opposition politicians believed that South Africa has won valuable additional time over South West Africa following the veto, according to our political staff.

Cape Times 7/6/75

Triple veto sinks embargo

(3/6)

UNITED NATIONS.—The United States, Britain and France, casting the second-ever triple veto, last night blocked the adoption of a resolution to apply a mandatory embargo on the export of armaments to South Africa.

The resolution, submitted by the Council's five non-aligned members, would also have made a determination that South Africa's "illegal occupation" of South West Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security.

Ten members, including the Soviet Union, China

Continued on page 3

Cape Times 7/6/75

Triple veto at UN

(3/6)

Continued from page 1

and Sweden, voted for the draft. Japan and Italy cast the two abstentions.

The resolution would have had the Council declare the imperative need for UN-supervised free elections in South West Africa as soon as possible, and not later than July 1, 1976.

It would also have requested Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, to arrange for the collection and systematic study of all available data concerning international trade in arms and military equipment "which should not be supplied to South Africa".

The Western powers vetoed the draft because they rejected the contention that South Africa's refusal to withdraw from the territory was a threat to international peace and security.

Although Britain and the USA observe a voluntary arms embargo, they were unwilling to accept a mandatory boycott.

But the US Ambassador, Mr John Scali, said he cast

his veto only with grave reluctance and concern. It was only the seventh time permanent members, he noted.

It was Britain's 13th veto and the sixth cast by France.

The Soviet Union has cast 110 vetoes in the 20-year history of the UN.

Speaking before the vote, the British Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, said the rejection of suggestions by the Western side that the Council set up a contact committee to consult South Africa on procedures for free elections in Namibia was a lost opportunity.

The Chinese delegate said China opposed any "so-called dialogue with the racist South African regime," and Dr Waldheim was not authorized to enter into any dialogue with the South African authorities.

The Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, said on May 20 at Windhoek that he was ready to talk to Dr Waldheim.—Sapa-Reuter

3/6

UN threat to seize SWA cargoes stays

NEW YORK — Although the triple Western veto has eliminated the prospect of mandatory action to

force South Africa from South West Africa, the UN Council for Namibia's threat to seize cargoes from the

disputed territory remains.

All mention of this plan to impound South West African goods in foreign ports was deleted from the final resolution, jointly blocked by France, Britain and the US in the Security Council last Friday.

The seizure of cargoes was approved by last year's General Assembly and reliable sources said the Council for Namibia, while still hopeful for a unanimously-supported resolution to emerge from the 15-member Security Council, had included it in the early working papers being circulated backstage during the six-day debate.

DELETED

However, it was quickly deleted when the Namibia Council realised the western permanent members of the council were heading for a deadlock with their African and non-aligned counterparts. The Namibia Council's reasoning was that the seizure plan needed Security Council sanction to give it teeth. But to have special commissioner Mr Sean MacBride's decree in a dead resolution was pointless.

The Western powers, who contend that South West Africa is not a threat to peace, do not feel bound by the General Assembly's backing of Mr MacBride's plan.

The cargo issue is expected to be raised at the meeting in Lisbon this week of the UN Committee on Decolonisation. — Sapa.

(See Page 25)

UK veto on SWA 'reluctant'

3/6

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, says Britain did not want to veto last week's Security Council resolution on South West Africa, which called for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

"What was wrong with a motion which was a way of sticking a pin into South Africa?" he was asked in a BBC radio interview.

"We didn't want to veto this at all," he replied.

"The African countries knew that we would if they worded the resolution as they did. They used article 7 of the UN Charter, which says that this situation (South West Africa) was a serious threat to world peace.

"We said it was not yet a serious threat to world peace. And we said if you're going to use that language we will have to oppose it.

The interviewer: This procedure could end up

with mandatory military and economic sanctions. Isn't it true to say those would be very damaging to Britain's trade?

EMBARGO

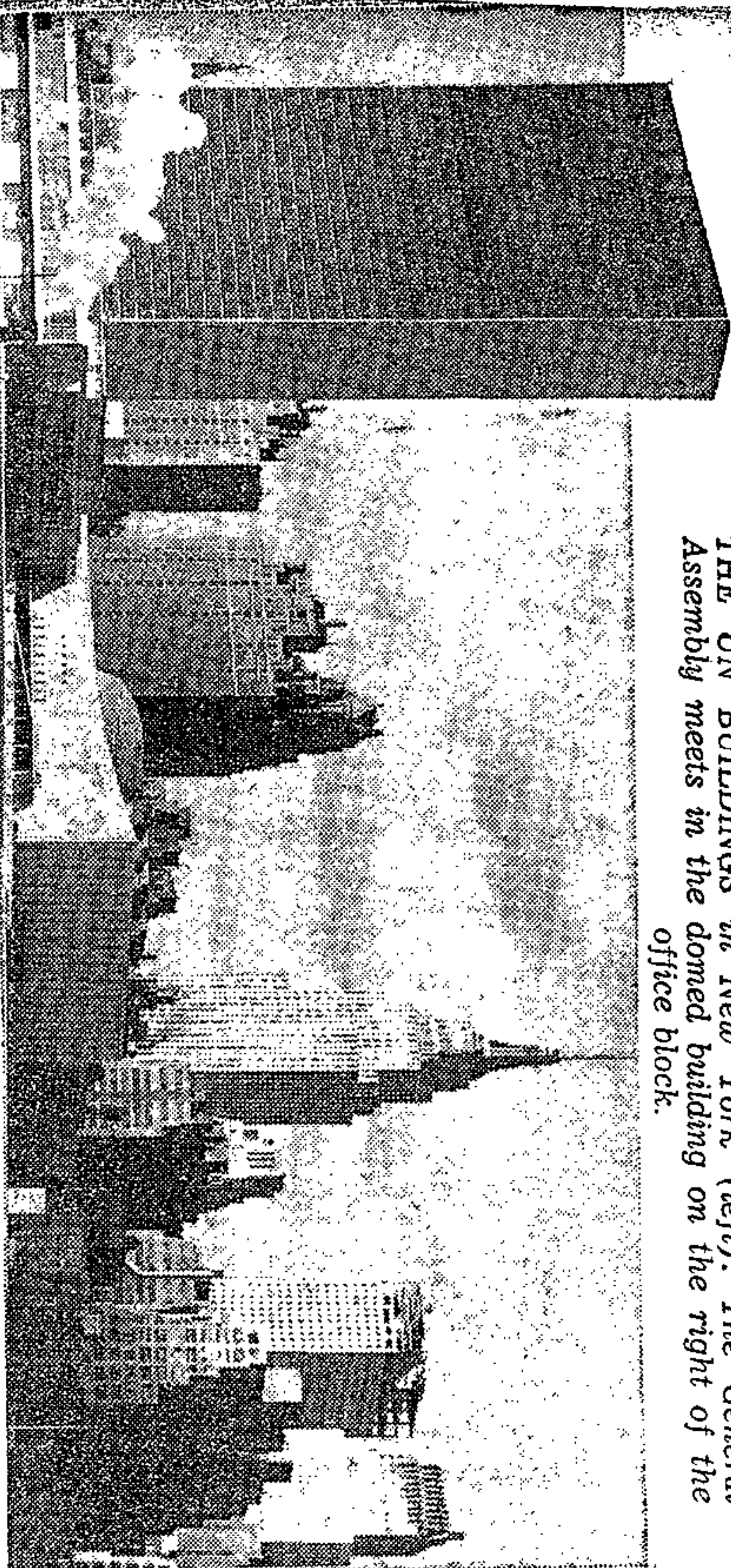
Mr Ennals: That's absolutely true. And of course it might have more serious consequences than that. But this wasn't in the resolution. What was in the resolution was a mandatory arms embargo. We are already embargoing arms to South Africa.

"We proposed a compact committee which would have brought in the representatives of the Africans, Security Council and the rest. And the sad thing is that the other members of the Security Council didn't think that diplomacy was the right course."

WHAT NOW?

Asked "what now?" Mr Ennals said: "Well, we shall have to get back again. We can't just leave the situation as it is because the people of Namibia are denied their independence.

THE UN BUILDINGS in New York (left). The General Assembly meets in the domed building on the right of the office block.



The solid support given to the arms embargo by the non-aligned states on the Security Council is seen in some quarters as an indication that hostility towards South Africa persists in spite of anything that has happened since the 1974 General Assembly session.

Next round at the UN

NEW YORK. — South Africa is again facing a crisis over its United Nations membership as the General Assembly prepares for a special session in September.

From GERALD L'ANCE

There is a strong chance that the Assembly will again exclude the South Africa delegation, as it did during the regular session last year. If that happens, the Government, which is still

reviewing South Africa's membership as a result of the 1974 action, may be forced finally to quit the organisation altogether. In the special session on international economic co-operation, which starts on September 1, the presidency will again be held

ment in Rhodesia, to bring self-determination closer in South West Africa and to reduce racial discrimination at home has been enough to expiate its sins in the eyes of the UN majority. South Africa could pos-

not sending a delegation. This would be an even more desperate move, though, and would be hailed by South Africa's critics as a victory for themselves. It is by no means certain that South Africa's right to participate will be

Minister, Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who made the ruling during the 1974 regular session that barred South Africa from participating.

CHALLENGE

Some diplomats say there almost certainly will be another challenge to South Africa's participation during the special session, and Mr Bouteflika will be only too happy to support it.

This view is reinforced by the strong vote for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa during the recent Security Council meeting on South West Africa.

TRIPLE VETO

Only a triple veto by the Western powers prevented the arms embargo from being imposed.

The solid support given to the arms embargo by the non-aligned states on the Security Council is seen in some quarters as an indication that hostility towards South Africa persists in spite of anything that has happened since the 1974 General Assembly session.

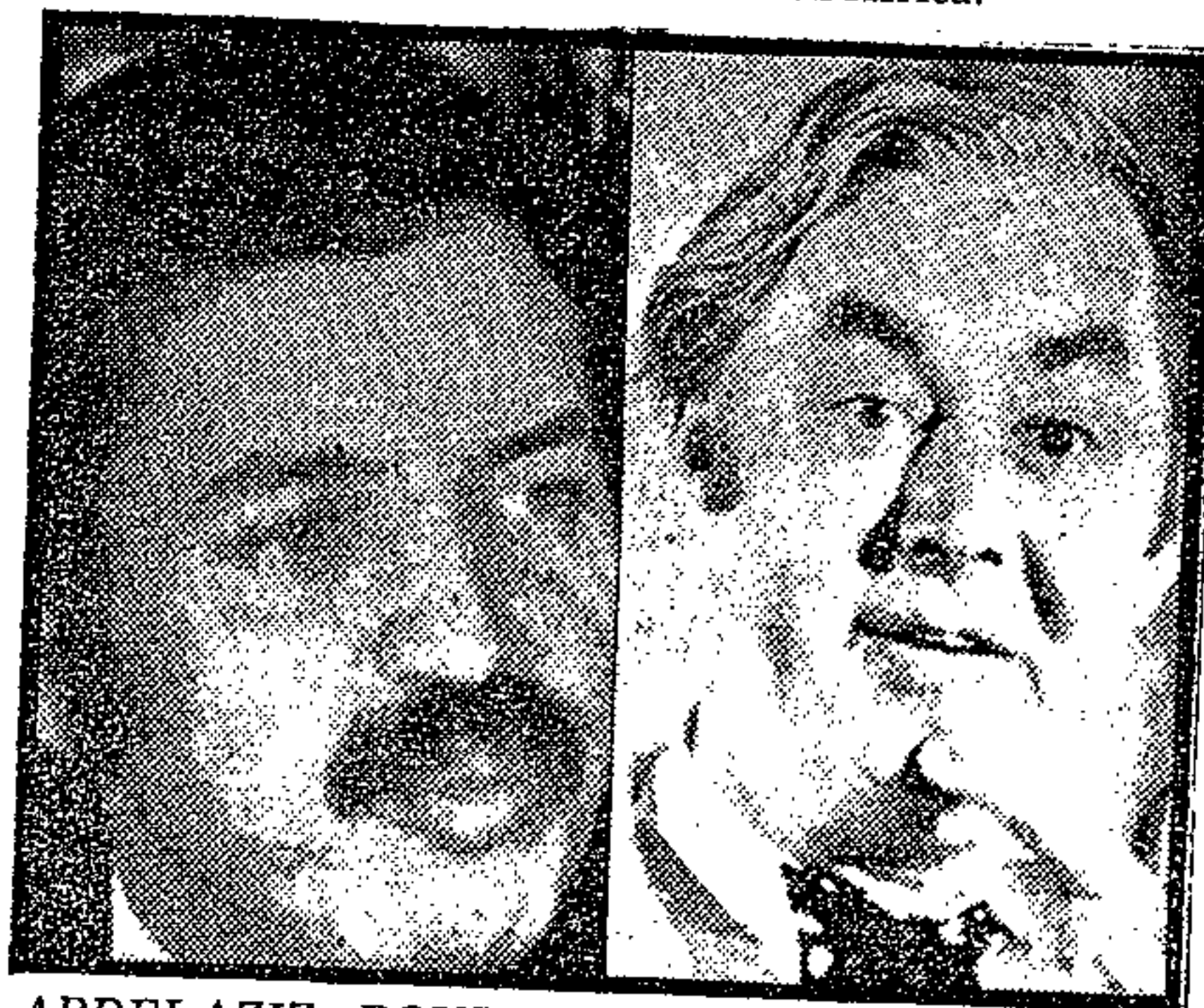
According to this view, nothing that South Africa has done to foster a settle-

sion of its representatives from the special session simply by refraining from accrediting a delegation — something it has never done before, as far as can be ascertained.

But the issue could well come up again two weeks later, when the Assembly starts its 1975 regular session. Here again, South Africa could possibly forestall another challenge by

challenged at either the special session or the regular session.

There is little doubt that some goodwill has been generated by the Government's moves to encourage a settlement in Rhodesia, by its gestures on South West Africa, by its co-operation with Mozambique, by the signs of change in South Africa itself, and by its overtures to Black Africa.



ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA of Algeria (left) is certain to support any challenge. Daniel Moynihan (right) — a no-nonsense stance from the U.S.?

UN battle begins over SA

Cape Times 17/7/75

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — South Africa will have the right to return to the United Nations General Assembly this year, Secretary General Kurt Waldheim indicated yesterday.

How long it will be able to hold on to its seat will depend on a furious legal and political battle that has already begun.

An edgy Dr Waldheim dodged repeated questions on the right of the assembly to expel a member nation and finally stated: "The General Assembly is master of its own business, but of course in doing so it is bound by rules of procedure."

Dr Waldheim conceded that it was his "understanding" that the South African delegations' suspensions lasted for only

the life of the 29th General Assembly.

"The new session will have to make its own decision," he said. The new assembly session begins on September 16.

South Africa is now certain to be in the centre of an epic procedural battle, its fate tied in with that of Israel, and the future of the UN tied to both following United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's warning that the US may walk out if the assembly acts to oust Israel the way it did the Republic.

The South Africans' chances of regaining their assembly seats seemed totally hopeless until it became obvious that this year Israel was earmarked for the same banishment.

membership

South Africa was voted out of the assembly on November 12 last year.

On September 16 a Westerner, probably Luxembourg's Foreign Minister, Gaston Thorn, will take over the presidency of the new General Assembly session from the controversial Algerian, Abdelaziz Bouteflika. This could further help South Africa's chances.

Dr Waldheim insisted South Africa's status was a matter for the General Assembly to decide. He called Dr Kissinger's statement's "very important" and judged US threats to withdraw some

of its support from the world body to be very serious.

South Africa's small team of UN diplomats can only watch helplessly now as the big power groups battle it out.

Even if the South African delegation is able to come back on Israel's coat-tails the coming assembly session is sure to be the hottest they have yet had to face, delegates agree.

The pressure to oust them again or force through some sanctions measures against the Republic may be greater than ever.

Less anxiety about SA's place in UN

The Argus Bureau

11/8/75

NEW YORK.—Mr R. F. ('Pik') Botha, South Africa's ambassador to the United States, who remains accredited as ambassador to the United Nations, said bluntly yesterday that the issue of South Africa's continued membership of the world body was no longer of the same importance to the South African Government as it was until recently.

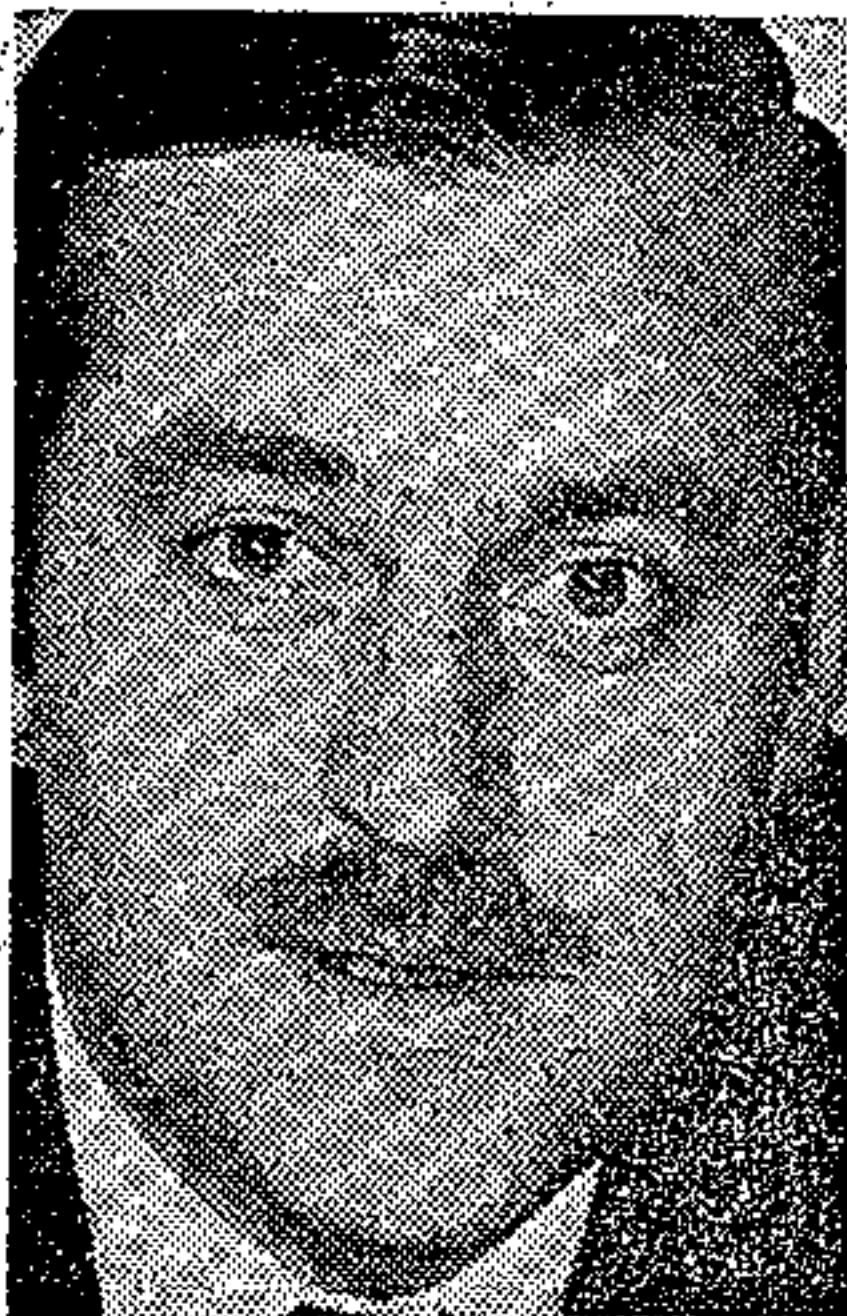
But Mr Botha emphasised that no final attitude to the issue had been formed and it is thought likely he has been in contact in New York with key ambassadors to the UN — as he is reported to have done last month — to assess what the Republic's likely position will be when the general assembly meets next month.

In an interview, Mr Botha declined to discuss reports that he had been in contact with other UN ambassadors, but when asked whether continued membership of the UN was of the same importance to the Government as it was until recently, he said: 'The answer, frankly, is "No".'

'But, from our side, no final attitude has been formed. I must stress that we have not made any decision on the issue, even though we regard it as being of less importance now than it was.'

REPETITION

Mr Botha's remark suggests that the South African Government is reconciled to at least a repetition of last year's exclusion of the country from the General Assembly, and that the prospect is being contemplated, if not with indifference, then with much less heartache than was shown when expulsion moves were angrily denounced last year.



Mr R. F. Botha

'If they throw us out again, so what? Quite honestly, we would like to stay in, but since the choice is not ours to make there is very little purpose in agonising over it,' a senior South African official said.

The first hint of whether South Africa will send a delegation to the coming General Assembly session — thereby risking another challenge to the country's United Nations credentials — might come early next month when a special session of the General Assembly is due to meet to discuss economic matters ahead of the regular full session of the body.

During the weekend, a small group of Black Americans gathered outside the building which houses the South African Mission to the United Nations with posters calling for the Republic's expulsion from the world body.

The demonstrators urged passers-by to sign a petition to the Secretary General of the UN Dr Kurt Waldheim, calling on him to terminate the country's membership, and they asked passers-by to 'show solidarity' by standing with them on the pavement.

The demonstration was abandoned after about three hours after failing to attract much more than suspicious glares from busy New York crowds sweltering in a heat-wave.

Slavery in a new *mercury* guise

30/8/75
GENEVA — New and subtle forms of slavery were replacing traditional forced servitude, a United Nations working group reported yesterday.

The group urged the world organisation to be more active in eradicating all kinds of slavery.

The five-member group, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ball Ram Bhagat of India, said existing conventions against slavery did not cover its present forms.

The definition of slavery should include any form of forced exploitation of human labour. Illicit traffic in people, especially in women, was growing.

Women from poorer countries were increasingly being forced into prostitution under cover of apparently normal contracts. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

(1) 316
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NEW YORK, Saturday.

SOUTH AFRICA will avoid another bitter confrontation in the United Nations on Monday when it will stay away from the special session of the General Assembly called to discuss the economic troubles of the Third World.

The South African delegation is at present technically suspended from the 29th session of the General Assembly, and the decision to avoid the special session amounts to a carefully calculated political risk.

There is intense speculation in New York over what South Africa will do on Monday and considerable uncertainty even among the major nations over what direction the Republic will take.

However, I have established from extremely well-placed sources in the United Nations that the South Africans will not take their seats on Monday.

Mr. Pik Botha, the new South African Ambassador to the United States, who will present his credentials to President Ford on Wednesday, told me from his office in the Republic's Embassy in Washington that he had no comment whatsoever to make on his plans for the special session of the General Assembly starting on Monday or the 30th annual session which will convene on September 16.

South Africa is technically entitled to attend both these sessions.

Options open

However, it is believed that the Ambassador — who appears to have been given considerable latitude by Pretoria — is keeping his options open with regard to the new session starting on September 16.

It is understood that Mr. Botha has adopted a vigorous approach to his new task — he doubles as Ambassador to the United Nations — and has been shuttling between Washington and New York arguing South Africa's case.

I have been told that he has frequently met about a dozen heads of Black African delegations, and that he is pressing for recognition of South Africa's role in the Southern African detente exercise at high levels in the Ford Administration.

His lobbying with the Black states may well have been a factor in the decision to stay away from the special session, which will be the last under the chairmanship of the fiery Algerian Foreign Minister

By **STEPHEN MULHOLLAND**



Ambassador Pik Botha ... avoiding confrontation?

Abdelazis Bouteflika, who played a key role in the suspension of the South African delegation on November 12 last year.

South Africa's United Nations strategy has been influenced by Israel's position, as Israel also faces possible suspension from the General Assembly.

The Americans have made it clear that they will not tolerate another "South African-type" suspension — and in Lima this week, a group of Third World nations, including Arabs and Africans, adopted a surprisingly moderate view towards the question of Israel's continued participation in the United Nations.

Moderate

In addition, diplomatic sources in New York suspect that the Arabs and the Africans are finding themselves uneasy bedfellows, with little in common in cultural and ideological goals.

The relationship has also not been assisted by the failure of the Arabs to come up with substantial financial aid out of their vast oil bonanzas, as had always been implicitly promised to Black Africa.

The South Africans are clearly weighing up all these factors in their decision-making on the United Nations question.

By failing to take its place in tomorrow's special session of the General Assembly, the Republic may run the risk of appearing to have accepted defeat and de facto expulsion.

S.A. ^{MERCURY} SEATS STAY ^{2/9/75} EMPTY AT UN

NEW YORK — South Africa's seats in the UN General Assembly hall were vacant yesterday, when the 138-nation body opened a 12-day special session on economic issues.

South Africa was suspended from participating in last autumn's regular session, and there had been wide speculation that it would not bother to send a delegation to yesterday's special assembly.

The session is being presided over by Algerian Foreign Minister Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika who, as president last November, delivered a controversial ruling which led to South Africa's suspension.

South Africa's nameplate was in its usual place in the assembly chamber, in front of the six seats reserved for its delegation, and the South African flag flew in front of the UN headquarters along with those of the other members. —

(Sapa-Reuter.)

Wary S.A. keeps UN guessing

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6/9/75

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa is keeping its options open and the United Nations guessing about its plans for the coming session of the General Assembly in New York.

The Government could very easily be provoked into quitting the world body if there is no guarantee that it will be spared the humiliation of again being suspended from taking part in debates at the UN, according to observers here.

One indication that the South African Government has not finally made up its mind on the UN issue is the visit of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Hilgard Muller, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brand Fourie, to Europe.

The visit will last 18 days, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs, which is about a week after the opening of the annual session of the General Assembly.

Before he left from Jan Smuts on Thursday night, Dr. Muller hinted that he would attend the UN session. He said South Africa could again expect anti-South African resolutions.

In Washington on Thursday the S.A. Ambassador, Mr. Pik Botha, warned that S.A. was considering quitting the world body because of the treatment given the country by the UN.

West's UN support for Republic in doubt now

Dispatch 15/9/75

NEW YORK — Fresh hopes and fears arose as Ambassador Pik Botha stood by here throughout the weekend ready for the call from Pretoria that will decide whether or not he takes his men back into the United Nations General Assembly this week.

Fears that the West might seek to secure Israel within the United Nations while abandoning South Africa as a "lost cause" were being expressed in some UN circles. These fears follow the retreat of all black African nations from the credentials committee for the coming Assembly session — suggesting to some that the Arabs plan a rough time for Israel, which black Africa thought best to avoid.

But there was also a late flurry of appeals strongly backing South Africa's right to its Assembly seat and the American Secretary of State, Dr Kissinger, repeated his warning that the UN would become "an empty shell" if it abandons the "processes of reasoned debate" and the General Assembly, for example, continues to violate the UN charter by suspending members.

Mr Botha seemed cheered after several days of conferring with Western and some African representatives and with UN officials, and it was thought he had recommended a go-ahead.

Though the risk of a second suspension was still seen as high and a go-ahead decision necessarily brave, there have been some Western appeals to the South Africans to show "guts" and take the line that asserting their rights is more important than any humiliation in-

involved in a repeat of last November's suspension.

The United Nations Association of the United States warned that with another suspension the UN could lose its last chance to help mediate "the grinding conflict of race and politics in Southern Africa in the years ahead."

Seen as particularly serious is the possibility of Mr Vorster reacting to a second suspension by pulling South Africa out of the UN.

The man South Africa would pin its hopes on, the new Assembly president, Mr Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, was expected in New York yesterday. The tall, elegant 48-year-old Mr Thorn is a skilled parliamentarian and is understood to have prepared contingency plans for any eventuality in the South African situation while meeting fellow leaders of the European community in Venice on Friday.

The EEC line is that South Africa's suspension last year was illegal, therefore it was thought likely that Mr Thorn would reapply an old ruling abandoned last year by the retiring president, Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, permitting the South African delegation to be seated even if they are turned down by the Assembly's credentials committee. — DDC.

In spite of a year of détente, South Africa finds itself without the teeth of the right to speak at the United Nations. KEVIN STOCKS traces the events of that year.

STAR
16/9/75

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SA poised in the UN acceptability gap



Mr P. W. Botha — after the stir, the silence.

A year ago all was abustle in the offices of South Africa's delegation to the United Nations.

Ambassador Carl von Hirschberg was packing his bags to leave, wearied by years of trying to defend his country against increasing and vitriolic attack.

Ambassador R. F. (Pik) Botha was about to make his pugnacious but persuasive entry on to the UN stage.

The years of the low profile were over. The year of the "verligte defence" had arrived. It was the beginning of détente.

Pik Botha swept into the closely guarded offices of the UN delegation like a hurricane. His approach was that of a politician rather than a diplomat, and his effect on the

morale of his staff was immediate.

Exuberant members of the delegation, accustomed to gritting their teeth under attack, began talking privately of a new "high profile" approach and of free-wheeling negotiations behind the scenes.

Mr Botha was seen everywhere — chatting to Pressmen in the delegates' lounges, entering the offices of the British mission, speaking to top-ranking American officials.

There was even talk, generally discounted at the time, that he was talking to certain African delegations — particularly to the Zambians.

But if it was the year of détente it was also the year of the Third World, and Algeria's militant Abdelaziz Bouteflika was about to be elected president of the General Assembly of the UN.

The signs were ominous. It seemed that South Africa might have waited a year too long in deciding on a new approach, and that Mr Botha might be denied an opportunity to address the assembly.

In the event he was denied that right — except for five minutes contemptuously granted by Mr Bouteflika. Mr Botha confined himself to protesting against the limitation, and the assembly

bly promptly voted to reject South Africa's credentials.

This had happened before, but previous assembly presidents had ruled that the rejection did not affect South Africa's right to attend assembly sessions or to speak. Mr Bouteflika changed that ruling. He would not recognise the South African delegation.

Ironically, it was the militants who, without meaning to, gave Mr Botha the opportunity to deliver the anti-discrimination, pro-détente speech he had come to make.

They pushed through a motion asking the Security Council to recommend the expulsion of South Africa from the UN. The Security Council gave Mr Botha the right to speak in his country's defence.

That speech, carefully orchestrated to tie in with speeches by the Prime Minister in South Africa, was probably the high water mark of South Africa's performance at the United Nations.

It, together with earlier lobbying by Mr Botha, brought about the first triple veto ever cast in the Security Council.

The militant majority, now with Australia in their ranks, voted for expulsion. Britain, France and the United States all cast vetoes.

The Americans, worried that Israel would be the next target for expulsion,

were almost bound to cast a veto. The French and British vetoes were a bonus designed to signify approval of changes already made in South Africa and as encouragement to change some more.

Since then much has happened. Détente has had its ups and downs — its successes and its failures.

Despite the Lusaka agreement, the Pretoria agreement and the Victoria Falls conference, the Rhodesian problem remains unsettled.

The attempt to dispose of the South West African problem is only now beginning to move into top gear — without the participation of Swapo.

There have been some changes in South Africa — changes which some see as significant and which others scorn as minimal.

Back in New York, South Africa, still a member but still in limbo, did not attend the special session of the 29th UN General Assembly.

Possibly South Africa will also not attend the 30th session starting today.

Next year, possibly, the bustle will be on again in the South African offices with South Africa once again an acceptable, if not a popular, member of the assembly.

It all depends what happens in Rhodesia and in South West Africa — and in South Africa.

UN: 'Winds of Change' for SA?

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Five African countries, some of which have led attacks on South Africa at the United Nations, have replaced their UN ambassadors at the start of the new General Assembly session.

Although two of the changes follow changes of Government — in Nigeria and Ethiopia — they are seen by some UN observers as being of some importance to South Africa.

One of the ambassadors who has been replaced is the former chairman of the committee Against Apartheid, Mr. Edwin Ogebe Ogbu of Nigeria.

His successor, Mr. Leslie Oriseweyinmi Harriman (45), has the reputation of being a more moderate and restrained personality.

LINKS

The new ambassador of Liberia, a country with which South Africa has established tentative unofficial links, is also regarded as a moderate. She is American-educated. Mrs. Angie Brooks-Randolph.

Ethiopia has appointed as her new ambassador, a highly skilled constitutional lawyer, Mr. Mohamed Hamid Ibrahim, a graduate from McGill University in Montreal, who also holds the degree of Master of International Affairs from Columbia University, New York.

The new ambassador of Gabon, Mr. Jean-Baptiste Essonghe, is said to be a

quiet, professional diplomat, who has served in Gabonese embassies in Paris, Washington, Geneva, Ottawa and Tunis.

Although the new ambassador of Mali, Mr. Mamadou Boubacar Kante, has served as ambassador to the UN before — from 1967 to 1969 — his views are regarded as being less extreme than those of some other African delegates.

Observers point out that while South Africa cannot expect the new ambassadors to have a major impact at the UN, and while they will certainly be as critical of South Africa's race policies as seasoned African diplomats, they are likely to demand less extreme action by the world body against the republic.



Archbishop Karekin Sarkissian.

A member of the Executive and Central committee of the World Council of Churches, Archbishop Sarkissian, believes South Africa is changing.

Lambert Pringle, Religion Reporter
Although his brief visit here barely caused a ripple, Archbishop Karekin Sarkissian's impressions could well improve South Africa's image in the eyes of the international community — especially the World Council of Churches.

A short, dark, robust man of status in international church circles, Archbishop Sarkissian's views could affect vital South African issues — not least foreign investment and financial aid to guerrilla movements.

Not only is he a powerful figure in the World Council of Churches, he is also Archbishop of the Armenian Orthodox Church for the whole of America and Canada.

The WCC is often highly critical of South Africa; it has called on overseas organisations to withdraw

Top WCC man is hopeful over SA

Natal Mercury 14/9/75

their investments from this country, and through its Special Fund to Combat Racism, it makes financial grants to guerrilla movements in Southern Africa — including Rhodesia and SWA.

Nairobi

Archbishop Sarkissian's visit here is also of importance because the General Assembly of the WCC meets in Nairobi in November, and the voices of churches in Black Africa are significant.

As a member of both the Executive and Central committees of the WCC, Archbishop Sarkissian will be there when South Africa

again falls under the microscope of the WCC.

In an interview before he left South Africa, 44-year-old Archbishop Sarkissian discussed the controversial role of the WCC and South Africa's future.

He says the amount of money given by the WCC to guerilla movements is insignificant.

Guerrillas

"It is a symbolic gesture which says more than just words, and the grants make it known that the WCC sympathises with movements which want equal rights for all people.

"It is clearly stated that the money is to be used for

humanitarian purposes — such as the victims of racial discrimination."

The General Assembly of the WCC in November, he says, will be a decisive one for the world body.

Labels

Within the WCC a polarisation has emerged; there are people who are saying the WCC has gone too far in expressing concern for world affairs while not giving enough time and effort to the life of the church as such.

And there are people who say if the churches do not relate to the problems of people today, religion will become irrelevant to the needs of the people.

Archbishop Sarkissian says there should be a new direction in the WCC.

The council, he says, has been given many incorrect labels — while it is accused of shifting to the left, others accuse it of being the arm of Western capitalism under the guise of the Christian church.

Without intervening, he says, the WCC may hope to have some influence by raising the issue of recognition of the rights of men without discrimination based on colour.

"How can we be faithful to our Christian faith if we see people being denied their rights in Russia or South Africa and we don't say anything?

"As far as the sincerity of the WCC is concerned, I don't think it can be blamed," Archbishop Sarkissian said.

His impressions of South Africa?

"From all the people I have spoken to I have gained the impression that the situation is changing for the better. I am hopeful about the future."

12/19/75

Dutch want SA in UN

Tim Patten

THE HAGGUE—Although bitterly opposed to apartheid, the Dutch Government will oppose all moves to have South Africa expelled from the United Nations.

This has been made clear by the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Max van der Stoep, in an interview published in a leading newspaper here shortly after his arrival in New York.

He said the Netherlands will make it abundantly clear that it condemns apartheid, but at the same time will oppose the expulsion of South Africa.

The Dutch Foreign Minister said the responsibility for an eventual decision to attend or stay away from the General Assembly of the UN rests with the South African Government and no one else.

UNJUST

The Dutch Government regards the acceptance of credentials as being purely a technical issue in which politics should not be permitted to play a part. It sees the rejection of South Africa's credentials as unjust.

By pushing South Africa out, the rest of the world will be deprived of the opportunity of exerting pressure against the country. South Africa must be confronted with international realities, and this opportunity would be lost if it was expelled from the UN," Mr van der Stoep said.

Liberia *Feb 19/75* shows restraint on SA

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Liberian Foreign Minister, Mr Cecil Dennis, rejected the South African Government's Bantustan policy in the General Assembly yesterday, saying his country demanded "free and equitable access to the entire territory of South Africa" for all the people of the country.

In a speech noticeably more restrained than the one delivered on Monday by the Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr Rupiah Banda, he firmly defended his country's support of détente in Southern Africa, though he was critical of many aspects of South African policy.

"While we have welcomed all genuine efforts to promote international entente, we believe that there should be an extension of this process to other troubled centres of our one world.

"There is the very real possibility that in view of the proliferation of nuclear and conventional weapons and the continuing festering tensions notably in the Middle East and Southern Africa, a conflict of global proportions could easily begin in these areas, if selective entente does not yield to a relaxation of tension.

WELCOMES

"Liberia welcomes the significant and positive changes since the last regular assembly," Mr Dennis said.

With respect to Namibia (South West Africa), Liberia felt that "the peoples of this international territory must, without compromise, attain their inalienable rights to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity."

His Government applauded the "laudable contributions" already made by President Kaunda of Zambia "and other African leaders" in helping to pave the way towards a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia.

Liberia, he said, would also continue to struggle until the "inhuman system of apartheid in South Africa is completely relegated to the dustbin of history, where it belongs."

SA must stay in UN—Dr K tells Africans

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, has strongly defended South Africa's right to participate in the United Nations.

In a speech last night at a banquet for OAU foreign ministers, who have gathered in New York for the new General Assembly session, Dr Kissinger also gave emphatic support to detente and peaceful change in Southern Africa.

He praised the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and other leaders, for their efforts in seeking a Rhodesian settlement.

This is the first time that Dr Kissinger has publicly stated US policy on Southern Africa in such explicit terms, and the fact that he made his remarks directly to the OAU foreign ministers — at a time when South Africa has still to decide on whether to take part in the rest of the General Assembly session — is seen here as significant.

Although Dr Kissinger reiterated sharp American criticism of the policies of the South African Government, he recognised that there was "a wind of change" in the region.

Although he repeated American opposition to South Africa's administration of South West Africa, he welcomed South African statements that the principle of independence and self-determination for the territory was accepted.

"Economic progress is of the utmost importance to Africa, but at the same time the political challenges of the continent, particularly the issue of Southern Africa, summon the urgent attention of the world community," Dr Kissinger said.

"We have noted in particular the statesmanlike efforts of the leaders of African countries — especially President Kaunda, Prime Minister Vorster, President Khama, President Nyerere and President Machel — to avert violence and bloodshed.

DIFFICULT TASK

"We would encourage them to continue their difficult task of bringing

Dr Kissinger added: "The United Nations has tried in various ways to exert a positive influence on change in Southern Africa.

"I should add, however, that we have opposed and will continue to oppose actions that are incompatible with the UN charter. In particular, we will not retreat from our opposition to the exclusion of any member of the United Nations.

"We believe that this would be contrary to the best interests and effectiveness of the organisation.

"That is why, despite our disapproval of South Africa's policies, we do not believe this organisation can afford to start down the path of excluding members because of criticism of their domestic policies."

SA seat for rebel groups?

25/9/75 3/6

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations committee against apartheid today proposed the drastic step of barring South Africa from the world body and inviting two liberation movements to represent the country.

The liberation movements named were the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

The proposal, contained in the committee's annual report to the General Assembly, goes further than previous proposals to isolate South Africa and, in the view of Western diplomats, has serious implications for other countries — notably Israel and for the UN itself.

This week the United States Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, came out firmly against any move to exclude South Africa from the UN.

Other Western foreign ministers have stated similar views.

If the proposal of the committee against apartheid is taken up by the General Assembly, a confrontation is likely between the Western

nations and the developing countries on an issue which does not allow for compromise.

The chances of the proposal being pursued by the General Assembly appear to be strong.

This is suggested by the timing of the proposal — almost as a rebuff to Dr Kissinger and his Western colleagues — which indi-

cates the mood of conciliation that pervaded the first few days of the new General Assembly session is evaporating despite efforts at detente in Southern Africa.

Then there is the inclusion of the proposal in the committee's report which suggests militant states continue to dominate vital UN committees.



DR KISSINGER

Rand- 'right step'

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said the decision to devalue was difficult, but he was confident that under the circumstances the right step was taken.

Opening the congress he said the circumstances which led to devaluation was an indication of the unstable world South Africa was living in.

The Government had taken into account the fact that imports would become dearer and that there were certain inflationary disadvantages.

It also had to consider the fact that speculation against the rand could have reached the stage where it could have had a chaotic effect on the country's balance of payments.

There was the advantage that investment would be stimulated internally and the country would become less dependent on high-priced imports.

The farming community and gold mines and exporters of ore would also benefit.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has crossed swords at the congress with the United States Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, in a strong re-statement of Government policy on South West Africa.

Speaking to an enthusiastic crowd of about 1500 people who overflowed the Windhoek High School hall last night to listen to his opening speech at the National Party's SWA Congress, Mr Vorster strongly denied the allegation by Dr Kissinger this week that South Africa was "occupying" SWA.

He agreed with Dr Kissinger that the people of the territory should be given the chance to express their views freely on their political and constitutional future, but clashed with him for saying the SWA people should be allowed to express their views — under United Nations supervision.

"With the greatest respect to Dr Kissinger, South Africa can in no circumstances accept those last four words. The people of SWA, I believe, cannot and will not accept it," Mr Vorster said.

In publicly disagreeing with Dr Kissinger, he also paid tribute to "a man who means a lot in achieving peace for the world."

He also thanked Dr Kissinger for "the kind words he used in the

same speech about South Africa and other peoples in this Southern Africa of ours who are at the moment doing their level best to find peace and create harmony."

Mr Vorster said South Africa did not possess SWA and did not make claims to the territory. South Africa was in SWA because the League of Nations appointed South Africa to administer the territory for the good of its peoples. She was there also because the SWA peoples wanted her there.

South Africa did not intervene in SWA making a decision on its future and the United Nations had no right to intervene.

The Prime Minister reminded his audience that late in May, when he last spoke in Windhoek, he had made a public offer to anyone who said they had the interests of SWA at heart and wanted self-determination and independence in SWA to see for themselves and talk to him and his Government about it. The offer was still open.

Again attacking the credentials of Swapo and its leader, Mr Sam Njoma, Mr Vorster quoted from a Tanzania newspaper which had reported Swapo claims of military successes in SWA.

The report in the "Daily News" in Tanzania on August 26 quoted a Swapo statement as claiming the People's Liberation Army of Namibia had killed 200 "racist South African soldiers" and a good number had been taken prisoner during the three months.

There was a burst of laughter when Mr Vorster quoted the report as saying that "colonial administrative buildings in Windhoek and other major towns of SWA have been burnt down."

NP congress in SWA

Vorster 'crosses swords' with Dr K

Status quo on UN

Mr Vorster said in Windhoek last night that Government was still of the opinion that it was not necessary for it to take a decision now on whether South Africa should end its membership of the United Nations or not.

Mr Vorster gave details of the Government's reconsideration of South Africa's position at the UN while the UN's 30th General Assembly session is already in progress.

South Africa's position at the UN was under constant review, he said, and he recently discussed it again with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and the Ambassador to the UN, Mr Pik Botha.

In addition to concluding that a decision on South Africa's UN membership was not needed now, the Government had decided it would not take part in the seventh special session of the UN General Assembly which ended recently and that circumstances would determine whether South Africa would take part in the present General Assembly session.

"We will decide in the course of time whether South Africa's interests require us to make such a decision. For the rest, the matter remains as it is," Mr Vorster said.

LICHTENBURG. — It was 'highly unlikely' that South Africa would take its seat in the United Nations General Assembly for some time, the Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, said here today.

He told a gathering of about 2 000 Nationalists at the Lichtenberg show-grounds: 'The National Party stands alone because this year it did not exercise its right to sit in the UN — and I am grateful that we did not have to watch the spectacle (skou-spel) of General Amin.'

But the Prime Minister said that in spite of this South Africa's policy was not one of isolation. In spite of great difficulties, South Africa was still winning friends.

'But because of this, we must expect greater effort from our enemies, and even greater application of the double standard from overseas.'

'Sought peace'

Mr Vorster said he was a man who sought peace — 'but we live in an uncertain world.'

'I can say that in the past year or two we have got further than I expected, but nobody knows what may happen tomorrow.'

He said he had introduced the detente policy, 'because it was my duty, and not from fear.'

He had sought peace, particularly in Africa, because he believed South Africa had a duty to fulfil towards the continent.

'Africa has been good to use — she is a mother to all of us,' he said.

Detentions

Speaking on recent detentions, the Prime Minister asked: 'Is there any country with a greater potential for unrest and violence than South Africa?'

For this reason, it was sometimes necessary to hold people without trial, sometimes for a long time, because when people had been plotting for months and even years against the State, no investigation could be completed in 24 hours.

Mr Vorster emphasised that he was not referring to people presently in detention.

Like the rest of the world, South Africa was going through difficult times economically, said Mr Vorster. But in spite of inflation and the recent devaluation — which he had decided was in South Africa's best interests after long consideration — the country's economy was basically sound.

Criticism

The Prime Minister criticised Mr Alan Paton, former leader of the Liberal Party, for an article he had written.

Mr Vorster quoted from the article.

The Prime Minister also hit back at Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had claimed in the UN that South Africa had lands which belonged to Lesotho.

Mr Vorster said: 'We do not owe Lesotho an inch of land, nor will we ever hand over any to it.'

PM: Early return to UN unlikely

Cape Times 6/10/75

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Cape Times Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The Prime Minister made it clear at the weekend that it was unlikely that South Africa would be taking part in United Nations General Assembly proceedings in the foreseeable future.

At the same time Mr Vorster criticized neighbouring Lesotho for its attack in the United Nations on South Africa and its independence policy for the Transkei.

The Prime Minister was addressing a massive party rally at Lichtenburg in which ten Western Transvaal Nationalist constituencies participated. The crowd was estimated to be between 7 000 and 10 000.

Mr and Mrs Vorster, after being guests at a dinner for 1 000 people during which game and mutton was served, arrived at the open-air meeting in a coach that once belonged to the Free State

Republic's President Steyn.

Mr Vorster said South Africa again stood alone because it had made use of its right not to take part in the UN proceedings. If he ever had doubts about this decision they were dispelled by the "spectacle" of Uganda's President Idi Amin at UN and the "spirit that prevailed in the General Assembly".

The Government had never, he said, supported isolation for the sake of isolation and right from the days of Dr D F Malan it had tried to get South Africa out of the isolation.

Turning to the Lesotho attack, Mr Vorster said he would forget for the moment the rude language and the foolish demands that had been made by the Lesotho minister over territory allegedly belonging to Lesotho in South Africa.

There was no ground in South Africa to which

Lesotho could lay claim or would get. But as far as the Transkei was concerned, it was not only bigger territorially than Lesotho, it also had a bigger budget, more people, a greater per capita income and its politicians were also more responsible than those of Lesotho.

It surprised him that Lesotho, of all countries, should attack South Africa's policies.

TAKES RESPONSIBILITY

Turning to South Africa's security laws, Mr Vorster said he took full responsibility for them. It was the duty of the Government to ensure law and order.

Was there a country in the world with a greater potential for unrest and violence than South Africa? It contained all the elements, like religious, language and colour differences, that had led to clashes and violence in other countries.

"But when people have to flee, they seek refuge in South Africa because it has peace and order," Mr Vorster said.

It was said that people were sometimes detained for long periods but that was because the investigators took a long time to unravel the conspiracies that had taken months and even years to prepare.

To those people who so easily talked of war and shooting who made propaganda and wanted to invade Mozambique, he wanted to say that when the war really came, they would not be there because he had known them long enough.

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Chissano slates SA —and USA

NEW YORK — The Foreign Minister of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, yesterday said repression in South Africa had reached an unprecedented level, involving colonialist and racist practices.

In his first address to the General Assembly since Mozambique was admitted to the United Nations last month, he also sharply attacked the United States for twice vetoing the membership of North and South Vietnam in retaliation for the refusal of the Security Council to consider an application from South Korea.

"We vehemently condemn the abuse of the rights conferred on the United States of America," he said, referring to its veto power.

Condemning the United States attitude as "highly immoral," he also hailed the two Vietnamese for their "glorious victories against the brutal aggression and systematic violation of their human rights perpetrated by imperialist forces headed by the United States of America."

Mr Chissano told the 19-nation body, "In the Republic of South Africa itself enormous human sufferings are being inflicted by a minority on the masses of this country."

He continued, "Lately repression against its own citizens has been intensified to a level so far unknown in that country. Practices such as those taking place in South Africa take on the form of colonialism and racism."

Western countries had tried to "rationalize their collusion" by claiming that there had been change in South Africa, but these arguments were only manoeuvres to perpetuate white supremacy over the people of South Africa.

Mr Chissano said that in South West Africa, repression was growing and people were being herded into so-called "bantustans," concentration camps.

The Foreign Minister claimed that South African troops had invaded Angola, which is due to become independent next month, and occupied parts of the Kunene province.

He said that Rhodesian

US admits that SWA delegation was snubbed

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The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON—American officials have admitted that the snubbing of the South West African delegation by Mr Nathaniel Davis and other top officials in the State Department's Africa Bureau was intentional.

The department's information staff had previously denied that a snub was intended, confronted with overwhelming evidence of disdainful treatment of the delegation, officials finally conceded that a decision had been taken in the office of the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa to cold-shoulder the South West Africans.

The reason was that the group was brought to the United States by the South African Government, officials said.

"We had to make clear that we were seeing them in their individual capacity because of our legal position that South Africa is in illegal occupation of Namibia," one official said.

IN CONTRAST

The result was that the 34 delegates, all participants in the Windhoek constitutional conference, were received at the state department by lesser officials, led by Mr Roy Haverkamp, director of the Southern African Office.

The reception accorded them was in sharp contrast to the attention lavished on leaders of Swapo, Swansu and Rhodesian guerrilla leaders by Mr Davis and his chief deputy, Mr Edward Mulcahy.

In addition, the State Department made only the most perfunctory effort to help obtain for the delegates a meeting with the congressional Black caucus.

An information officer telephoned a single congressman — presumably Mr Charles Diggs — to pass on the message that the delegation wanted to

Nigeria supports move for detente

NEW YORK — The new Nigerian Government of Brigadier Murtola Mohammed was prepared to talk to the South African and Rhodesian prime ministers in order to avoid conflict in Southern Africa, its External Affairs Commissioner, Colonel Joseph Garba, said at the United Nations yesterday.

At a Press conference following his statement to

the General Assembly on Tuesday, Colonel Garba expressed his support for President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia's Victoria Falls talks with Mr Vorster.

The commissioner made it clear, however, that Nigeria believed South Africa's dialogue efforts with Black Africa should begin at home.

"Any move that will

lead to attaining peace and avoiding conflict in any part of the world; anything that can be done to end the racist regime in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); that can be done to end White domination in South Africa, we will do, even if it means talking to Mr Smith or Mr Vorster," he said in reply to a question.

"What we don't want is Mr Vorster going above the heads of his fellow Black South Africans to woo African leaders elsewhere. We believe that is hypocrisy.

"Black South Africans are more intimately concerned with the problems in their country. They should be the ones to talk to."

South Africa would collapse in a day if the United States totally withdrew its support from the Republic, he said.—Sapa.

Star 9/10/75

Ford backs attack on Amin

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — President Ford has intensified the clash at the United Nations between the United States and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) by publicly giving his support to American attacks on the OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda.

The American attack, which began at the weekend when US Ambassador to the UN, Mr Daniel Moynihan, endorsed the description of President Amin as a "racist murderer" and followed this up with a full-scale attack at a Press conference, has angered many African countries and the OAU representative at the UN.

Mr Moynihan's remarks which resulted in a statement from the OAU sharply critical of the US and a scathing response in the General Assembly last night by Uganda's UN ambassador, Mr Khilaid inene, was supported at the UN by another American delegate, Mr Clemence Mitchell.

NEEDED

In reply to questions at a Press briefing, presidential Press spokesman, Mr Ron Nessen, told newsmen: "President Ford believes that Ambassador Moynihan and UN representative Clemence Mitchell said what needed to be said."

A spokesman for the OAU today said there would be no immediate comment on President Ford's remark and indicated the matter could be raised in the General Assembly today during speeches by African or Third World delegates.

Among African delegates, the President's support of his ambassador's attack came as a surprise yesterday since many of them believed that Mr Moynihan had been acting without the support of the State Department — despite private American assurances that this was not the case.

"It was all easily coped with while it was just a matter of a UN ambassador attacking President Amin, but now that President Ford has given the attack his blessing, the whole situation has become more complicated," one African delegate said.

SWA group snubbed by Waldheim

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Star 14/10/75

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary General, Dr Waldheim, will not see the multiracial party from

South West Africa because he considers the 34 members have no representative status.

The explanation was given last night by a

spokesman for Dr Waldheim.

The representatives from the South West African Constitutional Conference were arriving at the United Nations today on the last leg of their American tour.

But the secretary-general's man said other UN officials would also refuse to see them.

Reaction from conference secretary Mr Billy Marais was: "It's up to him."

"The secretary general knows the facts about South West Africa. If he chooses to ignore these facts, that is his affair."

Dr Waldheim met members of the conference when he visited the territory in 1972, Mr Marais said.

Mr Marais angrily denied reports here that the South West Africans had approached the UN commissioner for "Namibia," Mr Sean MacBride, for an appointment and been rejected.

UN prepares court fights over exports from SWA

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations Council for Namibia has asked for a special budget allocation of R90 000 to finance possible court action during 1976 against organisations trading in raw materials from South West Africa.

This suggests a new round of legal battles over the administration

and international status of South West Africa may begin in any of several countries now involved in the importing of raw materials from the territory.

Legal experts here believe the courts in these countries may be asked to decide the validity of a UN "decree" passed on September 27 last year to protect the natural resources of the territory, and a UN resolution empowering any member state to seize and confiscate any cargo emanating from South West Africa.

OPINION

Both the "decree" and the resolution follow the last advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice at The Hague which, in effect, declared South Africa's administration of the territory illegal.

The UN claims the

right to lead South West Africa to independence — and created the Council for Namibia as an instrument for achieving this — while the South African Government has rejected the court's opinion and refuses to recognise the council.

So far there has been no test case to decide the international authority of the council, or the legality of its "decree" to protect the natural resources of South West Africa.

EXPERTS

The council consulted some of the world's leading experts on international law earlier this year.

The advice of the legal experts, apparently was for the council to go "the long way round" and fight the matter laboriously through the individual civil courts of each country involved in the importing of raw materials from South West Africa.

PROOF

The biggest problem facing the council in seeking to get its "decree" upheld, is to prove satisfactorily that the raw materials actually do emanate from the territory.

Since virtually all South West African exports go through South Africa — even Walvis Bay is part of South African territory and forms an enclave in South West Africa — the proof which the council would need in most countries is not easy to obtain — especially if the South African Government wished to obstruct the council's effort.

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16/10/75

Big 3 move on SWA

Envoys call on Waldheim

NEW YORK — The United States, Britain and France have made a new approach to South Africa on the question of the future of South West Africa, an official statement

issued in their names said last night.

UN representatives of the three Powers called jointly on the Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to brief him on their governments' action.

"This action underlines the importance the three governments attach to an early resolution of the problem," the statement said.

The three Western Powers prodded the South African Government in April to respond promptly to Security Council demands for a movement towards self-determination in the territory.

In a resolution adopted last December 17, South Africa was called upon to make a solemn declaration that it would relinquish control of SWA and that, in the event of its non-compliance, the council would consider "appropriate measures."

The question is expected to come before the council again shortly.

GROUPING

The statement issued last night said: "On October 23 1975 the ambassadors of the governments of the United States, United Kingdom and France presented their governments' views on the future of Namibia to the Government of South Africa in Pretoria.

"This followed a similar approach made by the three countries on April 22 1975. This action underlines the importance the three governments attach to an early resolution of the problem.

"On October 29 the permanent representatives of the three governments briefed the Secretary General on the action their governments had taken with the Government of South Africa."

The Namibia National Convention has asked to address the committee on trust and dependent territories on the political situation in SWA.

The representative of the South West Africa National Union, Mr David Kasume, forwarded the request and said two of the proposed delegates would be the convention chairman, Mr Albertus Kangueehi, and the Rev Zefanya Kameeta of the South West African People's Organisation, both recently released from detention.

The national convention combines Swanu, Swapo, the Damara tribal executive, the Rehoboth Volks-partei and the Namibia People's Democratic Organisation.

The UN recognise only Swapo as genuinely representing the Namibian people.—Sapa-Reuter.

(See Page 29)

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UN votes against homeland policy in SA

316

NEW YORK.—The United Nations' General Assembly's special political committee yesterday approved by 100 votes to none, with eight abstentions, a resolution condemning South Africa's establishment of tribal homelands.

The decision, certain to be approved by the plenary body, would effectively bar the entry of any of these territories to UN membership after independence.

The Transkei is due to obtain separate nationhood, the first homeland to do so, within a year.

Sixty-seven countries sponsored the resolution. Countries which abstained from voting were Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, the United States and West Germany.

Thirty-four delegations, including South Africa and several of the sponsors, were absent when votes were recorded.

'INHUMAN POLICIES'

The Nordic countries were among those that voted for the resolution, which declared that homelands were designed to consolidate the 'inhuman policies' of apartheid, perpetuate White minority domination and dispossess South African Blacks from their country.

It called on all governments and organisations not to deal with any institutions or authorities of the homelands, or to accord any recognition to them.

From Umtata the Transkeian Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said he was disappointed in the United Nations decision to reject membership of independent homelands, but this would not stop him from applying.

In a statement, Chief Matanzima said that when the Transkei applied it would be to their eternal shame if 'our brothers band together to keep us out.' — Sapa-Reuter, own Correspondent.

3/16/75 The Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The South African Government, acting with an attitude of aggression not seen here for many years, has delivered a formal top-level protest to the United States Government over a speech at the United Nations by a Negro delegate, Mr Clarence Mitchell.

The protest was delivered by the ambassador, Mr R. F. Botha to Dr Henry Kissinger's chief deputy, Mr Robert Ingersoll.

Mr B. J. Vorster, the Prime Minister, said on Wednesday that Mr Mitchell had told a downright lie when he said South Africa was arresting people 'only' because of their outspoken opposition to apartheid.

The Prime Minister's comments were immediately cabled to Washington by the American Embassy, but the South African Government nevertheless has elevated the matter to the level of an international incident.

The request on short notice for an audience with Mr Ingersoll automatically indicated to the Americans an extremely serious view being taken on Mr Mitchell's speech by the South African Government.

Text

Mr Botha handed to Mr Ingersoll a copy of the full text of Mr Vorster's speech.

This removed any possibility that the Americans might choose to regard it as intended primarily for domestic consumption.

Instead, it made Mr Vorster's words a part of the official record of relations between the two countries.

Among other things this has made it impossible for the U.S. Government to ignore Mr Vorster's challenge to Mr Mitchell to name just one person jailed only because of his outspoken opposition to apartheid.

State department officials said last night that they were 'still considering' the protest and its implications.

Tenet

However, it appeared to observers here that they were considerably embarrassed by some of Mr Mitchell's remarks that even Americans regarded as loose.

For the moment, their difficulty is to find a way to justify what Mr Mitchell said and this is not easy to do, even though it has been a tenet of liberal faith in America that South Africans dating all the way back to Chief Lutuli, the African National Congress

leader, have been hounded for nothing more than preaching democracy and brotherhood.

In any event, observers here see less importance in the merits of the case than in the new attitude of the Government.

(1) 316

(2) 317

(3) 312 - General

ECONOMICS II (p. 98)

SECTION 2 (14.98)

JOHN

IN VIBRANT

ALL MARKS

Cape Times

1/11/75

(1) 317
(2) 316

(3) 312 - D. K. H. 105

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The American Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Daniel Moynihan, attacked the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday for his attack on a member of the United States delegation, Mr Clarence Mitchell, and gave Mr Mitchell the go-ahead to unleash his own attack on Mr Vorster.

Mr Mitchell was expected to make his response in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, the place where he made the remarks that enraged Mr Vorster.

"Mr Mitchell had his facts right. South Africa has its policy wrong", said Mr Moynihan.

He dismissed as "com-

pletely unwarranted" the Prime Minister's claim that Mr Mitchell told "a downright lie" when he maintained that South Africans were detained "whose only act is outspoken opposition to the system of apartheid".

"Mr Vorster's statement about Clarence Mitchell is completely unwarranted," the Ambassador an-

nounced. "Mr Mitchell had his facts right. South Africa has its policy wrong.

"The Prime Minister has challenged Mr Mitchell to name persons who, in Mr Mitchell's words, are detained for their 'outspoken opposition to the system of apartheid' Mr Mitchell will respond in an appropriate manner".

United Nations officials continue to be perplexed over the reason why Mr Vorster chose to tangle with the United States at this point, and over this one phrase in a speech which otherwise spelt out to the United Nations the United States resolve to "communicate" with the Republic rather than encourage isolation.

Mr Mitchell, who is Black, is the Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

He serves in the United States delegation as one of the so-called public members who are named every year by the White House, and his statements in the Assembly are made on behalf of the United States Government, not in any capacity.

Mr Moynihan is understood to have been delighted by the opportunity afforded him to re-establish some of his credibility with Black Africa — just at the moment when he is seeking their votes against the dangerously controversial General Assembly resolution denouncing Zionism as a form of racism, and likening it to apartheid.

"It was a godsend," according to one informed source.

Moynihan statement 'mistaken'

11/17/75 Weekend Argus Correspondent

NEW YORK. — South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr R. F. Botha, yesterday described as incorrect a statement issued by his United States counterpart, Mr Daniel P. Moynihan, on the controversy over political detainees in South Africa.

The clash began when a United States representative, Mr Clarence Mitchell, alleged in a speech to the UN's Special Political Committee that many South Africans were being detained whose only act was outspoken opposition to the system of apartheid.

OUTSPOKEN

Reacting, the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, said Mr Mitchell had told a 'downright lie' and he challenged him to name a single person who had been detained in South Africa solely because of opposition to apartheid.

Today Mr Moynihan said in a statement: 'Prime Minister Vorster's statement about Clarence Mitchell is completely unwarranted. Mr Mitchell had his facts right. South Africa has its policy wrong.'

'The Prime Minister has challenged Mr Mitchell to name persons who, in Mr Mitchell's words, are detained for their "outspoken opposition to the system of apartheid." Mr Mitchell

will respond in an appropriate manner.'

Asked if he accepted Mr Moynihan's statement, Mr Botha said: 'I do not consider that to be a reply to the Prime Minister's challenge and would not wish to say more except that an obvious mistake — I assume it was unintentional — crept into Mr Moynihan's statement.'

'In quoting Mr Mitchell's statement — the same statement to which the Prime Minister has reacted — Mr Moynihan omitted the word "only" thereby giving the Prime Minister's challenge a totally different meaning.'

(1) 317
(2) 376
(2) 312 - Detention

UN 'bias' angers 'Kei chief

Cape Times 1/11/75
Own Correspondent

UMTATA.—Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei yesterday accused the United Nations of "tarring the Transkei" with the same brush as it had tarred South Africa.

He was reacting to a United Nations resolution condemning the establishment of separate homelands and calling on member states not to recognize them.

Passed by the General Assembly Special Political Committee, the resolution described the homelands policy as a technique of consolidating apartheid and perpetuating minority rule.

Not a single country voted against the resolution although eight Western European countries abstained.

The Transkei is scheduled to become an independent state next October and intends to apply for membership of both the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity.

"I had hoped the Transkei would not become embroiled in controversy with the United Nations so far in advance of our announced date of independence — October 26 next year — but now it seems inevitable," Paramount Chief Matanzima said yesterday.

DISCRIMINATION

He was amazed that the United Nations should "blatantly discriminate" against the Transkei.

"In no less a measure than virtually every Black nation in Africa, were Transkeians the victims of European imperialism and colonialism of past centuries.

"It is purely an accident of history — over which we had no control whatsoever — that our colonial rulers, the British, transferred their sovereignty over to another power, the Union of South Africa."

But for that "accident of history" the Transkei would be preparing to receive independence from the British.

"In that event, if one is to be guided by the examples of Botswana,

presume we would have been welcomed into the United Nations as were they."

Botha silent on ^{D.O.} detention claim ^{5/11/75}

312 - Detention

(2) 317
(3) 316

UNITED NATIONS —

The South African and US ambassadors to the UN conferred for an hour here against the background of a row over an American delegate's charge about apartheid which Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, called "a downright lie."

The South African envoy, Mr R. E. "Pik" Botha, said afterwards that it had been a frank and friendly discussion with his US counterpart, Mr Daniel Moynihan.

Asked if he had convinced Mr Moynihan that the statement by one of his subordinates, Mr Clarence Mitchell, that people were jailed in South Africa for opposing apartheid was false, Mr Botha said: "I would not like to comment on that."

Mr Moynihan had not elaborated on the charge, Mr Botha said, adding that the conversation was useful.

He denied emphatically a report that the meeting was in the nature of a confrontation.

On the contrary, he said, it was arranged before Mr Mitchell made his speech

in the General Assembly's special political committee, and Mr Vorster replied to it.

The two diplomats exchanged views on a number of issues of mutual interest, Mr Botha said.

The ambassador, who is also his country's chief diplomatic representative to the United States, will return to Washington today.

He said the position about South African representation at the UN was unchanged.

The delegation has not taken its seat in the General Assembly, having been excluded at last year's session.

During the interview, Mr Botha expressed indignation over an editorial printed in a Johannesburg newspaper last Thursday which accused him of "a shabby deception" in his portrayal of conditions in South Africa in a television programme shown in the US.

He said that a videotape of his appearance, with New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis, had been dispatched to South Africa and he challenged the newspaper "to justify what they wrote" after they studied the tape.

Mr Botha also said the film "Last Grave at Dimbaza," the showing of which preceded his discussion with Mr Lewis, should be broadcast in South Africa to place his rebuttal in proper context.

He denied that it had been photographed illegally and the film smuggled out of South Africa. "Any tourist can go to South Africa and take this kind of pictures," Mr Botha said.

"I could make exactly the same kind of film in the US in a number of States."

During his New York visit he addressed the men's club of a fashionable synagogue, whose cantor Joseph Malonay served for 41 years at Johannesburg's Yeoville synagogue.

Mr Botha said he told his audience that South Africa was not a racist country but one where different people could retain their separate identities, pursue their own cultural activities and attain self-government.

He also rejected attempts to make use of the domestic situation in South Africa as part of campaigns for or against a pending UN resolution to declare Zionism racist.

He cited a letter from black American supporters of Israel who said the resolution would hurt the fight against apartheid and that Mrs Helen Suzman, proref MP for Houghton, a leading op-

UN backs 2 bodies banned in SA

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STAR 5/11/75

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — A resolution declaring the Government of South Africa "illegitimate" and claiming that the two banned "liberation movements" — the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress — are the "authentic representatives" of the country's people, has been adopted by the UN's special political committee.

The resolution will now go to the General Assembly for debate and will undoubtedly mean a confrontation between the Western countries and the

"automatic majority" of Afro-Asian and communist States over what is seen by the West as a fundamental matter of principle involving the very basis of UN representation.

As is becoming increasingly frequent on resolutions dealing with South Africa, there were about 30 countries which simply did not bother to be present for the vote, including four States — Bangladesh, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau and Syria — which were sponsors of the resolution.

The final vote was 83 in favour, 15 against with 13 abstentions and 32 absentees.

The Western countries have stressed that they recognise the South African Government's sovereign right to nominate the country's UN representatives and that universality of UN membership is a fundamental matter of principle on which there can be no compromise.

OIL MOVE

During the debate on yesterday's resolution the Western countries reiterated their stand — all of them voted against the resolution — and made it obvious that if the issue were approved by the General Assembly there would be a crisis which could affect the future of the organisation.

The special political committee at the United Nations yesterday appealed for an oil embargo against South Africa, reports Sapa-
Reuter.

Star 7-11-75
R375 000

for UN's SA plan

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has estimated that a draft resolution on ways of stepping up the international campaign against South Africa's race policies would cost R375 000 to implement.

The resolution, already adopted by the Special Political Committee, is to be voted on during the current General Assembly session where it is certain to be adopted by a huge majority.

In an assessment of the administrative and financial implications of the resolution, Dr Waldheim estimated that the most expensive part of it would be for additional staff during the coming year in three new administrative sections of a "centre against apartheid."

The next most expensive item would be an international seminar on apartheid in Cuba next year, followed by production of a film on apartheid.

A proposal that members of the Committee Against Apartheid, accompanied by UN officials, should undertake four visits to governments to persuade them not to trade with South Africa, would cost R21 000, Dr Waldheim said.

A further R14 000 would be necessary to finance the costs of UN missions to trade union groups in Europe and R9 000 would be needed to cover the costs of co-operation between the Committee Against Apartheid and the Organisation of African Unity.

The two banned movements from South Africa — the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC) — would cost the UN about R12 000 next year in travel and subsistence expenses likely to be encountered in fulfilling the requirements of the resolution, Dr Waldheim estimated.

Envoy rejects PM's challenge

*Cape Times
10/11/75*

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Clarence Mitchell rejects as "a trap" Mr Vorster's challenge to prove his "downright lie" by naming any individual arrested in South Africa solely because of outspoken opposition to apartheid.

"It may be helpful to know that it just happens that I am a lawyer and I have been working in the human rights field for 30 years, so I understand the trap that is set when your opponent says, 'give me one example'. Mr Mitchell told me with a laugh. 'I'm not going to fall into that. I reject that as any way to deal with this question'.

Instead, he is working on a "constructive" and detailed response to the Prime Minister's attack on the things he said as a United States representative to the United Nations.

When not at the United Nations, Mr Mitchell is an executive of the moderate-leaning National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

On October 23 in a committee of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr Mitchell assailed the "odious and abhorrent" and "brutalizing" apartheid system and said that the United States deplored the detention of people whose only act was outspoken opposition to it.

~~2-317~~
2 318
~~2-312 - Det. H.~~

Cape Times 29/11/75 3/6

US again attacks SA

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Most South Africans live under an oppressive government, deprived of their basic human rights and under a system of laws designed to prevent them from taking "effective action to alter this condition of fundamental deprivation," the United States declared before the United Nations General Assembly yesterday.

Then it challenged the South African Government to let in the United Nations Human Rights Commission or any other internationally respected body of jurists to test the truth of this.

Given the signal to break his silence in spectacular fashion, the

United States delegation's Black delegate, Mr Clarence Mitchell, threw the gauntlet down to Mr Vorster and said: "Allow them access to your prisons, to your detention centres. Allow them to take testimony from the people within your control. Allow them to make a full inquiry and then let the world know the truth."

Mr Mitchell was speaking as the United States voted in support of sweeping resolutions condemning apartheid and South African Government policies.

"I wish to emphasize that in making this statement I am speaking for the United States and on behalf of the entire United States delegation," he said early in the long

address — thereby associating Ambassador Daniel Moynihan with it fully, and underlining that it was a United States Government stance.

It was 36 days since Mr Mitchell had stated before a General Assembly committee that the United States "deplores the detention of persons whose only act is outspoken opposition to the system of apartheid". It was exactly a month since Mr Vorster had angrily denounced this as "a downright lie" and demanded the name of just one individual detained for only that.

Mr Mitchell named 148 people 26 of them White. They were all those listed under banning orders published in the South African Gazette of July 11.

Cape Times 5/12/75 (3/6)

BSS scare at meeting of WCC

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI. — A Bureau of State Security scare is sweeping through the South African delegation at the World Council of Churches Assembly here, now in its second week.

Some members like Dr Manas Buthelezi are refusing to be interviewed by journalists. Others are being extremely careful about whom they talk to.

Somebody has been taking photographs of every South African delegate.

"Why does he want all our photographs?" asked Miss Ruth Mompoti, an exiled South African member of the African National Congress, who works for "Radio Freedom" in Lusaka and is reporting the WCC assembly for Radio Zambia.

She said, "There seems no question that we are under surveillance at the congress, but what it can teach them we have no idea. Everybody knows who we are and we have come here quite openly."

South African delegates think a study is being made of their various utterances and contributions to the debates and discussions, to assess their political opinions.

"We are completely ignoring those we suspect are BSS agents and have no social contact with them," said another South African delegate.

Churches in SA urged to seek 'justice'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Churches in South Africa are being challenged to play a more prominent role in the crucial areas of justice and reconciliation, according to Mr John Rees, a member of the South African delegation at the World Council of Churches' assembly in Nairobi.

'It is not a question of responding to the demands of the WCC, but a matter of asking ourselves what we are doing in our own situation,' said Mr Rees.

'I am very conscious that Christians of the world are looking to the churches in South Africa to do more than they have been doing — particularly in areas like justice and reconciliation,' he said.

QUESTIONS

Criticism about the present role of the Church in South Africa was implicit at the WCC assembly, and there was also deep concern why the WCC member-churches were not in fellowship with the Dutch Reformed Churches.

'We were asked many questions about what we

were doing to make contact with the DRC here and what our Christian duty towards the Afrikaans churches was,' he said.

RACISM

Mr Rees described the WCC conference as one of the most important in recent years.

He said many of the church leaders called for a return to a deep commitment to spirituality.

This significant call, says Mr Rees, was led by African church leaders.

Mr Rees said now that the work sessions of the assembly (which ends on December 10) were coming to a close, there was no doubt South Africa would be bitterly criticised.

The whole question of combating racism would become a focal point, and

the recommendations which the WCC would make to its member churches — especially its South African member-churches — would be strong.

Mr Rees said the WCC would not hold back in its condemnation of racism and the lack of opportunity for all people in South Africa.

Mr Rees said the South African delegates' contribution had been one of balance in group discussions and sessions.

The South African churches had shown their absolute commitment to both evangelical and social issues.

VIOLENCE

On the question of violence, Mr Rees said it was clear the WCC would never endorse violence — instead it would push the line of non-violence.

However, the WCC would not be critical, he believed of those people who ultimately resorted to violence.

The WCC would realise that some people had been 'forced' to resort to violence.

While it was incorrect to assume that the WCC spent many hours agonising over South Africa's problems. There was a feeling of deep anger about South Africa's situation.

South Africa, he said, was not the only issue discussed at Nairobi.

There were great many tensions, and both capitalism and communism came in for heavy attack.

It was also made clear that the amount of money the WCC's programme to combat racism had given to more than 40 organisations in the past four years came to little more than the equivalent of R870 000.

SA reacts

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calmly to violent US attack

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa seems to have decided to give low-key treatment to the latest and most vehement attack on her by United States delegate to the UN, Mr Clarence Mitchell.

Indications were that South Africa was preparing its second formal protest to the State Department within a month after Mr Mitchell accused Mr Vorster of trying to deceive the world that there was a loosening of apartheid.

And South African ambassador, Mr R F Botha was expected to seek a meeting with Dr Henry Kissinger's chief deputy, Mr Robert Ingersoll — to whom he delivered a protest at the end of October.

No interview

But Mr Botha said he had not seen Mr Ingersoll since Mr Mitchell's second attack on South Africa and was not seeking an interview for the time being.

It is now clear that Mr Botha has not been requested by the Prime Minister to make any formal protest at this stage and that the matter is not being given any high priority.

South African restraint after the initial protest almost certainly stems from an assessment that Mr Mitchell is not senior enough for his views to have any great significance following Mr Botha's earlier meeting with Mr Ingersoll.

It is understood that South Africa would have contemplated a second protest had the criticism of Mr Vorster been made by a higher official of the

Should any unofficial protest be made at a later stage in discussions between Mr Botha and State Department officials, it is likely to be mild.

More balance

One assessment is that a formal protest would give unnecessary importance to an attack of little moment and probably serve only to embarrass the United States ambassador to the UN, Mr Moynihan, who has recently approached the South African situation with far more balance.

South African officials here clearly feel that Mr Vorster's reply to Mr Mitchell will suffice.

Mr Vorster said shortly after the Mitchell speech that the American civil rights leader was apparently trying to throw up smokescreens in an attempt to escape from the inaccurate propositions he had made.

DURBAN JOB LINE ISN'T MOVING

Mercury Reporter

YOUNG Durban people looking for their first jobs are having great difficulty finding employment because of the present depressed economic climate.

Industrialists and personnel consultants yesterday said, however, that they did not believe employers were blacklisting jobs to prospective

army trainees who will only be starting their training in June.

"I think the general economic slowdown is the real reason why young people are having difficulty in finding work. Firms are not allowed to discriminate

against people who have to do military training, and I have had no complaints in this regard," Mr. K. W. Hobson, general manager of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday.

Mr. Ron Seymour, managing director of Executive Search, said yesterday that inexperienced people were having difficulty in finding jobs.

"Even students with degrees in the commercial field are not able to find employment easily, and for women it is even worse."

"We have had a lot of applications from women with degrees, but there are very few jobs available," he said.

He added that January had been a record month for finding employment

for people mainly in the manufacturing field, which was surging ahead.

"But there seems to have been a general slowdown in the building line, and there is little work available for draughtsmen and architects," he said.

Mr. Francis Theron, the Deputy Postmaster General for staff in Pretoria, yesterday invited matriculants who were being refused jobs because of military service to join the Post Office.

He said the Post Office could absorb 1 600 matriculants who wished to qualify for a career through in-service training at full salary.

The Public Service Commission would "welcome them with open arms."

South Africa

asks to speak

at UN

Cape Times 28/1/76

NEW YORK. — South Africa formally asked yesterday to take part in the Security Council debate on the South West African question, for the first time since 1971.

The surprise move was made by the Ambassador, Mr Pik Botha. It was the first time that the South African delegation had decided to intervene in the council's discussion of the question since 1971.

The delegation was excluded from the General Assembly in November, 1974, and till yesterday played virtually no public role in the conduct of UN affairs.

Meanwhile, South Africa's military presence in South West Africa came under attack in the Security Council yesterday.

The Zambian Ambassador, Mr Dunstan Kamana, who is chairman of the UN Council for Namibia, said Pretoria was "decidedly embarking on the militarization of South West Africa".

Opening the Security Council's debate on the territory, Mr Kamana said South Africa "has built in Namibia, perhaps one of the most modern and sophisticated military bases in the region".

This military build-up had been accompanied "by forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border for military purposes," he said.

Mr Kamana made no reference to South Africa's use of the territory in its Angolan involvement.

The African members of the Security Council, all three of whom support the MPLA, are expected to raise this subject.

Mr Kamana urged the council to approve a resolution demanding South African withdrawal from the territory. —Sana

3/6

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Hansard 3 col 145 10/2/76

Arrear contributions to U.N.O.

*14. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether South Africa is in arrears in the payment of contributions to the United Nations Organizations; if so, (a) when was the payment of contributions suspended, (b) for what reasons and (c) what is the amount in arrears.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) and (b) Since 1963 South Africa has deducted a certain percentage from its annual contribution to the United Nations Organization's regular budget as a result of the Organization's bond issue to finance the Congo operation. Because certain member countries had refused to finance the operations of the United Nations in the Middle-East (UNEF) in 1956 and in the Congo (UNOC) in 1960, and the Organization consequently experienced financial difficulties, the Organization decided to issue bonds and to make their repayment, together with interest thereon, part of the annual contribution of member states to the regular budget. In the

case of the Congo, South Africa regarded the action of the United Nations as unlawful and accordingly declined to pay any assessments in this connection.

Since 1967 South Africa has also deducted a certain percentage from its annual contribution to the Organization's regular budget because it was no longer prepared to finance the smear campaign against South Africa which is being waged by various branches of the United Nations.

Until the end of 1973 R449 831 has been withheld in respect of these two items.

Because of the General Assembly's illegal suspension of South Africa's participation at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, South Africa made no contribution to the regular budget in 1974 and 1975.

(c) R2 625 825.

SA R2,6 m in arrear at UN

STAR

11/2/76

3/6

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — South Africa is R2,6 million in arrears with its annual contributions to the United Nations — principally because of its "illegal" suspension from the General Assembly.

This was revealed here yesterday by the Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, in reply to a question by Mr Japie Basson, the United Party's chief spokesman.

Mr Basson wanted to know if South Africa was in arrears, for how much and since when.

Dr Muller said South Africa had been in arrears since 1963 because it had deducted a certain percentage of its annual contributions because of the organisation's bond issue

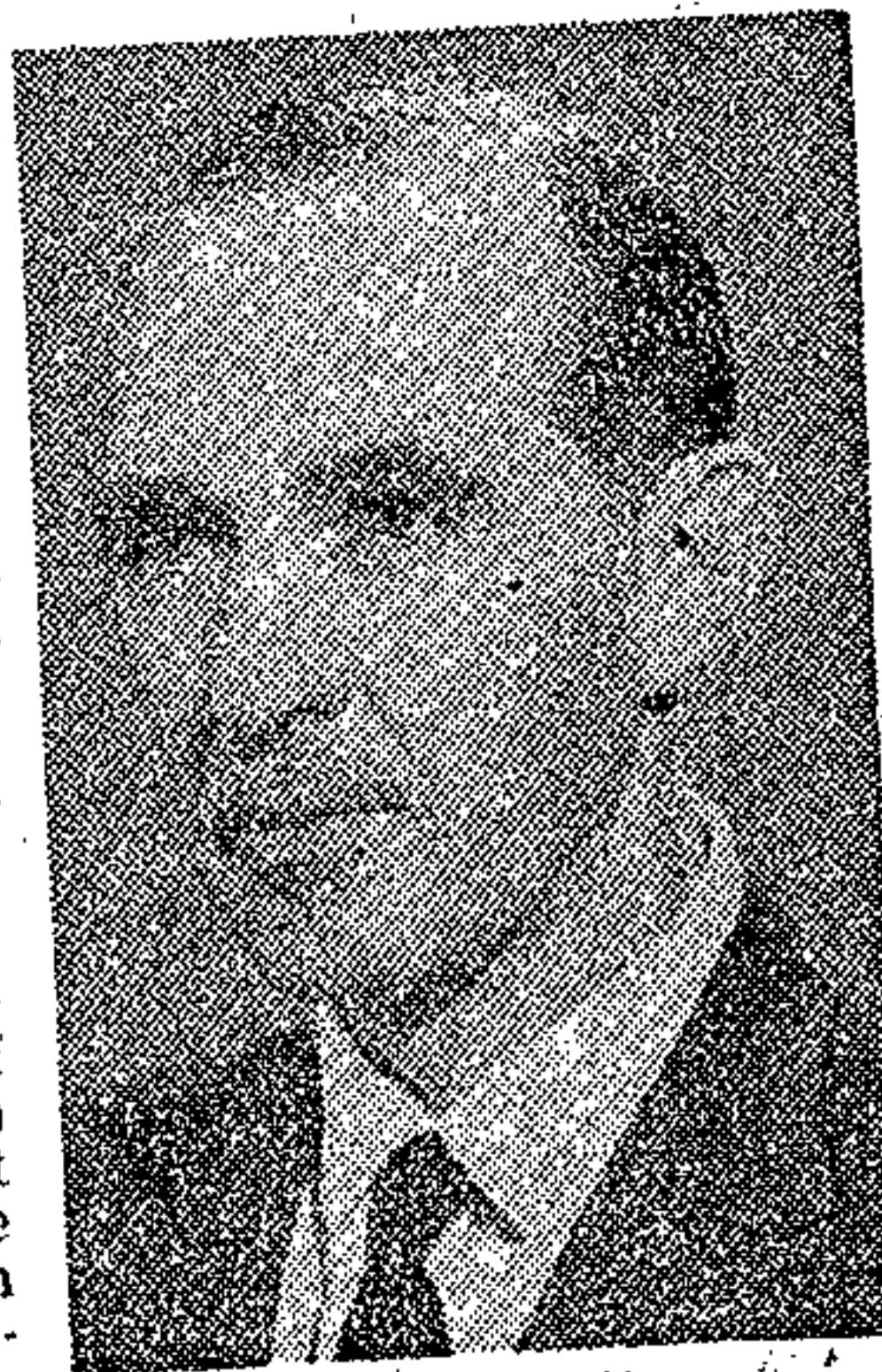
to finance the Congo operation.

It had also deducted a certain percentage of its contributions since 1967 because it was "no longer prepared to finance the smear campaign against South Africa which is being waged by various branches of the United Nations."

Up to the end of 1973 South Africa had withheld R449 831 in connection with these two issues.

However, Dr Muller added: "Because of the General Assembly's illegal suspension of South Africa's participation at the 28th session of the General Assembly, South Africa made no contributions to the regular budget in 1974 and 1975."

— PC —



DR MULLER

75
23/6

DD. 29/1/76.

Angola challenge to UN by Republic

UNITED NATIONS — South Africa could re-enter the Security Council debate on South West Africa later this week and again challenge members to see for themselves who the aggressors are in Angola.

Diplomatic sources said South Africa's Ambassador, Mr. R. F. Botha, would go back to the horseshoe-shaped table in the council if participants continued to use the South West African debate to attack South African involvement in Angola.

However, if the debate concentrated on the territory Mr. Botha was satisfied that he had placed South Africa's position on record in this regard, the sources said.

The Ambassador's surprise participation was provoked by attacks on "South African aggression" in Angola.

He said the Republic's principal pre-occupation in the civil war-torn West African state was the protection for the people of Owambo, of the Calueque dam.

He proposed that the Security Council assume responsibility for protecting this dam until an Angolan government could handle the situation satisfactorily.

The Soviet Union immediately reacted to Mr. Botha's attack on "the Russian bear" and Cuba's Angolan intervention, with a table-thumping delivery by its representative, Mr. Mikhail Kharamov, normally reserved for Chinese delegates.

The council president, Tanzania's Ambassador, Mr. Salim Salim, said it was ridiculous for a repre-

sentative of the South African Government to plead in the UN on Africa's behalf.

Uganda has called on the Security Council to "pronounce itself" on the fact that the South West Africa situation is a threat to peace and security. — SAPA.

Apartheid first Scranton target

Cape Times 20/3/76

(1) 3/6
(2) 3/7

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. —

Proclaiming himself "a strong detester of apartheid", and a strong believer in the United States helping emergent Africa economically, William Warren Scranton swept in as the US's new ambassador and promised to do "all I know" to advance the cause of human rights.

His first action was to hand over to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim 50 000 United States dollars (about R43 000) with instructions that it be

used for the training of "Namibian" students.

Quizzed on future United States policy towards Southern Africa, and confronted with the suggestion that the United States voting record here did not square with his assurances, he snapped back: "Sir, I think you saw how we voted on Mozambique two days ago."

On Wednesday the United States joined the unanimous Security Council vote to launch an international aid programme to bolster Mozambique through its Rhodesia blockade.

Botha renews attack on U.S. 'hypocrisy'

The Argus Bureau

ARGUS 8/4/76

WASHINGTON. — The South African Ambassador to Washington, Mr R. F. (Pik) Botha, has bitterly attacked the United States for what he called the hypocrisy of allowing the United Nations Security Council to condemn South Africa alone for foreign intervention in Angola in which the Americans themselves took part.

The recriminations were delivered by Mr Botha at a Press luncheon in Washington attended by about 70 journalists and guests.

Speaking in his capacity as Ambassador to the United Nations, rather than as Ambassador to Washington, his comments marked the greatest acrimony in bilateral relations in many years.

Nothing as fierce has been heard in diplomatic exchanges between South Africa and the United States since 1969, and probably the Ambassador's bitter tone has not been matched since Mr G. (Soapy) Mennen Williams was President John Kennedy's top Africa man.

OBJECTED

In a nine-page text of the gist of his remarks, Mr Botha referred openly to the fact that the United States stood beside South Africa, Russia and Cuba as one of the intervening powers in Angola, and he implied that the U.S. had not, in fact, objected until a late stage to South Africa's involvement.

The text said that the U.S. and other Western powers were 'tacit spectators while South Africa



Mr R. F. 'Pik' Botha

was being bullied' at the United Nations, and it added: 'The U.S. now states that it objects to South African involvement in Angola. May I ask (as my country's representative at the United Nations) at which stage did the U.S. decide to object to our limited involvement?'

And, he added, 'is the United States also object-

ing to its own acknowledged involvement?'

Mr Botha went well beyond the text in his remarks.

He accused the United States of being a party to the creation of a credibility gap in the Security Council, saying it had helped deal a severe blow to the council's prestige.

He said the Americans knew they were involved in Angola, and that their arms and weapons were used in the civil war there, but they sat idly by as South Africa was told by the Security Council that it alone had to pay compensation to Angola.

DOUBLE STANDARD

Mr Botha said this hypocrisy was helping to establish a double standard at the United Nations, and he added: 'To my profound disappointment the United States failed to veto the resolution (condemning South Africa).

State Department officials said later Mr Botha's perception of the facts was different from that of the U.S. and that it was therefore a pointless exercise to engage in a debate that could lead nowhere.

Therefore they refused to respond directly to Mr Botha's charges.

In the view of observers here, Mr Botha's charges have added little to the known record, although they have made it official.

INFORMED

The United States did intervene in Angola long before South Africa did so.

It was informed step by step of the South African intervention, including the names of villages occupied.

And its top officials — including Dr Henry Kissinger — resisted until January the temptation to single South Africa out for special reproach.

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2317

UN plan to 'free' SWA, Rhodesia

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — A fact-finding mission of the United Nations Decolonisation Committee now touring Africa has drawn up a four-point plan — including intensified armed struggle — for the "liberation" of Rhodesia and South West Africa.

The plan calls for the UN to play an active role in a terrorist war, for the first time, by providing humanitarian assistance "to alleviate the suffering which the armed struggle will inevitably entail."

It is thought to have the support of Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Tanzania, the four so-called "front-line states" whose presidents held lengthy talks with

the UN mission last month, and a majority of the organisation of African Unity.

Although the fact-finding mission's report has still to be presented to the 24 members of the decolonisation committee, the chairman of the group Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzania's UN Ambassador, today revealed its four main proposals.

Besides calling for intensified armed struggle in Rhodesia and South Africa, aid to the victims, the West Africa and for UN plan calls for a programme of international assistance to the "front-line states" to offset the economic consequences to them of the military struggle.

It also proposes the holding of an international

conference on Southern Africa, to be attended by heads of state and liberation movement leaders, aimed at mobilising world public opinion behind the armed struggle.

Several minor recommendations are contained in the report and are largely intended to streamline the system of giving international aid to the liberation movements.

Hamud 16

21/5/76

320

Study of Walvis Bay

1050

Audio/visuals

*10. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

- (1) Whether he has any knowledge of an authorization granted by the Secretary-General of the U.N. for a study to be undertaken of the boundaries and status of Walvis Bay; if so, (a) when was the authorization granted and (b) who was instructed to undertake the study;

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home or
j room

- (2) whether the study has been completed; if so, whether the result is known to the Government.

ing
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subject?

†The PRIME MINISTER (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

the

- (1) In its Annual Report for 1973, the United Nations Council for South-West Africa recommended that it make a study of the boundaries of South-West Africa with particular reference to the status of Walvis Bay, the Caprivi Strip and the border with Angola. On 12 December 1973 the General Assembly approved this Annual Report, and therefore also the suggested study, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance and facilities.

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- (2) The report has apparently not yet been completed. There can, however, be no doubt about the status of Walvis Bay. It was part of the Cape Colony and thus since Union a part of South Africa.

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and can
your

- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Buthelezi's UN

move is endorsed

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The opposition Transkei Democratic Party yesterday endorsed a move by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu to raise the Transkei citizenship issue in the United Nations and, if necessary, the International Court of Justice.

Chief Buthelezi told a meeting in Ulundi at the weekend he had already written to the external secretary of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) asking him to bring the matter to the attention of the United Nations and for it to seek the opinion of the international court, if necessary.

The Democratic Party leader, Mr Hector Ncokazi, said yesterday: "I spoke to Chief Buthelezi at the weekend. We support his move, having ourselves already resolved to raise the issue with the OAU."

The full text of Chief Buthelezi's speech — made available yesterday — made clear that his primary concern was for the future of people of Transkei origin in "White South Africa".

The Status of the Transkei Act included provisions to deprive them citizenship when the Transkei became independent, a measure which Chief Buthelezi des-

ween the Act and the 1941 Nazi decree which deprived Jews of German citizenship.

He went on to quote legal precedents which showed that international law was likely to regard any move to deprive people of citizenship on racial or ethnic grounds as contrary to the fundamental principles of justice.

(1) 101
(2) 107
(3) 316

dearly mourned by family and friends. — Mrs. E. Matherbe, of Doctor and Mrs. E. Matherbe, died tragically on Saturday, June 12. Deeply mourned by Margot, Eric, Michelle, Cooke, Jehan and Pierre. R.I.P. Requiem Mass at St Michael's Church, Rouw-koop Road, Rondebosch on Wednesday, June 16 at 10am and cremation service at Malland crematorium on same day. Wednesday, June 16 at 4.30pm. No flowers by request. Donations to Animal Welfare Organizations. Arrangements Goodall & Wiliams, Wessertail & Hardick, Ph. 55-4741.

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Apartheid listed as world crime

13/7/76 STAR

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — The UN International Law Commission has ruled that apartheid — along with genocide, slavery and "massive pollution" of the air and seas — is an international crime.

The 25-member commission unanimously adopted draft articles on "International crimes and wrongdoings" to be forwarded for debate to the sixth

(legal) committee of the UN General Assembly.

Agreement followed several years of discussions which now will be followed by what officials said "are several years more" on how states should be punished for committing such offences.

"Sanctions would be one obvious form of punishment," one official stated. The commission stated that an international crime constituted an act by a state which violated any considered essential "for the protection of fundamental interests of the international community."

Commission officials said that they expected little trouble within the UN's sixth committee regarding the paragraph concerning slavery, genocide and apartheid because all three have already been declared crimes by the General Assembly.

"But there could be

lengthy and heated debate on the paragraph on pollution because this involves among other things nuclear explosions in the atmosphere," they said.

Denmark in tough move on SA

29/9/76

STAR

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — Denmark's Foreign Minister, Mr K B Andersen, with the apparent support of all the Nordic governments, has demanded international sanctions against South Africa as a protest against the Government's race policy.

His demand is the most extreme so far made during the United Nations General Assembly's 31st session, outdoing the shrill appeals of African countries and going far further than even the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, who also addressed the assembly yesterday.

"The apartheid policy practised by South Africa has once again manifested itself in violence and brutality. The organised oppression by the Government, resting as it does on

an inhuman philosophy, can never provide the foundation of a viable society," Mr Anderson said.

"Events in Soweto have shown that the White minority is ready to resort to uncontrolled violence in order to maintain its privileged position at the cost of the African population. The events also demonstrate that the African population cannot be pushed any further. It is prepared to fight for its rights.

CHAPTER SEVEN

"Confronted with these serious developments we call upon the Security Council to seek agreement on an effective policy of sanctions. I appeal to all members of this assembly to utilise any opportunity to work for the introduction of measures in accordance with chapter seven of the UN Charter." (Chapter

Seven specifies action which can be taken by the international community against a country and includes mandatory sanctions and even armed intervention).

Mr Andersen's statement is widely expected to be formally endorsed by later speakers in the month-long plenary session of the assembly.

UN Africa bloc plans all-out assault on SA^{C.T.}

From Richard Walker 22/9/76

NEW YORK. — Plans have been laid for a breakthrough, precedent-setting appearance of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress in the UN General Assembly.

The 48-nation African group is to call for all Southern African questions to be taken before the full General Assembly, instead of as normal at committee level, and ANC-PAC participation with an appearance on the podium is projected as a grandstanding climax.

With non-aligned and communist blocs seemingly set to back the call, it should go through and a new sort of "South African representation" will have in effect replaced the official delegation, banished two years ago.

Sea of words

In the three-month session which began yesterday, once again the world body will attempt to wash away Pretoria in a sea of words. In the past there have been breakthroughs and plenty of beach erosion, but this time hurricane warnings have been hoisted for what the hundreds of delegates arriving here are calling "the session of Africa".

While an ANC-PAC debut among the 145 nations that

will take part in the September-December plenary would be a high point emotionally, the thin Western shield that protects the Republic will under relentless attack from every possible angle.

Most ominous is a threat that the rest of the world could invoke a Security Council-over-ruling "uniting for peace" resolution on Southern Africa, just as 26 years ago the United States did to bring the UN into the Korean War in the face of a Russian veto.

Tables turned

The Americans conceived this device when the West controlled the majority in the General Assembly and was frustrated by vetoes in the Security Council. Now the tables are turned, and it could be resorted to to push through anything, from militant-sounding if dubiously effective boycotts to a UN appeal for support in a "liberation war" or recognition of Swapo as a "Namibian" Government.

Also worrying Western diplomats is the spectre of

South Africa's very sovereignty being challenged.

The ANC and PAC have been working on this quietly, arguing that South African "independence" is illegal since it came without majority consent. The Organization of African Unity has a committee studying this, but may not report back until after the session.

Definite blows scheduled for the next few weeks include:

- A sports boycott, boosted with a UN convention that will seek to outlaw from all international events any person or team playing against or in South Africa.
- A pledging conference for a "liberation fund" for aid and materials to the African nationalist movements.
- A very energetic assault on South Africa's nuclear and military build-up.
- The preparation of a big "frontline strategy" conference in either Luanda or Maputo. With a new US Administration possibly in power, the timing of this could be important.
- The launch of a UN campaign to harry and isolate the Transkei. African and non-aligned nations are already under orders that any recognition will be a "betrayal of South Africa's fighters."

With singularly unfortunate timing, October 26 has been picked as Transkei Independence Day. This also happens to be the 10th anniversary of the withdrawal of South Africa's mandate over South West Africa. The coincidence will be exploited to the full.

Through all of this, the South African bench seems fated again to stay empty. Ambassador Pik Botha is not expected to attempt a come back from two years of banishment.

CAPE TIMES 12/10/76

UN meeting⁽³²⁹⁾ of 'solidarity' with detainees

NEW YORK. — The President of the United Nations General Assembly called yesterday for resolute, concerted and effective action against South Africa to end the practice of racial segregation, apartheid.

The president, Mr Shirley Amerasinghe, of Sri Lanka, said the time for such action had come and, indeed, was long past.

"The events of recent months clearly demonstrate that the South African Government is becoming even more desperate, ruthless, brutal and indiscriminate in its repression of legitimate resistance against the worst form of indignity that could be inflicted on human beings, and that the measures so far adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council have failed to deflect that government from its insane course," Mr Amerasinghe said.

Solidarity

He was one of a number of leading figures, including Foreign Ministers, who took part in a special UN meeting yesterday to express international solidarity with people detained by the South African authorities for alleged political offences.

Mr Amerasinghe, a Buddhist, said it was a mockery and defilement of the Christian civilization the South African regime

claimed to represent that the right to protest against practices totally repugnant to Christian tenets should be branded as criminal.

The South African Government had shown itself unredeemably impervious to the invoking of moral and ethical principles, the Assembly president said.

Those Africans who languished in jail were martyrs in the struggle for the maintenance of human decency, dignity and for racial equality. — Sapa-
Reuter

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APARTHEID IS 12/10/76 NM 'A MOCKERY, DEFILEMENT'

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—(Sapa-Reuter.)

Independence condemned ^{DD} 27/10/76

UNITED NATIONS —
A resolution condemning
the establishment of
homelands in South Africa
and declaring the in-
dependence of Transkei
invalid was tabled in the
General Assembly yester-
day.

The resolution is ex-
pected to be adopted un-
animously. Western
countries with nationals
in the Xhosa homeland,
however, are expected to
express reservations
about the paragraph call-
ing on all governments to
prevent their citizens
from having any contact
with the Luthata Govern-
ment or other homeland
administrations.

The resolution, in-
troduced by the chairman
of the United Nations
special committee against
apartheid, Mr L. Harriman
of Nigeria, strongly con-
demned the establishment
of homelands as designed
to consolidate the in-
human policies of
apartheid, to destroy the
territorial integrity of the
country to perpetuate
white minority domina-
tion and to dispossess the
black people of South
Africa of their inalienable
rights.

The African National
Congress and the Pan
Africanist Congress ex-
ploited their newly-won
status in the Assembly
yesterday by throwing
Transkei two of the most
pungent bouquets.

The PAC's David Sibeko

said the celebrations had
"landed like a damp
squib" despite "wild
spending and every fascist
precaution to ensure a
colourful debauchery."

Oliver Tambo of the
ANC called for
"irretrievable rejection"
by the world and urged
vigilance. — DDC-SAPA.

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Cape Times 29/10/76

Australia attacks SA 'inhumanities'

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The "systematic grand-scale inhumanities" practised in South Africa are the world's worst, Australia told the United Nations General Assembly just as a draft resolution was circulated that seeks to declare the Pretoria Government "illegitimate" and to support its overthrow by violence.

Australia also dismissed as "largely cosmetic" the recent moves towards mixed sport and said it was dismayed that the Government's "intelligent and potentially reasonable men" had so far ignored the world's warnings that their way of life cannot last long. Apartheid must end "without further procrastination", lectured Ambassador Ralph Harry. But at the same time he launched Western efforts to steer the Assembly away from supporting a violent solution.

The draft resolution, a diatribe that proposes just about every way imaginable to make life impossible for Pretoria, signals the first step in a process that will climax next month with a fresh call on the Security Council to order a global arms embargo on the Republic.

Among much else, it would declare:

- That the South African Government is "illegitimate and has no right to represent the people". It should be totally isolated.

- That its oppressed people have no alternative but to resort to "armed struggle".

- That the United States, Britain and France should prosecute as criminals anyone connected with the recruiting of mercenaries for Southern Africa.

- That a special fund be set up to support South Africa's "national liberation movements".

- That outside nations come to the defence of any African state attacked by South Africa for harbouring Black nationalist guerillas.

There is no question that it has the votes for adoption, but equally little likelihood of the Western bloc supporting it — even though it is not binding, as Security Council decisions are.

Russia is ^{Am} 'slinking' ^{30/10/76} in to S.A.

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — China rounded on Russia in the General Assembly of the United Nations, saying she was slinking into southern Africa intent upon encircling Europe from the flanks.

Salting his invective with saying after saying of Mao Tse-tung, Ambassador Lai Ya-li upset the smooth flow of the mammoth apartheid debate here.

He turned upon Peking's arch rival even more violently than he did upon the Western powers and their "one thousand and one links" in support of Pretoria.

At the same time China backed all possible political, economic and military support for the "oppressed people of Azania" (South Africa) and pledged Chinese support until victory was achieved.

Lai dismissed White South Africa as "a handful of colonialists paper tiger" who in the long run were insignificant in what was a global power struggle.

But he warned "Azanians" — beware the tiger entering at the back door while repulsing the wolf from the front.

That "other imperialist power" had even more wild ambitions and was stretching its tentacles far and wide.

It had sent its mercenaries into Angola and was currently sabotaging the liberation movements throughout southern Africa as it plotted to establish its own sphere of influence.

Its strategy was simple: — "to encircle Europe from the flanks."

Lai had small comfort for Pretoria, however. Soweto and its aftermath had "kindled the raging flames" and launched the "Azania" people on a new stage of their struggle.

He pictured "ceaseless armed attacks" and "great mass movements pounding at the Vorster regime."

The Government's response, he said, was to try to drown opposition in blood. Frenzied war preparations were being made.

UNDO ERG OVER SA TRADE EXPOSED

(329)

A DETAILED nation-by-nation dossier on hundreds of millions of rands in trade between South Africa and its African and Third World critics is ready for release at the United Nations this week.

It is Israel's answer to months of baiting, now about to climax with a resolution before the General Assembly that will attack its links with South Africa.

Israel's response has been to package "little known but astonishing and revealing facts" that one compiler predicts will prove a "salutary corrective to the propaganda of many self-righteous and repressive regimes."

Targets range from Saudi Arabia (big food purchases and building equipment deals) to 19 African countries doing close to \$700-million in business with South Africa.

The 19 are: Angola, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Zaire and Zambia.

How we

31/10/76

sell to

Africa Sun Times

By Richard Walker: NEW YORK

gal, Swaziland, Zaire and Zambia.

Moshe Decter of the American Jewish Congress, who prepared a 20-page summary of SA African trade, noted that it reflected only what shipped past "determined and systematic efforts by the Government of South Africa and

the Black African countries to suppress or keep silent the growing relationships among them".

His examples: ● Central African Republic: A promise of \$225-million in timber, diamonds, hotel investment. Also South African participation in the national railway pro-

● Mozambique: Militantly Marxist, maybe, but economic relations are growing. South Africa, to all intents and purposes, operates its docks and railways. Even the ration boxes of Frelimo troops are filled with food canned in South Africa. Miners working in South Africa are its major foreign exchange earner.

Credits

● Zaire: South African oil purchases, also steel, pharmaceuticals, building equipment, food. Substantial timber sales, generous South African credit extended for Zaire food importers

● Zambia: The major importer of South African goods . . . trade hectic. Long-term export credits extended to Zambian importers. Export credit deal arranged a year ago equal to a quarter of Zambia's total imports. South Africa also apparently helps finance Zambia's oil bill through a secret arrangement with Iran under which Pretoria pays Iran for oil that is then shipped to Zambia.

African governments are well aware of the strategy — Israel distributed details to various UN missions about a month ago.

Nigeria has already hotly objected to being on the list. It had conducted a thorough investigation and found the charges untrue, said Foreign Commissioner Brigadier Joe Garba.

But he could not answer, he added, for the activities of those multi-national companies which operate in both Nigeria and South Africa.

10-point attack agreed to by UN

10/11/76

STAR

NEW YORK — The General Assembly climaxed its marathon assault on apartheid yesterday by adopting 10 separate resolutions calling for a variety of sanctions against South Africa and supporting the black majority in its effort to seize power by "all possible means."

Although the votes reflected the coalition of third-world and communist companies, including many companies, and economic climate. Because of the political turnover," said Mr. Fiddan Green. "After 10 years of expansion you suddenly find you're 10 percent below today's 140 cents. term growth record — has dropped from 320 cents to 110—6 with 24 abstentions. once a blue chip investment because of its long term growth record — has dropped from 320 cents to 110—6 with 24 abstentions. In a short space of time the Remmies share price —

denying support to the Arab-backed resolution were Fiji, Grenada, Haiti, Iran, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Surinam and Swaziland.

SPORT

● A measure calling for banishment of South Africa from all international sports competition and the drafting of an international treaty against apartheid in sports was passed 128—0 with 12 abstentions.

Explaining the US abstention, the Reverend Robert Hupp said the United States could not lawfully tell its athletes what they can or cannot do abroad. He said sports competition could serve to break race barriers in South Africa.

● A call for a break of all economic relations with South Africa passed 110—6 with 24 abstentions.

Own Correspondent

Overseas investors
longer interested
Remmies chairman

will not be so tight that in prices of commodity and very tight, and the

DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, NOV

Africans seek world arms ban on Republic

UNITED NATIONS — The jubilant African group here, credited with an unprecedented string of 11 General Assembly resolutions damming South Africa's apartheid policies, were expected to try again next week at getting mandatory Security Council action against the Republic.

According to reliable Western sources, their sights are set on a compulsory international arms embargo against South Africa and a ban on all new foreign investment in the Republic.

The sources warned that the position of western powers who had previously blocked such

attempts, was becoming increasingly untenable.

Unless the Republic's racial policies which they regarded as indefensible were drastically and swiftly changed, they would not be able to keep the Third World and communist bloc at bay.

The 11 resolutions contain direct endorsement of the armed struggle by the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, which have observer status here.

They reaffirm that these movements are the authentic representatives of the South African people and that the South

African Government is illegitimate.

Commenting on the assembly resolutions, South Africa's Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Pik Botha, said it was "disturbing to witness how many countries openly apply double standards on morality whenever it comes to discussions of South African affairs." — SAPA.

SA is 28/10/76 on the 'A-bomb club' list

Richard Breeze

WILLIAMSBURG — Whoever wins the US presidential election next month, trouble looms between America and Europe over nuclear proliferation and the spectre of a stampede into the A-bomb club by sensitively-situated nations including South Africa.

President Gerald Ford and Democrat challenger, Mr Jimmy Carter, promise from the hustings to work for tight curbs on nuclear technology sales and to press France and West Germany to follow.

Paris and Bonn are proving reluctant. Their nuclear sales promise a windfall of export earnings to help offset their climbing oil bill.

American experts and Carter aides meanwhile paint horror scenarios: they hold that if France and West Germany continue their sales unchecked, developing and second-league states could produce enough plutonium to make 3,000 Hiroshima-type atomic bombs a year by 1990.

Focus of concern is the sale of reprocessing equipment which can be used to extract plutonium — raw material of the A-bomb — from nuclear-reactor waste.

HARSH REALITY

The harsh reality is that any nation with a nuclear reactor can develop a nuclear weapon.

The experts hold that apart from the five N-bomb states, 18 countries now have enough plutonium for

probably six bombs apiece.

It is noted that 12 non-nuclear weapon states plan to develop plants to reprocess nuclear waste and that the dozen include countries in sensitive geo-political situations such as Pakistan, Iran, Taiwan and Brazil.

Like South Africa and Israel, most of these 12 countries have not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

327/225

Knives are Sun Times out in UN 31/10/76 over SWA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Intrigue, backstabbing and a complex power struggle are pulling apart the elaborate UN machinery working for South West African independence.

Man in the middle is Sean MacBride, the former IRA fighter and Nobel Peace Prize winner, who is quitting his post of Commissioner-General for Namibia in disgust after being silenced by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and finding all his proposals blocked.

Tugging all round are the Americans, Chinese, British, Russians, Zambians and a dozen others.

Blocked

In the latest move, a Norwegian, Tom Vraalsen, has been put forward as a rival candidate for MacBride's key post.

Mr MacBride — and Swapo — had proposed the Finnish Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Some elements are seeking to eliminate the post altogether, while there are also indications that MacBride may take back his resignation and make a fight of it.

At the heart of the maul is the unwieldy 25-nation Council for Namibia — the body the UN considers responsible for South West Africa — and its chairman, Zambian ambassador Dunstan Kamana.

In a 50-page confidential annual report, leaked a week ago, Mr MacBride charged that he was being blocked at every turn by the council.

The blocked MacBride proposals called for increased staff, a new office in Angola, a liaison committee of the five front-line states, Angola included, and "in-depth" studies of the activities of Rio Tinto Zinc, Lonrho, Anglo American and De Beers.



SEAN MACBRIDE
Man in the middle.

ly sabotaged" by Western elements intent on keeping a close grip on events. Others suggest the Chinese have joined in this.

Battle lines are being drawn over the Namibia Institute in Lusaka, opened three months ago and intended to create a core of trained people able to step into jobs in the new Namibia when South Africa moves out.

Mr MacBride has outlined a R18.4-million, five-year budget for the 100-student, 66-staff establishment. A financial crisis hit the institute even before it opened when the council did not release funds.

Mr MacBride defends the high costs and staff-student ratio by arguing it is a place of applied and depth research. He is calling for a "very special effort" to find funds and for no more "adverse comment" calculated to put off donor nations.

Costly plan

Claims have circulated that Mr Kamana would be replaced by President Kaunda, because of a suspicion that he is too closely associated with Western business interests, specifically Lonrho. Mr Kamana has flatly denied this. Mr MacBride's allies say he has been "systematical-

Record UN diatribe on South Africa

4 11 76 Angus

By Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK. — With the self-confidence which awesome amounts of money can give, the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Jamil Baroudy, strode to the rostrum of the General Assembly during its debate on South Africa this week and, though it was not his turn to speak, proceeded to give the Third World a dressing down.

Fixing the mildly startled Assembly with a glare, he complained: 'Draft resolutions are falling on us like autumn leaves. Everybody is against apartheid, but those who think they will get more results by multiplying words are missing the point.'

With that, Mr Baroudy (incidentally, himself one of the more loquacious personalities at the UN) delivered the 81st address in the debate on South Africa and, in the process, made one of the most appropriate comments about it all. It was, indeed, a case of very little having been said very often by very many.

The reason for this was understandable. After having forced their rhetoric

THIRD WORLD countries are running out of rhetoric in their annual attacks on South Africa. To compensate, they have increased the number of condemnatory resolutions to a record 10.

about South Africa to such an extravagant pitch, Third World countries found they could push it very little further in the 'grand debate.'

Mercifully, a semantic fresh old had been reached. And to compensate for this, they resorted to making more of the same old speeches and drafting more of the same old resolutions (there were ten in all), than have ever emerged in a UN debate on South Africa.

As far as sheer wordage went, the debate was massively impressive.

But, as Mr Baroudy is wont to say, even on familiar terrain, new discoveries are made. For those panning the sludge of it all, a few political nuggets could be found. One was the emerging strategy of African countries in their efforts to hit at the South African economy, as was evidenced by the unusually heavy

accent placed by them on the issues.

Though the question of Western investment in South Africa has been raised at the UN since the middle 1950s, the 'grand debate' showed that from now on it will be a focal point in the Third World's assault.

The Western powers, it was made clear, can expect a vastly amplified campaign of embarrassment, vilification and even reprisal because of their economic and technological association with South Africa.

The Organisation of African Unity, the front-line states, the communist countries, all thundered on about it — with an OAU warning that very soon the West would be forced to choose either South Africa or the rest of the continent as an economic partner.

Another strategy that emerged was the consolidation of what the former United States Ambassador

to the UN, Mr Daniel Moynihan, described as 'the big lie' — the proposition that Zionism is a form of racism.

This has far-reaching consequences for both South Africa and Israel.

In the imagery of a French-speaking African ambassador, 'We are going to put both the international polecats into the same cage to save time and effort and to increase the impact of our campaign.'

This, Africans gleefully claim, means that South Africa can expect at least a glancing blow from each one aimed at Israel and that, each will wince in the reflected pain of the other.

It also means, according to UN cognoscent, more Arab oil money for the fight against South Africa's race policy.

Another trend — one which has been hinted at for some time but which took on a defined shape during the 'grand debate' — was an increasing challenge to the status of the South African Government internationally and a corresponding enhancement of the credentials of the country's two liberation movements.

Thus, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress were, for the first time, permitted to address the General Assembly, and a resolution 'proclaiming them to be the authentic representatives of South Africa was adopted.

The same resolution, 'proclaimed' the South African Government to be illegitimate.

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OAU warns West to cut SA ties

4/11/76
DD

UNITED NATIONS — The Organisation of African Unity has appealed to the West to join in a world crusade against "the new Nazism" of apartheid and warned that it will soon have to choose between its South African interests and its far greater investments in the rest of Africa.

Then it demanded once again a global arms ban against the Republic and pledged greater material assistance to its black nationalist movements.

The renewed call for an arms ban — it was vetoed by the West only 14 days ago — is the nub of a welter of resolutions set before the General Assembly. It will be taken up by the security council within the next fortnight.

"The 'Revolution' started in Soweto on June 16 will continue. Nothing can stop it," OAU Assistant Secretary-General, Peter Onu, told the Assembly.

To those investors who feared disaster and ruin to South Africa, "let them think what they like," said

Mr Onu. Out of the ashes would emerge a new South Africa where there would be equality for everyone.

But the call was quashed by the next nation to speak — Japan.

Despite the "total lack of progress" in encouraging Pretoria to abandon apartheid, "we must not be tempted to destructive means," counselled Ambassador Shizuo Saito.

Efforts should be continued to persuade the Government to drop its stance of "gross racial arrogance," but feelings of frustration and indignation "should not be translated into violence leading to further loss of lives."

The draft of resolutions tabled seek to formally declare the South African "liberation struggle" legal and the ANC and PAC, the rightful representatives of the Republic.

They also support a convention that would outlaw from international competition any sportsmen who competed with South Africa. — DDC.

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Tears at UN debate on riots

5/11/76 STAR

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A 21-year-old Soweto student, Miss Sikose Mji wept yesterday as she told the United Nations special political committee of disturbances in black areas of South Africa earlier this year.

Miss Mji, who said she left the country in September, was one of five people who addressed the committee during its debate yesterday on the race policies of South Africa.

Speaking on behalf of the Black Consciousness Movement, she said she hoped the committee would see in her "the mood of the dying youth of South Africa" and also a determination by young black South Africans to free themselves of white domination.

Appealing to the committee to "help hasten the triumph of justice," Miss Mji wept as she added: "I am free here today. But what of those who are detained? What about those who have died?"

Western attitude hardens on SA

CT 70/11/76

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The Western powers made it clear at the United Nations yesterday that they were now close to joining Third World countries in taking new steps against South Africa's race policies.

TOUGHER AFRICAN ACTION PLANNED

NEW YORK. — The jubilant African group at the United Nations, credited with an unprecedented string of 11 General Assembly resolutions damning South Africa's policies, is expected to try again next week at getting mandatory Security Council action against the Republic, reliable Western sources said.

Their sights were set on a compulsory international arms embargo against South Africa and a ban on all new foreign investment in the Republic.

The sources warned that the position of Western powers who had previously blocked such attempts, was becoming increasingly untenable.

Unless South Africa's racial policies, which they regarded as indefensible, were drastically and swiftly changed, they would not be able to keep the Third World and communist bloc at bay.

In yesterday's resolution, approved by 110 votes to eight with 20 abstentions, calling for a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, the following countries opposed the resolution: Belgium, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the United States.

ENDORSEMENT

The 11 resolutions, containing a total of 170 operative paragraphs, were adopted by the Assembly during its three-weeks of deliberations on South Africa's racial policies.

They contain a direct endorsement of the 'armed struggle' by the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

They reaffirm that these movements, which en-

joyed a boost in status by appearing at the plenary session, are the 'authentic representatives of the South African people' and that the Pretoria Government is 'illegitimate'.

The nine European Common Market members, South Africa's last Western bloc of support at the UN, were united in their opposition to this measure and to the resolution condemning Israel for its relations with South Africa.

They joined in voting for the resolution October 26 declaring the independence of Transkei invalid.

SINGLED-OUT

But there was a split on the two last resolutions now being singled out by the 49-member African group for enforcement by the Security Council.

Denmark broke ranks and followed the Nordic group line by voting for both the arms embargo and the ban on new investment in South Africa.

Ireland voted for the latter and abstained in the former in spite of the fact that it contained criticism of fellow EEC members — Britain, France and West Germany — for allegedly selling arms to the Republic.

The Netherlands voted for the investment ban.

There was no EEC uniformity either in the votes on the resolutions for an international con-

During voting on the 10 resolutions which flowed from the General Assembly's debate on South Africa, they declared that the only thing which prevented the entire world community from uniting against South Africa was the insistence by the Third World on keeping apparently pointless excesses in some of the resolutions.

As it is, the Western countries either abstained from voting or supported half the resolutions and went out of their way to express their regret at having to oppose the others.

Nonsensical

The reasons for their opposition to five of the resolutions were varied, but they revolved largely around the nonsensical inclusion of a 'declaration' that the South African Government was 'illegitimate' and that the 'authentic representatives' of the country's people were the two 'liberation movements' — the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

They also objected to the singling-out of Israel for condemnation because of that country's economic and diplomatic ties with South Africa, and the endorsement of violence as a means of resolving the conflict over human rights in South Africa.

Arms embargo

Aside from this, the only other major objection voiced by the West was the singling-out of Britain, France and the United States for condemnation in a resolution calling for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa under chapter seven of the UN Charter.

A senior Western diplomat commented afterwards: 'All these objections by the West could easily have been overcome if the framers of the resolutions had been prepared to recognise the excesses.'

'The situation now is that only the political ineptitude of the Third World countries stands in the way of a united stand against the race policies of South Africa by every country on earth.'

Investments

The Western powers and South Africa's major

support the programme for the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, the international programme of action against apartheid and condemnation of existing economic collaboration with the Republic.

WORLD UNITY

Western sources said the outstanding feature of the debate on apartheid had been the total world unity in the condemnation of South Africa's racial policies.

They pointed out that no single word of support had been voiced for the Pretoria Government. All the objections to the resolutions had been on juridical or procedural grounds. *CT 12/11/76*

South Africa's Ambassador to the United States and to the UN Mr R. F. (Pik) Botha said in Washington last night that the resolutions were indicative of a trend which would have to be stopped or diverted if Southern African nations were to avoid a major conflict.

A resolution calling on the Security Council to consider ways of preventing new foreign investment in South Africa was adopted by the General Assembly without a single opposing vote. — Sapa and the Argus Bureau.

trading partners abstained from voting against one resolution calling on the Security Council to consider ways of preventing further foreign investments in South Africa.

This was seen as a deliberate sign from the West of its preparedness to take action against South Africa. The resolution, perhaps the most moderate of the 10, has now become the biggest talking point at the UN.

There were some surprises in yesterday's voting. Several African countries — the Central African Republic, Gabon, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland — joined the West in abstaining on resolutions which the Western countries had expressed opposition to.

Regretted

But diplomats representing the African countries were careful to point out that their objections to the resolutions were well-founded and that they deeply regretted not being able to support them.

There was thus no 'victory' for South Africa in the abstentions of these African states.

The same applied to several Caribbean countries — Grenada, Haiti and the Bahamas — which joined the Western countries in abstaining on some of the resolutions.

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Given the bird?

11/11/76

Argos

UN could still hit SA economy

THIRD world countries do not take kindly to political advice from the West at the United Nations. But when they do — as they did this week when they acted on a Swedish proposal for striking a blow at South Africa's economy — the effect can be portentous.

The Swedish idea was that the General Assembly should, during its debate on the race policies of the South African Government, ask the Security Council to consider ways of preventing new foreign investments in South Africa.

And, resisting the sort of absurdly excessive resolution which might ordinarily have transpired, that is precisely what the General Assembly did — without a single opposing vote, though South Africa's major trading partners did warily abstain from voting.

The Security Council will thus take up the matter — some say as early as next week — and will do so with at least ambivalence on the part of the Western countries with veto powers in the council.

If Third World resolutions to inhibit trade and investment with South Africa were modified, there is still a danger that Western countries might be persuaded to vote for UN proposals that would hit hard at the South African economy. HUGH ROBERTON reports from New York.

Africa, yet it 'discourages' such contacts by withdrawing government subsidies from Canadian groups that might be involved — even paraplegics.

According to African diplomats, the Swedes have in mind a Security Council resolution which would

have the backing — or at least the convenient abstentions — of the Western powers.

One idea currently doing the rounds is that each country would be required to submit an 'annual report' of its investments in South Africa, including profits from such

investments, and would have to provide the Security Council with accounts of steps it had taken to discourage new investments in South Africa.

Thus, rather than the resolution being made effective by way of outright prohibitions, countries would face annual expo-

sure and vilification if they did not at least attempt to discourage their nationals from investing in South Africa.

The success of the Swedish initiative, according to Western diplomats, will depend on whether the Third World can stand the tension of operating with such unaccustomed restraint.

If a preposterous resolution comes before the Security Council — and the record would suggest that there is more than an even chance of this — the whole idea would be vetoed.

But if some subtlety and caution — and consideration for Western attitudes — is shown, South Africa might soon find itself in turbulent waters.

During the General Assembly debate, though, the Western powers did roughly indicate some of the limits to which they felt the UN could go in trying to prevent new investments in South Africa.

An outright ban on investments, or formal UN sanctions under Chapter 7 of the Charter, they made clear, would not be acceptable.

Cut steps to 'discourage' new investments might be, depending on the restraint which is shown by the Third World when they formally propose a resolution on the issue in the Security Council.

After all, Western diplomats point out, the United States has 'discouraged' new investment in South Africa for some time by refusing to allow its import-export bank to provide loans or guarantees for such investments.

Norway has decided to ban guarantees of all credit exports to South Africa and has also announced a policy of refusing to provide currency permits to Norwegians wanting to invest in South Africa.

On a different though comparable level, Canada refuses to prohibit its citizens from having sport contacts with South

No yielding to pressure — Muller

PRETORIA. — South Africa would never yield to the kind of pressure contained in the anti-South African resolutions adopted by the United Nations this week, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, said here.

The world should realise that South Africa had the capacity and determination to fight for its rights even if it had to stand alone, he said in a statement.

Reacting to the 11 resolutions designed to isolate South Africa on the political, economic and sports fronts, Dr Muller accused the General Assembly of double standards, of contravening the UN Charter and of disregarding the true interests of the people of South Africa.

'The resolutions in question are shocking evidence of the lengths to which the Third World, the communists and their allies are prepared to go to achieve their own political and ideological ends,' he said.

'They (the resolutions) ignore altogether the well-being and the true aspirations of the people of South Africa which they so hypocritically pretend to promote. And, in complete contradiction of the principles of the United Nations Charter, they advocate and encourage armed violence and aggression in and against South Africa.'

'What the world should realise, however, is that even if South Africa should have to stand alone, we have the capacity and determination to fight for our rights and that we shall never yield to this kind of pressure,' Dr Muller said.—Sapa.

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Arms to SA denied in UN

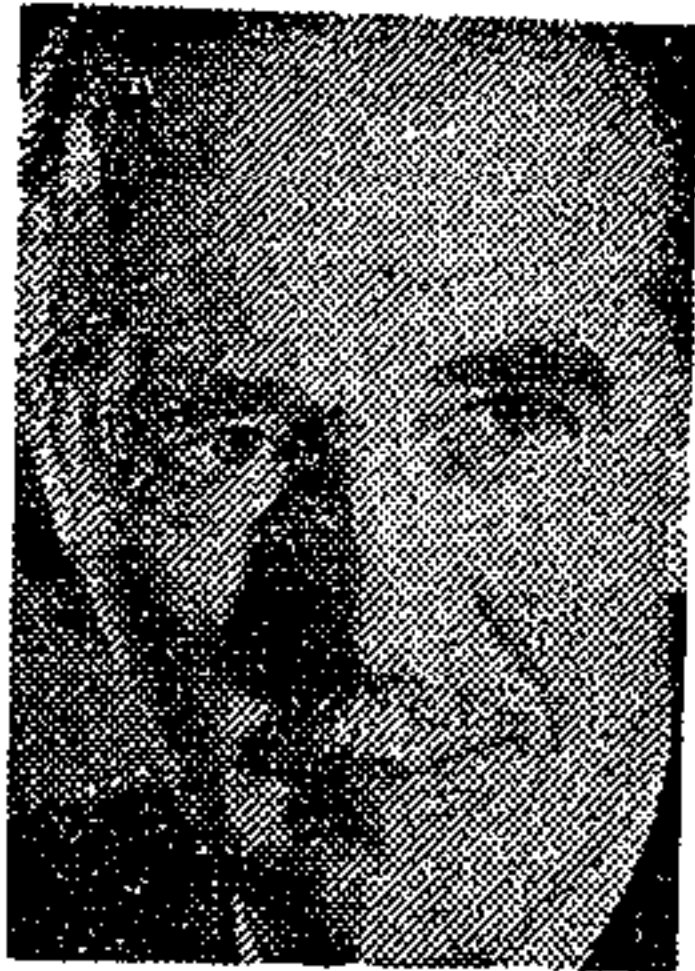
Own Correspondent

MUNICH — West Germany has denied charges in the United Nations General Assembly that it is supplying South Africa with arms.

A black African sponsored resolution in the UN this week charged that several West European countries were delivering weapons to South Africa.

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West regret over Muller UN reaction



DR MULLER

12/11/72
Stat

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK—Western countries at the United Nations are disappointed by the defiant reaction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, to the 10 resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on South Africa's race policies this week.

They feel that Dr Muller and the South African Government misjudged the situation and failed to give due weight to statements by Western countries made in the debate which preceded the vote on the resolutions.

A statement attributed to Dr Muller by the New York Times is said to have ignored the portent of demarches and other private representations to the Government by Western Ambassadors in South Africa.

Dr Muller is quoted as having said that the Government has interpreted the abstention from voting by a larger-than-usual number of countries as a sign that many UN members are unwilling to lend support to militant

measures against South Africa.

This is regarded as an innovative interpretation since the reasons for many of the abstentions — as stated by the countries concerned before and after the voting — had little to do with South Africa.

A resolution condemning the growing links between South Africa and Israel, for instance, was criticised by the Western Powers and other countries on the grounds that it unfairly singled out Israel for condemnation.

Arms embargo

Another resolution, which called on the Security Council to again consider a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa (a resolution along these lines was vetoed by the West earlier this year), was opposed by the Western Powers and others purely because it was envisaged as action under chapter seven of the UN Charter.

To invoke chapter seven, the Security Council must first proclaim a situation to be a threat to international peace and security which, in turn,

would legitimise armed intervention and other drastic measures.

But all the Western countries made it quite clear that they fully supported an arms embargo against South Africa — and that, indeed, they had been enforcing one for some years.

Dr Muller is said to have apparently ignored the statement made by the Netherlands Ambassador to the UN, Mr Johan Kaufmann, speaking on behalf of all nine members of the European Economic Community.

Mr Kaufmann's words were: "To our great regret, many of these resolutions contain paragraphs or formulations which are unacceptable to us as they are either unfounded or have no bearing on the subject."

"For that reason we shall not be able to cast a positive vote on all of these resolutions. Indeed, in some cases we shall have no alternative but to abstain or vote against."

No opposition

Mr Kaufmann also said on behalf of the entire EEC: "I would like to address an urgent appeal to the sponsors of future resolutions against apartheid to take into consideration the views of all member states in order that those resolutions can be unanimously adopted."

"Such unanimous adoption will have a greater impact and South Africa might finally pay heed to the views of the United Nations."

Dr Muller is quoted as having described the 10 resolutions as "a shocking example of the length to which the Third World, the communists and their allies are prepared to go to achieve their own political and ideological ends."

This, it is claimed, ignores the fact that two of the resolutions were adopted without a single opposing vote or any abstentions. One dealt with efforts to increase contributions to the UN Trust Fund for Southern Africa, the other demanded the unconditional release of political prisoners and detainees.

Broad trends

Western representatives sympathise with Dr Muller's complaint that the resolutions paid "absolutely no regard to reality" and his criticism — voiced during the debate by many Western ambassadors — of one resolution which appears to encourage violence in South Africa.

But they are disappointed that Dr Muller apparently looked upon the resolutions as the sole criteria of the debate.

It is argued that if he had given due weight to statements made in the debate, he could not have failed to detect the universal hostility towards South Africa's race policies and the very blatantly stated disappointment of the countries which felt compelled to abstain.

S.A. FACING ARMS BAN AND BLOCK ON MONEY

(329)

NEW YORK — Another ominous week looms here for South Africa as the 49-member African group plans to try for UN Security Council enforcement of an arms embargo and a ban on new investment against the Republic.

While the Republic's Ambassador here, Mr. Pik Botha, is in South Africa reviewing with Prime Minister Mr. John Vorster the latest

rounds of the multi-fronted international onslaught on his Government's race policies, the three Western permanent members of the top UN body will have to consider whether to exercise their veto power once more to save South Africa from mandatory action by the world organisation.

The three, Britain, France and the U.S., were believed to be among those Western delegations that have been warning the Ambassador that unless there was urgent and rapid reform to South Africa's "indefensible" race policies, they could no longer protect the Republic here.

Informed sources said the Western powers could be expected to block, for a third time in 17 months, any attempt in the 15-member body to get a compulsory weapons sale ban against South Africa.

They opposed such a resolution in the General Assembly last Tuesday.

This would be on the constitutional grounds that mandatory action could only be invoked in situations threatening peace.

They maintain the South African situation does not threaten peace.

Their attitude towards a new investment ban, however, was not as clear. The sources said they had abstained in the vote on the Scandinavian-drafted Assembly resolution to this effect last Tuesday rather than oppose it.

If they did this in the council, a resolution could be adopted. Much would depend though, on the wording of the draft resolution when it appeared, they said.

African members maintain that the Republic is training and supplying Unita guerrillas fighting against the MPLA Government forces in southern Angola, although they have produced no evidence to substantiate this, and the South African Defence Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, has denied the allegation.

The question of South West Africa is expected to be debated this week in the General Assembly's committee dealing with trust and non-self-governing territories. — (Sapa.)

Leverage

U.S. diplomatic observers have pointed to President-elect Mr. Jimmy Carter's statement last May, repeated in an interview with a South African publication this month, implying that the U.S. might use "economic leverage" to end the South African Government's "system of oppression."

The Republic's alleged use of South West Africa as a springboard for "aggression" against neighbouring African States is almost certain to be aired in the proposed Security Council meeting this week on the question of Angolan membership of the UN.

Overthrow of SA demanded

UNITED NATIONS — One hundred and eight nations voted the South African Government "illegitimate" and called for its overthrow "by all possible means" when the General Assembly climaxed its two week anti-apartheid onslaught.

The Western bloc protested strongly and the United States sent a delegate to the rostrum to warn that what the Assembly had endorsed was "tantamount to a call for an uprising in South Africa which would in effect be a racial blood-bath."

The United States was not prepared to accept sanctions against South Africa nor help a violent uprising there, it stated.

Only 11 nations voted for Pretoria's legitimacy while 22 abstained.

The action will now move up to the Security Council, which will once again face the demand for a global arms embargo and at the same time debate ways to end all new foreign investment in the Republic.

Another outcome will be the establishment of a committee to prepare an international convention aimed at totally isolating South African sport.

This will come before the Assembly next year.

Nobody voted against the convention proposals — an idea of Jamaica's — but 12 abstained and the United States criticised it strongly.

It was much the same all way through the 45 minutes it took the deep-voiced president, Mr Hamilton Amerasinghe, to intone the ten long

resolutions and declare the results from the automatic voting board.

They included a call for a mandatory arms ban and an action programme against apartheid — one innovation will be the award of a Nobel-type prize to top apartheid opponents.

The Assembly declared any collaboration with South Africa "a hostile act."

It also agreed to make more generous contributions to help those prosecuted under apartheid laws and called on the Security Council "to consider steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investment in South Africa."

It was a highly charged scene. Most incensed of all was Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog, smarting at a resolution condemning South African-Israeli "collaboration." He accused the Arabs of unscrupulous hypocrisy, then he turned on the Africans — "All you will get for this is a raise in the price of oil so that the Arabs can buy more hotels in London and more gold in South Africa."

Whatever the future, the day was the culmination of a triumphant fortnight for the African National Congress and for the Pan Africanist Congress.

Their first participation in a full Assembly debate has climaxed with their being hailed by the world's major political forum as the authentic representatives of the South African people. — DDC.

Waldheim gets SA dossier *DPH*

UNITED NATIONS — A detailed dossier on South Africa's arms imports has been dispatched to UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim along with an angry protest from the American Jewish Congress.

It accuses the UN of singling out Israel's "miniscule" sales while ignoring a "massive" billion rand traffic with France and other suppliers.

At the same time, it hits at alleged Israeli contracts and in a tough, gloves-off gesture lists and denounces the "substantial" amount of US equipment supplied despite its official arms embargo.

"Any traffic in arms with the apartheid regime is to be condemned," Congress President Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg said in a letter to Dr Waldheim.

"We condemn it in the case of Israel, as we do in the case of every country — including our own United States — that sells arms to the Vorster Government."

Supplies from all major Western powers were noted and condemned.

Asserting the 40-page study is the first comprehensive survey of South Africa's arms purchases ever published, Rabbi Hertzberg said he commended it to Dr Waldheim "with a heavy heart, for it is the documentation of a tragedy, the appalling record of a massive trade."

"The overwhelming responsibility for these sales lies with France, Britain, the United States, Italy, Belgium and West Germany," he said. — DDC.

Blow at UN to exports by SA

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — South Africa will lose an export market valued last year at R18,3-million as a result of Venezuela's decision, announced at the United Nations, to discontinue commercial contacts with South Africa.

The announcement, made yesterday to the General Assembly by the President of Venezuela, Mr Carlos Andres Perez, was hailed by African representatives as a significant advance in their renewed effort to isolate South Africa.

Exports to the oil-producing South American country have been declining sharply — they were worth R32,9-million in 1974 — but the loss to South Africa from the breach in commercial relations will be more than 70 times greater than the loss to Venezuela.

HARDEST HIT

United Nations experts do not believe that Venezuela has been a major oil supplier to South Africa and do not think the announcement will be of much strategic importance.

However, the political implications are considerable, say African diplomats who claimed that President Perez made the decision as a result of appeals from the UN Committee against Apartheid.

Exports to Venezuela last year amounted to R18,3 m, of which R14 m was maize. The South African Foreign Trade Organisation estimates exports will be R22 m this year.

Venezuela has been an attractive but uncertain market for South African exporters, since the country's rapid growth following the oil-price rise, said a trade expert in Johannesburg.

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UN seeking support of trade unions

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations is seeking support from trade unions representing more than 200-million workers throughout the world in its campaign against South Africa's race policy.

A mission from the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, headed by its chairman, Mr Leslie Harriman of Nigeria, has already held talks on the issue with union leaders in several European countries.

And, yesterday, the UN

group met the governing body of the International Labour Organisation in Geneva to get its support for the plan.

Later this week, Mr Harriman's mission will travel to Britain, France and West Germany and will also be having talks with union leaders in the United States and Canada.

The first phase of the UN plan is to get as many trade unions as possible — a minimum target is unions representing at least 200-million workers — to take part in an International Conference of Trade Unions Against Apartheid, which is expected to take place in Geneva in June 1977.

NEXT PHASE

After that, the unions would be encouraged to take part in the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid, which is scheduled to take place in Lagos during August 1977.

The next phase of the plan, which has still to be formally contained in a UN resolution, is to get trade unions throughout the world to take "effective action" against the race policy of the South African Government.

This, according to African representatives at the UN, would include the organisation of a series of strikes against the unloading of South African cargoes in countries which have strong trade links with the Republic.

Angola's ^Ntry for UN to be revived

Richard Walker

NEW YORK — Angola's application for UN membership was revived yesterday with the three African members of the Security Council calling for an urgent meeting.

The council is expected to take it up today or tomorrow with the outcome once again dependent on the United States.

As with Vietnam — vetoed again by the U.S. on Monday — the 14 other States on the council accept the Luanda Government's right to become the 146th member of the world body.

The U.S. vetoed Angola in June, saying its only objection was the presence of Cuban troops there.

In fact, the Ford administration was also anxious not to give ammunition to Ronald Reagan, then challenging for the Republican presidential nomination.

5/32 (329)

Big debate on SA is delayed

*for
19 Aug*

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — Members of the United Nations Security Council are having second thoughts about a meeting on South Africa's race policies which was to have started this week.

Instead of the usual "informal consultations" on the meeting taking place as scheduled yesterday, an agreement was reached to postpone the issue "for at least a few weeks."

The reason, apparently, is that African countries want more time to plan ways of magnifying the importance of the meeting so that it will be a fitting follow-up to the General Assembly's 10-resolution marathon on South Africa earlier this month.

One idea is to hold the meeting in Africa and to have African heads of state, including the presidents of the so-called "front-line" states, as the main speakers.

ARMS EMBARGO

The UN charter permits the Security Council to decide by consensus on where its meetings are to be held and it is understood that there would be no serious objections from the west if the next meetings on South Africa were held in Africa.

African diplomats see a heads-of-state Security Council debate in Africa as a means of discouraging the West from again vetoing one of the resolutions known to be on the agenda — one which calls for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The Western powers have twice firmly vetoed such resolutions.

Botha warns on pace of SA changes

Argus 19/11/76

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The South African Ambassador to the United States, Mr R. F. (Pik) Botha, told American television viewers last night the South African Government recognised it had to make changes, but it could not do so at a pace which threatened the country's security.

Mr Botha was taking part in the top American television programme on current political issues, the Evans-Novak Show, which was devoted entirely to South Africa last night.

Other participants in the programme — which was frequently interrupted by angry exchanges — were Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Reform Party MP for Pinelands, who is

currently lecturing at Harvard University, and a Black American spokesman, Mr Walter Carrington, who represented the African American Institute.

Mr Botha said there had been increased political strain in Southern Africa since the 'Cuban invasion of Angola' and that the Cuban action had interrupted important initiatives which the Prime Mi-

nister, Mr B. J. Vorster, was concerned with at the time.

When challenged by Mr Carrington on what this had to do with the recent disturbances in South Africa, he said: 'We know what has happened and it is painful to us. We certainly would hope that some of the grievances can be removed and that we can move ahead again.'

Mr Botha said later: 'We know that the Russians are increasingly interested and we realise that we have to effect changes.'

'We cannot defend discrimination based solely on a man's skin, but we can only make these changes at a pace that does not threaten the whole country.'

SHARE POWER

'The Whites of Southern Africa are not what they are because they are racists. We do not want to share power with anyone — British, the French or anyone else.'

Mr Botha added: 'If we have one-man-one-vote, we have had it, but I think there are alternatives — though not along the radical lines I have heard tonight.'

Dr Boraine accused Mr Botha of oversimplifying the situation in South Africa and he also accused Mr Carrington of putting the situation 'in a background which suggests that the purpose of the Whites is simply to suppress, murder and destroy.'

He said race was an inherent part of the conflict and that the entire country looked on the Prime Minister to make changes.

EXPULSION

Dr Boraine and Mr Botha succeeded in trapping Mr Carrington into admitting that he could not justify South Africa's expulsion from the United Nations General Assembly of the United Nations.

'I can understand countries in the rest of the world hating apartheid, but when you get an organisation like the UN trying to throw members out, then the UN is finished. Then I fear we might have another Lebanon in South Africa,' Dr Boraine said.

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Angola admitted to UN 20/11/76

NEW YORK. — Angola was being admitted into the United Nations last night after the United States suddenly signalled it was dropping its objections.

The US change of heart was made known only an hour before the start of what was expected to be another angry Security Council meeting.

Over the past week there had been indications in Washington that the US had resolved to use its veto again — as it did in June.

Angola will be the 146th member of the world body, and brings the African bloc's strength up to 50.

5/329

Angola: U.S., China hit at Cubans

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The United States and China have denounced the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, alleging at the United Nations that the Cubans have committed atrocities in an attempt to subdue the population.

But the U.S. and China did not oppose Angola's second application for UN membership approved by the Security Council after a 23-speech debate, with the U.S. abstaining in the final vote and China refusing to participate — a procedural device tantamount to an abstention.

Explaining the U.S. abstention, Mr. William Scranton, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations said: 'Our decision to abstain rather than to oppose this application was made out of respect for the sentiments expressed by our African friends.'

DOUBTS

'We still have serious doubts about the true independence of the current Angolan Government. It is hard to reconcile the presence of a massive contingent of Cuban troops with the claim that Angola enjoys truly independent status.'

'The Angolan Government exercises only tenuous control over much of Angola that still resists domination by the regime in Luanda.'

Mr. Scranton said the fact that the MPLA Government depended heavily on Cuban forces for the maintenance of its security casted doubt on the degree of popular support which it could command within the country.

ATTACKS

It is clear that the Cuban army, a foreign, non-African force, is waging a bloody and difficult guerrilla war in three separate areas of Angola.

'We have heard disturbing reports that these

Cuban occupational forces have been carrying out military assaults on undefended villages and towns in Angola. These reported attacks include the execution of men and boys, the burning of villages and the slaughter of the people's main source of food and livelihood, their cattle.

'Reportedly, several thousand Angolans have fled from this recent onslaught across the border into Namibia.'

'The real victims of this policy are the people of Angola, who have borne the weight of 14 years of colonial war and now almost two years of civil war with no end in sight. Even now there are an estimated 700 000 Angolan refugees and displaced persons,' Mr. Scranton said.

Earlier this year, the U.S. vetoed Angola's first application for U.N. membership.

APPEASE

According to African and American diplomats, one of the reasons the U.S. agreed to allow Angola's second application to be accepted was to appease President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

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UN care for Soweto pupils

Own Correspondent

GENEVA. — The United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Refugees is looking after about 130 pupils aged 15 to 25 who fled Soweto and sought refuge in Swaziland's capital of Mbabane.

A spokesman for the UNHCR said yesterday the current plan was to take them through Maputo to Dar es Salaam before they found final destinations.

"Our representative on the spot, Denis McNamara," the spokesman said, "is checking all of them out in case some want to return home. After all they are not all adults."

He added that Nigeria had offered educational scholarships for those who want to go there.

"Some have already been moved to Dar es Salaam and about 120 are waiting for transfer," the spokesman added.

He said the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress had enough money to guarantee their future "but are willing to put up enough money to cover such expenses. The

CI-25/114 76
High Commissioner (Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan) is highly concerned about this matter."

African dollar drive runs into UN crossfire

Sun Times 28/11/76

NEW YORK. American research experts are hurrying to set up a vast "crescent" aid project for Rhodesia and South West Africa in the face of charges that it is a Western "plot" centred on South African economic power.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has sought out top American bankers and company executives, and his undersecretary, Mr William Rogers, told a closed-door gathering of company chiefs that the State Department would like to see them pump money into Rhodesia and South West immediately interim governments were established.

A small army of government specialists and consultants is preparing the groundwork through the Agency for International Development (AID).

The study covers nine countries. Four management consultant firms have been hired: American Technical Assistance Corp; Edward Burger Associates; Cheech and Co; and Robert Nathan Associates.

Through them professional researchers have been hired to prepare papers on Rhodesia, South West Africa, Mozambique, Angola, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Zambia

By RICHARD WALKER

and Malawi.

They are required to compile extensive data and prepare sector-by-sector analyses of the economies.

Internal memos at the United Nations have denounced the plan as part of CIA "covert operations" with "definite undertones of counter-insurgency war."

The memos also slam pricey and elaborate efforts to promote Herero Chief Clemens Kapuno and other moderate South West African Blacks.

Jack Summers, Kapuno's breezy promoter, is on a salary of R45 000.

International business consultant Arnold Burns, leader of the law firm retained by Kapuno, has so far received R22 000 "on account", according to his deposition with the US Government. But friends say he claims to be about R130 000 out of pocket still.

In his Government state-

ment he says he hopes to be paid "reasonable" compensation for his efforts "as and when funds become available" to the chief.

The smaller of the initial D research projects targeted on Rhodesia and South West Africa is costing R310 000, and is to track down "political, social, economic and human problems, arising from transition to majority rule and to suggest appropriate programmatic and policy responses", according to a summary given by AID workers.

Activist

Commonly called the Adams project after Dr Sam Adams, a retired AID chief, it will pinpoint which Black factions, and leaders would best suit the US. "Their openness and attitude towards US policy" is one study sector.

A wide selection of people is involved, mostly academic, but ranging from conservatives to Black activist Goler Butcher, most radical among President-elect Carter's advisers.

ST 5/12/76

Refugees: 'UN hasn't lifted a finger'

By LEONARD POFF
TWO foreign organisations have contributed funds, but the United Nations and most of the world's welfare agencies are "apparently unconcerned" over the plight of thousands of Black Angolan refugees, including 600 orphans, in South West Africa.

"It is a disgrace," said Professor W. Silber, vice-president of the South African Red Cross Society, this week after visiting the camp near Oshakati, Ovamboland, where 3 000 refugees — half of them children — are being looked after.

There are believed to be about 5 000 refugees in other camps in South West Africa.

"While the United Nations continues to shout at South Africa, its refugee committees have failed to lift a finger to help. And because of double standards and prejudiced politics most other international bodies have also failed to come forward," said Professor Silber.

The two notable exceptions were the Geneva-based International Committee for the Red Cross, which last week sent R17 500, and the London-based Save the Children Fund, which this week sent R3 500.

The ICRC donation has been spent on tents and the Save the Children Fund money will be spent on food.

In contrast to the tight-fistedness of the United Nations and other agencies, the South African Red Cross has sent more than R2-million worth of food, clothing, medicines and equipment, raised by public donations.

US opens door to Angola at UN

20/11/76 STAR

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — The United States is understood to have tacitly agreed to Angola's membership of the United Nations in exchange for African co-operation in the Southern Africa peace initiative.

African representatives at the UN say that the Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, ordered the about-face in US policy after discussions with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

In the Security Council yesterday, Tanzania was one of three sponsors of Angola's second application for UN membership. The first, earlier this year, was vetoed by the US.

The application was referred to the Security Council's membership committee where, say African and American sources, the US indicated that it would not stand in the way

of Angola becoming a UN member.

It is believed that the US will either abstain or be absent when the issue is voted on next Monday.

This would enable Angola to acquire UN membership without the US having to formally recognise the MPLA Government in Luanda.

Africans at the UN say

that President Nyerere told Dr Kissinger earlier this year that it was difficult to get Mozambique and Angola to agree to co-operate in a Southern Africa peace initiative so long as the US prevented Angola from acquiring UN membership.

INFLUENCE

President Nyerere, "it is said, was asked to use his influence with Mozambique's marxist leaders to put pressure on Rhodesia guerilla leaders in Mozambique to agree to the US peace plan.

It is also claimed that President Nyerere was asked to persuade the Angolan leaders to be receptive to US-supported initiatives to end the South West African dispute.

When Angola first applied for UN membership, the reason given for the US veto was that the presence of large numbers of Cuban troops in Angola raised doubts about the sovereignty of the MPLA government.

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4 The Cape Times, Wednesday, December 1, 1976

SA barred from IOC

NAIROBI. — A resolution barring South Africa from activities of the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) was passed here yesterday by the Unesco general conference as it completed its formal agenda.

Voting was 63 in favour, 19 against, and five abstentions. A number of Western states opposed the resolution on the grounds that it was unconstitutional.

The resolution noted that the UN General Assembly had invited all bodies in the UN system to take appropriate measures against apartheid.

The resolution asks the Unesco director-general not to invite South Africa to participate in IOC meetings organized by Unesco "until the authorities of that country have put an end to their policy of racial discrimination."

Acclamation

The conference also passed by acclamation a resolution condemning colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism, hours before concluding its 19th meeting.

The resolution referred specially to apartheid and the struggle of the African people to recover their identity, sovereignty and independence.

Egypt wanted to increase the scope of the resolution to bring in a reference to Palestine, but withdrew the proposal when African states said they wished to restrict the wording to Africa.

Mr Leon Boissier-Palun, of Benin, chairman of the 25-nation drafting and negotiating group, said the group had decided the document should focus on Africa.

No UK doubt

After the resolution had been adopted, a number of states explained their votes, emphasizing their opposition to colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The United Kingdom delegate, Mr I C J Martin, said there should be no doubt about his government's agreement with the resolution.

He observed that the English text of the resolution referred to the "struggle" of the African people. "We interpret this as peaceful struggle," he added.

The West German delegate also stressed his country's support for those who were "actively and peacefully working against these evils." — Sapa-Reuter

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Star
4/12/78

UN bid made for Swapo

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — A proposal that Swapo be given "permanent observer" status at the United Nations, the same status as a government, was formally made by African countries yesterday.

It is the most far-reaching proposal to have emerged from the UN Decolonisation Committee's current debate on South West Africa. If adopted, it would be almost tantamount to de-

claring Swapo to be a government-in-exile.

The proposal, in the form of a draft resolution introduced by African members of the UN Council for Namibia, is to be forwarded to the General Assembly for adoption before the present session ends on December 23.

STATUS

Permanent observer status at the UN is accorded only to governments which cannot, or do not wish to, become full members of the world organisation, such as Switzerland.

Even the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, which was accorded simple "observer" status amid deep controversy two years ago, does not have the protocol rank of a government.

African representatives at the UN say the move to give Swapo "permanent observer" status is a reaction to the declared intention of the Windhoek constitutional conference to form an interim government.

DETERMINED

African countries say they are determined to see to it that the Windhoek conference, or any interim government it might form, will not have governmental status or legitimacy on an international level.

They are equally determined to pursue their claim that Swapo is the "sole, authentic representative" of the people of South West Africa.

By granting Swapo the status envisaged in their draft resolution, African countries say they are avoiding the legalistic problems inherent in declaring Swapo to be a government-in-exile.

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Angola air
The United
Nations high commission
for refugees has asked
for \$10 million and
said it would be used to help
refugees in Angola.

Star 11/12/76

Now UN supports violence in S W A

Hugh Robertson

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Sponsoring

Ironically, while the decolonisation committee was adopting the resolution on armed struggle in South West Africa, some of the countries which sponsored the document were supporting efforts to draw up an international convention against the use of force as a means of resolving disputes.

Although only the Security Council can order the use of force by the UN itself, yesterday's resolution on armed struggle gives a strong element of legitimacy to the use of force by non-UN instances.

Swapo, and whatever groups or countries support it, will now be able to claim that they are acting within the specifications of a UN resolution by taking part in an armed struggle in South West Africa.

It also has great meaning for South Africa since several attempts have been made in past years to endorse the use of armed struggle to change the South African Government's race policy.

NEW YORK — For the first time in the 30-year history of the United Nations, one of its committees adopted a resolution endorsing armed struggle and violence as a means of achieving national independence.

The resolution, introduced in the UN decolonisation committee, supported the "armed struggle of the Namibian (South West African) people, led by Swapo, to achieve self determination, freedom, and national independence."

Seven other resolutions, including one which accords the same observer status to Swapo as was granted amidst deep controversy to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation two years ago, were also adopted.

The resolutions will all be forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification before the current assembly session ends on December 23. There is little doubt that they will all be accepted by overwhelming majorities and without significant amendments.

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RDM 11/12/76
UN backs

SWA

**'armed
struggle'**

NEW YORK. — A General Assembly committee yesterday adopted a resolution supporting the "armed struggle of the Namibian people" and condemned South Africa for organising the Turnhalle constitutional conference on the future of the territory.

The vote was 108 in favour to six against — Belgium, Britain, France, West Germany, Luxembourg and the United States — with 12 abstentions.

The lengthy draft, comprising 30 operative paragraphs, was one of eight dealing with various aspects of the question of South West Africa adopted by the committee on trust and non-self governing territories.

The resolution strongly condemned the "illegal South African administration for its aggression" against the people of the territory and their national "liberation movement," and for organising the "so-called constitutional talks at Windhoek". — Sapa-
Reuter.

UN SUPPORTS USE OF FORCE BY SWAPO

Weekend Argus Bureau

NEW YORK.—Armed struggle and violence as a means of achieving national independence were endorsed by a committee of the United Nations yesterday.

This sets a first in the 30-year history of the world organisation.

The resolution, introduced in the UN Decolonisation Committee, supported the 'armed struggle of the Namibian (South West African) people, led by Swapo, to achieve self-determination, freedom, and national independence.'

Seven other resolutions, including one which accords the same observer status to Swapo as was granted amid deep controversy to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation two years ago, were also adopted.

The resolutions will all be forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification before the current assembly session ends on December 23. There is very little doubt that they will all be accepted by overwhelming majorities and without significant amendments.

Same countries

Ironically, while the decolonisation committee was adopting the resolution on armed struggle in South West Africa, some of the countries which sponsored the document were supporting efforts to draw up an international convention against the use of force as a means of resolving disputes.

Although only the Security Council can order the use of force by the UN

**50 000 troops
in Caprivi,
says MacBride**

LUSAKA. — South Africa already had 50 000 troops camped in jump-off positions in the Caprivi Strip, the United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa, Mr Sean MacBride, claimed here.

In an interview, Mr MacBride also said the building of three new air force bases in Rhodesia was a sign that the White minority government of Mr Ian Smith was preparing for a prolonged war against nationalist terrorists.

'We have information that these plans being hatched in Pretoria and Salisbury should mature some time next month,' Mr MacBride said.

'I am very concerned. The situation is extremely serious. From the middle of January we are entering a new situation which involves the destabilisation of Angola.'

LAUNCHED

Mr MacBride said the South African troops massing in the Caprivi Strip were equipped with sophisticated

He stressed the troops were in South West Africa at the request of the governments in the territory. They would stay there until those governments asked South Africa to withdraw them.

Mr Botha suggested that Mr MacBride visit the Caprivi Strip 'and show us' the air base Mr MacBride had said Rhodesia was building there.

The Minister rejected Mr MacBride's claim that a puppet government was to be created in South West Africa, saying the future government there would be chosen by the people of the territory.

A defence department spokesman also commented on Mr MacBride's statement that South Africa had made announcements suggesting it planned 'hot pur-

**Swapo not
equipped
to invade
SWA**

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Arms shipments are flowing to Swapo forces in Angola through Tanzania, but well-placed sources say the movement is in no position to launch its much-predicted invasion of South West Africa.

Two arms shipments totalling about 30 tons have been received by Swapo in Huambo, and about five more are expected.

But the types of weapons received — light machine-guns, sub-machine-guns, vehicle and personnel mines and ammunition — do not point to a conventional onslaught on South West Africa's northern border.

The rainy season, which starts next month, will rule out movement of heavy weapons or vehicles.

SHORT OF MEN

The movement also suffers from a shortage of manpower. There are only

the 'armed struggle of the Namibian (South West African) people, led by Swapo, to achieve self determination, freedom, and national independence.'

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Although only the Security Council can order the use of force by the UN itself, yesterday's resolution on armed struggle gives a strong element of legitimacy to the use of force by non-UN instances.

Swapo, and whatever groups or countries support it, will now be able to claim that they are acting within the specifications of a UN resolution by taking part in an armed struggle in South West Africa.

They can do so even though the UN charter specifically discourages the use of force.

The Western countries voted against the resolution on armed struggle in the decolonisation committee yesterday, but they were enormously outnumbered by the 'automatic majority' of Third World countries.

The same voting pattern is expected to emerge when the resolution comes before the General Assembly. Only in the Security Council do the three Western powers — the United States, Britain and France — have the power of veto.

LUSAKA. — South Africa already had 50 000 troops camped in jump-off positions in the Caprivi Strip, the United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa, Mr Sean MacBride, claimed here.

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'I am very concerned. The situation is extremely serious. From the middle of January we are entering a new situation which involves the destabilisation of Angola.'

LAUNCHED

Mr MacBride said the South African troops massing in the Caprivi Strip were equipped with sophisticated weapons including helicopters, tanks, artillery and hundreds of armoured cars.

He said the attack was to be launched over the pretext that troops of Angola's Marxist Popular Front (MPLA) Government backed by Cubans had joined terrorists of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo).

SEEKING PEACE

The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said he found Mr MacBride's statements remarkable, particularly these days, with the Christian world seeking peace, the UN Commissioner was obviously looking for violence.

Mr Botha said South Africa would station in the operational area as many troops as necessary to defend the borders of South Africa and those borders for which South Africa was responsible — including the borders of South West Africa.

He stressed the troops were in South West Africa at the request of the governments in the territory. They would stay there until those governments asked South Africa to withdraw them.

Mr Botha suggested that Mr MacBride visit the Caprivi Strip 'and show us' the air base Mr MacBride had said Rhodesia was building there.

The Minister rejected Mr MacBride's claim that a puppet government was to be created in South West Africa, saying the future government there would be chosen by the people of the territory.

A defence department spokesman also commented on Mr MacBride's statement that South Africa had made announcements suggesting it planned 'hot pursuit' strikes across the border.

He said Mr MacBride could have been referring to reports that Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, had been saying the governments of Ovambo and Kavango might consider asking South Africa to take such action.

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

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But the types of weapons received — light machine-guns, sub-machine-guns, vehicle and personnel mines and ammunition — do not point to a conventional onslaught on South West Africa's northern border.

The rainy season, which starts next month, will rule out movement of heavy weapons or vehicles.

SHORT OF MEN

The movement also suffers from a shortage of manpower. There are only a few thousand Swapo men in Angola, a third of whom are still in training.

Even with the addition of another 800 men from the Zambian camps, Swapo would not have a 30th of the force needed to start a conventional war.

At the moment Swapo training does not go beyond the use of light weapons.

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Politics

RDM 15/12/76

UN tightens sanctions on Southern Africa

NEW YORK. — The UN General Assembly acted yesterday to strengthen sanctions against the racist regimes in Southern Africa, as it calls South Africa and Rhodesia.

By a vote of 113-1, with 14 abstentions, the Assembly adopted a resolution calling for all possible aid to enable Angola, Mozam-

bique and the African countries surrounding the racist regimes to apply sanctions fully.

There is a mandatory UN economic embargo against Rhodesia and a non-binding arms embargo against South Africa.

The resolution was one of five against racial discrimination the Assembly

adopted on recommendation of its Social Committee.

Another, on continued planning for a world conference against racism to be held in Accra, Ghana, in the next few years, was approved by a vote of 110-2, with 16 abstentions.

Canada and Israel both voted against the latter resolution. Israel voted against both that and the one on sanctions.

Mrs Ilana Ben-Ami, an Israeli delegate, said both resolutions were "contaminated" by the Assembly's Declaration of November 16, 1975, that "Zionism is a form of racism". — Sapa-AP.

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African attack angers US

16/12/72
Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — The United States alleged at the United Nations yesterday that some African countries have extensive secret trade dealings with Rhodesia.

The US representative in the UN Decolonisation Committee, Mr Richard Petree, angrily accusing the body of hypocrisy and double standards, said one of its resolutions on Rhodesia had unfairly singled out the US for importing Rhodesian chrome.

"For obvious reasons, completely accurate statistics on all Rhodesian exports are not available.

However, it is unlikely that the US imports account for more than five percent of total Rhodesian export earnings. Obviously 95 percent of the Rhodesian earnings originate elsewhere," Mr Petree said.

Because of domestic legislation, he added, the US was not able to implement sanctions fully and imported chrome under the Byrd Amendment. But the US had been open and frank about this, voluntarily sending full reports to the UN of its imports from Rhodesia.

HONEST

"This resolution cites one country which is honest, and ignores the countries which we estimate to be the providers of 95 percent of Rhodesia's export earnings.

Accordingly, we deeply resent being singled out

for criticism. In a year when the US has exerted every effort to bring about the peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia we believe it is petty and unjust to criticise the US alone for sanctions violations," Mr Petree said.

DOUBLE

"The resolution applies a double standard in dealing with Rhodesia because, as we all know, there are other countries involved in trade with Rhodesia — some of them African countries. Some of those countries have joined in voting for the resolution.

"Because we openly and fully report what is permitted by our own domestic legislation, we alone are chastised while other nations go unmentioned for their secret and much more extensive trade with Rhodesia," he added.

America likely

330 329 to take a tougher line

President-elect Jimmy Carter has chosen Negro Congressman Andrew Young as his Ambassador to the United Nations and has elevated the post to Cabinet rank. The move is seen as heralding a significant shift of emphasis in United States policy towards majority rule in Southern Africa.

Mr Young, whom the President-elect described as one of his closest friends, said he had hoped to do the United Nations job much, much later in his career but that his visit to Africa a few weeks ago had convinced him this was a moment of opportunity which he could not turn down.

"I sensed the tremendous anticipation which Africa has for this Administration," he said. Later he added: "I don't think we can assume the moral leadership of the world without aggressively pursuing majority rule in Southern Africa."

Mr Carter stood beside him, smiling in apparent pleasure and approval as Mr Young said the methods to be employed in the aggressive pursuit of majority rule were "a matter of tactics."

KEN OWEN
reports from
Washington

HUGH ROBERTON
reports from
the UN

The terms of the appointment appear to make Southern Africa the touchstone of American foreign policy, particularly as a demonstration of American moral commitment.

In this, the worst fears of the South African Govt — and the most ambitious hopes of its enemies — were fulfilled in the announcement from Plains of the appointment, made while many South Africans here were observing the Day of the Covenant.

Frustration

Diplomatic sources said immediately afterwards that Mr Carter's appointment of Mr Young, or more specifically, the conditions exacted by Mr Young, virtually guaranteed the failure of Mr Vorster's diplomatic efforts on Rhodesia and

Congressman Young will be treated with initial reserve by African diplomats at the UN, some of whom feel that his appointment may be a sop to Africa and the Third World.

But they say that Mr Young's civil rights record in Congress and the fact that he has the ear of Mr Carter are encouraging aspects of his appointment.

In the eyes of Africans at the UN, the fundamentals of United States foreign policy will not change much under the new administration.

The likely changes, they expect, will be mainly in emphasis, style and detail. And it is here that Africans feel Mr Young might prove — on the basis of his political record — to be amenable to suggestion.

'No militants'

View in the US capital

From Page 1

morality. His appointment of Mr Young with Cabinet rank and the direct focus on Southern Africa have practically made the question a test of American probity and honour.

While Dr Kissinger was in control, there seemed a prospect that Western demands on South West Africa could be met if racial discrimination were eliminated in the territory, if its territorial integrity were guaranteed, and if a majority of the population approved the terms of independence in some kind of convincing referendum.

GUARANTEES

But Mr Young's appointment now guarantees, in the view of these diplomatic observers, that Swapo will have to be brought into the negotiations, and that the UN will have to be given a role.

While warning that it was early to speculate on Mr Young's "tactics," one diplomat with long experience in the field questioned whether South Africa could get through 1977 without the imposition of a mandatory arms embargo.

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can moral commitment.

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Frustration

Diplomatic sources said immediately afterwards that Mr Carter's appointment of Mr Young, or more specifically, the conditions exacted by Mr Young, virtually guaranteed the failure of Mr Vorster's diplomatic efforts on Rhodesia and South West Africa.

Mr Young frankly acknowledged that many of his friends, including many black people, had urged him to turn down the United Nations job because it is so fraught with frustration.

Mr Charles Diggs, the black congressman from Michigan, resigned from the American UN delegation a few years ago because he found the demands of American foreign policy conflicted so severely with the aspirations of the world body.

The world body was always, he said, the loser in such conflicts.

Mr Carter indicated that he had promised to overcome this problem by giving Mr Young equal rank in the Cabinet with the Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance. He told a Press conference that this was well understood by Mr Vance.

Much the same note struck in Congressman Young's reaction was echoed by Mr Carter's newly named director of the National Security Council, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Polish-born expert on the Soviet Union who is taking over the White House post which Dr Kissinger used as a launching pad to gain control of American foreign policy.

Professor Brzezinski said the US stood at a crossroads where it had to choose either increased international co-operation or greater world turbulence.

However, nobody in Washington had imagined that Mr Carter would make majority rule in Southern Africa the centre-piece of American

Africa and the Third World.

But they say that Mr Young's civil rights record in Congress and the fact that he has the ear of Mr Carter are encouraging aspects of his appointment.

In the eyes of Africans at the UN, the fundamentals of United States foreign policy will not change much under the new administration.

The likely changes, they expect, will be mainly in emphasis, style and detail. And it is here that Africans feel Mr Young might prove — on the basis of his political record — to be amenable to suggestion.

'No militant'

Africans at the UN who have met Mr Young say it is hard to visualise him casting a veto in the Security Council to protect the interests of the South African Government.

On the other hand, Mr Young is not regarded as a black militant who would go along with the more absurd and fanciful African initiatives at the UN.

● Sapa-Reuter reports from the United Nations: African diplomats at the UN have said that to them, Mr Young is an American, not a black.

"Is he an American or a Zambian?" one black ambassador asked rhetorically. "I know you're asking me for a reaction because you think a black ambassador will have better rapport with Africans."

"Well, we don't think that way any more. For us, he's an American. And for that matter, we had excellent rapport with Mr Scranton (the former ambassador), who was a real statesman and very approachable."

Most diplomats stressed that as US Ambassador, Mr Young would be under the instruction of the Government, and whether he could influence Government decisions on African issues remained to be seen.

"If Mr Carter thinks he can win our hearts and minds by appointing a black, well, he's naive," said one ambassador.

"We look for a man like Mr Scranton, a serious and realistic man who worked hard to build rapport with Africa."

In a statement yesterday, Mr Scranton said it

terms of independence in some kind of convincing referendum.

GUARANTEES

But Mr Young's appointment now guarantees, in the view of these diplomatic observers, that Swapo will have to be brought into the negotiations, and that the UN will have to be given a role.

While warning that it was early to speculate on Mr Young's "tactics," one diplomat with long experience in the field questioned whether South Africa could get through 1977 without the imposition of a mandatory arms embargo.

And this would be a mere beginning. The commitment made by Congressman Young, with Mr Carter's support, is so strong an uncompromising that the United States seems destined to take stronger and stronger measures without cease until Southern Africa has been "liberated" from white rule.

● Angry Botha rebuke for US envoy — Page 29.

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~~18/12/76~~
**Detainee
protest
at UN**

NEW YORK — The banned Pan Africanist Congress of Azania has protested against the alleged torture of "thousands of children" who have been jailed in South Africa following the recent unrest.

Quoting South African and American newspapers, a PAC representative at the UN Mrs Elizabeth Sibeko, appealed to the Special Committee against Apartheid for action.

"White barbarism against black detainees is so critical and urgent that there needs to be some equally urgent action on the part of freedom-loving, justice-conscious humanity," she said. — Sapa-Reuter.

Ref: Acceptance/Conditional

Code : 7 ARTS

Student No : _____

Dear Sir/Madam,

Admission Status : Conditional A

Course of Study: _____

Thank you for your application for admission to the University of Cape Town in 1977 to study for the above course.

The University is pleased to make a firm offer of a place in the Faculty of Arts, provided you qualify under one of the two admission standards listed below.

ADMISSION STANDARDS:

I SOUTH AFRICAN MATRICULANTS:

- i) Full Matriculation exemption which must include
- ii) a pass on either the Higher Grade or the Standard Grade in at least five of the following subjects:

Afrikaans, English, Mathematics, Biology, Physical Science, Bantu Languages, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Latin, Nederlands, Portuguese, Spanish, Hindi, History, Geography, Music**, Biblical Studies, Economics, Art**.
- iii) A pass on the Higher Grade, or with at least 50% on the Standard Grade, in either Mathematics, or a language other than the official languages, or a pass with at least 50% on the Higher Grade in one of the official languages.

II A- and M- LEVEL CANDIDATES:

- i) Full Matriculation exemption which must include
- ii) at least a pass in three academic subjects at M-level, or a pass in two academic subjects at A-level.

However, if you do not satisfy one of the above Admission Standards in your examinations, on receipt of your results you should still immediately submit them to the Registrar, so that you may be given the opportunity of applying to an alternative course of study.

Note: /....

DD 18/12/76
**Envoy is
told to
broaden
scope**

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UNITED NATIONS —
South Africa's ambassador here, Mr P. K. Botha, hopes Mr Andrew Young will broaden the scope of his concerns beyond Southern Africa.

President-Elect Jimmy Carter announced on Thursday night that Congressman Young will be the next US ambassador to the UN — the first black appointed to the post.

Commenting on Mr Young's statement after he accepted the post that the United States had "a great deal of responsibility to pursue majority rule in Southern Africa," Mr Botha said he did not believe Americans considered that the prime task of their United Nations Ambassador.

But South Africa had no objection to the principle of majority rule, provided this was not invoked as a pretext for destroying an independent nation that had the right to govern itself, he said.

Mr Botha — who knows Mr Young — said he had the highest personal regard for him, wished him well in the United Nations post and expected to work with him as he had done with other American delegates.

Mr Botha said: "I have noticed that the Ambassador-designate, for whom I have the highest personal regard, stresses the principles of morality and justice in his advocacy of majority rule for Southern Africa.

"If he will campaign as actively for these principles in all the nations of the world, I can assure him that he has indeed a hard task ahead of him. I wish him every success."

— SAPA-RNS.

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UN sanctions — Swiss view

ZURICH — S. G. P. 19/12/76

IF the United Nations orders sanctions against SA, non-member Switzerland will consider (as several years ago in the similar case of Rhodesia) whether, and which, "autonomous" measures should be taken.

In the case of Rhodesia, the Swiss do not participate in sanctions but have virtually frozen trade levels at the volume applying at the start of UN sanctions.

The Swiss do not recognise the Transkei for the moment since it condemns the principle of apartheid, but neither will it officially recognise Swapo or the ANC.



In November Swiss imports jumped to a level of 30.6% above that for November 1975 with exports rising 19.3%. But the Swiss have still booked a slight export surplus of SF241.2-m for November and SF307.6-m for the first 11 months of 1976.

LONDON —

A non-event was the verdict of the stock market after a Swiss study of the Chancellor's mini budget last week but London was highly critical.

"The chicken Chancellor" said the Mail. "Which do you fancy drinking with dinner? A bottle of March 1974 — all Anthony Barber's fault, or the December 1976 IMF — all Healey's fault," asked a character in a Guardian cartoon, while the Financial Times editorial headline was "Another bite at the cherry."

Dr Nield of brokers Philips and Drew was unhappy about the failure to shift resources from the public to the private sector saying "In this sense the package is a political compromise between the Government and its sup-

porters. In 18 months it will be looked upon with some disillusionment and not as marking a turning point in the management of our economic affairs."

Brokers Strauss, Turnbull confined their remarks to predicting a gold price rise to \$160 an ounce over the next 9-12 months and also report a possible new industrial use for gold.

Nuclear scientists say its inert nature could make it an ideal protective casing for waste radio active materials.

ANDY YOUNG'S INTEREST

NM
20/12/76

S.A.

Mercury
Correspondent

WASHINGTON —
Andrew Young, next U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, has a very special interest in South Africa.

For the past two years he has had the son and daughter of Robert Sobukwe, leader of the banned Pan-African Congress, living with his family in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Young visited Mr. Sobukwe a fortnight ago when he was in South Africa. It was then he decided to take the UN job if it were offered.

Miliswa Sobukwe (22) is studying biology and her brother Dinilesizwe (21) engineering at colleges in Atlanta. Both were in Plains, Georgia with the rest of the Young family when the Congressman was named as Jimmy Carter's choice for the ambassadorship.

Mr. Young first met Mr. Sobukwe on his first trip to South Africa with tennis star Arthur Ashe. Since then he and Ashe have helped arrange

funds to bring eight other non-White South Africans to study in the United States.

South African Ambassador Pik Botha helped arrange passports for the Sobukwe children.

Mr. Young says he told him: "Frankly the only hope Whites have in South Africa is people like Robert Sobukwe who first and foremost are great humanists. He said he did not agree with me but he would do his best to help."

Miliswa and Dinilesizwe have not yet decided whether they will move to New York with the Youngs when the Congressman takes up his appointment next month after the change of government in Washington.

Mr. Young denied their presence was politically significant, insisting that like his own children "we've sheltered them from politics and so long as they do their fair share of the chores around the house and keep at their studies they can do basically what they want."

Sapa-AP reports that he has made no effort to conceal the fact that the restricted African

leader's children live with him.

He said at the weekend he did not know whether Mr. Carter was aware of the situation or whether it would have affected his nomination, the Atlanta Journal-Constitution reported.

Mr. Young said he met Mr. Sobukwe in South Africa two years ago. Mr. Sobukwe refused his offer of help but he wrote several months later, asking if his children could attend college in America.

He said he took up the matter with Mr. Botha in Washington, and visas were granted for Miliswa and Dinilesizwe. They arrived in May, 1975 to study at Atlanta Junior College, where Mr. Young's wife Jean teaches.

Miliswa is now studying biology at Spelman College and her brother is an engineering student at Morehouse College.

Mrs. Sobukwe also lived with the family for

about three months before returning to South Africa, the Democratic Congressman said.

No politics

"As long as my wife and I have been married, I don't think there's ever been a time when we didn't have somebody else living with us — students, people in the civil rights movement — for one reason or another," he said.

Mr. Young said he did not talk politics with either Mr. Sobukwe or his children, but added it was no secret that he thought there ought to be majority rule in South Africa.

Mr. Sobukwe is now restricted to Kimberley, and he has been banned from speaking publicly since his 1960 arrest.

"I don't think of him so much as a dissident," said Mr. Young, "but rather as a South African Martin Luther King. And if there was majority rule, he could probably be Prime Minister."

UN Security Council may pick Maputo

* 21/12/76
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — African members of the United Nations say they have almost convinced the Security Council to pick Maputo for its New Year meeting on the Southern Africa situation.

Apparently all that remains to be settled is how to pay the high costs of a meeting away from United Nations headquarters at a time of acute financial problems.

The Security Council last met outside New York in 1974.

It gathered in Panama to debate Panama's claim to the Panama Canal.

The canal is still under American control despite a generation of conflict.

AN IMPACT

In 1972, the Security Council met in Addis Ababa to debate the situation in Southern Africa.

This made the debate a gala occasion of considerable political impact.

The Security Council is free to meet anywhere agreed on by its 15 members.

Talks on a meeting in Africa have been taking place since the General Assembly's debate on South Africa last month.

African governments feel that to follow the General Assembly debate with a routine security council meeting in New York would detract from the debate's importance.

A SUMMIT

A debate in Maputo (or anywhere else in Africa) is seen as part of an organisation of African unity summit on Southern Africa.

Thus the Security Council meeting would be addressed by either heads of State or Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

It would have more impact than a meeting ad-

dressed merely by ambassadors.

The costs involved, however, would be enormous.

It is estimated that the United Nations would have to send at least 260 translators, stenographers, legal advisers and officials to Africa.

Apart from air fares, hotel bills would be the responsibility of the United Nations.

And the 260 would have to be paid allowances and expenses.

African countries say they may be able to foot the bill, probably with Arab and communist help.

They are now completing a budget for the meeting.

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UN votes for armed conflict in Africa

UN 20/12/76
NEW YORK — The UN General Assembly yesterday gave the nod to revolt in southern Africa.

By 107 votes to six, with 12 abstaining, it formally opted for armed struggle in South West Africa to achieve "self-determination, freedom and independence in a united country."

And it condemned South Africa for persistently refusing to withdraw from the territory, declaring the "illegal occupation" an act of aggression against the people and against the UN.

The Security Council was urged to consider urgently an arms embargo against South Africa. This was vetoed by the United States, France and Britain in October.

In another resolution, the Assembly called for wider sanctions against Rhodesia and condemned the United States for importing Rhodesian chrome and nickel.

The U.S., casting the only vote against the resolution in the committee stage, abstained yesterday with Belgium, France, West Germany, Israel, Malawi and Britain.

In its 30-item omnibus resolution on South West Africa, the General Assembly repeated that "the illegal occupation of Namibia and the war being waged there by South Africa" constituted a threat to international peace and security.

The Assembly declared that "the Namibians" be enabled freely to determine their own future and that free elections, under UN supervision and control, be held urgently in all the territory.

Altogether, eight resolutions on South West Africa were adopted.

The Assembly decided to grant observer status at the UN to Swapo, long recognised by the world body as the authentic representative of the people of the territory.

Swapo thus will enjoy status similar to that of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, participating in the work of the Assembly and of all international conferences under Assembly auspices.

Opposing the main resolution on South West Africa were: Belgium, France, West Germany, Luxembourg, United Kingdom and United States. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

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Old 'allies' back UN on SWA violence

* 21/12/76

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — Some of South Africa's oldest international associates, including countries which have diplomatic relations with the Republic, have backed a United Nations resolution which supports armed struggle in South West Africa.

The resolution, endorsed earlier by the UN Decolonisation Committee, is the first in the world organisation's 31-year history to support armed struggle and violence.

It was adopted yesterday by the General Assembly with 107 votes in favour, six against and 12 abstentions. Opposing the resolution were the United States and the countries of Western Europe.

Those in favour included Argentina, Brazil, Australia, Iran, Swaziland, the Ivory Coast, Botswana, Lesotho, the Central African Republic, Liberia, Senegal, Portugal, Zambia and Gabon.

Paraguay, Mozambique and Angola were absent for the vote. Among countries which abstained were Canada and Malawi which have — up to now — consistently opposed violence as a means of resolving the SWA dispute.

REFLECTION

The vote was a surprising blow to South Africa and a reflection of the country's beleaguered international position.

Not only does the resolution give an element of legitimacy to Swapo's terrorist war in SWA, but it is a basis on which later action by the international community could be taken.

Countries in Africa which previously supported detente and which

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Decolonisation Committee is the first in the world organisation's 31-year history to support armed struggle and violence.

It was adopted yesterday by the General Assembly with 107 votes in favour, six against and 12 abstentions. Opposing the resolution were the United States and the countries of Western Europe.

Those in favour included Argentina, Brazil, Australia, Iran, Swaziland, the Ivory Coast, Botswana, Lesotho, the Central African Republic, Liberia, Senegal, Portugal, Zambia and Gabon.

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Not only does the resolution give an element of legitimacy to Swapo's terrorist war in SWA, but it is a basis on which later action by the international community could be taken.

Countries in Africa which previously supported detente and which opposed violence in SWA until a few weeks ago — Botswana, the Central African Republic, Zambia, the Ivory Coast, and Liberia among them — have now apparently abandoned hope of a peaceful solution to the dispute.

Only a fortnight ago, the Ivory Coast proposed sending an "exploratory mission" to South Africa to discuss peaceful ways of resolving the SWA dispute. It appears that the suggestion was not followed up by Pretoria, or was rejected.

REASONING

Countries which have diplomatic relations with South Africa at ambassadorial level — Portugal, Argentina and Australia — voted unexpectedly for the resolution, although they expressed reservations about the "armed struggle" aspects.

Countries maintaining legations in South Africa and currently under intense international pressure to loosen their bonds with the Republic — Brazil and Iran — followed suit.

UN supports violence in Southern Africa

UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly yesterday gave its seal of approval to black revolt in Southern Africa, in one case, Rhodesia, without any dissenting vote.

By 107 votes to six with 12 members abstaining, the world body formally declared support for armed struggle of the indigenous people of South West Africa to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united country.

With no member state dissenting, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Rhodesian

blacks to independence and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal to attain that right.

It strongly condemned South Africa for persistently refusing to withdraw from the territory and declared the "illegal occupation" to be an act of aggression against the people and against the United Nations.

The Security Council was urged to meet to consider urgently the imposition of an arms embargo against South Africa.

In one resolution on Rhodesia, the Assembly

called for the widening of sanctions against that country's government and condemned the United States' importation of Rhodesian chrome and nickel in violation of the mandatory embargo.

The United States, which cast the only vote against the resolution in the committee stage, abstained yesterday, along with Belgium, France, West Germany, Israel, Malawi and the United Kingdom.

In its 30-item omnibus resolution on South West Africa, the General Assembly reiterated that "the illegal occupation of

Namibia and the war being waged there by South Africa" constituted a threat to international peace and security.

The Assembly declared that "the Namibians" be enabled freely to determine their own future and that free elections, under United Nations supervision and control, be held urgently in all the territory.

Altogether, eight resolutions on South West Africa were adopted, all of them by large majorities.

The assembly decided to grant observer status at the United Nations to Swapo, which will now be able to participate in the work of the Assembly and of all international conferences under its auspices.

Those opposing the principal resolution on South West Africa were Belgium, France, West Germany, Luxembourg, United Kingdom and United States.

Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay abstained.

— SAPA-RNS.

NEW YORK. — The UN General Assembly yesterday gave its seal of approval to Black revolt in Southern Africa, in one case, Rhodesia, without any dissenting vote.

By 107 votes to six with 12 members abstaining, the world body formally declared support for armed struggle of the indigenous people of South West Africa, to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united country. It also strongly condemned South Africa for persistently refusing to withdraw from the former German colony, and de-

UN supports violent

Revolution in SWA

clared the illegal occupation to be an act of aggression against the people and against the UN.

The Security Council was urged to meet to consider urgently the imposition of an arms embargo against South Africa, reports Sapa-Reuter. This was voted by the United States, France and Britain

in October.

RICHARD WALKER writes that the demand for a blanket arms embargo will be put to the Security Council when it is felt the maximum pressure can be exerted on the new African administration and its Black ambassador Mr Andrew Young. Late February is the most likely

time.

In a surge of warlike words, Swapo was hailed as the sole authentic representative of South West Africans.

But Pretoria's lobby was ready and hit back with full page advertisements in such prestige papers as the New York Times and the Washington Post.

They were placed by the London-based Club of Ten Group aimed also at the next stage in the onslaught — today when Transkei comes under attack in the Security Council through a Lesotho charge about border closure.

Only seven nations — Britain, America, France, Belgium, West Germany, Luxembourg and Canada voted against the "armed struggle" resolution. There were also 12 abstentions.

None voted against Rhodesia's isolation. The United States protested at the committee stage at being specifically attacked for its chrome shipments.

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RDM 22/12/76

We are under siege, Lesotho tells UN

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — Lesotho yesterday charged South Africa with aggression in closing its Transkei border and called for international aid to help it avert dire and profound consequences.

Foreign Minister Mr C. D. Molapo told the UN Security Council that R60-million was needed for a road building programme to open up the mountainous south-eastern area iso-

lated by the dispute.

He said that an immediate R10-million was needed to improve existing roads and tracks, buy heavy transport vehicles and build emergency airstrips.

The Maseru government would do all in its power to prevent incidents, he said.

Lesotho was in a state of siege, he said. This was seen as only one step in a series to pressure it into recognition of Transkei.

PETIT

Pierre André

né le 7 décembre 1944 à Bordeaux

ETUDES ET DIPLOMES:

- Baccalauréat (Philosophie - aux, 1963)
- Préparation à l'Ecole Normale en Hypô-Khâgne et Khâgne (Lycée Michel-Mont-MacBride of Ireland.
- Certificat d'Etudes Littéraires Français, Latin et Grec L.G. classique: aux, 1965)
- Licence ès Lettres classiques et Grec - Université de Bordeaux, 1968)
- Maîtrise ès Lettres modernes et de Recherches sur André Gide - Université (Swapo), recognised by the UN as the sole authentic representative of the South West Africa people.
- Master's Degree (M.A.) en U.S.A., 1972) of Pennsylvania,
- Doctorat ès Lettres (3ème année) ation française
- en préparation: Doctorat ès Lettres (3ème année) èse: André Gide critique des écrivains français

ENSEIGNEMENT:

- 1968-1969: West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa., U.S.A. (Instructor)
- 1968-1969: Villanova University, Villanova, Pa., U.S.A. (Lecturer)
- été 1969: Université de Pau (Faculté des Lettres): Centre d'Etudes françaises des Pyrénées, Etudiants Californiens, University of California (Teaching Assistant)
- 1969-1970: Université de Bordeaux (Faculté des Lettres): Centre des Etudiants Californiens, University of California (Teaching Assistant)
- 1970-1971: Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., U.S.A. (Visiting Lecturer)
- 1971-1973: West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa., U.S.A. (au titre de la Coopération pour le Ministère des Affaires étrangères) (Assistant-Professor)
- depuis 1974: University of Cape Town, Afrique du Sud (Lecturer)
- fonctions actuelles: Maître-Assistant (système français)
Assistant-Professor (système américain)
Lecturer (système anglais)

COURS ENSEIGNES:

- Elementary and Intermediate French
- Français élémentaire et intermédiaire par méthodes individualisées
- Français I, II, III (langue et grammaire)
- Conversation française
- Civilisation française (traditionnelle et contemporaine, niveaux "undergraduate" et "graduate")
- Stylistique: exercices de style (séminaire "graduate")
- Le roman français au XXème siècle
- Panorama de la littérature française des XIXème et XXème siècles
- Théâtre français contemporain (Anouilh, Sartre, Beckett, Ionesco, Genet)
- Roman et cinéma français (séminaire)
- André Gide: autobiographie et roman (séminaire)

UN names
Finn to
SWA post

UNITED NATIONS —
The General Assembly
yesterday appointed Mr
Martti Ahtisaari of Fin-
land as United Nations
commissioner for "Nami-
bia" (South West Africa)
for a one-year term begin-
ning on January 1.

He succeeds Mr Sean
MacBride of Ireland.

Mr Ahtisaari, ambassad-
or to Tanzania, was nomi-
nated by Secretary-
General Dr Kurt Wald-
heim on the advice of the
South West Africa
People's Organisation
(Swapo), recognised by
the UN as the sole
authentic representative
of the South West Africa
people.

Mr MacBride, former
head of Amnesty Interna-
tional and former Foreign
Minister of Ireland, fell
from favour with both
America and Russia and
decided to retire despite
strong support from Afri-
can Members. — Sapa-
Reuter.

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Border row: UN backs Lesotho

UNITED NATIONS — The UN Security Council called unanimously yesterday for the reopening of Transkeian border posts with Lesotho, which Lesotho claimed were closed in an attempt by South Africa to force it to recognise Transkeian independence.

The resolution also appealed to all states to provide immediate financial, technical and material aid to Lesotho so it could carry out development programmes and enhance its capacity to combat apartheid and the creation of black homelands.

The resolution endorsed a General Assembly decision to reject Transkeian independence from South Africa. The United States and Britain,

while both supporting the council consensus, questioned the endorsement.

They both reaffirmed their governments had no intention of recognising Transkei's independence.

The Council also condemned any action by South Africa intended to coerce Lesotho into recognising Transkeian independence. This paragraph was understood to have been included in the resolution's text at the request of Britain.

The French chief delegate, Mr Jacques Leprette, urged the Security Council to approve a resolution extending aid to landlocked Lesotho to help it combat the economic effects of the closing.

He said the South

African Government had tried to force Lesotho to recognise Transkei.

"The delegation of France joins in this censure," Mr Leprette said, "the countries of the European Economic Community have no intention of recognising the sham independence of Transkei. Thus, my delegation understands the attitude of Lesotho."

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria yesterday repeated the denial of any border closure with Lesotho.

He said Transkei had already denied it and closed the border with Lesotho, saying it merely insisted on valid travel documents for people crossing into Transkei. — DDC-SAPA-RNS

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Campaign against SA more daring

Export loss

An early dividend from the new economic offensive was Venezuela's decision to break all commercial relations with South Africa.

The result was the loss to South Africa of an export market valued at R20-million a year.

Earlier efforts by UN organisations, and proudly referred to during the General Assembly's "grand debate" on South Africa, resulted in the withdrawal, by American, Dutch and West German firms from involvement in the construction of South Africa's first nuclear power station.

Probably the most sinister resolution adopted by the assembly was one supporting armed struggle by Swapo in South West Africa.

Never before in the 31 year history of the UN has it ever supported armed struggle as a means of resolving a dispute.

Outspoken

The effect will be at least partly to legitimise the terrorist war being waged by Swapo.

The General Assembly also gave a clear indication of the prospects of the South African Government's homeland policy ever being accepted internationally, by rejecting — unanimously — Transkei's independence.

The unanimity on the subject and especially the outspoken criticism of the policy by former partners in detente such as the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Senegal, the Central African Republic and Zambia, made it clear that there can be very little hope of Transkei ever winning UN recognition.

NEW YORK — External pressure on South Africa rose sharply on all fronts during the United Nations General Assembly's 31st session, which ended yesterday.

The session showed that the international campaign against the Government's race policy is becoming more daring, more skilful and more militant.

And it suggested strongly that the chances of rehabilitating the country's world status through detente, superficial internal changes and the pursuit of "positive" aspects of Government race policy have now dwindled to almost nothing.

A feature of the session was that two formerly volatile Southern Africa issues — Rhodesia and South West Africa — were largely defused by Secretary of State Dr Kissinger's peace initiative.

Target

South Africa, therefore, stood alone as a target at the UN, with domestic unrest, encouraging the external campaign.

The Security Council's debate on South West Africa dragged on spasmodically for more than a

month, sometimes being postponed because there were insufficient countries listed to speak.

Finally, in a gesture of frustration, the African countries opted for a resolution demanding a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, which they knew in advance would be vetoed by all three Western powers.

The council's meeting on Rhodesia was a perfunctory affair, heavily overshadowed by the manoeuvring at the Geneva conference on the country's constitutional future.

Observers

By contrast, the General Assembly devoted a fortnight of biting rhetoric to South Africa, ending with far-reaching resolutions.

One of them significantly reduced the South African Government's international status by declaring the country's two "liberation" movements — the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress — the authentic representatives

of the South African people.

This was seen as a step towards allowing the ANC and PAC to occupy, as observers, the vacant South African seats in the General Assembly.

Another resolution called on the Security Council to seek ways of ending new foreign investments in South Africa. It was a Swedish-inspired initiative which is expected to receive wide support among the Western countries.

As economic resolutions go, it was innovative and moderate. It neither threatened existing Western investments, nor Western sensibilities about the prerogatives of the UN.

As part of a new and skilful focus on economic pressures against South Africa, the assembly's Special Committee against Apartheid sent representatives to Western Europe to make direct and personal representations to South Africa's major trading partners.

And the assembly approved other apartheid committee plans for travel to South America, Asia and North America to continue the offensive.

Hugh Robertson
The Star Bureau

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UN backs Lesotho in Transkei border row

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council yesterday backed Lesotho in its border battle with Transkei and called for a comprehensive international emergency aid programme to help it cope.

With near record speed and with all 15 member nations in support, it condemned "any action by South Africa intended to coerce Lesotho into according recognition to the Bantusan Transkei" and called on Pretoria to immediately take "all necessary steps" to re-open the border posts.

Speaker after speaker hailed Lesotho's courage and attacked South Africa's

role in the issue. Pretoria was exploiting the border situation as "a most effective instrument" to break African solidarity against Transkei, declared Italy.

The council also endorsed—and so added greater authority to—the recent General Assembly action calling on all countries to have no dealings with Transkei or any other Bantustan.

Sapa-Reuter reports that the Security Council unanimously called for the reopening of Transkeian border posts with Lesotho, which Lesotho charged were closed in a bid by South Africa to force it to recognise Transkeian independence.

The resolution endorsed a General Assembly decision to reject Transkei independence from South Africa.

The United States and Britain, while both supporting the council consensus, questioned that endorsement of the General Assembly decision to reject Transkei independence.

They both reaffirmed their governments had no intention of recognising Transkei independence.

France said independence of Transkei from South Africa was a sham and attacked South Africa for the alleged closure of the border.

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UN calls on SA to open Lesotho border

NEW YORK. — The UN Security Council called unanimously yesterday for the reopening of Transkeian border posts with Lesotho, which Lesotho charged were closed in a bid by South Africa to force it to recognize Transkei's independence.

The resolution, submitted by seven Third World members, also appealed to all states to provide immediate financial, technical and material aid to Lesotho so it could carry out development programmes and enhance its capacity to combat apartheid and the creation of Bantustans.

The resolution endorsed a General Assembly decision to reject Transkei's independence from South Africa. The United States and Britain, while both supporting the council consensus, questioned that endorsement.

They both reaffirmed their governments had no intention of recognizing Transkei's independence.

Mr Albert Shearer said that in order to protect the welfare of US citizens it might at some point be necessary for Washington to "have some contact with the entity in question".

The council also condemned any action by South Africa intended to coerce Lesotho into recognizing Transkeian independence.

This paragraph was understood to have been included in the resolution's text at the request of Britain.

— Sapa-Reuter

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From 24/12/76

SA to ignore UN stand on border posts

NEW YORK. — South Africa last night denounced a Security Council resolution calling on it to reopen border posts between Transkei and Lesotho, and said it would be "totally ignored".

The South African UN representative, Mr. Pik Botha, who boycotted the council debate, said the unanimously adopted resolution was "devoid of all sense and of all substance."

The council acted on a complaint by Lesotho, which charged the border posts had been closed in a bid by the Pretoria Government to force recognition of Transkei's recently proclaimed independence from South Africa.

In a Press statement which he said was authorised by the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, Mr. Botha said Lesotho's access to the sea or to other countries had always been through its borders with South Africa, not through those it shared with Transkei.

"It therefore suffers no

denial of those rights of transit which it claims under international law."

Mr. Botha continued: "The Government of Lesotho is equally aware that no border closure has taken place and that there has been no hindrance upon the passage of goods across this border."

"It is within the legal authority of any state to decide on the proper documents it requires before the admission of any foreigner into its territory and it remains incumbent upon such applicants to meet these requirements."

While UN members ignored the claims of the people of Transkei to self-determination and independence, they had accepted the "spurious allegations" of a government whose claim to legality they knew to rest on a coup d'etat, he said, referring to Lesotho.

The South African envoy, who is also Ambassador to Washington, said the council allegations were an attempt to distract world at-

tention from the "internal political difficulties" faced by the Lesotho Government.

The second objective of "this fraudulent exercise" was to obtain funds from the international community, he said, alluding to the council resolution's call for assistance on behalf of Lesotho.

"While the South African Government sympathises with Lesotho's need for international assistance, it rejects as contemptible the method of using South Africa as a scapegoat to achieve its objective."

Lesotho's claim that Transkei had closed its border was clearly a fundraising campaign and "good luck to them, they are doing quite well," Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Digby Koyana said in Umtata yesterday.

There was no conflict at the border post between the two countries, Mr. Koyana said. People were able to travel freely between the two countries.

—Sapa-Reuter.

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Botha slates resolution on Lesotho

Ref: Acceptanc

Code : 7 ARTS

Dear Sir/Madam

Admission Stati

Course of Study

Thank you for y
Town in 1977 to

The University
Faculty of Arts
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ADMISSION STAND

I SOUTH AFRICAN M

- i) Full Matr
- ii) a pass on
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Afrikaans,
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- iii) A pass on

Grade, in either Mathematics, or a language other than the
official languages, or a pass with at least 50% on the Higher
Grade in one of the official languages.

II A- and M- LEVEL CANDIDATES:

- i) Full Matriculation exemption which must include
- ii) at least a pass in three academic subjects at M-level, or
a pass in two academic subjects at A-level.

However, if you do not satisfy one of the above Admission Standards in
your examinations, on receipt of your results you should still immediately
submit them to the Registrar, so that you may be given the opportunity
of applying to an alternative course of study.

NEW YORK — South Africa has reacted sharply to the Security Council condemnation of her alleged role in the Transkei Lesotho border rumpus.

The council backed Lesotho and called for a comprehensive international emergency aid programme to help it cope. All 15 member nations condemned "any action by South Africa intended to coerce Lesotho into according recognition to the Bantustan Transkei."

They called on Pretoria to immediately take all the necessary steps to re-open the border.

But South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr R. F. Botha, hit back calling the resolution "devoid of all sense and of all substance."

He said it was a measure of the depths to which the Security Council had sunk that the countries of the Free World could acquiesce in such a "squalid tactical manoeuvre."

The UN action "will be totally ignored by the South African Government," he said.

"The resolution is the most cynical demonstration we have yet received on the double standards applied by the United Nations in its vendetta against South Africa," he said.

"While members of the

United Nations ignore the claims of the people of Transkei, freely expressed through the democratic elective process, to self determination and independence they have accepted the spurious allegations of a government whose claim to legality they well know rests on a coup d'etat carried out when the existing government was defeated at the polls."

The countries which agreed with the resolution were aware the Lesotho complaint rested on no valid foundation, had no validity, Mr Botha said.

It was within the legal authority of any state to decide on the documents it required before admitting foreigners into its territory "and it remains incumbent on such applicants to meet these requirements."

Mr Botha pressed the point Lesotho's access to the sea and to other countries had always been through the border it continues to share with South Africa, and therefore suffered no denial of these rights under international law.

"It is enough to point out that had the South African airport facilities not been made available, the recent biennial conference of the African American Institute probably would not have been held in Lesotho."

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By MARGARET SMITH

BOTSWANA may have a United Nations peace-keeping force patrolling its border with Rhodesia early in the new year.

Mr Archie Mogwe, Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, said this yesterday when he explained that the offer of such a force would be accepted because "the constant harassment and aggression from Rhodesian forces can no longer be tolerated".

Mr Mogwe flies to the UN early in January to put his country's appeal for assistance to the Security Council.

"A small nation like ourselves, with no military strength or army of our

Botswana hopes for UN peace force

own must turn to those who will help us when we are attacked," he said.

Last week an offer was made by Dr Vassili Solod-

ovnik, Russian Ambassador to Zambia, to give aid to Botswana to guard its border with Rhodesia.

Asked if Botswana would reject such an offer because it could impair relations with South Africa, Mr Mogwe said: "This depends on how serious the situation becomes."

"If South Africa would be unhappy to see Russian forces in Botswana, one must ask if they are not unhappy also to see us attacked and our territory violated by Rhodesian forces."

Mr Mogwe said Russian aid would affect Botswana alone. It would not be transporting Russian influence beyond its borders to South Africa.

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~~Urgent~~ plea by Botswana at UN

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Botswana yesterday formally requested an urgent Security Council meeting to hear its complaint about Rhodesian aggression. It is expected to be heard after January 6, with Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mr Archie Mogwe, taking part.

In a letter to the council, Mr Thebe Mogami, the Botswana ambassador, accused the Rhodesian Government of trying to force Botswana to abandon its support of "the legitimate struggle of the people of Zimbabwe".

Tension had mounted steadily as Rhodesia stepped up acts of subversion, murder, arson and kidnapping under the pretext that Botswana was supporting and harbouring freedom fighters, Mr Mogami wrote. Botswana's security was endangered and so was international peace and security.

There had been at least 31 territorial violations by Rhodesian forces.

Botswana's policy was to grant asylum to genuine political refugees, but not to permit the country to be used as a launching pad for attacks against neighbouring states. The campaign was intended to intimidate Botswana into denying asylum to refugees. "This will not happen," he said.

Botswana had wanted an immediate meeting, but was advised that a very thin turn-out could be expected over the holiday period.

Bid for UN meetings & 3/12/76 in Africa

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The United Nations Security Council could have a series of council meetings on Southern African problems in an African capital if an idea now being canvassed is accepted, according to the UN correspondent of the Financial Times.

He says that Port Louis, capital of Mauritius and venue of the OAU's last summit conference, and Maputo have been mentioned as possible meeting places. Maputo has already been chosen for a major UN conference in April.

Meanwhile, the Security Council is expected to meet sometime after January 6 to consider Botswana's complaint about Rhodesian "aggression."

Also waiting are other Southern African questions, including a Swedish proposal for controls on new investments in South Africa.

NEW PUSH

The correspondent notes that the appointment of a new Russian Ambassador to the UN, Mr Oleg Troyanovsky, came shortly before the announcement of Soviet President Podgorny's visit to Southern Africa.

He suggests that the appointment may mark the start of a new Kremlin push against the West in Southern Africa with the UN the focal point of the offensive.

Meanwhile, reports Reuter, the Security Council held more meetings this year—113—than in any year since 1948, when there were 168.

The only other year in which more than 100 council meetings were held was 1947, when there were 137. Last year the council met only 57 times.

INFORMAL TALKS

Most of the public meetings this year were preceded by informal consultations of the 15 members, in effect private sessions of the council, a relatively new development.

If these were added to the public meetings, officials said, it would mean that the council averaged a session every other day throughout 1976.

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UN to probe border dispute

DD 31/12/76

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, is sending a team to Lesotho to study the Transkei border situation.

The Assistant Secretary-General, Mr Abdulrahim Farah, will lead the mission late next month, a spokesman for Dr Waldheim said.

This follows Lesotho's appeal to the Security Council and the December 22 resolution accusing South Africa of trying to coerce the Maseru Government into recognising Transkei through border closures.

Lesotho said a R50m road building programme was needed to open up mountain areas isolated by the action. An emergency programme to improve existing access routes and build airstrips would cost about R10m.

The Council responded by calling for an international aid programme.

The South African Ambassador to the UN, Mr Pik Botha, called the council proceedings fraudulent and said South Africa would ignore them.

A similar UN mission this year studied Mozambique's economic problems after it asked for help to offset the cost of enforcing sanctions against Rhodesia. — DDC.