UNITED NATIONS

NOV 1976 — OCT. 1977

'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.

Senate Hansard 7 Qual 53

29/4/76

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Third Law of the Sea Conference

*5. Senator B. R. BAMFORD asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the Republic is represented at the Third Law of the Sea Conference held under United Nations auspices; if not, why not; if so, who are the representatives.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

No—because the Third Law of the Sea Conference is held under United Nations auspices and the Government, in the light of the United Nations' attiude towards South Africa's participation in activities of the Organization, is still reviewing the question of its continued membership of the United Nations.

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'SA spent more than UN'

4/1/77

The Star Bureau

LONDON — During 1962—1975 white South Africa spent more than double the amount on the development of its 16-million blacks than the United Nations did on the development of about 130-million people in 38 developing countries.

This is stated by Mr Chris van der Walt, Director of Information at the South African Embassy in London, in a letter to the Church Times attacking a recent article on South Africa by the Rev Paul Oestreicher, chairman of the British section of Amnesty International.

Mr van der Walt says that Mr Oestreicher seems to be in favour of radical and revolutionary change, and ignores the fact that "there is a concerted effort by the Government to improve the position of the blacks."

The indisputable fact is that every government which concedes to radical and revolutionary pressures for change could just as well abdicate and accept total chaos, says Mr van der Walt.

SAFEGUARD

After claiming that only through South Africa's policy of separation can the natural identity of its peoples be safeguarded, Mr van der Walt asks:

"Is this alternative to the unsatisfactory standard slogan of integration and multiracialism so insincere and heathenish that eminent Church leaders feel compelled to attack it with half-truths, and un-Christian bias and side rather with those propagating violence?"

Mr van der Walt wrote too, of Press freedom in South Africa.

(i) ירמיהו. בנבוא מיו ומקנו.

ירמיהו. הנביא מבבלית מלכה שמואל ויכוח

עליות נביא. אולי גוי התכוונות שם נביא,

הוא קיבל עזאם, ובנוי שם אומר "כי נשר אולכי".

כי בתר בירמיהו. עליות נמוכו בצמן שהוא

עוקב היה מבי

SA to pay less

UNITED NATIONS — South Africa's share of the United Nations budget has dropped from 0,5 per cent of the total budget to 0,4 per cent, a decrease of R238 637, from R1 367 127 to R1 128 440.

This new assessment laid down by the committee on contributions is based on the country's gross national product.

America will once again pay the largest percentage followed by Russia and Japan. — SAPA-AP.

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ירמיהו. "ארם ארל"

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UN was 'hoaxed' by border claim

LONDON. — Lesotho has hoaxed the United Nations into promising substantial aid on the pretext that South Africa has sealed part of the border.

The claim is made by Colin Legum, Africa correspondent of the Observer, who has been visiting Transkei.

Lesotho said the border had been closed in a South African attempt to force it to recognise Transkei.

Legum writes: "The Security Council's unanimous decision calling for the reopening of the borders between Lesotho, South Africa and Transkei demonstrates the extent of world hostility to the Pretoria regime, but on this occasion shows a total disregard for the truth.

By DAVID BERESFORD

"It took me only a day's journey along the rugged frontier between Transkei and Lesotho to show that traffic is flowing freely through the three mountain passes which lead down to South Africa from the remote south-western corner of Lesotho.

"I passed four busloads of shoppers and migrant workers as well as 14 cars and trucks and one ambulance on the road from Quacha's Nek down to the South African frontier town of Matatiele.

"On the way I talked to scores of migrant workers and villagers who traditionally do their shopping in Matatiele.

"Not one complained of having had any difficulty in crossing the border. One trader who makes the journey down the mountain daily confirmed that on no occasion had the border been closed.

"The notion that either South Africa or Transkei was trying to isolate Lesotho is completely groundless."

Quit UN urges Kaiser

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday urged all peace loving nations to withdraw from the United Nations and form their own league of nations.

Chief Kaiser was addressing about 25 000 people in the Independence Stadium attending festivities in honour of the visiting South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Both prime ministers said their countries would stand together during any difficulties.

Chief Kaiser said the misrepresentation of Transkei's independence was due to the ignorance of an "anarchic" body such as the UN, which was initially established for keeping peace among the nations of the world.

He said the misrepresentation of Transkei's independence was due to the ignorance of an "anarchic" body such as the UN, which was initially established for keeping peace among the nations of the world.

"Has not the time come for the dissolution of this revolutionary body whose object is now to foster conflict by using funds collected for the development of underdeveloped nations?

"I wish to assure peaceful nations that Transkei is too proud to be a participant in the revolutionary and pious resolutions of that body," Chief Kaiser said.

"Serious consideration should be given to the formation of a new league of nations for an international platform to engender peaceful co-operation."

On the Transkei Lesotho border controversy, Chief Kaiser said: "We are proud to dissociate ourselves from the distortion of facts such as the alleged closure of the border.

"We nevertheless congratulate our neighbour on taking advantage of the stupidity of the free world and on being endowed with such persuasive powers of misrepresentation of facts.

"What puzzles intellegent people is how the developed Western democratic nations should have joined the bandwagon of the revolutionary and bloodthirsty nations of the East, Africa and the Middle East.

"What makes us more bitter is the attitude of our own black brothers who are persuaded by the leftist world to adopt an aggressive policy of non collaboration towards our people who have been engaged in the struggle for the decolonisation of their land."

Transkei would share its fate with South Africa, and Transkeians would defend their ideals to the death.

Chief Kaiser praised Mr Vorster's "dynamism and pragmatism in devising permanent solutions to the complex revolutionary issues in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Mr Vorster deserved the respect of all who had been engaged in brutal and frank discussions on the racial issues in South Africa, he said.

In his reply Mr Vorster said it was a privilege to have worked closely and harmoniously with Chief Matanzima for the past 10 years.

World leaders would do well to take cognisance of Chief Matanzima's views on the world situation. In his opinion, the standard of leadership in Transkei was as high as anywhere in the world, he said.

The fact that Transkei was not recognised by other countries was no reflection on the people of Transkei. It was a reflection on the countries that withheld recognition, Mr Vorster said.

During his visit to Transkei he had seen enthusiasm, dedication to build, and more importantly, discipline. Transkei was to be congratulated on that.

Mr Vorster said Transkei was not only a beautiful country, but had great agricultural potential.

"If you develop that potential to the full you will not only do yourselves a service, but humanity as a whole. In the years to come, a country that can feed itself and export food is going to be a very fortunate country. You can be such a country."

After leaving the stadium, the two Prime Ministers had an hour-long discussion in the Transkei Parliament building.

Mr Vorster hosted a banquet at an hotel in Umtata last night. — DDR-SAPA.

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Botswana takes Rhodesia to UN

NEW YORK — The Security Council meets tonight to hear a complaint of armed aggression by white-ruled Rhodesia against Botswana.

The first speaker is expected to be Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mr A M Mogwe.

Botswana says Rhodesia stepped up a campaign of "subversion, murder, arson and kidnapping, pretending that Botswana was harbouring guerillas battling for black rule" in Rhodesia.

The 15-nation council will be holding its first public meeting of the new year just one day after Rhodesia reported an exchange of fire between its troops and armed men across the border with Botswana.

A working paper being circulated among some council members as a basis for a possible resolution, would call for strong condemnation of all acts of provocation, harassment and aggression against Botswana by Rhodesia.

It would also note the "special economic hardship confronting Botswana" as a result of having to divert funds from development to defence, and request the UN Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim, to organise an assistance programme. — Sapa-Reuter.

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(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:

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12/1/77

Human rights report

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — The six-member "ad hoc working group of experts on Southern Africa," a panel set up in 1967 by the UN Commission on Human Rights, is preparing its latest report on the situation in South Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa.

In closed meetings to last two weeks, the group will put together information received during 1976 from various governments, human rights organisations and African "liberation movements."

This report is to be presented to the Human Rights Commission at its 33rd session opening in Geneva on February 7.

The group last year addressed letters to the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Tanzania, South Africa, Mozambique and Zambia.

"No reply was received from South Africa, while the other governments agreed to co-operate with the group," a UN official said.

In 1976 a total of 60 witnesses was heard with 23 talking about South Africa, 15 about Namibia and 22 about Rhodesia.

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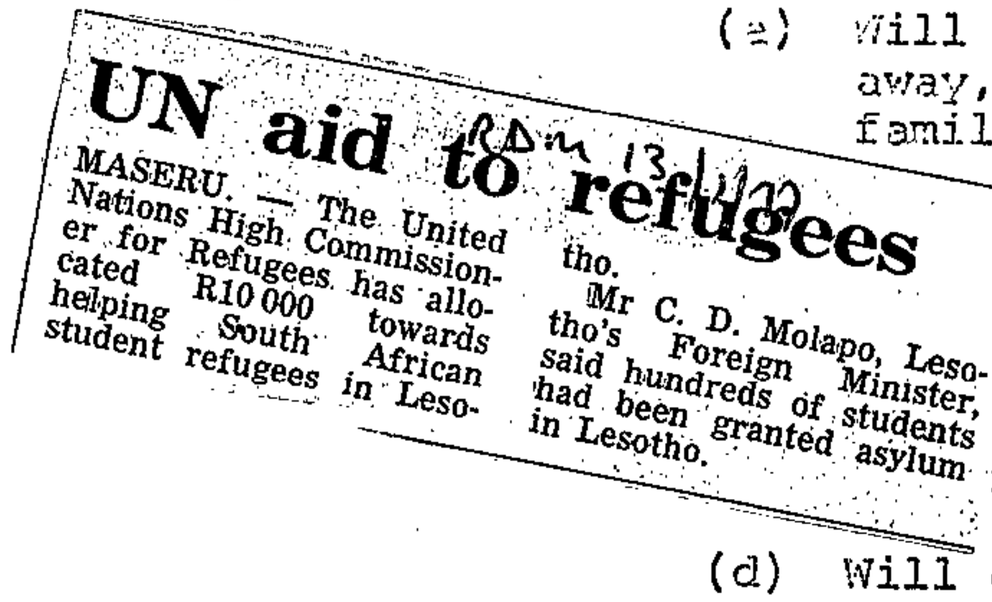
Audio/visuals

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



UN aid to refugees

MASERU. — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has allocated R10 000 towards helping South African student refugees in Lesotho.

Mr C. D. Molapo, Lesotho's Foreign Minister, said hundreds of students had been granted asylum in Lesotho.

Venue

Has the venue for your presentation been decided? If so:

(a) Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?

suitable as a meeting for your audience and as ground for your subject?

the right size for the nce expected?

(d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

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Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Rhodesia lashed at UN

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — In 36 violations of Botswana's territorial integrity since independence in 1966, Rhodesia had committed acts that "included arson, murder, kidnapping and the destruction of houses by explosives," the UN Security Council was told last night.

A resolution is expected to be introduced today condemning the alleged aggression by Rhodesia against Botswana.

The council was last night holding its first meeting of 1977, called to discuss Botswana's request that it consider "the grave situation which is developing along Botswana's border with the British colony of Southern Rhodesia."

INCIDENTS

Botswana has previously said that it is having to strengthen its defence forces and capabilities at considerable cost and that it desires financial aid so that expenditure on its development programme is not impaired.

At last night's meeting, the Botswana Minister of External Affairs, Mr Archibald McGwe, who has come to New York specifically to attend the council, was invited to take a seat at the council table.

He told members when Rhodesia began causing incidents in Botswana, they were originally directed at Rhodesian refugees there.

But this was no longer the case: they were now directed against Botswana nationals as well and had "increased in their frequency and seriousness."

Mr McGwe said in one incident in August, a helicopter carrying eight Rhodesian soldiers had landed some 80 km inside Botswana and had searched and interrogated several Batswana about the whereabouts of "freedom fighters and Botswana police patrols."

SOFTENING

The resolution expected to be introduced today by Ambassador Radha Krishna Ramphul, of Mauritius, whose country holds the chairmanship of the Organisation of African Unity, would condemn acts of "provocation and aggression by Rhodesia against Botswana and request the UN Secretary-General, Dr K Waldheim, to organise an assistance programme. He would also be asked to send a mission to assess Botswana's needs.

It is reported agreement has not been reached yet on the final wording and Western members of the council are seeking some softening of a text being circulated by African nations, reports Sapa-Reuter.

UK ANXIOUS

Britain, in particular, is reported to be anxious not to jeopardise its delicate central role in the search for a peaceful solution of the Rhodesian problem.

Diplomats said Botswana's case was likely to be bolstered by the appearance of the Foreign Minister of Zambia, Mr Siteke Kwale, and the Vice Foreign Minister of Tanzania, Mr Isaac Sepetu, who were both on their way to New York.

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UN stamps on Rhodesia's bid for Assembly hearing

By RICHARD WALKER

UNITED NATIONS. — Rhodesia's first try in 11 years to address the UN was curtly stamped on yesterday when the Security Council continued hearing Botswana's plea for defence funds to help it cope with repeated armed incursions over the border.

Botswana Foreign Minister, Mr Archibald Mogwe, has put a R25-million cost on beefing up its police mobile units and fencing off part of its 600 km Rhodesian border to withstand the "attack, sabotage and abduction missions" which it says it suffers.

Rhodesia's request to reply at the UN was cabled from Salisbury to the Security Council chairman, Mr Oleg Troyanovsky and set off a flurry of activity in the Assembly.

But Mr Troyanovsky simply ignored it when he read out and formally approved a lengthy list of nations asking to be heard.

Zambia's Mwale and other Africans praised Soviet support in Africa. But China accused Russia of "racking its brains" to divide African nationalists and further penetrate Southern Africa.

Predicting direct Soviet intervention in Rhodesia, prominent US columnists Evans and Novak yesterday warned Congress not to ignore a Kremlin move into Rhodesia in 1977 as it did the Soviet Angolan takeover in 1975.

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny's Southern Africa visit, probably in March "assures a direct Russian entry smack into the world's most emotionally charged racial and political issue," they warned.

The next stage would be for Moscow to "pick a winner — Western experts are now certain the Soviet favourite will be an extremist guerilla leader — Robert Mugabe or somebody equally sinister."

UN hits at Smith over Botswana

NEW YORK — The Security Council, accepting Botswana's charge that Rhodesian forces had violated its sovereignty, demanded an end to all hostile acts in a resolution approved late last night.

The council also condemned "all acts of provocations and harassment, including military threats and attacks" committed against Botswana by Rhodesia.

Though the Rhodesian Government asked to take part in the Council debate to rebut the charges, its request was publicly ignored as was the case in 1966 after Salisbury declared Unilateral Independence from Britain.

Last night's resolution also called for the dispatch of a UN survey team to Botswana to evaluate its economic and financial aid needs. Assistant Secretary-General Abby Farah told newsmen the group would leave New York next weekend, and visit also Lesotho and Swaziland.

LESOTHO VISIT

The Lesotho visit was planned after a Council decision last month when Lesotho complained that its border with Transkei had been closed causing severe economic hardship.

The mission to Swaziland was in response to a December 16 General Assembly resolution asking Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to consult with Swaziland and other countries on aid to South African students who had left as refugees.

The mission has to report back to the Security Council on aid to Lesotho and Botswana by the end of March.

Last night's resolution, submitted by eight Third World members, was approved by 13 votes to none with the United States and Britain casting abstentions.

BRITAIN

Britain's James Murray noted that his Government had indicated its willingness to assume a direct role in the transitional government to majority rule in white-run Rhodesia.

In the present delicate stage of negotiations being conducted by Britain, his Government believed the right course was to abstain on the Council resolution.

Earlier, US Ambassador William Scranton said his Government would follow Britain's lead in the case. — Sapa-Reuter.

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UN study on wages disputed

Figures from the Bureau for Market Research and the Department of Statistics contradict a new United Nations study which claims black South Africans earn less than those in some of Africa's poorest countries.

The UN study claims black South Africans were worse off than citizens of at least 15 independent African countries.

It gives the average black income in South Africa as R187,42 a year and claims Soweto residents earn a per capita average of R215,32 and rural blacks R103,73. The figures were for 1973.

However, Department of Statistics figures show that blacks in most major cities and towns earned R57 a month — or R684 a year in 1973.

INCOME

In 1975 blacks in these areas earned up to R91 a month.

Statistics from the Bureau for Market Research resemble the department's figures. The bureau says the annual income for blacks in Johannesburg rose from R297 in 1970 to R628 in 1975.

● Calendars containing data compiled by the ANS — including social, political and economic information on African states — are available at 50c each from any Star office or by mail from The Star, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg, for 65c.

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UN giving food to Lesotho

DURBAN. — Hundreds of tons of food and clothing from the United Nations are passing through Durban bound for Lesotho every month.

A spokesman for the handling agents in Durban said the consignments were documented from the Rome headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

The latest consignment, consisting of cartons of powdered eggs, coffee, yellow mealie meal, and crates of clothing, was marked "free gift for Lesotho from Canada". — Sapa.

Blacks in SA not best off: UN study

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A new United Nations study challenges the widely-held belief that South African blacks live better than blacks in independent African countries.

It shows black South Africans are worse off than citizens of at least 15 independent African countries.

MISLEADING

The study was done by Professor Julian Friedman, professor of political science at Syracuse University, New York, and Miss Diana Ellis, a post-graduate researcher at the same university.

The authors say claims of recent improvements in black wages in South Africa are misleading.

While admitting comparison between incomes in African countries is difficult, they publish a table of per capita incomes in 39 African countries.

DIFFER

Their figures differ dramatically from those provided by some of the world's most authoritative sources.

The Friedman-Ellis table lists the average black South African's income in 1973 as being R193,50 a year, which places the country's black workers sixteenth on their table.

Countries such as Angola (1972 per capita income is listed as R426,60) Mozambique (R216 in 1970), Ghana (R209,70 in 1972) and Swaziland (R305,10 in 1971) are placed above South Africa, as are Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Zambia, Mauritius, the Congo, Liberia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Mauritania.

SOWETO

Soweto residents, the table claims, earned a per capita average of R222,30 in 1973 and blacks in South Africa rural areas only R107,10.

"These figures suggest that the Africans of South Africa are nowhere near being the best off in Africa and that those in rural areas are among the poorest Africans on the continent," the Friedman-Ellis study says.

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UN aid team in Lesotho tomorrow

24/1/72 DD

UNITED NATIONS — The assistant UN Secretary General, Mr Abdulrahim Abbey Farah, has left New York for Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland to assess assistance needs in the three countries in accordance with recent UN resolutions.

Mr Farah is due in Lusaka, Zambia, today.

He is to fly from Lusaka to Lesotho tomorrow for a two week stay in compliance with a December 22 Security Council resolution. This calls for a UN aid programme in the face of the alleged closing of a number of border posts by South Africa.

Lesotho alleged the frontier closings were an attempt to force it to recognise Transkei, declared independent by South Africa last October.

Mr Farah is due in Swaziland from February 11 to 14 in compliance with a General Assembly resolution in December calling for UN assistance to black South African students who have fled to neighbouring countries.

The last leg of Mr Farah's mission takes him to Botswana, where the Security Council last month instructed the UN to establish an aid programme to help boost defences against attacks from Rhodesia.

Mr Farah will be accompanied by teams of experts to help assess the needs of each of the three countries on his mission.

He is due back in New York on March 7. — SAPA-RNS.

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DAILY DISP

Apartheid taints Transkei — Dugard

24/1/73

STELLENBOSCH — The United Nations would not recognise or accept Transkei as an independent state because it had been conceived in the womb of apartheid, Prof J. Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand said here yesterday at the congress of the Society of University Teachers of Law.

He said: "A second objection of the UN is that Transkei's legal system has retained some offensive aspects of the South African legal system.

"The UN also feels the independence of Transkei furthers the grand design of apartheid by conferring citizenship on Transkeians living in the Republic.

"Transkei is able to justify its existence on historical grounds, not as a conception of apartheid, and it must do so now."

It was important for Transkei to repeal the oppressive security and race laws retained from South Africa.

The Minister of Justice of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, was a guest speaker yesterday.

Chief Matanzima said that much fuss had been made because the constitution did not include a Bill of Rights.

"I have no doubt that the Legislative Assembly was completely free to include a Bill of Rights if it so chose. I nevertheless fail to see of what value a Bill of Rights would have been," he said.

"There has been comment that Transkei appears to be a one-party state. The reason for this is that the election was overshadowed by independence and other factors were minimised.

"I have no doubt though that in future the quality of opposition politics will improve." — SAPA.

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UN team flies to Lesotho

Gerald l'Ange,
The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Lesotho officials are firmly denying hoaxing the world over the Transkei border dispute as they prepare to receive the United Nations study team due to fly in late today from Maputo.

The officials insist Lesotho has a valid case for seeking international aid to help overcome the effects of the dispute.

Whether or not Lesotho has pulled a confidence trick, the Security Council has already made its decision and the team is coming here to assess how the UN and individual states can best respond to the Council's call for aid to Lesotho to offset the "closure" of the Transkei border.

THREAT

Fundamental to Lesotho's case is what it sees as the political threat—actual or potential—of having its eastern region held hostage by Transkei.

This alarm justifies international aid to improve its east-west transport links, in the view of some here.

Transkei says Basotho are free to go through the border posts if they pay 50c for a three-month visa, and some are apparently doing so. Lesotho cannot publicly sanction this.

Lesotho maintains it cannot be expected to do anything indicating tacit recognition of Transkei in the face of the refusal by the rest of the world to do so.

Put differently, if the outside world expects Lesotho to go along with its refusal to recognise Transkei it must give it the economic aid to do so.

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Africans plan new action against SA

Hugh Roberton,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — African countries plan to send a high-ranking United Nations delegation to Washington to pave the way for renewed attempts at taking international action against South Africa.

The proposed delegation, representing the UN Committee against Apartheid, the Decolonisation Committee and the Council for Namibia (South West Africa), would be accompanied by officials of the Organisation of African Unity.

They would also visit London, Paris and Bonn under an agreement reached at a closed meeting of the Committee against Apartheid, which was attended by representatives of the other bodies concerned with Southern Africa.

One of their prime objectives, according to Africans at the UN, would be to plead with the new Carter administration "not to obstruct, but to facilitate, the adoption of measures under chapter seven of the UN Charter."

So far the most persistent measure the African group at the UN has attempted to enforce in the Security Council has been a mandatory arms embargo, which has twice been vetoed by all three Western powers.

But the new United States ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, has stated that he personally supports the idea of an arms embargo and there is now doubt about whether the US would again veto an embargo resolution.

If the US decided to allow a mandatory arms embargo to be enforced, most UN observers believe the British and French governments would not require much persuasion to follow suit.

There is more to a mandatory arms embargo under chapter seven than meets the eye, however.

A DEVICE

Under article five of the Charter, the Security Council is empowered to take action to suspend the rights and privileges of any country against which the UN has taken action under chapter seven.

In effect, therefore, a mandatory arms embargo is largely a device to prepare the ground for South Africa's suspension, or expulsion, from the UN.

It would have little practical impact since the US and Britain have been enforcing a voluntary arms embargo for years, and the French Government has steadily moved towards doing the same.

Another measure which African countries appear to be increasingly attracted to, is a Swedish-inspired proposal calling on the Security Council to consider ways in which to prevent new foreign investment in South Africa.

UN TEAM ARRIVES

MASERU — A five-man delegation from the United Nations, headed by Assistant Secretary-General Mr. Abdulrahim Abbey Farah, arrived here yesterday to investigate means of aiding Lesotho to become less economically dependent on South Africa.

The UN team will spend two weeks in Lesotho before moving on to Swaziland and Botswana to investigate the needs of those countries in accordance with recent UN resolutions calling for aid to Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland directly and indirectly through the UN and member countries opposed to apartheid.

The Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Digby Koyana, said in Umtata yesterday he had no intention of meeting the mission at the Transkei-Lesotho border area of Qacha's Nek.—(Sapa.)

Front threat to call Cuba

UNITED NATIONS — Rhodesia's black nationalists "reserve the right" to call in Cuba or "any of our allies" if South Africa intervenes directly in the fighting, a spokesman for the Patriotic Front warned here.

But he said there was no need for Cubans at this stage and he saw little likelihood of them being brought into the conflict.

"It is a mistake to think the Cubans are dangerous, entering conflicts wherever they occur," he said.

Rhodesia's black nationalists "have more than enough men provided we have the material," he said.

At a special press conference called by Zambia, Dr Callistus Ndlovu — representative of the Joshua Nkomo faction here — also warned that an American-led initiative on Rhodesia would never be accepted.

He said that Britain must now play its full "decoloniser" role.

In Gaborone, British diplomat Mr Richard has told Pres Khama that Britain and the United States want to reconvene the dead-locked Geneva conference on Rhodesia as quickly as possible.

Mr Richard met the President last night after arriving in Botswana from South Africa.

His remarks indicate that Mr Richard still hopes to create the basis for fresh talks in Geneva.

He has said that he hopes to meet the leaders of the nationalist Patriotic Front, Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, in Zambia next week.

And from London it is reported that the Conservative Party is sending a senior peer, Lord Carrington, on a fact finding mission to Southern Africa. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

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UN move on jail deaths

29/
5/4/77

Hugh Roberton

NEW YORK — The United Nations is to ask the International Commission on Human Rights to investigate the recent deaths in detention of South African political detainees.

A meeting attended this week by all UN bodies involved in Southern African affairs requested the investigation after receiving reports from representatives of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Information made available to various UN committees over the past six months will be passed on to the International Commission for Human Rights and it is expected that ANC and PAC leaders will ask to testify before the commission.

The chairman of the UN Committee Against Apartheid, Mr Leslie Harriman of Nigeria, has also requested to testify during the investigation.

IN GENEVA

UN sources say that the commission is expected to begin its investigation in Geneva on February 7 and some observers believe a report will only emerge late this year.

Spokesmen for the commission were not able to say today whether South African judicial or Government organisations would be invited to take part in the investigation.

Some South African officials, it is believed, feel that at least the official records of court proceedings involving the deaths of detainees should be made available to the commission.

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ANTHROP

UNIVERSITY ... TOWN

16 - COURSE OUTLINE Economics
Lectures ... (WITH WEIGHTS INCOR
Essay 4 due 18 July ... 1 - 1977

18 - 20 Lectures Politics ... July & 1 August

21 - 23 Lectures Religion

Course programme: Lectures ... Tuesdays and Thursdays ... 24 ... 26 ... Theatre. Essay 6 due ... September ... modifications ...

See the notice-board for more ... tutorial groups. You will ... will meet three times per month ... Supplementary Reading ... listing times, dates and places ... tutorial will be in the first ... You are expected to possess ... first essay is due by noon on ... mentioned earlier in the book ... placed in the box at the bottom ... books which will be of use on ... Anthropology Department at any ... Unless marked otherwise all ... are in paper-back.

Assistance. Your tutor will ... you may have with the course ... staff. Do not ... on them. Remember ... come and see ... staff.

Kinship

Taylor, Mr Graburn, Kinship & Social Organization

Film Programme. A programme of interesting ethnographic films ... will be shown every Tuesday, lunch-time from 1.10 p.m. In the ... Beattie Primitive Government year.

Notice-board. The Departmental notice-board is at the entrance ... Economics ... part-time lecturers ... regularly for minor changes, tutorial group alterations, announce- ... (Miss I.G. Dalton; ... and the Cape Divisional Library Service. ... Assessments. ... Religion ... by the Lecturing Committee ... last year.

Mr. Douglas: ... in tutorials and ... our final ...

Mr. Mawisela: ...

T. O'Dea: The Sociology of Religion

A satisfactory exam performance is essential to pass the course.

Socialization

Preliminary Reading. The following books provide an entertaining introduction to the subject and are warmly recommended ... Mead and Gorer ... Bowen: ... H.R. Bernard: ...

Special Supplementary Reading on South African Ethnography

A brief account of the work carried by the present staff of the School ... Books. ... You will need during the year ... most examples will be drawn from Southern African material. You are expected to know the contents of your chosen ethnographic monograph, but you will also want to consult other material on ... your chosen people from time to time during the course. Here

/follows ONE ...

TELEPHONE 69-8530
Director Ext. 497
Secretary Ext. 498
OF LIBRARIANSHIP
ilding
of Cape Town,
RONDEBOSCH.
7700

UN want probe into detainee deaths

Tribune Reporter

NEW YORK: The United Nations is to ask the International Commission on Human Rights to investigate the recent deaths in detention of South African political detainees.

A meeting attended this week by all UN bodies involved in Southern African affairs requested the investigation after receiving reports from representatives of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

Information made available to various UN committees over the past six months will be passed on to the International Commission for Human Rights and it is expected that ANC and PAC leaders will ask to testify before the commission.

Africa

Wet welcome to Lesotho for UN team

By GEOFF DALGLISH
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Nature provided the visiting United Nations team with dramatic proof of Lesotho's need for an improved transport network.

Rain grounded all flights to the mountain areas affected by the alleged Transkei border closure and many roads were impassable.

Among those trapped in the mountains was the Minister of Sport, Mr Albert Mohale, who was returning from the opening of a school when his car became bogged down in the mud.

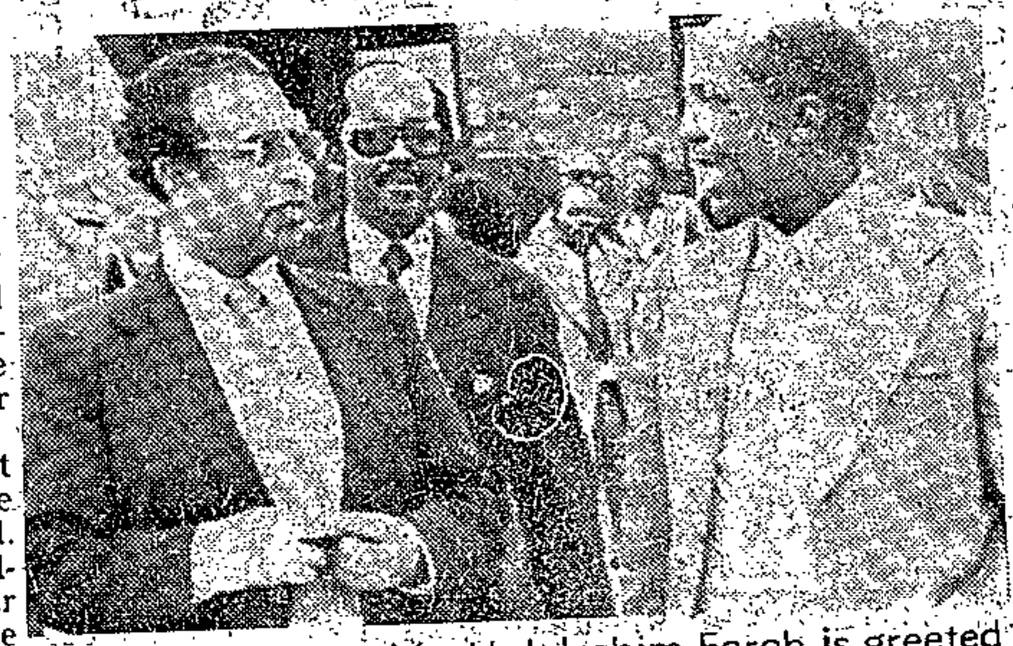
Plans for the UN team to visit projects in the country had to be postponed.

The five-member team — led by former UN anti-apartheid chairman Mr Abdulrahimi Farah — is in Lesotho following a Security Council resolution to "organise all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to overcome the economic difficulties caused by the closure of the Transkei border posts."

Last month the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C. D. Molapo, said: "A quarter of a million of my people are in a state of siege. These people are held hostage by South Africa in an attempt to coerce Lesotho to accord recognition to the Transkei Bantustan."

But Transkei has denied the border closure and British newspapermen have confirmed that the frontier is still open.

The Lesotho Government is now hoping for a huge injection of foreign aid. About R90-million is needed for roads with other priorities including the building of clinics' petrol stations, workshops, grain elevators and mills.



Somali diplomat Mr Abdulrahim Farah is greeted in Maseru yesterday by Foreign Minister Mr C. D. Molapo.

CARTER'S NEW MAN TURNS THE HEAT ON SMITH

GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON — Rhodesian leader Ian Smith got it straight from the shoulder with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's announcement yesterday that "Rhodesia should understand that under no circumstances can it count on American assistance on negotiations with internal leaders."

"In our view," Mr. Vance said, "internal negotiations would not lead to a peaceful solution . . . The British proposal in our view mains a valid one.

"Moreover," he added, "under no circumstances can they (Smith's Government) count on any American support to prevent majority rule."

America is pressing for a resumption of the Geneva talks on Rhodesia that broke off last month.

The new U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, will fly to London today for talks with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland and peace negotiator Ivor Richard before proceeding to Dar-es-Salaam to attend Tanzania's 20th anniversary celebrations and talk with Black African leaders there.

Repeal

As further proof of U.S. refusal to prop up the Smith Government, Mr. Vance announced that the Carter administration is calling on Congress to repeal the Byrd Amendment, which allows America to import Rhodesian chrome in spite of UN trade sanctions.

"To re-emphasise our opposition to the maintenance of minority control of the Government of Rhodesia," Mr. Vance said, "this administration will strongly support the repeal of the Byrd Amendment. We do this in conformity with our in-

resumption of negotiations to avoid conflict, in spite of Mr. John Vorster's statement last week that he would put no further pressure on Ian Smith's Government.

And our correspondent in Lusaka writes that Nigeria has offered to commit units from its large and well-equipped army to fight alongside terrorists on Rhodesian soil.

Although the offer has so far been rejected by the African "Front-Line" Presidents and the Patriotic Front, it [illegible] development in a rapidly worsening situation.

In spite of the smallness of its armed forces, Rhodesia has retained the upper hand in the war. But the danger is that the terrorists' lack of success will prompt them later this year to appeal for outside help in the hope of a quick kill.

any American support to prevent majority rule."

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"To re-emphasise our opposition to the maintenance of minority control of the Government of Rhodesia," Mr. Vance said, "this administration will strongly support the repeal of the Byrd Amendment. We do this in conformity with our international obligations and also because we believe it represents a step towards a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia."

Charges

President Carter's Secretary of State told reporters at his news conference that the United States was continuing consultations with the South African Government, with the British Government and "with the African leaders most directly concerned with this problem."

He charged that "the position announced by Mr. Ian Smith has resulted in a new and more dangerous situation regarding the prospects for peace in Southern Rhodesia."

He insisted that South Africa could still "play an important role" in the

[illegible] miles from its large and well-equipped army to fight alongside terrorists on Rhodesian soil.

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SALDRU FARM LABOUR CONFERENCE

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ADDRESSES

Africa Mr. R. c/o SALDRU School of Economics U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Aires Mr. A. Dunbrody AND 6115

Antrobus Mr. G. Econom ty GRAHAMSTOWN 6140

Archer Mr. S. c/o Sch ONDEBOSCH 7700

Ardington Mr. A P O B JLAND

Ardington Mrs. L. P O I JLAND

Baffoe Mr. F. The Nat LESOTHO

Bates Mr. R. 14 Park C OF 3600

Behrmann Prof. H. Univer ox 375 PIETERMARITZBURG 3200

Birt Mr. M. c/o School of Business Science U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Bloch Mr. N. c/o SALDRU, School of Economics U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Boonzaier Mr. E. 2 Baronrath Road, KENILWORTH , Cape Town 7700

Botha Mr. D. c/o Die Burger CAPE TOWN

Boyle Mr. B. c/o The Argus CAPE TOWN

Bowery Mr. M. Wesbro Investment Services, P O Box 6601, ROGGEBAAI C T. 8012

Brokebsha Prof. D. Dept. of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CALIFORNIA 93106 U.S.A.

Brown Mr. P. P O Box 71,Hilton, NATAL 3245

Bromberger Mr. N. 7 Cavendish Close, Cavendish Street CLAREMONT 7700

Budlender Ms. D. c/o Economics Dept. U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Christie Mr. R. 20 Cook Street, OBSERVATORY 7925

Clarke Mr. D. c/o Dept. of Economics U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Cummings Ms. P. 37 Cardiff Road, University of Natal, PIETERMARITZBURG 3205

Dinnell Mr. M. c/o Dept. of Economics U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Dorrington Dr.J. P O Box 47 PORTVILLE 6810

Dorrington Mrs. P O Box 47 PORTVILLE 6810

Evans Mr. A. P O Box 41, Viljoenskroon, O.F.S. 9520

Finlay Mr. W. Tue Moss, Klein Constantia Road CONSTANTIA 7800

Ford Mr. Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs, Admin. Board. P O Box 14024 PORT ELIZABETH

Fiske Mr. S. 6 Pat Newson Road, PIETERMARITZBURG 3205

Frean Mr. N. c/o S.A.Cane Growers Association,P O Box 1278 DURBAN 4000

Gebhardt Ms. B. P O Box 469, WINDHOEK S.W.A.

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2 329

Lesotho silent 12/7/1990

JOHANNESBURG — The Lesotho Government has drawn a veil of secrecy around the activities of the visiting United Nations team.

After daily promises of a complete itinerary for the team, which arrived on Thursday, an official said yesterday the programme was confidential. The five-member team will visit many of Lesotho's industrial and agricultural projects as well as the disputed border with Transkei.

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

FACULTY OF ARTS

STAFFING PRIORITIES 1976/1977

As certain funds may be [illegible] the not too distant future, the Committee of [illegible]eld in the Beattie Staff Common Room yester[illegible] the Arts Faculty Board at its meeting to-[illegible]ist of its most urgent priorities, as recommend[illegible]ed to investigate the staffing position in the Arts Faculty:

Recommended List of Priorities: (former lis[illegible] 2.4.76)

1. Consolidation of Temporary Assistance [illegible]nd Emergency Funds and request for Political Science demc (see letters attached). These follow in alphabetical order:

   (a) Economics: 10 demonstrator sessic

   (b) Political Science: conversion of part-time clerical assistant to full-time

   (c) Political Science: 8 demonstrator sessions

   (d) Religious Studies: R1 140 clerical assistance

   (e) Speech and Drama: R3 000 teaching assistance

2. German — Lectureship (Intensive course) (Annexure A)

3. Political Science — Junior Lectureship (Annexure B)

4. Romance Studies — Chair of Italian (Annexure D)

5. Religious Studies — Lectureship (Annexure C)

6. Librarianship — R3 500 teaching assistance (Annexure E)

7. Cultural History of W. Europe — Lectureship (Annexure F)

8. School of Economics (Division of Economics) — Junior Lectureship (Annexure G)

9. African Languages — Junior Lectureship (Xhosa) (Annexure H)

10. Anthropology — Junior Lectureship in Social Anthropology (Annexure I)

11. Speech and Drama — Senior Lectureship in Drama (Annexure J)

12. School of Economics — Part-time clerical assistant for Econ. History
    Part-time clerical assistant for Economics (Annexure G)

13. Romance Studies — Junior Lectureship in French (Intensive course) (Annexure K)

14. Speech and Drama — Technical Instructor (Annexure J)

15. Archaeology — Technician (Museologist/Conservationist) (Annexure L)

N.B. Annexures will be attached to approved list when forwarded to Staffing Committee

AHREP/GG
30.11.76

Border post check

4/12/77

UMTATA — The United Nations team now in Lesotho to investigate her aid requirements is expected to visit the Transkei border area today for an on-the-spot investigation of Lesotho's claims that the border has been closed.

Both South Africa and Transkei deny the border has been closed to traffic. This view has been supported by several independent investigations by journalists.

The UN team intends visiting the Telle Bridge border post between Quthing and the Transkei town of Sterkspruit. — SAPA.

African boycott of NZ goes on

LAGOS. — Africa is not yet prepared to end its boycott of New Zealand, says the president of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, Mr Abraham Ordia.

Mr Ordia said in Lagos the council still wanted an assurance from Mr Robert Muldoon's government that it would not issue entry visas to "racist teams" from South Africa.

Mr Ordia has cabled Mr Muldoon twice in the past week asking him to spell out his government's position on entry visas.

In a letter to Mr Ordia Mr Muldoon has committed his government to the international campaign to eliminate apartheid but he did not say he would refuse visas. — Sapa.

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FACULTY OF COMMERCE

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF BUSINESS SCIENCE

EXAMINATION RESULTS 1976

UN LESOTHO MISSION BEGINS WORK TODAY

Mercury Africa Bureau

MASERU — A five-man United Nations mission begins an intensive investigation today into the needs of South African student refugees who have been granted political asylum in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Directing the probe is Mr. Abdulrahim Farak, of Somalia, a former UN anti-apartheid chairman, who has also been leading the team that is assessing Lesotho's economic needs following South Africa's alleged closure of the Transkei border.

Assisting him will be Mr. F. J. Homann-Herimberg, deputy director of the assistance division of the UN High Commission for Refugees, and Mr. William Confon, director of Unesco's division of Equality of Education opportunities.

Secrecy surrounds the work of the UN delegates.

"We are not allowed to give Press interviews or say anything until we get back to New York and report our findings to the secretary-general," Mr. Farak told me.

The presence of the UN fact-finding missions in Lesotho follows an appeal to the UN by the Foreign Minister, Mr. C. D. Molapo, to help reduce their dependence on South Africa.

Mr. Farak said he expected to complete his reports by the end of the month.

On Friday the delegation assessing Lesotho's economic needs flew to the Qacha's Nek and Tele Bridge border posts.

He was unaware that two South African journalists had been detained in the border town of Quyning, during the visit.

graduates

The fo
degree an

rmist,		
Asher, A		
Burgthei		
rnadovck		
Burke, C		
Davidson		
Lewis,		
Coulson		
Goldblat		
Gross, H		
Harrison		
Haupt, P		
Jacobson		
Jacobs,		
Katz, L.		
Lauber, C.H.		
Loxton, A.D.		
McDonald, J.A.	Business Finance	3
Morley, C.J.C.	Business Finance	2/2
Papilsky, D.M.	Business Finance	3
Richardson, A.G.	Law (B.Bus.Sc./Ll.B.)	2/2
Saner, B.	Actuarial Science	1
Snyder, A.C.M.	Business Finance	2/2
Sokinofsky, I.G.	Actuarial Science	1
Slatem, D.J.	Personnel Management	3
Theunissen, M.F.	Marketing	2/2
Urquhart, G.A.	Personnel Management	3
Wilson, D.J.	Law (B.Bus.Sc./Ll.B.)	2/1
	Business Finance	2/1

28)

2. Students requiring courses to complete degree:

Drummond, J.R.	Actuarial Science I (R) Actuarial Science II (R)
Dunn, M.P.W.	Accounting B Business Finance Communication Costing (Management Acctg) I Taxation & Estate Duty
Elkin, B.	Sake Afrikaans Communication Introduction to Comp[illegible] (R)

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS:

- Méthodologie en civilisation française contemporaine, Thèse, Université de Bordeaux II, 1975, 229 pages.
- Comment va la France?, Dossiers Culture, Editions Nathan, Paris, 1975, 286 pages (textbook of contemporary French civilization; preface by Ma
- L'eau, structure fondamentale d'analyse bachelardienne de
- La poésie française des nouvel approche pédagogique, Bull (publication delayed)
- series of television films (vi civilization by individual Chester State College, U.S.A.
- in preparation:
  - Comment va ? Volume II: Dossiers
  - Géographie de la France
  - L'enseignement en franç
  - Manuel pédagogique
  - Côtes, rivières et port
  - Comment va

MISCELLANEOUS:

- editor (section 17-24 for th (Bordeaux) from 1964 to 19
- Secretary of the Association (since 1974)
- production of modern plays pe Department at the Universit comedy by Georges Cour comedy by Tristan Bern tour of South Africa
- acting in comedy by Georges P (Cape Town, 1976)
- project: creation of a Cente in the United States and

ADDRESS:

Dr. Pierre PETIT,
French Department,
University of Cape Town,
Rondebosch, 7700,
South Africa.

Main Africa Bureau

Lesotho inquiry

UN team starts

MASERU. — A five-man United Nations mission begins an intensive investigation today into the needs of South African students who have been granted political asylum in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Directing the probe is Mr Abdulrahim Farah of Somalia, a former UN anti-apartheid chairman, who has also been leading the team that is assessing Lesotho's economic needs after Mr C. D. Molapo, for help in reducing dependence on South Africa

The presence of the fact-finding mission in Lesotho is the result of an appeal to the UN by Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Unesco's division of equality of education opportunities.

Assisting him will be Mr F. J. Homann-Herimberg, deputy director of the assistance division of the UN High Commission for Refugees, and Mr William Conton, director of

Today, February 7, 1977.

Cuba outlaws apartheid

Plan 11/2/77

By RICHARD WALKER

UNITED NATIONS. — Cuba has become the 25th country to make apartheid a crime.

Any South African or official connected with a South African company could be charged in Cuba under terms of a UN convention declaring that responsibility for apartheid should apply to individuals or organisations.

The convention came into force in mid-1976, but there has been no known prosecution.

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Sanctions-busting rocks UN

Rhodesia's Red trade

Star 11/2/67

Hugh Roberton

New York

United Nations disclosures o a major communist sanctions busting operation involvin secret trade between Rhodes and Russia has caused a st at the world organisation' headquarters.

Allegations of illicit trade between Rhodesia and the communist bloc have been made at the UN for more than five years but the specific details now presented and the elaborate efforts to conceal the operation have surprised diplomats.

African countries, most of which attack only the United States and other Western countries allegedly trading with the Rhodesian Government, have been especially embarrassed by the evidence contained in the disclosures.

Communist diplomats, outraged and flustered, are vehemently denouncing the allegations and have mounted a noticeably hasty campaign of denials.

Information about the sanctions-busting was contained in a report of the UN sanctions committee,

Charge on sanctions

From Page 1

pean countries involved, and chemicals, metals and other goods from communist countries were exported to Rhodesia.

Altogether four British notes were submitted secretly to the communist bloc. Some of the notes are older than six months. But the Third World-dominated committee made no mention of them until its latest report was issued.

Diplomats at the UN feel that the British notes indicate an efficient level of British intelligence gathering in Switzerland, Rhodesia and behind the Iron Curtain.

The sanctions committee has still to decide what should be done about the British allegations.

which conducts all its activities in private but which is required to submit reports of its work to the Security Council.

Private notes

The latest report says that the committee received a series of private notes from the British Government last year accusing Russia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and East Germany of conducting trade with Rhodesia.

The sanctions committee report says the trade was conducted between State corporations behind the Iron Curtain and three Swiss-registered companies in Geneva which existed solely to provide a seemingly legitimate cover for the operations.

Rhodesian tobacco and other agricultural products were sold to Russia and the four East Euro-

To Page 3, Col 1

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CADETS FOR TERROR GET WEST CASH

FRANCISTOWN — Cash from the United States, Britain and West Germany is being used to help young Rhodesian African refugees flocking here to volunteer as terrorists against the Rhodesian Government.

The money from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees pays for food, bedding and clothing for the young exiles who cross from Rhodesia in their hundreds each week.

They are assembled in a cramped, heavily guarded refugee camp and "handed over" by Botswana police to officials of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Hundreds of the volunteers are flown each week to Lusaka by Zambia Airways or on special charters.

The airlifts are seen by Rhodesian intelligence officers as part of a determined attempt by Mr. Nkomo to build up his forces to the levels of the rival Zimbabwe African National Union army of Mr. Robert Mugabe in Mozambique and Tanzania.

Rhodesian intelligence sources say more than 1 080 Africans, usually aged between 13 and 30, have crossed into Botswana for terrorist training since the first major incursions into Matabeleland from Zambia six months ago.

Mr. Nkomo, once seen by impartial Rhodesian overservers as a moderate who could reach a constitutional settlement with Mr. Ian Smith's Government, has since adopted an uncharacteristic militant posture, more in line with that of the Marxist-orientated Mr. Mugabe.

One African diplomat in Gaborone said some African governments feared that deep-rooted ethnic and ideological differences between Zapu and Zanu could lead to conflict outside Rhodesia or to civil war inside after legal independence.

"The build-up of Mr. Nkomo's forces could be seen as a forerunner to a confrontation between the two armies in a final bid for overall power in Zimbabwe — a sort of Angola-type situation," the diplomat said.

Rhodesian intelligence reports suggests that Zapu can field more than 2 000 men and Zanu more than 6 000. — (Sapa-AP.)

Hansard 4 col 307 14/2/77

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Contribution to UNO

366. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(a) What is the contribution paid to UNO by the Republic during 1976, (b) under what different headings did the contributions fall and (c) when was the basis of the South African contribution last reviewed?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) South Africa paid no contribution to the United Nations' regular budget in 1976. Because of the General Assembly's illegal suspension of South Africa's participation in the 29th session in 1974, South Africa has made no contribution to the regular budget since that time.

During 1976 South Africa did, however, make a voluntary contribution of R43 531,25 (Dollars 50 000) to the United Nations Children's Fund.

(c) 1976.

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UN aid plan for Lesotho

14/2/72

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The United Nations mission that looked into the Transkei border dispute left here today with what are believed to be several draft recommendations for international aid to Lesotho.

Part of the team, headed by Assistant Secretary-General Abdulrahim Abby Farah, flew to Swaziland by way of Maputo in a chartered plane to investigate aid for South African refugee students in Swaziland.

Other members of the mission flew to Gaborone to start an investigation into Botswana's need for aid as a result of "aggression" by Rhodesia and also aid for South African refugees in Botswana.

Mr Farah and those with him will go on to Botswana when they have completed their survey in Swaziland.

Mr Farah paid a farewell call today on Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho. He would not comment to the Press on his findings after his 18-day stay in Lesotho.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307–323.

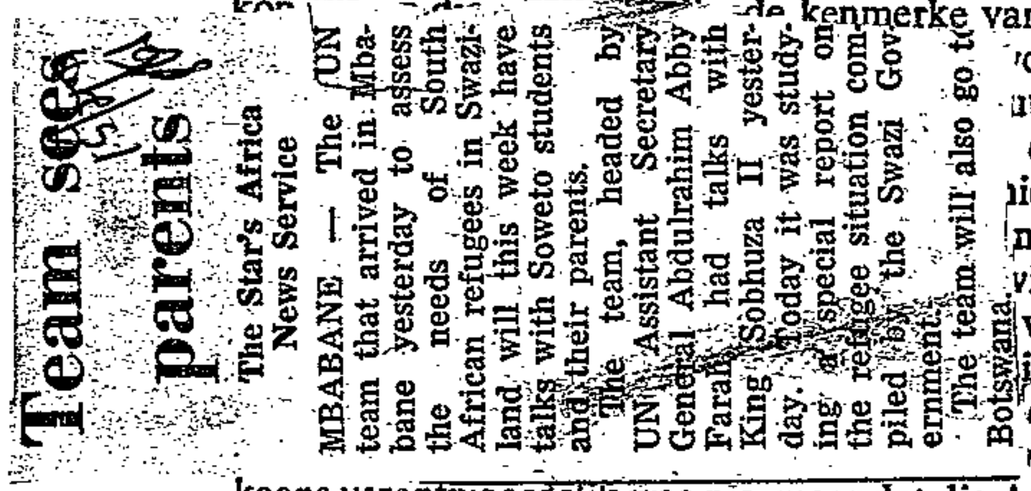
J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat* na 'n komparatief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328–342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162–168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands", in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105–110.

9.5 Slotopmerkings

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon [illegible] kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank-[illegible]ord. Talle van die fyner [illegible]uur kon uit die aard van [illegible] die verskynsels wat wel [illegible]ie eensklaps ontstaan het [illegible]nodig om die Afrikaanse [illegible]vikkelingsproses het baie [illegible]van die woordeskat, die [illegible]insbou bygedra. Wanneer [illegible]dat nie die een of ander [illegible]ir die wording van Afrikaans verantwoordelik was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke" van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.


Team s
parents
The Star's Africa
News Service
MBABANE — The UN
team that arrived in Mba-
bane yesterday to assess
the needs of South
African refugees
land, will this week have
talks with Soweto students
and their parents.
The team,
UN Assistant
General Abdulrah
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King Sobhuza II yester-
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1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gege-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic" is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom". Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees"). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

UN probe team leaves Lesotho

MASERU — The United Nations mission which investigated the social and economic needs of Lesotho following the alleged closure of Lesotho's border with Transkei left Lesotho yesterday after an 18-day visit.

The mission left in two groups for Botswana and Swaziland.

The leader of the mission, Mr Abdulrahim Farah, Assistant Secretary General of the UN with responsibility for special political questions, and three other UN officials flew to Swaziland and the four other members of the mission flew to Botswana.

In Swaziland, Mr Farah and the three officials will be joined by an official from the UN High Commission for Refugees to investigate the South African student refugee problem in that country.

The mission leaves Swaziland for Gaborone on Thursday.

Mr Farah will join the other panel of UN experts in Gaborone to study the effect of alleged Rhodesian aggression on the economic situation in Botswana.

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Mr Abdulrahim Farah, the UN team leader, is welcomed to Swaziland by King [illegible] the UN men are heading now for Botswana for further investigations.

UN teams probe the problems of Botswana

By MASOABI MOTSETA
'Mail' Africa Bureau

GABORONE. — Two United Nations missions will be in Botswana this week to investigate the refugee problem and the tense border confrontation in the northeast with Rhodesia.

The joint leader is Mr Abdulrahim Farah, United Nations assistant secretary general from Somalia, who has already investigated Lesotho's border complaints with the Transkei and the South African student refugee problem in Swaziland.

The emphasis of the refugee inquiry will be on the 384 runaway schoolchildren from Manama Mission in Rhodesia who turned down their parents' pleas to go home and have since been flown to Zambia.

Many South African refugees are in Botswana including a large number of students who fled there after the Soweto riots in June last year.

The second team will investigate Botswana's plea for financial help from the UN. Botswana has diverted funds earmarked for development to the security forces required to protect the border against alleged Rhodesian aggression in the Francistown area.

The UN passed a resolution condemning "Rhodesian aggression" with abstentions from the United States and Britain which were received unfavourably by the Botswana Government.

The assistance team will probably be in Botswana for two weeks and is expected to visit border villages in the sensitive area near Francistown.

3:29

UN team sees 'liberation' men

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The United Nations delegation visiting Swaziland to assess the plight of South African student refugees held talks this week with "representatives of liberation movements," Swaziland's Prime Minister, Colonel Maphevu Dlamini, revealed last night.

Although Colonel Dlamini did not name the movements, Mbabane sources say the UN Assistant-Secretary General, Mr Abdulrahim Abby Farah, and other members of his team had held talks with the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress.

The UN delegation also spoke to Soweto students and their parents and to Swazi Ministers.

Colonel Dlamini said at a reception for the delegation last night Swaziland had learned to live with the problem of refugees, coming in the past from Portuguese-ruled Mozambique, but the South African children had posed a different kind of problem.

Adding that "hundreds" of pupils had fled to Swaziland after the Soweto riots in June, Colonel Dlamini said Swaziland could not provide accommodation and education facilities for all of them.

For this reason the UN had been called in to give assistance.

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9.5 Slotopmerkings

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die mees opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank- en vormstelsel, en van die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fyner besonderhede van die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van die saak nie ter sprake kom nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel bespreek is, blyk al duidelik dat Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het nie. 'n Tydperk van minstens 200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur te laat ontwikkel. In dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie faktore tot die veranderings op die gebied van die woordeskat, die fonologiese en morfologiese struktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ons ons bronne versigtig bestudeer, sien ons dat nie die een of ander taal in die besonder of een spesifieke faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans verantwoordelik was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke" van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gege-

SA, Uganda compared

UNITED NATIONS — America's UN Ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, yesterday compared what he called the assassination of a bishop in Uganda with the suicide of detainees in South Africa.

Responding to a question at a press conference about expediency and morality at the United Nations, he said the world would be better off if all human rights violations were clearly denounced by everyone.

"So that in a case like the assassination of the Anglican Bishop under the guise of an automobile accident in Uganda — that kind of conduct by a government, as well as the reported 18th person jumping out of a window in South Africa — the world knows better than that."

"Those malicious and sadistic elements in every society need to be confronted, and people of goodwill in every society, including South Africa and Uganda, need to be encouraged."

He said any country that found it necessary to repress its citizens in any way was asking for trouble.

In London, Amnesty International expressed its shock yesterday at the deaths in custody of political detainees in Uganda and South Africa.

The organisation cabled the South African Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, yesterday calling for a public and independent inquiry immediately into Security Police methods.

The cable followed the death in detention on Tuesday of Mr Matthews Mabelane.

It called on Mr Kruger to allow an Amnesty International medical mission to investigate conditions of detention in South Africa.

The organisation also cabled Uganda's Pres Amin expressing serious doubts about the official explanations for the deaths of Archbishop Luwum and two Uganda Government ministers.

"News of the deaths comes a week after reports of widespread arrests in Uganda and two weeks after Amnesty International had called on the United Nations Human Rights Commission to launch an urgent international inquiry into gross violations of human rights in Uganda," the organisation said. — SAPA.

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Swaziland to UN refugee aid call for

Mercury. Africa Bureau

MBABANE — Swaziland's Prime Minister, Colonel Maphevu Dlamini, has told a special United Nations investigating committee on refugees that his country needs international support to take care of South African refugee students.

An undisclosed number of South African students fled to Swaziland for asylum following the Soweto riots in June last year.

The UN team, led by UN Assistant Secretary-General Mr. Abdulrahim Farah of Somalia was told by Colonel Dlamini that Swaziland does not have enough accommodation, educational facilities or manpower and financial resources to cope with the influx of refugees.

He said Swaziland needed help because of its "proximity to troubled zones."

Urgent

Mr. Farah and other UN officials spent three days in Swaziland talking to Government officials, representatives of the South African liberaton movements and to the students themselves.

They left Swaziland yesterday for Gaborone, Botswana, where they will investigate an even more pressing refugee problem involving Rhodesians as well as South Africans.

Sapa-Reuter reports from Geneva that the UN High Commissioner for refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, announced here yesterday the United States had made a special gift of about R850 000 to help refugees in southern Africa.

Prince Sadruddin said the money would be used to aid Rhodesians who fled to Mozambique and Botswana, and for Angolan, South African and South West African

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n van die talle vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel het; ons net by uitsondering van 'n bepaalde groep sprekers isoleer en vir die aantoon in hoever die eerste taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. sbou direk beïnvloed het, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

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South Africa's Angolan episode called criminal

25/2/77

UNITED NATIONS — The South African Defence Force's "highly boastful" account of its "criminal adventure" in the Angolan war was just the evidence needed to invoke the UN Charter's punitive Chapter 7 against the Republic, the apartheid committee chairman, Mr Leslie Harriman, Nigeria's UN Ambassador said, setting the scene for next month's tough struggle in the Security Council.

Chapter 7 is reserved for situations in which international peace is threatened. It is only through Chapter 7 that mandatory action, such as a global arms or economic embargo, can be applied.

American and other Western diplomats have been working hard behind the scenes to delay this showdown as long as possible. But it is learned that a contact meeting of the Africa group has decided to recommend March 21 as the opening day of the debate.

On South Africa's own evidence, it had sent an officer to Unita headquarters as early as September 24, 1975, to plan operations against the MPLA, Mr Harriman said.

Instructors and military equipment followed soon after and South Africans accompanied Unita forces in clashes between Lobito and Nova Lisboa. By mid-October a South African armoured car squadron was participating in attacks on half a dozen towns, then advanced to Benguela and Lobito.

It was November 4 before they observed any signs of Cuban personnel — instructors at an MPLA training camp near Benguela.

While through all this time the apartheid committee had been constantly denouncing this South African aggression, various Western powers had "feigned ignorance of South African intervention and spread South African propaganda of massive Cuban intervention as an excuse for inaction," Mr Harriman charged.

"I hope the recent confessions by the apartheid regime will help to persuade them that it is a criminal and aggressive regime and a constant threat to peace.

"Effective action must be taken, under Chapter 7 of the charter, to curb this regime which continues to commit acts of aggression against Angola and other neighbouring states and has declared a virtual state of war within South Africa itself." — DDC.

pion James Hunt and British photographer Graham Rowe.

UN may probe Uganda deaths

LONDON — Britain is to press for a United Nations Human Rights Commission probe into the deaths of the Archbishop of Uganda and two Ugandan Ministers.

The Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan, said the new Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, had instructed the British UN delegation to press for the investigation.

Mr Callaghan was replying to a Labour member, Mr D. Canavan, who referred to widespread revulsion over reports of atrocities attributed to Pres Amin.

Mr Canavan said it would be repugnant if a "barbarian with no respect for human life" were allowed to attend the conference of Commonwealth leaders here in April.

Mr Callaghan said he would be willing to sound Commonwealth feelings on the issue because invitations were issued by member countries, and not the host.

Mr G. Cunningham, Labour, suggested the best thing to be done for the Uganda people was to get Pres Amin here for as long as possible "in the hope that something will happen while he is away."

Mr Callaghan said he had his views about Pres Amin but it would not be right to say they would welcome armed coups of any sort in any circumstances. "There is far too much lawlessness in the world today," he said.

Recalling Pres Amin's absence from the Commonwealth summit conference in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1975, Mr Callaghan commented: "I do not think he would regard it as a slight if he stayed away from London."

Meanwhile, Radio Uganda admitted yesterday there had been incidents involving dissidents in the Ugandan Army and that some people had been killed. — SAPA-RNS.

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Britain to push UN for probe

LONDON — Britain said yesterday she was determined to press throughout the United Nations machinery for effective action against alleged human rights violations in Uganda.

A Foreign Office spokesman said this when asked to comment on Thursday's developments in the United Nations' Human Rights Commission in Geneva. Britain was then forced to shelve efforts to get the 32-member commission to investigate the situation in Uganda because of opposition from some communist and Third World countries.

The spokesman said: "The response of the commission as a whole has fallen far short of what we would have wished." — (Sapa-

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UN BODY TO LOOK AT TERRORISM

14/3/73 AM

NEW YORK—A United Nations committee set up to deal with the problem of international terrorism will resume work today after a long interval.

The 35 - member committee was formed after the killing of 11 Israeli sportsmen at the Munich Olympic Games in 1972.

It discussed terrorism in July and August 1973 but failed to agree on recommendations to the General Assembly.

Since then the UN has been deadlocked on the international terrorism issue. Many African and Arab members of the organisation are opposed to any action which might be directed against what they regard as legitimate independence movements.

A relatively mild resolution aimed at the eventual preparation of a convention against terrorism was approved by the General Assembly last December on the initiative of West Germany.

The committee which meets today is not connected with that resolution.

In its resolution of 1972 setting up the committee, the assembly urged member states to devote their immediate attention to finding just and peaceful solutions to the underlying causes that give rise to terrorism.

The session beginning today, and due to last until March 25, follows an assembly request that the committee should continue its work because of its "importance to mankind." — (Sapa-Reuter.)

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New call for arms embargo

NEW YORK — The UN special committee on decolonisation has recommended unanimously that the Security Council "declare a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa without any qualifications whatsoever."

The recommendation in a statement of the 24-nation committee condemning South Africa's refusal to give up South West Africa/Namibia came as Africans here pressed for a council debate on South Africa's race segregation.

A proposal for a binding arms embargo is expected in the debate. Such a proposal would require a decision from President Carter on whether America's new UN Ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, should veto the embargo like his two predecessors at the cost of his flourishing relations with the UN African group.

The US, like many other countries, is observing a voluntary arms embargo which the council imposed on South Africa in 1963.

But America, Britain and France cast vetoes twice — in 1975 and 1976 — to prevent the council from imposing an embargo binding for all UN members.

They argued that the council would not be justified in finding there was a threat to or breach of international peace — the prerequisite for mandatory sanctions set out in chapter seven of the UN charter.

In its statement yesterday, the committee noted that South Africa had not complied with the council's demand, made on January 30, last year, that it agreed by the end of August to the following UN-supervised free elections in South West Africa/Namibia. — Sapa-AP.

Major SA-U brewing

NEW YORK — A mandatory global arms embargo against South Africa and wide-ranging economic sanctions will be demanded in the United Nations Security Council next week.

But as black Africa pinpointed American support as the pivot of its strategy, warnings went out that a break in diplomatic relations between South Africa and the United States could result if Pres Carter goes along with the move.

Behind the scenes, a grim confrontation is taking place between Ambassador Pik Botha and America's UN Ambassador Andrew Young — who earlier this week delivered to Mr Botha what is described as "a tough warning," which he said had Pres Carter's full support.

Mr Botha confirmed the meeting with Mr Young, but said he could not confirm the reports surrounding it.

Asked whether relations with the US were threatened, he replied: "At present, no."

Mr Botha has not decided yet if he will speak to the Security Council.

At the UN yysterday, the Africans showed their hand.

Nigerian Ambassador and African group leader Leslie Harriman detailed a four-pronged attack in which the Security Council would be asked to:

Order a mandatory arms embargo against the Republic.

Order all nations to refrain from South African investments, loans or trade support of any kind and to urge private business to curb investment.

was being done to win it — to the extent of dropping demands such as the expulsion of South Africa from the UN, that Pres Carter "would have difficulty with."

But he warned that if there is another triple US-Britain-France veto, such as has frustrated it in the past, Africa would lose its faith in the Carter administration and in the United Nations.

Mr Harriman claimed there was nothing in the proposed resolutions that the US did not already support. "We just want to institutionalise it," he said.

He admitted the arms embargo would be a weak weapon. "They've got everything they want already." But he said it would have great political impact.

Mr Harriman said he was having a lot more trouble with the Europeans, particularly the British over economic sanctions. "They're preoccupied with their investments," he lamented.

The arms ban calls for use of the UN Charter's punitive Chapter 7, applicable only in situations that threaten world peace.

He came down particularly hard on South Africa's presence in South West Africa. "A state of war" now existed between South Africa and the UN. In past instances — like Korea — the UN had intervened by force.

But the real drama is in Washington. A tense two our meeting last Monday etween Mr Young and Mr otha was disclosed esterday.

Although it took place in the office of Mr William Schaufele, the State Department's Africa chief, Mr Schaufele was silent as Mr Young lectured Mr Botha politely from 6.30 pm to 8.45 pm on black Africa's stance and particularly that of Tanzania's Pres Nyerere.

On Thursday, Mr Botha sat solemnly, applauding only occasionally and faintly, as Pres Carter addressed the United Nations — and stressed the "fundamental transformation" of South Africa under majority rule.

Political commentators claimed yesterday a break in diplomatic relations between the US and South Africa could ensue, "raising ominous possibilities" for Africa.

African diplomats have ridiculed as nonsense claims that Mr Young had told Mr Botha South African whites were "enemies" to be "destroyed" eventually.

Meanwhile, informed sources have described a deep rift between Mr Young and Mr Schaufele.

Apart from the US stance in the Security Council next week, the key indicator of Mr Young's power will be revealed in how long Mr Schaufele remains, they say.

Mr William Cotter, chief of the African American Institute, is one of those tipped to replace him. — DDC.

In Salisbury, the week's trading on the Rhodesian Stock Exchange ended on a quiet note with only 19 ...buyers changing hands, ...dealers said.

...ing 12½ per cent 1992 loan ...was likely to cause a fall ...when trading resumed,

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Young faces delicate role at the UN

UNITED NATIONS — The United States Ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, has a delicate centre-stage role to play in the Security Council this week when the African group press their demands for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and a halt to new investment there.

Mr Young is this month's president of the 15-nation UN body which is expected to devote a full week to a wide-ranging debate on South African affairs.

As the US representative he will also have to spell out the eight-week old Carter Administration's policy which the President said here himself favoured a "fundamental transformation" to "majority rule through peaceful means" in the Republic, South West Africa and Rhodesia.

South Africa's Ambassador to the UN, the Foreign Minister designate, Mr Pik Botha, appears unlikely to enter the proceedings which could end with the first US refusal to veto the application of mandatory action against South Africa.

He said yesterday the Government would decide its tactics as the debate continued.

Mr Young, who is playing the dominant role in formulation of US policy on South Africa, has been warned by the Africans that another triple Western veto in South Africa's favour would break their confidence in the new US Government and in the UN.

Moderate African sources said if Pres Carter's righthand man wanted to maintain the respect he had gained from the African group he could not afford to veto the arms embargo call. He would have to abstain.

Western diplomats on the other hand, could not see how the US could avoid using its blocking power. To get mandatory UN action, South Africa's policies would have to be declared a threat to world peace and security.

The US, Britain and France have consistently opposed this and Britain and France have not indicated any change of policy.

The Western powers, who have always been embarrassed that their vetoes have been incorrectly construed as support for South African Government policies, are not sure they will be called upon to use this power.

The Security Council meeting is scheduled to start this afternoon following a special meeting in the morning of the UN special committee against apartheid to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the Sharpville incident. — SAPA.

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US faces test in UN debate

2/3/77

NEW YORK — The debate on South Africa due to start in the UN Security Council today could strain the new United States administration's relations with black Africa.

The 47-nation African group, which arranged the debate to put the screws on South African apartheid, is working on a resolution to strengthen the council's 1963 voluntary arms embargo against South Africa by making it binding on all UN members.

The Nigerian ambassador, Mr Leslie Harriman, the group chairman, told a reporter on the eve of the debate that if he saw the US ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, veto that proposal, he would "almost collapse."

VETO

But he conceded that he did not know whether the United States would veto an arms embargo against South Africa again — as it did last year and the year before together with Britain and France. US diplomats could not say.

If there were another such US veto, Mr Harriman said in a telephone interview, "I think it will shake our confidence vis-a-vis the Carter administration. I don't think this will affect Young personally."

Mr Young, the first black to head the United States UN mission, has got along well with African diplomats here and on a trip he made to Africa since he took charge on January 31.

EASILY

Mr Harriman predicted that three other resolutions — against repression in South Africa, against South Africa's refusal to give up SWA/Namibia and in favour of a cutoff of new investments in South Africa — would pass easily.

The Africans chose to start the debate on International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, marking the

17th anniversary of the Sharpeville incident.

The UN Special Committee against Apartheid, under Mr Harriman's chairmanship, arranged a morning meeting to note the occasion. — Sapa-AP.

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UN told hatred growing in SA

UNITED NATIONS — Days without violence in South Africa are only intervals for tension and hatred to grow, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim warned. And he backed "all appropriate means available, to bring about change in the Republic.

"We have no choice," he said, as he launched the most concerted attack South Africa has yet suffered here.

Change had to take place in "hearts and minds" of those who upheld South Africa's "abhorrent" race policies.

Until this happened, the world was forced to live with the constant threat that some sudden act of violence could spread beyond control "into the ultimate disaster of racial conflict."

Sharpeville's 17th anniversary — coupled with the start of the Security Council debate in which the West is being urged to support punitive measures against the Republic — roused the rhetoric to great heights.

United States Ambassador, Andrew Young, voiced a statement from the 15-nation council, calling Southern Africa's "institutionalised violation of human rights a clear affront to the dignity of man."

From current OAU leader, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam of Mauritius, came a call for the "great sacrifices, human and material," that he said would be needed to move South Africa.

Africa-bound Soviet President, Nikolai Podgorny, also chimed in with a personal message urging "the successful completion of the final stage of the colonial system downfall."

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Frazer sent a message attacking the "arrogant cruelty and stupidity of discrimination, and warning "there can be no ultimate compromise" over it. — DDC.

'Modest' anti-SA motion

Surprise UN move

Hugh Roberton
New York

In a surprise move at the United Nations, African countries have given notice that they would negotiate with the full 15-man Security Council to reach unanimous agreement on international action against South Africa.

The move was announced by the spokesman for the Organisation of African Unity, Mr Radha Krishna Ramphul, at the start of the council's long-awaited debate on South Africa's race policy.

Mr Ramphul, the Mauritian Ambassador to the UN said four draft resolutions were envisaged and that they would be "simple and non-controversial."

He added: "They should be regarded as the very minimum we could do in present circumstances. We realise the importance of obtaining unanimity in the council. We have opted, therefore, to achieve an unusually modest but clear objective."

Departure

The African decision is a startling departure from the traditionally extreme and unrealistic stance of Third World countries which has, in the past, almost always attracted firm vetoes by the Western powers of resolutions aimed at South Africa.

Mr Ramphul said he would confine himself to supporting an intended draft resolution which would call on all UN members to withhold new foreign investments in South Africa

Arms

He hinted later that there might be a move calling on South Africa to heed the Security Council's resolutions on race discrimination and that the council would "review" South Africa's response after a reasonable period.

There were still strong pleas during the debate yesterday for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa — an idea which has now been vetoed twice by all three Western powers in the Security Council.

But the United States Ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, has said he regards a mandatory arms embargo as a policy objective of the new US administration, and many African countries have therefore insisted on its inclusion as one of the four proposed draft resolutions.

However, sources said the Africans' "peaceful" measures were encouraging for Mr Young and the four other Western members who would find it difficult if the Africans made a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa their bottom line.

Certainly, South Africa's military build-up featured prominently in Mr Ramphul's speech and in that of the Nigerian Ambassador, Mr Leslie Harriman, who is chairman of the UN committee against apartheid.

Mr Ramphul, for instance, said South Africa was "assuming the mantle of a regional power" which sought to dominate the whole Southern Africa region.

"It is clear that the money which is now flowing into South Africa is going for the most part directly into projects which are basic to the country's strategic growth programme, he said.

For this reason it was imperative to "withhold" new foreign investment in South Africa.

Mr Ramphul also told the Security Council that Southern Africa is already

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Republic a threat UN told

UNITED NATIONS — The time was long overdue to declare the South African situation a threat to international peace and security, Nigeria's Minister of External Affairs, Brig J. Garba, told the Security Council yesterday.

Speaking on the second day of the 15-nation body's debate on South Africa, Brig Garba said his country's confidence in the council's ability to deal with the Southern African question, where a state of war had actually begun, was fast waning.

He called for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and economic sanctions.

"The answers are clear and they make it imperative for this council to impose the full weight of (the mandatory) Chapter 7 of the UN Charter," he said.

"Members of this council must think less of the temporary economic loss of some member states and a little more about the blood of the oppressed being spilled daily in South Africa."

He warned that those countries with large investments in South Africa would now also have to look at their interests in black Africa. — SAPA.

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Thursday March 24 1977

UN deadlock over action against SA

24/3/77

Hugh Roberton of
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Deadlock was the outcome at the United Nations of proposed Security Council action against South Africa.

The United States, backed by other Western countries on the council, proposed a draft "declaration of principles" on South Africa yesterday.

But African countries, which earlier said they would seek unanimity in the 15-member council on "simple and non-controversial" resolutions were unimpressed.

Although they have agreed to meet again to consider the US "declaration," African ambassadors said that in its proposed form it had little chance of being accepted.

Instead, Third World members of the Security Council now seem bent on reverting to their old demands for economic and military sanctions — a far cry from the "unusually modest" objectives they said they had in mind during the current debate on South Africa's race policy.

VAGUE

And the Western powers have apparently indicated, with some reluctance, that they would probably be forced to veto extreme measures.

The US "declaration" is a vaguely worded document calling on South Africa to abandon its policy of race discrimination and calling for the strict observance by South Africa of UN resolutions on SWA/Namibia and Rhodesia.

This would include enforcing UN sanctions against Rhodesia — which the South African Government has stated bluntly and repeatedly it is not prepared to do — and allowing the UN a decisive role in bringing SWA/Namibia to independence.

According to African ambassadors, the Western countries on the Security Council — the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — have confidentially agreed to a "package" related to the draft declaration.

New Security Council plan to end racism

24/3/77

UNITED NATIONS — A proposed declaration by the Security Council that South Africa takes timely steps to eliminate apartheid was submitted by the Western members yesterday.

Prepared by United States Ambassador Andrew Young, the council president, and approved by France, Britain, West Germany and Canada, it was designed to counter African demands for mandatory enforcement measures.

The draft would also notify South Africa to end its occupation of South West Africa and apply economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

The proposed declaration would have the 15-nation council declare that it "rejects all aspects of the apartheid system and all related systems which impose separation based on racial discrimination, including the imposition of Bantustans which seek to divide the population and deprive the people of a just and equitable sharing of their national production and resources."

It would have the council state that South Africa must eliminate apartheid and grant equal rights to all and terminate all systems and plans under whatever name which forcibly separate the population on the basis of race, whether within a unitary state, or in the form of separate political units.

South Africa must facilitate territory-wide free elections under the aegis of the United Nations in Namibia and refrain from any steps inconsistent with this.

If South Africa ignored the appeals, the council would be called back shortly before the General Assembly opens on September 20 to consider enforcement measures, which the West would feel obliged to support.

African members declined to react immediately, but some of them were said to want to help the new administration by withholding proposals that the United States would veto.

Diplomatic sources said the Western members promised concerted diplomatic action to persuade South Africa to change its racial policy, if only the African states would assent to the declaration.

Among those to whom the text was shown was the Nigerian Foreign Minister, Mr J. Garba, who told the council on Tuesday there could be no compromises, no half measures, no dialogue and no detente where South Africa was concerned.

A senior aide confirmed that South African Ambassador Pik Botha had a copy of the draft declaration, but indicated the Ambassador had not had time to study it fully.

The council met briefly yesterday and adjourned til today — SAPA

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Black mental patients: UN plea for action

UNITED NATIONS — The chairman of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, Mr Leslie Harriman of Nigeria, yesterday appealed to the medical profession to take urgent action against alleged inhuman treatment of black South Africans "herded into" profit-making mental institutions.

His statement was prompted by publication of a World Health Organisation (WHO) report here and in Geneva which said conditions and policies of mental health care for blacks in the Republic contravened the WHO constitution.

The report, based on analyses of official documents, scientific publications and other available information on mental health services in South Africa, was prepared for the Special Committee Against Apartheid.

Mr Harriman commended the compilers of the report which, he said: "Reveals not only gross discrimination against the black people in mental health care, but the callousness and inhumanity of the apartheid regime which refuses to treat the black people as human beings."

The report said the 8 000 to 9 000 blacks detained on court orders because of mental disorders were placed in Government - subsidised, profit-making, white-owned companies.

The rising "demand" for institutional care of mentally ill blacks, which was given as the explanation of "these anomalous and discriminatory practices," was understandable in the context of apartheid policies which had uprooted three million people, broken up family life and destroyed community support for the mentally ill, the report said.

The report pointed to the Mental Health Amendment Act of 1976 which, it said, virtually banned discussion of South African mental health services.

The ratio of psychiatric "beds" available to the white population is over three times that offered to blacks, the report says.

It said "vital decisions about thousands of black mental patients are made by part-time physicians who do not even speak the language of the patients."

The WHO study concluded that mental health provisions for blacks were "inadequate" and "very poor," and maintained that radical improvement was "inconceivable as long as apartheid remains in force."

It suggested the state health services were "unable or unwilling" to cope with increased mental health problems among blacks and termed the private institution system "technically open to abuse." — DDC-SAPA.

West's proposal on SA slated

25/3/76

UNITED NATIONS — The Western counter to African demands for militant anti-South African action by the UN Security Council was described as "retrogressive" yesterday by the Mauritian Ambassador, Mr Radha Krishna Ramphul.

Mr Ramphul, whose country currently holds the chairmanship of the OAU is playing a leading role in the African push for a halt on all new investment in South Africa and a mandatory arms embargo.

Draft resolutions to this effect are expected to be introduced during the Security Council meeting on South Africa that is now in its fourth day.

In private consultation, the Western members, who would have to veto such measures, are trying to counter them by proposing a "declaration of principles" that would demand South Africa's abolition of apartheid, withdrawal from South West Africa and observance of UN economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Mr Ramphul said the proposed declaration was unacceptable in its present form.

The Western representatives have said their proposal is subject to negotiation.

The council yesterday heard the World Council of Churches join the call for economic action and an arms embargo against South Africa. — SAPA.

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Words of war at the UN

UNITED NATIONS — Words of war rained down on South Africa yesterday as Zambia resorted to Churchillian rhetoric and Sweden's opposition leader joined in the push to hit the Republic with a global arms embargo and economic sanctions.

"Our people are confident of victory," the African National Congress told the Security Council. The role of the international community was now to "assist their struggle."

But its representative, Mr J. Makatini, also stressed the right of whites to remain — "indeed it is their home" — and to enjoy the "brotherhood and equal rights" of a future democratic Republic.

"The battle ground for South Africa will be South Africa itself," warned the Zambian Ambassador, Mr D. Kamana. "The oppressed people will fight their war in the kitchens and gardens of the white oppressors."

South Africa would awake with "a rude shock" to discover "that its sophisticated military might is irrelevant, as the target will be out of range."

Sweden's former Prime Minister, Mr O. Palme, said that next week the Swedish Parliament would be asked to ban the export of capital to South Africa. The Government will also be asked to start discussions with Swedish companies active in the Republic to seek a formula restricting their operation there.

But deadlock continued over the demand for punitive measures and the American-led counter-offer of a Western "declaration" to be solemnly calling upon South Africa to dismantle apartheid, quit South West Africa, and support sanctions against Rhodesia.

"We're walking on eggs," said one US official.

The egg walk is expected to continue for another week as backroom battling continues and the West is pressed to add deadlines and precise threat to its declaration. — DDC.

Blacks poised to meet West

Package on SA at UN

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29/3/77 Star

New York

Black States at the United Nations seemed poised to accept a new Big Five approach to South Africa and SWA/Namibia on apartheid which would mean a victory for the moderate elements in the 47-nation group.

However, there are diplomatic doubts in Cape Town whether a Big Five visit to Mr Vorster to discuss proposals would be feasible at this stage.

The UN steering committee has recommended that the Black States should not press the call for a mandatory arms embargo and a halt to new loans and investments in South Africa. Resolutions on these issues will be tabled, but not voted on.

In return for this compromise, the Black States are likely to insist that the Big Five Western powers seek a meeting with Mr Vorster, and call for:

- An end to apartheid.
- The scrapping of the homelands.
- Total South African withdrawal from SWA/Namibia.
- United Nations controlled elections in the territory.
- Sanctions against Rhodesia.





Abeyance

The steering committee, in a 2½-hour meeting last night, accepted the Western package if the "declaration of principles" included in it could be modified, African sources said.

They agreed to hold in abeyance their demands for a mandatory arms embargo and a halt on new loans and investments to South Africa.

The declaration of principles drawn up by the three permanent Western members of the council plus West Germany and Canada would be "fleshed up" and "made more specific" according to Ambassador Leslie Harriman of Nigeria, who is one of the steering committee members.

The Africans want two of 18 paragraphs modified. They want the removal of implied approval for "some changes" in SWA/Namibia and for South Africa's recognition of the territory's international status.

They are also opposed to the paragraph saying the Security Council will

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UN delegation may visit SA

29/3/77 pg 10

CAPE TOWN — South Africa will not snub a delegation of five Western Security Council members who want to see the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, about the need for change in the country.

But it is understood from reliable sources that the Government will not allow them to prescribe or interfere in its internal or external affairs in any way.

The proposed visit, possibly by the five United Nations ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, has become an important part of the West's plan to counter militant Africans demands in the Security Council about South Africa.

The visit is expected to take place in mid-April. — PC.

UN deal for SA

From Page 1

work with the South African Government, among others, for a just and peaceful solution to the problems of Southern Africa.

The Western members would be urged to deliver the rest of their package — a demarche on the South African Government followed by a high-level diplomatic approach to Mr Vorster — before the Turnhalle draft constitution is ratified by Parliament.

Mr Young told reporters yesterday, before the steering committee meeting, that he was confident of the success of the Western proposals.

An urgent approach by five of South Africa's important trading partners would achieve far more than a vetoed African resolution in the Security Council, he said. — Sapa.

Inside Mail

Rand Daily Mail 30/3/77 329

What the Western powers want from South Africa

WHAT exactly are the Western powers in the UN Security Council seeking from South Africa? This is the full resolution on South Africa drawn up by five Western nations which are proposing to deliver it jointly to Mr Vorster personally. In addition, the Western countries this week offered to join a UN team to negotiate terms for South West Africa's independence with the Republic. These moves are being made in an attempt to head off more drastic African demands for mandatory sanctions against this country.

Reports from the UN yesterday were that African states, while generally in favour of the proposals, want two of the paragraphs changed.

They are opposed to paragraph 15, which would commit the Security Council to work with the South African Government for a peaceful solution. Regarding paragraph 13, they dispute the references to "some changes" in South West Africa/Namibia, and they want South African recognition of the territory's international status.

FOLLOWING is the text of the proposed "Declaration on Southern Africa" drafted by the United States with British, French, West German and Canadian support for consideration by the Security Council:

1. Freedom, justice and peace in the world are founded on the recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family.

2. Conditions in Southern Africa require a particular reaffirmation of these basic rights.

3. Every person in Southern Africa, as elsewhere, is entitled, without distinction of any kind as to race, sex, language or religion, to the full and equal enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights within his country.

Problems

4. The fundamental problems in the area are: In South Africa, the denial of basic human rights through the existence of institutionalised racism, Apartheid; in Namibia, illegal occupation of International territory; in Southern Rhodesia, the existence of an illegal repressive minority regime.

5. The fundamental responsibilities of the United Nations are the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

6. The Security Council rejects all aspects of the apartheid system and all related systems which impose separation based on racial discrimination, including the imposition of "Bantustans", which seek to divide the population and deprive the people of a just and equitable sharing of their national production and resources.

7. The Security Council regards these inhumane systems as fundamental violations of human rights and of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. It considers these systems to be economically and socially unworkable attempts to arrest change and divide the society at a time when economic and social forces within the society and the world are pressing toward integration and interdependence.

8. The Security Council recognises that apartheid and related systems threaten to lead to an ever-widening deprivation of human rights whether by support of other minority regimes, no matter how illegal, the torture of political prisoners and the death of detainees, and the growing elimination of freedom of thought and expression by such ominous acts as restraints on the Press.

9. Governments deriving their authority from consent of the governed must replace these repressive steps. Full and equal partnership of all individuals must find its expression through majority rule which means that all, regardless of race, are entitled to participate in all phases of national life and to join in freely determining the political, economic and social character of their society with full regard for the rights of minorities.

10. Failure to end the institutions of apartheid and related systems as well as the oppression required to attempt to maintain them have produced violence and will inevitably encourage even greater violence.

11. The Security Council expresses its support for and solidarity with all those rightly striving for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination and all victims of violence and repression in the area.

12. The Council and its members affirm their intention to use their collective efforts to bring about the elimination of apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination and recognise the need for international assistance for the victims of such oppression.

13. The Security Council recognises the complexity of the issues and the difficulty of resolving them. While some changes have been made and there has been some recognition in South Africa of the international status of Namibia, nevertheless no steps have been taken to dismantle apartheid.

Steps

14. South Africa must: (A) Take timely steps to eliminate the policy and practice of apartheid and grant to all elements of the population equal rights including a full and free voice in their destiny.
(B) Terminate all systems and plans under whatever name which forcibly separate elements of the population on the basis of race whether within a unitary state or in the form of separate political units.
(C) Bring its illegal

RDM

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pation of Namibia to a speedy conclusion.

(D) Facilitate the holding in Namibia on a territory-wide basis of free elections under the aegis of the UN and refrain from any steps inconsistent therewith.

(E) Comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions on the questions of Namibia and Rhodesia.

15. The Security Council will seek to work constructively with other principal organs and with the Government and people of South Africa for a just and peaceful solution to the problems of the area.

Solutions

16. Through peaceful co-operation and widening recognition of the need to find solutions to these problems, a new era in the history of man can be brought into being and a major step taken to realise the goals for which the United Nations was established.

17. Only in such circumstances can the independent governments of Africa fully devote their time and attention to pressing developmental problems and can South Africa make its full contribution to the continent.

18. The Security Council and its members declare their intention to support actions and initiatives designed to promote the resolution, in accordance with the above principles, of the pressing problems of Southern Africa, to assist in the development of practical progress so that all men may practise tolerance and live together in peace.

— Sapa-Reuter.

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Agreement in sight for UN move on SA

31/3/77

8201

Hugh Roberton

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council was on the verge of agreement tonight on a "declaration of principles" on South Africa, after a week of wrangling between Western and African countries.

The proposed declaration — the third to emerge since the debate on South Africa began 10 days ago — would amount to a Western-backed ultimatum to the South African Government to abandon its race policy.

African diplomats said the document would also demand that the South African Government implement UN sanctions against Rhodesia and grant rapid independence to SWA/Namibia under the aegis of the UN.

REMAIN

As part of the "package" which began to emerge today, the Western powers have tacitly agreed that the African countries will be permitted to formally propose, without opposition, four extreme resolutions against South Africa.

But the agreement also stipulates that the four resolutions will not be immediately voted on, meaning they will remain on the council's agenda for possible later acceptance in the event of the South African Government's rejection of the declaration.

According to a senior Western diplomat, the 15-member Security Council was tonight "within a few centimetres" of agreement after "fairly generous compromises" on both sides.

Britain and France, he added, had "a certain wariness" about references to economic relations with South Africa in the proposed new document. These reservations were, however, expected to be overcome by the end of tomorrow's session of the debate.

By all accounts, the new declaration and its ancillary "package" is probably the most forceful Security Council action proposed on South Africa to date.

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UN clash over SA resolution

UNITED NATIONS — The African members of the Security Council yesterday formally submitted four draft resolutions which, among other things, would have the council impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and call a halt to investment, loans and trade promotion for South Africa.

According to their agreement privately reached with the Western members, however, they will not put the drafts to the vote. If they did the Western powers, who have consistently opposed evocation of mandatory UN action against South Africa, would undoubtedly exercise their veto.

The African and Western members are meeting privately to thrash out a mutually acceptable declaration of principles for the top UN body to adopt instead of a resolution.

The Africans would like to hold in abeyance their draft resolutions, of which they gave notice before the Security Council meeting on South Africa started on March 21, but the Western members were unhappy with this, sources said.

This is one of the many points now under negotiation. Western sources said there were several problems with the African draft declaration. They felt it created a platform for future mandatory action against South Africa by the council.

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Save SA from ruin whites told

UNITED NATIONS — The way things are going, South Africa "will end up in ruins," Lesotho Foreign Minister Mr C.D. Molapo has told the Security Council. "But at least it will be a new South Africa, one in which the evil of apartheid shall have been finally exorcised."

The peaceful alternative was up to Pretoria, he said — abolish apartheid, recognise "the common humanity of man," agree to majority rule and prepare to share equally Southern Africa's resources.

"The choice must be made by the whites," he said. Lately a few had indicated support. "Will the majority of whites forfeit this chance to save South Africa?"

Mr Molapo spoke against intense backroom diplomacy over a Western offer to make a direct approach to Mr Vorsfer through a solemn "declaration" insisting upon the dismantling of apartheid and the homeland system, UN-backed independence for South West Africa and enforcement of sanctions against Rhodesia.

The West is also offering to send a high-powered team to "negotiate" an alternative to the Turnhalle independence process. But it is not willing to accept the demands for mandatory arms embargo and economic sanctions that the Africans want.

All signs were that the Africans would push ahead with their resolutions. The West's hope lay in persuading them not to put these to a vote, which would bring inevitable vetoes and renewed bitterness.

But reports of South African Finance Minister Owen Horwood's military-boosting budget plans landed in time to bolster the African case and Sweden again joined in urging the Republic's big trading partners to agree to a curb on new investment.

This would stunt South Africa's "stunningly rapid" military expansion and limit its all-out drive for economic self-sufficiency, Ambassador Anders Thumborg argued before the council.

The investor who turned "abhorrent" apartheid to profit "is taking a grave moral risk upon himself," he said. There was "very clear risk" of race war in the area now and only drastic change and rethinking could save the peace.

Mr Molapo hit at Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's "chicanery and perverity" and declaring that the path to liberation there no longer lay through Geneva, but through toppling Mr Smith "by all means possible." He dismissed the Turnhalle as "no promise for the future of Namibia, but its certain destruction."

He charged that 4 000 had died at the hands of the police since last June's Soweto riots. He again appealed for the release of political prisoners.

He accused South Africa of creating Bantustans "on our lands, in all sectors of our common frontiers with South Africa, in an effort to strangle my country."

Nothing would induce any acceptance of Bantustans by Lesotho, he promised.

In their desperation, the Transkei leaders were preparing to introduce capital punishment for opponents of their "bogus state." This would be murder, a criminal act that one day would be answered for to the people of South Africa, he warned. — DDC.

Please write a fifty-word self-description. Discuss it with someone close to you and ask for comments.

TUT NINE

In which ways are you similar to and different from others? See Box 7 on page 21. Please write five statements about yourself, how you see yourself as being similar to others. Then write five sentences about how you see yourself as being different from your friends. Discuss it with others, please.

TUT TEN

Your culture is mentioned in Box 7. What is your culture



France backs UN move on South Africa

UNITED NATIONS — The French Government yesterday publicly endorsed the idea of the Security Council adopting a declaration of principles on South Africa with a follow-up Western approach to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to urge compliance.

"The time has come to strive to break the stalemate and to obtain from South Africa the first really significant concessions in the area for which it is responsible," the French Ambassador, Mr J. Leprette, said in the Security Council.

He was speaking on the ninth day of the 15-nation body's meeting on South Africa. Canada and West Germany have also given public support to the plan, which is a counter to militant African demands for mandatory sanctions against the Republic.

The wording of a declaration is currently being negotiated by council members. Both African and Western delegates have privately said they are confident that a compromise can be reached.

"I hope the Pretoria Government will not be mistaken about the scope of the declaration which has been worked out in the working groups of our council.

"Where the text rejects the basis of apartheid, the conduct of the South African authorities and the different aspects of the life unjustly imposed on the black majority) Pretoria must understand that we are calling upon it to carry out precise changes — to undertake a re-examination in depth of its policies.

"There present representation is not only humiliating, it is also dangerous. It is imperative for South Africa to help itself and to help us to prevent a fatal contamination of events," he said.

He added: "It should abolish as soon as possible all traces of racial separation and should co-operate with all those who are working for this in the churches, in business and in other organisations.

"It should recognise that all its inhabitants have a right to citizenship and a political status which will enable them to decide on their own destiny.

"It should renounce the system of bantustans which my country and the countries of the Western community have totally condemned." — SAPA.

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Top UN body to hold private talks on SA

4/4/77

UNITED NATIONS — Western sources here fear a rare chance of reaching agreement with Africa over action on South Africa might be slipping away.

But they are still hopeful that, largely thanks to US Ambassador Andrew Young, another sterile confrontation in the Security Council can be avoided.

Members of the 15-nation top UN body are scheduled to hold private consultations today. They have not yet called a formal meeting, which would be the council's 2 000th.

The African group met for several hours on Friday. Three of Mr Young's particular friends — Ambassador Salim Salim of Tanzania, Leslie Harriman of Nigeria and Dunstan Kamana of Zambia — missed most of this. They had been called away on other non-aligned business.

The group, which constitutes about a third of the 147 UN members, is split over how the current council meeting on the South African situation should end.

Sources leaving the meeting said militant speakers had predominated and the group was now maintaining three options. These were:

Adoption of a solemn declaration on South Africa to be followed up by a high-level Western approach to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Introduction and voting on their four militant draft resolutions, which include demands for a mandatory arms embargo and a ban on new loans and investment to South Africa — demands that are bound to be vetoed by the Western powers; or that are bound to be vetoed by the Western powers, or

Adjourment of the council till June, keeping their draft resolutions on ice and leaving th West to use their influence with the South African Government anyway.

Western sources were unhappy that the group had reverted to discussing the principle of adopting a declaration.

Last Wednesday, at the recommendation of their steering committee, the group appeared to have accepted this. — SAPA.

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574/22 V

UN plan to hit Republic in shambles

UNITED NATIONS — The plan to hit South Africa with a solemn declaration demanding an about-turn on apartheid was in shambles yesterday.

After two weeks of infighting, the key African negotiators have quit the battlefield and the Security Council is not likely to meet again before Easter.

The West is fighting a rearguard action now, hoping at best to avoid demands for punitive action that would force them into an embarrassing veto to save South Africa.

Likeliest scenario is that they will succeed and that the whole issue will be held over until June when the Security Council may meet for the first time in Southern Africa.

"I've never seen quite such a mess in years," said one Western spokesman.

The Africans are in bitter disarray.

There is recrimination all round and everybody is accusing everybody else of sabotage — the Americans accusing the Russians, some of the Africans the British, others the French and West Germans.

Meanwhile, the fate of the declaration is in doubt. Western officials said their latest version — the seventh — might be independently served on South Africa, but that it was too early to say.

This retains all of the key clause — agreed to by all sides — which states South Africa must grant everybody equal rights, scrap apartheid and the homelands system, grant an amnesty to all political prisoners and exiles, accept UN-run elections in South West Africa, and enforce sanctions against Rhodesia.

But it waters down the African text at eight other points — notably downplaying support for the OAU-recognised liberation movements, and African demands for a curb in investments. — DDC.

329.

Frontline plan to step up war

LUSAKA — Black African leaders meeting in Mozambique, have worked out ways of intensifying the Rhodesian terror war following their talks with Soviet and Cuban leaders.

The official Zambian news agency said yesterday Pres Kaunda and Pres Machel, along with senior officials from Angola, Tanzania and Botswana, held seven hours of talks with two key Rhodesian nationalists.

The agency quoted one nationalist, Mr Nkomo, as saying the meeting consolidated his Patriotic Front alliance with Mr Mugabe, p litically and military, Mr Mugabe also attended the talks.

The Front was formed last October by the two main terrorist forces fighting in Rhodesia.

"Ways were worked out at the meeting to step up the liberation war to bring about Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's final and complete defeat," the agency reported Mr Nkomo as saying.

The meeting of the five countries, which form the Frontline states, came only days after the Cuban leader, Dr Fidel Castro and the Soviet president, Mr Nikolai Podgorny, toured Southern Africa.

During the tours the Soviet leader pledged support for terrorist warfare against Souhern Africa's white governments.

Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo discussed their war against the Smith Government when they met Dr Castro in Luanda.

The Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr S. Mwale, said the meeting came at a crucial time because of Mr Smith's efforts to reach an internal settlement with what he regard as moderate blacks. — SAPA-RNS.

Vorster to get UN demands

CAPE TOWN — A strongly-worded diplomatic note from five Western nations demanding free elections under United Nations supervision in South West Africa is to be delivered to the Prime Minister tomorrow.

The note, senior diplomatic sources said yesterday, would probably be delivered by US Ambassador, Mr William Bowdler, on behalf of Britain, France, Germany, Canada and America.

The latest development is the result of hard bargaining by the five nations with the militant Afro-Asian bloc at the last Security Council meeting to prevent the use of another veto in South Africa's favour.

The veto would have had to be used to avoid tough punitive sanctions being accepted by the Security Council against South Africa.

Nationalist newspapers, however, reported yesterday that the Government was fully informed as to the nature and the scope of the note and that the demands it contained were unacceptable.

It was learnt that part of the note would refer to Rhodesia and a demand that South Africa apply pressure on its northern neighbour to bring about a solution to its constitutional problem.

But this will almost certainly also be unacceptable to the Government because Mr Vorster has frequently gone on record that he would refuse under any circumstances to apply any pressure on the Rhodesian Prime Minister.

It would also reiterate a demand that South Africa take the necessary steps to withdraw its "illegal" administration from South West Africa and transfer power to its people with the assistance of the United Nations.

There would also be demands that South Africa comply fully in spirit with the UN declaration of human rights, release all political prisoners and abolish all discriminatory and politically repressive laws. — PC.

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All eyes at UN are on Vorster's meeting today

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — The United Nations is waiting for news of the meeting today between the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the ambassadors of the five Western countries on the Security Council.

The outcome of the meeting is crucial to the resumption of the adjourned Security Council debate on South Africa and is seen as the critical factor in determining whether a moderate or extreme resolution is proposed in the council.

African ambassadors say if the Western demarche to the South African Government failed, there would be little hope of moderates in the African group being able to convince a majority to support further western initiatives.

They argued that if Mr Vorster rejects Western views on the independence of SWA/Namibia, there can be no moral or political basis for the West to then veto firm international action against South Africa.

Many leading African ambassadors are confidently predicting that Mr Vorster will reject the Western representations on SWA/Namibia.

"We Africans believe Mr Vorster's reaction is very predictable. The value of the exercise, however, is to convince our Western friends of this." If they have to go through a demarche to satisfy themselves that we were right, then so be it," one African diplomat said.

"But, once having seen the intransigence, we would expect the Western countries to undertake fully the obligations which would then be theirs in the Security Council. On what grounds could they then veto international measures against South Africa? he added.

Western sources said the demarche would focus "almost exclusively" on the rejection by the Western powers of the Turnhalle proposals for SWA/Namibian independence.

Not only is the ethnically based nature of the proposed constitution regarded as a perpetuation of South African race policy, but the constitutional conference in its present form has been firmly rejected by all five Western countries on the Security Council.

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Africans want UN to sit in Maputo

Row 10/5/75

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The Security Council of the United Nations may meet in Maputo at the insistence of the Afro-Asian group to discuss trouble-torn Southern Africa.

Reliable UN sources said in Lusaka yesterday that the decision to hold such a session outside New York would have to be made by the council's permanent representatives.

The five permanent representatives — the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China — have as yet made no decision.

History was made in 1970 when the council broke tradition by holding a special session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, a UN spokesman said in Lusaka that preparations are advanced for the UN-sponsored Southern African conference to be held in Maputo from May 16 to 21.

He added: "The conference will be held in Mozambique, one of the front-line states, so that UN-member states would be acquainted with problems facing Southern Africa.

"The signs are that most member-countries will send high-powered delegations, permanent representatives at the UN or their ambassadors in African countries."

The final agenda has not yet been released but the conference will discuss the situation in Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa.

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Kurt Waldheim, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, and Tanzania's chief delegate at the UN, Mr Salim A. Salim, will be among the speakers.

The British delegation will be represented by Minister of State Mr Ted Rowlands. The US will send Mr Andrew Young, their chief UN delegate.

Reports from New York say that all nine members of the European Economic Community are expected to have delegates at Maputo.

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Die vyf keer vir veto

Rapport 15/5/77

Van JOHAN VOSLOO
WINDHOEK.

DIE indruk wat die verteenwoordigers van die vyf grotes vandeesweek hier gelaat het, is dat die Weste hard soek na gronde waarop hy vanjaar die Veiligheidsraad se boikot-besluit teen Suid-Afrika kan veto.

Teen dié agtergrond kyk waarnemers met 'n mate van optimisme na dié week se Wenen-beraad tussen mnr. John Vorster en mnr. Walter Mondale. Die versigtige optimisme sluit aan by mnr. Vorster se onlangse toespraak op Vredendal waarin hy Suid-Afrika se posisie met groot realisme geskets het, maar tog gesê het: „Ek sien lig."

Om effektiewe gronde vir hul veto te vind, sal die Weste wel van Suid-Afrika 'n pond vleis eis. Dit word gesê, besef Suid-Afrika goed. Terselfdertyd is dit verblydend duidelik dat die Weste al hoe meer die realiteit van verskillende volksgroepe binne dieselfde Afrika-landsgrense insien en die netelige politieke implikasies daarvan besef.

Die onlangse samesprekinge in Kaapstad moet daartoe bygedra het, en daar kan aanvaar word dat die swart afgevaardigdes na die Turnhalle die Westerse verteenwoordigers ook dié week op hierdie saak gewys het.

Vir waarnemers wil dit ook lyk of die Weste dalk self in 'n dilemma verkeer. Aan die een kant word die oor uitgeleen aan die geroep om meerderheldsregering, en aan die ander kant, veral met die Amerikaanse benadering van „human rights", is daar 'n geroep om die beskerming van minderheldsregte.

Dis juis om die beskerming van minderheldsregte dat die Turnhalle-konsep draai.

Die beraad in Wenen moet noodwendig gelees word saam met die konferensies dié week in Maputo, waar die VVO se dekolonialisasiekomitee saamtrek. Dit het ontwikkel in 'n groot opskop en mnr. Ted Rowlands, Brittanje se adjunk-minister van buitelandse sake, en sekretaris-generaal Kurt Waldheim van die VVO sal teenwoordig wees.

Intussen is daar indringende samesprekinge tussen Amerika en Brittanje aan die gang oor die Rhodesiese kwessie en is verdere samesprekinge tussen die vyf Westerse lande en Suid-Afrika oor Suidwes in die onmiddellike vooruitsig.

17/3/77 RSm

Waldheim wades into Rhodesia

LAPUTO. — UN Secre-ary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim yesterday accu-ed the Rhodesian Govern-ent of committing repea-ed acts of aggression gainst neighbouring black ates.

He also called for free lections under UN super-ision and control in South Vest Africa, saying the tuation there was an un-arallelled challenge to the orld body's authority.

Dr Waldheim made his emarks in an address op-ning a week-long confer-nce in Maputo called to emonstrate international support for majority rule in both Rhodesia and South West Africa.

The conference, set up by the UN General Assembly, is being attended by representatives of at least 75 states, with more expected to take part as it progresses.

Mr Andrew Young, chief US delegate to the UN, was due to arrive last night to lead the American delegation after talks in Lisbon yesterday with vice-president Walter Mondale.

Mr Ted Rowlands heads the British delegation.

Dr Waldheim welcomed Britain's renewed efforts to re-establish constitutional government in Rhodesia based on the principle of majority rule.

"It is regrettable that over the past two years each attempt to find a solution has been frustrated by the illegal regime and its refusal to accept reality," Dr Waldheim said.

"Instead, it has escalated repressive policies leading to senseless killings and forcing the people of Rhodesia to intensify the struggle.

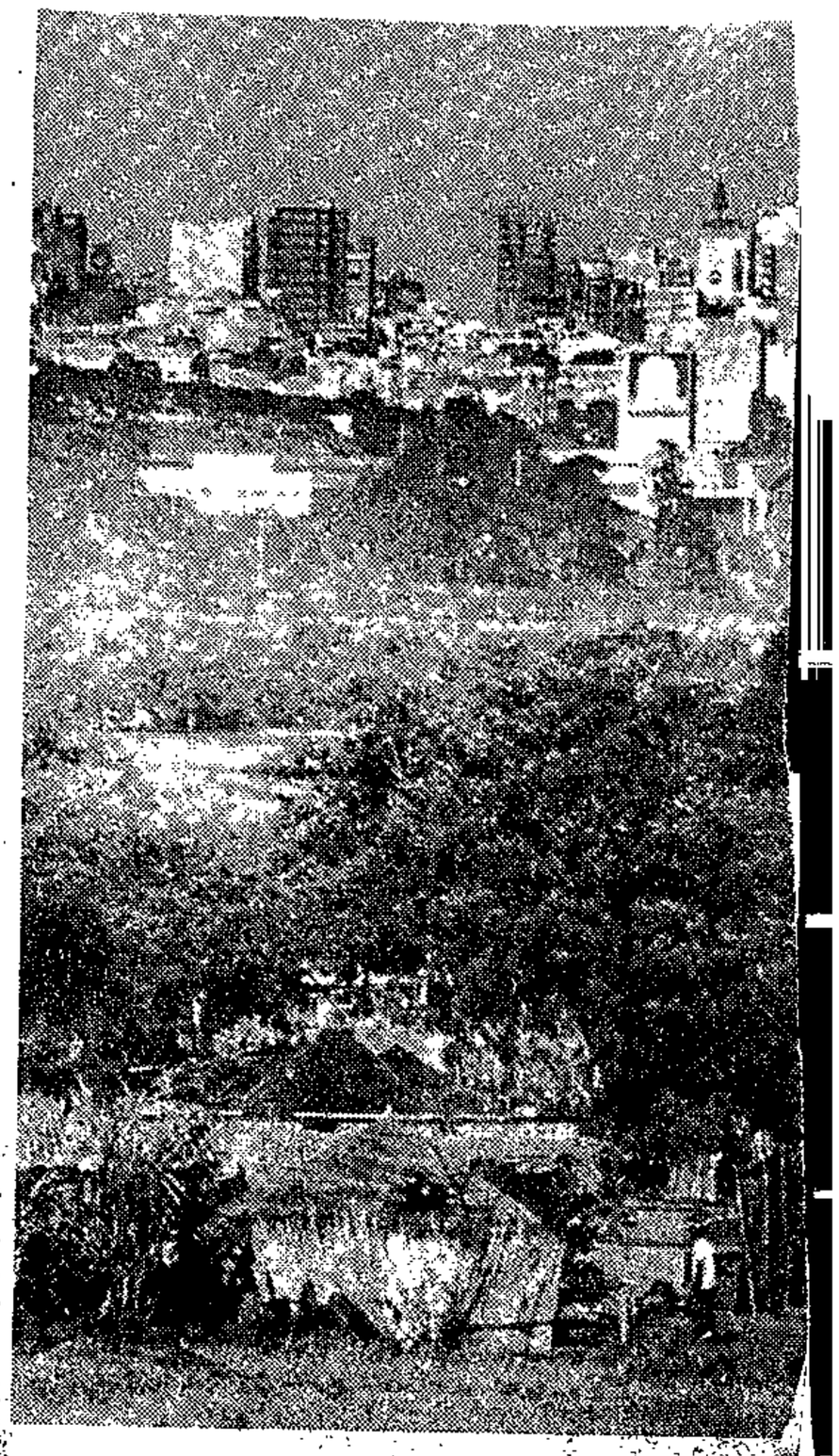
"The threat to international peace and security has been aggravated by repeated acts of aggression committed by the Smith regime against the territories of neighbouring African states."

Dr Waldheim said Rhodesian armed forces had violated the territorial integrity of Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, causing severe loss of life and property.

On South West Africa, he said the UN position was clear and unequivocal. The continued presence of South Africa in South West Africa was illegal.

Dr Waldheim, who received a report last Friday in New York on the talks between the five Western members of he Security Council and South Africa about South West Africa, said the UN would not acquiesce in any South African move that would compromise the unity and integrity of the territory.

"To this end, South Africa must terminate forthwith its policy of Bantustans and the so-called homelands," he said, and demanded free elections under UN supervision for the whole of Namibia. — Sapa-Reuter.



The Mozambique capital, Maputo, where and South West Africa are meeting. The ci the reed

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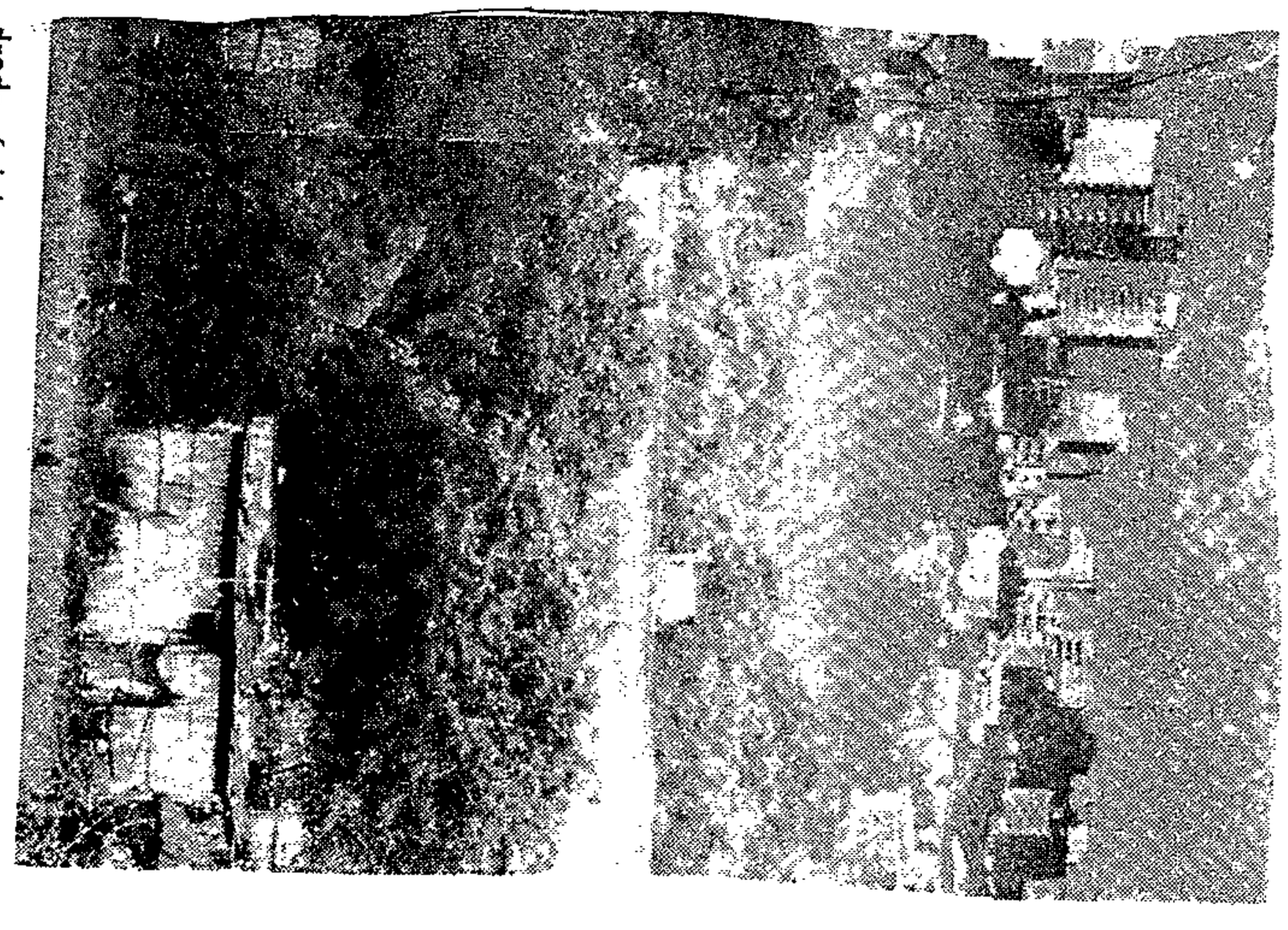

reds of delegates to the special conference on Rhodes kyscrapers rise above the flimsy houses of the canhic which borders the capital.

CE OR CHAOS
NS WALDHEIM

PEAC
WAR"

MAPUTO — UN Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim warned a conference here yesterday of grave international disaster if efforts to find peaceful solutions in Rhodesia and South West Africa were not speeded up.

But President Samora Machel of Mozambique said the peoples of Rhodesia and South West Africa had no alternative to armed struggle and "we believe it is a mistake to speak of peaceful solutions when there is war."

However, terrorist wars and international pressure had made the situation "favourable for a negotiated settlement," though there were still important obstacles, he added.

Addressing the first session of a six-day conference to mobilise international support for majority rule in both territories, Dr. Waldheim said: "Unless we accelerate efforts to find just and peaceful solutions to end the unacceptable situation in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia (South West Africa), I fear that a disaster of grave dimensions will occur which will have repercussions far beyond this region."

President Machel told the delegates: "Welcome to Mozambique, the boundary between human rights and fascism."

The delegates represent nearly 90 UN member States and Black movements.

President Machel added: "We are meeting to devise the most effective means to eliminate once and for all colonialism and racism in Zimbabwe and Namibia."

Investment

President Machel said the conference must decide on measures to stop investment and economic and commercial relations with White minority governments.

Dr. Waldheim said it was regrettable that every attempt to find a solution in Rhodesia in the past two years had been "frustrated by the illegal regime and its refusal to accept reality."

Instead, the Government of Mr. Ian Smith "has escalated repressive policies leading to senseless killings and forcing the people of Zimbabwe to intensify the struggle."

He accused Rhodesia of "repeated acts of aggression" against

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and Botswana, and of causing severe loss of life and property.

Challenge

He said the situation in South West Africa was "an unparalleled challenge to the authority of the United Nations."

President Machel, speaking of South West Africa and Rhodesia, said a colonial war could end only with the military defeat of the colonisers or their acceptance of the rights of the majority to independence.

He added: "The initiatives of the United Kingdom can constitute a positive factor in Rhodesia as long as the sincere objective is the complete independence of Zimbabwe."

But the initiatives would fail if, instead of totally transferring power, their aim was "to allow Black puppets to have a share in colonial racist power, or if their objective is to preserve the interests of so-called minorities and not the overwhelming majority. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Sudan calls for UN peaceforce in SWA

18/5/77
DO

MAPUTO — The formation of a United Nations peacekeeping force in South West Africa and Rhodesia was urged at the special UN conference here yesterday.

Mr Bona Ring, Sudan's Minister for Culture and Information, said his country was prepared to contribute towards such a force.

The Minister was speaking on the second day of the five-day conference. Representatives of 87 countries, including the five Western members of the Security Council — Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada — are attending along with delegations from the black nationalist organisations.

Diplomatic sources said the Sudanese call was unlikely to receive the necessary endorsement from the Security Council.

They confirmed, however, that high-level discussions about the establishment of a UN peacekkeeping force during an election situation in South West Africa were proceeding.

A militant draft of the proposed declaration and programme of action which is to emanate from this conference was circulated yesterday.

It would have a drastic tightening of economic and other sanctions against Rhodesia with stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance.

The draft, as expected, contains a call for the application of the mandatory Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter against South Africa for refusing to comply with Security Council demands to withdraw from the territory and submit to UN - supervised and controlled elections there.

It calls for increased military, political and diplomatic support for Swapo and the rejection and isolation of any form of government "imposed" on the territory by South Africa.

The draft, which is subject to amendment before it is passed as the keynote document of the conference, calls for the confiscation of all goods emanating from the territory and the transfer of the proceeds from the sale of these goods to the UN fund for Namibia.

It also calls for the termination of all diplomatic representation in the territory via Pretoria and the implementation of a total arms embargo against South Africa.

Earlier Rhodesian and South West African nationalist leaders attacked the Western powers.

Mr Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, attacked Britain, France, the United States and other Western powers for their actions over Rhodesia and for breaking United Nations sanctions against the former British colony.

The West was also criticised by Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation, who said a visit to South West Africa by Britain, Canada, France, West Germany and the US earlier this month was "illegal and a violation" of the Security Council resolutions.

Mr Andrew Young, the controversial US Ambassador to the UN, said on his arrival here that US and black African interests were not in a real sense in conflict. "We will all profit by majority rule and by as peaceful a transition as possible," he said.

The conference host, Pres Machel, said the peoples of Rhodesia and South West Africa had no alternative to armed struggle, adding: "We believe it is a mistake to speak of peaceful solutions when there is war."

But he said: "The initiatives of the United Kingdom (on Rhodesia) can constitute a positive factor as long as the sincere objective is the complete independence of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)."

Similarly, recent initiatives on South West Africa by the five Western powers could make a contribution if they were within the context of United Nations resolutions on the territory.

But he warned: "If they are aimed at safeguarding interests alien to the people and the interests of the settlers then those initiatives will serve only to prolong the conflict." — SAPA.

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US, UK talk of settling; Third World of fighting

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — The line dividing the Anglo-American and Third World positions on southern Africa has been more sharply drawn than ever by speakers at the United Nations Conference on Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia in Maputo.

Sharp lines drawn on SA views

19/5/77

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The American and British position is that independence can be achieved through negotiation.

But Third World delegates are calling for increased guerilla activities and sweeping arms and communications sanctions against South Africa.

Britain

The British envoy to the conference, Mr Ted Rowlands, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Mr Andrew Young, the American Ambassador to the UN, yesterday pledged a redoubling of efforts to secure negotiated settlements by the end of 1978.

Mr Rowlands made no specific mention of sanctions against South Africa or Rhodesia and did not openly refer to aid for the guerillas.

Instead, he said: "Our whole policy is based on the belief that freedom can, and should, be established by negotiation rather than by the gun."

'Eleventh hour'

He added that the search for a peaceful solution was now in its "eleventh hour."

Mr Rowlands outlined the Anglo-American plans for a settlement in Rhodesia without going into details.

In SWA/Namibia, he said, there would first be United Nations-supervised elections for a constituent assembly which would draw up a new constitution.

Here again, his outline was far from detailed, but he implied that Swapo and tribal organisations would be allowed to take part in the elections.

This position is unacceptable to Swapo, the only "liberation" movement recognised by the UN and the Organisation for African Unity.

After a private meeting with Mr Young, Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of Swapo, attacked the latest negotiating efforts by the five Western Security Council members.

He said: "In our judgment the present diplomatic moves are aimed at bailing South Africa out of its political predicament in SWA/Namibia."

He said Mr Young had told him that South Africa might be willing to drop plans for an interim government in SWA/Namibia based on ethnic lines.

There would instead be a different central administrative authority although it was not clear how this would be constituted.

The Third World's position was put forward at the conference by the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Mr Michael Manley.

"Armed struggle provides the only realistic path to a solution in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and SWA/Namibia.

"Armed struggle must proceed to new crescendoes even as the talks proceed. Fascist powers understand nothing but armed force," he said.

Mr Manley also detailed economic sanctions which the United Nations a member States should ply against Rhodesia a South Africa.

Sudan proposed at t conference the creation peacekeeping forces Rhodesia and SWA/Na bia.



Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, is the centre of attention as he holds a Press conference in Maputo during the United Nations conference. M Nujoma yesterday met Mr Andrew Young, United States Ambassador to the UN at the conference.

EEC pledged to speed up change in Rhodesia

MAPUTO — The nine members of the European Economic Community yesterday promised to do everything possible to promote democratic majority rule and end racism in Rhodesia and South West Africa.

Speaking for the group in Britain's capacity as its current president, the British Deputy Foreign Secretary, Mr Ted Rowlands, said the EEC was committed to an urgent search for peaceful change in the two territories.

"In the case of Rhodesia, we are convinced that the illegal minority regime in Salisbury must take up the chance that remains to achieve a peaceful transition to majority rule," Mr Rowlands told the UN conference on the Southern Africa problem now in session here.

"The alternative would be a further escalation of violence, which would have tragic consequences for everyone," he said.

The British Minister expressed the EEC's appreciation of the Rhodesian black nationalist movements willingness to join negotiations.

While speeches continued yesterday, a separate group of delegates met in closed session to work on a declaration and programme of action to be adopted at the end of the six-day meeting.

Although the US delegation, led by the United Nations Ambassador, Mr Young, is understood to be willing to go along with the kind of declaration the conference is likely to make, some Western countries, including Britain, fear it will be too extreme for them to accept and they will have to express reservations.

Preliminary ideas include sweeping measures to cut off all economic cooperation with South Africa, which some Western members would never accept.

It is also suggested that a text declare that the situation in Southern Africa is a threat to international peace and security — something which Western members of the Security Council have always rejected.

A declaration by the conference here would become a recommendation to the UN General Assembly which would probably approve it next September.

Meanwhile, a British special envoy arrived in Lusaka yesterday to launch a new Anglo-American initiative aimed at a peaceful transfer of power to blacks in Rhodesia.

Mr John Graham is head of an Anglo-American consultative group which will talk to black and white leaders in Southern Africa. He will see Dr Kaunda today — SAPA.

Reds slug it out at UN talks

19/5/77

MAPUTO—China and the Soviet Union traded public insults at a special United Nations conference here yesterday when the Chinese delegate accused Moscow of "sinister designs" in Africa.

Mr. Chao Yuan, representing China at the conference, called to mobilise international support for Black majority rule in southern Africa, charged that the Kremlin was the "behind - the - scenes boss" of rebels invading southern Zaire.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. P. N. Evsiukov, responded by accusing China of "allying itself with the forces of imperialism and reaction against the interests of the people of Africa."

The clash between the communist powers enlivened the third day of the Mozambique conference attended by Black nationalist movement and nearly 90 UN member States to discuss the problems of ending White rule in Rhodesia and South West Africa.

Investment

Mr. Chao, in a speech largely devoted to attacking Moscow, said that while the United States was making enormous investments in southern Africa and maintaining links with racist regimes "the other late - coming super - power harbours ever wilder ambitions and sinister designs."

Mr. Evsiukov listened impassively to Mr. Chao, then in remarks added to his own speech, said: "It is evident that the aim of such falsifications is to distract the conference from constructive and businesslike discussion of the question of mobili-

sation of practical assistance to the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia."

Mr. Chao said the Soviet Union "has done all sorts of evils against the African people. It has spared no effort to sow discord among the African States and among the national liberation organisations in an attempt to disrupt their militant unity so as to create confusion and fish in troubled waters."

Support

Referring to Soviet statements that the troubles in Zaire were an internal uprising, Mr. Chao said evidence given by captured rebels and the discovery of Soviet arms "irrefutably explode before the whole world the lies spread by the new czars and eloquently prove that they are the behind - the - scenes boss of the mercenaries invading Zaire."

In his prepared speech, the Soviet delegate also said that "because of the interest of Western monopolies White minority governments are being maintained in southern Africa and obstacles to self - determination are being created by brute force and diplomatic intrigues and manoeuvres." — (Sapa-Reuter.)

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Transkei border: UN meets

MASERU — The United Nations Security Council would meet next week to consider Lesotho's problems resulting from the alleged closure of that country's border with Transkei, Radio Lesotho reported yesterday.

The report said the Security Council would meet on May 24 and 25 to discuss the findings of the special mission it sent to Lesotho in January. The mission was dispatched following Lesotho complaints that border closure had led to economic difficulties.

The Radio also said the mission's findings had been discussed in Maputo between the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and Lesotho's Minister of Agriculture, Mr Joseph Kotsokoane. — SAPA.

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Young backs peaceful

Bid on

soften



MR SALIM

Maputo

United Nations co
ica is expected to rea
a final statement .

ssure.

zania's Ambassador
e UN, Mr Salim Ah-
med Salim, chairman of
the UN Decolonisation
Committee and a con-
ference organiser, said
some preliminary ideas in
a document circulated at
the beginning of the con-
ference, which Western
countries would have
rejected, had been re-
moved from the draft
which will be presented
today.

Western nations are ap-
prehensive that the final
declaration at the week-
long conference, held by
the world body on SWA/
Namibia and Rhodesia,
would be too extreme for
them to accept.

anctions

But the US Ambassad-
or, Mr Andrew Young, is
understood to be willing
to go along with the type
of declaration other Wes-
tern nations find unaccep-
table.

Provisions removed
from the original prelimi-
nary document included
references to sweeping
economic sanctions
against South Africa to
force it out of SWA/Nam-
ibia, Mr Salim said.

Mr Salim said he was
optimistic that a formula
acceptable to all sides had
been reached.

There will be no voting
on the document ma-

chan

SA

Criticised

After the speech, Mr Leslie Harriman, chief delegate from Nigeria, said: "We didn't come to hear about civil rights in Atlanta."

The conference, he added, was not aimed at watering down already existing UN sanctions against Rhodesia but at reinforcing them, and at demanding an end to South African rule in SWA/Namibia. — The Star's Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuter.

● **Young, Sobukwe meeting in dark — Page 3.**

a consensus, with statements of reservation from countries who feel unable to accept its resolutions, which will become a series of recommendations to the UN General Assembly meeting on Septeber 20.

Young

Mr Young made an eloquent plea for backing for nonviolent change in Southern Africa, but he failed to impress an audience which included the leaders of the main black nationalist movements in Rhodesia, SWA/Namibia and South Africa.

Mr Young appealed for support for the Carter Administration's initiatives to end black-white confrontation in Southern Africa by peaceful means mainly through personal reminiscence.

Often sounding more like a preacher in a nonconformist church than a diplomat, Mr Young traced his own rise from "exploited black" in America's Southern States to his present eminence.

Surprise as SA freezes UN post

20/5/77 Rand

329

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The Government's decision to suspend the vital South African ambassadorial post at the United Nations has led to renewed speculation that South Africa may again be reconsidering its position at the world body.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said this week that it was not the intention to fill the New York-based post "for the time being".

The decision is seen as a shift in Government attitude and has caused surprise in diplomatic circles.

Mr Botha, who until March 31 himself occupied the UN post together with the ambassadorial function in Washington, made frequent and effective use of the position as a political platform in spite of being unable to take a seat in the UN General Assembly.

The position of Ambassador to the United States in Washington was filled by Mr Donald Sole on May 11, but his duties were defined as not including the UN.



PIK BOTHA
. . . no intention yet

The decision to suspend the UN post was disclosed in the House of Assembly in reply to a question by Mr Colin Eglin, PRP Sea Point.

Apartheid defined as war crime

31/5/77
5 Jan

GENEVA — The 100-nation conference revising Red Cross conventions on the rules of war has adopted an article defining apartheid as a war crime.

The article — part of an additional protocol to the 1949 Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war and civilians — described actions which should be regarded as grave breaches of the conventions "when committed wilfully and in violation of the conventions or the protocol."

It cited "practices of apartheid and other inhuman and degrading practices involving outrages upon personal dignity, based on racial discrimination."

Countries are required under the existing conventions to take legal measures to punish grave breaches of them.

The new article, which was adopted without a vote, also defined transfers of civilian populations by an occupying power as a grave breach.

It also included attacks on civilian populations, undefended localities and demilitarised zones, unjustifiable delay in repatriating prisoners of war or civilians, misuse of Red Cross emblems, and attacks on historic monuments, places of worship or works of art not located near military objectives. — Sapa-Reuter.

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329

Apartheid defined as a war crime

RDM 11/6/77

GENEVA. — Apartheid has been defined as a war crime.

The 100-nation conference revising the Red Cross conventions of the rules of war yesterday adopted an article defining apartheid as a war crime without a vote.

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It also included attacks on civilian populations, undefended localities and demilitarised zones; unjustifiable delay in repatriating prsoners of war or civilians; misuse of Red Cross emblems and attacks on historic monuments, places of worship or works of art not located near military objectives.

The conference failed to adopt an article giving a soldier the right to refuse to obey orders breaching the rules of war and making him criminally responsible if he knew his orders breached the rules of war.

The article, which needed a two-thirds majority for acceptance was supported by 36 countries, 25 opposing it and 25 abstaining. The remaining delegations were absent.

Some delegates said earlier they opposed the article because their national laws already made such orders illegal and required soldiers to refuse to obey them. — Sapa-Reuter.

Herewith the 13th report —nothing new...

5/6/77 Starke

(329)

Tribune Correspondent

GENEVA: Apartheid in South Africa was condemned twice here this week — by the 110-nation conference negotiating additional protocols to the 1949 Geneva War Conventions and by the International Labour Organisation.

Neither action was taken too seriously by Western diplomats.

The Humanitarian Law Conference, sponsored by Switzerland and the International Committee of the Red Cross, is scheduled to end three years of work on June 10. There have been so many abstentions and opposing votes on many of the clauses in the two additional protocols that their significance is limited. Parliamentary ratification is also required, a process which will last years.

South Africa attended the opening session of the conference and then left when it became immediately clear that it would be a main political target.

By consensus, the conference adopted this week an article on war crimes. It firstly condemned carpet bombing as a war crime and then added the deportation of civilians, delays in returning prisoners of war, and apartheid.

"Apartheid and other inhuman and degrading practices," was the exact words.

"This is not taken seriously," the South African diplomat said. "Naturally the article is completely unacceptable."

The ILO report on South Africa was the thirteenth and contained little or no new language.

M. MERCURY 9/7/77

Appointment of Judge attacked

LONDON — The South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) yesterday attacked the appointment of Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn, Administrator-General for the territory, and said they suspected the South African Government had "something else up its sleeve."

In a statement, Swapo said the announcement of the Supreme Court Judge's appointment was "both untimely and unnecessary." He could not hope to be impartial because he was a symbol of South African control.

"As a Judge, he is a direct representative of the South African system of so-called justice, which has imposed the racist laws of apartheid in our country, imprisoned, detained, victimised, and executed our people," the statement said.

"Such a man is neither needed nor wanted. His appointment is merely a replacement of one illegal administrator by another. As long as the South African regime keeps its occupation troops in Namibia, a change in administrator, or indeed any other arrangement, is invalid."

South Africa had gone ahead with Mr. Justice Steyn's appointment without reference to the United Nations' demands for complete withdrawal of troops and administration, Swapo said.

The appointment itself was a result of agreement between South Africa and the five Western powers in their bid to determine the territory's future but which had not been agreed upon by Swapo or by the UN. Therefore it had no credibility and could not succeed.

"The only conclusion we can draw from this is that South Africa has something else up its sleeve. It is manoeuvring itself into a position where it hopes to determine the pace and outcome of any change.

"The proposed elections are geared towards engineering an outcome which suits the South African Government." — (Sapa.)

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D.D. 16/7/77



MR YOUNG . . . it doesn't make sense.

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Young No to bomb

GENEVA — America's United Nations Ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, said yesterday he was against his country developing the neutron bomb.

"It doesn't make sense to spend all that money killing folk," Mr Young said.

The bomb, kills people by radiation but does little damage to property.

Mr Young said if he were still a member of Congress he would have strongly opposed its development. — SAPA

UN body told of Soweto uprising

(329)

LONDON — Shock allegations on the Soweto uprising, of conditions in detention camps in South West Africa, deaths in Rhodesia of black curfew breakers as well as the number of those sentenced to hang, are being made to a United Nations ad hoc working group now sitting here.

The importance of this body is summed up in the words of a spokesman who said its report would set the tone for world-wide reaction and would provide crucial focus for international pressure.

The group, under the chairmanship of Mr Keba N'Baye, Chief Justice of Senegal, has heard a number of witnesses, most of them refugees from South Africa.

These witnesses include Mrs Phyllis Altman, of the International Defence and Aid Fund, Mr David Hempson, a banned trade unionist who fled South Africa in 1975, Miss N. Dlamini, a Saso leader, Mr Eric Abraham, a freelance journalist who broke his house arrest order earlier this year to flee South Africa, and Mr Draka Koka, a trade unionist who fled South Africa last year.

Nothing that was said by these witnesses may be quoted in South African newspapers.

Mr Henri Mazuad, representing the Secretary-General of the United Nations, said the meeting would present a report to the UN conference in Lagos this month and also to the General Assembly in New York in September.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid wants to compile a list of alleged tortures in Southern Africa.

Mr P. J. Rao, of India, said individuals would one day have to pay for their particular "crimes of apartheid". — DDC-SAPA.

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Swapo would back phased pullout

NEW YORK — The president of Swapo, Mr San Nujoma, said in an interview here last night his group would accept a phased withdrawal of South African troops in SWA/Namibia as part of an agreed transition of the territory to independence.

Mr Nujoma has been involved in three days of talks at the United Nations with five Western countries about a plan for the independence of SWA/Namibia, worked out with the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Mr Nujoma did not say whether Swapo accepted the Western timetable. The organisation at one time called for South African withdrawal from SWA/Namibia "forthwith," or, immediately.

Western sources have said the plan calls for all South African troops to leave the country by independence day unless the newly elected government asks them to stay.

Mr Nujoma scheduled a news conference for later today as the talks were extended at least through this morning.

Mr Nujoma, questioned as he emerged from the latest meeting at City University's Ralph Bunche Institute on the United Nations, said withdrawal of all South African troops from SWA/Namibia "has been our stand all along; so there has been no change in Swapo policy with regard to this."

The reporter remarked that he understood "part of the deal with Mr Vorster would be gradual withdrawal over the period of transition to independence."

"Well, those are the mechanisms aimed at withdrawing all . . . the South Africans," Mr Nujoma replied.

"You wouldn't object to a gradual or phased withdrawal?" he was asked.

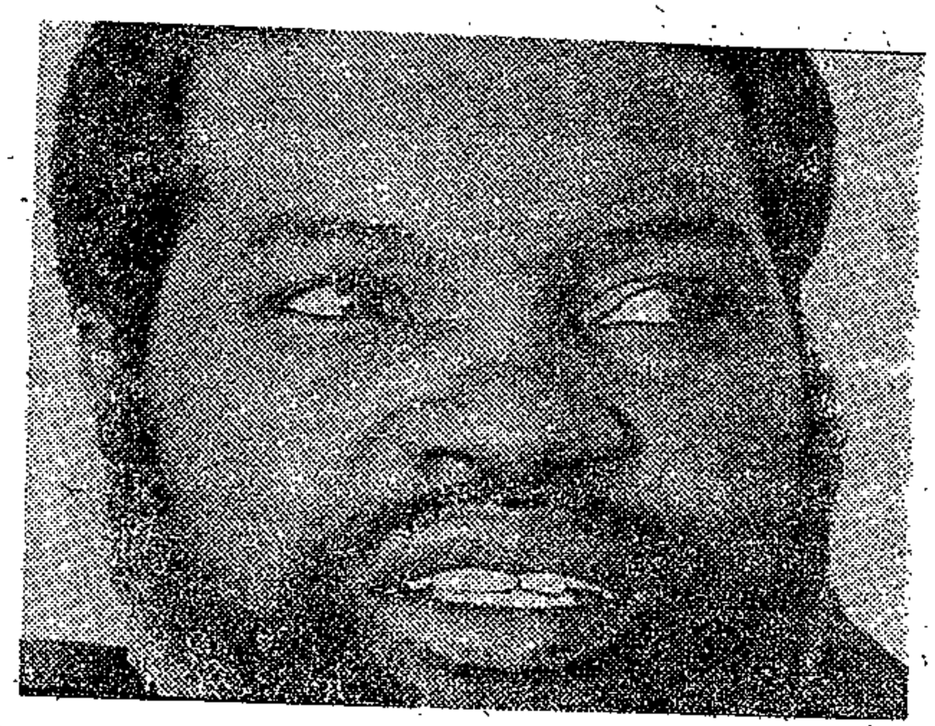
"Well, gradual means the mechanisms. Mechanisms mean the staged withdrawal — phased withdrawal."

"And you accept the mechanisms?"

"Yes," Mr Nujoma said.

Asked whether his group had made "counter proposals," he said: "No, we have our own proposals."

"We put forward our own ideas," he went on. "It may be coinciding with others who are sympathetic toward our cause and if it is so, then okay.



Mr Sam Nujoma — "our stand all along."

Hands off Walvis, Vorster tells UN

Star 9/9/77

(329)

John Patten, Political Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — The most dangerous point in the long international dispute on SWA/Namibia may be approaching following the ultimatum of the Prime Minister to the West on Walvis Bay last night.

His warning to the roar of applause from a crowd of 7 000 at a Free State Nationalist Party congress public meeting in Bloemfontein last night was:

"If the United Nations Security Council decides to condemn South Africa for claiming jurisdiction over its own territory, and if it should dispute South Africa's ownership of the territory, then I see no merit in any further discussions with the five countries."

But in New York, western officials have denied that the five Western members of the Security Council knew of, and approved, a UN proposal that the council challenge South Africa's claim to sovereignty over Walvis Bay, reports Sapa-Reuter.

NO AUTHORITY

The UN Council for SWA/Namibia decided last night that the Security Council ought formally to take up the matter.

No member state has yet followed up that decision with a move to convene the Security Council. The Council for SWA/Namibia itself does not have that authority.

The effect of Mr Vorster's warning is that the United States, Britain and France will, in the final resort, be forced to cast a veto on any condemnatory move by the Security Council if they and the two other Western Security Council members, Canada and West Germany, hope to achieve a negotiated internationally acceptable solution to SWA's problems.

FORCED

Mr Vorster threw out his challenge on the basis of a news report in The Star yesterday that the UN Council for SWA/Namibia will call for a security council meeting to debate the "annexation" of Walvis Bay.

Responding to a statement in Bloemfontein by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, that it seemed the five Western members of the Security Council knew and approved of the decision by the Council for SWA/Namibia, Western officials said this was simply not so.

"We were not consulted, nor did we give our consent, to the council for Namibia's move, of which we only became aware last night."

Internal pressure within the Council for Namibia was blamed by Western members for last night's move, which was disclosed in a report on the council's proceedings.

● A plan drafted by the five Western powers engaged in negotiations over SWA/Namibian independence would be discussed with Swapo in New York, probably at the end of this month, the French Foreign Minister, Mr Louis de Guiringaud, said in Paris yesterday.

● Nat Party congress—Page 21.

priority'

Star 20/9/77

Africans put on pressure at UN

329

Hugh Roberton

New York

African countries are to ask for an early "priority" debate on SWA/Namibia in the UN General Assembly, senior diplomats have disclosed. This follows the scrapping of an earlier plan, initiated by Swapo, for a special session of the General Assembly ahead of the regular session, opening today.

Under the new plan, already endorsed by the whole African group at the UN, SWA/Namibia would come up for discussion immediately after the wide-ranging general debate.

The territory was originally to have been discussed well into the session, and by bringing it dramatically forward the African countries have put new pressure on South Africa and the West to speed up their negotiations.

They have also made it chillingly clear that they want time later in the session to contemplate possible action against South Africa in the event of the failure of the current Western initiative.

Ambassadors of the five Western powers on the UN Security Council — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — are due to meet the Prime Minister Mr Vorster and other South African negotiators on Friday.

The plan for a "priority" debate means that South Africa and the Western powers would probably have just over two weeks after that to conclude their entire settlement proposals before SWA /Namibia came up for debate in the General Assemly.

New significance

This weekend's meeting between the Western powers and South Africa [illegible] significance, therefore, as it may well be the last before the whole issue gets tossed back into the international arena.

If a General Assembly debate were to start without any firm Western settlement plan, the assembly could initiate action against South Africa which would be difficult to veto in the Security Council and which would certainly make future efforts at peacefully resolving the 32-year-old dispute infinitely harder, if 'not impossible.

Sapa reports from New York that Mr Steve Biko's death in detention last week could reverberate through the United Nations general assembly session.

South Africa is virtually certain not to participate in the General Assembly session again this year.

The UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim yesterday described the situation in southern Africa as "very explosive" and said he hoped efforts now under way would end the stalemate in that region.

Turnhalle men won't be at talks

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Turnhalle leaders are unlikely to go to Pretoria for the third round of the South West Africa/Namibia talks between the South African Government and Western countries represented in the United Nations Security Council.

"We have had no indication that our presence will be required," said Mr Billy Marais, chief secretary of the Turnhalle Conference, here today.

He said the Turnhalle had already indicated its attitude on questions likely to be discussed.

QUESTIONS

Among the outstanding questions is the South West Africa People's Organisation demand for withdrawl of South African forces before elections.

Turnhalle leaders have described it as an unreasonable demand which could cause the settlement initiative to collapse.

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halle leaders have been
present for consultations
with the South African
Government at talks, al-
though they did not take
part in negotiations.
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STAR 23/9/77.

Racial prejudice still rife, say black delegates

OTTAWA — Even though they were politically independent, the citizens of many black African countries still had to endure racial discrimination by the white minorities, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was told yesterday.

Delegates from Zambia, Botswana and Sierra Leone said blacks were made to feel like second-class citizens in their own countries.

Legislators from other Third World countries joined with them in condemning racial attitudes of the white minorities as debate during the five-day conference here centred on racial conflicts within the British Commonwealth.

About 270 parliamentarians from 30 of the 36 Commonwealth countries are holding discussions here on various economic and social issues.

The discussion on racial discrimination followed a call by delegates from several black African and Caribbean countries for continued armed conflict to oust the governments of Rhodesia and South Africa.

The United Kingdom was accused of hypocrisy for proposing a negotiated settlement as delegates from the black countries took a hard line on the Rhodesian and South Africa questions.

Zambian Member of Parliament Mrs Mary Mwango and Botswana MP Mr K R Kobue said the white minorities in both countries shunned state schools and routinely sent their children to all-white schools in Rhodesia and South Africa or to the United Kingdom.

Miss Mwango said whites fled when a black person entered a club in Zambia.

"Why is this so on our own soil?" she asked. "We want to mix freely with them and yet they discriminate against us."

Even the Zambian hotels never featured local dishes on their menus, she said.

"The main dish is always a white dish," she said. "It is a shame. The whites have made us feel our food is inferior."

Mr Kobue said a handful of white Botswanians were sincere, but looked upon the blacks with suspicion. Although they no longer ran the country, many whites still tried to maintain social superiority over the blacks, he said. — Sapa-AP.

Sunday Times 25/9/77

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SA faces threat of oil ban

SOUTH Africa faces three weeks of intense political lobbying as both the Commonwealth and United Nations move to implement an oil embargo against Rhodesia — and possibly the Republic..

By GEOFFREY ALLEN in LONDON

How much of the threat is simply rhetoric is impossible to distinguish at this stage.

But the facts are that the bureaucratic machinery for implementing an embargo in principle, if not in fact, will almost certainly be in motion by the end of next month.

The Commonwealth working group meets tomorrow to complete its report for heads of state on the practicalities of enforcing the existing Rhodesian embargo.

Option

One option being considered is an embargo against South Africa, and the group is discussing the implications in terms of a head-on clash — even a "confrontation" with South Africa.

Whether an embargo can actually be policed and enforced is open to doubt, but decisions in favour of an embargo by the Commonwealth and UN would take the safety-catch off the present situation and possibly force Mr Vorster's hand in his attitude to trying to coax Mr Ian Smith into a Rhodesian settlement.

Once the working group report is presented to the heads of state, the full Commonwealth Southern Africa Committee will meet, soon after October 4, to ratify whatever action has been decided.

Decisions are not binding on the Commonwealth countries, but any majority decision in favour of action will predetermine the Commonwealth stance in the United Nations when the subject of sanctions is raised there before November 11, the date by which the Security Council has called for a report from its own standing Sanctions Committee.

Meanwhile the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, flew to New York yesterday to seek UN approval of the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement plan. Any discussion of the plan is expected immediately to raise the oil issue.

Unfaltering

Despite official British hedging, some countries in the Commonwealth, notably Zambia, believe firmly that the settlement plan is tied to the oil sanctions threat, and there is now overwhelming evidence that the United States has told Mr Vorster that a "review of sanctions" would inevitably follow refusal to lean on Mr Smith for a settlement.

The terms of the confidential Commonwealth report now under discussion are unfaltering in stating that, whatever action is taken, it could lead to a confrontation with South Africa and it is apparently with that in mind that Mr Vorster has called his snap election.

The report's conclusion reads: "If UN members are resolute in their desire to bring about a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian problem, then, as long as the South African Government refuses to accept the decisions of the Security Council on Rhodesia, a confrontation of some sort would appear to be inevitable.

Offence

The embargo against South Africa is seen in the report as a second option to be used if Britain fails to extend existing sanctions legislation to South African subsidiaries of her oil companies.

The scheme calls for an embargo of crude oil or oil products to South Africa if the Government de- to ease its legisla- cent- clines to ... tion, which at pres... makes it an offence for oil companies to refuse to supply their products, even though they may end up in Rhodesia.

The report reads: "Action to implement a scheme of this kind would be more effective with the active co-operation of the Iranian Government.

"Iran is now the source of almost all the crude oil imported into South Africa and the Republic would find it difficult to obtain an alternative source.

"At present the Iranian Government takes the position that it regards oil as a commercial commodity and not as a political weapon."

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Outraged West gets ready to drop SA

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The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — Pressure began mounting at the United Nations today for a Security Council meeting on South Africa and the adoption of sanctions.

Outraged Western countries made it clear that their relationship with South Africa had become untenable following yesterday's bannings and arrests.

They were prepared to reconsider their former opposition to sanctions.

All African countries at the United Nations are to meet tomorrow. An African spokesman said the question of a Security Council meeting would take precedence over other business, including the General Assembly's current debate on South West Africa.

Western representatives, meanwhile, said that events in South Africa in the past 24 hours had been 'the last straw' and that their own national interests dictated that they distance themselves as far as possible from the South African Government.

Ill-conceived

"We can no longer justify protecting a government which resorts to this sort of desperate and ill-conceived action.

"The words of all our Foreign Ministers in the General Assembly in the past three weeks have gone unheeded by Pretoria.

"This time we mean business more than anything else, because it might save South Africans from a next time," said a West European ambassador.

There are four draft resolutions on South Africa pending in the Security Council following the March debate.

Arms embargo

The most likely to be introduced if the Africans decide tomorrow to go ahead with their demand for a council meeting is one which calls for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

It would be introduced under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, meaning that the road would be open for later economic sanctions.

● The last straw.—Page 23.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, OCTOBER 2, 1977

FOREIGN DESK

'GET SOUTH AFRICA'

TRADE WAR LOOMS AS WEST WANTS NEW ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

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LISTE DES PRINCIPALES PUBLICA

1. "La confidente et la Reine: Mme de Mottev
   Mémoires de la première", R.S.H., Juillet-
2. Mémoires d'Henri de Campion, suivis de tro
   l'Abbé Nicolas de Campion, éd. présentée e
   France, 1967, in-8°, 340 p.
3. "Eugenio Barba's Kaspariana", Tulane Drama
4. "Funeral rites", Tulane Drama Review, vol.
5. "Den demaskerende skuespiller", Textrets T
6. "L'attore comico
7. "Rhétorique et dramaturgie: le statut
   Revue d'Histoire du Théâtre, Juillet-
8. "La Maison du Père: à propos de Rome
   1972, n.7-8, p.135-162.
9. "Macrocosme comique, macrocosme solaire:
   Versailles", R.S.H., 1972, pp.95-114.
10. "Sur Homère en France au XVIIème siècle"
11. "Cornélie, lecteur de la Pline di Sciro",
    Paris 1973, p.313-326
12. "Tragique chrétien, tragique païen, dans R
13. "Le héros cornélien
    Littérature, Paris, Klincksieck, 1974, p.5
14. "Sur Ingmar Bergman", Contrepoint, no.13,
15. "Le Crispus et la Flavia du P. Stefonio",
    Paris, 1974, éd. du C.N.R.S., p. 505-524.

By HUGH ROBERTON

NEW YORK: South Africa's major trading partners are planning an international trade war and economic boycott against the country.

Details of the plan leaked out little by little from the United Nations this week and an alarming picture of the country's lonely position in the world emerged.

South Africa, say senior diplomats, was informed of the preparations in forthright terms some time ago and this could be one of the reasons for an early general election.

First news of the plan came from the Belgian Foreign Minister and current chairman of the European Community, Mr Henri Simonet, in his speech to the General Assembly.

Speaking for all nine EEC countries, he said that the code of conduct recently adopted by the EEC to govern the activities of its companies operating in South Africa was but one of several actions being contemplated by the EEC against South Africa's race policy.

Credit

This was reiterated in speeches by the French Foreign Minister, Mr Louis de Guiringaud, and the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, causing a stir at the UN among African and Third World countries.

Africa and he reiterated last year's Dutch appeal for a mandatory arms embargo against South AFrica.

Since Mr Simonet had emphasised that the EEC countries were acting in concert against South Africa, it seems almost certain that all EEC countries are also considering banning investments.

On Friday Mr Simonet admitted to me that all nine EEC countries were considering the curtailment of foreign investments and that others steps "mainl in the trade and financial fields" were being considered.

Action

Among these was the ending of import-export credit guarantees. And he said that the EEC had consulted the United States and other Western countries.

Diplomatic sources claimed that President Carter had personally discussed action against South Africa with EEC leaders.

The US, it is believed, would take action in sympathy with the EEC in order to make any sanctions against South Africa more effective.

Scandinavian spokesmen, told the General Assembly that the five Nordic countres were also considering joint action.

While an investment ban does not directly jeopardise trading

Then, on Wednesday, the Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Max van der Stoel, lifted the curtain a little higher by disclosing that the Netherlands was considering banning new foreign investments in South Africa.

Mr Van Der Stoel also pointed out that Holland had already put a stop to import-export credit guarantees to South

investments for directly jeopardise trade, it does have the severe effect of depriving the South African economy of desperately needed development capital.

A striking example of the effects of the current lack of foreign investments is the way electricity prices have had to be forced up to pay for new ESCOM projects.

Marc FUMAROLI

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4. "Funeral rites", Tul
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Sun. Trib. 2/10/77

The scheming duo behind the latest oil ban bid

(329)

By ALAN ROBINSON

LONDON: The architects of the secret plan to clamp an oil embargo on South Africa are two British economists, both members of the strongly anti-apartheid Haslemere Group.

Martin Bailey and Bernard Rivers are experts on Rhodesian sanctions-busting and have made a detailed study of how oil is reaching Rhodesia through South Africa.

Their report on how to cut Rhodesia's lifeline by shutting off the oil taps to South Africa has been adopted virtually in full by an 11-nation working group as a first step on the road to probably endorsement by the United Nations Security Council.

Having shown how Rhodesia is beating UN sanctions, they were asked to prepare a plan to plug the leak.

Their findings make fascinating reading and provide a comprehensive background account of the activities of the world's five major oil companies and their subsidiaries in keeping Rhodesia supplied with oil.

Bailey and Rivers quote the advice given to Mobil Oil Company from their lawyers in South Africa on the possible effects of an oil embargo.

And they suggest that apart from legislation to stop South African subsidiaries from sending refined oil products to Rhodesia, a full embargo on South Africa could be helped by legislation aimed at banning oil companies or their foreign subsidiaries from carrying or arranging for the carriage of oil to South Africa in their giant tankers.

However, the ban on these giant tankers is not specifically recommended by the working group.

In their conclusion the British economists state: "Even a significant reduction in the flow of oil — rather than a complete cut-off — would represent an effective form of presure on the Rhodesian regime.

Reluctant

"A partial cutback on the supply of oil to South Africa might also mean that the South African Government would become reluctant to continue to sustain Rhodesia."

Bailey and Rivers conclude: "As President Kaunda has stressed: 'There could be no greater contribution to the liberation struggle today in Southern Africa than to end the sale of oil to rebel Rhodesia'."

Owen's aim to destroy apartheid

D. D. 3/10/77 329

BRIGHTON — The British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, warned last night that his ambition was peacefully to destroy apartheid in South Africa.

He showed his determination to achieve a settlement in Rhodesia, without making any compromise with apartheid.

He said in a speech to the Young Fabians society that it was in Britain's national interest to prevent a long, bloody and dangerous racial war, and to do "everything possible to enable Africans to win their legitimate rights in Southern Africa."

He said mandatory UN sanctions on South Africa would cause "grave dislocation" to the black community not only in the Republic, but in neighbouring independent black states.

This suggests he is keeping sanctions as the last big gun in his armoury against apartheid.

He said he hoped that, in recognition of the severe dislocation the enforcement of mandatory sanctions would cause, South Africans would become aware of their valid trade links with neighbouring black States and that this would tend to demonstrate "the absurdity as well as the indefensibility of apartheid."

He added that he had already warned at the UN that the world would not allow South Africa to continue to sustain "an obdurate and illegal" regime in Rhodesia.

In his speech, which concentrated on South Africa almost to the exclusion of Rhodesia, he also said: "In South Africa our task is to consider how best we can encourage a peaceful evolution of society based on a serious programme of internal reforms."

He said so far, under great international condemnation ranging from sports isolation to the arms embargo, South Africa had only answered by "tinkering at the edges" of apartheid.

But steps like the tough new Common Market code of conduct created the chance to "attack apartheid at its place of work," by enforcing equal conditions for blacks from union rights, equal pay and training to equal job advancement rights and training facilities.

"This code is but one pressure for continuing evolution which it is vital for us to apply if a strategy for peaceful change is to be successful," he said.

The abolition of the "deeply overt" signs of apartheid like the Immorality Act and the pass laws had to come quickly if hope was to be kept alive.

"Without hope there is only desperation and desperation is the crucible of violence — urban violence, guerilla violence and the shadow of nuclear tests — all of this could come to South Africa."

The alternative for an isolated South Africa was violence. "The liberation struggle in South Africa, if it were to only depend on violence, would be bloodier than anywhere else in the world," he said grimly, and his job was to bring the whites to realise what was in their best interest. — DDC.

Israel is 'back door for SA trade'—charge

B29
Star 8/10/77

Hugh Roberton

NEW YORK — A new United Nations report claims that South African manufacturers, in the face of increasing foreign hostility because of the Government's race policy, are using Israel as a "back door" for trading on world markets.

The report, to the UN Committee Against Apartheid, also accuses Israel of "leaking" military know-how from other countries to South Africa and of being the republic's largest supplier of weapons.

BOYCOTT

Although actual copies of the new report were not available yesterday, the chairman of the apartheid committee's sub-committee on foreign collaboration with South Africa, Mr Thomas Sam, gave a brief outline of it to committee members.

He said the report would be translated into all five working languages of the UN and would be circulated to all member states before the start of the General Assembly's debate on apartheid on November 7.

Mr Sam said the report showed that economic relations and scientific and technical exchanges between South Africa and Israel had grown rapidly following agreements concluded last year between the two countries.

"South African companies are increasingly interested in using Israel as a base for manufacturing products for export as a way of circumventing the boycott against South Africa and taking advantage of the preferential tariffs accorded Israel by several Western countries," Mr Sam said.

"Israel is also showing more and more interest in the bankrupt Bantustan creations of the apartheid regime, and is working on several investment projects in Transkei and elsewhere. In line with this expansion, shipping and airline links have also increased," he said.

SA FAMILIES

Commenting on the report, the chairman of the Committee Against Apartheid, Mr Leslie Harriman, the Nigerian Ambassador to the UN, said it showed that Israel was now "the one and only country which is deliberately flouting the arms embargo," against South Africa.

The report was also said to have shown that South African Jewish families had been settled on the West Bank and in other occupied Arab territories and were "colonising" these areas on racist lines.

Carter is criticised

NEW YORK—A high-level official acknowledges that the Administration of US President Mr Jimmy Carter inadequately consulted Israel's congressional backers before joining with the Soviet Union in a declaration supporting the "legitimate rights" of Palestinians.

The official, who asked that his name be withheld, said: "The lesson that one learns from this is that to the maximum extent that you possibly can, you should discuss things in advance with as many people as possible.

"The declaration appeared to expand the Soviet role in seeking a settlement between Israel and the Arabs. It was also the first time the United States had publicly endorsed this legitimate rights of Palestinians."

The official said Israeli and Arab leaders had now agreed generally to try to reconvene the Geneva peace conference by December.

While he said that target was supported by both the United States and the Soviet Union, co-chairmen of the talks, he added there was no guarantee it will be met.

The official said also that the Soviet Union was trying to persuade the Palestine Liberation Organisation to accept resolutions in the UN Security Council recognising Israel's right to exist.—Sapa-AP.

Certain—Childbirth

Certain, adj., ea 'nete, ea sebele, e itseng ; *a certain man,* motho oa hore ho itseng.
Certainly, adv., ka 'nete, ruri, ka sebele, amaruri.
Certainty, n., 'nete, ruri, tsebisiso.
Certificate, n., lengolo la ho paka, la ho tiisa taba.
Certify, v., ho paka, ho tiisa.
Chaff, n., mōōkō.
Chafe, v., *the skin,* ho phumola.
Chafe, v., *to fret, fume,* ho ngèta, ho itšèna ; *to excite passion,* ho halefisa.
Chain, n., lehlaahlela, leqakatsa, ketane ; v., ho hōleha, tlama.
Chair, n., setulo sa ho lula, sa ho ruta.
Chairman, n., motsamaisi oa phutheho ea litaba.
Chalk, n., phōfō e tšoeu, choko.
Challenge, v., ho phephetsa ; ho eisa ; n., keiso, phephetso.
Challenger, n., motsoèla-ntoeng.
Chamber, n., phaposi, ntlo ea lekhotla.
Chameleon, n., lempetje, lenoabo.
Chance, n., seoèlo ; *a good chance,* hloahloa, lehlohonolo.
Chance, v., ho tšoha, ho hlaha.
Change, v., ho fetola ; *to become changed,* ho fetoha ; *to change one's mind,* ho thinya-thinya, koeneha ; *to change money,* ho thuha chelete ; n., phetoho, koeneho ; chelete tse nyenyane.
Chaos, n., moluba-lube, ntho e se nang sebōpeho.
Chap, n., tlhabela, lefafatsane, lenga, petlane ; *chap under the toes,* monyōkōlane ; v., ho petla.
Chapel, n., ntlō ea thapelo.
Chaplain, n., moruti oa lekhotla la masole.
Chaplet, n., sefaha sa litōna.
Chapter, n., khaohanyo, karolo ea buka, khaolo, hloho.
Character, n., semelo, mokhoa oa motho, sebōpeho sa motho.
Charcoal, n., mashala a lifate.
Charge, v., ho neela (ntoeng), ho laela, bèa molato ; n., tiso, bolebeli, taèlo, paballo ; *he is in my charge,* o paballong ea ka ; *charge of a gun,* hlahlèlo ea sethunya.
Charitable, adj., e moholo, oa sehloho.

Swapo to be told of SA troop withdrawal

329

NEW YORK. — The five Western members of the United Nations Security Council wanted to tell Swapo this week that South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had agreed in principle to the phased withdrawal of South African troops from South West Africa, European sources said.

The representatives of Britain, France, the United States, Canada and West Germany also wanted to outline their points of agreement with South Africa under which South African forces would start leaving the territory next December 31.

The sources said the group of nations would tell Swapo their agreement provided for about 4 000 South African troops to stay in SWA till independence.

About 2 400 of these would form a mobile support unit possibly unarmed. The remainder would stay in barracks, watched by United Nations personnel, mainly in the northern areas of the territory.

Confident

Sources close to the group said they were confident this would be broadly acceptable to Swapo.

The group wanted to meet Swapo this week and the venue was still being discussed by both sides. Swapo wanted it to be Lusaka. The Big Five last met the nationalist organization's leaders here in August before starting their second round of talks with Pretoria.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and the UN Commissioner for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, heard the group's progress report here last Friday.

Earlier in the week, the Five spoke to the foreign ministers of the "frontline" African states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.

Western sources called the latter meeting "encouraging".

The Africans had said they wanted only black African troops in the envisaged 1 700 UN peacekeeping force for the territory, the source said. The five Nordic countries and Austria had offered men for this job.

The "frontline" ministers had also indicated their wish to keep the UN force in SWA for two years after independence.

The sources said current plans provided for a UN civilian presence of 700 to 1 200 people, to observe the elections, in addition to the peacekeeping force.

After the meeting with Swapo, the Five planned to return to Pretoria, the sources said. They could not say exactly when the third round of talks would begin.

The group wanted to complete a "total package" with South Africa for presentation to the UN Security Council.

They were aiming at coming to the 15-member top UN body in late October or early November, the sources said.

The "package" would not have to comprise a complete agreement. But it would have to be enough to get the Council's endorsement for the group to continue negotiating on a step-by-step basis with Pretoria.

Meanwhile, the Western powers were hopeful the General Assembly would not destroy their work when the 149-member world political forum took up the South West African question in plenary this month.

Already the Assembly has been asked by the 25-nation UN Council for Namibia to condemn South Africa's "illegal annexation" of Walvis Bay and to declare the port an integral part of South West Africa.

The Council for Namibia has also asked the Assembly to demand reparations from South Africa for alleged damages caused by its "illegal" occupation of the territory since the 1966 Assembly revocation of South Africa's League of Nations mandate over SWA.

Unlike the enforceable Security Council decisions, General Assembly resolutions serve only as a guideline of international thinking and do not bind members. — Sapa

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Charitable, adj., e moholo, oa sehloho.
Charitable, adj., ea fanang, ratananng le batho.
Charity, n., ho etsetsa batho hantle.
Charm, n., *magic power,* thathō, setlhare, phoso.
Charm, v., *to delight,* ho khahlisa.
Chase, v., ho phallèla, lelekisa, qōpha ; n., lephallo, phallèlo, lekoata-koata.
Chasm, n., lefaru, sehoko, lephao.
Chaste, adj., e hloekileng, e sa silafatsoang.
Chasten, v., ho laea motho hore a bake, ngoella ; ho hloekisa.
Chastise, v., ho laea ka thupa.
Chat, v., ho qoqa, qamota.
Chatter, v., ho bua-bua, komakoma.
Chatterbox, n., mobua-bui, lehehle, bobeche.
Cheap, adj., e thèko e nyenyane ; *to be cheap,* ho nyera.
Cheat, n., mothetsi ; thetso, leqheka ; v., ho thetsa thekisong, phōma, shinella, khohlisa.
Check, v., ho thibela, hanela ; n., thibelo.
Cheek, n., lerama ; *cheek-bone,* kukuthamana.
Cheer, n., thabo, litlatse ; v., ho hlabela motho litlatse ; *to cheer up,* ho khothatsa, khothahala.
Cheerful, adj., e thabileng, hlasimolohang.
Cheese, n., mafi a thata.
Chest, n., *breast,* sefuba ; *box,* lekese le koaloang.
Chew, v., ho hlafuna, tšohla ; *chew the cud,* thuisa, kuma. busōlōsa.
Chicken, n., tsuoanyana.
Chickenpox, n., mokoana, khōphōle.
Chide, v., ho khalemèla, ho nyatsa.
Chief, n., morèna e moholo, hloho, khosana, monghali, mong ; khosana, monghali, mong ; adj., e moholo, oa sehloho.
Chieftain, n., morèna, molaoli, sebèpa-pitso, khosana.
Chieftainship, n., borèna, serèna.
Chilblain, n., monyōkōlane, machachetsi a serame.
Child, n., ngoana, plur. bana.
Childbirth, n., pelehi.

Childhood, n., bongoana.
Childish, adj., ea bongoana.
Childless, adj., ea se nang bana.
Chilled, v., *to be,* ho shoa ke serame, ho kènoa ke mohatsèla ; *the wind is chilling,* moea o hatsetse hampe.
Chimney, n., leifo.
Chin, n., selelu.
Chink, n., lepetsō, leshoa, letlèrè, letšètšè ; v., ho petsōha.
Chip, n., leqhetsō, mohlōnō, lefatsa ; v., ho fatsa, qhetsōla, qaqapa.
Chirp, v., ho lla ha linonyana.
Chisel, n., tšepe ea ho bètla, mosèto ; v., ho bètla, sèta.
Choice, n., khètho, ntho e khethiloeng ; adj., e khethehileng, e thèko e kholo.
Choke, v., ho khama, fenetha, hahlamèla ; *to become choked,* ho thibana.
Choose, v., ho khètha, kana, hlahlōlōhanya ; *to choose out of many,* ho thōkōla.
Chop, v., ho ratha ; *to chop wood,* ho bata patsi, hlahlatha, hlatha.
Chord, n., lesika la thomō.
Chorus, n., hlopha sa libini ; sekoto sa pina se binoang ke bohle.
Christian, n., mo-Kreste, lejakane.
Christianity, n., bokreste, bojakane.
Christian name, n., bitso leo mothō a le reoang ha a kolobetsoa.
Christmas, n., mokete oa tsoalo ea Kreste.
Chronic, adj., e iphetang hangata ; *chronic disease,* lefu le iphetang ka nako e itseng, bohloko bo liqebo.
Chrysalis, n., phetōho ea serurubele le ea tšoèlè.
Chuckle, v., ho tšèha.
Church, n., *building,* kereke, ntlo ea thapelo ; *a Christian assembly,* kereke, phutheho ea balumeli.
Churchyard, n., phupu ea bafu.
Churn, v., ho fèhla, n., lefèhlo sefèhlèlo.
Chyme, n., mosoang.
Cicatrix, n., sepha, sebabetsi.
Cinder, n., molora oa mashala.
Circle, n., mopotōlōho, selikalikoe ; *complete circle,* lesaka la nkope.
Circuit, n., *to make a circuit,* ho potoloha.
Circular, adj., e chitja joaleka le saka ; n., lengolo la tsebiso le romeloang batho ba bangata.
Circumcise, v., ho hlaba
Circumcisi *the circum*
Circumspe lello, e fal
Circumsta mothō *in those c* leo.
Cistern, n.,
Citizen, n., ho itseng
City, n., m
Civil, adj metle ea h
Civilise, v., khoeng e pele, hlale
Civilisation chaba se pele.
Claim, v., nthong eo
Clamber, v.
Clamour, n si ; v., h hlaba mok
Clan, n.. lebèpa, le *people of t* seng, ba
Clang, v.,
Clap, v., h ho opa ka
Clash, v., teana ka ho thula,
Clasp, v., h
Class, n.,
Clatter, n., lerata ha
Claw, n., l
Clay, n., n serètsè ; *clay,* ph
Clean, adj. kang lits hlatsoa, hlakōla, tsōkōlisa.
Cleanliness, n., hloèko, makhèthè.
Cleanse, v., ho hlatsoa, hlakōla. ōla, khōfa.
Clear, adj., e hloekileng, e elileng ; v., ho hloekisa, elisa, hlèka, lokōlla molatong.

Biko death angers Liberia
13/6/77
The Star Bureau
NEW YORK—Liberia emerged at the United Nations yesterday as one of the most stinging critics of South Africa's race policy, after years of being considered one of the least critical countries in Africa.
In a speech to the General Assembly the Liberian Foreign Minister, Mr Cecil Dennis, said that those in South Africa who deprived the majority of fundamental human rights were "a lunatic fringe of petty-hearted racists."
And he said Liberia would, in future, adhere to the official Organisation of African Unity line on southern Africa—right down to "the total destruction of apartheid and the bringing of majority rule to South Africa."
Mr Dennis welcomed the Western initiatives in Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia but, in common with other African countries which have addressed the General Assembly during its current session, he said his Government would continue to support the "liberation struggle" in both countries.
The death of black student leader Steve Biko in police custody was singled out by Mr Dennis as part justification for his Government's views on South Africa.
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SA accused of invasion plan

D.D. 13/10/77

329

UNITED NATIONS — South Africa is preparing world opinion for a possible invasion of Botswana, the country's Foreign Minister, Mr A. M. Mogwe, told the General Assembly yesterday.

Hitting out at Bophuthatswana independence as a tactic to bring further conflict and strife to its borders, Mr Mogwe also warned that Botswana was ready to lodge a formal protest to the UN over the alleged Kalahari nuclear test site.

He denied Botswana harbours any guerilla bases and extended an open invitation for an on-the-spot inspection.

Mr Mogwe commended the Anglo-American peace plan for Rhodesia as 'a basis for negotiating that country's freedom and independence.

He exhorted all the parties involved to enter into these negotiations and to "amend, adjust or even restructure" the Anglo-American plan as required. — DDC.

Botswana threatens to expel Afrikaners

Mar 13/10/77

Botswana

327

NEW YORK — Botswana hinted at the United Nations yesterday that it would seek a Security Council meeting after the independence of Bophuthatswana on December 6 to lodge a complaint against South Africa.

The hint — some described it as a formal diplomatic warning — came from Botswana's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Archibald Mogwe, in his address to the General Assembly.

After bitterly criticising the proposed independence of the homeland, which has a common border with Botswana, Mr Mogwe made several references to Lesotho's appeal for international aid after the independence of Transkei.

And, he indicated, Botswana expected to face a similar situation after the independence of Bophuthatswana.

In Lesotho's complaint, South Africa was accused of having closed three border posts between Lesotho and Transkei in a bid to force Lesotho to recognise the

The Star Bureau

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Early 60s ... psychotherapy ... and in particular ...

... posts with Botswana, they said there was general agreement in the African group at the UN that some form of border disagreement was inevitable.

Botswana, they argued, would refuse to recognise travel and identity documents issued by an independent Bophuthatswana and urge other countries to do the same. ... the home ... the parties ... the ... South ...

As no UN member state, other than South Africa, are expected to recognise Bophuthatswana ... the complaint could be judged against South Africa itself.

... Botswana ... case of Transkei, ... and serious ... Lesotho's complaint ... Council ... references to Lesotho's complaint in the Security Council and added: "The problems which the creation of Bophuthatswana will cause Botswana as in the case of Transkei, ... border ... Botswana ... similar situation after the independence of Bophuthatswana.

In Lesotho's complaint, South Africa was accused of having closed three border posts between Lesotho and Transkei in a bid to force Lesotho to recognise the ... had to ... recognise the ... of Transkei.

Despite a ... bid of the ... African Government, the Security Council ... a resolution giving Lesotho the UN financial aid to compensate it for revenues and trade lost by the alleged border closures.

... Botswana ... Transkei ... Mr ... references ... complaint ... Council ... proposed ... creation ... are, as ... Lesotho's ... appeal ... Mogwe ... Assembly

Sithole says no to Nigerian troops

4/10/77 ET 329

LUSAKA. — Followers of black African nationalist, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, said yesterday they would not accept a Nigerian presence in the proposed United Nations peace-keeping force in Rhodesia.

A UN force is part of the latest Anglo-American settlement proposals.

A statement, issued by Mr Sithole's followers and endorsed by him, said Nigeria backed the rival Patriotic Front guerilla alliance led by Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Only supporting countries

"Only those countries that support the liberation movement as a whole, as opposed to supporting only one liberation group, should contribute troops to a UN peacekeeping force," the statement said.

"Nigerian troops would be totally unacceptable."

The statement follows a declaration by Nigerian Head of State, Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, in Washington two days ago that Nigeria would consider sending troops to assist a UN force. — Sapa-Reuter

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Economic plan to change SA

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. – Nigeria served a notice yesterday that it will use its economic clout to press for black majority rule in South Africa.

The Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo, told the UN General Assembly that Nigeria had told "double-dealers, particularly the multinational companies, that they would have to choose between our hospitality and their adventurism . . . in South Africa"

He said Nigeria had established an economic intelligence unit to check out companies collaborating with the Republic and to recommend action against them.

Also in the UN yesterday, the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr C Molapo, told the General Assembly that South Africa means to strangle Lesotho by ringing it with Bantustans.

He pressed Lesotho's claim to large tracts of Transkei and the Orange Free State and challenged South Africa to go to arbitration.

Mr Molapo charged that South African "arrogance" in building more Bantustans on Lesotho territory – QwaQwa to the north-west, Bophuthatswana to the west – and its refusal to negotiate on the boundary disputes "is bound to sour relations for the foreseeable future".

"Their intention is clear, the signs are unmistakable," Mr Molapo insisted. South Africa was planting Bantustans "on all sectors of our common frontier in an effort to strangle my country".

Mr Molapo spoke out bitterly on conditions in South Africa and over the fate of Lesotho nationals held in the Republic.

significance in ...

Aerial photography is being widely used wherever surveys are being undertaken. It must be stressed that aerial photography is merely a tool to aid a particular project.

All projects should have a purpose and aerial photos should be taken to match the requirements of that purpose (Edwards & Jarman, 1972).

Aerial photographs can be used in two ways:

1. General: merely for topographic orientation, which is a complete waste if good maps are available.

2. Specific: where interpretation of information on the photos is carried out for a specific purpose and science.

This specific use of air photos can only be done by an expert in his particular field, with a background into a number of other fields. For example, sciences associated with ecology, would include geology, geomorphology, pedology and geography.

For his specific field an interpreter must go through three phases in interpretation:

1. General orientation
2. General observation of ancillary scientific disciplines.
3. Specific observation in his own field.

New SWA accord bid

Big 5

(329) Star 15/10/77

to see Swapo

(329)

Hugh Roberton

New York

The Big Five Western powers are to meet Swapo in the next few days to discuss possible compromise solutions to the SWA/Namibia issue.

The Five, who met United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim last week, have begun to prepare the ground at the UN for an attempt to overcome obstacles to an independence settlement for the territory.

And a further meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is expected to be arranged later this month. The Five have briefed African countries on the current difficulties, and are reported to have appealed to the Afric ns not to press for "unhelpful" resolutions during the General Assembly's "priority" debate on SWA/Namibia.

The Five are the Western countries on the UN Security Council — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

What especially concerns the Western powers is the inclusion of new demands on South Africa during the debate, which could lead to further difficulties in the stalemated talks.

The UN Council for Namibia has urged the inclusion of two such new demands, in whatever resolution the assembly adopts.

One is for South Africa to be declared liable for reparations and the other is for Walvis Bay to be included as an integral part of SWA/Namibia.



Swapo leader Sam Nujoma . . . three basic differences.

of South African troops in SWA/Namibia, the release of political prisoners and the type of independence elections which should be held.

Swapo has insisted that there must be a complete South African military withdrawal before elections are held in SWA/Namibia and that a UN peace-keeping force must be stationed in the territory.

South Africa is understood to have rejected this but to have proposed, instead, a large UN observer force which would monitor the activities of

To Page 3, Col 4

Both would pro... unacceptable to the South African Government and since they have never before surfaced in the 32-year wrangle over the territory, many countries question the motives behind the Council for Namibia's recommendation.

Evasive

The Western powers are said by African diplomats to have had a frustrating fortnight trying to fix a definite meeting with Swapo.

Most of the Swapo leadership is in the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe, and they have been evasive about another meeting with the West.

But they are understood to have positively agreed to a meeting, though the closest African and Western diplomats could give for the time of the meeting was "within the next few days."

The South African Government and Swapo are said to differ on three basic issues—the presence

5 to meet Swapo

From page 1

the South African forces during the election period.

Swapo is believed to have rejected a proposal that it should release the more than 1 000 Swapo dissidents now held in "protective custody" in Zambia and Tanzania, if the South African Government releases those citizens of SWA/Namibia it now has in custody.

Sapa reports that Western sources at the UN said the contact group wanted to tell Swapo, among other things, that the South African Government had accepted the principle of a phased withdrawal of South African troops, which could begin by about December 31.

About 4 000 South African troops would remain in the territory before independence, along with a UN force of about 1 700 troops and 700 to 1 200 civilians.

at UN

329

Star 21/10/77.

NEW YORK — African states have stepped up their pressure at United Nations for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

And some delegates believe western powers in the Security Council, angered or embarrassed by South Africa's crackdown on black protest groups, will agree to a compulsory arms embargo.

The African states demanded a council meeting as soon as possible to debate Wednesday's swoops in South Africa.

The Tunisian Ambassador, Mr Mahmoud Mestiri, chairman of the African Group, said the Security Council should now complete the business it began in March, when it last debated on South Africa.

But the US, Britain and France blocked African demands for a mandatory arms embargo, and the council adjourned without a decision yesterday.

Chapter Seven

A mandatory arm embargo, if it came, would be enforced under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, a provision regarded as the gateway to further international action against South Africa.

Many African countries believe that the West will soon be prepared to allow the adoption of a resolution curbing new foreign investments in South Africa.

Such a proposal was contained in one of the four draft resolutions submitted to the Security Council during its March meeting on South Africa.

The EEC Foreign Ministers disclosed at the UN earlier this month that they were considering a curb on new foreign investments in South Africa as one of several ways of pressure to change the country's race policy.

They revealed that the US was closely involved in discussions on the proposal.

The five Nordic countries have already come out in full support of such a curb, with some of them going so far as to request an outright ban on new investments.

There have also been demands in Western ranks for a curb on import-export credit guarantees.

More problems

The Western countries, meanwhile faced new difficulties at the UN on their initiative in Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia.

African countries challenged them on the sincerity of South Africa's dealings with them on the two issues and there was considerable pressure building up for a tougher line against South Africa in settlement negotiations.

Some countries went so far as to imply in the General Assembly's current debate on SWA/Namibia that the Western powers should end their contacts with South Africa on the territory altogether.

In a working paper circulated during the debate, they argued that South Africa should be forced to deal directly with the UN on the future of SWA/Namibia and that the western powers had no mandate from the UN to act as intermediaries.

Miscalculation

A final resolution on SWA/Namibia is expected to be adopted in the General Assembly today, and while it will have no legal status as such, it will have considerable political and diplomatic impact on the Security Council.

There can be little doubt, judging from the reaction of the western powers to the bannings and arrests in South Africa, that the South African Government has gravely miscalculated the effects of its latest actions.

For the first time, the western powers have made it known to all who will hear that they can no longer tolerate their relationship with South Africa in its present form and that they feel compelled to take measures to distance themselves from the country.

The carefree era of taking for granted western protection at the UN has come to an end — and, by the looks and sounds of things, it is going to be an end which will be brought home to Pretoria with an unceremonious thump. — Sapa-Reuter and The Star's Bureau in New York.

HORNER, D. Saldru

Working on labour handbook for publication this year. Also involved in work on industrial councils (description and analysis), study of conflict on South Africa's mines, and the financing of government spending.

JEPPE, J. Development Administration, University of Stellenbosch

Land tenure reform, community development in developing countries (African countries in particular and African homelands). African political ideologies.

JOWELL, K. Graduate School of Business

Liaison and works committee system, industrial relations in general.

KAHN, B. Economics

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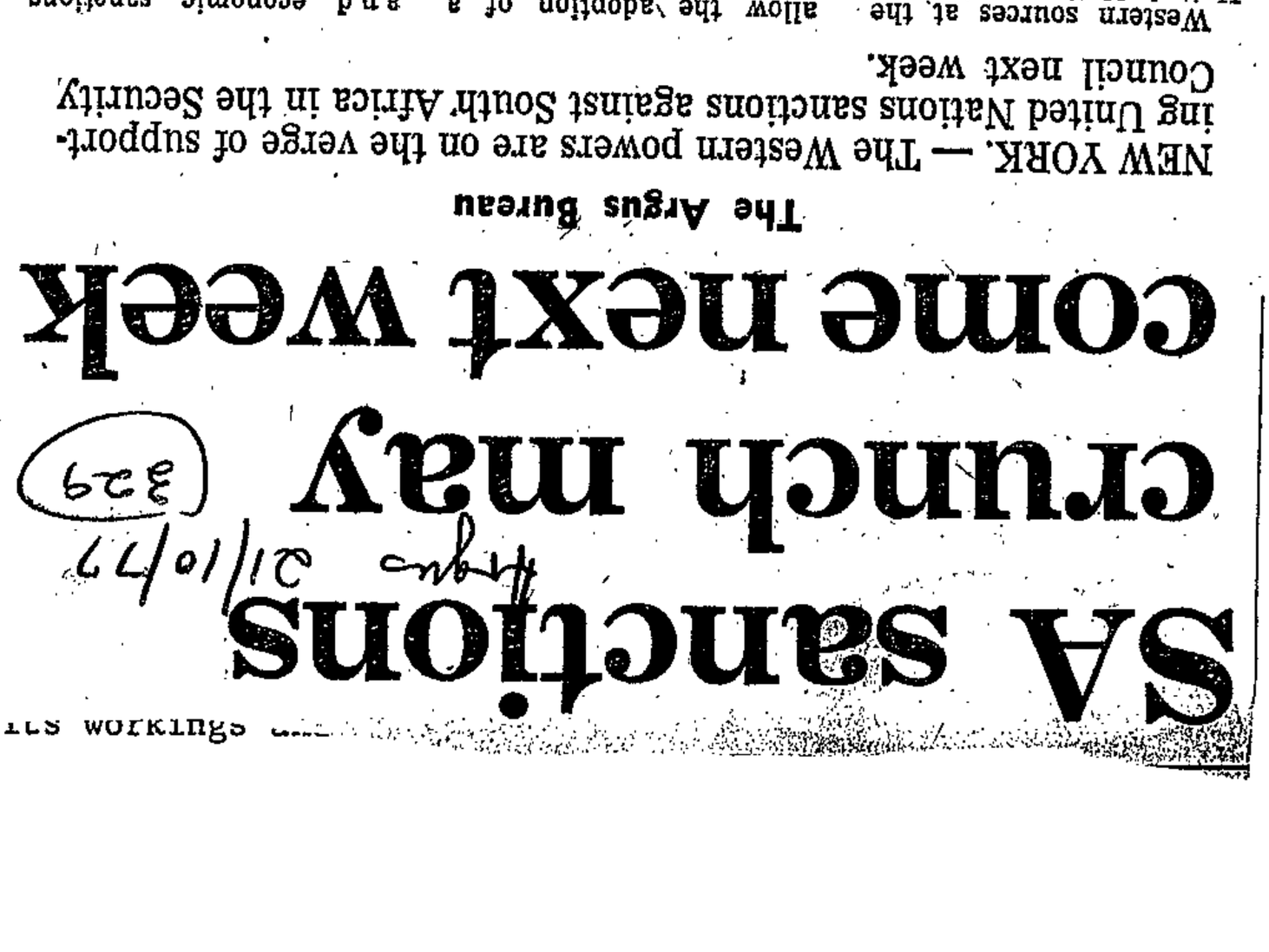

NEW YORK. — The Western powers are on the verge of supporting United Nations sanctions against South Africa in the Security Council next week.

Western sources at the United Nations said that talks on the issue had started between the United States and the nine countries of the European Economic Community.

The least which African countries believe the West is now ready to support during the Security Council debate, is a mandatory arms embargo.

It would be enforced under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, a provision regarded as the gateway to further international action against South Africa.

Many African countries also believe that the West would be prepared to allow the adoption of a resolution curbing new foreign investments.

Such a proposal was contained in one of the four draft resolutions submitted to the Security Council in March.

CONGRESS MOVE

Meanwhile, some countries have implied in the General Assembly's debate on South West Africa that the Western powers should break off contact with South Africa on the territory. African delegates have challenged South Africa's sincerity in the negotiations.

In Washington congressional forces are moving to demand from President Jimmy Carter diplomatic and economic sanctions against South Africa.

This comes in the face of the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster's, statement which dismisses America's announced review of its policy towards his country as 'totally irrelevant.'

And it signals that the Carter administration is now caught in a pincer movement of pressure from the Third World and from inside the country to take punitive measures against South Africa.

The congressional black caucus is expected today to announce its intentions of seeking a special hearing from the President on enforcement actions against the Vorster regime.

The Argus Bureau

SA sanctions crunch may come next week

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31/10/77

D.D. 22/10/77 (329)

UN to consider action against South Africa

UNITED NATIONS — The Security Council will meet on Monday to face showdown demands for punitive world action against South Africa.

Militant resolutions seeking to declare South Africa "at war with the United Nations" and calling for a block on arms, investments and loans are being prepared.

Some delegates thought the Western powers in the Security Council, angered or embarrassed by South Africa's crackdown this week on black protest groups, would agree to a compulsory arms embargo.

However, at a private briefing on Thursday, United States Ambassador Andrew Young indicated he would advise against the United States supporting any such measures.

According to well-informed sources, Mr Young argued that South Africa was one of the few self-sufficient countries in the world and that sanctions would take five or six years to show any effect. He also opposed an oil blockade as impractical.

Mr Young — whose hard-engineered reputation with the African nations is at stake — met African ambassadors yesterday to argue his case.

Also present were representatives of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress who are known to be delighted that the crackdown in South Africa has thrown the initiative over to the militants here.

If he cannot stop the sanctions demand, Mr Young is expected to urge the introduction of parallel resolutions, including something the West can support.

Mr Young was due to fly to Sweden this weekend and was not expected to return before Wednesday. It was not certain yesterday whether he would cancel his trip.

Three times triple Western vetoes have saved South Africa from punitive measures, but since the Carter Administration came to power this year, Mr Young has managed to avert such a showdown.

He has indicated that he would choose to be absent rather than personally record a veto, though such a gesture is unlikely to help Western credibility with African militants.

The call for an urgent Security Council meeting was decided on at an emotional closed-door meeting of the 49-strong African group of nations.

The Africans trampled over energetic American and other Western efforts to cool their ardour. American officials privately urged them to let the United States initiate bilateral talks with Pretoria.

Not all the Africans are totally enthusiastic about putting South Africa in the Security Council dock at this moment, fearing that it could compromise the current Western initiatives on Rhodesia and South West Africa.

But with the ANC and PAC pressing their demands, there was little question of the outcome.

The United States has also been anxious to stress in its admonitions and warnings over the bannings and arrests that it still appreciates South Africa's help in its Rhodesia and South West Africa negotiations. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

(329) 23/10/77

RAPPORT 23/10/77

YOUNG, Amerika

(329) (naw)

Sanksies op drumpel

Van HENNIE PRETORIUS
WILLIAMSBURG

AMERIKA gaan nie die week sy veto gebruik om besluite van die Veiligheidsraad teen Suid-Afrika te keer nie, het die Verenigde State se VVO-ambassadeur, mnr. Andrew Young, gisteraand hier aan my gesê.

Hier aan die voor-aand van ambassa-deur William Bowd-ler se aankoms uit Pretoria in Washing-ton vir dringende samesprekinge oor Suid-Afrika, sê mnr. Young: „As ons ons veto gebruik, sou dit Amerika se hele Afrika-beleid onder-grawe. Ons geloof-waardigheid is op die spel. Ek bevind my ook in die po-sisie dat ek probeer om die Afrika-lande billiker te kry, ter-wyl Suid-Afrika op die oomblik be-sonder onbillik is."

Mnr. Young voorspel dat hy 'n driedaagse debat in die Veiligheidsraad verwag, asook die een of ander bindende besluit oor optrede teen Suid-Afrika. Die debat begin môre.

Hy verwag dat die Derde Wêreld dié keer baie ernstig gaan druk vir 'n bindende wapenverbod, die stop van nuwe beleggings in Suid-Afrika en algemene handelsboikotte.

Min. Kruger vertel — bl. 23. Kommentaar — bl. 16.

Woods, Qoboza

Mnr. Young was die naweek in Williamsburg as die hoofverteenwoordiger van die Carter-administrasie by 'n gesiote konferensie van die Afrika American Institute, wat deur sewentig voorste belanghebbendes, onder wie vertien Kongreslede, bygewoon is. Dit is dieselfde konferensie waarheen mnre. Donald Woods en Percy Qoboza op pad was.

Suid-Afrika, Rhodesië, Suidwes en die Horing van Afrika was onder bespreking. Maar vandeesweek se gebeurtenisse in Suid-Afrika het alles oorheers.

Top-amptenare van die Departement van buitelandse sake sou ook hier gewees het, maar moes in Washington bly vir dringende samesprekinge met die oog op die koms van ambassadeur Bowlder.

Mnr. Young het aan RAPPORT gesê hy het gehoop daar sou nog 'n rukkie grasie wees voor die Veiligheidsraad tot optrede oorgaan.

Hy voorspel dat Brittanje en Frankryk sal vind dat hulle in die Veiligheidsraad buite stemming sal moet bly en dit maak dit omtrent 'n uitgemaakte saak dat ernstige sanksies Suid-Afrika in die gesig staar.

Mnr. Young bestempel die veiligheidsoptrede die week in Suid-Afrika as alles „so onnodig", juis op die tydstip dat goeie vordering met Suidwes en Rhodesië gemaak word.

Hy het nietemin goeie hoop vir Suidwes en Rhodesië.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 *

REFERENCE
International Boundaries
Pipelines
Photo Centres
Prominent Rock Outcrops
Terraces
Cultivated Lands
Orchards and Vineyards
Trees and Bush
Wildlife
Fotomiddelpunte
Prominente Klipbanke
Terrasse
Bewerkte Lande
Boorde en Wingerde
Bome en Bos

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DU TOIT,

West may offer take-or-leave-it package on SWA

NEW YORK. — The five Western UN Security Council members might this week consider packaging a proposal on SWA/Namibia and offering it to South Africa and to Swapo on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, Western sources said.

The sources said this was one of several options following a disappointing second round of talks with Swapo which ended last week.

Swapo said the talks with representatives of Britain, France, the US, West Germany and Canada had brought no progress on even those issues outstanding after the first round last August.

The five Western representatives are expected to go to Pretoria within the next fortnight. Officially, however, their spokesmen are saying they do not know whom the contact group will see next.

The negotiations over South West Africa are stuck on two main points: The withdrawal of South African forces and the ownership of Walvis Bay. The Western group had hoped to shelve the Walvis Bay issue for later settlement.



Mr Don McHenry

Swapo maintained its position that all South African troops should quit the territory and be replaced by a UN force before an election campaign. It also maintained that Walvis Bay was an integral part of the territory.

South Africa, while accepting the principle of a phased military withdrawal, wanted to keep some troops there during electioneering.

Restored

Walvis Bay was recently restored to the Cape Provincial Administration.

The contact group gained support for its efforts from most speakers in the current General Assembly debate on SWA. But motions, according to working papers now circulating, lean in Swapo's favour.

The leader of the contact group, US ambassador, Mr Donald McHenry, met for an hour last Friday the president of the South African Government-approved Namibia Foundation, Professor Mburumba Kerina.

Professor Kerina told Sapa he had been encouraged by Mr McHenry's open-mindedness. — Sapa

SA braces itself against threat of UN sanctions

329

By TOM COPELAND
Political Correspondent

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Government was last night bracing itself for mandatory United Nations sanctions against the Republic, amid strong indications that the Western powers will not use their vetoes to block the action.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said last night that South Africa foresaw and anticipated sanctions being applied, but warned: "The more the pressures increase on us, the more will we resist that pressure."

At the weekend, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, confirmed that in the wake of last week's bannings and detentions, the US would not use its Security Council veto to stop action against South Africa.

And he predicted that Britain and France might abstain from a Security Council vote, thus allowing a sanctions resolution to be adopted and later implemented.

A three-day debate on South Africa begins today and the Afro-Asian bloc is expected to push for a mandatory arms embargo, a ban on all new foreign investments and a general trade boycott.

Mr Young said that if the US were to exercise its veto right, its whole Africa policy would be put in jeopardy.

"I find myself trying to make the Africans reasonable when South Africa is being most unreasonable," he said.

The UN Ambassador said, however, that he was hoping for a period of grace, with Security Council action not taking effect until January.

He described recent events in South Africa as unnecessary and added that the South African response to the United States was regarded as "a grave setback".

Reacting to the latest developments, Mr Botha told me last night that nothing that had happened had not been foreseen or anticipated by the SA Government.

"I stated publicly weeks ago that sanctions against us would sooner or later be issued," he said.

"We cannot allow ourselves to be pushed into a situation where we are held hostage to accept solutions from outside as a result of pressure from outside.

"We must ourselves find a solution to our problems. We cannot allow others to dictate to us."

Mr Botha said it was claimed that US policy was intended to avert a racial conflict in Southern Africa.

"In practice, instead of bringing about harmony, the policy is producing a far greater degree of polarization, thus rendering infinitely more difficult the process of achieving evolution by peaceful change.

"Press reports of US pressure on South Africa have the effect of encouraging the radical militants, with the danger that what is seen to be American policy could in circumstances that are conceivable cost the lives of many thousands of non-Americans.

"I do not understand how the US can on the one hand claim that it desires progress and better standards of living for the black people of SA while at the same time pursuing actively a policy aimed at harming our economy, which in turn will have the effect of retarding the development of black people more than that of the whites.

"The more the pressures increase on us, the more will we resist that pressure," Mr Botha said.

"We are not seeking a confrontation. We are reacting to pressures."

(Report by T H Copeland, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town).

25/10/77

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Sanctions coul urged by big U

Motor

RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — A specific time limit on Western negotiations with South Africa over South West Africa and Rhodesia with punitive sanctions against the Republic if it is not met were called for by the dominant non-aligned bloc just as the critical United Nations Security Council debate on South Africa was about to begin.

In Washington Secretary of State Mr. Cyrus Vance and a team of strategists continued to work up to the last minute on an emergency review of America's South Africa policy.

With them was UN Ambassador Mr. Andrew Young, ready to fly back to the debate in the afternoon.

Already on the table are African demands for a global ban on arms, loans and investments for South Africa.

Last week's wave of bannings and detentions led to President Carter promising at the weekend to use "all the pressure we can" on Pretoria and the Vance team is poring over options using a newly-prepared dossier on all the Republic's links with the U.S.

Suggested moves range from support of a mandatory arms embargo or a selective ban on South African imports to unilateral measures such as cutting off U.S. Government-backed loans to the Republic.

Yesterday the co-ordinating bureau of the 86-strong non-aligned bloc moved to link the situation with the current Western negotiations over South West Africa and Rhodesia.

Charter

Declaring these "inextricably linked", the bloc released a communique urging that a time limit be set to the Western negotiations after which the sanctions invoking Chapter VII of the UN Charter should be brought into use.

U.S. officials would say only that they were seeking a way in which the UN could be used to help find a solution to South Africa's problems and were reviewing their UN stand, which until now has been to veto any action against the Republic.

The British were equally tight-lipped and offered no comment when asked if they would support a mandatory arms ban.

But Western officials made clear that their concern was not so much this as the fact that it would pave the way for mightier measures, such as an economic blockade.

Alarmed

A British spokesman showed alarm over the non-aligned move to link their Rhodesian and South West Africa manoeuvres with South Africa's internal situation, and warned that setting a time limit was "never helpful."

Privately Western officials are suggesting that much would depend on whether the time set was reasonable. One noted that the negotiations had been in motion for six months and that another six might be reconsidered fair.

The British spokesman pointed to the repeal of the pass laws in South West Africa as an example of the "significant" progress made.

"It would be wrong for us to chuck in our hands on Namibia (South West Africa) in view of what was happened in South Africa," he said.

OWEN SUMMONS U.K. AM

LONDON — The British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, who has expressed concern about South Africa's recent security clampdown, yesterday summoned Britain's Ambassador to the Republic, Sir David Scott, for consultations.

But unlike the United States, Dutch and West German ambassadors, Sir David has not been recalled home.

He came to Britain on holiday shortly before the South African action last week.

Sir David was due to return to his post in Pretoria in [illegible] British officials [illegible]

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BASSADOR FOR TALKS

[illegible]ary, [illegible]d. Oc[illegible]d the [illegible]bas[illegible] Mr. [illegible]press [illegible] the [illegible]can [illegible]n. [illegible]day, [illegible]tary said the bannings and arrests ran counter to the most cherished ideals of personal liberty and free speech.

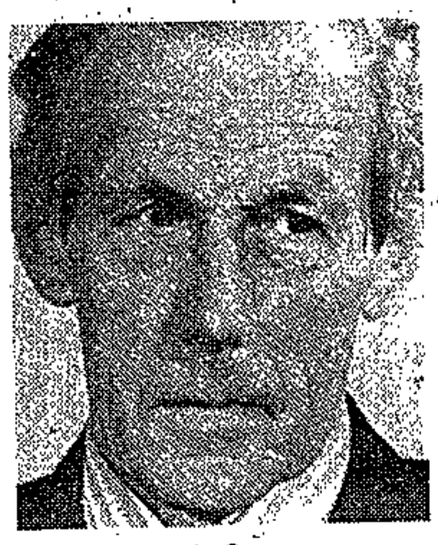
British officials later said that during their one-hour meeting Dr. Owen and Sir David discussed the present situation in South Africa and also the projected United Nations Security Council meeting on the Republic.

The officials said Sir David would now continue his long leave but would remain available for further consultations at the Foreign Office. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

British officials for Lusaka, Salisbury

LONDON. — A team of British officials is expected to go to Lusaka and Salisbury soon for talks on constitutional aspects of the latest Anglo-US Rhodesian settlement proposals, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday.

The Anglo-US plan calls for black majority rule and legal independence by the end of next year.



Lord Carver

The constitutional discussions would follow the talks that Field Marshal Lord Carver, British resident commissioner-designate for Rhodesia, is due to hold in Lusaka and Salisbury next week.

Lord Carver's discussions will mainly concern a possible cease-fire in the Rhodesia guerilla war and related military questions.

His duscussions with the various parties involved in the 12-year-old Rhodesian independence dispute will also be attended by General Prem Chand, the United Nations special representative for Rhodesia.

Lord Carver hopes to meet black nationalist Rhodesian leaders Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe in Lusaka next week.

Lord Carver plans to hold separate meetings with Mr Smith and rival black nationalist leaders in Salisbury on November 2. The black leaders he hopes to meet in the Rhodesian capital are Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole. — Sapa-

Liner sold as a floating resort

PARIS. — The France, the world's largest luxury liner, has been bought by a Saudi Arabian businessman for use as a floating resort. The liner, launched in May, 1960, was the pride of the French merchant marine till jet travel transformed it into a white elephant. — Sapa-AP

UN asked for arms, economic embargo

UK ambassador summoned

LONDON. — The British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, who has expressed concern about South Africa's recent security clampdown, yesterday summoned Britain's ambassador to the Republic, Sir David Scott, for consultations.

But unlike the United States, Dutch and West German Ambassadors, Sir David has not been recalled home.

He came to Britain on holiday shortly before the South African action last week. Sir David was due to return to his post in Pretoria in January, British officials said. — Sapa-Reuter

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The Security Council was asked last night to slap a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa and to call on all states to block loans, investments and economic support for the Republic.

This was "the very least" it could do, declared the Tunisian ambassador, Mr Mahmoud Mestiri, who was speaking on behalf of the 49-nation African Group.

"The hour of truth has arrived," he said. If the new challenge brought about by last week's crackdown in the Republic could be met now, "decisive progress cannot be met anywhere in Southern Africa".

Noting that the death of Steve Biko and the surge of succeeding events had caused revulsion among even the most indulgent nations, the African Group statement paid credit to United States and other Western gestures of condemnation as "not negligible". They were inadequate, however.

But stopping military assistance could hardly be called an extremist measure, Mr Mestiri pressed.

Sapa reports that after Mr Mestiri the only other speaker was the representative of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr David Sibeko, who said unless the West supported the proposed African measures, they would be declared "irrelevant" by the South

African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Mr Vorster was "blackmailing" the five Western countries who were negotiating with him over SWA/Namibia and Rhodesia, Mr Sibeko said.

Mr Vorster's ransom price was another triple veto, by Britain, France and the US to prevent the Security Council from taking action under the mandatory Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, he said.

The council then adjourned until 4.30pm (SA time) today.

As he left the Security Council chamber, the US ambassador to the United Nations Mr Andrew Young, told correspondents that he favoured "some form of sanctions against South Africa".

President Carter and the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, would have to decide what form of sanctions were appropriate — probably in the next two days, he said.

Continued on page 2

Council asked for embargo

Continued from page 1

Mr Young said the US decision on what action to take would be made in Washington.

He would advise President Carter and Mr Vance on the situation at the UN and on the alternatives the US faced.

In Washington, before yesterday's meeting, Mr Vance and a team of strategists worked up to the last minute on an emergency review of America's South Africa policy.

Mr Young left the meeting and flew back to New York for the start of the council action, which could continue all week.

Earlier, the 86-nation non-aligned bloc had issued a communique declaring the Western negotiations "inextricably linked" with South Africa's internal situation, and calling for a time limit to be put on them before a full range of punitive sanctions are invoked against the Republic.

Over the weekend, President Carter promised to use "all the pressure we can" on Pretoria and the Vance team is pouring over options, using a newly prepared dossier on all the Republic's links with the United States.

Yesterday, the British were tight lipped and offered no comment when asked if they would support a mandatory arms ban. But Western officials made clear that their concern was not so much this, as the fact that it would pave the way for mightier measures, such as an economic blockade.

A British spokesman showed alarm over the non-aligned move to link their Rhodesia and SWA manoeuvres with South Africa's internal situation and warned that setting a time limit was "never helpful".

Privately Western officials are suggesting that much would depend on whether the time set was reasonable. One noted that the negotiations had been in motion for six months and that another six might be considered fair.

The British spokesman pointed to the repeal of the pass laws in SWA as an example of the "significant" progress made.

Africans warn West on use of sanctions veto

Star 25/10/77 (329)

Hugh Roberton

NEW YORK — The Security Council debate on South Africa got under way at the United Nations yesterday with hints that African countries might withdraw their support for the Western peace initiative in southern Africa.

And the US ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, said he favoured "some form of sanctions against South Africa."

President Carter and the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, would have to decide what form of sanctions were appropriate — probably in the next two days, he said.

African countries have indicated in private consultations that if any of the Western powers vetoes sanctions it would be almost impossible to sustain broad African support for the Western effort.

This would invite Soviet obstruction of the upcoming stages of Western settlement proposals in Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia, since all that has stood in the way of Russian vetoes so far has been the tentative support in Africa for the Western initiative.

RESPONSE

Senior diplomats said the new development was a response to weekend reports suggesting that South Africa would end its co-operation on Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia if UN sanctions were approved by the Security Council.

"We have made it clear, in private and informal contacts with Western representatives that if it is a question of co-operation, then ours is at least as important as South Africa's in this whole exercise," an African ambassador said today.

"We are satisfied that the Western powers are all fully aware that those of us who have rallied African support behind



ANDREW YOUNG



CYRUS VANCE

Call for special session on SWA

NEW YORK — A group of Third World states proposed last night that the United Nations General Assembly hold a special session some time before September 19, 1978 on the question of SWA/Namibia.

The territory is expected to obtain independence from South Africa by the end of next year.

Negotiations are still under way on the terms.

In a separate resolution, one of eight they submitted to the assembly, the Third World sponsors restated their position "that any independence talks regarding Namibia must be between the representatives of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) and South Africa, under the auspices of the United Nations."

OIL

The longest of the resolutions tabled last night, one running to 33 operative paragraphs, wants the the problem of Walvis Bay.

The assembly would declare South Africa's decision "to annex Walvis Bay" illegal, null and void and that the port was "an integral part of Namibia."

Much of the resolution, and the other drafts, was a reiteration of previous proposals, including numerous condemnations of actions by the South African Government in relation to SWA/Namibia.

The prospect of the assembly's approving the resolutions — the Third World members form an absolute majority here — means there will be three sessions of the General Assembly next year: a special session on disarmament in May and June, a special session on SWA/Namibia, and the regular 33rd General Assembly due to open on September 19.

The Philippines has invited the UN to hold the regular session in Manila.

A resolution to that effect was submitted yesterday.

A UN spokesman said there were 17 initial sponsors and others would be added.

The initial sponsors were: Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. — Sapa-Reuter.

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would be betrayed by ... Western veto of sanctions.

"We could probably not hold broad African support in the face of a veto," he added.

At the start of the debate, African countries formally proposed two resolutions calling for sanctions against South Africa. Both were tabled during the council's March debate on South Africa.

INVESTMENT "NO"

The first calls for a mandatory arms embargo against the country under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter. The other calls for a ban on new foreign investments in South Africa.

Although a ban on investments might appear to be the more serious of the two, this is not necessarily the case.

The arms embargo is being proposed as a measure specifically under Chapter Seven of the Charter.

states to cease and prevent the supply of oil and petroleum products or any other fuel to South Africa."

Resolutions of the assembly are not mandatory.

But they are regarded as morally binding on those nations that vote fort hem.

The sponsors would have the assembly urge the Security Council to take up again the question of SWA/Namibia — it now is debating South Africa — and consider the application of sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter.

This is the chapter that propides for mandatory punitive measures, including economic sanctions, against a member state found to be engaged in threats to peace.

Last night's omnibus resolution referred also to

Time limit n on SA sanct

RDM 25/10/77

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By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK

A SPECIFIC time limit before punitive sanctions are invoked against South Africa was called for by the dominant non-aligned bloc just as the critical United Nations Security Council debate on the Republic was about to begin last night.

In Washington, the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and a team of strategists continued to work up to the last minute on an emergency review of America's South Africa policy.

Already on the table are African demands for a global embargo on arms, loans and investments against South Africa.

At the weekend, President Carter promised to use "all the pressure we can" on Pretoria and the Vance team is poring over options, using a newly-prepared dossier on all the Republic's links with the US.

Suggested moves range from support of a mandatory arms embargo or a selective ban on South African imports, to unilateral measures such as cutting off US Government-backed loans to the Republic.

Yesterday the coordinating bureau of the 86-strong non-aligned bloc moved to link the situation with the current Western negotiations over South West Africa and Rhodesia.

Declaring these "inextricably linked", the bloc released a communique urging that a time limit be set to the Western negotiators, after which the sanctions-invoking chapter seven of the UN Charter should be invoked.

US officials would say only that they were seeking a way in which the United Nations could be used to help find a solution to South Africa's problem. They are reviewing their UN stand, which until now has been to veto any action against the Republic.

Alarm

The British were equally tight-lipped and offered no comment when asked if they would support a mandatory arms ban.

But Western officials made it clear their concern was not so much this, as the fact that it would pave the way for tougher measures, such as an economic blockade.

A British spokesman showed alarm over the non-aligned move to link their Rhodesia and SWA manoeuvres with South Africa's internal situation and warned that setting a time limit was "never helpful".

Privately, Western officials are suggesting that much would depend on whether the time set was reasonable. One noted that the negotiations had been in motion for six months and that another six months might be considered fair.

The British spokesman pointed to the repeal of the pass laws in SWA as an example of the "significant" progress made.

But the Zambian Foreign Minister, Dr Siteke Mwale, reflected a mood when he called an oil boycott and economic sanctions against South Africa "very, very important now."

Mr Vorster's biggest blunders are seen in the US to be the clampdown on the Press — action that provoked the strongest reaction from the most conservative American elements — and his calling President Carter "irrelevant."

"He's asking for it," said a delegate to a unique weekend gathering that brought together top US officials with frontline and black nationalist movement representatives and key US Senators and Congressmen.

Mr Vorsters half-hour ABC TV interview was relayed to the group.

to return to [illegible] early in the New Year.

The spokesman said that there was "absolutely" no indication that he would not return.

Meanwhile, Sapa-Reuter reports that West Germany's ambassador to South Africa, Mr Joachim Eick, arrived in Bonn yesterday to tell the Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, about South Africa's crackdown on black opposition groups.

Bonn has appealed to South Africa to rescind the measures.

Owen hears latest on SA

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The British Ambassador to South Africa, Sir David Scott, yesterday broke his holiday to brief the Foreign Secretary on the latest developments in the Republic.

Sir David, who has been in Britain since the beginning of October, spent an hour talking to Dr David Owen before the Foreign Secretary goes to the United Nations to discuss South Africa.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the talks did not in any way parallel the recall for discussions of the United States, West German and Dutch ambassadors, from South Africa.

Sir David is scheduled

Gold up, shares down

Finance Reporter

GOLD shares slumped on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange yesterday in response to world reaction to internal political moves. At the same time, the gold price moved up in London by a hefty $2,05 an oz and platinum, which has been depressed lately, added $5 an oz on the free market. International favourite, De Beers, lost 20c in Johannesburg, thus wiping off R72-million in market capitalisation.

● See Page 16

Breakfast Quip



"It will probably come out that I was handcuffed."

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Natal Mercury 26/10/77

Embargo is demanded

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NEW YORK — Nigeria's Commissioner for External Affairs, Brigadier Joseph Garba, yesterday demanded the application of a mandatory arms and oil embargo against South Africa.

He also called on Western countries to block new investment in the Republic and to dismantle existing investments there. Those countries should give moral and material support to the "liberation movements" in South Africa, he said.

Brig. Garba repeated the warning that his government was seeking out those transnational companies that traded both in South Africa and in Nigeria. The companies would be forced to choose between the two countries.

The Nigerian minister was speaking on the second day of the resumed Security Council meeting on South Africa.

The 15-nation top UN body was summoned by the African group following last week's security clampdown by the South African Government.

The council has four African draft resolutions before it. They call for invocation of the mandatory Chapter VII of the UN Charter to enforce an arms embargo against South Africa.

They also call for economic sanctions against the Republic.

The Western permanent members of the council — Britain, France and the U.S. — have not said whether or not they would veto these proposed measures.

◆ TURN TO PAGE 2

EMBARGO DEMAND

◆ FROM PAGE 1

The U.S. ambassador here, Mr. Andrew Young, said on Monday however, that he personally favoured "some form of sanctions" against South Africa.

Brig. Garba said the South African Government's banning restrictions were an insult to the UN Charter and a show of contempt for the Security Council. Sanctions were the only appropriate measure at this stage. Condemnation had not worked.

There was only one explanation for the Pretoria Government's action: the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, was fundamentally opposed to Africans being treated with dignity and consideration, he said.

The South African Government would not tolerate any vestige of opposition. Action against Mr. Percy Qoboza and Mr. Donald Woods showed that "any fair reporter was in danger in South Africa."

The current meeting was possibly the last opportunity the Security Council had to prevent racial conflagration in southern Africa, Brig. Garba said.

The representative of the African National Congresses, Mr. Johnstone Makatini, said the meeting gave a chayce to those countries with a record of supporting the South African Government to realign themselves with the "liberation movements" to "crush the cancerous system of apartheid."

The West had backed losing horses in Mozambique and Angola. They should have learned their lesson there, Mr. Makatini said. — (Sapa.)

'Radical' solution to SA's problems

Daily Mail
21/10/77

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By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Disgruntled black South Africans should be allowed to go and live in an independent Namibia, the veteran Saudi Arabian representative at the United Nations, Mr Jamil Baroody advised a startled Security Council this week.

Mr Baroody, the UN's "senior citizen" and most colourful character, went before the Council to offer "something radical" in place of the resolutions calling for mandatory sanctions against the Republic.

This turned out to be something very close to Pretoria policy.

No UN army is going to overthrow the South African regime, he cautioned, and Western economic interests should not be jeopardised there, since they benefited blacks.

Instead, let South African whites "carve for themselves a state," with the blacks doing the same. The two states could be federalised if necessary.

Mauritius' Ambassador, Mr Radhakrishna Ramphul, said he had always considered Mr Baroody his "mentor," and could not believe what he had heard.

Why not offer Saudi Arabia as a homeland for the Palestinians, he challenged.

Young gets arms ban go-ahead

D.D.
27/10/77
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WASHINGTON — Pres Carter has instructed American UN Ambassador Andrew Young to support Security Council moves for an arms embargo on South Africa.

An official announcement is expected from Pres Carter at his scheduled news conference today.

Meanwhile, Mr Young was trying against odds to persuade France and Britain to back the embargo.

In his discussions, it has also been learned, Mr Young is exploring the prospect of limited economic sanctions against South Africa, which could have a more serious impact on the South African Government.

Mr Young lobbied hard for a six-month mandatory global arms embargo. The intention is to adopt a "carrot and stick" approach, with the council meeting in six months' time to review any changes in South Africa.

A range of other pinprick proposals have also been considered, ranging from downgrading of diplomatic relations with South Africa to a likely stop to United States Government credit guarantees for investments loans to South Africa.

"There is a determination to have a meaningful response to the situation in South Africa," Mr Young said as he emerged from the Security Council chambers. "I wouldn't say that I favour blanket sanctions. Sanctions is a big word. I think that whenever you talk sanctions they have to be specifically focused towards specific objectives or they end up being counter-productive."

Such a strategy wouldn't be less harsh if it was more effective, he said.

But the American attitudes has thrown the British and the French — powers — into turmoil.

An official said Britain was a long way from backing any mandatory action against South Africa, although "we may have to come to that at the end of the day."

Britain and France maintains their stance that Chapter 7 of the UN charter is not applicable in the South African situation.

The British contend that mandatory sanctions will put the world organisation on a slippery slope where further drastic and possibly unjustified action cannot be checked.

If they support sanctions, they are committed to passing enabling national legislation in their respective parliaments. Each see real difficulties in this respect.

The Carter Administration, however, can afford to support sanctions in the knowledge that these will not be backed up by the United States Congress.

Sources said the other Western members, West Germany and Canada, also feared serious implications for their current South West Africa initiative if they supported sanctions.

"How can we expect cooperation from Mr Vorster if we kick him in the stomach and declare the moral equivalent of war against him," one diplomat said.

The Western members wanted more time to enable the United States to consider their position, Western sources said.

They were pressing for adjournment of the council's debate at least until next week after yesterday's session. — SAPA-DPA-REUTERS

UN committee aims to stop S.A. oil supply

RDM 28/10/77

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NEW YORK — Oil-producing countries are asked in a draft resolution now before a UN General Assembly committee to stop supplying crude oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Rhodesia.

They are also asked to act against oil companies which violate "UN resolutions on sanctions" by delivering oil to the two countries.

The 18-nation draft, which is being considered by the Assembly's decolonisation committee, singles out South Africa as an impediment to the granting of independence to Rhodesia and South West Africa.

The proposed measure is aimed generally at "activities of foreign economic and other interests" causing such an impediment to all colonial countries.

Aimed

In addition to the oil embargo call, the draft contains other paragraphs directly aimed against South Africa.

It would have the Assembly ask all nations to stop giving capital or loans which would provide trade and economic development for the South African Government.

And it would have the Assembly condemn all countries co-operating politically, diplomatically, economically and militarily with South Africa.

This year Japan, Belgium and Italy are added to the customary list of countries — the United States, France, Britain and West Germany — named in this regard.

The draft contains a "strong condemnation" of countries collaborating with South Africa in nuclear matters. The United States, France, West Germany and Israel are named. Britain has been removed from the list this year.

Relations

With respect to South West Africa, all countries are again asked to cut economic, financial and trade relations with South Africa on behalf of the territory.

The draft expresses conviction that the Security Council should further expand and tighten sanctions against the Rhodesian Government.

The proposed measure is virtually assured of passage through the comittee and the Third World-dominated Assembly.

Assembly resolutions serve only as a guideline of world political thinking. They are not binding on members. — (Sapa.)

West meets privately (329) to discuss SA

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council interrupted debate on the South Africa question yesterday to allow delegates to intensify private negotiations on a resolution all of them might be able to support.

The Council President, Mr Rikhi Jaipal of India, cancelled the meeting he had originally scheduled for yesterday morning.

The afternoon session was already scheduled to begin discussion of the question of Palestinian rights in Israel-occupied territory.

Delegates of the US, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, the council's Western members, conferred privately yesterday on a possible draft resolution aimed at increasing pressure on the South African Government to institute changes in its race policy.

They were reported to have made considerable progress in narrowing their differences on how best to deal with the problem and that there now was a good chance of early accord.

From London it was reported that the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, had consulted his West German and French counterparts by telephone on possible action in the Security Council against South Africa, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday.

Dr Owen discussed the problem with Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, of West Germany, and Mr Louis de Guiringuad, of France.

The spokesman said this after being questioned about New York Press reports that Western members of the Security Council were split over proposed resolutions calling for a mandatory ban on arms sales to South Africa.

Reliable sources at the United Nations said the United States was prepared to go farther than the other Western members in supporting the black African resolutions. But the sources said the British and French might be unable to join the American position.

The British spokesman in London said there had been continuing discussions among the five Western members of the Security Council on what action should be taken against South Africa following the Republic Government's crackdown on opponents of apartheid.

Meanwhile, Lesotho's ambassador, Mr Mooki Molapo, told the Security Council yesterday that any joint world action against South Africa would hit his country as badly.

Because of its geographic position, hardly any economic or political decision could be made in South Africa which did not directly affect Lesotho, he said.

Mr Molapo accompanied his economic point with strong condemnation of the South African Government.

He charged the South African Bureau for State Security with "battering to death" Steve Biko and other detainees.

The South African Government was seized "with irrationality determined to cause more misery, more bloodshed, social and political instability than already exists," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

Star 28/10/77

IS crunch

SA 'threat' to world peace

Hugh Roberton

New York

The Western powers reached general agreement at the United Nations last night on a mandatory six-months arms embargo against South Africa.

The African group, who have prepared even tougher measures, will consider the proposal today.

If they approve it South Africa will become the second target in UN history for action designed exclusively for use in situations threatening world peace. Rhodesia was the first.

The Africans have four draft resolutions before the council demanding an open-ended mandatory arms embargo and economic sanctions against South Africa, reports SAPA.

The Western members of the council — Britain, France, the US, Canada and West Germany — could not accept these.

Their acceptance of mandatory action subject to renewal every six months was reached after hours of private negotiations. It represents a radical departure from previous policy. Britain, France and the United States have in the past vetoed mandatory UN action against South Africa.

Codes

The West stopped short of calling for economic sanctions, but their proposals would have member states review their economic relations with South Africa and establish codes

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Arm

...conduct for ... African subsidiaries of firms under their jurisdiction. The EEC has already agreed to such codes.

Although American officials declined to comment, it is said that President Carter personally contacted President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, and Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain, to get their support for an embargo.

● New phase in SA isolation — Page 27.

CARTER ACTS — BUT LEAVES DOOR OPEN FOR POSITIVE SIGNS

New phase in SA isolation

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Carter's announcement of American support for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa marks the beginning of a process of increasing isolation for the country.

The limit of this isolation in terms of United States action is tied directly to the response of the Vorster Government in the months ahead.

The President made it clear during his news conference that no decision had yet been made on a trade or investment embargo, although some largely symbolic unilateral action can be expected within the next week.

Political and diplomatic sources see this as an indication that the Carter Administration does not want to rupture relations with South Africa at this stage and that the US wants to leave plenty of room for positive developments.

But Administration and congressional officials agree that should this latest action be answered by more repression in South Africa there will undoubtedly be a progressive move towards a total economic embargo.



CLARK . . . happy.



CARTER . . . the beginning.



BOWDLER . . . briefing.

SYMBOLIC

Senate Foreign Relations Committee sources — the committee was briefed yesterday by Ambassador William Bowdler and Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Richard Moose — said they expected an announcement this week on unilateral action that would affect investments, bank loan guarantees and direct loans to South Africa.

But they insisted that these would be largely symbolic moves in the hope that South Africa would respond according to the President's call for South Africa "not to sever themselves from the world community."

Senator Dick Clark, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Africa sub-committee, said he was "very happy" with the US move which he labelled "temperate, wise and not excessive."

He said, however, that he had been "discouraged" that the President had not announced concrete unilateral action, including the withdrawal of America's five military attaches from South Africa.

Mainly affected by a mandatory arms embargo will be France and Israel, and South Africa can expect an immediate denial of export licences for a wide-range of "grey area" items that involve equipment that could conceivably be used by the police or security forces.

SPARES

But diplomats in Washington expressed fears that the arms ban might be retrospective, affecting an estimated R700-million worth of equipment still to be delivered by France — including three submarines.

Diplomats expect the embargo to affect spares for South Africa's C130 aircraft, and items like reconnaissance aircraft, frigates, corvettes and tanks.

It is felt, however, that should France attempt to cancel the manufacturing licence for Mirage aircraft, this would have to be fought through the South African courts.

American officials later said that the President's announcement was significant because it established a precedent for other UN moves against South Africa, leading perhaps to a full-scale economic embargo.

FRENCH EMBARGO

The Star's correspondent in Paris reports that the French Defence Minister, Mr Yvon Bourges, has implied that France is maintaining an effective arms embargo on South Africa.

He told members of the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris yesterday that no new weapons contracts had been signed since August 1975.

Big 5 support arms embargo

D.D. 29/10/77

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UNITED NATIONS — All five Western powers have come out in favour of a blanket arms embargo against South Africa.

Britain's Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, spelled out to the Security Council yesterday the terms of the Western proposal.

The arms ban would be imposed for an initial period of six months, after which the council would meet to review the situation.

The embargo could then become a six-month renewable item with the council in this way monitoring the Republic.

The Security Council meeting was called at the request of the African states because of the recent security clampdown by the South African Government.

The African group met to decide the Western proposal, but decided to press their four draft resolutions to the vote, thereby re-opening the possibility of a Western veto in favour of South Africa.

Ambassadors Mansur Kikhia of Libya, and Radha Ramphul of Mauritius, said the powerful 49-member group had opted to have the council vote on their demands for an open-ended mandatory United Nations arms embargo and economic sanctions against South Africa.

These are understood to be unacceptable to the Western powers.

There is some confusion here as to when the Western five reached agreement on their draft

Mr Richard, however, rejected suggestions that Pres Carter's announcement might have been a pressure-play to force the Western allies to accept the embargo.

He admitted there had been "some dragging" among the five.

In the strongest statement ever delivered here by Britain, Mr Richard said arms "and related material" in South African hands were a threat to world peace.

"The South African Government asks us to believe that it is a staunch defender of Western civilisation. We do not accept this proposition," Mr Richard said.

"But on their own argument, our reply would be that South Africa must then expect to be judged by Western standards.

"Britain is therefore ready to use the political and economic influence at our disposal to urge change.

progress towards our objective.

"We remain of the belief that we should be ready to speak and to listen to the South African Government and to all South Africans. Only in this way can we impress upon the white community the imperative need for quick, early and far-reaching changes," Mr Richard said.

"The least the South African Government can now do is to rescind the recent closures and arrests. But South Africa must do more than that. It must begin to take serious steps to dismantle apartheid.

"Cosmetic changes are not enough and Britain will not accept that they are enough," Mr Richard said. — DDC-SAPA.

"We have come to the conclusion that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related material in the current situation does constitute a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security. We shall therefore accept and vote in favour of a mandatory arms embargo under Chapter 7 of the charter," Mr Richard said.

Regarding the Western initiatives involving South Africa, South West Africa and Rhodesia, Mr Richard said it would be naive to believe they could conduct complex negotiations on these issues in a situation where South Africa had decided to isolate itself totally from the international community.

"We have to look at developments in all of Southern Africa and assess how best to make

West will support mandatory embargo

329 29/10/77

same old things

CT 29/10/77

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NEW YORK. — The British ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Ivor Richard, spelled out to the Security Council yesterday that the arms embargo the Western powers were proposing against South Africa would be in terms of the mandatory Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter, which is reserved for situations threatening world peace.

He emphasized that Western political and economic influence in South Africa would be used in a guarded way to urge change by the South African Government. It would not be used as a punitive measure.

Mr. Richard was speaking in the Security Council which is meeting, at the Africa Group's request, because of the recent security clampdown by the South African Government.

The five Western members — Britain, France, United States, Canada and West Germany — yesterday decided to part with previous policy and support the invocation of mandatory United Nations action against South Africa.

They proposed a six-month arms embargo, subject to renewal if South Africa failed to comply with council demands.

Threatened

They also called on all states to review their economic relations with South Africa.

The draft they gave the African members of the council did not specifically mention Chapter Seven but Mr Richard said that Britain had come to the conclusion that the acquisition of arms by South Africa did constitute a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.

"We shall, therefore, accept and vote in favour of a mandatory arms embargo under Chapter Seven of the Charter," he said.

A senior United States source said the Western five might have to bow to African pressure to have this reference inserted.

The Western draft did, however, declare that acquisition of arms by South Africa

Continued on page 2

ET 29/10/77

Embargo support

Continued from page 1

in the present situation "threatened the maintenance of world peace and security".

The ball is now in the African court. The African members of the council, with Ambassador Leslie Harriman of Nigeria, Ambassador Salim Salim of Tanzania and Ambassador Gwendoline Konie of Zambia, were meeting to consider the Western proposal. They would present their views to the entire 49-member group.

The United States official said there was some concern about whether the militants in the African group would accept the Western proposal.

Mr Richard said in the council he expected the South African Government to reveal, without equivocation, precisely how Mr Steve Biko had died.

It was not enough for the South African Government to reject world interest as a flagrant interference in its internal affairs.

"They can hardly be surprised if the international community demands public assurance on this point when 21 prisoners have apparently died 'by accident' in custody in the last 18 months."

Condemned

His government's attitude to the bannings and newspaper closures in South Africa was simple:

"The South African Government asks us to believe that it is a staunch defender of Western civilization. We do not accept this proposition.

"But on their own argument, our reply would be that South Africa must then expect to be judged by Western standards. We have condemned the denial of free speech and personal liberty elsewhere in the world. We condemn it likewise in South Africa."

The growing polarization of opinion in South Africa was alarming everyone, he said.

"The South African Government is withdrawing behind barricades. In doing so, it is cutting itself off from the majority of its own population. Extremism is growing, and those in the middle, who advocate at least a start to the dismantling of present barriers, speak with a lonely voice."

The Western objective was for a truly non-racial South Africa with free participation in that country's institutions by all inhabitants regardless of race, colour or creed.

They wanted peaceful and democratic change rather than violence.

Careful

They believed conflict would be averted, but only if the South African Government started changing its present policies.

"We are ready to use the political and economic influence at our disposal to urge change within South Africa but not merely as a punitive measure.

"It follows from this that our response will be in each instance carefully judged," he said.

"We remain of the belief that we should be ready to speak and to listen to the South African Government and to all South Africans. Only in this way can we impress upon the white community the imperative need for quick, early and far-reaching changes," Mr Richard said.

"The least the South African Government can now do is to rescind the recent closures and arrests. But South Africa must do more than that. It must begin to take serious steps to dismantle apartheid.

Humiliation

"Cosmetic changes are not enough, and Britain will not accept that they are enough.

"White South Africans sometimes blame us for condoning or encouraging violence in Southern Africa. This is not so.

"We are opposed to all forms of violence, but it really should not surprise white South Africans if the humiliation engendered by institutionalized racism (for such it is) drives people in increasing numbers to desperate actions.

"Those of us who believe in contact and gradual response to South Africa, rather than in isolation and revenge, must accept a major responsibility for seeking those changes which alone can avert a terrible tragedy in Southern Africa," he said. — Sapa

JOHANNESBURG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29,

RDM 29/10/77 (329)

Britain backs arms embargo

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK

ARMS and "related material" in South African hands are a threat to international peace, Britain told the United Nations yesterday.

It said it backed United States-led moves against SA and demanded a blanket embargo against the Republic.

In the strongest statement ever delivered to the UN by Britain, its ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, told SA abandoning petty apartheid was not enough.

He asked Pretoria to recind last week's bannings and arrests and said SA must take serious steps to dismantle the apartheid system.

A sweeping ban covering a crucial material such as computers, light aircraft and spare parts for cargo planes is now envisioned.

The president of the United States, Mr Jimmy Carter plans to issue a directive banning US sales of "dual-purpose" civil equipment that could easily be converted to military use.

1977.

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The most alarming sign was the polarisation of SA opinion and the way the Government was cutting itself off from most of its people, Mr Richard said.

The problem was that a sizeable part of SA "positively invites — I would almost say welcomes — such ostracism," he said.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports from Pretoria that the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said last night economic war had been declared on SA and the country, if it had to, would fight rather than surrender.

SA was prepared to pull in its belt, to suffer, to sacrifice, he said in an interview with Britain's Independent Television News.

Mr Botha said SA was prepared to show the same resistance Britain showed against the German attack in World War Two.

The US will withdraw the senior Pentagon envoy in South Africa — the naval attache — and the commercial attache, according to reports in New York.

No UN directive will be issued and no decisions announced until the Security Council votes — probably on Monday.

Yesterday the now-united Western powers were still grappling with African bloc demands for still tougher measures, including economic curbs, but: "This is as far as we are prepared to go — period," that US negotiator, Mr Don McHenry, said.

The US Ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, had a statement ready to deliver before the council, but was holding off in the hope of winning over the Africans.

Britain took a giant step yesterday when it dropped years of implacable opposition to mandatory action invoking the punitive Chapter Seven of the UN Charter — the rigger for ultimate action when a situation is considered a threat to world peace.

"The South African Government asks us to believe that it is a staunch defender of western civilisation, Mr Richard told the Security Council.

"But on their own argument, our reply would be that South Africa must then expect to be judged by Western standards."

Britain was therefore "ready to use the political and economic influence at our disposal to urge change".

"We have come to the conclusion that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related material in the current situation does constitute a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security."

Under the Western proposal, the arms ban would be imposed for an initial six months, after which the council would meet to review the situation.

The ban could then become a six-month renewable item with the council in this way constantly monitoring the Republic.

In backing mandatory action, Britain stressed that a "speak and listen" attitude towards Pretoria must be retained.

Patriotic Front split on eve of talks

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ET 31/10/77

LUSAKA. — Sharp differences within Rhodesia's Patriotic Front alliance and deep dispute between militant blacks and whites over Anglo-American settlement plans have provided a gloomy backdrop for fresh efforts towards a Rhodesian peace starting in Dar es Salaam this week.

Field-Marshal Lord Carver, Britain's resident commissioner designate for Rhodesia is due in the Tanzanian capital for military talks with Patriotic Front leaders, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

They are to be joined by General Prem Chand, United Nations representative for Rhodesia, who was holding talks with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda in a remote game lodge yesterday before flying on to Dar es Salaam.

Ceasefire

The two negotiators plan to discuss key military aspects of Anglo-American settlement plans, including the mechanics of a ceasefire and the despatch of United Nations troops to Rhodesia before it becomes the independent black state of Zimbabwe.

But Mr Nkomo, Mr Mugabe and the Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith, all object to ceasefire talks before settlement arrangements are agreed. There is also growing doubt in Lusaka about the Front's ability to negotiate under the strain of new tensions between its two leaders, occasioned by a



Lord Carver



General Chand

dispute between them over the secret talks in Lusaka last month between Dr Kaunda and Mr Smith.

The Anglo-American peace plan calls for Mr Smith to surrender power to Lord Carver. The field marshal could then run Rhodesia during a six-month transition to one-man one-vote elections for the leadership of the new Zimbabwe.

The proposals are by far the most detailed to be presented in a year of settlement efforts.

But the Patriotic Front is united in objecting to the presence of United Nations troops — foreseen in the Western package as providing Lord Carver with support — and wants its own forces to police the transition to black majority rule.

Mr Smith objects strongly to this idea and has emphasized his determination to retain his own, white-led forces as a prerequisite for a settlement that would conform to his aspirations for Rhodesia's future.

The Rhodesian leader favours an internal settlement with what he considers moderate black leaders, bringing in Patriotic Front forces only under the command of his own generals. This, in turn, is rejected by the Front.

There are growing indications here that the exiled nationalists, with some support from the front line states — Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and Angloa — who are their main sponsors, want to scrap Anglo-American provisions for pre-independence elections.

Officials here said elections could be postponed until after independence — a major departure from the Anglo-American package.

Mr Nkomo has said that the talks between the Patriotic Front, Lord Carver and General Chand should take place in a committee that would finalize all the details of transferring power to Rhodesia's six million blacks.

Squeeze

This is viewed in Lusaka as a clear attempt to squeeze out rival nationalists Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, allowing the Patriotic Front to mould Rhodesia's future as both Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe demand.

General Chand and Lord Carver thus seem likely to be confronted with demands for far greater Patriotic Front influence than the Western proposals envisage.

The Front leaders object to the total powers foreseen for Lord Carver during the transition.

While Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe seem united in making these demands, however, their year-old alliance is facing a serious internal crisis. — Sapa-Reuter

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SA won't break off peace talks says R F Botha

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By DAVID WILLERS

SOUTH AFRICA will not break off the SWA/Rhodesian talks and negotiations would continue as long as the Republic's interests were served, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha said yesterday.

Mr Botha, commenting on the likely effect UN action against the Republic may have for the peace talks, said there was "no such thing as a single factor which makes one break off negotiations".

"Unless there is strong evidence to suggest that continuing the discussions would be detrimental to the interests of South Africa we will continue talking."

Much would depend on the nature and implementation of the resolutions which the UN intends adopting, however, and a "radical" stance could lead the Republic to seriously reconsider its whole attitude.

Mr Botha emphasized that the point of departure for SA in the negotiations was its own interests. The Republic's negotiating posture might be determined by the extent to which Chapter six or Chapter seven of the UN Charter was invoked to pressurize the government. The fundamental consideration would always remain the bearing which events in the sub-continent would have on the well-being of the Republic itself. This was the key factor which would determine whether and on what basis talks with the West would continue.

Mr Botha said there was no question that negotiations might become more difficult. Some of the issues were almost intractible as it was — "and now on top of that, atmospherics have been injected into the situation".

It was also true that the Western intermediaries in the talks were no longer as neutral as they might be and had associated themselves with the point of view of the UN Assembly.

However he expected that as a result of the "horsetrading" over the wording of the resolutions, different interpretations might be attributed them.

Mr Botha said he welcomed recent statements by Mr Colin Eglin and Mr Harry Schwarz according with his own views on foreign interference in SA affairs.

South Africa would have to reconsider its whole attitude to the peace negotiations if it became clear that there was little point in continuing them.

Such a situation could arise if the changes that were being insisted upon, included not only Rhodesia and SWA, but also the Republic — and if this change was of such a radical nature as to be unacceptable to South Africa.

(Report by David Willers, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

UN vetoes expected on anti-SA moves

(329)

STAR 31/10/77

NEW YORK—Three out of four African resolutions aimed at South Africa now before the United Nations Security Council appeared today to be headed for Western vetoes.

US sources said they expected that Benin, Libya and Mauritius, sponsoring the resolutions, would insist on the council voting on them today and that only one would pass.

They expressed belief that, after the voting, council members would eventually work out a compromise resolution for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa on the basis of a rough draft being promoted behind the scenes by the United States and other Western countries.

BANS

The only African resolution that informants saw as likely to go through would demand that South Africa "abrogate the bans on organisations and the news media opposed to apartheid."

Of the other three motions one calls for a cutoff of trade with, investments in and loans to South Africa. Although not binding, it asks countries to report what they have done by next April and envisages a council meeting in May for "further action as appropriate."

Both the other resolutions invoke Chapter Seven of the UN Charter — under which the council can order mandatory action against a country on a finding that it is threatening international peace and security.

One could become the basis for a later effort to expel South Africa from the United Nations. It says South Africa has "persistently violated" UN Charter principles and its actions "constitute a grave threat to international peace and security."

Under the Charter, such a threat can trigger enforcement action or sanctions, and any UN member that has "persistently violated" Charter principles may be expelled by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council.

ARMS

The other resolution would have the council, "acting under Chapter Seven," decide that all countries should stop shipping arms to South Africa.

It is more forcefully worded than the western draft, put forward by the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany.

Star 31/10/77 (329)

SA on trial for six months at the UN

can Government, as the beginning of a trial — with the final sentence yet to be decided.

So far the only senior Western spokesman to publicly put the situation in a nutshell has been the British Ambassador to the UN, Mr Ivor Richard.

He told the security council: "The least the South African Government can now do is to rescind the recent closures and arrests.

"But South Africa must do more than that, it must begin to take serious steps to dismantle apartheid. Cosmetic changes are not enough, and Britain will not accept that they are enough."

Mr Richard also said: "We are ready to use the political and economic influence at our disposal to urge change within South Africa, but not merely as a punitive measure. It follows from this that our response will be in each instance carefully judged."

Western diplomats, in unusually frank off-the-record conversations with pressmen, appear to be concerned that the South African Government might misinterpret the differences which dogged the Western countries in trying to reach agreement this week on what steps should be taken against South Africa.

The differences, they stress, were over the form of action and not over the principle that action should be taken. British and French delegates who were known to have reservations about the American-initiated arms embargo proposal, indicate that they were concerned about the provision of the UN Charter under which action was envisaged.

The only way in which an arms embargo can be adopted is under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, but Chapter Seven specifies that before an embargo can be enforced, the situation in the offending country must be declared to be a threat to international peace and security.

Such a declaration is a grave one indeed, opening the way for action under other provisions of the charter and making the Western action punitive rather than persuasive.

The upshot was agreement among the Western countries on a six-month time limit to the embargo.

Western officials point out that during the general debate in current session of the General Assembly, the European Economic Community gave clear indications of its preparedness to impose sanctions against South Africa.

The British and French Foreign Ministers said they were examining a number of options, including the curtailment of new foreign investments in South Africa and a ban on import and export credit guarantees.

SYNOPSIS

Demea has two young sons. He gives Aeschinus to his brother Micio for adoption and keeps Ctesipho. The latter falls in love with a charming musician while under his stern

Mugabe, Nkomo object to Carver

DAR ES SALAAM. — transitional period. Dr. Owen Rhodesian nationalist leaders, (British Foreign Secretary) Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr has our objections on his desk Robert Mugabe, yesterday but we have not heard from said they did not accept the him." proposed role of Britain's * Mr Nkomo, who flew from commissioner-designate, Lord Lusaka, said he wished to Carver, in a transfer of power discuss power sharing to Rhodesia's black majority. between black nationalists and

Mr Nkomo and Mr the British commissioner Mugabe, joint leaders of the during the interim period. Patiotic Front nationalist

"The Patriotic Front put alliance, were speaking on the forward the idea of a eve of talks with Lord Carver commissioner during the in Tanzania. Geneva Conference last year.

Under the latest Anglo- But we wanted it for American settlement decolonization, not proposals for Rhodesia, Lord recolonization as is proposed Carver, backed by a United now. We wanted a resident Nations peace-keeping force, commissioner with just would run Rhodesia during a enough powers to six-month transition period decolonize," he said. — Sapa-ending in free elections. Reuter

Mr Mugabe said: "We have ● **Patriotic Front split on** objected to the power **eve of talks — page 4.**
structure proposed in the

AUTHOR'S PROLOGUE TO *THE BROTHERS*

The author is well aware that his writing is scrutinized by unfair critics, and that his enemies are out to depreciate the play we are about to present; he therefore intends to state the charge against himself in person, and the audience shall judge whether his conduct deserves praise or blame. *Joined in Death* is a comedy by Diphilus: Plautus made a Latin play out of it with the same name. In the beginning of the Greek play there is a young man who abducts a girl from a slave-dealer. Plautus left out this incident altogether, so the present author took it for his *Brothers* and translated it word for word. This is the new play we are going to act; watch carefully and see if you think the scene is a plagiarism or the restoration of a passage which had been carelessly omitted.

As to the spiteful accusation that eminent persons assist the author and collaborate closely with him: his accusers may think it a grave charge, but he takes it as a high compliment if he can win the approval of men who themselves find favour with you all and with the general public, men whose services in peace, in war, and in your private affairs, are given at the right moment, without ostentation, to benefit each one of you.

After this, you must not expect an outline of the plot – the old men who come on first will explain part of it, and the rest will be clear during the action of the play. Make sure that your goodwill gives the author fresh enthusiasm for his work.

West blocks African move at UN

D.D. 1/11/77

(329)

UNITED NATIONS — The United States, Britain and France yesterday vetoed proposals by the African members in the Security Council for the application of stringent punitive measures against South Africa.

Immediately after the vetoes, which killed three resolutions, the council was suspended for further consultations, during which members were expected to consider rival Western proposals for a mandatory arms embargo.

A compromise is expected.

Reliable sources said this would call for an open-ended arms embargo against South Africa under the mandatory Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, which is reserved for situations threatening world peace.

The United States Ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, said earlier his Government could support an open-ended ban on all military supplies to the Republic. However, it would do so "with great reluctance."

The United States thought it tactically wise to have a time limit on such a measure. This would provide an inducement for the South African Government to change its policies.

The African states — Benin, Mauritius and Libya — also wanted the cessation of further foreign investment and loans and import-export credits to South Africa.

They also would have had the council put South Africa on notice that unless it observed United Nations resolutions against apartheid, the application of all the provisions of the United Nations Charter, including those dealing with punitive measures, would be considered.

A deadline of February 17 was proposed for South Africa's implementation of the demands.

One resolution was adopted unanimously. This strongly condemned South Africa for the "resort to massive violence and repression" against the black majority and other opponents of apartheid.

The council demanded that the "racist regime" of South Africa end this "violence and repression," release all persons imprisoned under "arbitrary security laws," and all those detained for "opposition to apartheid."

It should also abrogate the bans on organisations and news media "opposed to apartheid," abolish the Bantu Education system and other measures of apartheid and racial discrimination, abolish bantustanisation, abandon apartheid and ensure majority rule based on justice and equality.

— SAPA- RNS.

The Natal Mercury

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1977

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OFF THE HOOK

THE TRIPLE Western veto in the United Nations Security Council has spared South Africa from the hook of mandatory economic sanctions on which most of the rest of the world is seeking to impale it. That gives the Republic a breathing space, but it is certainly no cause for crowing or for another show of hubris and truculence from the Government.

Though it suits the Nationalist election machine to do so, it would be a mistake to attribute the stand taken by the United States, Britain and France purely to self-interest, or to flaunt it as a measure of South Africa's considerable but limited strength.

If the arraignment of South Africa is a sick and cynical commentary on the humbug and double standards that determine the course of events at the United Nations, it is also a measure of how far our country has wandered off the road of democratic norms and standards that make it a defensible member of the Western community.

Many of the attempts to prescribe how South Africa should conduct her internal affairs are impertinent interference. But there is much that the Government could do immediately to remove the harsher aspects of racial discrimination and halt the erosion of Western values without endangering our security.

Indeed, it is the preservation of these values — free speech, the Rule of Law, a free and open economy — to the highest degree compatible with security that are our best guarantee of an orderly and stable society.

But the Government, instead of being sensitive and responsive to the positive aspects of Washington's uncertain and evolving foreign policy, seems to be deliberately misreading the situation to gain electoral advantage.

South Africa's real strength lies not in its ability to defend a desperate White laager but in the readiness of its people, under statesmanlike leadership, to do what they know to be right and to be true to their Western heritage.

At the United Nations the worst is still to come when the debate resumes today on the Western compromise resolution declaring that the supply of arms to South Africa constitutes a threat to world peace. But the value of the distinction — that it is the supply of arms and not South Africa itself that constitutes the threat — seems about to be lost through the dropping of the original time limit on the mandatory arms embargo.

Whether the West realises it or not, this is likely to mean that no South African government — White, Black or multi-racial — could ever import arms unless it met with the approval of Russia and China, the other two permanent members of the Security Council. In short, it would have to be a Marxist government.

NOVEMBER 2, 1977

Black soldiers to get vote

JOHANNESBURG — On the eve of Lord Carver's mission to Salisbury to arrange a ceasefire in the bush war, the Rhodesian Government appears to be going ahead with its so-called internal settlement plans.

Lord Carver, the British resident commissioner designate for Rhodesia, and Lt-Gen D. Chand, the United Nations representative, arrive in Salisbury at lunchtime today for a four-day visit.

Yesterday the Government introduced an Electoral Amendment Bill which would give the vote to all men over 21 with at least a year's service in the Rhodesian war. They must also have had two years secondary education for blacks and four years secondary schooling for whites, Asians and Coloureds.

The move would enfranchise an estimated 10 000 black soldiers, policemen and district assistants. In the Ministry of Internal Affairs observers believe the Bill, which will have its second reading today, is linked with the domestic settlement moves favoured by the Prime Minister, Mr Smith.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office said yesterday the talks Lord Carver and Gen Chand would hold with Government representatives or with Mr Smith himself would be concerned mainly with a ceasefire.

He said that taking part in such talks did not imply acceptance of the Anglo-American settlement proposals and would be without prejudice to the Government's position on the proposals.

They are expected to meet Rhodesian service chiefs, but Government officials were unable to say yesterday when they would see Mr Smith. Lord Carver and Gen Chand will meet delegations from the internationally-based nationalist organisations, including the United ANC led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the ANC Sithole headed by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole who returned to Salisbury last night from a trip to Britain.

Reports from Dar-es-Salaam say Lord Carver will probably extend his African tour to encourage support for Anglo-American peace proposals for the country.

He might travel to Botswana, Mozambique and Nigeria after visiting Rhodesia and Zambia.

The idea to broaden the scope of the mission followed a rebuff for Lord Carver from black Rhodesian guerilla leaders when he began his tour in Dar-es-Salaam on Monday. — DDC.

PINELANDS HOCKEY CLUB

NOMINATION SLIP

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Proposer _____

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FACULTY OF ARTS

LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

DATE:

	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2
Language taught								
Lecturer in charge								
No. of students								
Department or Faculty								
Time: from								
to								
Total time - Hours, Minutes								
Faulty machinery								
Control unit No.								
Cassette machine No.								
Headphone No.								
Reel-to-reel machine No.								
Consoles								
Other items								



West wins African backing for ban

3/11/77 (329)

UNITED NATIONS — The Security Council moved towards imposing an open-ended and blanket arms embargo against South Africa yesterday when the Western powers won African approval on the wording of the mandate.

The West sought its unanimous adoption and, to underline its impact, pressed for it to be tabled by militant Libya, which holds the council presidency this month.

The resolution would declare the acquisition of arms by South Africa a threat to international peace, and order all states immediately to cease supplying weapons, spare parts and material to make or maintain them. It would also rule out all licensing arms agreements.

It would not ban the supply of nuclear fuel, but would block all material or technology for the development of nuclear weapons.

It would be the first mandatory action ever imposed against a member state in UN history and introduce into the Southern Africa conflict the punitive Chapter 7 of the charter — the UN's ultimate weapon in combating a threat to international peace.

The resolution also calls for a review of the situation by next May.

The five Western Security Council powers moved to clinch the deal in an 80-minute closed-door meeting with the council — members of the contact group and the African. Libya, Benin and Mauritius.

A meeting of the full 49-nation Africa group followed immediately.

The Africans had sought to declare South Africa itself — rather than the weapons flow — the threat to peace. — DDC.

Remarks (Lab. attendant):

Signature (Lab. attendant):.....

Remarks (Technical Manager):

Signature (Tech. Manager): .....

Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHODS UNIT, Room 305, Molecular Biology Building, UCT. Thank you.

TMU/JJH
11/77

US slaps new ban on SA

D.D. 3/11/77

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WASHINGTON — America announced extra punitive measures against South Africa yesterday in the wake of last month's bannings and detentions.

The new measures announced by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance are:

Two envoys to South Africa would be recalled. They are one of two naval attaches in Pretoria and the commercial officer in Johannesburg.

Consistent with the United States support for a mandatory arms embargo, America will prohibit all exports of items for the police and military in South Africa and there will be no more exports of spares and maintenance shipments whose exports will be prohibited.

Mr Vance said the moves "reflect our national concern with the recent South African bannings."

Answering questions, Mr Vance rejected a suggestion that strong American demands for internal change in South Africa had contributed to the security action.

"I do not believe the United States contributed to this," he said.

Mr Vance called the bannings a regrettable backward step. But he said the seeds which had led to the present crisis had been sown long ago and what was happening at the moment was the unfortunate flowering of these seeds."

Mr Vance said: "We have emphasised the importance of beginning progress towards the end of apartheid and full participation for all South Africans."

The United States had also indicated to South Africa that "our relations would improve if progress were made and that the situation would deteriorate if progress did not come about."

He said the United States Ambassador to South Africa, Mr William Bowdler, who was summoned to Washington for consultations two weeks ago, would be returning to his post "before long."

Under the Nixon administration it was decided certain items could be shipped to South Africa despite the ban on purely military equipment.

Items with both civilian and military application were licensed on a case-by-case basis and included such exports as civilian "executive" aircraft, spare parts for six C-130 transport planes, computers and radar and communications equipment.

These items are now prohibited:

"Present policy is to deny applications for exports which have a direct application to the conduct of the South African military or internal security operations," a State Department official explained later. — DDC.

D.D. 4/11/77 (329)

We won't supply N-weapons—Red

UNITED NATIONS — The Soviet Union would under no circumstances arm South Africa's neighbours with nuclear weapons.

Stressing this, Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky also maintained the Soviets "have no special interest in South Africa — or in Africa as a whole."

He was speaking on the eve of the Security Council imposing a global, mandatory arms embargo on the Republic — action he hailed as "an important step forward."

Mr Troyanovsky said the Soviets were simply "doing what we can to help the power being turned to the majority, whether in South Africa, Rhodesia or Namibia."

That was why it had voted for the African resolutions that had been "unfortunately" vetoed on Monday.

But he spoke enthusiastically of the new Western offer of a mandatory arms ban, which is expected to be adopted today without dissent. — DDC.

Drastic move first of its kind by UN

Arms ban against SA starts

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — At 6 pm South African time today, the United Nations will impose a permanent mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, 17 years after the first call for sanctions against the country.

The Security Council is expected to meet formally for less than 10 minutes to vote on what will be a unanimous resolution and the first of its kind against a UN member.

It is the start of a new and unknown road for both the UN and South Africa. Ahead, there are dim but real threats of economic sanctions and a tightening of measures to isolate the country.

A final decision on the arms embargo came after a three-hour secret meeting of Security Council members at which it was agreed that the draft resolution on the embargo would be proposed by all five Western members of the Security Council, and would be adopted unanimously.

A compromise

The embargo resolution has been battered and amended for the past five days and the form which it has finally taken represents a compromise by both the Africans and the Western powers — perhaps a lot more of a compromise by the Africans, but an all-round compromise nevertheless.

It will prohibit all countries from supplying arms, spare parts or licences to produce arms to South Africa. It will prohibit all countries from entering into any contracts with South Africa which could lead to the manufacture or acquisition of arms.

The resolution will prevent all countries from co-operating with South Africa in the nuclear field in any way which might enable South Africa to acquire or develop nuclear weapons.

All weapons

Included in the resolution are provisions relating to weapons for the police, para-military units and the security forces.

It will, in effect, be as total an embargo as anyone could possibly devise — and to ensure that it is applied, the UN Secretary General will have to submit regular reports to the Security Council on its implementation.

Even countires which have enforced a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa for years will be affected. The United States is among these, since it is said to be involved in the supply of certain computer equipment which might be used for police, para-military or military purposes.

Not affected

What is not included in the resolution are contracts entered into before 6 pm (South Africa time) today and licences which were extended before that time.

France will thus be able to provide the reactors and other equipment for South Africa's first nuclear power station, at Koeberg, and the United States will continue to be able to fulfill its obligations under a 50-year nuclear co-operation treaty with South Africa which includes obligations to provide nuclear fuels.

All countries will have to review any contracts they may have with South Africa over the next six months and submit reports to the UN Secretary General on the outcome of their reviews.

French victory

But the resolution will not compel countries to revoke existing military contracts or licences — a significant victory for France, which stood almost alone in the battle to ensure that contractual obligations were not affected.

A delicate compromise has been reached on the use of Chapter 7 of the UN charter. The charter cannot be invoked unless there is a prior declaration that the situation to which it has reference is a threat to international peace and security.

Rather than declare that the situation in South Africa represented such a threat, it was agreed that the 'supply of arms' to the country represented such a threat — a significant difference which means that African countries will not be able to use the embargo resolution as a means of enforcing other sanctions.

(329)
C1-4/11/77

No atomic weapons for Africa — Russia

NEW YORK. – The Soviet Union will not arm South Africa's neighbours with nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Ambassador to the UN, Mr Oleg Troyanovsky, said this yesterday and maintained the Soviets "have no special interest in South Africa – or in Africa as a whole".

He was speaking on the eve of the Security Council imposing a global, mandatory arms embargo on the Republic.

It will be the first time in UN history that sanctions are applied in regard to a member state.

On Sunday President Carter's National Security Adviser, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, said that US policy was aimed at stopping the black-white racial conflict becoming a "Red-white" conflict with the Soviet Union.

President's Carter's UN Ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, then raised the spectre of a "Mozambique missile crisis", which he said could quickly follow any South African nuclear explosion.

'Tempted'

Mr Young said that Mozambique and other neighbours would be "sorely tempted" to seek their own nuclear weapons. These would be almost certainly more sophisticated than anything South Africa could build, he predicted.

Mr Troyanovsky emphatically denied that Moscow would meet an African request.

Soviet policy was against the spread of nuclear weapons, he said.

On Mr Brzezinski's assertion, Mr Troyanovsky said that the Soviets had no special interest in South Africa and was simply "doing what we can to help the power being turned to the majority, whether in South Africa, Rhodesia or Namibia".

That was why it had voted for the African resolutions that had been "unfortunately" vetoed on Monday.

But he spoke enthusiastically of the new Western offer of a mandatory arms ban, that is expected to be adopted today without dissent.

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UN resolution: Full text

NEW YORK. — Following is the text of a resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council yesterday imposing a mandatory arms ban against South Africa:

"The Security Council,

Recalling its Resolution 392 (1976) strongly condemning the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people, including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination, and calling upon that government urgently to end violence against the African people and take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination,

Recognizing that the military build-up and persistent acts of aggression by South Africa against the neighbouring states seriously disturb the security of those states,

Further recognizing that the existing arms embargo must be strengthened and universally applied, without any reservations or qualifications whatsoever, in order to prevent a further aggravation of the grave situation in South Africa,

Taking note of the Lagos declaration for action against apartheid (S/12426),

Gravely concerned that South Africa is at the threshold of producing nuclear weapons,

Strongly condemning the South African Government for its acts of repression, its defiant continuance of the system of apartheid and its attacks against neighbouring independent states,

Considering that the policies and acts of the South African Government are fraught with danger to international peace and security,

Recalling its Resolution 181 (1963) and other resolutions concerning a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa,

Convinced that a mandatory arms embargo needs to be universally applied against South Africa in the first instance,

Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

● 1. Determines, having regard to the policies and acts of the South African Government, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related material constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.

● 2. Decides that all states shall cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related material of all types, including the sale of transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, para-military police equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and shall cease as well the provision of all types of equipment and supplies, and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned.

● 3. Calls on all states to review, having regard to the objectives of this resolution, all existing contractual arrangements with and licences granted to South Africa relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles, with a view to terminating them.

● 4. Further decides that all states shall refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons.

● 5. Calls upon all states, including states non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of this resolution.

● 6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of this resolution, the first report to be submitted not later than 1 May, 1978.

● 7. Decides to keep this item on its agenda for further action, as appropriate, in the light of developments." — Sapa-Reuter

Botha: South Africa protes

Mandatory arms ban or Republic

X 329

5/11/77

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council yesterday adopted an unlimited, mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, making it the first UN member state subject to action in terms of the UN Charter for situations threatening world peace.

All 15 members of the council voted for the embargo, which also covers co-operation in nuclear weapon development and granting of new licensing agreements.

It is based on a determination that the acquisition of arms and related material by South Africa threatens the maintenance of international peace and security.

The UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, was asked to report by May 1 on the implementation of the resolution, which climaxed a two week council meeting called by the African states after the latest South African Government bannings of certain individuals, organizations and newspapers.

In Pretoria last night the South African Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, last night termed the United Nations arms embargo incitement to violence, and said it would stiffen the resolve of South Africans to defend their country.

South Africa was not a threat to peace, he declared, and the resolution and the previous one condemning South Africa adopted by the Security Council were examples of hypocrisy in the institutions of the international community.

"The Security Council resolution was based on the most transparently dishonest pretext and without a basis of fact," he said in a statement.

'Selfish political matters'

He expressed particular regret that the resolution had been sponsored and supported by Western countries, and wondered whether they would accept responsibility for their action after discarding their principle for selfish political matters.

Mr Botha said the arms embargo was not unexpected and South Africa had gradually adapted itself to the likelihood of this eventuality.

"However, as a matter of principle, South Africa protests in the strongest terms against this action."

The arms embargo is seen at the United Nations largely as a symbolic gesture of protest against South Africa's racial policies. The Republic claims to make 90 percent of its own arms.

The council members, including France, all claim that they already observe voluntary arms embargoes against South Africa.

The African states really want economic sanctions against South Africa. Three triple Western vetoes in the council last Monday foiled their bid to secure sweeping economic measures and a tougher arms embargo against the Republic.

Yesterday was the first time the Western powers — Britain, France and the US — dropped their veto shield to allow punitive UN action against South Africa.

Before last Monday, they saved South Africa from an expulsion bid in 1974 and from mandatory arms embargoes over South West Africa in 1975 and last year.

Continued on page 2

Text of resolution — page

'Selfish political matters'

He expressed particular regret that the resolution had been sponsored and supported by Western countries, and wondered whether they would accept responsibility for their action after discarding their principle for selfish political matters.

Mr Botha said the arms embargo was not unexpected and South Africa had gradually adapted itself to the likelihood of this eventuality.

"However, as a matter of principle, South Africa protests in the strongest terms against this action."

The arms embargo is seen at the United Nations largely as a symbolic gesture of protest against South Africa's racial policies. The Republic claims to make 90 percent of its own arms.

The council members, including France, all claim that they already observe voluntary arms embargoes against South Africa.

The African states really want economic sanctions against South Africa. Three triple Western vetoes in the council last Monday foiled their bid to secure sweeping economic measures and a tougher arms embargo against the Republic.

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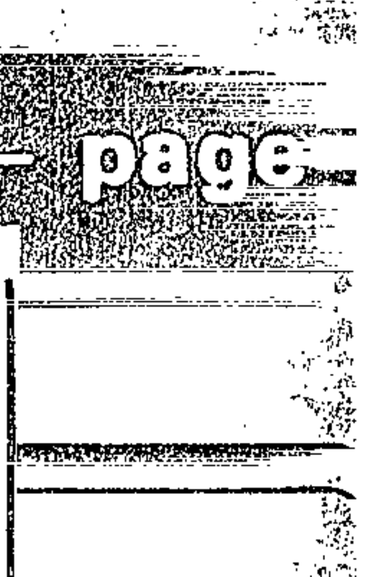

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ET. 5/11/77

Arms ban on SA

Continued from page 1

Members of the four-man South African mission here have boycotted the current council meeting which they consider interference in the Republic's internal affairs.

Commenting further on the arms embargo, Mr Botha said last night that it was not intended to serve the interests of the people of South Africa.

"What this resolution has, however, achieved is that it will serve to stiffen the resolve of South Africans to do what is necessary to defend their country, even if it should be more difficult and demand sacrifice.

"It will increase the resistance of South Africans to the dictates of outsiders about their own affairs.

"Despite the protestations of its supporters, the arms embargo and the censure of South Africa are not intended to serve the well-being of the peoples of South Africa.

"The invocation of high principles of moral rectitude and human rights serve merely as a pretext to hide a motley variety of less worthy motivations."

The arbitrary embargo was part of the process of capitulation to radical demands at the United Nations, he said. It was adopted under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, which required a prior determination that there was a threat to peace.

"But the threat to peace in Southern Africa is the threat encouraged and stimulated from abroad, especially through extravagant rhetoric and resolutions of the United Nations supporting action against South Africa.

"The South African Government does not pose a threat to the peace of any country of the region."

Mr Botha said there had not even been an attempt to ascertain the facts.

"How, for instance, could responsible members of the Security Council possibly associate themselves with the absurd allegation that South Africa is guilty of persistent acts of aggression against neighbouring states?

"That less responsible members supported such an allegation comes as no surprise."

Expressing regret at the support and sponsorship of the resolutions by Western countries, Mr Botha said a greater sense of responsibility could have been expected of them.

"We leave to their conscience the morality of such callous exploitation of a vulnerable situation which extends far beyond the confines of South Africa.

"But now that they have so cynically discarded principles in favour of selfish political motives, one might well ask whether they have considered the implications of their action, and whether they are prepared to accept full responsibility for what can only be termed an incitement to violence."

Mr Botha strongly criticized the United Nations and Security Council countries for the decision.

"The UN can no longer claim to be an instrument of peace now that it has condoned the use of violence to settle international disputes, in direct contradiction of its very raison d'etre, the maintenance of international peace and security.

"It is astonishing that members of the Security Council failed to perceive the impertinence in the demand that another country abandon its domestic policies."

He asked what would be their reaction to demands that they abandon a free enterprise system for communism, or that they should grant independence to one of their provinces on the pretext that such a change would advance human rights or that it would appease a neighbouring country.

Mr Botha said those who framed the UN Charter had for good reason provided that member states should have sole responsibility for their own internal affairs.

"No state can accept the prescriptions of an international body as to how it should deal with its own affairs. No state can accept that its capacity to act in a given domestic situation is qualified by what an outside body may later have to say.

"No state can afford to cede its future right to act decisively and in good faith within its borders as it deems appropriate in order to solve a problem, to avoid a potentially explosive situation or to establish order," he said.

"South Africa shares this fundamental attitude and is not prepared to be held hostage to the Security Council in this way, nor to accept externally-imposed restrictions on its freedom of domestic administration, least of all on its inherent duty to maintain law and order within its borders."

It was after all the South African Government's duty and responsibility to determine what constituted a threat to internal peace.

"It is not the responsibility of the Security Council, neither do the members of the council suffer the consequences of failure to take the necessary steps to maintain internal law and order.

"While South Africa is also concerned about the situation in some states represented on the Security Council, we do not prescribe to them, nor do we expect the council to dictate how they should handle their own affairs."

Mr Botha said the government was in favour of, and supported, the preservation of fundamental human rights.

"For precisely this reason it is the government's duty to see that the population under its jurisdiction is not intimidated and that their fundamental rights are not impaired by subversive methods and actions.

"The South African Government is committed to solving internal political problems by peaceful means.

"It's a source of concern to the government that the actions of those who cannot possibly profit from internal strife in South Africa have the effect of encouraging militant radicals to forge plans for violence to attain their goals."

While no known system of government was perfect, South Africa's was practical and adaptable, and neither stagnant nor inflexible. South Africa has never denied that it is faced with complex problems, problems which are a legacy of history.

"In particular, there are the delicate problems posed by the presence of a number of different peoples with distinct identities and different cultures, needs and aspirations living in one geographical territory," he said.

"These problems are essentially not problems of race, but of nationalism, which is a worldwide problem.

"These are realities. A just and lasting solution of the problems of the region must cater to the aspirations of all these nationalisms," he said.

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Arms embargo takes SA closer to isolation

5/11/77 Cape Times

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Chief Reporter

THE permanent mandatory arms embargo imposed by the United Nations represents the latest milestone on the road to isolation on which South Africa has been travelling at a quickening pace in the past few years.

This isolation from the world community is occurring in the military, political, scientific and cultural, sporting and other fields. If one takes South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth in 1961 as a starting point, these are a few of the other milestones that have been passed since then:

● The closure of their air space by a number of African states in 1963, which forced South African Airways to re-route its aircraft on the services to Britain and Europe.

● The departure in April, 1967 of Vice-Admiral J M D Gray, the last of a succession of British flag officers stationed at the Cape over a period of 171 years. Later, the periodic Capex joint exercises in which the South African Navy and Air Force took part, also came to an end.

● In 1970, the International Olympic Committee decided to withdraw recognition of the South African Olympic Committee. This highlighted the Republic's increasing isolation in international sport, including athletics, cricket and soccer and which could soon also include rugby.

● In June 1975, at the insistence of the Wilson government in Britain, the Simonstown Agreement was cancelled, ending the last vestige of South Africa's legalties with the British fleet since the second occupation of the Cape in 1806.

● In June this year, amid mounting pressure to enforce economic sanctions against the Republic, South Africa was voted off the top policy-making board of the international Atomic Energy Agency, and South Africa was suspended from the world chess body, Fide.

● In September, the Dutch caretaker government suspended the Dutch-South African cultural agreement because South Africa refused visas to three members of the Netherlands Reformed Church Council.

Another marker on the road to isolation — although in this case not politically motivated — has been the ending of the seamail contract and the withdrawal of passenger liners from a service that had lasted 120 years.

And this week it was made known that the withdrawal of a United States naval attaché and US commercial officer in Johannesburg was part of an overall review of the US's economic and diplomatic ties with this country.

(News by R D Williams, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town).

Rapport 6/11/77 (329)

Franse skok oor duikbote

Van HENNIE PRETORIUS
NEW YORK.

DIE eenparige besluit van die Veiligheidsraad dat niemand aan Suid-Afrika wapens mag verkoop nie, was nog nie koud nie toe besluit die Afrika-blok van 47 lande oor 'n paar maande is hulle terug met 'n versoek om nog erger stappe teen ons.

En van die Westerse lande was Frankryk eerste van die merk af met 'n aankondiging oor die staatsradio dat hy nie sy onderneming gaan nakom om twee torpedojaers en twee duikbote aan Suid-Afrika te lewer nie.

Die bestellings, wat miljoene rande werd is, is lank gelede reeds geplaas. Van die twee kernkragsentrales wat die Franse in Suid-Afrika sou bou, is niks gesê nie.

Maar die staatsradio-omroep het gesê dat Frankryk ook verplig sal wees om die reëlings te kanselleer waarvolgens Suid-Afrika toegelaat word om Mirage-vegvliegtuie en Panhard-pantsermotors in lisensie te vervaardig.

Hier by die VVO het die Westerse toegewings, veral die feit dat Suid-Afrika bestempel is as 'n bedreiging vir die wêreldvrede, die Afrika-lande bloed laat ruik soos hulle nog nooit bloed geruik het nie.

Die vyf Westerse lande in die Veiligheidsraad, vroeëre bondgenote van Suid-Afrika, het hier 'n ding begin wat hulle vorentoe moeilik sal kan keer.

Op 'n Donderdag, byna twee jaar gelede, het die Eerste Minister, mnr. John Vorster, sy Parlementslede geskud met die woorde: Ons moet ons gereed maak om heeltemal alleen teen die wêreld te staan.

Vrydag, vandeesweek, het dit duidelik geword presies hoe dodelik profeties sy woorde was.

Vir die VVO was dit 'n historiese dag — die eerste keer dat so teen 'n lidland, nogal 'n stigterlid — opgetree is.

China

Tot die Sekretaris-generaal, dr. Kurt Waldheim, was daar om 'n verklaring te doen ná die eenparige stemming van die vyftien lande. Dit was voordat veertien van hulle op die ry af verduidelik het hoekom hulle vir 'n verpligte wapenverbod en die res van die besluit teen Suid-Afrika gestem het. Net China het besluit om nie te praat nie.

In dr. Waldheim se woorde: „Ons is vandag getuies van 'n historiese gebeurtenis. Dis die eerste keer in die VVO se geskiedenis van 32 jaar dat ingevolge Hoofstuk VII van die Handves teen 'n lidland opgetree word. Ná al die jare van waarskuwings moes Suid-Afrika dit verwag het. Die land se beleid is 'n ernstige versteuring van menseregte en 'n bedreiging vir internasionale vrede en veiligheid."

Dr. Waldheim sien dit dus ook so: Dit gaan nie soseer oor watter praktiese gevolge die wapenverbod op Suid-Afrika sal hê nie, wel daaroor dat die beginsel na soveel jare aanvaar is dat Suid-Afrika 'n bedreiging vir die wêreldvrede is.

Drie weke van worsteling tussen die Weste en die Afrika-blok het Vrydag se besluit voorafgegaan.

bied, was nie genoeg nie. Hulle wou die hele hand hê.

Nou lag die swart Afrikamanne hier in die babbelgange van die VVO se glaspaleis. Hulle het wel nie gekry wat hulle gevra het nie, maar hulle beskou die feit dat Suid-Afrika gebrandmerk is as 'n bedreiging vir wêreldvrede as genoeg — vireers.

Nou, reken hulle, is die pad mos oop vir verdere dinge. En hulle maak dit duidelik dat hierdie besluit, wat hulle betref, hoogs tydelik is.

Die Weste het wel dodelik vasgeskop teen algehele ekonomiese sanksies teen Suid-Afrika, maar op die ander punte moes hy stap vir stap toegee.

Verlede week het die vyf Westerse lande drie dae lank byna dag en nag beraadslaag oor 'n werkstuk vir 'n konsepresolusie — 'n stuk wat nooit ter tafel gelê is nie.

Die kern daarvan was dat Suid-Afrika se verkryging van wapens en verwante materiaal in die huidige situasie 'n bedreiging vir die wêreldvrede

* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 *

is. Geen melding is toe gemaak van hoofstuk VII van die Handves nie.

Op aandrang van ambassadeur Andrew Young wou die Weste ook die verpligte wapensanksies net vir 'n toetstydperk van ses maande hê en dan 'n hersiening van die situasie. Hy was ook sterk saam met die vyf Westerse lande teen 'n verbod op samewerking met Suid-Afrika oor kernkragsake.

Maar die Afrika-blok het volhard dat Suid-Afrika se beleid self 'n bedreiging vir die wêreldvrede is.

Daarna was daar nog 'n resolusie en nog een. Alles agter die skerms. Uiteindelik het die Weste afgesien van die ses maande en ook ingestem dat Suid-Afrika se beleid 'n bedreiging van wêreldvrede is.

Hier in New York was die eerste reaksie van Suid-Afrika se hoofverteenwoordiger by die VVO-sending - Vrydagaand oor 'n televisienetwerk met minstens 35 miljoen kykers — dat Suid-Afrika woedend is oor hierdie besluit omdat hy oortuig is dat hy nie die wêreldvrede bedreig nie.

Mnr. Riaan Eksteen het gesê dat Suid-Afrika die reg tot selfverdediging het. Hy het bygevoeg die Weste behoort te weet dat hierdie verbod nie tydelik is nie. Dit sal nooit herroep word nie, omdat Rusland en China so 'n besluit sou veto.

Later Vrydagaand is mnr. Eksteen deur 'n TV-kanaal wat 200 stasies in die V.S.A. bedien, gevra wat Suid-Afrika se reaksie is op die historiese eenparige resolusie.

Hy het geantwoord dat Suid-Afrika vorige besluite en aanslae goed oorleef het. Hy sal ook hierdie aanslag oorleef.

Marilyn Zeelie berig uit [illegible] dat die aanvanklike ver-

kap SA

miljoen werd is. Maar gisteroggend is oor die Franse staatsradio aangekondig dat Frankryk, weens die VVO-wapenverbod, die lewering van die twee torpedojaers en twee duikbote gaan kanselleer.

Hierdie kansellasie beteken dat duisende Franse binnekort werkloos sal wees. Tot dusver het die werkers, van wie die meeste Kommuniste en Sosialiste is, die afhandeling van die Suid-Afrikaanse kontrakte bo werkloosheid verkies.

Volgens gisteroggend se radio-aankondiging is Frankryk ook verplig om die reëlings te kanseleer waarvolgens Suid-Afrika toegelaat word om Mirage-vegvliegtuie en Panhard-pantsermotors in lisensie te vervaardig.

Dit is nog nie duidelik of die radio-berig 'n amptelike verklaring deur die Franse regering is nie.

Lag

Een man wat sy vriende van Afrika hopeloos onderskat het, is ambassadeur Andrew Young.

Twee weke gelede het hy op Williamsburg aan my gesê hy verwag drie dae van histerie in die Veiligheidsraad — dan is alles verby. Maar hy het net gedink aan die wapenverbod. Hy het nie besef wat Afrika alles sal vra nie. Die pinkie wat Amerika wou aan-

wagting was d[illegible] hom sou hou by die kontrakte wat hy reeds met Suid-Afrika aangegaan het — kontrakte wat altesame sowat R2 000

Botha slams UN

PRETORIA — Security Council members had hypocritically condemned South Africa on charges of which some of they themselves were guilty, the Foreign Minister, Mr R. F. Botha, said here last night.

"It is ludicrous for the Security Council to pronounce on the freedom of expression in South Africa while in more than half of its members the concept hardly exists and in some cases is non-existent," Mr Botha said.

"The commonplace incarceration of editors elsewhere and the banning of their newspapers — some in the last few days by a member of the Security Council itself — have elicited no comment from the council of its members."

"South Africa takes pride in the fact that the freedom of its press stands out as a beacon in Africa," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha called the resolutions supreme examples of hypocrisy.

They were hypocritical because Security Council members while reserving the right to take necessary steps to preserve internal order, denied this right to South Africa; because the recent history of some members of the council revealed brutal excesses of human behaviour without evoking the slightest comment from the council, and because "the expression of pious concern for the peoples of South Africa are belied by the fact that it is the policies of intervention of the international community that are encouraging violence within South Africa and making a peaceful solution to our problems more difficult," he said. — SAPA.

World

UNITED NATIONS — The Security Council yesterday outlawed all arms for South Africa.

The mandatory global embargo is "without reservations or qualifications whatsoever," the resolution declared.

All 15 council members shot up their hands in the unanimous vote — Ambassadors Andrew Young of the United States, Ivor Richard of Britain, and Igor Troyanovsky of the Soviet Union sitting side by side round the horseshoe table.

It is the first time in its 32-year history that the United Nations had mandated action against a member state.

The embargo, which also covers co-operation in nuclear weapon development, is based on a determination that the acquisition of arms and related material by South Africa threatens the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim, has been asked to report by May 1 on the implementation of the resolution.

Dr Waldheim said after the decision that South Africa's gross violations of human rights had required a response by the council "commensurate with the gravity of the situation."

He said the unanimous accord was a momentous step, into a new and significantly different phase of the long-standing efforts of the international community to obtain redress of grievous wrongs.

It was unfortunate the situation in South Africa should have deteriorated to such a point that the council was impelled to take this extraordinary measure. It should come as no surprise to the South African Government, when it considered how long the world had appealed in vain for the abandonment of apartheid.

"We can only hope the gravity of the council's decision will be fully recognised by the Government of South Africa and that it will therefore begin without delay the process of restoring fundamental human rights to all the people of South Africa, without which there will be no peace," Dr Waldheim said.

Mr Young said the embargo should leave South Africa in no doubt that continuation of its present policies would only lead to further strains in its relations with the rest of the world.

But he also said the United States looked forward to reconciliation provided South Africa began making progress towards ending apartheid and allowing all South Africans to participate in political and economic life.

He welcomed the action as a demonstration of the Security Council's ability to respond to situations that threaten international peace.

He also repeated the appeal to South Africa to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and put all its atomic facilities under international safeguards.

Mr Richard said the embargo was both a warning and an appeal to Pretoria. It was a warning that the international community was in earnest about the need for peaceful change in South Africa and it was an appeal to heed the view of the international community before the situation deteriorated further.

The clear, unmistakeable and precise message from the Security Council was that it expected changes to be made in South Africa and that it would do what it could to

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see that they were made.

The French Ambassador, Mr Jacques Leprette, said his country would take the necessary measures for application of the resolution. The message was clear. South Africa must now understand that it would have to return to reason and rapidly put an end to apartheid.

The Benin Ambassador, Mr Thomas Boya, told the council after the vote that Africa "impatiently expected" the council to clamp an economic embargo on South Africa.

This was the weapon that would be "most effectively and peacefully wielded against South Africa," Mr Boya said.

There are four operative paragraphs in the embargo resolution which, says the Security Council:

Determines, having regard to the policies and acts of the South African Government, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related material constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security;

Decides that all states shall cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related material of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and shall cease as well the provision of all types of equipment and supplies, and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned;

Calls on all states to review, having regard to the objectives of this resolution, all existing contractual arrangements with and licences granted to South Africa related to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles, with a view to terminating them; and

Further decides that all states shall refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly appealed to the Security Council yesterday to consider imposing mandatory sanctions against South Africa to force its withdrawal from South West Africa.

The assembly resolution requested all states to cease supplying oil and petroleum products to South Africa. — SAPA-RNS-DDC.

DAILY D

Embargo boosts US image in Africa

D.D. 7/11/77 (329)

UNITED NATIONS — The debate on UN sanctions against South Africa was the toughest test yet for United States Ambassador Andrew Young and the Carter Administration in dealing with black Africa, but they seem to have come through with few lasting scars.

Most black Africans hailed the vote as a breakthrough in Western attitude toward South Africa.

Ambassador Salim Salim of Tanzania, a leading spokesman for the African group, said Africans recognised that Mr Young and the United States played a crucial role in bringing about the embargo.

"To that extent the result helped the United States' standing with Africa," he said.

The Africans had pushed three tough resolutions to a council vote on Monday to force the West, and Mr Young in particular, to show their bedrock positions.

The proposals included economic sanctions. The United States, Britain and France — all of which would be hurt by sudden, sweeping economic restrictions — promptly vetoed the measures.

One African diplomat said the black African nations knew before the voting that "the West simply is not ready to act by economic sanction," but some of the Africans thought Mr Young might abstain.

"The Libyans told us they were surprised at our vetoes," an American diplomat said.

Mr Young was not apologetic: "It demonstrated we would not be bulldozed into anything and everything."

While the Africans were testing Mr Young, he was engaged in tough talks with the British and French, thrashing out a common Western stance.

Sources said the original American proposal included some economic sanctions against South Africa and prohibitions against licences for the manufacture of arms. These were expunged because of objections from Britain, which has 10 per cent of its foreign investment in South Africa, and France, which has licence arrangements with South Africa.

A provision for review of the licences was eventually included under African pressure.

United States sources say Washington is ready to order economic sanctions unilaterally, probably starting on a small scale, if South Africa aggravates the situation with further security clamp-downs.

Such a move by the Americans would present Britain and France with a difficult choice — undercut their own interests or antagonise the African bloc and split the West on the South African issue.

In Bonn, the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, described the embargo as a serious warning to South Africa which should not close the door to further contacts.

Mr Genscher said the embargo was an adequate and necessary reaction to the repressive measures taken by the South African Government.

In Salisbury, Rhodesia's Deputy Minister of Information, Mr A. Holland, said South Africa might be forced to develop a nuclear deterrent as a result of the embargo.

Mr Holland said that as a citizen of one of the countries that make up the South African subcontinent, he noted with dismay the "irresponsible decision taken by the UN against one of its founder members." — SAPA-RNS.

Owen justifies British veto

DD 7/11/77

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LONDON — Britain's refusal to back African and communist demands for total economic sanctions against South Africa was justified by Foreign Secretary David Owen yesterday.

In an interview he said Britain's veto in the United Nations against imposing economic sanctions on South Africa was taken for several reasons.

Dr Owen said economic sanctions could drive the South African Government to "desperation" and that the first to suffer would be black South Africans.

Britain would not lag behind other countries in taking initiatives to change South African policies, Dr Owen said. But he was not prepared to have to explain to British workers why they should be unemployed because of a United Nations decision in order for "some other Western industrialised country" to fulfil the same export order.

"Now over Rhodesia we have done just that," he said. While Britain did, "many other countries didn't fulfil their obligation to sanctions.

"But I'm not prepared to see us making economic sacrifices. While somebody else fulfils the orders, our people are put out of work, we lose the economic advantage and South Africa would be totally unaffected."

America's UN ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, called on British investors in South Africa to take a more active and aggressive stand and become "socially involved" in the South African scene.

While Washington appreciated that the problem had to be approached "collectively" it was prepared to find ways of "moving along" its European partners.

"I think we can't sit by and do nothing in regard to South Africa. Neither can we allow our friends to sit by and do nothing," Mr Young said.

Mr Young ruled out "blanket sanctions" or major withdrawal of capital.

Meanwhile, the South African Government has not been officially informed of the latest move by the French Government to impose rigid arms sanctions, including the cancellation of existing orders worth several millions of rands for up-to-date military hardware.

Radio France said in a news broadcast France would not fulfil its contracts which include the supply of two Agosta class submarines and two anti-torpedo vessels to South Africa — even though they are now being built.

The agreement under which South Africa manufactures Mirage jet fighters and Panhard armoured cars would also be terminated, the radio said.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said yesterday he could not comment on press reports. He did not elaborate. — DDC.

What to ban, page 2.

D.D. 7/11/77

Carver to tell Owen of peace plan hitches

329

SALISBURY — Field Marshal Lord Carver left here yesterday for Botswana ready to report to the British Foreign Secretary, Dr Owen, later this week that the British-American settlement proposals have come unstuck.

Before leaving, the unsmiling resident commissioner - designate broke what he called the Trappist silence he had been accused of on his four-day visit to Salisbury to summarise the results of his Southern Africa mission.

Lord Carver said he had encountered great agreement that Rhodesia would eventually come under black majority rule — but considerable disagreement over how to arrange it.

There remained arguments over the kind of franchise to be employed in free and fair elections, the powers of the interim administration he has been named to lead; and the make-up of the envisaged "New Zimbabwe Army" proposed to replace the present white-led Security Forces.

He was not going away discouraged.

Commenting last night, Premier Ian Smith made it clear there was a wide gap on the settlement question between his Government and the British Government.

He said there was indeed wide agreement on the desirability of a ceasefire and a settlement.

"But most, if not all, of the highly complicated questions of how this is to be achieved remain unresolved.

"In this respect there is no measure of agreement." Nor was there any agreement on the final form that the future constitution should take.

"Furthermore, no progress has been made on the future role and composition of the Security Forces."

Earlier, Lord Carver had admitted there were wide areas of disagreement.

These cover the fundamental issues of who actually runs the country in transition and how the new proposed army is to be set up.

There is also the basic question of which comes first — a ceasefire or a new constitution.

Lord Carver said the Government and the nationalists both wanted the resident commissioner (who has unfettered power in the British - American proposals) to be subject to some form of control.

But they all disagreed on what that control should be, he said, and how it should be exercised.

"This is a matter we're considering, but it is very difficult to see how you devise a system that tries to arrive at free and fair elections unless the transitional regime has its hands totally free."

Lord Carver and the United Nations special representative for Rhodesia, Lt-Gen D. Prem Chand, had a 90-minute meeting with Mr Smith and his senior Cabinet colleagues before leaving for the airport.

Asked about Mr Smith's statement on Friday that there had been "absolutely no progress," Lord Carver said he felt Mr Smith could not make any progress "until I talked to him."

Asked if he was coming back to Rhodesia, he said: "Yes, I would expect so, yes."

He also made it clear that Mr Smith spoke to him about minority guarantees. Lord Carver said one of the problems facing white Rhodesians was the questions of safeguards. They wanted to be assured that law and order, peace and security, would be maintained under a black government.

After seeing Pres Khama in Gaborone, Lord Carver and Gen Chand will fly to Lusaka for talks with Pres Kaunda. Lord Carver is expected to return to London on Wednesday.

By then Mr Graham will have returned to Britain and Dr Owen will be in a position to review the latest position and decide whether it will be worthwhile to send Lord Carver out on another Southern Africa trip. — DDC.

Owen will get tough, page 5.

FACULTY

LANGUAGE LABORATORY

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Lecturer in charge

No. of students

Department or Faculty

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Total time - Hours, Minutes

Faulty machinery

Control unit No.

Cassette machine No.

Headphone No.

Reel-to-reel machine No.

Consoles

Other items

Remarks (Lab. attendant):

Signature (Lab. attendant):.....

Remarks (Technical Manager):

Signature (Tech. Manager): .....

Daily log sheets to be completed after

Molecular Biology Building, UCT.

TMU/JJH
11/77

Star 8/11/77 (329)

UN ties Nato to SA 'racism'

UNITED NATIONS — Nato members failed yesterday to have specific mention of their organisation struck from a General Assembly resolution condemning countries that maintain ties with South Africa.

The measure adopted by the Third World-dominated political forum attacked political, economic, military or sporting relations with South Africa.

The 15 Nato members were joined by Fiji, Gabon, Honduras, Ireland, Israel and Spain in trying to erase the specific reference to Nato.

STRUGGLE

Once they had failed, however, only Israel joined France and the US in voting against the whole draft resolution.

The first three joined 110 countries in favour of the whole resolution, while Ireland and Spain abstained with 16 others.

The resolution came from the assembly's Social and Humanitarian Committee. It reaffirms the "legitimacy of the people's struggle for independence and liberation from colonial and foreign domination."

It also reaffirms the "inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe and Palestine" to self-determination and national independence without interference.

It condemns the "Bantustan policy" and "reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority regime in Pretoria."

It reaffirms that using mercenaries against "national liberation movements" and sovereign states is a crime and asks all countries to enact laws to stop recruitment, financing and transit of mercenaries and to prevent their nationals from serving as mercenaries.

It strongly condemns the "ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority regimes of southern Africa in their desperate attempts to thwart the legitimate demands of the people."

Swaziland and Fiji joined 23 Western countries in abstaining on another resolution, adopted by 101 votes with none against. The resolution expressed satisfaction with the increased number of countries which had ratified or acceded to the international convention on the "suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid."

The resolution invites the UN Commission of Human Rights to continue making its list of "apartheid criminals."

The international convention, in force since last July, allows for these "criminals" to be tried in any state party to the convention. By September there were 35 signatories, 23 of whom had ratified. Twelve others had acceded to the convention.

The assembly adopted, without voting, resolutions on action to be taken in combating racism and racial discrimination and on the status of the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. — Sapa.

Star 8/11/77 (32)

Govt 'takes revenge on blacks'

NEW YORK — The South African Government might be expected to intensify repression of the black majority in the nation as long as international measures against it were partial and indecisive, the chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Committee said yesterday.

The UN officer, the Nigerian Ambassador, Mr Leslie Harriman, said the Government tended to react to international condemnation by "taking revenge on blacks."

He termed historic the Security Council's application last Friday of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, but said it was still only a first, minimal step.

Mr Harriman made his statement at a meeting of the committee, during which Professor George Shepherd, an American who has studied the apartheid question and written a book about it, rejected South African assertions of arms self-sufficiency.

He said South Africa was actually more dependent than before on Western supplies of weapons. Sapa-Reuter.

FACULTY OF ARTS

LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

DATE:

	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2
Language taught								
Lecturer in charge								
No. of students								
Department or Faculty								
Time: from								
to								
Total time - Hours, Minutes								
Faulty machinery								
Control unit No.								
Cassette machine No.								
Headphone No.								
Reel-to-reel machine No.								
Consoles								
Other items								

Remarks (Lab. attendant):

Signature (Lab. attendant):.....

Remarks (Technical Manager):

Signature (Tech. Manager): .....

Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHODS UNIT, Room 305, Molecular Biology Building, UCT. Thank you.

TMU/JJH
11/77

Star 8/11/77

SA's birthday, but no happy returns

(329)

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — It was South Africa's "birthday" at the United Nations yesterday — the 32nd anniversary of the day the country became a member of the world organisation — but only one person in the whole world seemed to notice.

Amarille Vorster, observant secretary to South Africa's acting permanent representative at the UN, Riaan Eksteen, spotted the date on a commemorative scroll in her office, but in the gloom of last week's mandatory arms embargo nobody could decide whether to organise a last-minute celebration, or conduct a wake.

So the day passed virtually unnoticed — and without a single protocol telegram from other UN missions, or from UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

But the question was asked as the South African flag was lowered for the 11 678th time outside UN headquarters and African states prepared their umpteenth resolution on the country's UN status: Will there be a happy return of the day?

(329) Star 10/4/77.

How long can SA survive?

The 'symbolic politics of gestures' in UN

The author of a book on South Africa, in an interview with A J HAVERS, of The Star's London Bureau, assesses the Republic's economic strength in the face of world sanctions.

What has been going on at the United Nations lately on the South African issue is a sort of "symbolic politics of gestures," and does not make very much difference to anything.

This is the view of Mr R W Johnson, fellow in politics and sociology at Magadalen College, Oxford, whose book, "How Long Can South Africa Survive?" has just gone on sale in the Republic.*

Mr Johnson, a 1964 Natal Rhodes scholar, concedes that all the talk about sanctions must worry South Africans and they are right to be worried by it.

"But personally I think that for those who wish to bring pressure to bear on South Africa, it is probably a false trail. I don't see economic sanctions ever working in a way which would be really important."

On the arms embargo, Mr Johnson points out that South Africa is about 75 percent self-sufficient in arms.

"The weaponry in which she isn't self-sufficient — for example, the next generation of jet fighters, and so forth — she won't feel the need for for a while yet.

Mr Johnson, who argues in his book that South Africa is too important to the West to be allowed to go the way of the Congo, Mozambique and Angola, is matter of fact about Israel's decision to support the UN arms embargo. France's decision to do so is much more important, he feels.

"The Israelis have never had the capacity to give South Africa great help. They have all sorts of useful items — the Gabriel Missiles, naval equipment — but in the really high technology field I don't think the Israelis have all that much to offer."

Their really important equipment — the Kfir fighter and the Chariot tank — were not available anyway, because they had American engines.

The French action was the significant one simply because France could supply the totality of South Africa's high technological needs.

Returning to trade sanctions, Mr Johnson said he found such sanctions very hard to believe in. First of all, in any conceivable future, it would be difficult for anyone to stop South Africa exporting most of her major products. She would be able to get rid of gold, diamonds and uranium in almost any market situation.

Therefore, she would always have the money to buy foreign goods.

What one was being asked to visualise was a situation in which the world — in the midst of a great recession — was being asked voluntarily to exclude from commerce and capital markets a country which was the world's 15th largest trading nation — and one with money to buy.

"I find that a wholly incredible idea and couldn't possibly imagine it working," said Mr Johnson.

However, Mr Johnson concedes that South Africa is vulnerable in a number of specific import areas, particularly oil. "I would have thought that that is a very grave area of vulnerability."

While the Shah of Iran — South Africa's largest oil supplier — might not be easily moved on humanitarian or ideological grounds, he was quite possibly movable because of his huge arms orders from the United States.

The Carter Administration had been very critical of these and the Americans were currently in a position to apply great leverage.

"I'm sure the Shah on his own will never do anything. But the question really is whether there is sufficient American leverage on the Shah to get him to fall in line."

On the gold aspect of possible sanctions, Mr Johnson said there was no sign that the Carter Administration was thinking of using pressure on the gold price as a means of exerting pressure on South Africa. Given the plight of the American dollar, this was not "on."

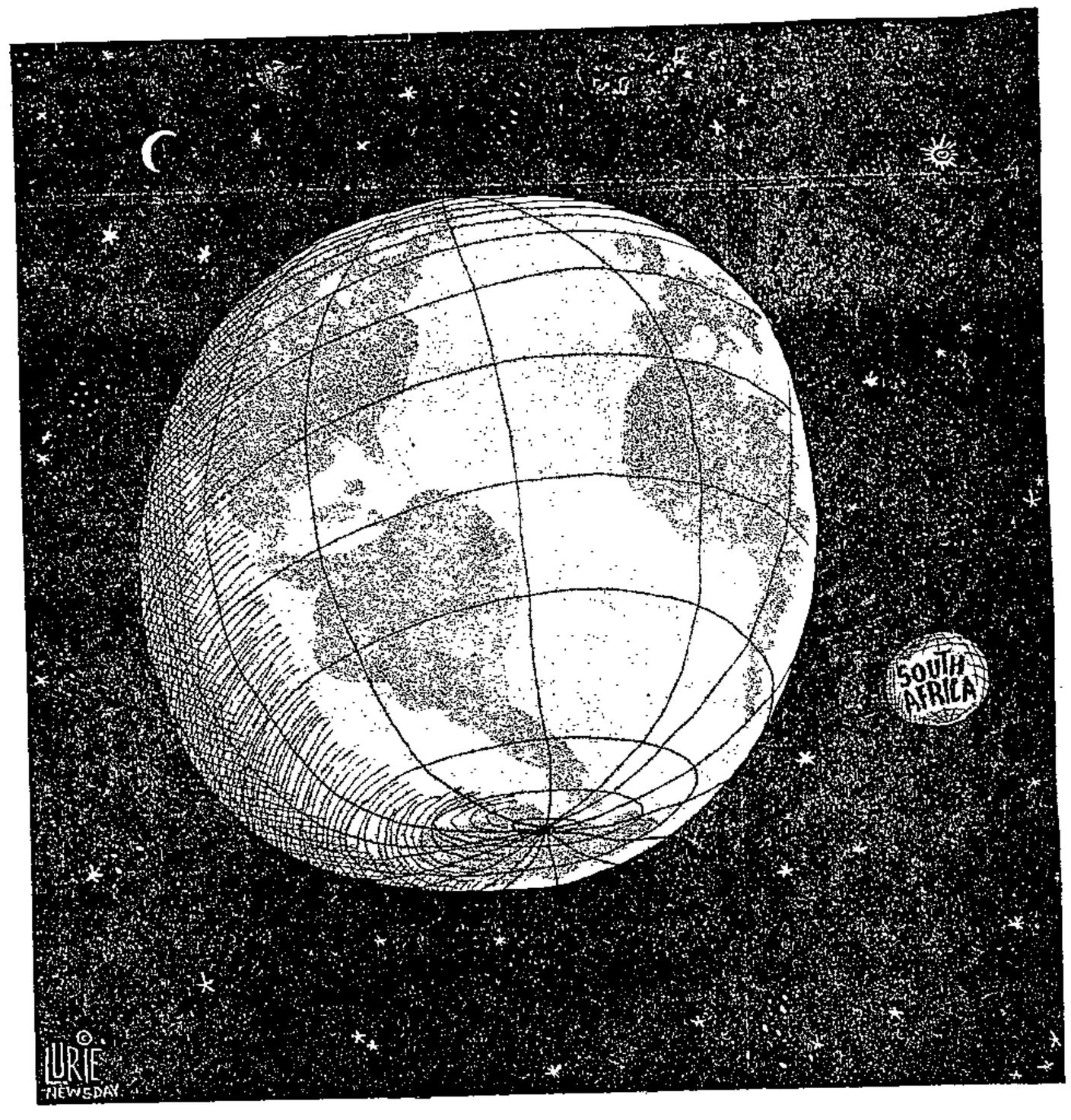
Summing up, Mr Johnson recalled that he had said in his book that Iran and her oil were critical factors for South Africa. That remained true. Iran was a "chink in the armour" which would remain until South Africa either had alternative oil supplies or "Sasol 2, 3, 4 or 5 were on stream."

He did not feel the South African situation had changed much since he wrote his book, mainly because he did not believe in the credibility of sanctions, seeing them only as a powerful threat.

How does he answer his own book's title — How long will South Africa survive?

"The scenario I put forward which seems to me most likely is the development of a sort of cross-frontier guerilla movement in the course of the 1980s which will bring the situation to a critical point one way or the other — something in the range of 15 years from now."

★ *(Published by Macmillan at R8,95).*



The ultimate apartheid

Lurie in Newsday

RDM 10/11/77 (329)

Biko death resolution urged at UN

NEW YORK. — A resolution circulated at the United Nations this week accuses South Africa of murder after the death in detention of the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

Seven countries — Sweden, Hungary, Togo, Jordan, Syria, the Philippines and Jamaica — put the resolution before the UN General Assembly's social committee in connection with the debate on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment on Tuesday, reports Sapa-AP.

If accepted, the resolution will have the 149-nation assembly "strongly condemn in particular the arbitrary arrest, detention and torture which led to the murder of Stephen Biko by agents of the racist minority regime of South Africa."

It will have the assembly demand, among other things, that South Africa put an immediate end to "the persistent recourse to torture of political detainees".

It also calls for the freeing of all political prisoners and lifting of all banning and house arrest orders.

The resolution would have the assembly express its conviction that "the martyrdom" of Mr Biko and others "murdered in South African prisons and the ideals for which they fought" would enrich the faith of those struggling for racial equality.

The committee adjourned until yesterday without taking up the resolution, which was still not accepted at the time of going to Press.

UPI reports from Washington that United States Roman Catholic bishops have reaffirmed their solidarity with South African bishops in their efforts "to promote change in the direction of justice."

The support came in a letter from Archbishop Joseph L Bernardin, president of the US National Conference of Catholic Bishops to Archbishop Joseph P Fitzgerald, president of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference when the South African hierarchy opened its plenary assembly in Pretoria.

Archbishop Bernardin said the US church was "aware that your meeting comes at a time of crisis in your country.

"The current repression of black leadership, and the bannings of those white men whose voices were raised on the side of justice, have been received in this country with alarm."

But he said the efforts of the South African Bishops Conference have met with enthusiastic approval among churches and organisations in the United States.

FOOTNOTE: In South Africa the date for a formal public inquest into Mr Biko's death has been set. Both the Attorneys-General of the Transvaal and the Eastern Cape have decided against instituting criminal proceedings over his death after receiving the final autopsy reports. In the Pretoria Regional Court last month, the Chief Magistrate, Mr M J Prins, said it appeared from documents that Mr Biko's death was not due to natural causes and an inquest would start on November 14 at 9 am.

Biko: murder claim at UN

DD 10/11/77

329

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The committee adjourned without taking up the resolution.

In South Africa a formal public inquest into Mr Biko's death has been set for November 14.

Both the Attorneys-General of the Transvaal and the Eastern Cape have decided against instituting criminal proceedings over Mr Biko's death after receiving the final autopsy reports.

During a brief hearing in the Pretoria Regional Court last month, the Chief Magistrate, Mr M. J. Prins, said it appeared to him from documents he had seen that Mr Biko's death was not due to natural causes and an inquest would start on November 14. — DDC.

X 329

Election news

ARGUS 10/11/77

Call to take UN decision on South Africa to World Court

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — South Africa should consider taking the United Nations' decision declaring the country a threat to world peace to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, Mr N Olivier, MP and Progressive Federal Party candidate for Edenvale, said last night.

Speaking at a PFP meeting in Durban attended by more than 100 people, Mr Olivier said: 'I believe the decision of the Security Council to pass a resolution that we are a threat to world peace is misguided and a travesty of the UN Charter.

'To declare South Africa a threat to world peace is a travesty of the truth.'

Mr Olivier said although he could understand the steps taken by the Security Council, South Africa should be left to 'find a solution to our problems by ourselves.'

Referring to the Government's new constitutional plan, Mr Olivier said the Government was now telling the blacks that it had 'no way of having a hope of participating in government.'

At present, in theory, the policies of the ruling party could still be changed to include blacks, but once the constitution was changed it could not be modified to include blacks.

The plan was a hoax, which with the extraordinary powers of the executive President, opened the way to a totalitarian state in South Africa.

'But worst of all they are entrenching the National Party in the political system.'

Mr Olivier said the choice of Dr Jan Marais, the former banker, as the National Party candidate for Pinetown, showed how 'bankrupt' the party had become.

'How can it accept a candidate who says: "I reject your policy. I want to change your party. And that party says you are welcome."'

(News by B Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

UNITED NATIONS

15 NOV. 77 — 12 NOV' 78

African bloc attack at UN

STAR 15/11/77 329

The Star Bureau
Hugh Roberton

NEW YORK — African countries launched a week-long debate on South Africa in the United Nations General Assembly today with renewed demands for economic sanctions and a tightening of the mandatory arms embargo.

The stepped up African demands reflect a determined effort to keep up the political and diplomatic momentum reached during the Security Council debate on the arms embargo a fortnight ago.

A characteristic of today's speeches, which Aricans say will run through the entire debate, and beyond, was an unusually aggressive criticism of the Western powers because of their economic and diplomatic contacts with South Africa.

Warnings

There were warnings that the West would increasingly be forced to choose between economic interests in southern Africa and those in the rest of the continent.

And there were hints that the General Assembly might seek agreement from individual Opec countries to either curtail or end oil shipments to South Africa.

Attack

The Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs, Brigadier J N Garba, who led the attack on South Africa today, said Africa had been disappointed by the limited sanctions inherent in the arms embargo and that the South African Government "can easily see through the resolution and the element of balking therein."

He added: "The situation in South Africa does not only demand a halt to the sale and supply of arms, ammunition, components and spare parts to the racists who have nearly attained a 100 percent self-sufficiency level in armaments.

Claims

"It calls for the cancellation of existing licences for their manufacture. Otherwise the resolution will be another sheer paper declaration. Unless we revoke these licences, we would not have achieved a credible arms embargo."

Brigadier Garba, reiterating the views of other speakers in the debate yesterday, claimed that there was an important correlation between loans to and investments in South Africa and the military build-up in the country.

Build-up

"Financing of this military build-up and the vast and brutal machinery of operating and maintaining apartheid and facism in South Africa comes directly and indirectly from these foreign investments and transnational corporations.

"How can the Security Council honestly deal with one aspect and not the other?"

Brigadier Garba called for a special UN committee to ensure that third party and black market deliveries of arms to South Africa were thwarted.

Shipments

And he said it was essential that oil shipments to South Africa be included as "key elements in the arms build-up" in the country.

With regard to oil supplies, he added, the seven-nation mission set up during the Lagos Conference earlier this year to investigate the possibility of an oil embargo was now in contact with individual Opec countries.

'Conceived in evil'

The Star Bureau

LONDON—The United Nations arms embargo against South Africa was "conceived in evil," the South African Ambassador in London, Mr M Botha, said last night.

"Fortunately, no attempt to leave South Africa defenceless can succeed. Our great human and material resources as well as our inner strength will see to that," he said.

Mr Botha, speaking to the discussion circle of the Royal Overseas League, said the South African Government was doing what is considered necessary to "meet the challenge of an African existence."

South Africa would welcome friendly advice, he said.

But, he warned: "We, like any other nation on earth, react unfavourably to unjustifiable pressure."

Mr Botha outlined South Africa's economic strength in relation to the rest of Africa and said the country had an important part to play in the development of the continent.

"Our region has immense material and human resources and when the ideological differences, which unfortunately divide us from most of Africa at the moment, are overcome—and they will be overcome — I can foresee a period of rapid economic growth accompanied by vastly expanded intra-African trade and co-operation."

John Atkins
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The Teacher's Meeting will be held on 15th February

Dear
This letter is to give you a preview of some of the
1978.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
WESTERN CAPE BRANCH

'Apartheid trials' planned at UN

STAR 17/11/77 (329)

Hugh Roberton

NEW YORK — India proposed at the United Nations yesterday that a special international court be set up to conduct "trials" of South Africans who enforce apartheid.

The idea, put forward by India's Ambassador in Washington, Mr N A Palkhivala, during the General Assembly's continuing debate on South Africa's race policies, was greeted with acclaim. African countries said they intended to pursue the matter.

Mr Palkhivala said the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals was "a memorable historical precedent" for the proposal which, he said, should be aimed at specific individuals.

The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, which has now been ratified by 37 countries and can thus take legal effect, is envisaged as the basis of the proposed special court.

NEW DIMENSION

"One of our most urgent tasks is to add a new dimension to international law, to evolve jurisprudence on the international crime of racism.

"The present law enforced in civilised societies presents the ludicrous spectacle of trying and punishing those who cause an injury to an individual, but not those who devastate the lives of a race or a whole segment of a nation," Mr Palkhivala said.

"An entirely new branch of law must be developed to bring home personal responsibility to those guilty of such gigantic crimes. Nothing would concentrate the mind of the international community so wonderfully on racism as an international trial," he said.

"The international convention is the first small step in the right direction.

"Having defined the international crime of racism, the UN should support, if not set up, a truly judicial, non-political forum to try individuals — whatever the office they hold — who have been guilty of this crime against humanity."

Mr Palkhivala added: "The time has come for the international community to enact the substantive and procedural laws which will ensure that whoever sins against humanity shall carry the personal burden of an eventual reckoning."

Early reaction to the Indian proposal by African delegates showed that it had unquestionably fired the imagination of many at the UN, despite some patently absurd aspects inherent in the idea.

Several African countries on the UN Committee against Apartheid said they would be pursuing the proposal and would request the UN's legal department to draw up a report on the idea.

Africans move to have embargo on SA tightened

NEW YORK — Africans at the United Nations are moving to have the UN General Assembly ask the Security Council to tighten the mandatory arms embargo it imposed on South Africa on November 4 after the Republic's bannings.

They privately circulated a rough draft yesterday for a resolution by which the assembly would request that the council order all states "irrespective of any existing contracts . . . to revoke all licences and terminate all technical assistance for the manufacture of military equipment and supplies in South Africa."

Where the council demanded an end to cooperation with South Africa in developing nuclear weapons, the rough draft, or working paper, would have the assembly go further and call a halt to "the transfer of nuclear equipment or fissionable material or technology to South Africa," wording that would extend the ban to reactor parts and fuel.

OIL EMBARGO

The working paper called on the United States, Britain and France, whose votes for the arms embargo contrasted with vetoes of similar proposals in the past, "to cooperate fully in effective actions . . . to avert the grave menace to the peace resulting from the policies and actions" of South Africa.

However, far from matching the force of mandatory sanctions imposed by the council, assembly resolutions directed to governments are only recommendations.—Sapa-AP-Reuter.

Star 6/12/77

Urgent (329) meeting on SA called

Hugh Roberton
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — An urgent United Nations Security Council meeting on South Africa is to take place later this week at the request of the African bloc, a UN spokesman has announced.

It is supposedly intended to set up machinery for the supervision of the mandatory arms embargo, but African spokesmen confirmed that demands would be made for wider sanctions.

The Biko inquest finding and the lastest Rhodesian raids into Mozambique, for which South Africa is being blamed, are likely to dominate the debate.

NO DELAY

In a statement on the Biko inquest, the chairman of the UN Committee against apartheid, Mr Leslie Harriman, Nigerian Ambassador to the UN, gave a hint of some of the African demands which were likely to emerge during the debate.

He described the inquest finding as a violation of a resolution adopted unanimously by the Security Council on October 29, which called on the South African Government to end repression of opponents of its race policy.

"The Security Council must take action, without any further delay, to stop the crimes of the South African regime," Mr Harriman said.

Stop aid to SA, says UN Assembly

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly, implicitly placing the South African situation within a colonial context, last night strongly condemned all co-operation with the Republic.

Completing its annual debate on colonialism with the adoption of a comprehensive resolution, the 149-nation body referred in particular to collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear and military fields.

It called on all states concerned to cease forthwith, all collaboration with South Africa.

The vote was 134 to none, with nine members abstaining and six absent, including South Africa.

The assembly also reaffirmed "its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal."

NINE ABSTAIN

The United States expressed reservations on this paragraph, saying it preferred peaceful solutions to colonial problems.

The assembly condemned what the resolution termed the intensified activities of foreign economic and and other interests which were blocking the independence of colonial territories, particularly in Southern Africa.

All states were requested to withhold aid of any kind from the South African and Rhodesian Governments until they restored to "the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe" their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from any action that might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those regimes."

CALLED ON

Colonial powers were called upon to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial territories.

The assembly lumped the South African situation with that of Rhodesia and other colonial problems under the agenda item "implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples." — Sapa.

UN puts off action on SA

8/12/77

329

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The urgent Security Council meeting on South Africa planned for this week has been postponed because of differences between the Western powers and African countries.

According to African sources, the meeting might not take place until after Christmas, although they insist that efforts are being made to reach a compromise on further steps against South Africa.

One of the differences is over an African proposal to set up machinery for supervising the mandatory arms embargo imposed last month.

The Africans, according to a working paper circulated early this week, envisage a committee which would have sweeping powers.

Western countries apparently fear the committee would usurp the powers of the Security Council itself, and become a sort of international inquisition.

DECISIONS

The African proposal is that the committee should consist of all 15 members of the Security Council, including the five Western powers, and that decisions should be taken by a simple majority.

But the Western powers point out that this denies them the power of veto they enjoy on the Security Council and that they could easily and consistently be outvoted by the built-in majority of the third world and communist countries.

Another point of difference is that the Africans want to use the planned debate to propose a UN oil embargo against South Africa, while the Western powers do not believe this is either wise or useful.

The Western argument is that the Security Council should wait and see how the South African Government responds to existing pressures on it to change its race policy.

UN forming body to block SA weapons

(329)

Star 9/12/77

NEW YORK — A proposal by the African members of the United Nations that the security council establish a committee to oversee the arms embargo against South Africa has been agreed to and is being formally adopted today.

The committee will consist of all 15 members of the council.

It will be similar to the one which, since 1968, has monitored the fulfilment of an economic embargo against Rhodesia.

Mr Radha Krishna Ramphul of Mauritius, council president for December, conducted the consultations and will head the council meeting.

Mr Ferdinand Leopold Oyono of Cameroon wrote to Mr Ramphul on Monday to ask for the meeting on behalf of the 49-nation UN African group, of which he is chairman this month.

The United States, France and Britain yesterday approved the text submitted by Benin, Mauritius and Libya in private consultations.

Earlier, all three powers were said to have expressed some reservations about the need for further UN machinery to supervise the mandatory boycott approved by the council last month.

NO VETO

The three permanent Security Council Western powers will not have the right of veto on the arms embargo committee.

Because of this, the West would like the committee to reach all decisions by way of a consensus, while the African countries want decisions to be reached by way of a simple majority vote.

If decisions were reached by way of a vote rather than by consensus, the Western countries could be easily and consistently outvoted by the two-thirds majority which Third World and communist countries enjoy in the Security Council.

UN states violating rights, says report

RDM 9/12/77 (329)

LONDON. — Two thirds of the member states of the United Nations violate the human rights they have vowed to uphold, according to Amnesty International.

The London-based human rights organisation painted this grim picture in its latest annual report published yesterday.

"Goverment-sanctioned torture is still practised in a horrifying number of states, in spite of the newly-adopted UN declaration against all forms of torture," the report said.

A series of human rights violations focused attention on Africa in 1976/1977 the report said.

The killing of Archbishop Luwum in Uganda ranked with the Soweto killings in South Africa, as among incidents that "stood out most sharply", the report said.

In Ethiopia, secessionist wars were met with "massive violations of human rights by the ruling military government".

Amnesty said there had been many political arrests in Angola and in Rhodesia where the number of political detainees rose from 700 to more than 1 000. — Sapa-Reuter.



Fascinating glimpses of the world of high-powered diplomacy are given by Mr Leif Egeland (left), former South African High Commissioner in London, in a book, "Bridges of Understanding," to be published soon. This is the first of two extracts from the book.

A seat at the theatre of life

Star 12/12/77

329

The description of a diplomat as an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country deserves to be deplored, says Mr Egeland.

"I much prefer Prince Von Bulow's view of diplomacy as 'a first-class stall seat at the theatre of life'," he says.

During his career as a diplomat, he did indeed have a very good view of the world's stage. He dined with kings and presidents; experienced entertainment on a lavish scale; but he was also involved in some of the toughest negotiations held by diplomats in the past few decades.

He cites several examples of how tact, patience and shrewd diplomacy can help overcome the most difficult of problems.

He represented South Africa at the Paris Peace Conference of 1946 and was elected to chair one of its commissions. He soon found that obstructive tactics by communist delegates were creating a deadlock.

Despair

Almost in despair over the problems he faced, he launched his own private campaign to woo them, and as a first step, wined and dined a key Russian representative, Andrei Vyshinsky.

Then, remembering how well Afrikaans MPs had reacted to him speaking Afrikaans in Parliament 12 years before when he had been an MP himself, he sought the help of a Soviet interpreter.

"Noting at the start of the next morning meeting that Vyshinsky was itching to take the floor, I banged my gavel and proceeded in Russian to the accompaniment of loud cheers: 'Ya predostadayu slovo uvarshemenu predstavitelyu Sovyetchoy Soyuza.'"

'But Lief, what will they say in Beaufort West?'"

Beaufort West was his Parliamentary constituency.

Erasmus

Mr Egeland also tells of how some prompt diplomacy by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England eased a potentially tense situation.

South African Minister of Defence, Mr Frans Erasmus, visited Britain in 1948. Bitterly anti-British, he was angered at a reception in St James's Palace, when the Earl of Clarendon, a former Governor-General of South Africa, then the Lord Chamberlain, showed more cordiality to a West African dignitary and his wife than to him and Mrs Erasmus.

Something had to be done to smooth this touchy minister's ruffled feelings and Mr Egeland mentioned the incident the next day to the King's private secretary.

The result was that at a reception that evening, the King and Queen received Mr and Mrs Erasmus with great friendliness and all was well.

Even at the final assembly of the League of Nations in 1956, South West Africa was a potentially explosive issue.

It was in April of 1956 that the final meeting of the League was held in the palatial, white-marbled headquarters in Geneva.

Delegates were there "not so much to bury the league, but rather to graft its living parts and transfuse its assets, moral and well as material, to the new United Nations Organisation," says Mr Egeland.

He gave notice at the meeting of South Africa's intention to "formulate its case at the forthcoming session of the United Nations Assembly for according South West Africa a status under which it would be internationally recognised as an integral part of the Union."

He gave the undertaking that in the meantime South Africa would continue to adhere to the obligations of the mandate until an agreement was reached on the territory's future.

Four years later, this speech came in for detailed examination by the judges of the International Court when they gave their advisory opinion on South Africa's position and obligations regarding South West Africa.

It seemed as though all would go smoothly, at the final meeting, but then China's delegate, Dr Lone Liang, tabled a resolution calling for all mandated territories to be placed under United Nations trusteeship. This initiated a debate on mandates which South Africa had hoped to avoid.

"To this resolution South Africa clearly could not agree. Since the Covenant required decisions to be passed unanimously, the deadlock appeared insoluble," says Mr Egeland.

Influence

The chairman postponed the matter and in the intervening two days and nights, the small South African team worked furiously as consultations were held with Dr Liang and other Commonwealth delegations.

Mr Egeland set out to influence him: "By dint of dining and wining him and exploiting the friendship I felt for my Chinese colleague in Stockholm, who was his cousin by marriage, I gained his confidence and prepared the ground.

"Eventually he accepted an alternative Commonwealth draft resolution which . . . was adopted at the final session of the assembly."

This resolution went no further than taking note of the intention of the mandatory powers to continue administering the territories concerned in accordance with the mandate agreements. They would continue to do this until new arrangements were agreed on at the UN.

Soon after this the session came to an end, chairman Carl Hambro wound up the proceedings and paid tribute to "that great statesman Marshall Smuts who had been so active in all the work that made the League of Nations possible."

With the final bang of his gavel the league ceased to exist.

12/12/77

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Stal

Mr Egeland says this use of Russian — a simple gesture — paid handsome dividends because after this he gained the full co-operation of the Soviet bloc.

This in turn led to the first use of Afrikaans at an international conference, when at the end of the commission's final sitting, Vyshinsky delivered a speech of thanks, concluding with the words: "Baie dankie, meneer die voorsitter."

Eric Louw

Mr Egeland once introduced Vyshinsky to Mr Eric Louw, a former South African Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was at a General Assembly meeting of the United Nations that he introduced the two men and a nearby photographer took a picture.

Hundreds of copies of the photograph were sold because it was an excellent one of Vyshinsky.

"When I showed it to Eric he took a long look at it and exclaimed,

UN plans a daily broadcast to SA

STAR 14/12/77

329

Hugh Roberton
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations is to spend R225 000 on producing a daily one-hour radio broadcast to South Africa next year, the Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, told the budgetary committee yesterday.

The Foreign Affairs Department claimed in Pretoria today that the broadcasts would be illegal.

It will be the first UN broadcast specifically aimed against a member state of the world organisation and African countries say they are determined that the transmissions will be expanded and continued indefinitely.

The UN is to use equipment in Liberia formerly used by the Voice of America and the progrmme is to include material in English, Afrikaans, Sotho, Zulu and Xhosa.

ANC, PAC

UN officials say the radio station will be operated by the Office of Public Information under resolutions of the General Assembly which would theoretically enable the two banned "liberation movements" — the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress — to use the facilities.

The one-hour programme is to be transmitted on short-wave and medium-wave and broadcasts are expected to start "within weeks" of the appropriation being approved.

OIL EMBARGO

Dr Waldheim also told the budgetary committee yesterday it would have to find an additional R475 000 to cover the costs of the 15 draft resolutions on South Africa which come before the General Assembly for final voting today.

All 15 resolutions, including one calling for an oil embargo against South Africa, are expected to be approved by an overwhelming majority of the assembly, with the Western countries probably abstaining.

During discussion on Rhodesia yesterday, the assembly approved an oil embargo against South Africa as a means of expanding sanctions against Rhodesia. The Western powers and Iran abstained from voting.

The West had previously voted against an oil embargo and yesterday's abstentions were inter-

To Page 3, Col 7

e shocks apartheid committee

STAR 15/12/77

Cowards'

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t UN

Hugh Roberton, The Star Bureau

New York

Israel has shocked the United Nations General Assembly by refusing to participate in voting on 15 resolutions against South Africa and by urging the Assembly to investigate the activities of the UN Committee Against Apartheid.

It was a brilliant stroke of diplomacy, the likes of which have rarely been witnessed at the UN, and it stunned the crowded General Assembly chamber into unaccustomed silence yesterday.

The Israeli ambassador to the UN, Mr Chaim Herzog, committed just about every heresy in the UN's perverse unwritten rules, describing the debate on South Africa as an international disgrace and a disgrace to the United Nations.

At issue was one of the 15 resolutions, singling out Israel for condemnation because of its trade and other "collaboration" with South Africa, which he described as a "false, lying, biased resolution."

Mr Herzog made it plain at the start of his speech that Israel fully shared the international community's abhorrence of the South African Government's race policy and would support one resolution seeking to create an international anti-apartheid year as a gesture of Israel's position on the issue.

But, dealing with the resolution on Israel's relations with South Africa, Mr Herzog declared, "By their craven submission to the dictates of those intransigent elements in the Arab world, which oppose the process of peace-making today in the Mid-

the sponsors of

Cynical

"In the last two months a wealth of information, both military and civilian, has been published about the trade of South Africa with many of the countries of the world.

"Yet not a word of these revelations has been brought to the attention of this body by the Special Committee Against Apartheid.

"It seems to me in the light of the inordinate waste of money which characterises the work of the Special Committee that the General Assembly should demand an explanation.

"Failing that it should draw the necessary conclusions from what is either the ineffectiveness or the cynical behaviour of this committee.

"If the committee is unaware of the scope of

To Page 3, Col 6

this resolution have struck at the heart of the cause which they are espousing.

Surpassed

"They have actively sponsored the case of apartheid because they have rendered discussions here totally irrelevant by making them such a mockery.

"We will not participate in this cynical exercise in international hypocrisy. This debate is an international disgrace. It is unworthy of any serious organisations," he said.

Hitting out at the Committee Against Apartheid, which submitted a report on Israeli collaboration with South Africa last month, Mr Herzog added: "This body is, by now, accustomed to the universal use of norms of hypocrisy which are simply unbelievable, but it seems that this time the special committee has surpassed itself.

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UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly has voted a record package of 14 resolutions against South Africa, endorsing its total isolation and supporting the violent overthrow of the Government.

Six of the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Assembly approved by 112 votes to nine with 17 abstentions a resolution reaffirming the "legitimacy of the struggle of oppressed people of South Africa" and its inalienable right to continue to try to obtain power "by all available and appropriate means of its choice, including armed struggle."

It approved by acclamation a resolution strongly condemning "the racist regime of South Africa for its killing and ruthless repression of opponents of apartheid and racial discrimination, and its banning orders against organisations and information media."

There was no dissent from the Assembly's strong condemnation of the South African Government's "criminal policies and actions" and the declaration that "any collaboration with the racist regime and apartheid institutions is a hostile act against the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

A total of 113 members voted for the resolution. Western members were among the 27 abstainers.

The same total of affirmative votes was accorded a resolution to bar all military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, supplementing the arms ban approved last month by the Security Council.

Seven Western nations loans and investments and a boycott of airlines that serve South Africa.

In a statement on the resolutions, the South African Charge d'Affaires, Mr Adriaan Ecksteen, said he hoped UN members would "accept the consequences of their instigation of violent changes in South Africa."

For its part, the South African Government accepted its responsibility to effect changes through a peaceful, evolutionary process. He cited the announcement in Pretoria that racial discrimination in many job categories was being revoked.

The South African Government would not be set off course by outsiders, "especially those at the United Nations who bear no responsibility for what they propagate," Mr Ecksteen said.

The debate was marked by a strong Israeli defence of its trade relations with South Africa.

"We will not participate in this cynical exercise in international hypocrisy," Ambassador Chaim Herzog told the Assembly. "This debate is an international disgrace. It is unworthy of any serious organisation." Then he boycotted all but the mildest of the 14 resolutions.

Mr Herzog was speaking on a resolution strongly condemning Israel for "its continuing and increasing collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa." The resolution

Selections: 1, Milesian Maid; 2, War

2.40, Fillies Plate,

210	1	Whoosh 56,5	Harvey
030	2	Camp Gaily 53,5	Levy 8
020	3	Gold And Silver 53,5	Marcus
323	12	Milesian Maid 52,5	Nicoll 6
00	13	Oh My 52,5	Verrie 8
000	14	Stage Parade 52,5	Russell
40	15	Touch Of Amber 52,5	Levy 11

Met prices

CAPE TOWN — Opening betting for the Metropolitan Stakes over 2 000 m at Kenilworth on January 21 is:

3/1 Politician.

7/2 Bold Monarch.

SA at receiving end of world sanctions

ARGUS 20/12/77

329

By Hugh Roberton

NEW YORK. — The United Nations General Assembly has ended its 1977 session with South Africa at the receiving end of international sanctions rather than only condemnatory words.

That was the most remarkable difference between this year's session and the 31 which preceded it and it is a distinction both profound and ominous.

At a time when even the UN faithful were beginning to give up hope, the mountains of accumulated resolutions and speeches on South Africa brought forth their first tangible result.

While the mandatory arms embargo against the country was the work of the Security Council, the idea had its ancestry and nurturing in the General Assembly.

And it was as a harbinger of what the Security Council will eventually decide that the General Assembly continued to act during its 1977 session.

The 15 resolutions which it adopted on South Africa this year were thus a foretaste of what the country might soon be facing, now that the UN has made the momentous change from mere criticism to actual punishment.

The most worrying new element in the 15 resolutions was a call for a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa.

From the rhetoric in the Assembly and the Security Council, it became clear that the idea of a mandatory oil embargo had taken the place of the largely fulfilled objective of an arms embargo.

And judging from the repeated references to an oil embargo by the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, during the general election campaign, he at least is taking it seriously.

Another threatening element in the 15 resolutions was one which first emerged during last year's session but which appeared again in more vigorous form this year — a call for a ban on new foreign investments in South Africa.

Sweden

The idea was initiated by Sweden and is already being examined by other West European countries, most of which announced during the Assembly session that they were actively considering such a ban.

On an equally discomforting level, the General Assembly adopted a new resolution on sport ties with South Africa, allocating to the two banned liberation movements' and the Organisation of African Unity sweeping new powers to decide South Africa's international sporting relations.

The African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress will have the right to decide, for instance, which South African sport bodies should have international recognition and in what events they should be allowed to participate.

Throughout the session, there was a distinctly more hostile tone to Western speeches on South Africa, with the foreign ministers of most European Economic Community countries warning that their governments were inclining towards punitive action against South Africa.

Biko

Speeches by American delegates were, with few exceptions, more strident than before and reflected the Carter Administration's bolder opposition to the Government's race policies.

There was also a sad, almost poignant, thread which ran through the entire 1977 session — the death in police detention of Mr Steve Biko.

Rarely was there a speech on South Africa — or South West Africa — which did not contain a reference to Biko's death.

The inquest finding that nobody was criminally responsible for Mr Biko's death sent shock waves through the UN and stimulated moves to create bursaries and other funds to commemorate the young leader.

Atlas stumped

The Carter administration has lost confidence in its economic policies. Not surprisingly, the rest of the world, which never had much confidence in those policies, has now lost confidence in the Carter administration. As a result, gold has touched its highest dollar price since 1975.

It all started last week when the dollar, which had steadily been declining on world markets for months, took a sudden dip. In a *volte face* of policy, the US decided to support its currency by intervening on foreign exchange markets and maintaining — even increasing — its price.

Before that, the policy had been to allow the dollar to decline in value to improve export prospects and discourage imports. Other leading countries opposed this. In Europe, they argued that the dollar's precipitous decline forced up the value of their own currencies, cutting down export profitability and decreasing investment. And they said that it would play havoc with their still weak balances of payments. Then Opec countries, for their part, were becoming impatient with the reduced value of their dollar oil revenues and their large dollar investments.

Borrowed currencies

Whatever the reason, the Carter administration felt obliged to change policy. So on January 4 it activated previously existing currency swap agreements, and negotiated a further agreement with West Germany's Bundesbank. This meant it could draw on more than $20bn worth of foreign currencies loaned by 15 central banks, and use these funds to purchase dollars on foreign exchange markets, thus holding up the value of the dollar.

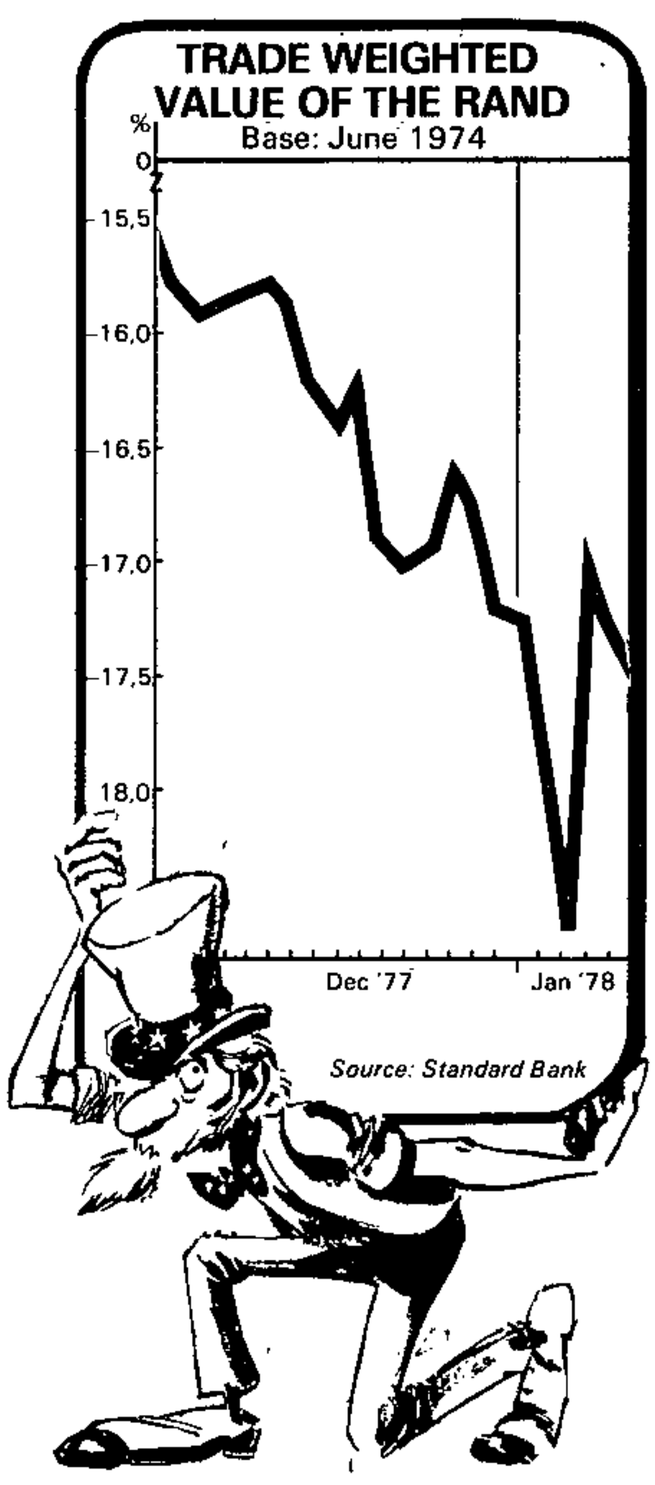
At the same time the US Treasury announced that it would actively use its $4,7bn Exchange Stabilisation Fund to intervene in support of the dollar.

The immediate effects were startingly satisfying. The dollar appreciated significantly against the other major trading currencies — notably the yen, Swiss franc and sterling. Praise for the US action poured in from Europe, Japan and the Middle East. At the same time the gold price fell dramatically from $172 to $166.

For SA, things had begun to look even bleaker. True, the rather chaotic conditions on world currency markets — which could easily have led to a wave of increased world protectionism — had been checked. But the depreciating dollar had been pulling the rand down with it, due to the rand-dollar link. And this was making SA exports more profitable and encouraging import replacement. Moreover, the weakness of the dollar had led to rapid increases in the price of gold.

But respite came swiftly. In a remarkable turnabout, the gold price proceeded to climb to new heights, reaching $173 on Wednesday. Moreover, the dollar ceased to climb.

The question now is will the dollar remain cheap in the months ahead? For fundamental reasons, the answer is yes. This year the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development estimates a whopping US deficit of $19,5bn, resulting from a trade gap in the region of $30bn. Even an economy the size of America's can't sniff at such excesses.



The deficit is partly caused by massive oil imports — $31bn in 1976. Carter is trying to cut down on US energy consumption and his proposed energy package is at present being debated by Congress. But prospects for a speedy passage through the House look bleak.

Growth and employment

Equally serious for the US balance of payments is the basic philosophy underlying the White House's economic policy. Two major commitments are to increase economic growth and to decrease unemployment. Expansionary policies like these tend to result in higher imports and lower exports. The tendency is magnified when the rest of the world is restraining economic recovery, as is presently the case.

Until last week the US Treasury had refused to intervene on foreign exchange markets precisely because it wanted the dollar to depreciate. And many dealers feel that this policy still rules the hearts of US policymakers. The proposed appointment of William Miller as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in place of Arthur Burns has done much to substantiate their feelings. Miller is Carter's protegé, and while he has stated publicly that he thinks the dollar is undervalued on world markets, he has also stated that he would work sympathetically with the White House and its expansionary policies. Burns on the other hand tended to keep a tight rein on the money supply in defiance of the administration's wishes.

Perhaps the least recognised fact of life is that the Americans could not engage in a long-term defence of the dollar even if they wanted to. Even the much broadcast currency swap agreements do not commit the full $20 bn that was advertised. A check of the make-up of the swap's composition reveals less than $9 bn is in truly "hard currencies" that could be used for intervention purposes. Nor does the US have its own foreign exchange reserves. And without a commitment to sell some of its huge gold holdings, supportive operations will be limited to its ability to borrow intervention currencies.

Were West Germany and Japan to



Shaking hands is easy, saving the dollar needs a firmer grip

stimulate their economies, this would give much needed credibility to the dollar support problem. Unfortunately for the Carter administration this is not likely to happen. West Germany reportedly reacted strongly against suggestions made to this effect by central bankers at the meeting of the Bank for International Settlements held at Basle this week.

The Japanese were apparently less ruffled. However, much of Japanese industry had been placed in a position where exports were becoming uneconomic by last November. Protestations about the erosion of Japan's export competitiveness should not necessarily be taken at face value but, for the record, nearly two-thirds of a group of over 200 small and medium-sized companies recently polled by a government agency said they would be exporting at a loss (or not at all) from now on.

Dealers' confidence

All these factors have reduced dealers' confidence in US support operations. To bolster confidence, the Federal Reserve Board approved the request of the New York and Chicago Federal Reserve Banks to increase the discount rate to 6,5% from 6% on Monday this week. So far this appears to have had little effect on foreign exchange markets, while it has no doubt reduced already declining investor confidence within the US. The Dow Jones index had already plunged by 38 points since the beginning of the year and broken through the psychologically important 800 level. As the *FM* went to press it was still falling.

Carter is thus faced with choosing between economic disorder at home and dollar depreciation abroad. This thin line doesn't leave much room for manoeuvre. And foreign exchange dealers know it.

The upshot of all these forces is plain to see. Intervention to support the dollar can only provide a temporary respite. In the absence of drastic US measures, the dollar is likely to weaken further in the long run. And provided the rand stays pegged to the dollar at its present parity, this can only improve SA's balance of payments.

On the way up

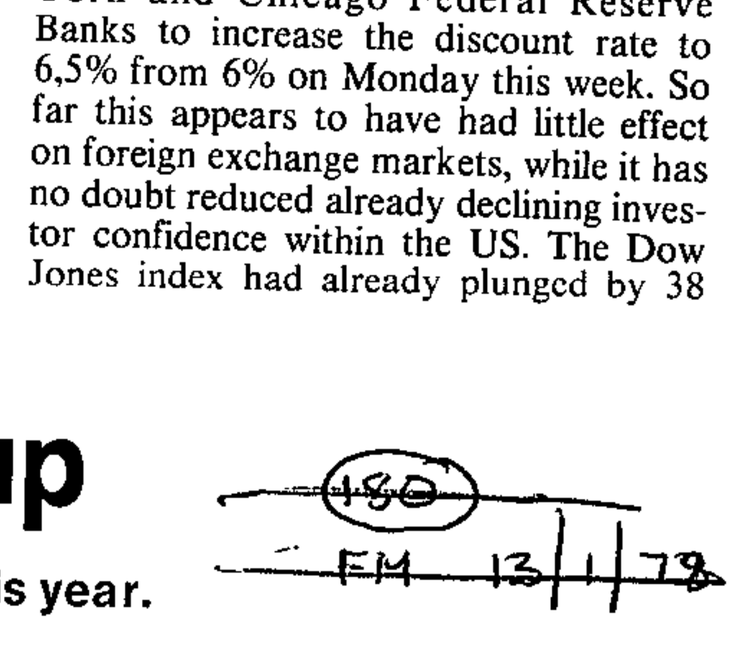
Industry is poised for growth this year. But confidence is still the key

180
FM 13/1/78

The outlook for industry, and to a degree for business in general this year, sounds rather like a winemaster pronouncing judgment on the season's vintage: it won't be a great year, not even a good year, but there is a certain promise.

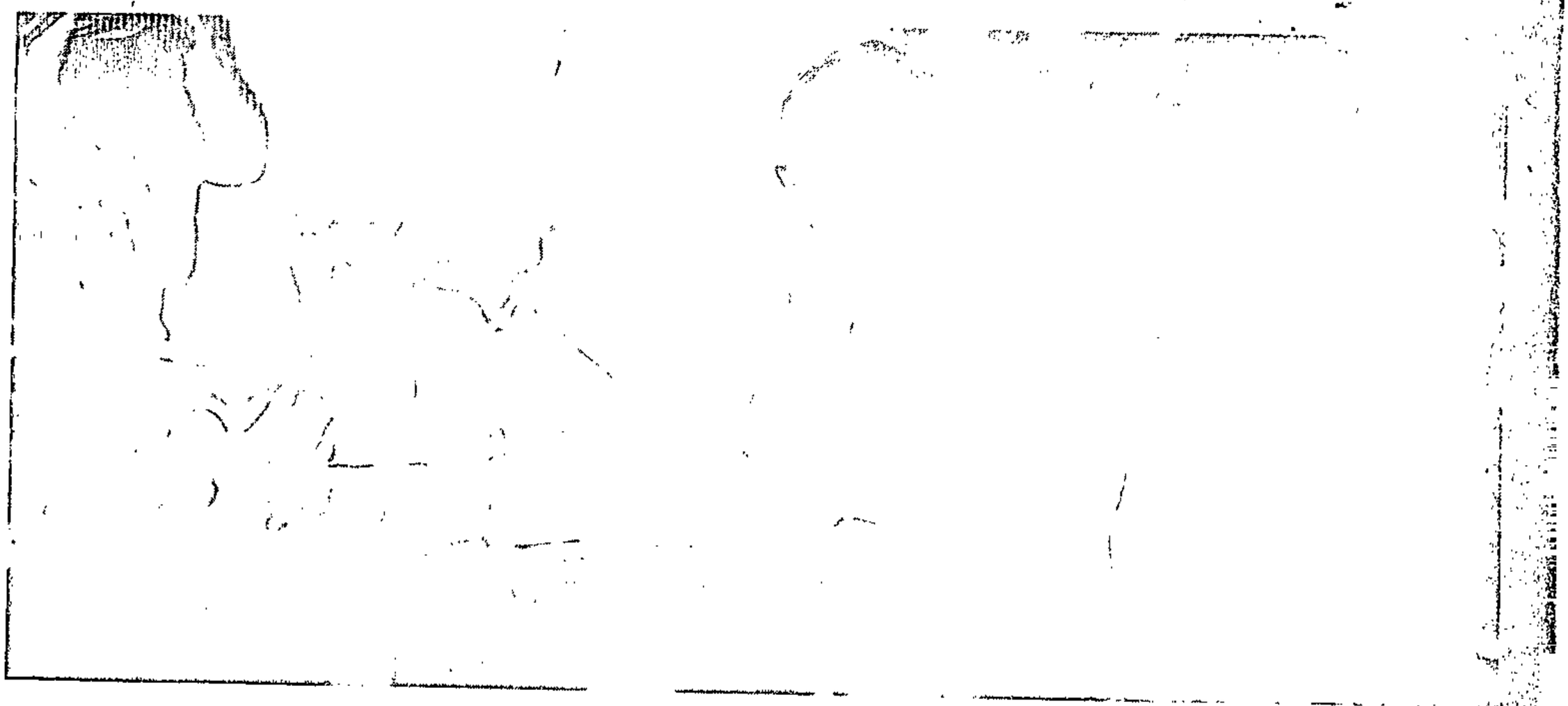
In fact, there are encouraging signs which indicate a modest though significant revival in the manufacturing sector which should help take up at least some of the slack in drastically under-utilised plants and factories.

The banking sector predicts 3% growth in real GDP (1977: 1,6%), though this could improve further if the rand remains cheap and the gold price stays around $165 or moves higher. Manufacturing industry, which contributes some 25% of GDP, is expected to grow at about the same rate, perhaps slightly higher.



Indeed some industrialists envisage even greater growth. Says Wesco's Dr Albert Wessels: "Last year industry declined more than the general economy. This year, taking into account the atmosphere in the market, it could attain growth of 5%-6%."

Wessels is quite confident that we've come out of recession and is cheerful enough to quip: "There's an old story about two old textiles men moaning



Shaking hands is easy, saving the dollar needs a firmer grip

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UN debate ends

UNITED NATIONS — The Security Council closed the latest deliberation on South Africa here yesterday, confirming the widely-held view that the session had been summoned mainly as a platform for the banned former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, who spoke at the meetings last Thursday.

Two draft resolutions were introduced by the African members of the council — Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria. These are unlikely to be voted on before March, if at all.

In their current form, both drafts would be vetoed by the Western permanent members of the council — Britain, France and the US.

None of the five Western council members — Canada and West Germany make up the total — were consulted in the formulation of the proposed measures.

The stronger of these calls for a mandatory ban on all loans and investments in South Africa and an end to trade incentives with South Africa.

The other repeats strong condemnation of South African racial policies and their implementation. It demands the abolition of apartheid and the homeland policy, the release of all political prisoners and the abrogation of bans on anti-apartheid bodies.

As the meeting broke up yesterday, radical African sources expressed disappointment that no vote had been taken even to the extent of provoking yet another triple Western veto in South Africa's favour. — SAPA.

UN grows impatient with Swapo

ARGUS 7/2/78 534

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — Swapo's rejection yesterday of key elements of the West's 'comprehensive proposals' for a South West African settlement, is seen at the United Nations as little more than public posturing before this week's talks on the territory in New York.

In a statement issued in Lusaka, Swapo insisted — as it has done from the start — that all South African troops be withdrawn from the territory before elections and demanded that the job of supervising elections and maintaining security be handled by a UN peace-keeping force.

The Western proposals call for the phased withdrawal of South African forces to a final number of 1 500 and the retention of the South African Police to handle day-to-day security under UN observation.

LESS SECURE

Swapo's position is far less secure than the air of stubborn insistence in yesterday's statement would suggest. Not only was the Western plan carefully tested out in Africa — and presumably found to be a sound basis for negotiation — but many African countries are beginning to show impatience with Swapo's repeated refusal to make compromises.

If Swapo were to dig in its heels on these issues, Africans at the UN predict, it would jeopardise much of the support it is now getting from African governments.

BLIZZARD DELAY

Meanwhile, the arrival

advance party for the South West African talks was delayed yesterday by a blizzard which brought New York to a virtual standstill for the second time in 17 days.

All three international airports in the metropolitan area were closed and the flight which was to have brought the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and his party to the city, was diverted to Ohio.

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that a delegation from the internal wing of Swapo has been delayed because none of the five members has a passport.

They are waiting to hear the outcome of their passport applications.

9/2/78 Natal Mercury

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UN PLAGUED BY TOO MANY UNWANTED ROUBLES

Special Correspondent

THE United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is to take up with Russian representatives at the UN the question of what to do with non-convertible contributions from the Soviet Union and her Eastern bloc allies.

The problem is a sizable one, for the world organisation is sitting on no less than about R100 million worth of communist money.

Worst affected of the UN agencies in the UNDP which is always short of funds for its multiple technical aid programmes for Third World countries.

By the end of October 1977, the UNDP had some $92 million worth on non-convertible currency from the Communist countries in its coffers — some 37 million dollars worth of Russian roubles, 13 million dollars in Chinese yuans, 7,9 million dollars in Polish zlotys, 6,6 million dollars in East German marks, six million dollars in Yugoslav dinars and some 3,5 million dollars in Czech kroners, Cuban pesos and Bulgarian lewas.

On the world market hardly anybody is willing to accept these currencies as payment for goods or services. Eastern currencies are of little use in world trade. Communist states normally trade on the basis of exchanging goods and services with nations outside the Eastern bloc.

To buy a Swedish truck, a Japanese camera, a West German machine tool or American wheat for the UNDP programmes in Africa, Asia or Latin America, the UNDP needs American dollars, West German marks, French francs or Japanese yen.

Even if the organisation had the thought to buy Russian caviar with its rouble holdings with the intention of selling it in the West for hard currency it would be impossible.

The reason is that the Russians transferred their roubles to the UNDP with the specific aim of them being used for technical equipment in the developing countries.

The Soviet representative at the UNDP, Juri Fokine, is convinced that with imagination it should be possible to use this money in a useful way.

The UNDP's chief of finances, Georges Saddler, maintains his people have tried for many years to use the non-convertible currencies for buying goods and services in the Communist member countries of the United Nations.

But UN workers have found that their effort in this direction in communist countries have not been encouraging.

In fact, they have been unsatisfactory. "We had to battle with endless delivery delays and very often bad quality of the supplied goods," said one official.

Many Third World countries were not prepared "to wait till doomsday for the delivery of promised technical equipment, that is for goods which they could practically buy off the shelf in any major western market."

UN officials in Geneva readily admit to another problem they have faced with deliveries from Communist countries. The supply of spare parts is critical, time-consuming and generally inefficient.

Many countries in the third World also complain that often manuals for Soviet-made machines are only in Russian and thus of little use.

The UN has spent some of its non-convertible currency in the Soviet Union on conferences and seminars to push the training of technical personal in the Soviet Union. But here again the UNDP faced a number of problems, the most important being the language. Students were obliged to learn Russian.

So unless something comes from discussions with the Soviet it looks as if the UNDP will still be sitting on a growing pile of roubles, dinars, kroners and lewas in the year ahead.

HANSARD NO.3 Col 119 - 121 15/2/78

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Contributions to United Nations Organization

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

(1) Whether South Africa has since 1975 resumed payment of contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Organization; if so, when were such contributions resumed; if not, (a) why not and (b) by what amount is South Africa in arrears;

(2) whether its voting rights in the organization have been forfeited.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(a) Because of the General Assembly's illegal suspension of South Africa's right of participation in the proceedings of the 29th Session of the General Assembly in 1974.

(b) As a result of the illegal action against South Africa by the General Assembly in 1974, South Africa has made no contribution to the Organization's regular budget since that time. According to UN calculations, South Africa's arrear contributions amounted to 5 929 109 US dollars at the end of 1977.

(2) In terms of Article 19 of the UN charter, a member of the UN which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years, unless the General Assembly decides otherwise. As South Africa has not attended any meetings of the General Assembly since its illegal suspension in 1974, the question as to whether South Africa has forfeited its voting rights in the General Assembly is hypothetical.

10. Hoe het u geleer om dit te doen?

11. Het u al ooit ander werk gedoen?

Indien wel, kort besonderhede van vorige werk:

	Plek	Tydperk	Soort werk	Weeklikse loon	Rede waarom u die werk verlaat het
1.					
2.					
3.					
4					
5.					

12. Het u al ooit daaraan gedink om ander werk te doen?

Indien wel, waarom verander u nie van werk nie?

13. Vir watter deel van die jaar doen u hierdie werk?

14. Hoeveel plase besoek u elke jaar?

STAR 22/2/78 (336)

UN group hits at SA over human rights

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — Five resolutions condemning South Africa and apartheid have been approved by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

The Third World and communist bloc's automatic majority in the 32-nation commission ensured the passing of a sixth resolution calling for an international symposium to be held in July this year in Lesotho to discuss "prison conditions and the economic exploitation of blacks in South Africa."

The five resolutions concerned:

- The World Conference to Combat Racism to be held in Geneva in August.

CIRCULATION

- The circulation of the names of 13 South African security officers allegedly "guilty of the crime of apartheid or serious violations of human rights."
- Requesting assistance in drawing up a list of organisations and institutions allegedly responsible for "anti-apartheid crimes."
- A protest against the "inhuman treatment of freedom fighters in South Africa and Zimbabwe."
- Calls for a formal meeting to be held in Geneva on March 21 on the day the International Apartheid Year is launched. This date marks the anniversary of Sharpeville.

The first resolution specifically cited six cases of alleged human rights violation by South African security officials.

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By Richard Walker: NEW YORK

THE UNITED NATIONS has recruited a Cape Coloured poet to broadcast daily propaganda to South Africa in Afrikaans. But Julian de Vette is sitting tight and saying little.

It's just a job says man who'll broadcast to SA

"It's a job," he says, and adds that he is under instructions not to discuss programmes and is fearful of "repercussions" from South Africa.

South African diplomats in New York have quickly dubbed him "Kalahari Doringboom" (thorn tree), a play on Tokyo Rose, the woman who broadcast Japanese propaganda to American troops in the Far East in World War II.

He is also being called the UN's own Lord Haw Haw.

According to pay scales announced late last year when the General Assembly ordered the unique radio campaign to be beamed into the Republic, he should receive more than R20 000 a year. But it is understood he is on a more lucrative, non-permanent contract.

For this he is required to translate and tape 15 minutes of material a day.

The elegant-voiced Mr De Vette admitted the task was proving a strain — his spoken Afrikaans has gone rusty.

He is 29 and left South Africa in 1973, but had a book of Afrikaans poetry published in the Republic by Perskor last year.

"It was quite well received," he said. "All the reviews were good."

While the UN's star turn will be a weekly commentary from banned East London editor Donald Woods, finding a voice for the regular Afrikaans segment proved a problem.

Several people considered it, but abandoned the idea out of concern for relatives at home.

Mr De Vette emphasised that he had had very little contact with his family for the past eight years.

"Certainly it is propaganda," he conceded — countering the line of UN radio chief Erik Valters — but he declined to "express any philosophy".

He made it clear: "I have no editorial responsibility. It is a low-level UN job.

Ha'

15/3/78 DD (336)

UN body welcomes loan stoppage to SA

UNITED NATIONS — The chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid said the decision announced by a major US bank to stop lending money to South Africa and a South African Government enterprise, were welcome decisions.

The Nigerian Ambassador, Mr Leslie Harriman, who heads the committee fighting South Africa's race segregation system, said the announcement by Citibank, the second largest bank in the United States, "is to be welcomed, but only as a first step."

He called for an end to all loans and credits to South Africa, all investments in South Africa and all indirect aid through export financing and guarantees "until apartheid is eradicated and the South African people as a whole exercise their right of self - determination."

Mr Harriman said his committee, in connection with international anti-apartheid year soon to begin, would call on all governments and organisations — including the United Nations and its agencies to cease co-operation with financial institutions that still provide loans and credits to South Africa.

Meanwhile, the First Chicago Corporation, owner of the First National Bank of Chicago, said it made no new loans to the South African Government in 1977 because of South Africa's racial policies.

"Management believes that amelioration of South Africa's racial policies is necessary to assure that the country remains creditworthy," the statement said.

And in London, the Hill Samuel group said it would not withdraw its investment in South Africa.

The group's chief executive and deputy chairman, Sir Robert Clark spelled this out clearly.

At an extraordinary general meeting which approved a new deal allowing two overseas banks to invest R16 million in Hill Samuel, the directors were questioned by anti-apartheid shareholders.

A representative of the Rowntree Charitable Trust, Mr Patrick Stuart, asked what effect the deal would have on the group's investment in South Africa.

Sir Robert replied it would have no effect.

Sir Robert said: "Our view is that the non-white population of South Africa receives the benefit from our investment in South Africa."

That view was shared by many people in South Africa who were opposed to the Government, he said.

A visit to London last week by the executive director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Justice Steyn, had endorsed the group's maintaining an interested in South Africa. — SAPA-AP.

SEVEN COUNTRIES BEAM HATE AT SOUTH AFRICA

S Tribune 19/3/78

UN begins its propaganda war this week

336

By Cheetah Haysom in New York and Penny Swift in Durban

SOUTH African radio listeners will be able to pick up United Nations anti-apartheid propaganda broadcasts from seven African countries starting on Tuesday.

The seven which have agreed to use the programmes are Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia, according to UN sources.

Other broadcasting organisations, including the BBC, Radio Cairo, Radio Moscow and the Voye of America, will consider using the aterial.

The announcen t was made in New York this week er the return to America of Mr Sylvester Rowe, head of the UN Radio and Visual Services, Africa.

He had toured Southern Africa and had talks with officials in countries able to reach South Africa with anti-apartheid programmes.

He is reported to have told several governments the United Nations would help boost their radio transmission facilities if they would broadcast the propaganda.

It is not thought that South Africa's immediate black neighbours will set up special transmitters.

But official sources in Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana said this week that their government-run radio stations might well use some of the programmes, Tribune Africa News Service reports.

Their immediate plan is to consider material in the same way as the BBC would — and use only what was news-worthy in its own right.

It is believed that they might accept the material without putting it on the air because of possible reprisals from South Africa.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Mr Zonke Khumalo, denied meeting Mr Rowe.

"You must ask my officials. I can't give you any information."

Mr A. Dlamini, Head of Information, said he could not comment because the meeting had been private.

"I have no knowledge of the programmes. I will know when I'm supposed to know."

The managing director of Swaziland Commercial Radio, Johannesburg-based Mr Issie Kirsch, said he knew nothing about them either.

"We are not involved at all and our licence precludes us from doing anything political."

He would not comment on whether the Swazi Government could force them to transmit some of the material.

Senior sources at Radio Botswana said it was unlikely they would transmit the propaganda and they did not know of Mr Rowe's visit. Diplomatic sources also insisted it was unlikely because of Botswana's dependence on South Africa.

Mr Brand Fourie, Secretary for Information, said yesterday he was aware of Mr Rowe's tour.

"None of the countries have actually agreed to transmit the programmes as they are dished up," he said.

• See Poet in exile, Page 12.

administrative

UN to send peace force

(336) 20/3/78 MS

UNITED NATIONS — The Security Council called on Israel yesterday to withdraw its troops from southern Lebanon immediately and decided to send a UN force into the war zone to confirm an Israeli evacuation.

The resolution, submitted by the United States, was adopted by 12 votes to none. China declined to participate in the vote and the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstained.

The Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim, completed plans for the dispatch of a force of about 3 000 men even before the council issued the mandate, informed sources said.

The first advance troops are expected to be on their way within 36 hours — possibly drawn from the existing UN forces in the Sinai Desert and the Golan Heights.

When the council met, the Lebanese Ambassador, Mr Ghassan Tueni, asked that it skip a long speakers' list and vote immediately because, he said: "Human lives are engaged and people are still dying in Lebanon."

On his plea, all the

Meanwhile, Israeli forces moved beyond their proclaimed objectives and widened their hold on south Lebanon yesterday while the Prime Minister, Mr Begin, flew to Washington for talks about how they might be pulled back.

Most important capture of the day was a major Palestinian guerilla base close to the Lutani River, according to the Chief of Staff, Lt-Gen Mordechai Gur.

Its importance lay in its position astride a main north-south road which was now cut off to Palestinian reinforcements.

Gen Gur said Israeli forces were now on average between 10 and 16 km inside Lebanon.

The original objective in last week's massive Israeli push across the border was to secure a Palestinian-free buffer zone up to 10 km wide along the frontier.

out of Lebanon and replacing them with United Nations forces.

"We have some suggestions of our own on this subject." Mr Begin did not say what these ideas were. But some indications of them came from Gen Gur.

The general said Israel was thinking of a security pact involving the Lebanese Government, the Lebanese Christian militias and the Syrian troops in the peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

In Damascus, Arab allies of the Palestinian guerillas were meeting to concert strategy.

Syria had set the tone for the meeting by saying that its airspace and territory could be used by any country sending aid to the Palestinians.

In Cairo, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mr Mohammed Kamel, told

— DDC

SAPA-AP

give up cigarettes during her hospital stay. —

and some people may feel he should be buried there.

DD 22/3/78

336

Money pours into UN fund to fight racism

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations anti-apartheid year has been launched with cash contributions and pledges to fight race discrimination and with stinging attacks on South Africa.

A total of 25 governments gave Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim R3 679 248 contributions and pledges to six UN funds to help fight discrimination in Southern Africa or to help those subject to it.

The pledging ceremony in Dr Waldheim's office was a prelude to the observance of the annual international day for the elimination of racial discrimination.

The trust fund for publicity against apartheid received the smallest amount — R8 700 in cash and R65 946 in pledges.

In London, Mr S. Ramphal, secretary-general of the Commonwealth, said: "I am privileged to reiterate the Commonwealth's solidarity with the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa and to renew our individual and collective pledge to assist them in their long and grim struggle for freedom."

He said since the Sharpeville massacre 18 years ago, there had been a killing of peaceful demonstrators, mass arrests, torture and murder of political detainees in South Africa.

"This sustained brutality has been carried out by a blinkered regime because it is afraid to acknowledge seven out of eight people within its borders as full human beings. Instead, it has erected the iron apparatus of apartheid, which is a hateful prison on an unparalleled scale."

In Brussels, Belgium's Foreign Minister, Mr H. Simonet, said his government wished that apartheid be eliminated progressively and peacefully.

"Inasmuch as this international campaign is the solitary work of the governments, the trade unions, the churches, the human rights movements and all the non-government organisations concerned, the pressure of unanimous world opinion will hasten the end of apartheid by increasing the isolation of the South African regime," Mr Simonet said.

In Nairobi, Kenya's Foreign Minister, Mr M. Waiyaki, said no black African nation should consider itself independent as long as the black majority of South Africa were denied their political rights.

He said the South African Government continued to discriminate against and degrade black people in defiance of international opinion. — SAPA-AP.

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Plea for talks on oppressed blacks

LUSAKA — Black leaders in Africa, the United States and Caribbean countries have been called on to hold a conference on Pan-Africanism — where they would discuss the "descent and oppression of black people in the world today, particularly in Southern Africa."

This appeal was made here by the chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, Mr Leslie Harriman, who is also Nigeria's permanent representative to the UN.

Mr Harriman said the forthcoming meeting of African, Caribbean ambassadors and United States black leaders scheduled for April 17 in the United States would discuss among other subjects the holding of a conference this year, which has been declared international year against apartheid.

He added: "My committee is fully committed to transform resolutions on pieces of paper into positive and far-reaching action to solve the critical problems of Southern Africa. The launching of the anti-apartheid year should not only aim at fighting the evil system, but also bringing people of African descent together."

Meanwhile, United States Congressman Charles Diggs has arrived here for talks with Pres Kaunda on the "critical independence and political dilemma" of Rhodesia.

Mr Diggs said at an airport press briefing that he had begun his African tour in London last week where he held talks with a Foreign Office official on the same issue "because we are concerned with the British attitude on the so-called Salisbury internal settlement."

From Zambia, Mr Diggs will go to Zaire and Congo Brazzaville. He will wind up his African safari with a visit to Nairobi where he is expected to hold economic talks with the Kenyan Government.— DDC.

27/3/78 DD (336)

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BEIRUT — Swedish troops of the United Nations peace force in Lebanon ran for cover yesterday when Palestinian guerillas opened fire from a Crusader castle.

The 11th century castle dominates the strategic Khardale bridge across the Litani River. The Swedes were detailed to take over the bridge in their mission as part of a 4 000-man UN force to keep the peace between Palestinians and Israelis.

Nobody was hurt when the Palestinians, dug in at the castle, opened up with machineguns. But the Swedes retreated fast to their nearby base.

Israel Radio said the Swedes were shot at while working with Israeli army engineers to clear mines from an approach road to the bridge.

UN sources said the Swedes were not themselves the target of the shooting. They were caught in a crossfire, with the Palestinians exchanging shots either with Israelis or Lebanese Christians.

Israel Radio yesterday quoted Maj-Gen Avigdor Ben-Gal, Israel's northern commander, as saying he hoped that his forces would begin their withdrawal from south Lebanon in two weeks.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli Cabinet yesterday voted its unanimous support for Prime Minister Menachem Begin's handling of his talks with Pres Carter last week, and decided to make no changes in its peace plan.

The Cabinet spokesman, Mr Arieh Naor, said the Government still believed the plan calling for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank of the Jordan River was "a fair basis for the continuation" of peace talks with Egypt.

Mr Naor's brief statement to reporters after the Cabinet met appeared to reject United States demands for an Israeli commitment eventually to withdraw from the West Bank, which Israel captured in 1967.

Mr Begin will deliver a major address to the Knesset later this week on his talks in Washington.

Meanwhile, delegates of Arab League countries, at least 10 of them foreign ministers, meet in Cairo today to try to mend the rift in Arab solidarity caused by Pres Sadat's peace initiative towards Israel.

The extent of the rift was illustrated by the fact that four Arab countries — Syria, Algeria, Iraq and South Yemen — have already announced they will boycott the meeting.

The four countries belong to a "front for resistance and confrontation" opposed to the Sadat peace initiative formed last December.

Two other members of the hard-line pact, Libya and the PLO, have not yet announced whether they will attend.

However, the PLO has kept in touch with the Egyptian Government. The deputy chief of the PLO political department, Mr Said Kamal, has held several meetings with Egyptian officials in Cairo over the past few weeks.

Ten foreign ministers have already confirmed they will head their delegations to the council. These are the Ministers of Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Morocco, United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, Bahrain, Djibouti and Mauritania. — SAPA-RNS.

Star 28/3/74

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US miners back in pits

NEW YORK — Most of the 16 000 coal miners in the United States put on hard hats, switched on headlamps and headed back down into the pits and shafts for the midnight and morning shifts yesterday for the first time in 3½ months.

Most mines reopened peacefully after settlement of the strike by United Mine Workers' Union members, but not all of the mines could operate. Some remained shut while 10 000 mine construction workers sought a separate agreement with the companies. Union bargainers urged their members not to picket.

Men at mines in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia remained on strike as mine construction workers set up picket lines that miners refused to cross. — Sapa-AP.

NM 3/4/78

Unifil (336) 'is not adequate'

BEIRUT — Lebanese leaders complained yesterday that the UN peace-keeping forces in South Lebanon were "inadequate and ineffective."

The parliamentary speaker, Mr. Kamel Assaad, sent the UN Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, an "urgent request" to turn the United Nations interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil) from a peace-keeping force into a "deterrent army."

"The UN force must be bolstered in size and equipment to be able to deal with the enormous mission in South Lebanon," Mr. Assaad told Dr. Waldheim.

A former president, Mr. Camille Chamoun, also deplored what he described as a "lack of enthusiasm" among the international community to send adequate troops to serve with Unifil.

Contingents from France, Sweden, Norway and Iran have arrived in Lebanon and Israel to take up peace-keeping positions in war-torn southern areas.

Right-wing Christian leaders complained that of the promised target size of 4 000 UN troops "the number of troops that has actually arrived here is less than 2 000." (Sapa-AP.)

Jimmy pours it on about his 'fruitful' African tour

JIMMY Carter got back from his African safari this week smugly convinced that he had witnessed in Nigeria "a genuine demonstration of friendship, welcome, a sense of partnership" between General Obasanjo's countrymen and the United States.

Interviewed on an all-black TV show, he really poured it on: How his visit had been "beneficial to our country" because in less than 20 years four-fifths of all the people in the world would be brown, black and yellow.

"We need their help as much as they need ours," he observed.

And no doubt he was right: The US is going to need somebody's help.

But it has not gone down all that well with American public opinion — or even with the liberal Press. There still are limits to the tolerance of either for sheer humbug.

Invisible though it may have been to the President, carefully insulated from reality or even from contact with everyday people as he was by his Lagos hosts, Nigeria is not one of the finer exemplars of democracy.

It is a bit better, of course, than Idi Amin's Uganda. It contrasts pleasantly with Bokassa's Central African Republic.

But it was surely an odd place from which to issue a call, as he did, for "a genuine transfer of power to the majority" in Rhode[illegible]'s Nigeria has been under rigid martial law.

It escaped the Georgian's notice, perhaps, and I fancy his protege and fellow southerner, Andy Young, the UN Ambassador, did not see fit to enlighten him unduly, that there is every prospect that tribal and religious factionalism will endure there long after the blacks and whites have reconciled their differences in Southern Africa.



By STEPHEN BARBER

Sunday Times man in Washington who accompanied President Carter on his visit to Nigeria

Isolated

If you are President of the United States, you would not know that the 200-odd reporters, cameramen and radio people accompanying you were deliberately isolated from the hoi poloi of Lagos.

The hotel where they were billeted was ringed with tommygun-toting military police. The visitors were warned bluntly by the American Embassy not to attempt to take photographs or wander through town on their own.

A camera crew was grabbed by the police on the evening of Carter's arrival simply for taking a few colourful shots of the ramshackle tin shanties where most Nigerians really live.

Obasanjo's newspaper editors — there are 13 tabloid dailies in Lagos, none of which dares criticise the regime outright — were seemingly persuaded that most of Carter's Press corps were Central Intelligence Agency spies, exploiting the occasion to snoop into Nigeria's precious secrets. They took good care, therefore, not to mingle.

If Jimmy Carter ever hoped that he would get Obasanjo and company to come out in the open and condemn the Soviet and Cuban messing around in the Horn of Africa and elsewhere, he was sadly let down.

Not even in return for his speaking out fervently in favour of black supremacy in Rhodesia and Namibia — he went beyond mere racial equality, it struck most of us, in his eagerness to please.

He held the line, but just barely, at refusing to invoke Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter (uniting for peace against a threat to same) to impose a total blockade on South Africa.

Ironically enough, it was Andy Young who called this particular bluff. Quizzed by Nigerian reporters before Carter got to Lagos to explain why the US did not take armed action against South Africa, he replied starchily: "And why don't you?

Why?

"You have the largest army in all Africa. Why do you ask us to do what you won't?"

There is one thing you have to say about Andy: He is candid, ruthless. He leaves all that democratic, freedom-loving stuff about habeas corpus, due process of law and so forth at home when he is on safari. Nigeria's oil is what matters, he says bluntly.

"Siding with the blacks is just good business," he told a TV interviewer.

"We do more business now with Nigeria than we do with South Africa."

Young's attitude towards his fellow Americans who happen to be white was exemplified by the way he utterly declined to interest himself in the case of Louis Lefevre, a New York insurance company agent, who was slung into jail in a Lagos barracks the day before Carter turned up.

Lefevre had been charged with fraud in a civil court last month after complaining about being expropriated without derisory compensation.

The magistrate dismissed the case against him. He was thereupon re-arrested by the soldiery under martial law.

Had Mrs Lefevre not managed to run to earth a sympathetic American TV correspondent, it is doubtful if Carter's Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, would ever have heard of this affair.

Young certainly did not lift a finger. And he was annoyed when the story got out.

"Andy sees these things from the Nigerians' point of view," it was later explained.



"Nothing to do with me — he was that size when he arrived!"

The World

12/4/78 R.D.M 336

Soviet diplomat's move shocks UN

WASHINGTON. — The top Soviet official in the United Nations secretariat has told United States officials he does not intend to return to his country, the State Department said yesterday.

The UN under-secretary-general, Mr Arkady Shevchenko, a former adviser to Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, informed US officials of his decision last week and mentioned "differences with his government".

The decision by Mr Shevchenko, 48, the highest Soviet diplomat ever to break publicly with his government, has plunged the world organisation into a major crisis.

Neither the UN nor the State Department said Mr Shevchenko had actually defected, but diplomatic sources indicated his rift with Moscow was final.

The UN announced Mr Shevchenko had absented himself from his office and "is considered to be on leave" pending clarification of his status.

"The US Government in no way attempted to influence him in his decision and will continue scrupulously to carry out our obligations as host country to the UN," a State Department statement said.

The question of granting Mr Shevchenko political asylum had not yet arisen. Until he is fired from or quits his UN post, he is considered to be legally in the US.

Diplomatic sources said Mr Shevchenko's wife left on Sunday for Moscow. His daughter departed earlier. His son is an official in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Mr Shevchenko's move appeared to embarrass equally the Soviet Union, the US and the UN.

For the Soviet Union, the open break with its highest UN secretariat official six weeks before the special General Assembly on disarmament was a particularly bitter and non-prestigious event.

The Soviets had ardently supported the calling of the session and Mr Shevchenko was known as one of their disarmament experts.

The State Department, 10 days before Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow, was quick in denying any involvement in Mr Shevchenko's decision.

For the UN, the paunchy, grey-haired, introverted Soviet diplomat will become a headache if he does not resign voluntarily.

Although in his post he should nominally act independently of Moscow, Mr Shevchenko holds a post assigned to the Soviet Union under the "equal distribution" system that governs the recruiting of UN Secretariat staff, and particularly the selection of the higher officials in its hierarchy.

These offices are filled at the recommendation of governments and Mr Shevchenko was handpicked by Moscow when he was appointed five years ago.

In his post as under Secretary-General he was in charge of the organisational setup of the UN Security Council, highest political body of the UN.

All communications with the council go through his office which makes the practical arrangements for council meetings, including interpretations and documents.

— UPI and Sapa-Reuter.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 23, 1978

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By TONY GERAGHTY

THE Big Five of the Western world have suggested that United Nations troops oversee South West Africa's progress to independence. Since the Korean War in 1950 two basic styles of policemanship have emerged. The London Sunday Times reports . . .

Confusion hampers the UN's army

THE Lebanon operation is emerging as the most dangerous and complex problem to face a United Nations peacekeeping force since the Congo bloodbath of 18 years ago.

The under-manned army has to perform its delicate diplomatic mission despite the basic confusion of the UN's policy.

Each operation's strategy is played by ear because the organisation can never agree to anything more permanent. It cannot even agree upon definitions of "aggression" and "peacekeeping".

Since Korea in 1950 two basic styles of policemanship have emerged from the political mishmash of UN procedure. One is a hard line, traditionally military policy known in the jargon as "enforcement".

The other is "peacekeeping", a word with an increasingly technical meaning. It demands that the UN soldier relies more on non-violence than a self-loading rifle, converting him into a sort of military Quaker between two warring camps.

The Korean war, 28 years ago, was the only full-blooded example of "enforcement." For political reasons it is unlikely ever to be repeated.

The Congo, which tied up 20 000 men for four years, cost R320 millio

and 126 lives, was technically "peacekeeping"; but in 1960 "enforcement" was still in evidence there. One preemptive "defensive" strike by UN forces, for example, caused 260 deaths including 50 civilian fatalities.

In the campaigns since then, in Cyprus before and after the 1974 Turkish invasion and on Middle East ceasefire lines, UN forces have evolved new techniques of non-violence recently consecrated in a "Peacekeeper's Handbook" — a textbook of do's and don'ts for those treading political minefields — compiled by Britain's Brigadier Michael Harbottle.

As he points out, it is not the UN's soldiers who have failed the world in these operations but member governments who have done nothing with the time the soldiers have won.

Harbottle was the UN Chief of Staff in Cyprus in 1966 when the Turkish village of Melousha was about to be attacked by clandestine troops of the mainland Greek National Guard, supporting Grivas and the Athens Junta.

Swedish, Finnish and Canadian UN troops quickly occupied positions in front of the village and announced that they would defend it by force. The Greek commander backed down.

A year later, the UN force took action in the countryside near Paphos — where assassinations were stifling the normal life of both communities.

First, the UN escorted convoys through the area in spite of objections from the Makarios government. Next, it arranged local conferences at which "the leaders from the various villages met, discussed their differences and gave assurances which were honourably kept . . . There was a return to normality . . .".

Similar success was achieved by the UN's "forgotten army" on Egypt's borders with Israeli-held territory after the Suez debacle.

But in both Cyprus and Egypt, the brave peacekeeping experiments of the Sixties were swept aside by the brute force of neighbouring regular armies and political indolence at UN headquarters in New York.

In the Lebanon, the pendulum appears to be swinging back towards "enforcement." For a start, the UN force includes French paras who fix bayonets when threatened by Palestinian guerrillas. The Scandinavians, with much experience, prefer conscripts and reservists for UN peacekeeping because they ask questions before they start shooting.

The UN orders are anything but clear.

The UN commander is Major-General Emanuel Erskine of Ghana. Trained at Sandhurst, Catterick and Camberley Staff College, he is a general in search of an army. He was promised 4 000 men, compared with the 7 000 committed to Cyprus and earlier Middle East confrontations. He has been provided with only 2 000 so far.

Erskine formerly commanded unarmed UN truce observers on Israel's borders. In a recent interview he said: "In Southern Lebanon the people have been too much used to observers. The observers have been subjected to all sorts of indignities, frustrations and depression: their technical equipment and personal effects stolen. They were shot at.

"We are going to function under maximum restraint but when it becomes necessary to fire back, we'll shoot."

UN begins debate on South West

UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly opens a special session today on South West Africa aimed at stepping up pressure on South Africa to withdraw from the territory.

The session, due to continue until May 3, is expected to result in the adoption of a declaration and a programme of action based on recommendations drafted by the UN Council for Namibia.

The proposed draft declaration reiterates that South West Africa is the direct responsibility of the UN until genuine self-determination and independence are achieved.

It expresses full support for the "armed liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of Swapo, its sole and authentic representative," reiterates that Walvis Bay is an integral part of South West Africa and condemns the "military build-up of South Africa . . . in preparation for a major confrontation with the liberation forces led by Swapo."

It urges the Security council, which last November imposed a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, to adopt economic sanctions and an oil embargo.

The special session comes at a time when both South Africa and Swapo are considering proposals by the five Western members of the Security Council aimed at securing independence for South West Africa through UN supervised elections.

The Western five foreign ministers met in London last night to discuss South Africa's request for clarification of their proposals and to decide on their tactics for the Assembly session.

Meanwhile, reports from London that the United States had privately promised Swapo backing for its claims to Walvis Bay have been denied by South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. He said last night: "It is our firm understanding that this is not the case at all. Walvis Bay is not part of the negotiations. This was confirmed to me by the Secretary of State himself at our meeting in Pretoria last weekend." — SAPA RNS-DDC.

Private deal on Walvis Bay? Page 9.

Armed revolt in SWA gets UN backing

UNITED NATIONS — The president of the UN General Assembly, at a special session on South West Africa, yesterday endorsed armed rebellion against South African rule there, but also gave conditional endorsement to a Western proposal for the territory's peaceful transition to independence.

Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Lazar Mojsov, president of the 149-nation Assembly's 1977 regular session, in backing Swapo said: "The armed struggle of Swapo is continuing and meeting the just support of the international community."

Alluding to the Western proposal, he said: "Other efforts to settle the question are welcome to the extent that they will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people and their liberation movement."

Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, told reporters his organisation had not rejected the Western proposal and would submit a counter proposal.

The Foreign Ministers of Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and Canada ended their discussions on Namibia in London yesterday, and agreed that Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Donald Jamieson, would represent their views at the 10-day special session on Namibia.

The special session will be asked to make a final decision on South West independence, and this could crucially affect the territory's future. The session opened yesterday without delegates knowing what South Africa's or Swapo's final response will be to the Western proposals.

British officials said Mr Jamieson was likely to call on the General Assembly to give the Western Five more time to pursue their bid for a compromise between the South Africans and Swapo.

However, the allied Foreign Ministers were reported fully aware they will face demands from African, Asian and communist countries to exert greater pressures on South Africa's rulers to yield statehood to the Namibians quickly. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

D.D. 21/9/78 (336)

Big Five deny separate deals in peace plan

UNITED NATIONS — The five Western members of the Security Council denied yesterday that any separate private arrangements had been made with any of the parties in the South West African settlement.

Speaking for the United States, Britain, France and Canada, the West German Ambassador, Mr Rudiger von Wechmar, said: "Our proposals are comprehensively, clearly and firmly on the public record."

A number of questions had been raised in the current General Assembly debate on South West Africa following the comments made in the South African Parliament this week in connection with the acceptance of the settlement plan.

"We have made no separate and private arrangements with any of the parties," Mr Von Wechmar said.

The five had informed one of the parties — he did not say whether it was South Africa or Swapo — that they did not intend to change their proposal on the question of South African troop withdrawal.

He said the statement had been repeated that the South West African constituent assembly might express its opinion on the question of forces and the five would take such views carefully into account and expect others to do the same.

"But only on the strict understanding this would not result in any action which would imperil the attainment of independence in the manner envisaged in the proposal," Mr Von Wechmar said.

"They also observed that they did not believe that it would be to anyone's advantage to have the constituent assembly concern itself with matters other than the drafting of the constitution."

On the relationship of the United Nations special representative and the South African Administrator - General, the five were anxious to avoid resurrecting the legal disputes over the territory.

The special representative would be the watchdog of the international community, and the guarantor that the provisions of the agreement would be respected by South Africa and by all parties.

He should have to satisfy himself at each stage about the fairness and appropriateness of all measures affecting the political process at all levels of the administration before such measures took effect.

The five hoped he would build up a working relationship with Justice M. T. Steyn, so that disputes could be settled informally.

While the Security Council must remain vigilant to ensure the agreement was respected, the Western five believed the special representative should be left to get on with the job, using the broad terms of reference with which the council would entrust him.

Primary responsibility for maintaining law and order during the transition would rest with the existing police forces. Mr Steyn, to the satisfaction of the special representative, should ensure the good conduct of the police and take necessary action to ensure their suitability for continued employment during the transition.

When appropriate, the special representative should accompany the police forces in their duties.

The special representative would take steps to guarantee against the possibility of intimidation or interference with the electoral process, from whatever quarter.

Meanwhile, the Secretary - General, Dr Waldheim, said South Africa's acceptance was a positive step while Swapo president Sam Nujoma pleaded for time to study the acceptance. He promised a quick decision.

Meanwhile, Zambia went before the General Assembly to warn that South African "qualified acceptance" must not be taken at face value, but merely studied and thoroughly assessed.

"Surgery will have to be performed to ensure a South African change of heart," he said. — SAPA-RNS-DDC.

SA may join UN debate

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday South Africa was considering the possibility of participating in the current United Nations General Assembly debate on South West Africa.

Mr Botha would say no more on the issue, but it is clear no decision has yet been taken and will not be taken until reasonable assurances have been given that South Africa will be allowed to participate.

It would mean a reversal of the 1974 General Assembly resolution to bar South Africa from proceedings — an act which South Africa regards as illegal and contrary to the UN charter.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday time was vitally important as the debate was not scheduled to continue much longer.

There was a strong feeling in Nationalist circles yesterday that if the Assembly was prepared to hear the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, it should afford Mr Botha the same privilege.

Western diplomats also suggested yesterday that South Africa might consider applying to the UN Security Council for permission to speak at its meeting when the West's proposals for independence in SWA are considered.

It was also suggested yesterday that if Mr Botha decided to go to New York, it would be some time this week.

The UN debate was addressed on Friday by Mr Nujoma, reports Sapa.

Mr Nujoma then demanded further amendments to the proposals to make them acceptable to his organisation, while the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, repeated that South Africa regarded the proposals as final and definitive.

UN forces on full alert after attack

AD
336
4/5/78

BEIRUT — United Nations peacekeeping forces went on "red alert" yesterday, a day after guerilla attacks left four French paratroopers dead, at least five people missing and seven wounded.

UN troops fought the heaviest battle of their south Lebanon peacekeeping mission on Tuesday night when a fierce five-hour clash broke out around the port of Tyre.

The French commander, Col Jean-Germain Salvan, was shot in the legs while armoured cars, rockets mortars and machineguns were used in fierce fighting over a 5 km front.

UN sources said French Senegalese, Iranian, Swedish and Norwegian contingents had now been ordered to return fire, from any direction, at once. Previous orders were to shoot back only when peaceful means and negotiation failed.

"A red alert" means the UN troops are on maximum alert and around-the-clock combat readiness.

Palestinian military leaders yesterday denied involvement in the fighting, claiming the guerillas who fought the UN troops belonged to Lebanese leftist groups allied with the PLO.

A leftist group which lost two men in an earlier clash with French troops said yesterday the fighting around Tyre began when a UN patrol opened fire on a guerilla group heading towards the Israeli lines.

A communique issued by the Popular Resistance Front for the Liberation of the South from Occupation and Fascism, said its men returned the fire and the fighting then escalated.

"We shall not permit any power on earth to prevent our fighting the Zionist invaders of our territory.

"Let this be the last incident between our patrols and the UN force so that our efforts may be combined against Israel," the group said.

Palestinians clashed with another peacekeeping force in Sidon, 35 km north of Tyre on Tuesday night and three people were wounded.

Palestinian sources said the fighting began after Syrian troops attached to the Arab League Deterrent Force tried to arrest a member of the radical Arab Liberation Front. — SAPA-RNS-AP.

R.D.M 4/5/78

UN urges sanctions against SA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — By 119 nations to nil, with 17 abstaining, the United Nation's General Assembly yesterday urged the Security Council to order punitive sanctions — including an oil embargo — to force South Africa unconditionally out of South West Africa and Walvis Bay.

Even usually low-profile Swaziland and Malawi joined in the call, which included endorsement of Swapo as the territory's only "authentic" voice.

But all Western powers united in abstaining and non-aligned India led sharp criticism of the move, which completely ignored the rapidly climaxing Western effort for UN-supervised independence.

The West has warned that there can be no question of support for sanctions against the Republic on this issue, now that it has embraced their plan — and the most live point in the Assembly decision is a warning that it will consider action on its own if the Security Council fails to end SA rule.

Though the Council is the UN's supreme authority and the only body authorised to act against a state, a loophole exists whereby the Assembly can in special circumstances "unite for peace" and act independently.

Addressing the world body after the vote, Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma took both tacks.

First he expressed hopes that the coming crunch meeting between his executive and the Western powers will prove "fruitful" in resolving "outstanding issues", but he also counselled "intensified armed struggle" until the entire area — specifically including Walvis Bay — had been liberated.

The vote — on a 45-point "programme of action" — concluded a unique eight-day special session of the Assembly, quite set apart from the feverish activity all around it to clinch a deal for a peaceful settlement.

At times the bowl-like Assembly chamber was almost empty and some of the Foreign Ministers who attended did so only after private appeals and diplomatic prodding, plus the quiet offer of extra free air tickets.

Staged as a bid to give a big morale boost to Swapo and to warn South Africa of world opposition to any internal settlement, the session was spiked at the outset by Mr Vorster's stunningly-timed acceptance of the Western proposals.

West increases its pressure on Swapo

23/4/78 RDM

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By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Swapo is coming under intensified pressure to accept the West's proposals for UN-supervised independence in South West Africa.

The General Assembly will start debating the territory on Monday.

"Sam Nujoma's getting it from all sides — the pressure is tremendous," said one African involved in the lobbying.

Mr Nujoma, Swapo's president, will arrive in New York at the weekend and his aides say his long awaited response to the West's plan can be expected "in a few days."

The assembly session is virtually certain to be dominated by renewed calls for military support of Swapo as the territory's only authentic voice. This will probably be coupled with demands for calls on the Security Council to impose sanctions to force South Africa out of South West Africa — including Walvis Bay.

Behind the scenes a much more moderate stance is adopted by the key frontline states and many Third World nations.

The Council for Namibia president, Mrs Gwen Konie, argues that the assembly's stance does not necessarily conflict with the Western plan which, she said, was mainly concentrated on the election process.

The assembly approach was "a little wider than that", she said.

Asked if she felt angry resolutions would stiffen South African opposition, she said it was "very difficult to predict."

Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada meet in London on Sunday, Sapa-Reuter reports.

The weekend talks were called by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, and the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, to brief the Five Western powers on their visit to Africa last week.

From Cape Town, Sapa reports that the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice M T Steyn, conferred with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday.

Mr Steyn also had talks with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha earlier.

In Windhoek, Mr Dawid Hausiku, Swapo's chief in Kavango, said he was retiring from politics and had resigned his Swapo post. He had become disenchanted with Swapo because of violence in its ranks.

SA attacked over Swapo arrests

UNITED NATIONS — America's Deputy Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Don McHenry, has attacked South Africa for the wave of "deplorable" arrests of Swapo members in South West Africa.

Summing up the West's proposals for the disputed territory, Mr McHenry appealed for restraint from both sides and pleaded with the parties to give peace a chance.

"Our proposals are not perfect," he emphasised. "There are inherent risks. No solution is safe from failure."

But border fighting had increased markedly and every indication was it would increase.

"The cycle of repression and violence and the resulting bitterness and distrust has continued at a disturbing pace.

"At the same time the South African Government is commendably engaged in discussions which might lead to a peaceful settlement resolution, it has again resorted to the deplorable practice of politically-based arrests without charge or trial so that today virtually the entire leadership of Swapo in Namibia is being detained," he said.

The alternative to peace had to be considered "not in the bravado of revolutionary and ideological sloganeering, but in the harsh light of practical political realities."

The goal of an internationally acceptable SWA was a major undertaking of the United States Government," Mr McHenry said.

"We will see the effort through to the end we all seek."

Mr McHenry's attack came as Mr Pik Botha's message to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was being circulated here.

In it the Foreign Minister said South Africa wanted no more than total co-operation in the final process of independence.

He warned that since South Africa's acceptance of the Western proposals, suggestions which would change their whole basis and concept had been made.

Emphasising South African sovereignty over Walvis Bay — and citing black Africa's own commitment to live by the colonial boundaries it inherits — Mr Botha cautioned that any "arrangement" for the future of the enclave was a matter only for Pretoria and the future elected government in Windhoek.

He appealed to Dr Waldheim: "Whatever might have been our differences in the past, I appeal to you to urge all members of the UN to co-operate unreservedly in this final process of fulfilling the national aspirations of the people of the territory.

"They demand it. We owe it to them. It ought to be implemented without delay."

Earlier, Mr Botha had hinted he would seek to attempt a South African comeback in the General Assembly to state his case — but sources here said he was urged against this by the Western powers, who warned South Africa's credentials would be challenged as they were in 1974. — DDC.

SWA SCOREBOARD: FOR 119 ABSTENTIONS 17

Bid to force SA out

UNITED NATIONS — The UN General Assembly declared yesterday it would urgently consider necessary action itself if the Security Council failed to adopt their vote to force South Africa out of South West Africa and Walvis Bay unconditionally.

The vote, passed by 119 nations to nil, with 17 abstentions, urged the Security Council to order punitive sanctions — including an oil embargo — to force South Africa out.

Even usually low-profile Swaziland and Malawi joined in the call, which included endorsement of Swapo as the territory's only "authentic" voice.

But all Western powers united in abstaining and non-aligned India led sharp criticism of the move, which completely ignored the rapidly climaxing Western effort for UN-supervised independence.

There is no prospect of the Security Council heeding the call, if only because of the opposition of the Western permanent members which have the right of veto.

General Assembly resolutions are recommendations and not mandatory. The Security Council is the UN's supreme authority and the only body authorised to act against a state. But a loophole exists whereby the Assembly can in special circumstances "unite for peace" and act independently. America used this loophole first to bring the UN into the Korean war and later into the Congo.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said last night he was disappointed that none of the five Western nations involved in the settlement negotiations had voted against the resolution. He said it was a disturbing development. DDC-SAPA.

SA attacked over Swapo arrests, page 7.

RDM 5/5/78 (336)

Shalt patrols



officials and to vi-
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Palestine Liberation
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Beirut spokesman
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though PLO chief
r Arafat has promi-
o cooperate with UN
to ensure a speedy
withdrawal from
south Lebanon, the recent UN-guerrilla fighting brought into question Mr Arafat's ability to control Palestinian and Lebanese radicals in the south.

Tuesday's clashes involved primarily Palestinian and Lebanese radicals. A member of Mr Arafat's mainstream Fatah group was killed by guerrilla fire in the same incident in which Col Salvan was wounded as Fatah officers were meeting with the French.

Lebanese leftist sources said a meeting on Tuesday night in Beirut grouping all Palestinian and Lebanese groups ended with Mr Arafat accusing the hardliners of sabotaging the Israeli withdrawal from the south.

Reports from New York said another 2 000 UN troops will join the 4 000-man peace-keeping contingent already in place in southern Lebanon.

The UN Security Council voted 12-0 to approve the Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim's request for the additional troops from Iran, Ireland and Fiji.

Israel has so far withdrawn from about 65% of occupied Lebanese land.—UPI and Sapa-Reuter.

DON'T DO IT AGAIN, BRITAIN WARNS VORSTER

6/5/78

(336)

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Britain's Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, last night said South Africa should not carry out any more raids against Swapo in southern Angola.

He said stability in southern Africa was on a knife edge, and that Britain had conveyed its dismay to South Africa about the raid.

Dr. Owen was referring to the summoning yesterday of a senior South African diplomat to the Foreign Office who was asked for an explanation of the raid.

The diplomat, Mr. David Louw, went in the place of the South African Ambassador, Mr. Matthys Botha, who was out of town. Mr. Louw said he would convey the British Government's request for an explanation to the Government.

U.S. dismay

In Washington a State Department spokesman said the U.S. had "expressed its dismay to the South African government and our grave concern at the implications of their action" as soon as news of the operation came through.

"We have also asked for an urgent explanation," he added.

In Paris the French Government condemned the raid.

"At a time when the five Western countries are making many efforts to reach a peaceful, internationally acceptable settlement of the Namibian problem, the French Government can only condemn the action undertaken by South Africa in Angola," a Foreign Ministry spokesman stated.

The challenge

In his prepared speech, delivered at Ormskirk, Dr. Owen agreed that South Africa had "good reason" to be worried about security in South West Africa.

"But the quickest way of ending this violence is to have United Nations troops on the ground patrolling the northern border and for the people of Namibia to see independence coming soon with free and fair elections under UN supervision."

The challenge now was to convince Swapo that independence was within sight and that they should now end the armed struggle and take part peacefully in the election campaign.

"Now is the time to end violence on all

Success could pave the way for a negotiated Rhodesian independence settlement and even lay the foundation for a movement away from institutionalised racialism in South Africa.

South West African leaders were divided in their response to the raid, reports the Mercury Africa Bureau.

While conservative political leaders, like Mr. A. H. du Plessis, leader of the National Party, welcomed the operation, other leaders were not so happy.

Mr. du Plessis said: "Swapo has been playing a cat and mouse game on the border for a long time. It was a logical and natural reaction from our side, and I am grateful for it."

Mr. Bryan O'Linn, secretary-general of the Namibian National Front, said the operation was a "serious new development at a critical and delicate time" and it might have far-reaching implications.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Ndjoba, said no one took notice of the suffering of the people of Owambo, and retaliatory action had to be taken against Swapo to eliminate the terror. — (Sapa.)

Big Five censure SA at the UN

UNITED NATIONS. — The Security Council on Saturday unanimously condemned the South African military incursion into Angola.

The US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada joined the non-aligned and communist states in support of the censure.

The resolution also placed SA on notice that a repetition of the armed attack would require the Council to consider the adoption of positive measures.

South Africa did not ask [illegible] in the Council proceedings, which began on Friday night in response to Angola's charge that South Africa committed aggression against it.

Explaining Canada's vote, its ambassador, Mr William Barton, said SA's actions, at a time when restraint was particularly necessary, could only have an unsettling effect on peace prospects.

The Western Five are to hold discussions in New York today with Swapo representatives led by Mr Sam Nujoma, the organisation's president.

The French ambassador, Mr Jacques Leprette, said his government could not excuse those who violated the territory of a sovereign state.

The text of the Security Council resolution condemning SA said in part:

The Security Council:

- Strongly condemns this latest armed invasion perpetrated against Angola, which constitutes a flagrant violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- Condemns SA's use of the international territory of South West Africa as a springboard for armed invasions of Angola;
- Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all SA forces from Angola;
- Decides to meet again in the event of further attacks by SA on Angola to consider the adoption of more effective measures;
- Commends Angola for its continued support of the people of SWA in their struggle;
- Demands that SA put an end to its illegal occupation of SWA without delay;

Donations made from [illegible]

Deposits - 1. with diocesan Trustees 1000-00
2. to parish reserve A/C 1000-00

Sundries & Catering 528-33

Balance in hand 31.12.1977 1613-89 5549-04

13927-73

STER OFFERING:

976 - 1977 - Paid Over 60-42

CAPITAL PURPOSES A/C

3101 Building - Rectory & Hall extensions (Others) ~~94-50~~ 678-50
Purchase of Equipment & Fittings) Lawnmowers 94-50
Vestry Table 20-00
Kitchen Table (hall) 15-00 129-50 808-00

VARIOUS PURPOSES:

Collections etc paid over; 475-42
(as detailed opposite)
Amount in hand 31.12.77 to be paid over:
Sick & Aged fund 9-81 485-23

15281-38

'Swapo planned killings'

9/5/78

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The Star Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Detailed assassination plans and official congratulations for the killing of Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader, Chief Clemens Kapuuo and Ovambo Minister of Health, Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, were among documents captured by the South African Defence Force on its raid on Swapo bases in Angola last week.

After the assassinations of both Mr Shiyagaya and Chief Kapuuo, Swapo officially denied involvement in the killings.

The documents were seized at Swapo's operational headquarters, codenamed "Moscow" and a section headquarters code named "Vietnam" in Thursday's strike and released in Windhoek by the chief of the SADF in SWA/Namibia, General J J Geldenhuys.

DESTROYED

He said "Moscow" about 200 km north of SWA/-Namibia border, near the town Cassinga, and "Vietnam" in south-west Angola, were "for all practical purposes destroyed."

The documents also revealed:

● Two senior leaders of Swapo's internal wing were introduced at a Swapo meeting in "Moscow" on March 3 this year. They are Swapo's internal leader, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, now abroad, and Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, secretary for education.

● Swapo did not accept the independence plan of the five Western nations and considered the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada their enemies along with South Africa.

This was contained in an undated manuscript on the "duties" and responsibilities of political commissars." The author is not named.

The document on the assassination of Ovambo Health Minister, Mr Shiyagaya, is a report on the killing dated at "Moscow" on February 15. Mr Shiyagaya was shot at a DTA meeting on February 7.

The report details the assassination orders given to two guerillas, one of whom is said to have reported back to Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia — Swapo's military wing).

The instructions stated that Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the DTA, and Chief Clemens Kapuuo, its president, and the Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, were also to be targets.

The report of the returning guerilla varies substantially with what actually happened. It said Mr Shivagaya had already left the platform when he was shot. He had not.

NAMED

A similar document entitled "The mission that eliminated puppet Glemens Kapuuo" was also seized at "Moscow".

It is in the hands of the police, who are investigating the killing.

General Geldenhuys said: "It follows the style of the Shiyagaya document."

General Geldenhuys denied claims emanating from Angola that the town Cassinga was bombed.

"It was the terrorist headquarters and base near Cassinga," he said.

He said conflict was restricted to armed personnel although in the area of "Moscow" and "Vietnam" there were civilians that naturally made it difficult for the troops.

Captured SA soldier to appear on BBC TV

LONDON — An interview with Johan van der Mescht (24), who was captured by Swapo in Angola, will be broadcast on BBC television tomorrow night.

The Boksburg father of one was captured by Swapo at Elundu in SWA/Namibia last February 18. He told Swedish journalist Per Sanden, whose film has been bought by the BBC, he was surprised by the good treatment he had received.

He said that under South African law he had no choice but to fight Swapo. Sanden's film was made during two months of military operations with Swapo in both Angola and SWA/Namibia. — Sapa.

'Raid justifies Cuba'

NEW YORK — The raid by South African forces into Angola last week "has merely provided one more justification for the presence in Angola of Cuban troops," The New York Times says in an editorial.

The raid, says the paper, must have been meant to appease hard-line whites who condemn Pretoria's acceptance of a Western compromise, and also to warn Swapo to accept the deal or risk a more savage war.

It also criticises last week's special meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

More useful would have been a call to Swapo "to accept the Western proposal before South Africa completely undermines the solution it claims to have bought," the paper said.

Australia's only national daily, The Australian, says today the censure by the Security Council is justified.

TIME VIEW

The editorial goes on to say that the reported 500 refugees killed may or may not have been Swapo guerillas, but the real result of their deaths, and the raid itself, can only be an escalation of the confrontation on the borders of Angola and Namibia which is the cause of South Africa's original concern.

Time magazine says today the South African gamble was that it can hit Swapo hard enough to weaken it, while not upsetting international opinion or disturbing the elections timetable.

In effect, says Time, Prime Minister John Vorster is trying to mollify the Western powers by accepting their plan but, above all, hopes to help the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance win the elections.

If that happens, the South Africans may never have to withdraw their troops and may be able to keep Walvis Bay as well. — The Star Bureau and Own Correspondent.

Sanctio

UN set for emergency meeting

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8/5/78

Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — The United Nations watches restlessly today for another South African raid into Angola, while Swapo leaders meet Western negotiators for discussions that could make or break SWA/Namibia's independence hopes.

The UN Security Council is primed to meet at short notice and seriously to consider an economic blockade of South Africa if troops cross Angola's border again.

In an urgent session that ended late on Saturday, the council left South Africa with only the threat of oil and economic sanctions.

But sources at the UN warn that the military action has brought South Africa well in range of the UN's ultimate punitive measure. Another raid across the border will invite sanctions, say the sources.

This time the Western members of the Security Council with veto power made no attempts to dilute the council's resolution.

Some sources believe South Africa was "suckered" into the assault on Swapo bases by intensified terrorist action in northern Namibia, at a sensitive time for the independence negotiations.

The unanimous outcry at the UN following the attack has cemented support for Mr Sam Nujoma in African, communist and non-aligned groups.

The Swapo leader is stalling a definite reply to the independence plan proposed by the Western contact group in the Security Council, in spite of South Africa's acceptance almost two weeks ago.

Mr Nujoma and Swapo officials from Lusaka are due to meet contact group diplomats here today to present the guerillas' arguments for changes to key points in the plan.

DELICATE

Swapo has been insisting that Walvis Bay be incorporated into Namibia, that a proposed UN special representative in the territory hold superior office to the South African-appointed Administrator-General, and that South Africa's residual military force be confined to the south of the territory.

The contact group is faced with a delicate puzzle: how to gain Swapo's confidence and trust without substantively altering the proposals. Evidence that the West might have reneged would invite attempts at an internal solution by the South African Government.

Sapa-Reuter reports that Western envoys begin their talks with Swapo today in a mood of pessimism after South Africa's raid.

But the delegates of the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada said they would try to convince Mr Nujoma and his colleagues that their plan was the best way of ending bloodshed in the mineral-rich territory and leading it to independence from Pretoria.

One diplomat rated the chance of success as probably less than 50—50.

s if SA raids again:

8/5/78
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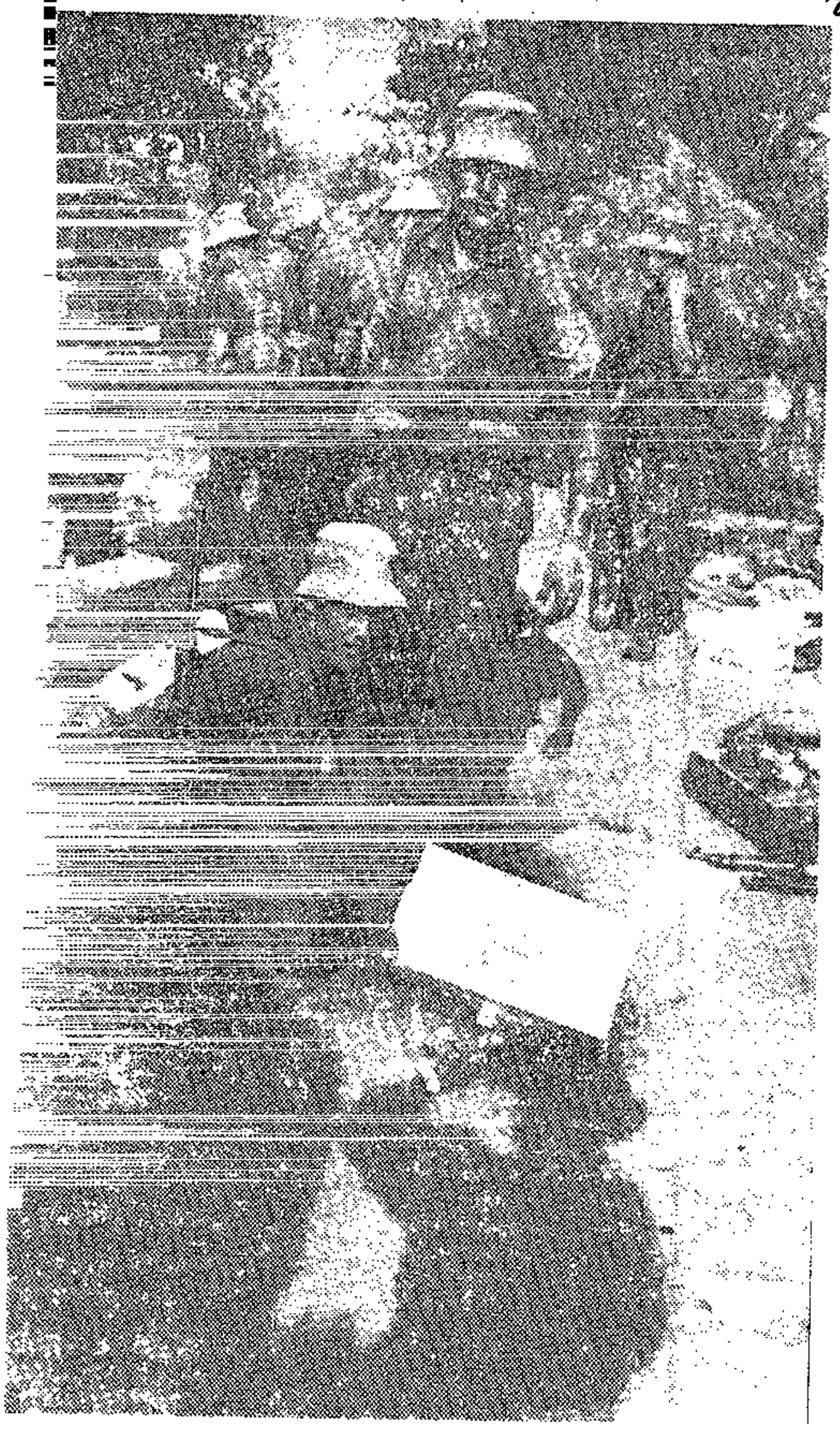

South African troops with captured Swapo ammunition in Angola.



A People's Liberation Army Namibia poster which was among documents and weapons seized by South African forces in Angola

What the CIA (not butler) saw

WASHINGTON — What happened when the CIA woman spy jumped into bed with the Soviet ambassador to find out what the Kremlin was up to in Africa?

Nothing . . . absolutely Nichevo, according to a disillusioned CIA man who claims he stage-managed a close encounter in the East African oush.

Mr John Stockwell, chief of the Angola task force in the CIA's Secret Operations Section from July 1975 until he resigned 17 months later, said last night:

"She found out he was an alcoholic, that he was impotent, and that he had halitosis. And that was the extent of what we learned from that operation."

He said he discovered the spy agency was not very good at running a secret war in Africa, even though it afterwards handed out promotions and medal recommendations.

He charged that blundering stupidity by the CIA paved the way for the influx of thousands of Cuban troops into Angola.

Three times the spy agency tried to recruit mercenaries — French, Portuguese, British and American — and each effort ended in total failure, he said. Some of the hired soldiers ran away, others were psychopathic killers or just plain incompetent.

Millions of Americans heard about the strange case of the impotent envoy when Mr Stockwell appeared on the CBS television programme "60 Minutes".

"It was a pointless operation," he said.

"We succeeded in sending a woman to East Africa. She wound up upcountry with the Soviet ambassador," he said.

Mr Stockwell did not name the envoy or say in which country he was based. But he added: "We already knew he was impotent because we had put a false window in a whorehouse in Nairobi and filmed him going in there to visit young women.

"And so we already knew what he could and could not do. These films were sent back to Washington where they were viewed by CIA officers in the movie room at headquarters.

"But what kind of operation can you generate against such a man who's willing to park his official Soviet embassy vehicle in front of a whorehouse?"

Mr Stockwell said that apart from finding how the CIA bungled its efforts to run a secret war, he also learned "That such covert wars don't work, that we were dishonest, that we were willing to lie about it to keep it going, to con the American public to manipulate Congress to continue playing our games."

The affair of the Soviet Ambassador, he said, stemmed from one of his assignments to recruit prostitutes from New York and Florida to work as CIA sex agents in East Africa.

They were to be used against Soviet, Chinese and North Korean ambassadors in an attempt to break them down or gain intelligence about th or from them. Or ev blackmail them.

But that, too, was failure, Mr Stockwell said.

He said the CIA had small air force of sm planes that ferried m of the American arms in Angola. The agency ev offered a R25 500 boun for anyone willing to hi jack an aircraft that ha weapons on it.

The CIA's plan to hir a mercenary army al fizzled out.

"We had one pr gramme which we call 'The French Hoods'," M Stockwell said. "It co about R425 000 to send Frenchmen as advisers."

Their contracts were f five months but "T Hoods" fled after a mo of fighting and the CI never got its money bac — Sapa-Reuter.

Report shows UN fund giving aid to Swapo

UNITED NATIONS — The UN children's fund is giving economic and humanitarian aid or social service training to four movements directed against the governments of Rhodesia and South Africa and the South African administration of South West Africa-Namibia, its annual report shows.

The report, placed before Unicef's executive yesterday, described the four as "liberation movements recognised by the Organisation of African Unity" and listed them as the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, the South West Africa People's Organisation, and the Pan-Africanist Congress and the African National Congress, the rival black nationalist movements outlawed in South Africa. The report said a first group of 30 medical auxiliaries completed a crash course in April 1977 and five more groups were being similarly trained for a target of 180 within three years.

"Twenty-five medical assistants and six technical auxiliaries are also being trained in a longer course of three years' duration.

"Plans were in progress to establish a maternal and child care centre attached to this training institution, for which Unicef offered to provide the construction cost and equipment," it said.

The report did not say how much Unicef spent in Tanzania but in Zambia, the agency spent about R112 000 last year through the Patriotic Front and Swapo.

It said Unicef provided the Patriotic Front with "drugs, medical supplies and equipment for health centres, transport and kitchen supplies," for a "sizable refugee population under its care."

Through Swapo, it provided refugees with seeds, fertilisers and agricultural tools, building material, sewing machines and cloth, blankets, kitchen supplies and exercise books.

In Botswana, the report said, Unicef spent about R104 000, providing drugs and equipment for three hospitals for refugees from Rhodesia in UN refugee camps and, with the UN refugee office, buying 110 tents for newly arriving refugees.

In Swaziland, where there are student refugees from South Africa, Unicef also provided 50 tents, a bus and drugs and medical supplies amounting to a total cost of about R25 000.

From Lusaka, it is reported that massive food supplies from East Germany and Cuba have been flown in to supplement the feeding of an estimated 9 000 black Rhodesian schoolchildren at Victory Camp on the outskirts of the city.

Rhodesian farmers in Zambia have also contributed large amounts of vegetables following reports that the camp had been severely hit by food shortage and deficiency, a Zapu spokesman said yesterday.

He said despite the internal settlement reached in Rhodesia Mr Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders, "Zimbabweans will continue to leave their country in their thousands to seek refuge in neighbouring countries."

He said they were fleeing to Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia at the rate of about 20 000 a month. When in exile, the majority opted for military training "while children went into educational institutions in Africa and overseas."

Most of the 9 000 students at the Victory Camp fled their schools in Rhodesia and trekked to Botswana where they were airlifted to Zambia.

"The outflow of refugees from Zimbabwe to neighbouring African states is increasing instead of decreasing. This is in itself a contradiction to claims by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev Ndabaningi Sithole that the blacks have accepted the internal deal," he said.

The spokesman said the Rhodesian refugees were also looked after by Zapu from funds received from governmental and non-governmental organisations. — DDC.

Tension grips new bout of nuclear arms talks

NEW YORK. — Rising tensions over the arms race, Africa and human rights clouded a new round of top-level United States-Soviet talks which opened at the United Nations yesterday on strategic-nuclear arms curbs.

The three days of talks will begin with a call by the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, on the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, at the Soviet UN mission.

Both sides have publicly expressed optimism that the new Vance-Gromyko talks, which come a month after the two men last met in Moscow, will eliminate some of the last remaining obstacles to a new strategic arms cuts accord.

But the atmosphere was frosty on the eve of the talks. A top State Department official said the level of tension between the two countries was "fairly high."

And the vice-president, Mr Walter Mondale, accused the Soviet Union of escalating the nuclear arms race by deploying the ntw SS-20 intermediate range ballistic missile.

The State Department official said Mr Mondale's tough speech at the special UN disarmament session was intended to pre-empt Mr Gromyko's expected attack today on the US's neutron bomb.

Mr Mondale's accusations were seen as an indication that President Carter has given up hope of the Soviet Union abandoning the SS-20 in exchange for the US dropping the neutron warhead.

The president suggested the deal, early last month when he announced he would defer developing the controversial weapon.

Both are weapons intended for use in Europe — the Soviet SS-20 against West European cities and the neutron bomb against Soviet bloc tanks stationed in central Europe. — Sapa-Reuter.

NEW YORK. — Paul Newman, man of many movie parts, had the real life role yesterday of US delegate to the UN General Assembly, a post to which President Carter appointed him for the special session on disarmament.

Mr Newman took over the first seat in the delegation after the Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance and UN ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, had withdrawn from the hall.

He is the latest of several film stars who have served in the US delegation. Others included Irene Dunne, Myrna Loy, Shirley Temple and Pearl Bailey. — Sapa-Reuter.

31-5-78

RDM ~~75~~ (336)

US backs police force for Africa

By GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON

FRANCE and the United States have agreed to back black African countries in setting up a joint defensive arrangement against "destabilising external forces", the French Foreign Minitesr, Mr Louis de Guiringaud, confirmed yesterday.

The latest Katangese invasion of Zaire's Shaba Province has pumped new life into this idea first broached secretly when President Carter met French President Giscard d'Estaing in Paris in January, and taken a stage further when they dined in Washington on Friday.

And along with this development came a US State Department announcement that an international conference would be held in Paris next week to discuss a joint Western and African response to Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa.

France and the US brought the pan-Africa "police force" plan up at the working banquet at the White House on the eve of yesterday's opening of the Nato summit conference at the State Department.

But in London, Nigeria's Commissioner for External Affairs, Brigadier Joseph Garba, said yesterday he doubted whether such a force could be formed says a Sapa-Reuter report.

Africa is technically outside the strict area of responsibility of the Nato alliance.



Kruger may quit Umhlanga holiday house

Political Staff

PE TOWN. — Mr J T uger, Minister of Jus-

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RAM

but its secretary general, Mr Josef Luns, said prior to the formal opening session that trends in Soviet policy including in Africa, an dtheir "mounting military strength" would "obviously be discussed by members."

Western Europe is plainly threatened by Russia's strategy, unfolding in Zaire and the Horn of Africa, of seeking to menace and disrupt access to Middle East oil and key mineral resources, Nato officials said.

Mr Guiringaud said yesterday that France and the US have "agreed that if the African states put together some operative arrangement to defend themselves against those destabilising external influences, we will back them."

He said the US and French preesidents have referred the matter to their foreign ministers. As a result, Mr De Guiringaud and the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance had already launched staff studies on Monday.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, and the West Germans discussed the question further last night with Mr Vance and the French Foreign Minister.

Mr De Guiringaud noted that in the Shaba fighting both France and the US had "shown willingness to back African states that are willing to defend themselves."

But he said neither France nor the US had any plans to go further than the Africans themselves wished. "We are not defending in Africa a regime or a man anywhere," he said. "We are only seeking to help the continent maintain stability."

In a related development, the democratic majority leader in the US Senate, Senator Robert Byrd, yesterday urged President Carter to consider totally cutting back US sales of advanced technology to Russia and closing down the Cuban diplomatic mission in Washington over Soviet African involvement.

UPI reports that the Soviet Union yesterday accused US National Security Adviser, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, of grossly distorting the truth about the fighting in Zaire and labelled him "an enemy of detente."

A commentary in the Pravda attacked Mr Brzezinski for his statement in an American TV interview on Sunday that "the Cuban government and in some measure the Soviet government bear responsibility" for the invasion of Shaba.

● The "Mail" Africa Bureau reports that a five man delegation of Cubans led by the Cuban Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Mora Martin Diaz, arrived in Maseru yesterday on a familiarisation trip.

● See Page 3

Young: We oppose pan-African force

NEW YORK. — The United States was basically opposed to the creation of a pan-African force to meet military crises in Africa, Mr Andrew Young, the US Ambassador to the United Nations, said this week.

"I think the general view of the English-speaking Africans is alarm. I think the French speaking Africans have generally supported it," he said in a television interview at UN headquarters.

Declaring that the US had responded only in connection with the recent crisis in Zaire, he added: "We have made no commitment to an all-Africa intervention force, and basically we would prefer not to have such a force."

If there had to be intervention in an African crisis, the UN Security Council and the UN should provide the mechanism, "just as they do in other parts of the world", Mr Young said.

On the situation in Rhodesia, he said neither the so-called internal settlement reached last March, nor the armed struggle waged by externally based guerrillas was working.

Mr Young said he did not think there was, eventually, any alternative to negotiations between the present Government of Rhodesia and the guerrillas to work out an all-embracing settlement. — Sapa-Reuter.

UN team visits Lesotho

MASERU — Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday met a United Nations mission investigating Lesotho's economic problems following the alleged border closure between Lesotho and Transkei in 1976

The Lesotho Premier briefed the mission on development of the country's water resources and creation of labour intensive opportunities for the people.

The leader of the mission, Mr B. El Tawil assured Lesotho leaders the international community would keep the situation in Lesotho under constant review.

The team, visiting Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland on the instruction of the UN secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, is reviewing "the UN special economic assistance programmes for these countries arising out of the explosive situation in Southern Africa precipitated by the white racist minority regimes in Southern Africa," Radio Lesotho said. — IDC.

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Israel won't hand over to us—UN

TEL AVIV. — The commander of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon disclosed at the weekend that Israeli occupation troops intended to hand over to Christian Falangists rather than to his own forces.

The Israelis are scheduled to withdraw completely from Lebanon on Tuesday.

The commander, Major-General Alexander Erskine, said in an interview with Israeli Radio he was very disappointed that Israeli-backed Christian Lebanese would take over in the vital border strip between Israel and Lebanon.

"The Israeli's just want to wash their hands and hand over to the Christians, who elected their own commanders and we have been asked to negotiate with them," he said.

The UN Interim Forces in Lebanon (Unifil) have already taken up key positions in southern Lebanon since the Israeli invasion of the territory in March designed to strike at Palestinian guerrilla bases.

Meanwhile, residents of Metulah, a northern Israeli town, reported yesterday that artillery fire was being directed from Palestinian and leftist positions towards Christian Falangist villages in south Lebanon.

The fire was going over the heads of UN peacekeeping troops, they said.

The Falangists returned the fire with tank guns and mortars.

Falangist officers said the Palestinian-leftist shelling, over UN soldiers in the ancient crusader castle of Beaufort, indicated Unifil could not ensure peace in the area.

Mortars and heavy machineguns were also used in the firing on the villages in the Litani River valley and fields had been set ablaze in the dry heat, the residents said.

Meanwhile, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, Mr Yasser Arafat, arrived in Tripoli late on Saturday for talks with government leaders, the Iraqi news agency reported.

Discussions will cover inter-Palestinian and Middle East developments, the agency said.

Hard-line Palestinian guerrilla groups — who also maintain close relations with Libya — have called for the creation of a collective leadership to replace Mr Arafat as chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Political sources said Mr Arafat would ask Libyan leader Colonel Moammar Khadafy to use his influence with the hardliners to reconcile inter-Palestinian differences.

And in Beirut, a senior member of the National Liberal Party (NLP), was assassinated at the weekend.

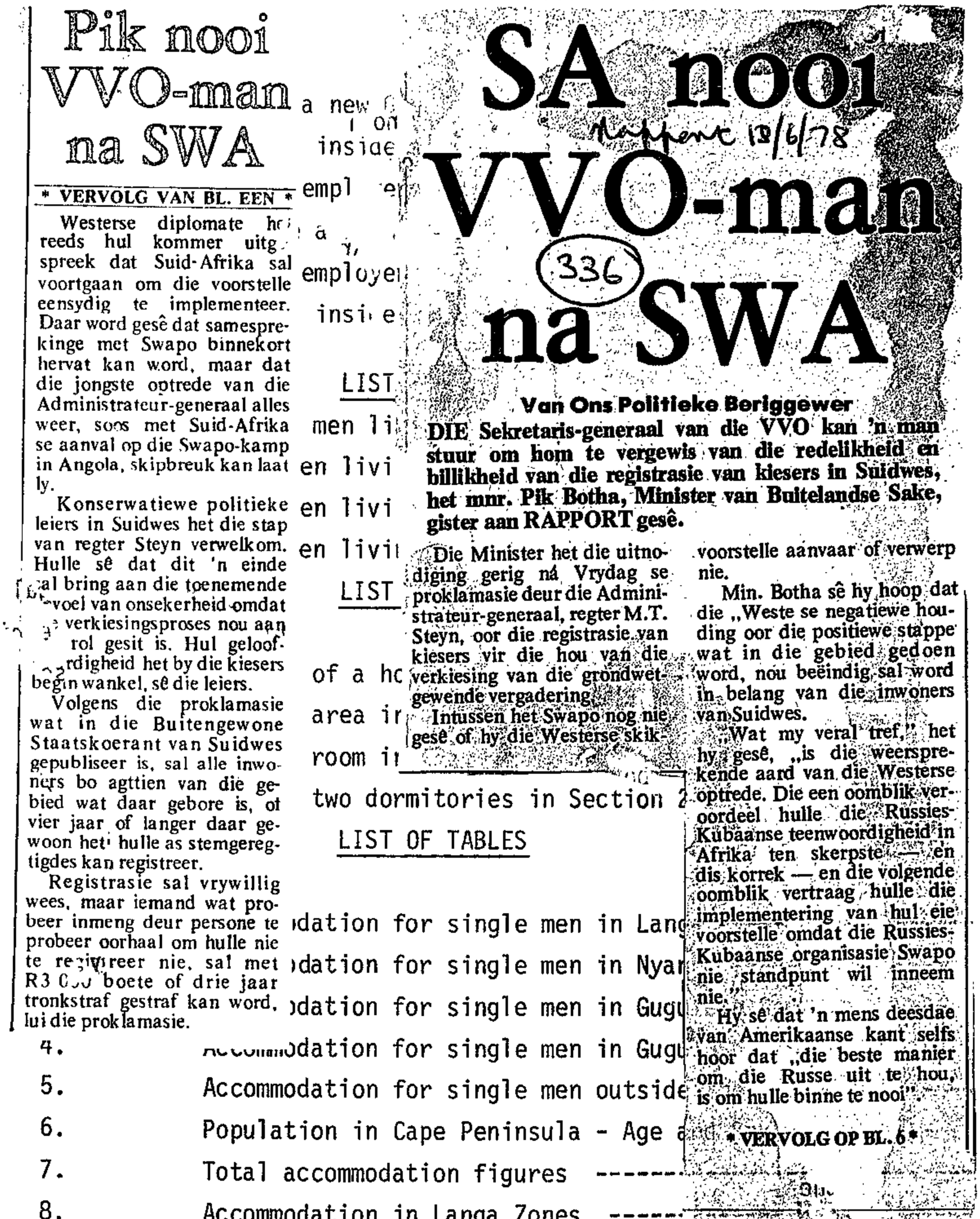
He is the second prominent Rightwinger from northern Lebanon to be killed last week, informed sources said. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI.

Silver Streakers' day

LONDON. — Hundreds of thousands of old people packed British trains at the weekend taking advantage of a day of free travel.

Extra trains had to be laid on, but there was standing room only. "The platforms were a sea of silver hair," said a station master. — Sapa-Reuter.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS (continued)



Pik nooi VVO-man na SWA

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

Westerse diplomate hoi reeds hul kommer uitg spreek dat Suid-Afrika sal voortgaan om die voorstelle eensydig te implementeer. Daar word gesê dat samesprekinge met Swapo binnekort hervat kan word, maar dat die jongste optrede van die Administrateur-generaal alles weer, soos met Suid-Afrika se aanval op die Swapo-kamp in Angola, skipbreuk kan laat ly.

Konserwatiewe politieke leiers in Suidwes het die stap van regter Steyn verwelkom. Hulle sê dat dit 'n einde sal bring aan die toenemende gevoel van onsekerheid omdat die verkiesingsproses nou aan rol gesit is. Hul geloofwaardigheid het by die kiesers begin wankel, sê die leiers.

Volgens die proklamasie wat in die Buitengewone Staatskoerant van Suidwes gepubliseer is, sal alle inwoners bo agttien van die gebied wat daar gebore is, of vier jaar of langer daar gewoon het, hulle as stemgeregtigdes kan registreer.

Registrasie sal vrywillig wees, maar iemand wat probeer inmeng deur persone te probeer oorhaal om hulle nie te registreer nie, sal met R3 000 boete of drie jaar tronkstraf gestraf kan word, lui die proklamasie.

SA nooi VVO-man na SWA

Rapport 13/6/78

(336)

Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

DIE Sekretaris-generaal van die VVO kan 'n man stuur om hom te vergewis van die redelikheid en billikheid van die registrasie van kiesers in Suidwes, het mnr. Pik Botha, Minister van Buitelandse Sake, gister aan RAPPORT gesê.

Die Minister het die uitnodiging gerig ná Vrydag se proklamasie deur die Administrateur-generaal, regter M.T. Steyn, oor die registrasie van kiesers vir die hou van die verkiesing van die grondwetgewende vergadering.

Intussen het Swapo nog nie gesê of hy die Westerse skikvoorstelle aanvaar of verwerp nie.

Min. Botha sê hy hoop dat die „Weste se negatiewe houding oor die positiewe stappe wat in die gebied gedoen word, nou beëindig sal word in belang van die inwoners van Suidwes.

„Wat my veral tref," het hy gesê, „is die weersprekende aard van die Westerse optrede. Die een oomblik veroordeel hulle die Russies-Kubaanse teenwoordigheid in Afrika ten skerpste — en dis korrek — en die volgende oomblik vertraag hulle die implementering van hul eie voorstelle omdat die Russies-Kubaanse organisasie Swapo nie standpunt wil inneem nie."

Hy sê dat 'n mens deesdae van Amerikaanse kant selfs hoor dat „die beste manier om die Russe uit te hou, is om hulle binne te nooi".

* VERVOLG OP BL. 6 *

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Mystery raid victims named by UN

MAPUTO — United Nations officials yesterday identified the Belgian couple killed in an attack two days ago on an agricultural station 28 km from the Rhodesian border.

The Mozambique military command said the Belgians and 17 refugees were killed in a raid by Rhodesian troops.

The Belgians were Mr Luc Hennebert, 28, an agronomist with the US Food and Agricultural Organisation, and his wife, Francoise, officials said. The couple's 18-month-old son Pierre, survived.

The officials did not disclose Mr Hennebert's home district or where the child is now.

The Rhodesian military command in Salisbury denied responsibility for the attack.

A military spokesman said the Mozambique report was "completely without foundation."

A communique issued by the Mozambique General Staff in Maputo at the weekend said Rhodesian helicopter troops, backed by jet fighter-bombers, mounted two raids into Mozambique on Thursday.

One attack was against the agricultural station, while Rhodesian forces also attacked in the Massangena district where fighting was still going on.

Mozambique has accused Rhodesia of mounting more than 350 acts of aggression since March, 1977.

Rhodesia has admitted three major raids into Mozambique in pursuit of nationalist guerrillas of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union

The most serious raid was last November against the Zanu headquarters near Chimoio, when Rhodesians reported killing at least 1 200 guerrillas. — Sapa-AP.

(33) (#) 28/4/78 Argus

Lesotho may get UN aid after travel clamp

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — A United Nations mission has recommended urgent aid projects of R6,23-million for Lesotho to offset the effects of travel restrictions apparently imposed on Lesotho citizens by Transkei authorities.

The Lesotho Government regarded the demand for passports at Ramatseliso, Qacha's nek and Tele border posts as an attempt to force tacit recognition of Transkei's independence.

The Secretary-General, of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim, dispatched the mission to Lesotho in March this year after Lesotho complained of being forced by Transkei and South African authorities into 'a state of siege.'

The Lesotho Government appealed to Dr Waldheim in February 'to come to our rescue at this time of crisis.'

14 PERCENT

The mission's report said that about 14 percent of Lesotho's population lived in the relatively poor south-eastern area affected by Transkei's demand for recognised international passports at the border posts.

In part, the report states: 'It appears that the demand has seriously restricted the movement of Lesotho citizens through border posts, and that people living in those parts of Lesotho bordering on Transkei have been effectively prevented from obtaining supplies and services in South Africa.'



Dr Kurt Waldheim

It added that because of inadequate road links through Lesotho, many government services were halted in the area.

The proposed aid is in the form of road construction and maintenance, improved landing strips, water and electricity projects, commercial vehicles, food, drug supplies and warehousing.

The Secretary-General's office is reviewing the situation in Lesotho to determine the programme to be mobilised. Results of the review, and the mission's findings, will be submitted to the General Assembly later this year.

NO RECOGNITION

No member-state of the United Nations has recognised Transkei as an independent country.

The Lesotho Government told Dr Waldheim it had complained of the border difficulties to the South African Government, which replied that it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Schmidt rules out sanctions

LUSAKA — The West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Schmidt, wound up his first-ever African tour here yesterday with a defence of his Government's decision to oppose UN sanctions against South Africa.

At a press conference before his departure for home, Mr Schmidt called for the implementation of Western settlement proposals for Rhodesia and South West Africa.

Hundreds of schoolchildren were marshalled on Lusaka's streets as Mr Schmidt and Pres Kaunda drove to the airport after 12 hours of talks over the past few days.

"From a long range point of view it is wise not to destroy the South African economy," Mr Schmidt said. Dr Kaunda — whose Government favours sanctions — sat beside him at the press conference.

But Dr Kaunda averted a public showdown by declining to give his views on Western attitudes to sanctions against South Africa. "This is the Chancellor's show, not mine," he told pressmen.

Mr Schmidt said West Germany's export industry labour force of seven million people and South Africa's black workers would suffer from economic sanctions.

Germany's trade with South Africa had fallen by 17 per cent over the past year, while trade with Nigeria and other independent African States was rising.

At the same time Mr Schmidt said: "We condemn apartheid in South Africa."

On Rhodesia, Mr Schmidt said: "Time is running short in Zimbabwe. We have seen the situation on the border. Further delays will bring on the danger of ever more spilling of black and white blood. The senseless killings of missionaries should challenge everyone to seek peace."

Both he and Dr Kaunda agreed that the Anglo-American proposals for a Rhodesian peace should be "vigorously implemented." — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

Arms talks flop

UNITED NATIONS — The first world disarmament conference held since 1932 ended with only a slender consensus, after 5½ weeks this weekend.

Not a gun will be spiked nor a warhead disarmed as an immediate result of the session.

Britain's Sir Derick Ashe said too little progress was made. The conference, he said, sometimes was more like the "ritual death dance of dying elephants than the greatest and most hopeful gathering of the powers of this earth."

But what the session did do was to hold out prospects that all five nuclear powers, including France, might be brought together in a revamped Geneva disarmament conference, at which important multilateral agreements could be worked out. — SAPARNS.

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Cubans freeing Africa — UN man

NAIROBI — Mr Leslie Harriman, Nigeria chairman of the United Nations special committee on apartheid, strongly supported the Cuban role in Africa in an interview published here yesterday.

He also attacked the West for hindering efforts by African countries to achieve genuine independence. In an interview with the Nairobi Times, he said: "On an almost daily basis (United States Pres Jimmy) Carter has been expressing concern over Cuba's role in Africa. Were it not for the Cubans, Mozambique and Angola would still be under the firm yokes of the colonialists," he said.

"Cubans have never attacked any sovereign state or crossed an internationally recognised sovereign boundary. What they have done is to assist oppressed people to gain their self determination from colonial masters.

"If that is wrong we wonder what the UN is all about. The Cuban role is well supported in the UN Charter on Decolonisation," Mr Harriman said.

He said in spite of Pres Carter's concern with human rights he had failed to influence American multi-national companies, "which continue to sustain the South African and Rhodesian economies by exploiting cheap black labour," the paper reported.

He also attacked Western efforts to solve the problems of Rhodesia and South West Africa. "Western powers continue to look for moderates. There is nothing like a moderate leader other than a naked African in clothes provided by the West who becomes a new African who cannot serve Africans.

"The Western powers further label liberation leaders as communists. They show no respect that Africans have the right to choose what they wish to be," he said.

"The tragedy of the whole matter is that Africa is so divided that African states allow themselves to be shared out by the Western powers in economic zones." — SAPA-RNS.

UN task for for SWA 'sc

RDM 14/7/78

(336)

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK

A UNITED Nations task force of 6 000 men will be dispatched as soon as possible to police South West Africa through independence elections, UN Secretary-General Dr.Kurt Waldheim said yesterday.

The elated Dr Waldheim made it clear that the election target date is still the end of the year.

But Swapo's acceptance of the Western peace proposals was hailed as a major breakthrough, leaders of all parties inolved in the issue warned that tough hurdles must still be cleared.

A small UN vanguard headed by operations chief-elect Mr Maarti Ahtisaari, a Finn, is expected to land in Windhoek before the end of this month.

"This is the one positive element in the international situation," Dr Waldheim said yesterday as he left a briefing in which he had lavished praise on the Western powers, the front-line states, South Africa and Swapo for battling through to agreement after 18 months of frenetic diplomacy.

The UN peace-keeping force will consist of 5 000 traditionally blue-helmeted troops drawn from Africa, "small neutral European" countries and possibly some Asian nations, Dr Waldheim said.

They would be responsible for law and order during transition.

The other wing of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) will consist of about 1 000 civilian election supervisors.

UN sources suggest the unique operation will cost about R200-million.

Security Council authorisation is still needed, but fears of a Soviet veto have vanished now that the frontline states and Swapo have said yes.

According to informed sources, three council meetings will be staged — the first almost certainly on July 25, to authorise the appointment of Mr Ahtisaari as Dr Waldheim's special representative and UN operations chief in the territory.

Mr Ahtisaari is at present the UN's Namibia commissioner.

Two more meetings will follow next month, the first to authorise the peace-keeping troops and to authorise emergency funding.

The second will tackle Walvis Bay, and it is understood the West will back a resolution supporting its integration within the future Namibia.

This compromise, worked out to clinch Swapo's support for the peace package, will thus be dealt with separately and not affect the independence process.

Formidable obstacles lie ahead, all sides admit. Not least is finding the troops.

Dr Waldheim said Swapo and the Frontline States had accepted the plan exactly as accepted by South Africa in April.

This allows South Africa to keep 1 500 troops at its Grootfontein and Oshibello bases in the north through the elections, as well as its Walvis Bay forces.

STANLEY UYS reports from London that the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, yesterday called in the South African Ambassador, Mr Matthys Botha, to express his gratitude for Prime Minister Mr Vorster's "persistence in searching for an internationally acceptable solution" and to ask for South Africa's continued co-operation.

In Pretoria, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the agreement was a development that could herald a new era in Southern Africa.

But he cautioned that the parties involved would have to act with sincerity.

Nujoma cautious about deal

Special Correspondent

LUANDA. — The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, said yesterday that Wednesday's agreement with the five Western nation task force was not "definitely accepted".

But the suggestions contained in the documents of the "Five" — Britain, France, Canada, the United States and West Germany — could serve as "work tools" for further discussions at the United Nations.

Talks on South West African independence could start at the UN Security Council after the Organisation of African Unity summit in Khartoum, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma said yesterday.

He made this statement shortly after Swapo accepted the plan for a negotiated settlement put to it by the Western contact group in the Angolan capital.

In a statement to the Press, Mr Nujoma said Swapo considered the "conclusion of the historic Launda meeting an important victory in the struggle of the Namibian people carried out under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard".

Mr Nujoma said Swapo's principal aim in New York would be "to mobilise the international community more effectively, our friends and revolutionary allies in particular, as well as those forces that wish for peace, so they may join with us to exert pressure on the Security Council."

A British Foreign Office spokesman said it was "implicit" in the settlement plan that the question of Walvis Bay would be discussed by an independent Namibia with South Africa.

Settlement a great breakthrough — Owen

(33) RDM 14/7/78

By STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — The British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, yesterday described Swapo's agreement with the West on the South West African question as a tremendous breakthrough in the whole of Southern African politics.

For the first time the South African Government, the five Western Security Council powers and Swapo were agreed on how to proceed towards independence under the United Nations' SWA resolutions, Dr Owen said of Wednesday's breakthrough in Luanda.

The final hurdle had to be passed in the UN Security Council in the next few days.

"I hope its the end of one chapter and the beginning of a new era of independence, internationally acceptable — it could be of tremendous significance," he declared.

Asked whether the agreement was a setback for communism, Dr Owen said:

"For some time Angola has been moving towards a position of what I would call more genuine non-alignment, away from total Soviet and Cuban influence, and asserting itself as an African nationalist country.

"This is extremely important."

Asked whether he anticipated any difficulties at the UN over the SWA agreement, Dr Owen replied:

"I doubt it. I think the Soviet Union would find it extremely difficult to veto an agreement which has the support of the freedom movement (Swapo) and of all the African countries.

"I very much hope the South Africans, having shown very considerable vision in accepting those proposals — it's not been easy for them considering their past stand — will stick with it, and that we will be able to work through the next few very difficult months.

"We will have to hold elections, and bring the United Nations into SWA.

"There are a lot of problems, but I am optimistic now. I believe we can push ahead. I think it will have major significance for other problems we have in Southern Africa," he said.

The breakthrough had shown persistent negotiating could bring together people of diverse outlooks. This had significance for Rhodesia he said.

"We've got to work for the same thing in Rhodesia. It can be done.

"It's going to be harder in Rhodesia because, putting it bluntly, Mr Smith and the Rhodesian Front are not as realistic or as sensible in negotiations as the South African Government have been over Namibia," Dr Owen said.

'Peace, then reduction'

ONLY when there was visible peace and a cessation of violence within the prescribed period in South West Africa, could a reduction of South African troops begin to take place, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Asked to comment on the acceptance by Swapo of the Western proposals for a SWA settlement, Mr Botha said:

The South African Government has so far not received any official information. The conditions under which South African troops will be withdrawn from South West Africa were clearly spelt out in the Western proposals which were accepted by the Republic of South Africa, he said — Sapa.

Russia set to accept SWA plan

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

DIPLOMATIC sources in Pretoria believe it unlikely that Russia will throw a spanner in the works at the eleventh hour and veto the SWA settlement when it comes before the Security Council.

This view was supported by the Director of the Institute of International Affairs, Mr John Barratt, who said the Russian attitude would depend on the reaction of the African bloc at the United Nations, and particularly on the three African members of the UN Security Council.

"If the African bloc support the settlement proposals — and it seems likely they will — then Russia will probably abstain from voting on the issue in the Security Council."

If one or more of the three African Security Council members opposed the settlement, however, then Russia would probably use the veto.

Mr Barratt also agreed with diplomatic sources that the economic muscle of the five Western countries was an important factor in persuading the five frontline states to push Swapo towards an acceptance of the settlement plan.

The sources pointed out that Western economic aid was sorely needed by the African states. Russian aid was virtually limited to military equipment.

Mr Barratt said Zambia and Angola, in particular, were struggling with massive economic problems, and pressure from these two countries could have had an important bearing on Swapo's acceptance of the Western proposals.

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P. Nijkamp

P.A. Victor

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H. Scott Go
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R. Coase :

E. Mansfiel

F. Bell : "

H. Demsetz

A. Scott :

U.L. Smith

U.L. Smith

R. Turvey :

R.N. Cooper

The Star

Tuesday July 18 1978

Chance for the West to revive

DECISIONS taken by the Big Seven heads of state at Bonn could affect the fate of tomorrow's world. Primarily the objective was to halt the drift towards global economic anarchy. It was an awesome task, involving the reconciliation of the hard money policies of Germany and Japan and the profligacy of the remainder teetering between runaway inflation and recession. Germany and Japan have finally agreed to relax their policies so that their people can afford more imports from the other capitalistic countries. The United States will try to curb its insatiable oil appetite which has been running down the dollar. The spin-off has been that American exports are becoming cheaper, thus more attractive, which would enable the US to pay for its oil and reduce its 24 000-million-dollar trade deficit. The danger has been that the Arabs would put up their prices to compensate—and the whole world would go into a new inflationary spiral.

If the signatories to the Bonn accord are as good as their word (it must be said that there are nothing but words at the moment) and if their co-operation extends to relaxing the informal devices to protect their own industries against foreign competition, then there is an exciting prospect of international prosperity in which all nations including South Africa can share.

But the significance of Bonn goes far beyond the economic implications. The failure of the 1933 London economic conference is said to have signalled the start of World War 2. The participants became competitors, not partners, and when Hitler emerged as a power, they could no longer co-operate to stave off the common threat. Today they must be able to combine to meet the Moscow offensive. And the Third World countries will be judging whether the relatively free economic system of the democracies or the managed economy of the communists should decide their future. The choice in cold statistics is a very obvious one, for in both trade and aid Russia is grabbing unfair terms from small countries. In trade she seeks advantages for herself from all but Cuba. In aid she contributes to the Third World proportionately far less than do any of a dozen Western countries. Only in war and weapons does Russia compete. Only in economic strength and unity, and in sharing prosperity, can the West hope to maintain peace.

Walvis: West to support handover

STAR 18/7/78

330

By Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — In a move that has annoyed the South African Government, Western diplomats are drafting a Security Council resolution supporting the principle of Walvis Bay's future incorporation in an independent SWA/Namibia.

The move is a result of Western bargaining for Swapo's acceptance of the latest independence package for SWA/Namibia and black African support.

But Western sources insist that it is not part of the agreed programme for SWA/Namibia the Security Council will probably set in motion next week. The proposals do not mention the port.

A separate resolution would record support, in principle, of Walvis Bay's legal inclusion in SWA/-Namibia at some stage after independence.

Word juggling

Official news of the contact group's intention was given to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, by the West's ambassadors in Pretoria at the weekend. Mr Botha is said to have been irate.

A move of this nature has been the subject of informed rumours since Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, was at the United Nations Special General Assembly session in May.

A Western source at the United Nations said they were at "a point of putting words on paper." But in the next few days the diplomats face an exercise in word juggling to produce a declaration sufficiently bland so as to avoid impinging on — in South Africa's determination — the spirit and letter of the agreed package.

Mr Adriaan Eksteen, head of South Africa's mission to the UN, said the Government would have to study carefully the wording and legal implications of any statement the West produced on the subject of Walvis Bay.

At a Press briefing, he said: "We do not see any need for Walvis Bay to be mentioned in any way, because it has not been put in the proposals."

Underlining South Africa's position, he added: "Walvis Bay is part of sovereign South Africa, and we will discuss it with a duly-elected government in Namibia."

(Mr Eksteen told correspondents his use of the title Namibia was merely in the UN context, and did not imply the Government's official acceptance of the name.)

In the open

Only by dropping all reference to Walvis Bay, direct or indirect, from the plan, did the contact group secure South Africa's approval.

Mr Eksteen said: "We hope that they will discuss openly with us what is going to be in the draft statement, what they are going to do. Then we can see what is going to happen next."

Mr William Barton, Canada's Ambassador to the UN, and current president of the Security Council, yesterday held informal consultations with African members of the 15-nation council in preparation for formal discussions early next week.

The price of a UN force

Political Correspondent

The United Nations would face enormous logistic problems, and an estimated bill of R250 000 a day, with the introduction of its peacekeeping force into SWA/Namibia, according to sources in Pretoria.

Should the Western settlement plan for the territory go through the Security Council when it meets next week, a UN transition assistance group numbering 5 000 troops and 1 000 administrative personnel would descend on the territory for the run-up to independence.

Pretoria strategists today pointed out the ambitious nature of such an undertaking, coupled as it would be with the staged withdrawal of South African forces.

They claimed that it would cost about R50 a day to provide food, water and other necessities for each UN soldier patrolling the remote regions of SWA/Namibia — provided supplies could be readily obtained locally.

This would run up a bill of about R250 000 a day before the troops had been paid. And it would be much more if supplies were brought from outside.

The requirements of South Africa's security forces are said already to have put heavy pressure on the slender infrastructure of northern SWA/Namibia.

The strategists also asked how the troops would be brought in. It might take months to assemble and land troops and their equipment by sea through the available ports — Mocemedes in southern Angola and Walvis Bay.

Alternatively, the expense would be enormous if troops were landed by air from the African and other countries from which the UN force would come.

The 5 000 troops would need at least 500 military vehicles and these would have to be brought in too. Once in the field, the force would need guides in the unfamiliar terrain.

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Department of Classics

Departmental circular no. 2. February, 1978.

A. Library matters

1. Recent acquisitions include:

R. Cook Gk. painted pottery

Ovid Ars Amatoria - translation and commentary B. Roy

Vergil Eclogues; ed. R. Coleman

Arnheim Aristocracy

Breeze Hadrian's Wall

Gabba Republican Rome

Ogilvie Early Rome

Talbert Timoleon

Macmillan, R. Roman Government's response

Finley, M. Atlas of class. archaeology

Fisher, Social values

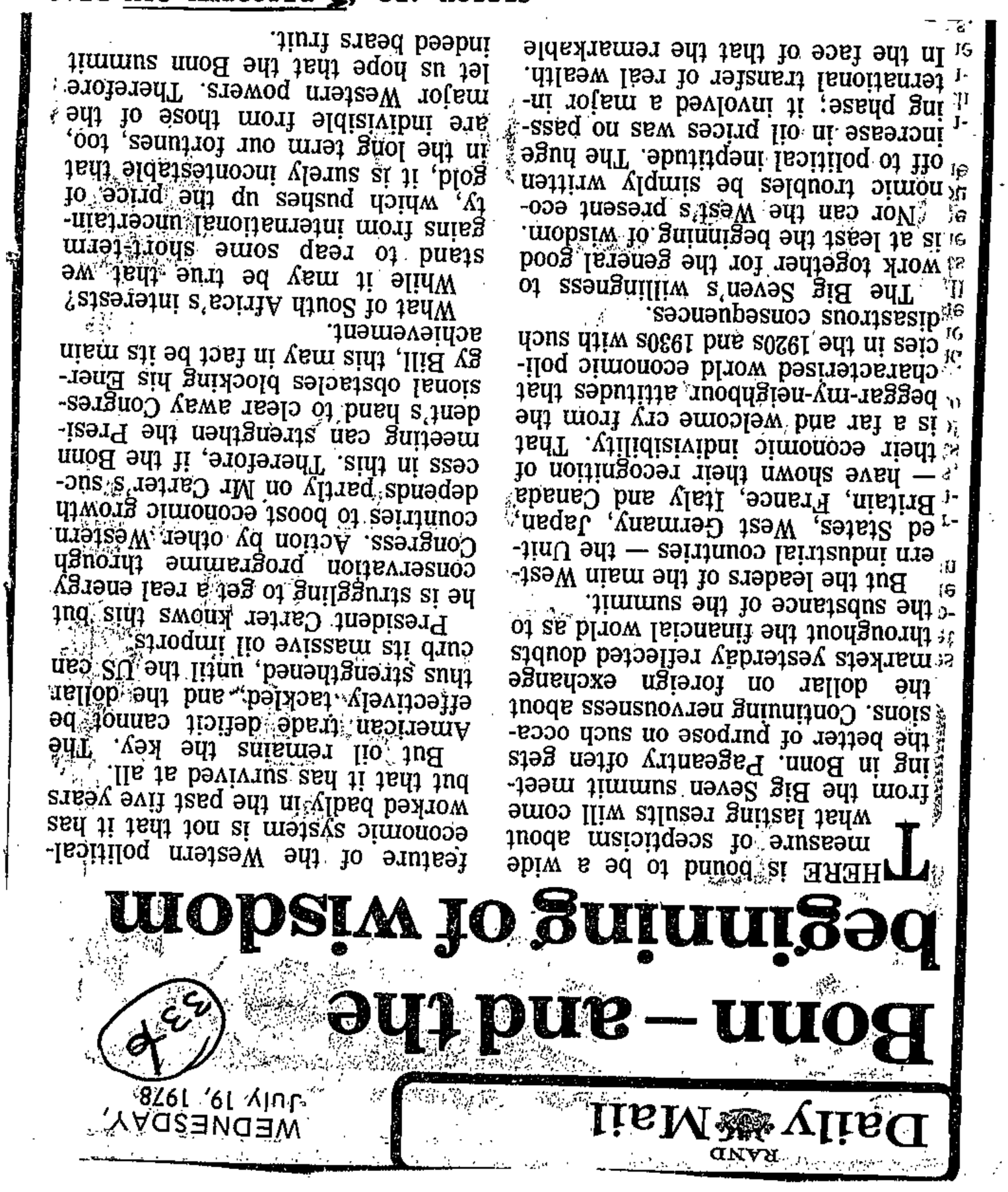
2. Books ordered this month

Else Madness of Antigone

Ovid Ars Amatoria I; ed. Hollis

3. .s are:

(grant)



Daily Mail

RAND

WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1978

Bonn — and the beginning of wisdom

THERE is bound to be a wide measure of scepticism about what lasting results will come from the Big Seven summit meeting in Bonn. Pageantry often gets the better of purpose on such occasions. Continuing nervousness about the dollar on foreign exchange markets yesterday reflected doubts throughout the financial world as to the substance of the summit.

But the leaders of the main Western industrial countries — the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — have shown their recognition of their economic indivisibility. That is a far and welcome cry from the beggar-my-neighbour attitudes that characterised world economic policies in the 1920s and 1930s with such disastrous consequences.

The Big Seven's willingness to work together for the general good is at least the beginning of wisdom.

Nor can the West's present economic troubles be simply written off to political ineptitude. The huge increase in oil prices was no passing phase; it involved a major international transfer of real wealth. In the face of that the remarkable feature of the Western political-economic system is not that it has worked badly in the past five years but that it has survived at all.

But oil remains the key. The American trade deficit cannot be effectively tackled, and the dollar thus strengthened, until the US can curb its massive oil imports.

President Carter knows this but he is struggling to get a real energy conservation programme through Congress. Action by other Western countries to boost economic growth depends partly on Mr Carter's success in this. Therefore, if the Bonn meeting can strengthen the President's hand to clear away Congressional obstacles blocking his Energy Bill, this may in fact be its main achievement.

What of South Africa's interests?

While it may be true that we stand to reap some short-term gains from international uncertainty, which pushes up the price of gold, it is surely incontestable that in the long term our fortunes, too, are indivisible from those of the major Western powers. Therefore let us hope that the Bonn summit indeed bears fruit.

SA heading for tragedy — Waldheim

KHARTOUM — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim, yesterday warned South Africa of a future tragedy should the Republic continue its present course.

He also told the Organisation of African Unity heads of state meeting here it was important that sanctions against Rhodesia be maintained.

But the UN leader said what concerned him about South Africa was "the absence of any indication that its government is moving away from its basic policies of institutionalised racial discrimination."

The repression of opponents of apartheid, the banning of African leaders and organisations, and the continued implementation of the bantustan policy only contributed to the tension prevailing in the area, he said.

"South Africa is following a dangerous course and, unless checked, it can only have increasingly tragic results," Dr Waldheim said.

Sanctions against Rhodesia, he said, had so far cost Zambia about R680 million and were costing Mozambique more than R80 million a year.

He called for generous international support for the two — an obvious swipe at the United States Congress where efforts are now underway to halt all aid to the frontline states and lift sanctions against Rhodesia.

Mr Ian Smith and the three black leaders involved with him in the "internal settlement" would have to accept "the inescapable fact that unilateral action will not bring about a lasting solution" to avoid the situation worsening.

But the agreement reached by both South Africa and Swapo, with the West, over the future of South West Africa, was a strong note which would "rekindle hope not only in Namibia itself, but in the entire region of Southern Africa."

"Today I share in the general satisfaction that a major breakthrough has been achieved," Dr Waldheim said.

He congratulated the parties directly involved in the South West Africa dispute for their "positive" approach.

Generally though, the Secretary - General's picture of Africa was gloomy. The continent's external debt was now a massive R135 billion with trade and food production slipping.

A spate of conflicts had created nearly four million refugees and 83 million people faced starvation.

The Khartoum assembly is the largest of its kind ever, with 30 heads of state and four heads of government coming together.

One decisive issue the summit will have to face is the increased possibility of Africa becoming a big-power battleground. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

Ignorance, passion at symposium

Star, 20/7/78

(336)

By Allen Pizzey,
The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — A small, wiry black man struggled out of a jersey, stripped himself to the waist and shouted: "John Vorster, you have damaged my human flesh. Down with Vorster's racism."

A demonstrator? A madman? No, an invited speaker at the United Nations symposium on "exploitation of Blacks in South Africa and Namibia and Conditions in South African Jails."

Mr Benjamen Lechesa (59), who said he had been wounded in a leg and the back — hence the strip act to show wounds — in the 1961 Sharpeville shooting, epitomised the tone of yesterday's session of the week-long symposium here.

What began on Monday as a sober and relatively well-informed discussion tended to lose itself in rhetoric as the talks moved from detention and prison conditions to "economic exploitation."

OLD STATISTICS

Many of the business-suited speakers quoted old statistics and were not nearly so cognisant of present economic trends in South Africa as they were of South African security laws.

A potential conflict between Third World advocates of total economic boycotts of South Africa — spearheaded by an articulate speaker from the banned ANC of South Africa — and Western delegates failed to materialise.

The United States refrained from speaking, although it was obviously the target of attacks on "imperialism."

The reason, one source said, was that the Americans did not want to upset negotiations on SWA/Namibia by becoming involved in a slanging match or statement of position.

SWA/Namibia featured strongly in yesterday's discussions, but it seemed to be a SWA/Namibia of two years ago that was being discussed.

There were numerous references to South Africa's nuclear potentials, vaguely linked to calls by a number of African states for violent confrontation as the "only solution" to apartheid.

The policy, described as an "ogre," "monstrous," "criminal" etc was held responsible for everything the symposium aimed to correct.

PRAISED

Lesotho was praised for surviving surrounded by South Africa. Apologies were made for the fact that the kingdom had to participate in the "odious system" of migrant labour, something the UN meeting hoped to wipe out.

The symposium moved on to "cultural exploitation" today.

But if the speeches on that bear any resemblance to a working paper presented by Mr Humberto Diaz-Casanueva of the "ad hoc working group of experts on southern Africa of the Commission for Human Rights," who is labouring under the impression that, among other things, "it is very difficult for Africans (in South Africa) to buy books and newspapers," the level of debate will be less than informed.

On Saturday the symposium will produce a resolution or recommendation which the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva will use for international action against South Africa.

Germany denies SA arms ties

21/7/78

336

UNITED NATIONS — West Germany, in a statement issued here, has acknowledged it traded with South Africa, but denied any military collaboration.

The statement, circulated as a UN General Assembly document at the request of West Germany's Ambassador, Mr Ruediger von Wechmar, answered a May 22 report of a sub-committee of the UN Special Committee Aginst Apartheid, alleging that South Africa got military advantages from economic, cultural and scientific links with West Germany.

The government statement said that "as a market economy country heavily dependent on exports," West Germany traded with South Africa as it did with other countries.

But, the statement said, West Germany co-sponsored the UN Security Council resolution last November imposing a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa. It has "strictly imposed its own unilateral embargo since 1961; does not produce or dispose of any nuclear weapons; and will never pass on to third parties the scientific - technological know-how required for the production of nuclear weapons."

The German government, the statement said, advocated the non-violent "total elimination of apartheid through gradual improvements" in South African society. It did not promote investments in South Africa and "it has renounced credit guarantees for exports to South Africa." — SAPA-AP.

Now the UN moves on South West accord

RDM 21/7/78 (336)

UNITED NATIONS. — The Security Council will meet early next week to approve the South West Africa settlement package reliable sources said yesterday.

In the first stage the council will be asked to authorise the appointment of a special representative of the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to make a preliminary survey of the situation.

The representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, now the UN Commissioner for SWA, would then report back recommendations for the massive UN involvement in the transition from South African rule of the mineral-rich territory to independence.

Dr Waldheim said last week he had drawn plans for a 5 000-man UN peacekeeping army, and an interim administration of about 1 000 civilian officials and supporting staff.

South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and the Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, are expected to take part in the Council debate.

● In Windhoek, meanwhile, Swapo official Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello said Walvis Bay was an integral part of SWA and would be "reintegrated" into the territory either before or after independence.

"The West has accepted that Walvis Bay is part and parcel of Namibia and should be reintegrated into the territory anytime before or after independence. With that we are happy," he said.

or local epidemics, had their part to play: when the times of trouble had subsided, deferred marriages took place in large numbers, and the number of births following upon them swelled the population. One significant factor in eighteenth-century population growth was the call for working hands. "What is essentially necessary to a rapid increase of population," Malthus wrote, "is a great and continued demand for labour." Demographic and economic factors reinforced one another; certainly Europe at the end of the eighteenth century was drastically different from what it had been a hundred years before.

Behind these general observations stand concrete, often terrible experiences. Cruelty, destitution, infanticide (a favorite way of disposing of illegitimate babies) remained wholesale killers. "It is not uncommon, I have frequently been told," Adam Smith reported in 1776, "in the Highlands of Scotland for a mother who has borne twenty children not to have two alive." The death of an infant was as com

the poor. Goethe, who came from

later could not recall how many o

And the historian Edward Gibbo

century, coolly noted that "the d

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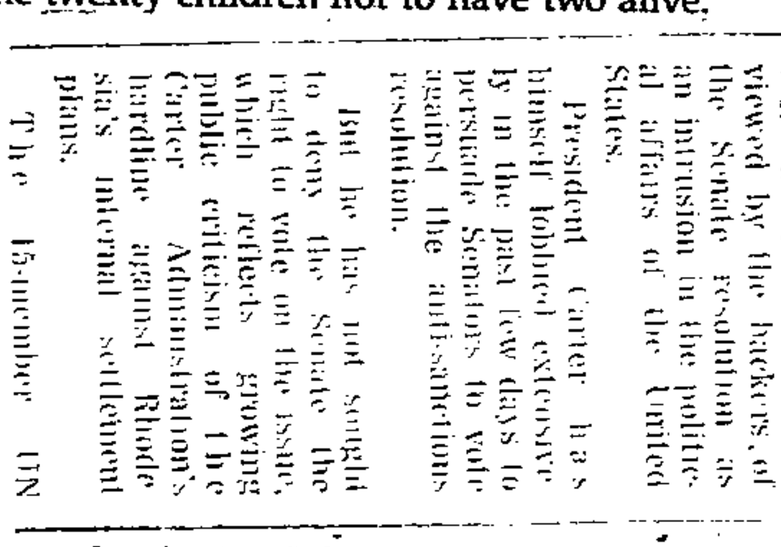
inaccurate, but it testifies to the power the death of the young had over the imagination of the eighteenth century.[33]



The Persistence of Hierarchy

Whatever else it changed, the growth in population did not materially affect the hierarchical structure of society. All across Europe, and in its outposts overseas, government was in the hands of the few who governed in behalf of the few. Republics and monarchies alike were what they had traditionally been—oligarchies. The gap between rich and poor, powerful and powerless, enfranchised and disfranchised, remained wide. It was spanned by a few narrow and precarious bridges bearing the one-way traffic of charity and the two-way traffic of social mobility: the ruin of old and the rise of new families. But this, though spectacular, was relatively light. Some hundreds of enterprising tradesmen and bankers moved upward, their financial success the ticket to social ascent. But to speak of a "rising bourgeoisie" is to neglect a fact of central significance: by

[33] See Gibbon's *Autobiography* (ed. Dero A. Saunders, 1961), 53; for a correction of this report, see D. M. Low, *Gibbon's Journal* to January 28th, 1763 (n.d.), xxix.

buying rural properties and marrying his children into the gentry or the aristocracy, the affluent bourgeois did not rise—he disappeared. He himself might acquire a patent of nobility; many merchants, including prosperous slave traders in the French port cities, did. And if he failed, his offspring succeeded. As Daniel Defoe, the vigorous spokesman for the English bourgeoisie, put it in 1726, in *The Complete English Tradesman*: "Trade in England makes gentlemen, and has peopled this nation with gentlemen; for the tradesmen's children, or at least their grandchildren, come to be as good gentlemen, statesmen, Parliament men, privy counsellors, judges, bishops and noblemen, as those of the highest birth and the most ancient families." Even the elder Pitt, the Great Commoner, accepted a peerage after he resigned in 1761. The phrase, "the people," was on everyone's lips: Samuel Johnson, in a well-known epigram, said that unlike Walpole ("a minister given by the King to the ...

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re, diligent, and

expeditious than where they are low." Nor was such "liberal reward" merely a device for ensuring high productivity; it was sheer "equity" that those "who feed, cloath and lodge the whole body of the people, should have such a share of the produce of their own labour as to be themselves tolerably well fed, cloathed, and lodged." But this was the voice of the radical Enlightenment; other, harsher voices were more representative of the age: "Everyone but an idiot knows," Arthur Young, the influential writer on western European agriculture, said in 1771, "that the lowest classes must be kept poor or they will

[34] Franklin L. Ford, *Strasbourg in Transition, 1648–1789* (1958), 15.

US gets shock UN warning on Rhodesia

STAR 23/5/79

331

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — In an unprecedented move against a major power, the UN Security Council's "watchdog" sanctions committee warned the United States yesterday that only the Security Council — and not the US government had the right to lift sanctions against Rhodesia.

The warning was intended to head off today's scheduled Senate resolution aimed at lifting US sanctions against Rhodesia until the end of the year.

It is certain to be viewed by the backers of the Senate resolution as an intrusion in the political affairs of the United States.

President Carter has himself lobbied extensively in the past few days to persuade Senators to vote against the anti-sanctions resolution.

But he has not sought to deny the Senate the right to vote on the issue, which reflects growing public criticism of the Carter Administration's hardline against Rhodesia's internal settlement plans.

The 15-member UN committee and that only the Security Council which instituted the sanctions, had the right to lift them.

It called on "all member states to respect and apply the provisions of all the relevant Security Council resolutions on Rhodesia."

It is thought unlikely that it will defer the mover of the resolution, Senator Jesse Helms, or his supporters from proceeding with the vote tonight.

● Bishop lobbies for support — Page 25.

New 'boycott SA' call

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The week-long United Nations symposium on human rights ended in Maseru at the weekend with a resolution calling on all governments and financial and economic institutions to introduce an economic boycott of South Africa.

The resolution was contained in a 20-point report of recommendations adopted by the symposium — which was attended by delegates from 22 countries, five UN organisations, three international organisations including Amnesty International and the International Defence and Aid Fund for South Africa, and banned SA organisations, the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, and, the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Delegates also called for special assistance for countries neighbouring South Africa, so they could curb the "export" of their labourers to South African mines.

The symposium declared its support for "liberation movements" of South Africa and SWA.

It also called for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners was essential for the elimination of apartheid and achievement of a peaceful solution.

RDM 26/7/78

Pik Botha makes late (336) dash to UN

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Reporter

IN A last-minute switch of strategy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, left Johannesburg for New York last night in a bid to address the United Nations Security Council during today's crucial debate on Walvis Bay.

But at the United Nations, news of Mr Botha's departure from Johannesburg upset some Western representatives, and sources of the Five said they felt his presence might cause an atmosphere of conflict in the Council session.

Earlier this week, when the South West African settlement plan was close to collapse over the wording of the UN draft resolution, Mr Botha cancelled a planned trip to New York and sent a strongly-worded protest note to the Five — Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and Canada.

The change of plan came yesterday after a meeting between Mr Botha and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to discuss the reaction of the West to South Africa's protest note.

RICHARD WALKER reported from New York yesterday that the West met South Africa's ultimatum by asserting that it will stick by the call that South Africa must quit Walvis Bay.

But the Five insisted the proposed resolution did not challenge South Africa's legal hold on the port.

At Jan Smuts Airport last night, Mr Botha said South Africa had received a reply from the West which caused "changes in the situation."

He did not go into detail. But he said the message came from the Five as a group, and also confirmed he had been in contact with the US Government, reports Sapa.

He refused to say what aspect of the situation had changed or whether he was more optimistic about the chances of settlement on the issue.

The last-minute crisis in the 18-months long negotiations on the future of [illegible] sparked



MR BOTHA
... last night's picture

He would not say whether South Africa would insist on a Western veto for the resolution — which carries an implicit threat of sanctions — or whether an abstention by the Five would be sufficient.

Mr Botha's entourage included his wife and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie. He was seen off by the British Ambassador to South Africa, Sir David Scott.

At the United Nations, Western representatives appear upset by Mr Botha's impending arrival, Sapa reports.

Sources from the Five [illegible] the territory was [illegible] by the draft resolution pledging Security Council support for the reintegration of Walvis Bay into an independent Namibia.

South Africa regarded this as a breach of an assurance given by the Western contact group and threatened to pull out of the negotiations.

Mr Botha last night rejected speculation that South Africa was indulging in brinkmanship or token resistance.

"The circumstances are somewhat changed and we felt it would be best for me to fly to New York to keep the Government briefed and attempt to take part in the debate," he said.

[illegible] Five said they felt Mr Botha's presence while the Council was meeting might cause an atmosphere of conflict.

On Monday both the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, indicated they would not be attending the Council meeting. They had hoped, the sources said, that Mr Botha would follow that example.

The other party involved, however, already has a strong delegation ready to walk into the Council chamber. Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, arrived with his group from Lusaka on Monday.

Botha off to crisis session

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. Pik Botha left here last night for New York after a last-minute decision to attend the UN Security Council debate on South West Africa.

The Foreign Minister told newsmen at Jan Smuts Airport it was possible he might take part in the debate, and that he and the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, had decided it was in the country's interest for him to be there.

But he cautioned: "I am not more optimistic. It is still a very serious situation."

He said that late on Monday night the Government had received a message from the five Western nations which had "somewhat changed" the situation.

Delicate

Two resolutions are expected to go before the council, one seeking to implement the Western plan for a settlement — which the Government supports — and another demanding the reintegration of Walvis Bay into the territory, which the Government opposes.

Mr. Botha was asked whether the settlement issue could still go wrong. "Anything could happen," he replied. "But in a delicate matter of this nature, with so much at stake, no Government, least of all ours, will lightly take a decision, one way or another.

"And if things go wrong I can assure you the Government will have a clear conscience that it has done its utmost to achieve a solution."

The Foreign Minister, who has with him on the trip Secretary for Foreign Affairs Brand Fourie, predicted difficult days.

"We will have to see how the West will react, and how they state their position publicly. All these things will influence the Government."

It was his information that the resolution on Walvis Bay would be put before the council.

The Foreign Minister was seen off by Sir David Scott, the British Ambassador to South Africa. During a weekend of dramatic political activity in Pretoria Mr. Botha met Sir David and the ambassadors of the other four Western nations involved in the settlement issue for critical discussions on the crisis created by the Walvis Bay resolution.

Mr. Botha made it clear last night the resolution on Walvis Bay had not been introduced by the Western Big Five, but added: "As far as I know they will still support it."

The resolution apparently originated among black African States at the UN, and is a factor that brought Swapo into agreement with the settlement plan.

The South African delegation is flying first to London and will then take a connecting flight to New York.

The Foreign Minister added: "I was going to go, then I wasn't. Now I am."

Monday night's message from the Big Five "along with other messages" had prompted his meeting yesterday with the Prime Minister.

Asked whether he planned to meet any Foreign Ministers, he replied: "That depends on if they wish to see me."

His mission was very clear. "We know what we want to do," he said, but he would not elaborate.

At the UN, Western representatives appeared upset at Mr. Botha's decision to attend.

Sources from the five — Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada — said they felt his presence while the council was meeting might cause an atmosphere of conflict.

The Western group is playing down South Africa's heated reaction to the Walvis Bay move and in spite of reported accusations of bad faith against them by Mr. Vorster, the group still believe the Government will co-operate in carrying through their peace plan, according to their unofficial leader, the U.S. deputy UN Ambassador, Mr. Don McHenry.

Simon Barber reports from Washington that U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said yesterday that South African action to repudiate the settlement would be "tragic."

He insisted that it was untrue that the West's proposals had been amended to accommodate the Swapo view on Walvis Bay.

"We told the South Africans that the Walvis Bay issue is inevitably going to arise and that we will support proposals calling for negotiations between South Africa and an independent Namibia on this issue."

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Budget on 5th April, at 5.30pm

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Professor Sadie (Head of the Bureau of Economic Research at Stellenbosch) on Demography

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If you would like to join the Society, please fill in the form below and leave it in the tutor's pigeonhole marked R(outside the secretary's office)

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UN move to axe fuel to S. Africa

(336)

Mercury Correspondent

GENEVA — The United Nations Economic and Social Council is expected to approve a resolution which calls for a petrol embargo of southern Africa.

The resolution, now being debated before Ecosoc, will be passed easily, as it has the backing of the organisation's "automatic majority."

It was produced by Ecosoc's commission on trans-national corporations.

Such corporations are strongly condemned for what is called "the exploitation of cheap Black labour and continued collaboration with the racist minority regimes in southern Africa."

The commission's resolution does not accept the views of some delegations that trans-nationals provide jobs for Blacks and help to erode apartheid through equal pay for equal work.

The commission's report said that, on the contrary, some trans-national have expanded their activities and collaboration with the racist minority regimes and instead of eroding the system were supporting it."

The resolution also calls for an end to loans, investments and technical assistance to Governments in southern Africa and to corporations registered there.

When the resolution was put to the vote in the commission, Canada, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Britain and the U.S. voted against it, but 25 nations voted for it, and these proportions are expected to be reflected in the full council's voting.

The Ecosoc resolution has no teeth for enforcement.

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The Natal Mercury, Thursday, July 27, 1978

NM 28/7/78

(336)

N endorses alvis move

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council last night adopted resolutions endorsing the five-power Western settlement proposal for South West Africa and calling for the reintegration of Walvis Bay into the territory.

China, surprisingly, joined with those voting for the first resolution. This requested the Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to appoint a special representative to ensure the territory's early independence through free elections under UN supervision and control.

Dr. Waldheim named Mr. Martti Ahtisaari of Finland immediately and said he would leave for Windhoek within a week.

It further requested Dr. Waldheim to submit an early report on how best to implement the Western proposal and urged all concerned to assist in getting the earliest possible indpendence for the territory.

of closed-door negotiations involving the West's Foreign Ministers, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, plus the entire African group of nations, agreement was reached to adopt the consensus resolution authorising Phase 1 of the complex independence operation and declaring the need for Walvis Bay to be reintegrated within the territory.

The Africans dropped efforts to harden up the Walvis Bay resolution to make it an explicit order on South Africa to quit — but won a key point toughening up the authorisation measure.

This instructs Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to appoint a special representative to ensure early independence through free elections "under the supervision and control of the United Nations."

Report

It also tells him to submit an implementation report as soon as possible in accordance with the key 1976 Security Council resolution on South West Africa.

Since this, as strictly interpreted, calls for the complete withdrawal of South African troops and officials, it leaves open an opportunity for the independence process to be challenged if critics felt unhappy about its progress.

Mr. Botha was expected to make a forceful appearance before the council and repeat his point that the Walvis Bay determination was "completely unacceptable," but details of a placatory Western reservation that it stopped short of a legal order on the Republic were transmitted to Pretoria overnight.

The Soviets, meanwhile, pressed for a definition of the UN role in the independence process to make it clearly paramount.

In a fierce backroom struggle, Soviet-supporting Ethiopia stood out against the other Africans in condemning the whole process, which it called a Nato plot.

As confidence rose by the minute, elections by April were being predicted although some sources suggested a longer transition.

Effort

The West threw everything into the effort and in a show of joint concern not demonstrated since the days of the cold war, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, British Foreign Secretary Dr. David Owen and the Foreign Ministers of France and West Germany were all manning seats round the council's horseshoe table.

Only Canada's Donald Jamieson had to drop out when he was recalled because of the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Ottowa.

● See also Page 10

Hectic

Earlier, in a process hammered out in a hectic round

UN W

the most crucial session in the 30-year fight over the territory, a charter jet was standing by at Kennedy Airport.

The other resolution declared that "the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the reintegration of Walvis Bay within its territory and said the council

This measure was adopted by 13 votes in favour and none against. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstained.

All 15 members voted for the declaration on Walvis Bay.

As the council voted in

must "lend its full support to the initiation of steps necessary to ensure the early reintegration of Walvis Bay.

Undercurrent Affairs

Star 29/7/78

Why it is so hard to complain about UN hypocrisy

(336)

A newspaper editor and four prominent men have disappeared without trace in the past year. The editor has probably been murdered, although there is no evidence of this (indeed the police are remarkably silent).

"However, so many journalists have been kidnapped or murdered over the past few years that a certain pessimism over the fate of a prominent editor who has been missing for more than 10 days is fully justifiable."

That quote comes from a Herald editorial which adds *"If the government is not just to make a proper effort to clear up the terrible mystery of the missing, but is also to be seen doing so, it would not only remove a huge obstacle from its political future, but would also improve its much-prized image overnight."*

If your guess is that the editorial appeared in the Herald, Port Elizabeth, or the Jewish Herald, or the Cape Herald you will be wrong. (But take pride — at least you have a conscience). The editorial comment in fact appeared in the Buenos Aires Herald . . . during those rapturous glorious days when Argentina was playing, and winning, the football World Cup.

I hope good sportsmen noticed the reports about death and chaos — and perhaps cared.

One thing is sure: No foreigners considered boycotting the football as a human rights gesture.

* * *

Meanwhile, back in the "Free World":

SINGAPORE journalist Said Zahari began his 15th year of detention without trial.

CAIRO's ex-editor-in-chief of Al Ahram is one of 60 people awaiting prosecution under President Sadat's new security law.

TEL AVIV authorities detained an Arab journalist for several weeks and a local newspaper alleged wide censorship of Arab-language press.

In the less-free world:

BEIRUT security men suspended six newspapers for a day because they reported UN remarks.

DAMASCUS banned 10 journalists from writing for Syria's three leading newspapers.

In the communist world, there was as usual, hardly a peep. Journalists are not often harassed or jailed there, for they write what they're told to write. (However, the good news is that in **SOFIA**, a dissident Bulgarian group is demanding freedom of the Press.)

The above is a random selection from the latest monthly International Press Institute Reports. I haven't even begun on Afghanistan or Zambia; Pakistan or a little country on this continent whose name I shall not mention for fear that our "stringer" suffers physical damage or death in the cell where he has been detained for many, many months.

Kidnap, banning, incarceration and death — how easily the world loses its laws and reverts to darkness.

* * *

The point I'm leading up to doesn't concern merely journalists — it directly concerns you. As I mentioned last week, freedom and justice are very precious qualities. To finish the cliche: they need constant vigilance — without it, freedom will disappear tomorrow, even in London and New York.

What South Africa ought to be doing — what every civilised State ought to be doing — is demanding that the UN implement its charter. Taking just one example — Press freedom — Unesco should be chastising those who blatantly disregard the world body's policy of "total liberty of information, implying the protection of reporters."

But, of course, how can any member country demand action unless it has set its own house in order? We in South Africa, who shake our heads at the barbarism abroad; we who sneer at the hypocrisy and double standards of the United Nations; we are among the worst culprits. Perhaps we are the worst, because we have retrogressed from being among the very few who could boast freedom of speech and rule of law.

Our record over the past year or so reads roughly like this: Two newspapers banned without ever being told why. The Voice temporarily suspended and due for appeal under the censorship law. A dozen editors and reporters locked up without ever being charged or allowed to defend themselves. About half a dozen still in detention.

Journalists place themselves in the firing line, literally, as IPI Report records. Recent examples are deaths from bombs and gunfire in Middle-East and other local wars; murder by Mafia, and death for investigators hunting drugs rackets.

Newsmen can expect to be the first in trouble. But the moment rule of law is dropped in order to lock up pressmen and politicians, then every citizen is in danger of losing his own freedom; his own life.

Every adult in the world who values those two things, liberty and life, ought to be figliting to preserve the rule of law which has been so casually dispensed with here and elsewhere.

* * *

The subject of newsmen and security reminds me of the incident when — after a spate of fires (and a petrol bomb) in The Star's building some time ago — we introduced an impressive American-style security system, complete with armed guards and identity-tags.

It went through a testing introduction period. One mischievous journalist swopped a colleague's identity badge without him knowing — and for weeks the unsuspecting slim, white-haired Star man gained entry to the building by flashing a picture of international terrorist Yasser Arafat!

Nowadays there are new, much stricter systems. So much so that when our competitors down in Main Street introduced security guards, all the second-hand car salesmen who used to drift into the subsidised newspaper canteen had to go elsewhere and buy their own lunch.

The Rand Daily Mail is now so secure, I'm told, that when staff tried to evacuate the building last week during a fire in the basement — some weren't allowed out until they found their security cards.

* * *

Newspaper poster on Wednesday: FORMER DETAINEE SKIPS.

Much healthier than jumping.

S.A. to seek assurances

NM 3/7/78 (33b)

ORMANDE POLLOK
Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa will accept the South West African independence proposals but, with strict qualifications on Walvis Bay and could reserve the right to withdraw in the face of new "surprises" such as the UN resolution on the disputed harbour.

Diplomatic sources close to the negotiations said yesterday that, "this is the most practical course at present" but added that Walvis Bay would not be part of the deal under any circumstances.

South Africa's faith in the Western contact group had been "shattered" by the Walvis Bay resolution and it was possible that further "assurances" might be sought before today's critical Cabinet meeting on the implementation of the agreement.

The Cabinet will meet today on SWA and tomorrow on general issues.

Sanctions

Three alternatives will be before the Cabinet today — to pull out all together and face international sanctions, to accept the proposals and the integration of Walvis Bay and the most likely course, to accept the proposals on the absolute understanding that Walvis Bay is excluded.

Sources in Pretoria said yesterday that assurances by the Western Big Five on South Africa's sovereignty over Walvis Bay and their support in the practical implementation of the proposals held the key.

Abstained

It was pointed out that the UN resolution calling for the "re-integration" of Walvis Bay into the territory was not "mandatory." No member states could therefore be bound by it.

Last year when the General Assembly debated a was part of the territory the Western Big Five members abstained from voting.

Last week they supported the call for its "re-integration."

It is known that at the last meeting in Cape Town with the Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, the representatives of the five individually assured him that it was not their respective Government's view that Walvis Bay belonged to South West Africa and that it was, in fact, part of South Africa.

Support

Their latest voting in the UN has been described as a "sop" to Swapo in return for its support of the independence proposals.

If, as expected, South Africa decides to go ahead with the independence programme without Walvis Bay the UN's special representative, Finnish diplomat Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, could be expected in the territory in a matter of days.

The Cabinet's decision could be expected later today.

NM 1/8/78 (336)

Govt tells UN: You can go ahead

special representative and to await his subsequent report on the manner in which he, in his capacity as your special representative, envisages the implementation of the proposal which we on our part accepted in good faith on April 25.

"On receipt of his report, the South African Government will decide whether his recommendations are indeed in accordance with the proposal.

Justification

"While we cannot agree with the five Western powers' justification for introducing the Walvis Bay issue at all, my Government has taken note of certain clarifications, inter alia, that they do not regard this subject as part of their settlement proposals and they emphasise that the resolution does not address itself to the legal status of Walvis Bay, nor does it in any way prejudice South Africa's legal position."

Mr. Botha again stressed the Government's complete rejection of the Walvis Bay resolution "and considers it to be devoid of any legal or factual basis. I also wish to reaffirm, on behalf of my Government, that we will not be prepared to negotiate with anybody on the basis of that resolution."

He repeated Mr. Vorster's statement: "Walvis Bay is South African territory and no decision by the United Nations or any other body can deprive South Africa of it. In fact, only a decision by the South African Parliament can bring about change to the status and position of the territory of Walvis Bay."

He went on: "The decision by the Security Council thus has no force of law and the Government cannot allow that it be dictated to as to what it should do with its property or how it should be controlled or admistered.

"To have negotiations with a friendly government in South West Africa about the harbour and its use is one matter which speaks for itself, but to make demands and to link these demands to a settlement in South West Africa is another matter which the Government rejects unconditionally.

"The action of the five Western powers in supporting the resolution has shocked my Government.

Negotiations

"Throughout the negotia-tions leading to my Government's accept-

PRETORIA — South Africa told UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim last night he could send his special representative to South West Africa — "in spite of our misgivings."

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, said in a midnight statement the Government was willing to receive the representative. So was Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, the Administrator-General of the territory.

The Government's decision, which followed an all-day Cabinet meeting here, was given to Dr. Waldheim by Mr. Eksteen, South Africa's man at the UN.

Earlier Dr. Waldheim had talks with Swapo leader Mr. Sam Nujoma.

Mr. Botha's statement said:

"In spite of our misgivings, flowing from the circumstances I have set out, the South African Government as well as the Administrator-General of South West Africa would be willing to receive you

...ptance of the Western proposal, the five acknowledged that Walvis Bay was not part of South West Africa.

"They alluded merely to the possibility that a controversy might arise about the issue at some future stage. They acknowledged they were not at all arguing about the political and legal situation in respect of Walvis Bay.

◆ TURN TO PAGE 2

UN officials fly out today

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336

UNITED NATIONS — An advance party of United Nations officials leave for South West Africa by air today to plan for a 50-member team due to fly to the territory on Saturday, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN officer in charge, said yesterday.

Mr Ahtisaari was named by the Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim, as the special UN representative to study the situation in the territory and make recommendations for implementing a Western independence plan endorsed by the Security Council last Thursday.

Mr Ahtisaari, who is Finnish, said in an interview that one or two UN officials, whom he declined to identify, would fly to Windhoek today to make accommodation and transport arrangements for the main party, which he expected to number close to 50.

He said he and the others in the main party would leave on Saturday aboard a United States aircraft loaned to the UN.

He confirmed that accompanying him, as a military adviser, would be Maj-Gen Hannes Philippe of Austria, commander of the UN disengagement observer force on the Golan Heights since July 1975.

The UN is expected to mount a major operation in the territory involving the presence of some 5 000 troops and about 1 000 civilians to help keep the peace and supervise elections during the period leading to independence.

Mr Ahtisaari said his team expected to spend two to three weeks in South West Africa.

"I expect to spend a lot of my time in Windhoek, but there will be some travelling as well," he said.

His itinerary was still being worked out, but he expected to meet Mr Justice Steyn, the Administrator-General.

It is generally acknowledged that the success of the Western independence plan depends heavily on a good working relationship between Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Steyn.

Mr Ahtisaari's recommendations will be the subject of another meeting of the Security Council before Dr Waldheim can launch the proposed UN operation.

Observers doubt this can happen much before the end of August or the early part of September.

Mr Ahtisaari's recommendations will also be closely scrutinised by the South African Government, whose acceptance last April of the Western independence plan was soured by the council's action last week in declaring that the port of Walvis Bay should be "reintegrated" into Namibia. — SAPA-RNS.

SWA waits anxiously page 7.

RDM 3/8/78

Get back call to UN troops

(336)

BEIRUT. — The Commander of Israeli-backed Christian militias in southeast Lebanon asked UN troops to pull back so that he could shell the Lebanese army, the UN peace-keeping force said yesterday.

"The UN force refused and warned militia commander Major Saad Haddad of the serious consequences of his firing on UN forces," a UN statement said.

Lebanese correspondents on the scene said Israeli gunners took part in the shelling of the Lebanese army, which arrived in the Southeast town of Kaukaba in its first entry into the south since the Lebanese civil war.

The UN statement reported that six artillery shells from "De Facto forces," presumably the militias, had landed near the Nepalese UN contingent in Kaukaba yesterday morning but made no mention of Israeli involvement.

The Lebanese army did blame the Israelis but had issued similar statements earlier in reporting what witnesses termed shelling by the militia forces inside Lebanon.

One Lebanese soldier was wounded in yesterday morning's shelling.

The UN statement, from the headquarters of the nearly 6 000-man force in the southwest border town of Naqoura, said the call for Nepalese troops to pull out of Kaukaba came at about 11.40 am and that there had been no fresh shell fire by 12.20 pm.

Maj Haddad, pre-war Lebanese Army commander in the southeast, has been fighting alongside the Christian irregulars in the hill stronghold of Marjayoun in off-and-on clashes with the Palestinians since the civil war. — UPI.

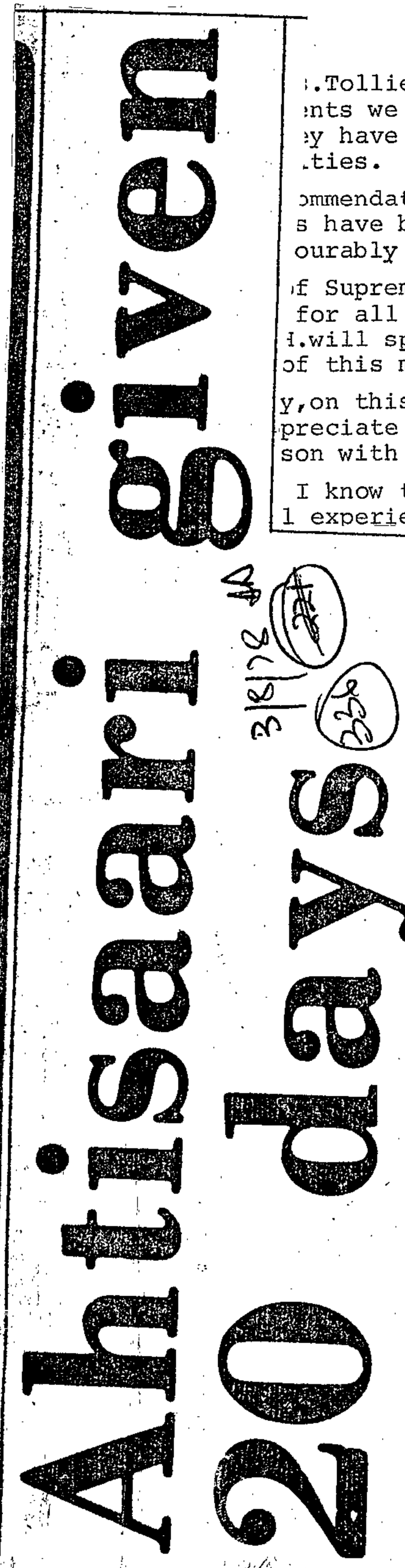
.Tollie Lewis and Basil Menego,our two Grand
nts we express our sincere thanks for the efficient way
y have carried out their duties and attended to their
ties.

ommendations to improve Workings/or administrative
s have been received from them and Supreme Committee has
ourably to most of such recommendations.

f Supreme Grand Chapter I say "thank you Companions Lewis
for all you have done", expressing the hope that
.will spare these Ex.Companions for many years to labour
of this most instructive and rewarding of Degrees.

y,on this score,I have considerable pleasure in stating how
preciate having our First Grand Principal M.E.Companion
son with us to-day.

I know that you share with us that feeling of satisfaction
l experience when we note that our labours have reached



Parties plan big turnout for UN team

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The historic arrival of Mr Martti Ahtisaari, head of the advance party of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) for SWA/Namibian independence, on Sunday could be a very rowdy event.

Two of the largest political groups in the territory are planning demonstrations at Windhoek's J G Strijdom airport for Mr Ahtisaari and his group of 50.

The demonstrators will be the multi-ethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the revolutionary movement, Swapo.

Officials of both groups were reluctant today to discuss their plans for Sunday, except to say: "We will be there."

The apparent aim of the groups is to give Mr Ahtisaari neither a pointed welcome nor a rebuff — but merely to make their presence felt as soon and as dramatically as possible.

A battery of international journalists is already assembling in Windhoek for the momentous event and the airport scene will be bathed in television spotlights and camera flash guns.

A spokesman for the moderate Namibia National Front said at this stage the front planned to have "two or three" people to meet Mr Ahtisaari.

Administrator General Mr Justice Steyn is in Pretoria where he met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, as part of his final preparations for his dealings with Mr Ahtisaari.

Scheduled to fly back to Windhoek tomorrow, he said he intended going to the airport on Sunday to meet the UN special representative.

FRIENDLY

"I feel we should meet as soon as possible on a friendly and frank basis," he said.

Mr Steyn expected Mr Ahtisaari to hold formal meetings with him on Monday and Tuesday.

A major political group has expressed "serious reservations" on Mr Ahtisaari's "impartiality and ability."

Mr Vekuii Rukoro, information secretary for the Namibia National Front, warned today the NNF would "monitor" Mr Ahtisaari's performance and will take "appropriate action in the event of any deviation from his original terms of reference."

Mr Rukoro said Mr Ahtisaari, as Commissioner for the UN Council for Namibia, had done "tremendous damage to our cause by propounding the cause of Mr Sam Nujoma's Swapo."

UN's adviser named

NEW YORK — Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has chosen a former Sri Lanka ambassador to Washington, Mr Neville Kanakaratne, to advise on the proposed UN operation in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Kanakaratne has previous experience in such operations, including a spell as a legal adviser in the Congo (now Zaire) under the late Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld.

The Sri Lanka diplomat will join Martti Ahtisaari, Dr Waldheim's special representative as part of the group of about 50 UN officials who are due in Windhoek on Sunday for a two or three-week stay.

A UN spokesman said the group had been chosen for individual expertise and without regard to race, creed or ethnic background. A number of African officials was among the party. — Supa Reuter.

UN team books into White hotel

NM 5/8/78

(336)

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The 50-man UN mission to South West Africa will stay at one of the few hotels in Windhoek that has refused to open its doors to all races.

Only foreign and VIP Blacks have been accommodated or entertained in the Safari Motel, on the outskirts of Windhoek.

Mr. Johnny Hamman, owner of the hotel, said yesterday there would be no problems to accommodate any Black members of the UN pathfinder mission, headed by Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, special representative of the Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim.

"We have allowed Blacks into the hotel in certain circumstances," he said. "We are just very discreet about who is allowed in here.

"But the hotel is not open to every Black in the streets. We are going slowly with this because we don't want to force the issue."

Mr. Hamman said the two-man UN advance guard — Mr. Milton Ridel, chief of operation services in the administrative section of the UN, and Lieutenant Mitchell Goldstein, a member of UN security and safety services — had asked for reservations after an inspection on Thursday.

They booked 32 of the 108 rooms for accommodation and office space for the next three weeks. About 12 of the rooms are being converted into offices.

Lieutenant Goldstein visited a number of hotels in the city before a final decision was made.

It is understood one of the major considerations while choosing accommodation was security for the UN officials.

Brigadier Victor Verster, divisional commissioner of police, said yesterday he had already held preliminary discussions about Mr. Ahtisaari's safety with Lieutenant Goldstein.

"He's a very nice man, too," he added.

Brigadier Verster said the police would provide the same protection normally afforded to visiting VIPs.

... sure Mr. Ahtisaari will have his own men looking after him.

Precautions

"All VIPs travel round with their own security advisers these days. In these days of terrorism they would be fools not to."

Stringent security precautions will be taken for Mr. Ahtisaari's arrival at the J. G. Strijdom Airport about 40km from Windhoek's city centre tomorrow.

The airport will be cordoned off and only the Administrator-General, Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn, and a restricted number of representatives of political parties will be allowed into the terminal building.

Demos

Mass demonstrations at the airport are being planned by the three major political parties in the territory — Swapo, the Nambian National Front, and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

It is reported from Pretoria that South African aid to assist in surmounting the massive logistics problems involved in accommodating, moving and feeding the large 6 000-man UN peace-keeping and supervisory force will be essential, according to military sources.

The R500 000-a-day operation, if it is sanctioned by the Government, will be one of, if not the most complex operations ever undertaken by the world body.

Months

Merely to deploy the 5 000-man military UN force to isolated border points, to erect camps and to set up a communications network, which would take into account that the force will be composed of six or seven different nationalities, could take months, it was stated.

The process of settling in, it was pointed out, would be further complicated if the force travelled by sea to disembark at Walvis Bay or Mocamedes in southern Angola.

The Natal Mercury

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1978

A PROMISING START

AFTER THE FIRST meeting between the two men who will be key figures in implementing the Western plan for steering South West Africa towards peaceful independence, the auguries for success look good.

The Administrator-General for the territory, Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn, has commented on his two-hour meeting with the United Nations Special Representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, in unusually warm and enthusiastic terms. In view of the sensitiveness of his mission and the need for him to be seen to be absolutely impartial, it is not surprising that Mr. Ahtisaari has had rather less to say. The important thing is that there should be a good rapport between the two in dealing with the difficult problems before them, and it seems that this has been established.

We have no doubt whatsoever about the sincerity of the South African Government's wish to disengage from the territory as smoothly, quickly and honourably as possible. But in spite of the thorough airing that has been given to every aspect of the transition during long months of negotiation, one cannot help wondering how Whites, particularly Nationalist supporters, in the Republic as well as in South West, will react as the new era dawns.

For nearly 60 years SWA has been administered virtually as a part of South Africa. Pretoria has never had its writ effectively challenged nor its freedom of action curbed. But if the UN resolution is implemented according to plan, the old order will soon begin to disappear.

Thousands of UN officials and troops will be posted throughout the territory. Among their tasks will be the restriction to base of all South African forces, border surveillance and the prevention of infiltration. They will also "monitor" S.A. and Swapo troop restrictions, the police forces and citizen forces, including "ethnic forces."

Other UN action includes the release of political prisoners and detainees, the return of exiles, completion of the repeal of discriminatory laws, dismantlement of defence command structures and the holding under UN supervision of all arms, military equipment and ammunition of citizen forces and commandos.

The actual process of letting go the reins, of diminishing physical presence and control, and of final severance may well be traumatic for South Africans who retain a proprietary attitude towards emerging Namibia. But as long as the letter and spirit of the transitional arrangements are adhered to, their feelings cannot be allowed to disrupt the process.

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(iii) general:

whether attends clinic
number of people in shack
number of families in shack
sanitation facilities

SWA violence must cease says UN man

NM 23/8/76

336

WINDHOEK — The United Nations special representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari said before leaving here yesterday: "All violence must be stopped in Namibia before a free election can take place."

He said he might submit his report to Dr. Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, within a week and that the Secretary - General might take a further week to study the report.

Mr. Ahtisaari, whose plane took off at 8.30 p.m., was accompanied by 21 of his 47-member UN delegation.

His plane is expected to make a brief refuelling stop at Dakar before proceeding to New York.

The Administrator - General, Mr. Justice Steyn, was at the airport to see him off.

Mr. Ahtisaari and his UN team arrived in Windhoek on August 6 to assess the South West Africa independence issue and survey the arrangements necessary for the implementation of Security Council resolution.

Mr. Justice Steyn, after yesterday's three-hour meeting with Mr. Ahtisaari, said: "We have both done our utmost to secure a successful conclusion of the whole undertaking."

Mr. Steyn said he would unofficially report back to Pretoria on his discussions with Mr. Ahtisaari.

Another Windhoek message says the leader of the National Party in South West Africa Mr. A. N. du Plessis said Whites in South West Africa were the most important population group in the territory and as such would not allow themselves to be streamrollered into an election.

Opening the party's annual congress, Mr. du Plessis said it was untrue to say he was trying to delay the elections for an independent South West Africa.

And the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) also in Windhoek, warned that a delay beyond December 31 in the independence process would impair the morale of the people and have an increasingly adverse effect on the economy of the territory. — (Sapa.)

INSIDE MAIL

RDM 29/8/78

Swapo and the border boys may be Poles apart

RICHARD WALKER: New York

POLISH TROOPS patrolling South West Africa? Romanians, Yugoslavs and Japanese too?

These are among the exotic components being considered alongside more obvious choices for the United Nations' peacekeeping force.

That the Poles have been suggested for a particular reason — their expertise in lifting landmines — demonstrates the range of thinking going on.

The job of putting it all together will begin when General Hannes Philpp, the UN 's Golan Heights commander who has prowled the terrain, sits down in a panoramic office aop UN headquarters with a veteran of the battle of Arnheim.

That man is Unde Secretary General Brian Urquhart, a Trevor Howrd-type Briton with key resonsibility for UN military operations.

As an intelligenc officer under General Broming in the Second World ar, Urquhart played an important role in the build-up to Arnheim — a role portrayed in a "A Bridge Too Far", the recent film of the rim debacle. Now he wi be the backroom "Don MHenry" of the military phse of an undertaking that experts here see as potenally the most testing and cmplicated ever mounted b the UN.

From the earlie efforts to pry Israelis ad Arabs apart in the 1940s, he acerbic, sharp-tongued Urquhart has had a hand in very UN military expeditio He is in Lebanon right no

He is a membr of the old school of offials dedicated to the fudamental concept of the nited Nations — men who see the Namibia operation as a rare chance for the world body to boost its image with a much needed success.

While all decisions await the outcome of the current exploratory visit and the Security Council session that will follow, an outline of the task is already clear.

The UN's normal job is to provide a static, largely symbolic barrier between warring elements. General Philipp's force, pinned between the Israelis and the Syrians is a typical example. But South West Africa will be much more complex. It will call for maximum mobility and maximum tact and a sophisticated communications net. The simplest chores will be to stand guard duty on the residual South African forces confined to base and to patrol the perimetres of Walvis Bay.

Then there is the 1 200 km northern border to patrol, while "flying brigade" units will have to be on hand for quick dispatch to emergencies or to accompany local police whenever UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari orders it.

Most of the UN force would therefore be in the far north, though smaller units would have to be stationed elsewhere.

A substantial air wing is essential, with transport planes, ambulance units and a lot of helicopters.

This is where the Western powers, ruled out of a direct military role, hope to be on the scene. The West Germans are pressing particularly hard to provide back-up transport.

Apart from such unlikelies as the Romanians — who could be pressured out of participation by the Soviets even if South Africa did not also threaten a veto — the Netherlands, India, Indonesia and Thailand indicate the range of contributors under consideration.

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has called for a "special role" for Africa in the force. Nigeria with its 250 000-strong army and extensive UN experience would seem obvious. But South Africa has expressed opposition. Ghana also has a top rating with the UN. A Ghanian officer is with General Philipp now, and it seems a certain choice.

South Africa has privately indicated it will raise no objections to a wide range of African alternatives, ranging from Morocco and Egypt to Tanzania, but its attitude towards leftist Guinea, which has volunteered, is uncertain.

All this has been under quiet but intense discussion for at least six months, but the early planning has been badly disrupted by the demands of the Lebanon emergency. Some specialist Scandinavian units, for example, have been diverted there and the Danes have turned down flatly an approach on SWA.

Some of the likely Africans have similar problems. Senegal now has a fifth of its army away on prestige international missions and President Senghor is worrying over the R10-million bill.

But the military mix is considered far less of a headache than the approximately 1 000-strong civil wing of the so-called United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag). They, under Ahtisaari, will exercise the real power and their selection is a critical factor.

An energetic recruiting campaign is under way at UN headquarters with the target set at two UN staffers for every one extra hand to be recruited from outside. No Southern Africans are being considered because of concern over political bias, but the fierce, secret politicking over the 47-man Ahtisaari mission points to the problems ahead.

One legal aide in the party is there despite a spirited South African objection, while the man charged with prime responsibility for preparation of the eventual Ahtisaari report is not even there.

He is Secretariat Services Chief Myles Minchin, a Briton, who was pulled out at at the last moment on instructions from his direct boss, Under Secretary General Tang, a Chinese. This also left the mission without any senior man who had been in the territory before.

Ironically, the astute, politically-aware Minchin is still likely to have an important hand in the preparation of the final report.

Historical note — Mr Urquhart emerged from Arnheim with his reputation intact — he had advised against the operation.



General Philipp ...down from the Heights

B. A. (HONOURS)

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Natal Mercury 336

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1978

PLAYING WITH FIRE

NINE young South Africans are dead and 10 others lie wounded in a military hospital because Swapo, demoralised by South Africa's recent strikes into Mr. Sam Nujoma's Angolan bases and anxious to influence upcoming decisions in the United Nations Security Council on the future of South West Africa, needs desperately to focus attention on the "freedom struggle" of its bloody terrorists whose eventual goal is not freedom at all, but a ruthless Marxist dictatorship.

Stripped of the subtleties that is one of the most likely reasons for yesterday's early morning attack on the small Caprivian village of Katima Mulilo.

The very timing of the two-hour barrage — the eve of UN representative Mr. Martti Ahtisaari's arrival in New York to report to Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim — suggests that Swapo is concerned at the possibility of a recommendation from the UN representative that elections should go ahead. And early elections are hardly what the terrorist organisation favours. For more time, which allows of more effective intimidation, serves them better. After all, South Africa's continuing cooperation, of which there has been evidence, is not conducive of a report more favourable to Mr. Nujoma's purpose.

Heightened tension at the United Nations at the moment the Security Council comes to make a decision would be far more favourable to Mr. Nujoma. His reasoning, in desperation, might well be that in the explosion of emotions, charge and counter charge, the real issues become overshadowed or swept aside by a wave of engineered condemnation so easily aroused against South Africa.

Whatever the scheme, it can only be hoped that the effect will be blunted by the continuing warnings South Africa has given the five Western powers who initiated the settlement and, indeed, the UN representative himself of the impending attack.

Hopefully there will be vigorous condemnation from these sources for if there is any questioning where the blame lies the consequences could be more destructive than the attack itself. Tempers in South Africa are being shortened rapidly by mindless and vicious terrorism and as a result reason could so easily give way to an acceptance that fire can be fought only with fire.

That could be the moment when Katima Mulilo — meaning "I put out the fire" — begins to represent an even more bloody and tragic future.

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plan calls for UN soldiers

NM 31/8/78 (336)

7 500 UN troops

FROM PAGE 1

precise chain of command built around special representative Martti Ahtisaari, who could be back in Windhoek within a week to set up Untag (United Nations Transition Assistance Group) headquarters if the council acts promptly.

Field Commander General Hannes Phillip and civilian units — including a special 360-strong UN police unit — all come under Mr. Ahtisaari, who reports to Dr. Waldheim who in turn keeps the Security Council "fully informed."

The report stresses that the UN must have a total freedom of movement in the territory and makes it clear that the UN forces will be authorised to use force against attempts to prevent them from discharging their duties.

These include the monitoring of a ceasefire, the restriction of South African forces and Swapo terrorists to base, the demobilisation of citizen and commando force units and border surveillance.

"In performing its functions, Untag will act with complete impartiality," the report vows.

"In order that the proposal may be be effectively implemented, it is expected that the Administrator - General and all other officials from within the territory will exhibit the same impartiality."

That is the only direct reference in the nine-page report to South Africa's role in the independence process.

Kept secret is a much more comprehensive 22-page report with many extra annexes prepared by Mr. Ahtisaari.

It deals with the tough question of voter registration, which Dr. Waldheim avoids entirely.

Dr. Waldheim proposed that the costs of Untag be considered expenses of the UN, to be apportioned among all members.

Stressing the vastness of the operation, the report suggests there will be rich rewards for private contractors and it makes it clear that there will have to be a heavy dependence on, and co-operation with, the South African military.

"In the nature of the physical circumstances pertaining to this operation, Untag may have to rely to a considerable extent on existing military facilities and installations in Namibia," it states.

RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The Secretary-General of the UN, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, last night called for the dispatch of a United Nations task force close to 9 000 strong — including 7 500 troops — to see South West Africa through to independence within a year.

He warned that the mammoth operation could cost as much as R260 million, but informed UN sources put it much higher than that.

He proposed a seven-month timetable to elections, with transition starting the moment the Security Council authorises the plan.

The council begins private consultations today and could act by tomorrow.

First troop contingents are to be deployed within three weeks with the full military complement of seven infantry battalions and thousands of back-up and air support elements on the ground within 12 weeks.

Immediately the Security Council acts, special representative Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, his field commander General Hannes Philipp, and the core of his command will be ordered to fly to Windhoek with the terse instruction: "begin operations as quickly as possible."

A Finnish battalion is expected to be among the first to arrive.

One key figure still to be named is an internationally top legal figure — "a jurist of international standing" who will act as Mr. Ahtisaari's legal adviser.

Sri Lankan elder statesman Neville Kanakaratne — who was on the Ahtisaari fact-finding mission — is a possibility, though he has also been offered a post as head of Sri Lanka's new National Development Bank.

Date

Dr. Waldheim said the delay in reaching agreement over the settlement plan proposed by the council's five Western members made it impossible for the territory to attain independence from South Africa by December 31, as was originally hoped and the South Africans wanted.

An appropriate date for elections would be about seven months from the date of the council's approval of his report, he added.

He said South Africa felt it was committed to the December 31 independence date and that the election of a constituent assembly could take place sooner, regardless of the fact that this would necessitate a substantial reduction of the timetable for completing the preparatory arrangements.

"A majority of the political parties was of the opinion, however, that it was essential to maintain the orderly phasing of the preparatory stages and to allow sufficient time for electoral campaign in order to ensure free and fair elections," the Secretary-General went on.

His report spells out a

TURN TO PAGE 2

SWA

7 500

SA-UN clash as SWA plan set out

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RDM 31/8/78

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim yesterday called for the dispatch of a United Nations task force close to 9 000 strong — including 7 500 troops — to see South West Africa through to independence within a year.

He proposed a seven-month timetable to elections, with transition starting the moment the Security Council authorises the plan — which could be by the end of the week.

But last night the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, firmly committed the Government to oppose these two key recommendations, describing them as "disconcerting elements which could create serious obstacles," reports Rand Daily Mail political editor, MARTIN SCHNEIDER.

At a Press conference shortly before his departure for New York where he will attend the Security Council session, Mr Botha insisted elections had to take place this year and that as many as 7 500 UN troops was unacceptable.

Dr Waldheim warned that the mammoth operation could cost as much as R260-million. But informed UN sources put it much higher than that.

The Security Council begins private consultations today and could act by tomorrow.

First troop contingents are to be deployed within three weeks, with the full military complement of seven infantry battalions and thousands of back-up and air support elements on the ground within 12 weeks.

Dr Waldheim's report unveils at last the precise form of the incredibly complex military-civil organisation to be known as the United Nations Transition Assistance group — Untag.

Dr Waldheim suggests no independence date — leaving that to the duly elected constituent assembly — but puts the expected duration of the UN operation at a year.

His report spells out a precise chain of command built around special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who could be back in Windhoek within a week to set up Untag headquarters if the Council acts promptly.

Kept secret is a much more comprehensive 22-page report, with many extra annexes, prepared by Mr Ahtisaari.

It is understood this suggests some UN troops could be pulled out as South Africa's forces are phased out, if peace is secured.

At last night's Press conference, Mr Botha indicated the Government was firm on its stand that the registration of voters organised earlier this year was an acceptable basis for independence elections.

He said elections had to take place this year because he did not "want a second Rhodesia"

He said the Government would not accept as many as 7 500 UN troops in the territory, saying it envisaged "a lot less".

"This is one of the most severe obstacles," he said.

But asked what would happen if the Government rejected the troop proposal, he replied: "That is not for me to answer. That is up to the Secretary-General and the world."

● See Page 2

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Reds won't pay toward SWA

UNITED NATIONS — The Soviet Union and China, who count themselves among the staunchest supporters of decolonisation, won't be paying a yuan or a rouble towards the UN's projected R255-million South West African independence operation.

Since UN peace-keeping began in 1948, the Soviet Union and most of the Eastern European countries have refused to contribute to the operations they don't endorse. China disapproves of UN peace-keeping activities as a matter of principle and does not pay.

Their refusal to pay is not likely to create financial woes for the UN this time. The difference will be made up by the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany.

The five countries worked out an agreement that formed the basis of the proposed UN operation.

The difference could mean a financial burden of up to R63 million on the five nations over and above the initial R119 million. The United States share, 25 per cent of the total plus its make-up portion, could amount to nearly R85 million.

The Soviet Union has already made clear that it will not pay for the UN operation to move South West Africa to independence. Moscow insists "the aggressor" — South Africa — should pick up the bill.

The Soviet Union and its constituent states of Byelorussia and the Ukraine already owe the UN nearly R85 million, including R8,5 million from the first UN emergency force in Sinai (1956-67) R34 million from the Congo operation (1960-64) and R27 million from the current disengagement observer force activities in the Middle East.

China's debt, including the money owed by Nationalist China which Peking replaced in 1971, totals more than R34 million.

The refusal of the Soviet Union and a few other states to pay their assessed share of the peace-keeping operations created a major political crisis in 1964 when the United States threatened to invoke charter sanctions and take away the voting rights of the financially delinquent nations.

The United States finally withdrew the threat after a number of countries pledged voluntary contributions. — SAPA-AP.

UN tense as vote near

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Star 2/9/78.

By Kevin Jacobs, of The Star Bureau

New York

Dogged by uncertainty, mistrust and suspicion, protracted efforts to establish peaceful independence in SWA/Namibia have lapsed into a long weekend of behind-the-scenes diplomatic consultations.

With the United Nations Security Council unlikely to meet before Wednesday to consider a mandate for UN supervision of the exercise, delegates are assessing the arguments which could once more stall their efforts, or wreck the plan.

During the tense, three-day lull, arguments will be traded at private meetings as interest-groups seek agreement on contentious details of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's independence proposals.

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Dr Waldheim at UN headquarters last night and then conferred with Britain's Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard.

Mr Botha prepared for a working weekend, and spent most of today closeted with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and legal and diplomatic aides, drafting a point-for-point riposte to some of Dr Waldheim's recommendations.

A South African official said: "They are going through the document with a fine comb, setting up alternatives to arguments they expect to hear."

Deviate

Mr Botha says some of the proposals — based on a report by Mr Martti Ahtisaari reflecting his fact-finding mission to SWA/Namibia — deviate substantially from the model plan drafted by the five Western members of the Security Council.

Western sources anticipate private contact with Mr Botha at the weekend.

At the same time, African members of the Security Council hope to confer with Swapo leader Sam Nujomo, who is expected to arrive in New York tomorrow.

Western delegates are keenly waiting for the arrival of Mr Mark Chona, adviser to Zambia's President Kaunda, to secure an undertaking that Zambia will co-operate in the independence exercise, particularly by preventing Swapo military activity being initiated in Zambia and wrecking the whole plan.

Support

A Western source said today: "From what we have heard of the feelings of the two neighbouring states (Zambia and Angola) we feel the UN can rely on their co-operation."

The 15-nation council may meet again behind closed doors on Tuesday to establish that no major hitches are left before convening in public to pass the mandate for UN supervision of the transition in SWA/Namibia.

At this stage, problems are not related only to arguments by South Africa and Swapo. Doubts have been raised about the requirement that all UN member-states contribute to the cost of the exercise, estimated at R260-million.

Mudge to face libel action

The Star's Africa News Service

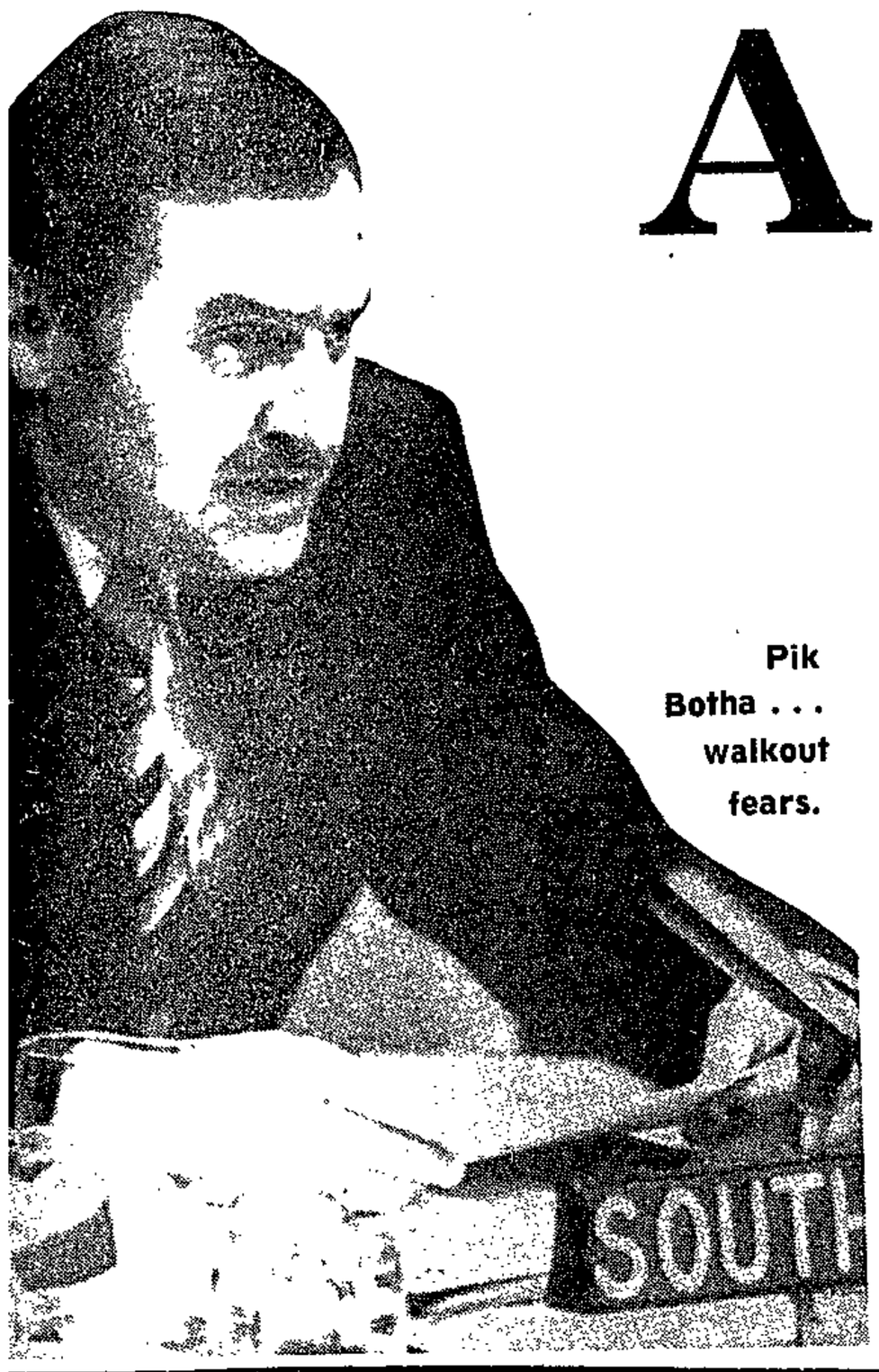
WINDHOEK — The political bitterness whites in SWA/Namibia has taken a legal with a R50 000 libel action against Mr Dirk M chairman of the moderate pro-western De... Turnhalle Alliance.

The claim was lodged yesterday by v... office bearers of Aktur.

Among those who are claiming damages Mr Mudge, who is also the leader of the all Republican Party, are Mr A H du Plessis, of the National Party in the territory and a South African Cabinet Minister, Mr Eben... a deputy chairman of the National Party, Senator Percy Niehaus, and seven other of... of the party.

Each is claiming R5 000 as a sequel political speach made by Mr Mudge.

In his speech Mr Mudge is alleged to used certain "libellous words."



Pik Botha . . . walkout fears.

A saga of wheel and deal, deadlock and breakthrough

Sunday Times 3/9/78 (33b)

N UNITED NATIONS conference rooms, in hotel suites and restaurants in a steamy New York this weekend, diplomats wheel and deal, and talk of deadlock and breakthrough as South Africa faces its final hurdle in the arduous obstacle race away from the threat of mandatory UN sanctions.

That threat has hung in the air since the Security Council resolution on South West Africa was taken almost exactly four years ago in September, 1974.

And today, three days before another critical Security Council meeting, which could finally lock South West Africa into an internationally acceptable settlement, it is as close as ever.

The final breaking-point in a diplomatic saga as studded with them as a paperback thriller, is the report of the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, which calls for 7 500 UN troops to move into the territory during the projected 12-month run-up to independence.

Unacceptable

To the South African Government the figure, smacking as it does of UN control, is unacceptable.

Men in the South African delegation in New York recall that the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, had earlier boasted that the force would be "his troops".

They argue that they cannot sell that idea to moderate black leaders in South West Africa.

But, perhaps more important, they believe they cannot sell it to the Cabinet.

And they also see it as yet another example of Western duplicity in negotiations where the biggest hurdles of all have been suspicion and mistrust.

At the start of the negotiations 20 months ago in Cape Town, the five Western nations suggested that 200 men were all that was required to certify that the South West African elections were free from intimidation.

West agrees

A year later, as the Western plan moved into its final stage, a figure of 3 000 was mentioned.

On South Africa's insistence that it was far too high and that the size of the contingent be left out of the proposals altogether, the West agreed in a covering letter to their proposals that the matter be decided by the UN Special Representative in consultation with the Administrator-General.

Now it is all in the air again.

South African outrage at this new figure of 7 500 has raised the belief that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, may repeat his dramatic walkout of February, when a similar deadlock threatened the discussions with the Five Foreign Ministers.

Waiting

In his 28th-floor eyrie in the glass-and-chrome UN Plaza Hotel, Mr Botha waits while Mr Brand Fourie and other top members of the South African team point out South Africa's difficulties to the Five.

Dr Waldheim arrives in New York on the same day as the South African contingent, but for 24 hours the two men remain resolutely apart, with only a street and a world of understanding separating them.

The Secretary-General instead formally presents his plan to the 15 members of the Security Council — and South Africa's case receives support from an unexpected quarter. The Russians don't like it.

The force is too big, they say, and at R252-million much too expensive. It is a complaint echoed by other members ever eager to call the South West African tune, but who refuse to pay the piper.

perience of member nations defaulting on their debts.

There is the usual noise from the African group.

The Mauritian Ambassador, Mr Ramphul, claims that the Western proposals will allow Swapo to return with an armed force to South West Africa.

This option, he says, is the one Mr Nujoma, expect-



FLEUR de VILLIERS reports from New York.

3/9/13 330 S.T

ed in New York today, will probably adopt.

But nobody is really listening to Mr Ramphul.

Disliked

Swapo is heavily out of favour with the front-line states — Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola — and the West's obsession this weekend is how to get South Africa to accept the Secretary-General's report.

Finally, the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, takes a break from the pressing concerns of the three-way summit between Israel, Egypt and the United States and telephones the major characters from Washington.

A few hours later, Mr Botha receives a call from Dr Waldheim — and he crosses the street.

In offices and hotel rooms the meetings continue.

The British Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, arrives to spend two hours with Mr Botha.

The South African Foreign Minister is unmoved; he would rather go home.

The belief that the West's history of capitulation to radical African demands will mean a string of further concessions to Swapo throughout the independence process is deeply rooted.

There are persuasive Western attempts to soften the blow.

The 7 500 UN troops may not all be deployed in the territory is one soft suggestion.

The UN military men who drew up that section of the report were aware of past disasters when they tried to keep the peace. They are determined not to be caught short-handed this time.

It is a budgetary device to ensure that Dr Waldheim will not have to return to the council to ask for more, but it is not more sinister than that.

South Africa and Russia argue independently, and for different reasons, that if a cease-fire is effective, there is no need to keep the peace.

A peace-keeping force, says Mr Botha, would need 20 000 men to replace South African troops, but as a monitoring force 7 500 are far, far too many.

But such is the way of the UN that Russia's objection lends credibility to the Western view that the UN troops will not be directed against South Africa, but against Swapo, whose popularity, even in the UN, is fading fast.

If Sam Nujoma won't play the peace game, delegates say, a settlement will go on without him and the UN troops will ensure that there will be no Swapo infiltration.

Petrified

In the lobbies, Swapo members taunt each other with their latest in-joke:

"In what constituency are you going to stand and lose?"

The organisation is split and petrified of a settlement and radically out of favour with the front-line states.

Angola, it is suggested, may be willing to allow the monitoring of Swapo bases on its soil, which accounts for a cryptic passage in the Secretary-General's report and a major shift in its own previous attitude.

Its new responsiveness is bred of a desire to stabilise itself politically and economically and to rid itself of the Russian and Cuban presence.

The promised exchange of prisoners with South Africa, an announcement exquisitely timed to coincide with the Security Council meeting, is seen as more than a straw in the new Angolan wind.

But if Angola is willing to speak harshly to Mr Nujoma, Zambia is said to be furious with him and, backed by the front-line states in their new mood, the West is not about to allow a desperately needed diplomatic success to slip through its fingers for the sake of a figure on a piece of paper.

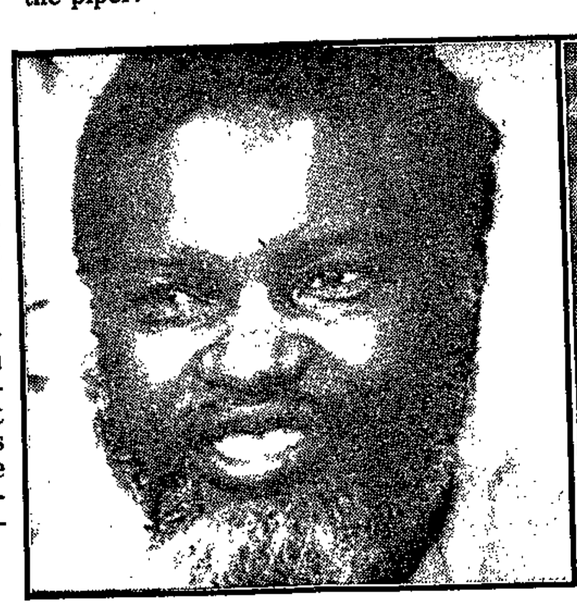
Olive branch

There is more than a hint of conciliation in the air, even if the olive branch extended to South Africa will not be publicly displayed — and may not be accepted.

And so, through this accurately labelled Labour Day weekend, the diplomats labour in the backrooms to win that final acceptance.

The informal meetings will make or break the settlement. By the time the Security Council meets on Wednesday, it will be all over bar the shouting.

And when the talking has to stop, South Africa will know whether it can finally turn away from a problem which has dogged it for 30 years, or will have to face a hostile world across South West Africa's borders and the certainty of isolation.



Sam Nujoma . . . "his troops".



Kurt Waldheim . . . stands firm.

UN task force shaping

Star 6/9/78

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Special Correspondent

New York

The United Nations plans to move its 7 500-man task force into SWA/Namibia at the rate of one battalion a week starting 21 days after the Security Council gives it the go-ahead, according to a secret UN document revealed here.

Detailing the mechanics of the proposals by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the report requests that the SA Defence Force sets up a special liaison staff to hand over military camps, equipment and facilities to the UN force.

The proposals are now the subject of intense negotiation in New York between South Africa, the five Western powers in the Security Council, the UN and Swapo on the eve of the first council meeting on SWA/Namibia this week.

The report gives a detailed breakdown of the cost to UN members of the entire "Operation Independence" for the territory — from a rented fleet of aircraft and ships



Mr Ahtisaari . . . no reasons given for his objections.



Dr Waldheim . . SADF to set up special liaison staff.

No housing ready for UN troops

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — One of the main problems that will face United Nations soldiers when they go to SWA/Namibia will be accommodation. There is none.

The UN document detailing the involvement of UN personnel says there is no permanent or semi-permanent accommodation available for infantry men in the proposed "areas of deployment."

"United Nations troops must be deployed under field conditions and under canvas initially.

"It is anticipated that UN units in the north will be able to take over SADF base camps (tented)."

The document says further that the United Nations survey mission under Mr Martti Ahtisaari objected to at least six legislative measures introduced by the

proclamation granting Judge Steyn the powers to over-rule or change decisions by the South African Directorate of Publications, the amendment of a 1920 law allowing Judge Steyn to expel people from the territory, and two proclamations relating to the security situation.

The document gives no indication why Mr Ahtisaari objected to the repeal of pass laws or to Mr Steyn's taking control of

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Africa.

But it would seem he does not believe Mr Steyn went far enough in the abolition of restrictions on movement and free speech and communication.

"The only permanent base of any size operated by the South African Defence Force is at Grootfontein and this will continue to be used by the SADF under the agreement.

Justice Steyn.

The measures objected to, because they are "discriminatory or restrictive," are: the detention-without-trial legislation, the proclamation repealing the pass laws, a

Optimism at UN over peaceful SWA settlement

By Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — Low-key statements from all sides are unlocking hopes that there will be a peaceful settlement over independence for SWA/Namibia.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, is still poised to return to Pretoria should there be drawn-out negotiations over the United Nations plan for the territory. However, his statement yesterday that "the situation is somewhat better than when we arrived last Thursday" fits in with the general optimistic tone.

Even Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma — apparently cautioned by the Front-line African states — seems intentionally to be avoiding mischievous remarks that might gall the South African Government.

The political staff of The Star reports from Pretoria that the statement issued after yesterday's Cabinet meeting said: "The Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Cabinet fully in connection with the Waldheim Report.

"The Minister will put the Government's stand at the proper opportunity."

● Minister warns on SWA — Page 5.

to hired movies to entertain the UN men. The cost is estimated at R227 950 000.

Untag

The force will be phased into the territory over a three-month period — from the date the Security Council gives the go-ahead.

It will form part of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

According to the document, salaries to the 10 799 UN personnel — which includes 1 029 locally-recruited staff, the Untag force and civilian personnel — will amount to R63,37-m.

The estimation is that, following the Security Council decision to establish the Untag force, the force commander, Major-General Hannes Philipp, and an advance party of his headquarters staff will arrive in the territory within 10 to 21 days.

With him will be half of the proposed 2 300-man logistics unit. The balance of the logistics unit will follow within six weeks.

The first battalion of Untag troops is expected to set foot in the UN-termed "mission theatre" 21 days after the Security Council decision.

US working mums say life is great

By Cheetah Haysom

NEW YORK — A survey of working women in the United States shows that 97 percent of those who are mothers and job-holders are very happy in their work.

They are happy, the survey showed, even though they are still required to carry the greater burden of child-rearing and domestic chores, and in spite of the fact they are mainly in low-paying jobs.

The survey, done for Kentucky Fried Chicken as part of the food chain's public service campaign, also showed that 40 percent of working women hold jobs because their families need money.

About 20 percent work because the money would allow their families and themselves to afford "extras." Only 19 percent said they worked purely for personal fulfilment.

In another study by a market researcher less than 30 percent of husbands interviewed said their wives worked out of need.

The different figures for "need" given by husbands and wives could reflect the cultural stigma still attached to women who "abandon their home" to work, and the unwillingness of husbands to concede that they themselves don't satisfy all the needs of the family.

The second survey showed, however, that [illegible] husband's approval of his wife's going out to work was closely related to the amount of money she earned.

The researcher said that if "workwives" contributed 40 percent or more to the family income — no matter what the actual sum was — the husband was very happy that she worked.

"Some husbands said they were freer to spend their own earnings, were less afraid of losing their jobs and did not feel obliged to stick to jobs they were unhappy in," the researcher said.

In the second survey, 27 percent of the husbands said they shared housework, 22 percent helped with child rearing and 42 percent helped with shopping.

The higher the husband's level of education and income, the more likely he was to help his wife in the home, the survey showed.

The Natal Mercury

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1978

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DOOR IS STILL AJAR

HOPES of a peaceful resolution of the South West African independence dispute now depend to a large degree on just how hard-nosed the new Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, intends to be in the days before October 23, the date set in Friday's Security Council resolution when Dr. Kurt Waldheim must report back on what progress he has made in implementing the UN's settlement plan.

The door has been left ajar on both sides and while there is little room to manoeuvre it can only be hoped that reason will prevail and that accommodation is reached. If there is no reconciliation of attitudes then African and Third World members of the UN are determined to invoke the mandatory Chapter Seven of the Charter and press for sanctions. Breathing space was won by the Western Five, who said they hoped soon to be back talking to South Africa. So the ball is back in Mr. Botha's court.

In spite of the tough words of Administrator-General Mr. Justice Steyn at the weekend that if the Security Council tried to thwart the December elections "it would do so at its peril," we hope cool heads will still prevail.

Hard-knuckled posturing and other power play must be eschewed in the interests of the Southwesters.

There is some promise, though it is slim, even allowing for the suspicion clouding the issue because of the UN's repeated endorsement of Swapo as sole representative of the people of the territory.

That promise lies in the "explanation" or "clarification" given by Dr. Waldheim before the Security Council vote. He said that South African police would remain responsible for policing the territory, that the 7 500 UN troops was an "upper figure" (which suggests the number may be negotiable) and that the registration of voters already carried out would not be summarily annulled, as Swapo insisted, but only subject to scrutiny by the UN's man-on-the-ground Mr. Martti Ahtisaari.

With those hints of flexibility and Mr. Botha's reiteration that South Africa, in spite of setting an election date for a Constituent Assembly, would continue exchanges with the West, a way must be found.

Why not convert the election into a referendum on the acceptance or rejection of the Waldheim proposals and let the people themselves decide? If the 1 200 civilian UN monitors were allowed in to supervise the poll after vetting of the roll by Mr. Ahtisaari could there be much wrong with that?

If bloodshed and chaos are to be avoided then compromise must be found. That means South Africa, too, will have to bend a little. Mr. Botha said on Saturday that South Africa had no wish to take on the world. Now is his chance to prove it by showing some flexibility.

Starting over

RETIREMENT, with or without a pension, is the great divide in life. Yet it really has little to do with physical ageing.

Retirement is rather something that is imposed on people by society when they reach a certain arbitrary age. In plain words, they are rendered almost overnight, unemployed, useless, in some cases impoverished.

It is the distinction between physical and social ageing that is important. The former is inescapable, although scientists are now active in this field and longer, healthier lifespans can be anticipated.

The latter is merely a convention and as such it can be changed. Older people, these days, are rendered roleless.

Yet this is only a modern stereotype. Throughout history and in most cultures, the old either continued working or were respected figures to whom society turned for the practical advice born of experience.

The fact of the matter — and this is borne out abundantly by statistics — is that the vast majority of people are not one whit different during many of their years of retirement from what they were during their working lives — except in the eyes of society, which sees them as being "on the shelf."

While many are happy with retirement, many others become frustrated and bored, wasted people who age unnaturally.

What can be done about this? First of all, it is important to realise that common sense about retirement is difficult. It hits almost all of us unprepared on some fixed date. Until it happens, we avoid the idea of it, often taking refuge in the thought that we won't live that long.

All people, of all ages, need to become aware of the basic facts of ageing which run directly counter to the present social stereotype of the roleless, useless retired person.

To achieve any change of status, any move away from discrimination — for this is what it is — older people must realise that they are forming an increasing percentage of the population. They have votes in both local and national government.

Those of us who are still working should join them in making an active issue of the retirement problem.

For retirement is an end — that could almost be a beginning — that awaits us all.

Military study says US is main target of Reds

RDM 6/10/28

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By HOBERT KAYLOR

WASHINGTON. — A new study of military trends says Soviet forces are designed to make a pre-emptive strike on the United States with enough reserve strength to hold the American population hostage.

The study also concluded President Carter's defence budget is inadequate to meet that threat.

The projection of the US — Soviet military balance into the 1980s was issued yesterday by the Committee on the Present Danger, a bipartisan group favouring a strong defence.

Among those who wrote the study were former US Defence Under-Secretary and SALT negotiator Paul Nitze and former high-ranking State Department official Eugene Rostow, both of whom served in the Johnson administration.

The study said the group welcomes recent Carter statements reaffirming a commitment to the maintenance of a balance of power, but the defence budget for the fiscal year that began last Sunday "is inadequate to meet this objective and will not reverse the adverse trends."

The 46-page document said the Soviets now deploy a fourth generation of strategic missiles on land and are developing a fifth generation, both with substantial improvements in size, accuracy and numbers of nuclear warheads.

"They are designed for a pre-emptive strike against US forces, while reserving sufficient forces to hold the US population and industry hostage," it said. "It is a formidable threat."

By contrast, it said, America's Trident submarine programme is struggling with production problems, the plan to put land missiles in mobile bases is beset with "design and decision problems", and President Carter has "placed enormous faith in the cruise missile program which is still only in development."

Soviet conventional forces in Europe are "trained and equipped to fight and survive on the nuclear chemical battlefield," the study said, while the West is outnumbered in troops, tanks, artillery and aircraft.

The study also said a shrinking US fleet in the 1980s will be ranged against a Soviet navy that "has developed into a major threat to vital sea-lanes and as an important diplomatic instrument to expand and consolidate Soviet power."

— UPI.

The Natal Mercury

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1978

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THE REAL QUESTION

WITH the foreign ministers of the five major Western countries now gathered in Pretoria for a momentous week of talks, it is hard to recall any occasion in recent South African history that has produced such a tense atmosphere of brooding expectancy and uncertainty, like the oppressiveness that precedes a tropical storm. It will be a relief when it is all over, one way or the other.

Nothing substantial has emerged during the weekend to alter the conclusions reached in our comprehensive assessment of the South West African question in these columns last week, or to suggest that the negotiating positions of the main parties have altered significantly.

One can only hope that history will not record that a chance for peace and progress in southern Africa was lost because of failure to settle differences over an election date and a few thousand troops. After all that has been achieved in the past 18 months, that would be the supreme irony.

And if these were the only issues, we cannot believe that it would be beyond the wit of intelligent men, none of whom wants either war or a sanctions campaign that could bring misery and hardship to the whole of the sub-continent, to find a solution.

But below the level of ostensible differences, the whole issue is bedevilled by a mutual lack of trust between the UN and South Africa. Each side suspects the other of wanting to install the sort of government it would like to see in the territory. South Africa's insistence on December elections has heightened this suspicion. But that obstacle could be overcome much more easily than South Africa's ample grounds for doubting the UN's bona fides, including continued UN recognition of and support for Swapo, Swapo's unabated campaign of terrorism and intimidation, and reports of Cuban, Russian, East German and Bulgarian involvement in offensive preparations inside Angola.

At a still deeper level, verging perhaps on the subconscious, is the question of whether the West has the will to back the moderates against the extremists, democracy against communism, the ballot box against the bullet.

If the West has the will, then the forces of moderation can prevail. If not, then South Africa has little choice but to take her stand alone, now.

That, fundamentally, is what this week's talks in Pretoria are all about.

RM 19/10/78 (336)

It's SWA 'make or break' today

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political
Correspondent

PRETORIA – A special make-or-break Cabinet meeting will be held today to consider a "combination" of five Western and Government proposals to decide the future of South West Africa.

Its decision will mean the difference between international recognition for the territory or South Africa going it alone in the face of sanctions.

On the table after three days of the most high-powered negotiations ever held in this country will be three proposals from the Five and two by the Government.

Crucial

All are aimed at surmounting the main problems which have so far prevented a negotiated settlement – the December election, the size of the UN peace-keeping force and the question of consultation between the Administrator-General, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, and the special UN representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari.

The Cabinet's crucial decision is expected some time this afternoon and is likely to be announced publicly by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha.

Last night the Government was consulting leaders of six South West African political groups about the proposals. Leaders of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Aktur, Swapo D, the NNF, the HNP and the Christian Democrats were flown from Windhoek to Pretoria for the discussions with the Prime Minister and Mr. Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister.

It was stressed last night that there had been no breakdown in the talks, but none of the five Western delegations was showing signs of enthusiastic optimism. They simply said they were "always hopeful."

Newsmen who waited for a Press conference with the Western Five were surprised by a brief statement by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who said simply that proposals were being considered and the Five could not comment until the South African Government had reached a decision.

One hopeful sign that an agreement might be possible came from a senior American source who said it was unlikely that they would "disturb" the South African decision to go ahead with the December election. But there would be no deviation from the Security Council's proposals.

Friendly

He characterised the talks as "friendly, even when discussing difficult issues."

The Western view on the consequences of failing to reach an international settlement was discussed at length.

It is understood the discussions with the Prime Minister also included Rhodesia and it was accepted that Mr. Botha agreed that a solution there was of vital importance to the whole of southern Africa.

But there had been no answer from South Africa on whether it was prepared to use its "muscle" to bring about an all-party conference.

Speaking last night British Foreign Secretary David Owen said: "The litmus test to apply to any decision by the South African Government will be the extent to which they are prepared to commit themselves to a UN-supervised election."

Mr. Hans Dietrich Gensher, the German Foreign Minister, asked about the chances were of a settlement, said: "I would not like to make a prognosis but you see me quite relaxed and happy – you can judge for yourself."

Simon Barber reported from Washington last night that President Carter's invitation to Mr. P. W. Botha to come to Washington contained two conditions – that Pretoria agree to the UN troop strengths and the election timetable as laid down in Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's proposals.

Hope again — but with many loopholes

AFTER their anxious waiting through these crucial days of the Pretoria talks, South Africans can relax — at least for the moment. The South West African peace negotiations are back on track, as modern diplomatic jargon puts it.

Which means there is renewed hope of being able to stop the territory's ugly little guerrilla war before it grows bigger and engulfs us all. And, what is more immediately important, the forbidding prospect of the United Nations voting for sanctions against us on Monday, with no Western veto, has been removed.

For that much, we can all feel truly thankful.

But optimism must be tempered with a great deal of caution because the accord which has been reached between the Big Five Foreign Ministers and South Africa contains almost as many loopholes as points of agreement. The opportunities for fresh disputes arising — and indeed for political gamesmanship — are very great, so that there is no reason to expect things to move any more smoothly in the future than they have done in the past.

There are, however, a number of positive points to have emerged from this massive diplomatic operation — and in these troubled times they should be counted like blessings.

In addition to the obvious ones of keeping the negotiations alive and avoiding the October 23 sanctions threat, there is the fact that this was really the first crucial test of Mr P W Botha's premiership. In the event he has turned out to be more flexible and open to compromise than many people expected, and this is a source of encouragement for the future.

Improved relations

With that goes the fact that we have not only maintained our dialogue and close relationship with the West, but in the case of the United States particularly actually improved them. The rapport that has been established between Mr P W Botha and Mr Cyrus Vance is of inestimable importance, particularly when compared with the atmosphere of hostility and suspicion that has existed between Pretoria and the Carter administration.

Now for the obstacles and loopholes, which must be counted too.

The wording of the statement is imprecise on vital points, which hides failure by the two sides and so leaves it open to different interpretations — and so to trouble.

The implied intention is that the West will ignore the December 4 elections as purely "internal process," in return for which South Africa will ensure that the Waldheim plan is implemented thereafter. A second, unmonitored election including Swapo will then take place some time next year, preparatory to Namibia becoming independent.

This is sensible, and in fact closely resembles the compromise formula which this and other newspapers suggested before the Pretoria talks began.

The trouble is, the agreement doesn't spell it out precisely in so many words. It talks of the South African Government doing its best "to persuade them (the elected SWA "leaders" who will obviously be the DTA since the other major parties will boycott elections) seriously to consider ways and means of achieving international recognition."

What if these attempts at persuasion fail? Mr Dirk Mudge has been quick to warn that he may well say no. Will Pretoria twist his arm if he does? It has been remarkably reluctant to do so up till now.

Unfair advantage?

Next point: While the West may be prepared to turn a blind eye to the December elections, will Swapo? They are clearly not envisaged in either the Western or Waldheim plans, which Swapo has endorsed. So won't Swapo be able to claim they constitute a violation and withdraw its endorsement — a point the West would have difficulty contesting? Moreover, won't Swapo be able to claim the process will put DTA members in a position of some status, thereby giving them an unfair advantage for the second election? Without Swapo participation, there will be no international recognition.

Finally, there is the appendix to the agreed statement issued by the South African Government alone, asserting that it won't reduce its troops to the agreed number unless there is a "complete and comprehensive cessation of hostilities," and that a fixed election date must be set regardless of this.

It sounds reasonable, yet it clearly means that a single incident — perhaps the explosion of a landmine planted months before — could be used as the pretext for refusing to comply with the troop reduction, and so forcing Swapo's withdrawal from the elections.

Yes, the loopholes are certainly there. Everything depends on the bona fides of all parties in a situation that is fraught with mutual suspicions. But at least while there continues to be talk there is hope.

Prudent Swiss edge towards UN

RM 336 11/11/78

JOHN A CALLCOTT: Geneva

JEALOUS of its neutrality and never known for rushing things in any case, prudent Switzerland is finally moving toward joining the United Nations — 33 years after the organisation was founded.

Yet it will be 1982 or 1983 before the government stages the required national referendum.

The government wants to be as sure as possible that the Swiss people, wary of anything that could encroach on their neutrality, will approve UN membership.

When the referendum does take place, the government will need a simple majority both of the popular vote and of the vote within each of the 23 cantons, or states, to take Switzerland into the world organisation, founded in San Francisco in 1945.

Switzerland is the only independent nation of significant size and importance to remain outside the UN — and the only country to do so voluntarily rather than for political reasons.

The others are South Korea with a population of 36,4-million, North Korea with 16,6-million people, Nationalist China with 16,6-million as well, and Rhodesia with 6,7-million.

With a population of 6,3-million, Switzerland is the world's second-richest nation, after Kuwait, on the basis of per capita national wealth. In 1977 the Swiss Gross National Product amounted to almost R9 a citizen, a long way ahead of, for example, the United States, where the figure was $8,7 (R7).

But while money is always of consummate interest to the Swiss, the cost of UN membership will play little if any role at all in the eventual vote. Switzerland already belongs to most of the UN specialised agencies such as the World Health Organization and International Labour Organisation, paying millions of francs annually in dues.

Indirectly, however, money does become important because of Austria's bid to attract more UN agencies to Vienna, luring some of them away from Geneva where there are 10 000 UN employees at the organisation's European headquarters.

Once in the UN, officials concede, Switzerland will be better placed to defend Geneva.

Until last year the Swiss government, faced with general national opposition or indifference, showed only lukewarm interest in pushing the UN membership issue.

But new and younger men in the government, in particular a new Foreign Minister, Pierre Aubert, are backing a pro-UN trend.

The Swiss, he said, "can't wash their hands" of the UN and the crucial problems it faces, and Switzerland must stop "judging others from its mountaintops". — UPI.

Dear Forest Glader,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelow and G.C. Bunn from the Board.
Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.E. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh (Chairman) - Hse
J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse No. 58
A. Foox - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel.
D.S. Roberts - Hse. No. 1 (non residen
G.L.R. Burne - Hse. No. 30 (Hamlet 4)
E.E. Monk - Hse. No. 39 (Hamlet 4) Tel

They will be glad to help you if they
them if you have problems about your h
like discussed at a Board Meeting.

2. FINANCES

Since the increases in the monthly lev
and to use the funds coming from the e
raised for that purpose, for the gradu
houses. Thus so far this year the fin
satisfactory, though constant control
to maintain this. If anyone wishes to
books, budgets etc., are available at

3. PROBLEMS WITH ENCLOSURES

The Directors have had their attention
have been enclosing their own property
the common area with private erfs, so
to it. If allowed to continue this en
whole open-plan concept of Forest Glad
between neighbours.

These enclosures have been made in various ways - by walls, fences or hedges, or by less obvious, but just as effective barriers made from careful landscaping or grouping of plants. The Directors have been put into a very difficult and worrying position over this, and have felt obliged to conclude that it is in the interests of all members to retain the open-plan scheme for Forest Glade. It is not possible to consider the individual merits of the various cases without appearing invidious, and therefore, it seems in the best interests of the members generally, to insist that the regulations should be complied with.

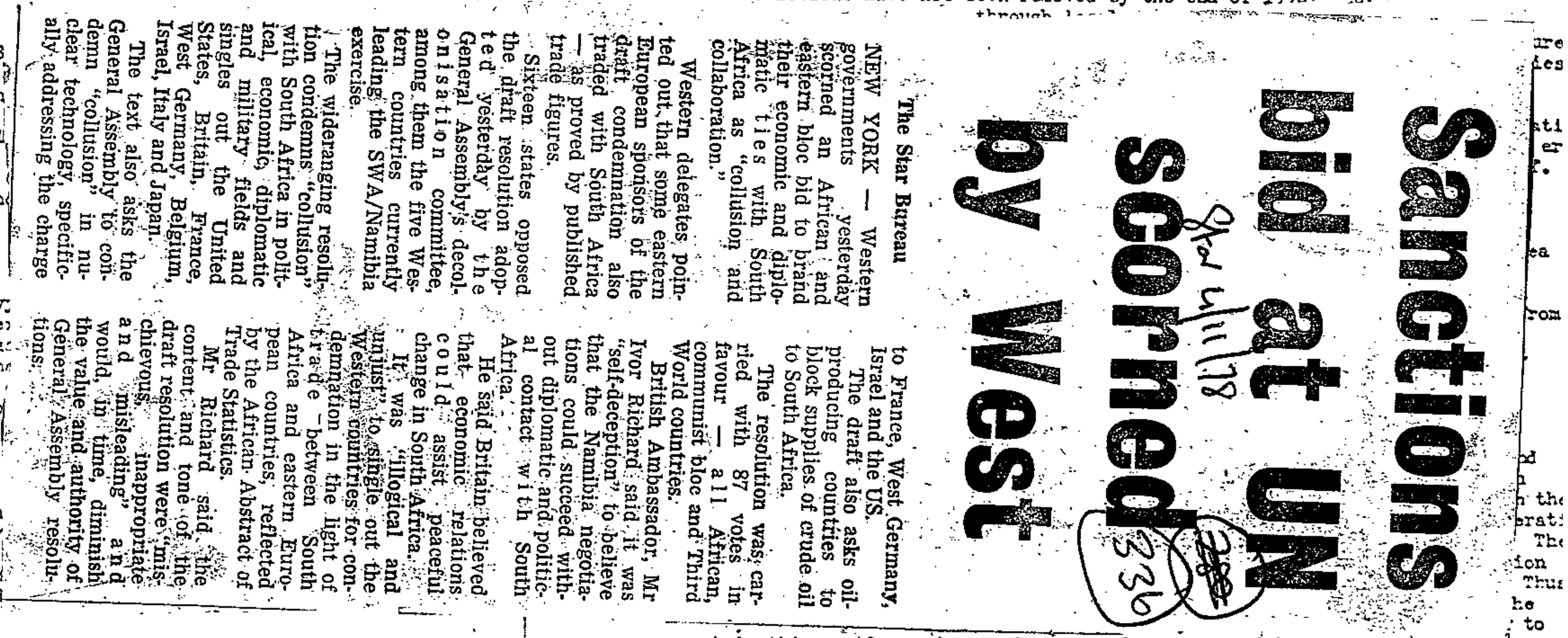
Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

2 / .....

put on the common area and interferring with the enjoyment and use of the common area by All must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the Board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers [illegible] obstructions have not been removed by the end of 1978, they must [illegible] through legal



Sanctions bid at UN scorned by West

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Western governments yesterday scorned an African and eastern bloc bid to brand their economic and diplomatic ties with South Africa as "collusion and collaboration."

Western delegates pointed out that some eastern European sponsors of the draft condemnation also traded with South Africa — as proved by published trade figures.

Sixteen states opposed the draft resolution adopted yesterday by the General Assembly's decolonisation committee, among them the five Western countries currently leading the SWA/Namibia exercise.

The widerranging resolution condemns "collusion" with South Africa in political, economic, diplomatic and military fields and singles out the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Israel, Italy and Japan.

The text also asks the General Assembly to condemn "collusion" in nuclear technology, specifically addressing the charge to France, West Germany, Israel and the US.

The draft also asks oil-producing countries to block supplies of crude oil to South Africa.

The resolution was carried with 87 votes in favour — all African, communist bloc and Third World countries.

British Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard said it was "self-deception" to believe that the Namibia negotiations could succeed without diplomatic and political contact with South Africa.

He said Britain believed that economic relations could assist peaceful change in South Africa.

It was "illogical and unjust" to single out the Western countries for condemnation in the light of trade between South Africa and eastern European countries, reflected by the African Abstract of Trade Statistics.

Mr Richard said the content and tone of the draft resolution were "mischievous, inappropriate and misleading" and would, in time, diminish the value and authority of General Assembly resolutions.

contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers, we wish to have a complete picture of the situation. For this we need details of the pets kept in each household, and we should be grateful if you will complete the attached form and return it to Mrs. Foox, House No. 44 (Hamlet 4), as soon as possible.

6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing line up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

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UN study rules out economic sanctions

11/11/78
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UNITED NATIONS — An internal UN analysis has ruled out economic sanctions because of South Africa's strategic importance and its mineral resources vital to Western needs.

The study, not for publication but for the information of the Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim, noted that, historically, boycotts had made little impact on the economic growth of mineral-rich countries.

"For example, economic sanctions against the Soviet Union after 1917 were not effective," it said.

Because of its specific status in the world capitalist economy, only limited sanctions on a strict fixed period basis could be imposed on South Africa, the study said.

The R9 000 million worth of British investments in South Africa and South West Africa made the country vitally important to Britain's troubled economy, it said.

The analysis speculated that South Africa's need to be more attractive to foreign investors could force the Government to make more and more political concessions at home.

The study called negotiations on South West Africa a perfect example of Western strength and weakness in dealings with South Africa.

The year-old mandatory arms embargo against South Africa was a clear message to Pretoria "that the West was serious about the Southern African conflict."

The study said the military sanctions had made a great psychological impact internationally and in South Africa. Even the threat of further sanctions had already damaged the "very strong" South African economy.

Meanwhile, the Security Council was due to resume deliberations on South West Africa yesterday as non-aligned group sources reported they were nearing agreement with the five Western members on a draft resolution.

Their compromise approach would denounce the proposed internal elections but no longer threaten sanctions against South Africa unless they were scrapped, sources said.

It would also let the Western powers off with a commitment to consider invoking mandatory UN action if South Africa did not comply with the council's South West Africa plan for independence by next spring.

Western sources were not over optimistic. Much rested on further informal contacts expected between the African and Western members of the council before the public meeting, they said.

"We are still negotiating," a Western diplomat said. There is no agreed compromise draft resolution at the moment." — SAPA-RNS.

B. Durban

The greater Durban region [illegible] terial districts of Durban, Pinetown and Inand[illegible] nufacturing firms, all of which employed at l[illegible] ere interviewed on t basis of a random sample[illegible] of manufacturing establishments obtained fr[illegible] et Research of the University of South Africa[illegible]

The total employment of th[illegible] of which 7 589 (17,7%) were White, 7 580 [illegible] 'Coloured' (mostly Asian), and 27 633 (64,6%)[illegible]

Of the more than 1 300 ma[illegible] ents in the region only 126 have a total workf[illegible]. The following table shows the distributic[illegible] ishments by size of employment and manufactu[illegible]

Pik sê nee vir VVO

NEW YORK — Die Suid-Afrikaanse Minister van Buitelandse Sake, mnr. Pik Botha, het vandeesweek 'n uitnodiging van die hand gewys om die debat van die Veiligheidsraad van die VVO oor Suidwes by te woon.

Mnr. Adriaan Eksteen, Suid-Afrikaanse saakgelastigde by die VVO, het vroeër vandeesweek mnr. Botha se weiering van die uitnodiging aan dr. Kurt Waldheim, Sekretaris-generaal van die VVO, oorgedra.

Volgens diplomatieke waarnemers het 'n uitnodiging van dr. Waldheim gekom. Hy wou glo hê dat mnr. Botha die Regering se belofte moet kom oordra dat Suid-Afrika hom sal onderwerp aan die VVO-planne vir die onafhanklikheidswording van Suidwes. — (SAPA)

Rapport 12/11/78 (336)

Table 19. Manufacturing establishments (over 300 employees only) in the Durban region by manufacturing division.

No. of employees:	No. of firms in division numbers									TOTAL
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	
301 - 400	4	7	1	4	5	-	-	3	-	24
401 - 500	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	25
501 - 600	1	6	-	1	6	1	-	3	1	19
601 - 800	3	10	1	1	4	1	-	1	-	21
801 -1000	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6
1001 -1500	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	12
1501 -2000	-	5	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	10
2000 -3000	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6
3000 plus	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
T O T A L	20	49	3	7	23	4	1	17	2	126

Source: Bureau of Market Research, University of South Africa.

Note: The key to the divisions is as follows:

Division 31: manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco.

Division 32: textile, wearing apparel and leather industries.

Division 33: manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture.

UNITED NATIONS

NOV. DEC. 1978

The Natal Mercury

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1978.

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AN OPEN GESTURE

IT IS probably fair to say that the fraternity at the United Nations rarely appears more discomforted than when it is confronted with some old-fashioned sincerity and fidelity. And at present it is looking decidedly ill at ease over the candour with which the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr. Justice Steyn, is conducting the territory's elections.

With a gesture of openness that must be quite unnerving to Third World dictatorships and one-party regimes, Mr. Steyn has invited about 100 guests, including a number of foreign journalists, to attend the December polling. Members of the UN Press corps have also received invitations. The idea is to give them all the opportunity to see for themselves how the elections are being conducted and to report freely.

However, even the inclusion among the invitations of personalities such as Mr. Millard Arnold, who has been a key figure in fund-raising for the defence in South African political trials, has failed to persuade the anti-South African lobby that there is not some sinister motive involved. "Dressing up the election" has been one contemptuous response.

Yet could anybody seriously contemplate any Third World leader making the same all-expenses-paid offer for observers to watch their handling of free elections? Would President Kaunda open the doors for all to see how he stifled opposition bids for the Zambian presidency? And what of Mozambique and Angola, where in both cases independence was seized through a barrel of a gun and no free elections have since been held?

Meanwhile, it is interesting to compare the request for 1 200 civilian monitors at any UN-supervised elections in South West Africa (population about 750 000) with past UN requirements in other territories. For instance, only 23 UN monitors were needed to watch over a plebiscite in British Togoland, where 159 267 voters participated. And in the British Cameroons, where 575 267 went to the polls, UN made do with 34 observers. Moreover, plebiscites involving only a handful of UN observers have often been conducted in territories where communications have been far less adequate than in South West Africa.

All this would suggest that far more is being demanded of South Africa than has been required anywhere else and the question is why?

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Republic gets UN ultimatum

NEW YORK — The Security Council has given South Africa 12 days to accept the United Nations' Namibia independence operation and warned that failure to do so will be met by "appropriate actions" — including the possibility of mandatory sanctions.

Secretary - General Kurt Waldheim was ordered immediately to initiate contacts with the Republic and it is understood that Foreign Minister Pik Botha has been urged to fly here.

All five Western powers abstained in the 10-0 vote on the most menacing resolution yet to confront the Republic, but it is the first time they have not vetoed a measure that cites the possibility of invoking the United Nations charter's punitive Chapter 7.

"Time is short," Canadian Ambassador William Barton said on behalf of the five immediately after the vote.

"South Africa should be under no illusions as to our determination."

He said the West had abstained because it believed all efforts should be directed at supporting Dr Waldheim's approaches to Pretoria, rather than prejudging the outcome.

But, he stressed: "It would be a mistake to interpret our abstentions as a lack of sympathy for the resolution or the direction to which it points the council in the event South Africa fails to co-operate."

United Nations officials were in immediate contact with South Africa's United Nations mission chief, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, to try to set up consultations as soon as possible.

British Ambassador Ivor Richard said that "the more sensible thing" would be for a senior South African official to come here, but other sources indicated that a trip by Mr Botha at this stage was highly unlikely.

Emerging from the council chamber, South African officials said the council action would lead to no change in the government's position.

The resolution calls for Dr Waldheim to report back on progress by November 25.

Mr Richard said the aim would be to establish sufficient contact with Pretoria to offer South Africa a chance to give "a greater degree of credence" to its claim of support for the United Nations plan.

"We don't believe at the moment that the whole process has been brought to an end. We don't believe the South Africans have frustrated the whole process," he said.

But Swapo representative Theo Ben Gurirab insisted the resolution was irrelevant and time wasting, and today will take the issue to the full 150-nation General Assembly to get on record again the call for full-blooded sanctions against South Africa.

"We will intensify the struggle in Namibia and here," he said, but ducked the question of whether Swapo has plans to disrupt the December internal elections.

The vote itself was a triumph for the Africans and a major turnabout from the situation on Friday night when they were split wide apart and appeared headed for certain defeat.

In Johannesburg, Mr Pik Botha said the resolution did not necessarily mean that sanctions would be applied against South Africa.

He said he was in contact with the five Western powers and Dr Waldheim but did not want to comment on their discussions — DDC-SAPA.

Halt SWA poll demand

UNITED NATIONS — The Security Council resolution giving South Africa 12 days to accept the South West Africa plan has also called on the Republic to cancel the December elections.

The resolution adopted by 10 affirmative votes, with the Big Five abstaining, warned South Africa that she faced possible mandatory action if she failed to comply with the council's South West Africa plan.

The resolution requires United Nations Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim to report progress on implementation of the measure by November 24

The resolution, sponsored by Gabon, India, and Nigeria, represents a step back from the original African negotiating pitch for immediate mandatory sanctions against South Africa which was assured of a Western veto.

The key paragraphs in the measure "demands once again that South Africa co-operate with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of its resolutions" and "warns South Africa that its failure to do so would compel the Security Council to meet forthwith to initiate appropriate actions under the Charter of the United Nations, including (the mandatory) Chapter 7 thereof, so as to ensure South Africa's compliance with the aforementioned resolutions."

A four-day General Assembly debate on South West Africa scheduled to start yesterday was postponed indefinitely.

An African delegate said key members of the African group sought the delay until the Security Council had time to consider the demand that South Africa accept United Nations supervision of a pre-independence election. The council will consider the South African reaction after November 25.

Star 4/12/78 (336)

Signs of compromise with

By Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The South African Government has told United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim it will retain authority in SWA/Namibia until a UN masterplan for the territory's independence is started.

It is a hopeful indication that the Government wants to avoid a diplomatic confrontation with major Western powers, and does not intend unilaterally conferring constitutional authority on the body that surfaces after this week's polling.

Although Pretoria has not offered the UN its final and equivocal commitment to proposals for the world body to supervise independence elections, the Government has set a year-end deadline for the decision.

FOUR POINTS

The Government has told Dr Waldheim it is willing, during December, to wind up talks with the first elected body, and to cable the crucial decision to the UN.

But in a four-point message given to Dr Waldheim at the weekend by South Africa's senior UN representative, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, the Government seems to hint at a probable go-ahead for UN-supervised elections next year, possibly about August or September.

The communique, promised by Mr Pik Botha during his inconclusive talks here last week, says clearly that "South Africa reaffirms that it will be retain authority in Namibia pending the implementation of the proposal."

In the same communication, the Government repeated its willingness to co-operate in implementing Resolution 435 — in which the Security Council mandated the formation of a United Nations transitiion assistance group (Untag) to monnitor and administer the electoral process after seven months of preparation in the territory.

Dr Waldheim's supplementary report will probably be debated. The Secretary-General says Mr Botha still wanted to negotiate final strength and composition of the proposed military arm of Untag, in view of "certain commitments" already made to parties in SWA/Namibia.

He said Mr Botha had reflected that the Government was willing "in the course of the coming month, strongly to recommend to elected representatives to opt for the UN plan."

Dr Waldheim was also told the South African Government would recommend to the election winners that a date for UN-supervised elections be set about seven months after the engagement in SWA/amibia of the UN task force.

The four-point communication given to Dr Waldheim at the weekend records the Government's approval that:

- "South Africa reiterates its willingness to co-operate in the implementation of Resolution 435;
- "South Africa is will-

ing, during the month December, to conclu consultations with the pa ties concerned on th principles of Resoluti 435, and to communica the results to th Secretary-General;
- "South Africa rea firms that it will reta authority in Namibi

After the bomb blasts...it was all harmony

By Chris van Gass, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two bombs, two gunshots and a lot of singing seemed to symbolise the feeling of Windhoek at the weekend.

After the initial shock of the two bombs which rocked Christmas shoppers in the city on Saturday, injuring 15 people, and the two shots fired in excitement at a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance rally on Saturday afternoon, the singing seemed to triumph.

At the DTA gathering a pop group called the "Fifth Wheel" belted out DTA ditties in a jazzed up form. Then a DTA choir rendered songs which ranged from "We are the DTA, we are for peace" to hailing the various party leaders.

Not to be outdone, the Revolutionary Swapo produced a series of songs at its meeting in Katutura yesterday.

Noticeable were those praising the struggles in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)

... "One Namibia, one nation ..." "A luta continua, a vitoriae certa" they sang.

The chairman apologised for the absence of the party's leaders who had been detained earlier, and the "Comrade Reverend" Karuaera opened the proceedings with a prayer.

Down the road the moderate Namibia National Front gathered on a dusty soccer field, explaining why it wasn't participating in the internal elections, while a choir harmonised in between speeches.

Ovambo holds the key to SWA poll result

By COLLEEN HENDRIKS of
The Star's Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — The outcome of the controversial five-day election in SWA/Namibia will be decided in Ovambo, where 46,8 percent of the total population lives.

It will be a straight fight between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the only party to voice strong support for the holding of the election, and the revolutionary South West African People's Organisation which has called for an outright boycott.

Of the five parties registered to take part in the South Africa-backed election, the DTA is the only one with any muscle in Ovambo.

If the percentage poll is fairly high, Swapo's claim to majority support will take a knock as Ovambo, a 53 000 sq km chunk of land bordering Angola, is generally held to be a Swapo stronghold.

If the 140 000 registered voters boycott the poll, it will be interpreted as a victory for Swapo, irrespective of other factors such as intimidation.

Early summer rains could make it difficult, if not impossible to reach the 120 permanent polling booths and nine mobile polling units.

In the first ethnic election held in Ovambo, in 1973, Swapo kept the poll down to 2,7 percent In 1975, the authorities managed to outwit Swapo and show a 55 percent poll. Swapo took no part in either election.

The multi-ethnic DTA has spent thousands of rands in Ovambo, helicopter-hopping from kraal to kraal in an attempt to get its message for a democratic country across to the people.

Meanwhile, Aktur, the National Party's election front, has been unable to show that it has any significant black support.

TURBULENT

The turbulent blacks in this northern province have not forgotten the days of white domination when the NP was a law unto itself.

The only votes Aktur is likely to draw is from the tradionalists and those opposed to both the multiethnic character of the DTA and Swapo's violence.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party with its extremist race policy of white domination is not interested in attracting black votes.

UNKNOWN

If the Liberation Front gets any votes in the election, it will be on account of voter ignorance or by accident. It is an unknown entity in Ovambo. The Liberation Front consists of a faction of Rehoboth Basters, led by Mr Hans Diergaard.

The leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, Mr Ben Pillay, believes the Ovambos will vote for him because they are Christians.

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pending the implementation of the proposal; and

● "Consultations on the outstanding points will continue in an effort to resolve them."

The Security Council is expected to meet today at the request of the UN's African group to again condemn unilateral elections beginning today in SWA/Namibia, Sapa Reuter-AP reports from New York.

The plan, drafted by the council's five Western members — the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany — has been the subject of intensive negotiations for more than 18 months.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, UN Observer for Swapo, told newsmen the South African reply was "another stalling tactic."

Big 5 warn S A

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Total isolation if Namibia not recognised

By Kevin Jacobs, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The big five Western nations expect South Africa to give a "final, clear-cut and positive" decision within three weeks on United Nations control of independence elections in SWA/Namibia.

Holding Pretoria to its commitment to answer by the end of the month, the Western governments have warned that without international recognition of the territory's independence, "Namibia will not prosper and South Africa will find itself completely isolated."

The British Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, speaking for the five governments, told the UN General Assembly yesterday: "We have been involved in the past 20 months in exhaustive negotiations.

"But the time for decision is now. If the South African Government turns its back on the chance for internationally accepted independence in Namibia, the consequences for southern Africa, throughout the region as a whole, will be immeasurable."

DISAPPOINTMENT

The United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, as a Security Council bloc, initiated and have sustained the diplomatic effort which aims at ending South Africa's administration of the territory without protracted guerilla warfare.

Speaking during the General Assembly's debate on Namibia, Mr Richard expressed the West's "disappointment and regret" at this week's "internal" poll, which the Security Council and the Western governments have rejected as null and void.

The South African Government has undertaken to retain authority in the territory until the UN plan is implemented, and has said it will finish talks before the end of the the month, with the 50-strong body elected this week, on the issue of a UN election [illegible]

Observers see Swapo detainees

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—The South African Government has taken the unusual step of allowing journalists and observers to visit people detained under section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Two British journalists and an American observer visited Swapo leaders in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr John Parry of the BBC, Mr Paul Iredale of Reuters and Dr George Wittman of the Hudson Institute, visited Swapo leaders who were detained on Sunday after bombs had exploded in Windhoek on Saturday.

The detainees are Mr Daniel Tjongarero, leader of Swapo in the territory, Mr Mokganedi Thlabanello, Miss Lucia Hamutenya, Mr Axel Johannes, Mr Johannes Konjore and Mr Solomon Kamantham.

Journalists requested to see the detainees after allegations that they had been injured during torture.

Mr Parry, reporting on behalf of the visitors, said all the detainees looked "perfectly fit and in control of themselves."

The six were also relaxed, with the exception of Miss Hamutenya, who appeared "fearful and suspicious."

She complained about conditions, saying she had been kept awake and standing up for three nights.

Dr Wittman said Mr Tjongarero volunteered this statement: "I can assure you that I have not been subjected to any mal- treatment. I am perfectly fit."

Africa

Viewers told of ambushes

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African troops patrolling the border with Angola have been ambushed 15 times in the past 10 days, an ITV news report said last night.

The film showed troops in SWA/Namibia. The TV reporter said that in South Africa's 13-year-old war against guerillas there, the main danger was from rockets, SAM-7 missiles, mines and ambushes.

Viewers saw special shelters built by people living in the Caprivi Strip and said most were situated in private gardens.

The SAAF was shown operating French Mirage jets and Puma helicopters and there were also "scores of well-dug in, tented camps, where soldiers always carry their rifles, even to go to the mess."

The Star Bureau in London reports that the Foreign Office Minister of State, Mr Ted Rowlands, told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain would consider supporting the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa only in a situation "of the utmost gravity."

But his refusal to give an absolute undertaking that Britain's veto would be used to block any proposal introduced in the UN Security Council to institute a trade embargo against the Republic brought protests from Conservative MPs.

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It's up to SA says Moose

WASHINGTON — The Carter Administration's top Africanist said yesterday that the prospects for a peaceful settlement in South West Africa were now good and that the responsibility for their fulfilment was solely South Africa's.

Freshly returned from a tour of the frontline states, Mr Richard Moose, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, praised Swapo's Sam Nujoma for "his desire to go ahead with the UN plans," for South West African independence.

"The question is now South Africa's," he added. "Swapo has accepted both the Western plan and specifically the proposals put forward by UN Secretary - General Kurt Waldheim in Resolution 435."

Speaking at an informal lunch, Mr Moose noted that Pretoria had replied affirmatively to four questions put to Foreign Minister Pik Botha by Mr Waldheim at their latest talks in New York.

These questions, he said, were whether South Africa was prepared to co-operate in the implementation of UN Resolution 435; to consult this month with all concerned parties; to retain its authority in the territory throughout the transitional period; and to continue consultations on all outstanding problems.

The remaining difficulties, he explained, were the fixing of precise dates for the deployment of the UN transitional group and elections, and the composition and size of the force.

He hoped these would be worked out before the end of this month.

On the issue of sanctions, Mr Moose said: "The fact that we can still see movement by South Africa makes us believe that it will be possible for us to find a solution without such action."

Conceding that he believed there were "some types of sanctions that would be effective," he said that any form of embargo would hurt smaller countries in Southern Africa.

He added: "The route to a peaceful solution would be much more difficult via sanctions." — DDC.

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(d) Beraamde deel van jaar waarvoor werker en gesin sou kon lewe van die oes wat deur gesin gesaai is: maande

(e) Beraamde jaarlikse bedrag teruggestuur deur werker:

the mortality, and make suggestions for improvements in living and working conditions of African miners.(149) This Committee of Doc led to the informal inauguration of the Mine Medical Doctors in 19 under the auspices of the Chamber of Mines, and in 1921 it was for instituted as the Mine Medical Officers Association whose members provided part-time and full-time medical care for black mineworker

Although the Department of Mines and the Chamber of Mines adopted recommendations of the Committee of Doctors and the Coloured Labou Compound Commission, individual mining houses were not receptive t of them on the grounds of 'great expense'.(151) One mining house was alleged to have complained that these suggestions would lead t 'pampering Africans' who had 'too much already'.(152) This led th Lieutenant Governor to introduce the Coloured Labourers Health Dra Ordinance in September 1905 which, when passed, enabled the Lieute Governor to enact regulations for the improvement of the health of African mineworkers. One of the first regulations was a provision the Government Medical Officer or any other government official to compounds and medical facilities and to enforce their installation effect improvements if they were found wanting.(153) All these ste had been initiated originally by Milner. He had anticipated the ad of Chinese labourers in 1904, because of the shortage of Africans. living and service standards had been conditional for the introducti Chinese indentured labour. Renewable three year contracts were also of the stipulated conditions. Because of the strictures placed on t importation of the Chinese, the Government did not wish to be found negligent in the case of African mine labour.(154) Some of the mine owners objected to the Coloured Labourers Ordinance on the grounds that it was a 'dodge' to introduce 'contentious legislation' which would bypass the Legislative Assembly, especially regarding the housing and feeding of Africans; and they also believed that inspection would undermine the authority of the mine managers.(155)

The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association (the WNLA), established in 1900, had obtained monopsonistic recruiting rights for Africans in South African territories, Portuguese East Africa and British Central Africa, and took steps to introduce founder medical examinations at its border depots and its central depot in Johannesburg. It also provided Africans with waiting stations at intervals of a day's march, and provided the recruits with food, clothing and blankets.(156) Despite these innovations, and improvements to the compounds and hospitals - the latter, which were really 'appendages' to the compounds, and which in 1905 were described by a medical doctor, F.C. Sutherland, as 'models of what such places should be'(157) the disease mortality figures, especially of 'tropical'

despite the fact that it was a punishable offence for management to employ a person suffering from tuberculosis underground. As in 1903 and 1910, the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was still lower than that of lobular pneumonia, but the causes of both were still attributed to poor and overcrowded sleeping quarters in the compounds and to the fact that underground work increased miners' susceptibility to the disease. No longer was it attributed to the absence of change houses because the Mines and Works Regulations of 1911 had stipulated the construction of shelters - change houses were for whites - at the head of shafts, and some were built with temperatures at 10°F higher than outside temperatures. This was to prevent black miners catching chills when emerging from the hot and humid deep-level underground conditions.(165)

From 1916 to 1928 the incidence and prevalence of simple pulmonary tuberculosis dropped.(166) This may have been because of the introduction

Assembly vo
for SA oil ba
Rhodesian

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly — with a vote of 124 to nil — has asked the Security Council to impose a mandatory oil embargo on South Africa as the only way to squeeze Rhodesia dry.

All the major oil producers, including embattled Iran, supported the move — the most menacing yet in a long struggle.

The major Western powers and Israel were among 15 nations to abstain. So did Gabon and Malawi.

The oil ban call climaxed a pair of omnibus resolutions declaring Rhodesia's internal settlement "null and void," seeking strictest enforcement of existing sanctions and calling on governments to take "effective measures" against the companies supplying Rhodesia's oil.

Governments are also asked to give "all moral, material, political and humanitarian aid necessary" to the Patriotic Front.

The complicity of successive British governments in the oil leak to Rhodesia is deplored.

A companion resolution that avoided the oil issue but backed support for the guerilla movements and hit the Rhodesian authorities for "savage massacre of Zimbabwean refugees" won over the support of The Netherlands, Italy and Israel, as well as Gabon and Malawi.

Still abstaining were the key Western states, plus El Salvador and the Dominican Republic — a total of 11.

Such a blunt veto-baiting call for an all-out oil embargo will also be voted on by the Assembly within the next few days. — DDC.

The idea of hitting South Africa with an oil ban by citing it as a sanctions - breaking conduit for Rhodesia was first proposed in a closed-door Security Council discussions a year ago.

Third World negotiators argued that this might avert Western vetoes since it would either force South Africa to turn off the Rhodesian tap or lead to a ban lasting only so long as the Salisbury government did — rather than ordering an open-ended halt to the Republic's supplies.

UN attack on S.A. and Israel

NM
18/12/78
(936)

NEW YORK — The UN General Assembly voted three times at the weekend in favour of a declaration that condemned relations between Israel and South Africa.

Mrs. Ilana Ben Ami, for Israel told the assembly its actions revived "the tendentious formula of 1975," when it caused a furore by passing an Arab-authored resolution that called Zionism a "form of racism."

The assembly's actions arose from a declaration of the UN-sponsored World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in Geneva in August that condemns "increasing relations between the Zionist State of Israel and the racist regime of South Africa."

Vote

The assembly voted 107-18 with 11 "abstentions, to adopt another resolution asking for a UN study to find whether an international voluntary fund to help "national liberation movements in their struggle against racism and apartheid" could be established.

Another provision of the Geneva declaration stated the Rhodesian internal settlement seems to "split the national liberation movement, to foment civil war and to perpetuate racist minority rule and was acceptable.

Welcome

Another resolution contained provisions "welcoming" the Security Council's arms embargo against South Africa imposed on November 4, 1977, and calling for "further action by the Security Council."

Also at the weekend Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim tried to resolve the labour unrest in the UN that briefly paralysed the General Assembly on Friday. There will be staff discussions today. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

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26. Financial Mail, 22 Dece ited in: R. Verster, Liaison Committees in the South loemfontein, U.O.F.S., 1974,p.9.
27. Hansard 3 columns 160-1
28. Hansard 10 column 691,
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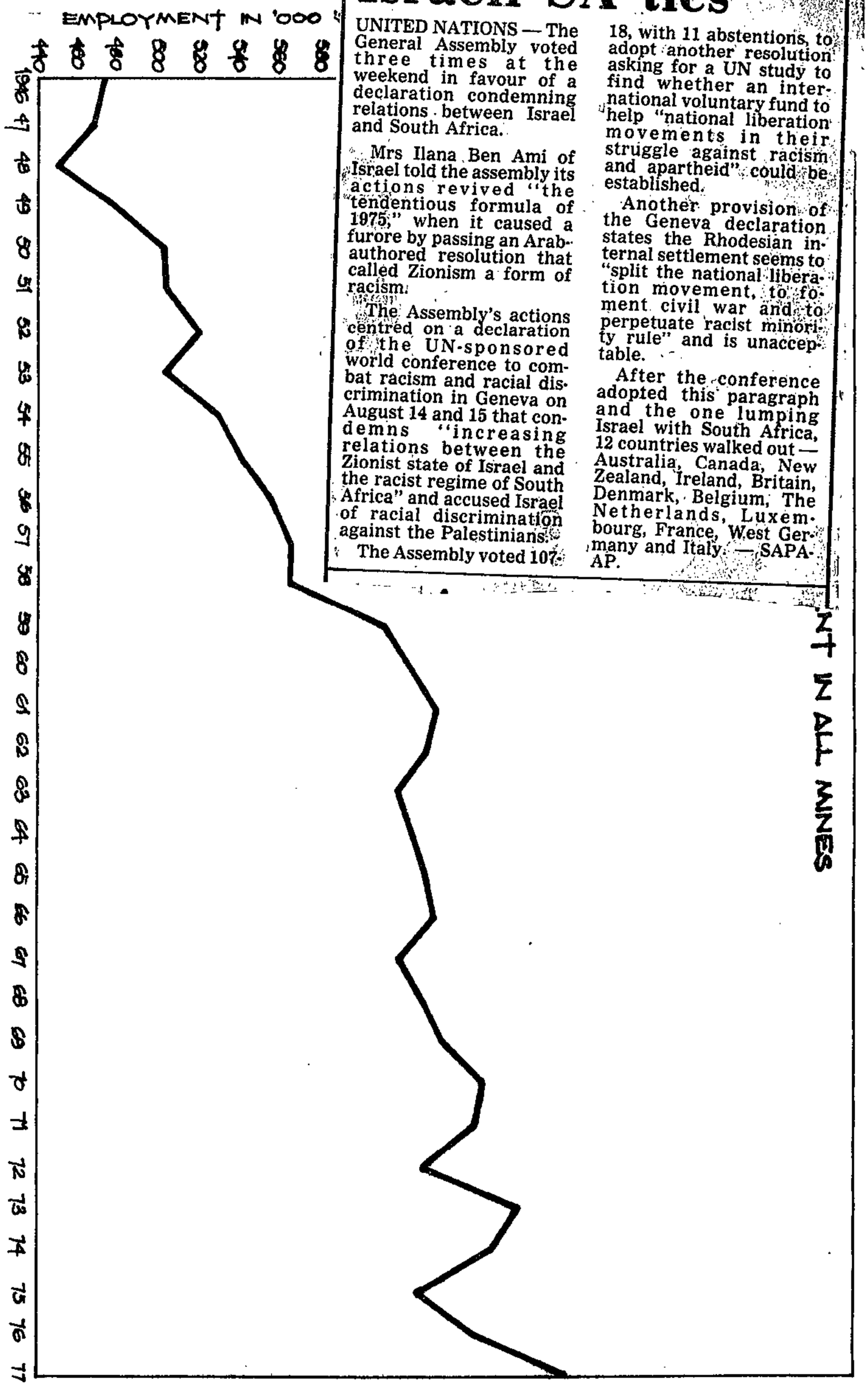
31. Ibid, p.17.



UN condemns Israeli-SA ties

DD 18/12/78 336

UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly voted three times at the weekend in favour of a declaration condemning relations between Israel and South Africa.

Mrs Ilana Ben Ami of Israel told the assembly its actions revived "the tendentious formula of 1975," when it caused a furore by passing an Arab-authored resolution that called Zionism a form of racism.

The Assembly's actions centred on a declaration of the UN-sponsored world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination in Geneva on August 14 and 15 that condemns "increasing relations between the Zionist state of Israel and the racist regime of South Africa" and accused Israel of racial discrimination against the Palestinians.

The Assembly voted 107-18, with 11 abstentions, to adopt another resolution asking for a UN study to find whether an international voluntary fund to help "national liberation movements in their struggle against racism and apartheid" could be established.

Another provision of the Geneva declaration states the Rhodesian internal settlement seems to "split the national liberation movement, to foment civil war and to perpetuate racist minority rule" and is unacceptable.

After the conference adopted this paragraph and the one lumping Israel with South Africa, 12 countries walked out — Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Ireland, Britain, Denmark, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, West Germany and Italy. — SAPA-AP.

UN counts cost of fighting apartheid

Star 20/12/78

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By Kevin Jacobs,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim estimates that anti-apartheid action next year could cost the UN more than R600 000.

Most of it would be spent on the radio service started earlier this year to beam UN programmes to southern Africa.

Dr Waldheim's staff has reached a total of R610 000 in costing the numerous anti-apartheid measures requested in 15 draft resolutions on South Africa's policies. The General Assembly has yet to vote on them.

The radio programmes to southern Africa were set up under a General Assembly resolution earlier this year, and R250 000 was appropriated for the experimental one-year project.

The draft resolution now seeks to continue and expand the projects at an estimated cost of R510-000.

Dr Waldheim's costing report says the programmes — presently produced in English and adapted into Afrikaans, Xhosa and Sotho — would be broadcast also in Zulu and Tswana if the General Assembly agrees to broaden the project to provide 365 15-minute programmes in each of the six languages annually.

About R35 000 would be needed by the Centre against Apartheid for anti-apartheid films and TV spots for world-wide distribution.

Most of the outstanding costs would cover travel and subsistence for officials planning to attend numerous anti-apartheid conferences during the year.

Then there is a move to upgrade the Centre against Apartheid and elevate its director to the position of an assistant secretary-general.

Pressure on SA mounts at UN

RDM 28/4/76 (336)

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — South Africa's international economic links came under critical scrutiny at two United Nations committee meetings in New York last week.

A British representative to the UN, Mr Richard Edis, told a special UN committee that Britain "is conscious of the need to reduce its big economic stake in South Africa, and has taken steps in this direction", shortly after joining six other nations in voting against a resolution strongly condemning states who assist the Republic.

But the resolution was carried with 100 votes and 20 abstentions and now goes to the UN General Assembly.

Mr Edis said economic confrontation with South Africa would have severe consequences for Britain as well as South Africa's black population.

The other six dissenters were France, Belgium, West Germany, Luxembourg, the United States and Israel.

An American specialist told another UN committee that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) should be forced to cut off the South Africa's credit by threatening it with expulsion from the UN.

Mr James Morrell, of the Washington-based Centre for International Policy, said such a step was urgently needed and "the only way to get its attention".

He noted that a new R10 000-million facility soon to come into effect would make another R474-million available to South Africa.

Mr Morrell cited confidential IMF minutes that revealed how several IMF directors had accused the fund of "rigging statistics to favour South Africa's case for aid" and breaking its own rules to provide South Africa with R400- million in November 1974 — just a day after a General Assembly vote requested it to refrain from lending to the Republic.

UN pledges full Swapo support

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly pledged full support for continued fighting by Swapo as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibia people" — and it called on the Security Council to impose "effective sanctions" against South Africa for its failure so far to accept the UN's independence operation.

There was not one negative vote in the 151-nation world body to three sweeping resolutions that pave the way for R2,3 million extra spending on the UN's Namibia-related bodies, and a R157 000 cash grant for Swapo's UN office.

Seventeen nations abstained on the "armed struggle" endorsement, while the five Western negotiators of the UN independence plan abstained throughout. This was "on purely procedural grounds" because of the crucial stage of negotiations, they said.

Botswana and Lesotho expressed reservations over the enforcement of sanctions, pleading their "extremely vulnerable" position. "We are in a predicament," Botswana conceded.

The assembly agreed to reconvene in full session next year to tackle the issue again.

It warned that if the Security Council remained indecisive and South Africa obdurate, it reserved the right to attempt to take matters into its own hands.

Swapo's representative, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, thanked the Assembly for its "invaluable and indispensable" support and increased assistance, but in a statement denied charges that the UN was biased in its favour.

While it enjoyed overwhelming Assembly support as "sole and authentic representative," the situation was very different in the Security Council, where only "cosmetic changes" had enhanced its diplomatic status, Swapo said.

The set-piece climax was hustled through as the last pre-Christmas action of an Assembly that has been crippled by staff strike action. It will reconvene for a mopping-up operation on January 15.

Left untackled until then is the welter of Pretoria - smiting apartheid items — 14 resolutions in all, calling for every possible measure short of invasion.

Processing of the R2,3 million special South West African appropriation was also held off until then, but a R200 000 advance was approved. So was the re-appointment for another year of the South West African Commissioner, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, a move that drew Western approval.

Under the full plan, the 25 nation Council of Namibia — which is to be expanded with six new members — will get R1 million for special missions and Swapo-supported activities. — DDC.

336

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SA oil boycott move at UN

23/11/78
336

UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee has approved mandatory oil embargoes against South Africa to stop the flow of petroleum to Rhodesia.

The resolution also deplored the "complicity of successive British Governments" in the violation of oil sanctions against Rhodesia.

The resolution, which was in two parts, was unopposed but 10 members abstained on one section and 13 on the other. The affirmative votes were cast by 124 and 120 members respectively.

The committee condemned and rejected the internal settlement reached last March, setting up a multiracial Rhodesian Government.

The policies of governments, especially that of South Africa which continued to collaborate with the Rhodesian authorities were also condemned.

The oil embargo proposal against South Africa was addressed to the Security Council, which alone takes such decisions under the mandatory terms of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

The first section of the resolution, which received the bigger affirmative vote, expressed firm support for the "legitimate struggle" by all means at their disposal of black Rhodesians seeking self-determination and independence.

Speaking before the voting began, the British Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, complained that the resolution was prepared without general consultation. Britain must abstain and regretted that it was impossible for the UN to speak with a single voice on the Rhodesia issue this year. — SAPA-RNS.

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Model Organisation of Rural Development 24

Note: Norman Reynolds is Programme Officer for Rural Development, the Ford Foundation, New Delhi, India. On secondment to Saldru.

UNITED NATIONS

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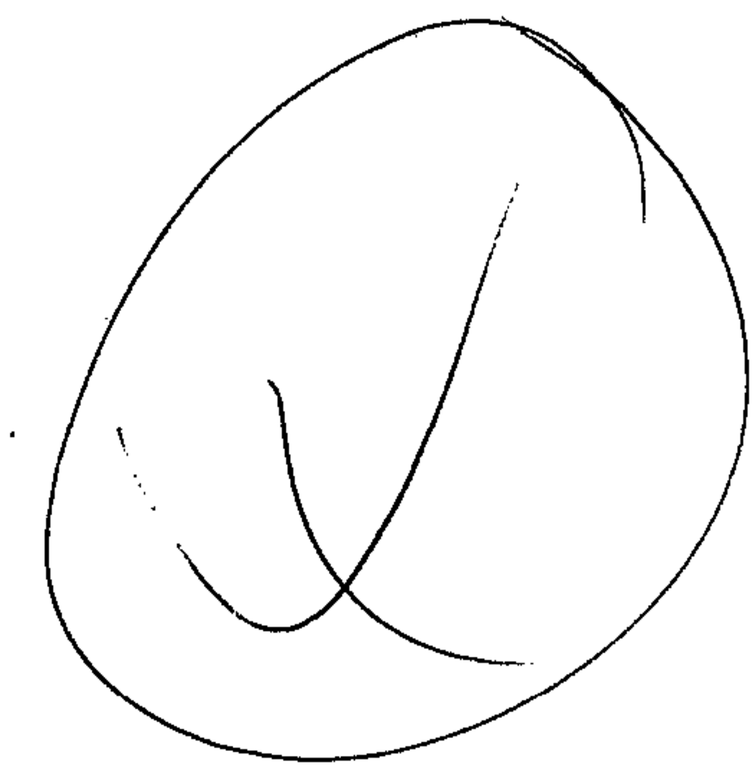
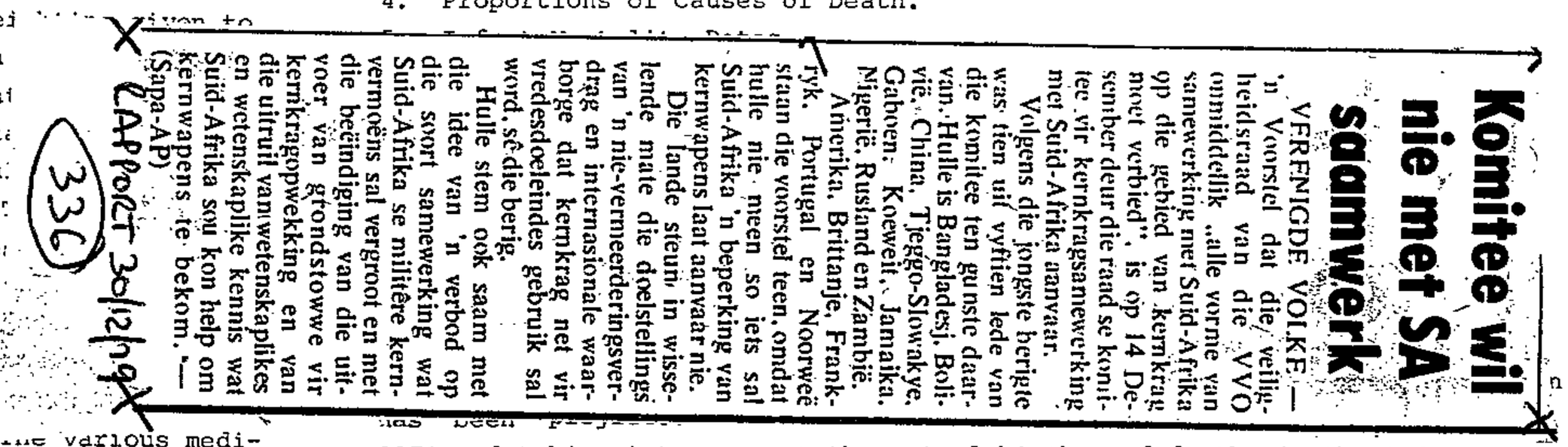


rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.



Komitee wil nie met SA saamwerk

VERENIGDE VOLKE — 'n Voorstel dat die veiligheidsraad van die VVO onmiddellik „alle vorme van samewerking met Suid-Afrika op die gebied van kernkrag moet verbied", is op 14 December deur die raad se komitee vir kernkragsamewerking met Suid-Afrika aanvaar.

Volgens die jongste berigte was tien uit vyftien lede van die komitee ten gunste daarvan. Hulle is Bangladesj, Bolivië, China, Tjeggo-Slowakye, Gaboen, Koeweit, Jamaika, Nigerië, Rusland en Zambië.

Amerika, Brittanje, Frankryk, Portugal en Noorweë staan die voorstel teen, omdat hulle nie meen so iets sal Suid-Afrika 'n beperking van kernwapens laat aanvaar nie.

Die lande steun in wisselende mate die doelstellings van 'n nie-vermeerderingsverdrag en internasionale waarborge dat kernkrag net vir vredesdoeleindes gebruik sal word, sê die berig.

Hulle stem ook saam met die idee van 'n verbod op die soort samewerking wat Suid-Afrika se militêre kernvermoëns sal vergroot en met die beëindiging van die uitvoer van grondstowwe vir kernkragopwekking en van die uitruil van wetenskaplikes en wetenskaplike kennis wat Suid-Afrika sou kon help om kernwapens te bekom. — (Sapa-AP)

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1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the wei[illegible]given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an [illegible] population as a standard will give great weight to infant[illegible] weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed st[illegible] will reverse the position. The choice of standard popu[illegible] ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. [illegible] answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lie[illegible] and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once [illegible] is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth s[illegible] Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

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Zambian man heads UN council on SWA

NEW YORK. — Zambia's permanent United Nations representative, Mr Paul Lusaka, has been re-elected President of the Council for Namibia, the UN agency theoretically charged with administering South West Africa.

Vice-Presidents elected were ambassadors Mr Mohamed Badaoui of Algeria, Mr Brajesh Chandra Mishra of India, Mr Orhan Erhalp of Turkey, Mr German Nava-Carillo of Venezuela and Mr Miljan Komatina of Yugoslavia.

Mr Lusaka said he would leave immediately to attend the first graduation ceremonies of the Namibia Institute in Lusaka. The institute educates SWA refugees.

The council's member states are Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, the USSR, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Also at the UN, the chairman of the special committee against apartheid, Nigerian Ambassador, Mr Akporode Clark, has urged Sweden to prohibit its nuclear experts from taking part in South Africa's nuclear programme.

Mr Clark said he had learned that the South African Electricity Supply Commission was advertising for skilled nuclear personnel in the Swedish Press.

"I trust that the Government of Sweden will take appropriate action, in accordance with its support for relevant United Nations resolutions, to prevent the involvement of Swedish nationals in South Africa's nuclear programme," he said.

"I appeal to the Swedish Press to reject further advertisements and to Swedish scientists to denounce the enticements of the racist regime of South Africa." — Sapa-Reuter.

South Africa rejects resolutions on SWA

Star

UN backs strife in region—Pik

14/12/79

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South Africa rejected the resolutions passed by the United Nations on SWA/Namibia and "so-called apartheid" on Wednesday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The General Assembly had strongly condemned South Africa for "obstructing" a UN plan to bring SWA/Namibia to independence peacefully.

It appealed to member countries to support Swapo in "armed struggle."

It also asked the Security Council to consider measures to prevent South Africa from detonating, developing or acquiring nuclear weapons. Altogether 23 resolutions were passed.

In his statement Mr Botha said the resolutions "maliciously support strife rather than seeking genuine and constructive solutions, which together amount to no more than political manoeuvring to bring pressure to bear on South Africa."

The UN's efforts were becoming "increasingly irrelevant for the future of our region." The UN was "not only redundant in southern Africa but a menace."

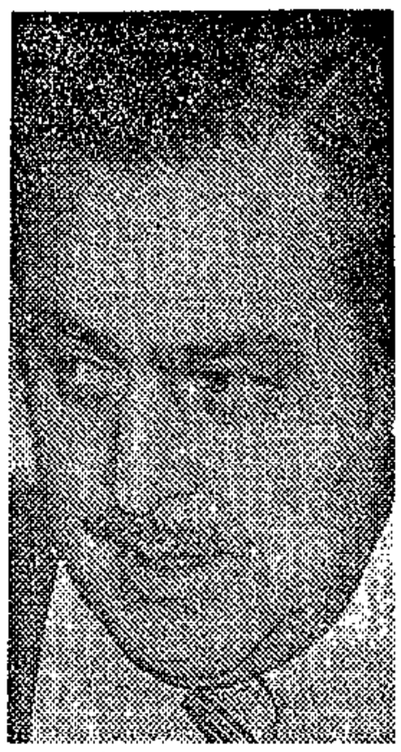
The statement said:

"The General Assembly of the UN has conducted a plenary debate on so-called apartheid and another on South West Africa. It has adopted 17 resolutions, with one to come, on the former and six resolutions on the latter item.

"South Africa rejects all these resolutions, which violate the UN's own principles, which maliciously support strife rather than seeking genuine and constructive solutions and which together amount to no more than political manoeuvring to bring pressure to bear on South Africa.

"South Africa is used as a lightning conductor to attract the wrath and condemnation of the General Assembly away from those countries in real breach of the Charter, perpetrating genocide and other atrocities, actively supporting subversion of other member states, propagating violence and neglecting the development of their own peoples.

"There are more than 30 items out of a 152-item agenda which directly affect South Africa and have been put there on the initiative of countries which seek chaos in our region instead of the peace called for by the Charter.



Mr Pik Botha ... "UN redundant."

"For the most part they are countries that themselves do not know the meaning of 'election' or have had one man, one vote once only, and the most vociferous of them contribute the least to the UN budget — 70 together do not even provide one percent of that budget.

"The image of apartheid created by the United Nations is a lie. South Africa could to all intents and purposes join other UN members in condemning the policy of apartheid which the UN documentation seeks to lay at South Africa's door. Such a system of oppression and racial hatred does not apply in South Africa.

"Indeed, there are many situations in countries, members of the United Nations, which are deserving of United Nations condemnation. Countries unable to provide the most fundamental human needs, countries making war against and undermining other countries — here on the African continent — countries guilty of officially supported international piracy.

"The UN conveniently ignores the real flashpoints and uses South Africa as a scapegoat. It has a highly developed system of double standards.

"In South Africa's case, hundreds of statements are maliciously made annually repeating ad nauseam the previous year's shopworn allegations in the hope that the lie would become the truth by repeating it.

"The motives and methods of certain member states are downright dishonest. Reading the apartheid committee's report, for example, is like taking a walk through the chamber of horrors and the images are just as deliberately distorted.

"The committee's research department, the Centre Against Apartheid, sifts through volumes of Press and other material on South Africa — selecting only what is negative and derogatory and compiles a compendium of half-truths, innuendo, disparagement and vilification.

"It is this dishonest attitude and unethical procedure that makes the United Nations a cynical gathering and deprives it of credibility and stature in international intercourse.

"This is in contrast to the important and constructive role that South Africa is playing in southern Africa today.

"The United Nations is mischievous in the extreme. It will be no influence for reason, progress and sanity in southern Africa, but will be used by our enemies to obstruct peaceful development and understanding between white and black.

"It is also clear, however, that these efforts are becoming increasingly irrelevant for the future of our region.

"In the role the United Nations has chosen for itself it is at present not only redundant in southern Africa but a menace."

— Sapa.

The Star

Thursday August 30 1979

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

By John Cole

What the world needs now . . .

Eight hundred million people in the world are destitute, according to papers prepared for a recent United Nations conference in Rome.

They are getting hungrier even though food production is growing faster than population in the Third World because they are too poor to buy enough to eat. Fifteen million children die each year before they reach five, partly from malnutrition.

It is the most vital political and human problem of our century yet the world seems to be embracing failure almost in relief at having tacitly abandoned its own audacious ambitions. The offensive gulf between the rhetoric of international gatherings and what happens in the lives of the poorest 800-million people is not being bridged, and seems set to run on into the Third Development Decade — the 1980s.

To anyone familiar with what has been written about development in the past decade, the Oxfam report for 1979, though excellent — had a depressingly familiar look.

This quotation, picked at random, gives an idea: "Among development professionals there is a wide consensus on one point. The number of rural poor in most developing countries has increased and is increasing, and the gap between rich and poor in these countries is widening. The professional opinion is that to make any effective attack on rural poverty, the wherewithal to make a living must be provided for the peasants.

"This means a title to some land, plus some access to credit, agricultural services of advice and training, water, appropriate farming technology, and back-up marketing services. First, as a precondition



Fifteen million die annually before they reach the age of five.

. . . is economic reform

editor, clearly knows, is that the experts have agreed on this, as on so much else, for a long time. Drily, he mentions that "the official language tends, possibly for reasons of diplomatic tact, to blur the point a bit. In plainer language, the objective is land and fairer shares for the rural poor."

That this is not an outlandish or overly ideological objective is shown by the report's latest estimate — it can be no more than that — of the extent of rural poverty in the Third World: perhaps as much as one third of the popula-

pert on development once offered me a simple truism: "Always remember that any African or Asian who attends an international conference is rich within his own society. He has a privileged position, a much sought-after job, a prosperous life, probably cushioned by servants. It explains a lot about attitudes."

Land reform falls within the scope of that worldly-wise remark. The reason why representatives of Western governments use "diplomatic language" when discussing such sensitive matters at inter-

National Product) as its god, and in favour of the basic needs philosophy, which says that sustainable growth only comes through direct aid to the poor among Third World populations, not to large landowners, industrialists or the urban workers.

What imposes some restraint in the West appalled by the hypocrisy of Third World spokesmen who mouth socialist slogans and practise a savage elitism is our own failures. For in the "experts agree" category of development literature is also an uncomfortable number of Western

training and implements. The only probable source of the kind of sums involved is the aid programmes of the richer countries.

But in 1970 the United Nations set an aid target of 0.7 percent of GNP for the industrial countries, and we have drifted through this decade miserably failing to meet the target: Britain is only half-way to respectability at 0,37 percent: the United States has slipped to below one third (0,22 percent); only the Norwegians, Swedes and Dutch have met their targets.

It has also been a decade in which market forces (the ideology to which too many in the West superficially succumb when the argument gets rough) have dealt savagely with the producers.

There have been extreme variations in commodity prices, leaving poor countries permanently uncertain about what their often meagre exports will earn them, and what, therefore, they would have to spend if they accepted the desirable basic needs strategy we urge upon them.

Yet the West has dragged its feet about conceding commodity agreements which will give any real hope of stability to Third World producers; while arrangements like the European Common Agricultural Policy are, to put it mildly, not taken there as evidence of our unbending loyalty to the principles of the untrammelled world market

Most obviously, the West's ambiguity shows itself in the trend towards industrial protection. The time has passed when it could be pretended that the industrialised

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countries are engaged only in a short-term adjustment process on behalf of employers and workers who have lost comparative advantage to low-cost countries, and who must be gradually moved over to more skilled work. Only a month ago, the Third World made it clear that it regarded the Tokyo Round, which ended in April, as a failure, "because protectionism is running rampant."

Certainly under the threat of a deepening world recession (of which, ironically, Third World oil-producing countries provided the trigger in 1973, and the aggravation this year), the West is in danger of slipping into more protectionist attitudes. As unemployment rises in the 80s in Britain Europe and the United States, it will be surprising if the search for temporary solutions does not produce calls for higher, rather than lower tariff and other barriers.

Yet anyone stepping back from the apparent national self-interest of Western governments would see little hope of long-term salvation within the trading system of the West. Unemployment in the industrialised countries seems destined to become grievously worse in the next decade.

Protectionism cannot do more than dam the tide of competition from lower-cost countries. The microchip revolution and other technical developments are the nethermillstone of the unemployment problem.

Surely the only hope lies in the development of new markets. And surely the only place where a huge new market can be found is among the two-thirds of the world's population who live in the poorer countries, many of them still effectively outside the cash economy of their own nations, never mind the world trading system. They need the means to earn enough to support themselves.

Observer Foreign News Service.

as a prerequisite, must come agrarian reform."

Oxfam goes on to record that reports prepared for the recent World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in Rome showed that "among the experts, if not among the politicians, there is a large measure of agreement."

The trouble, as Harford Thomas, the report's

to eat on a regular basis.

But then comes the snag: "To break out of this cycle, which is common to many developing countries, especially in Asia and Latin America, it is necessary to reform the prevailing pattern of land ownership and land holding. To do so conflicts with the established interests of the most powerful."

A radical Western ex-

national conferences is not just their innate good manners.

It would be possible for any Western delegate, drawing on the revolution in thinking among development economists in both the rich and poor worlds since about 1973, to mount an almost impregnable case against the "trickle down" theory of development, with GNP (Gross

skeletons.

The one most obviously relevant to rural development is aid. Suppose the miraculous: a genuine conversion of Third World governments to the need for land reform and other basic needs policies (in city slums as well as the countryside). Even if this happened, the rural experiment would be a failure without sizeable injections of capital for drainage, irrigation,

Women and apartheid

THE effect of apartheid on the lives of black women in South Africa — usually ignored in broader political criticisms of the country's policies — will be debated in detail in an international forum next year.

Non-government organisations represented at the United Nations are organising — in conjunction with major UN bodies — a three-day seminar on the issue to be held in Helsinki, Finland, next May.

The Finnish Government is providing conference facilities for the proposed Helsinki Seminar, which will be attended by representatives of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), Swapo, representatives of "frontline" African governments, and officials of UN bodies and specialised agencies committed to fighting apartheid. — **SUNDAY POST** Correspondent.

New UN session starts in mood of crisis

By Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Representatives of 151 nations gathered in New York today for the start of the 34th session of the United Nations amid a growing mood of political crisis within the organisation.

The relative calm of debate and diplomatic argument over potentially explosive issues confronting the world body could be transformed into extended confrontation and conflict, especially between the economically powerful West and the bloc power of communist and Third World nations.

The turning point which may be reached soon is anticipated even by Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, who said recently: "If ever there was a time for serious reflection and stocktaking on the state and future of the community of nations, it is now."

Within a few days the General Assembly will endorse St Lucia as the 152nd member-state, adding a further vote to the numerical superiority of the Third World.

Symbolised

The UN crisis is clearly symbolised in two world leaders who will address the gathering of diplomats: the Pope and Dr Fidel Castro — the voice of peace and accommodation and the spokesman of revolution.

With much of the Third World carrying Dr Castro's ideological imprint after his chairmanship of the recent summit of the "non-aligned" movement in Havana, it seems likely that a greater majority in the assembly will be drawn into a Soviet-influenced voting bloc.

The tone set at the Havana conference could spark new confrontation with the West, particularly the United States, on the three major issues still confronting the UN — the Middle East, a more equitable economic order, and southern Africa.

Constant

Southern Africa's two constant items on the UN agenda — Zimbabwe Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia — are still subjects of intensive efforts outside the UN to achieve settlements with as little conflict as possible, and reference to them has been muted.

But if, during the assembly, the London constitutional conference appears to collapse, and the Western "contact group" negotiating on SWA/Namibia offers only what the African bloc regards as delaying arguments, there is little doubt that Third World demands for alternative action will reach a crescendo.

Hope for political accommodation in SWA/Namibia appears particularly drab, with the death of Angolan President Agostinho Neto upsetting an already drawn-out and exasperating mediation effort by the Western governments. It seems certain that they will side with some form of limited sanctions against South Africa if their effort fails.

Pursuit

Equally certain is the continuing pursuit by the Third World of concrete action to replace the rhetoric directed against the South African Government for its policies of segregation.

Western Governments figure largely in the criticism as pillars of South Africa's economic and military strength, adding to the central confrontation.

During this session, the General Assembly will review the report of a committee drafting an international convention against apartheid in sport, and with the Olympics sheduled for next year, its punitive measures are likely to be easily adopted. They will call for a total boycott against South Africa in sport, endorse South Africa's expulsion from existing international and regional sports bodies, and require action against sports bodies maintaining contact with South Africa.

Inevitably, the ANC, PAC and Swapo will draw promises of more enduring support, and endorsement for their activities.

Limitation

For their part, the Western governments will continue to follow a policy of what one observer sees as "damage limitation" — trying to contain threatening conflicts with as little damage as possible.

Many western delegates avoid public airing of the criticisms they harbour privately of the blustering and sometimes whimsical nature of much General Assembly debate.

One who does not is Mr Yehuda Blum, Israel's Ambassador to the UN, as much a target of bloc hostility as South Africa.

In an article recently published in the New York Times he wrote: "The situation in which 10 percent of the world's population can muster a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly is, to put it mildly, highly grotesque, particularly when this new strength is out in the service of totalitarian practices incompatible with the United Nations' principles."

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Vote for a murderer

HYPOCRISY and double standards are now so interwoven in the affairs of the United Nations that they might almost be written into its charter. And they are never more demonstrable than when the world body is passing sanctimonious strictures about apartheid to the exclusion of far worse violations of human rights.

This week the UN special committee against apartheid has been appealing to governments to observe October 11 as a day of solidarity with South African political prisoners. Among other things it will be a day "dedicated to the cause of human freedom and human dignity".

The Nigerian chairman of this committee endeavoured to drum up enthusiasm for the idea with allegations of increased South African brutality against the opponents of apartheid. When he ran out of cliches he resorted to trivialities such as commending the Irish Government for banning the proposed South African rugby tour of that country.

One wonders whether he or those to whom he delivered his diatribe have given a moment's thought to the mind-boggling human rights tragedy that has befallen Cambodia. There, more than 2 000 000 people — about one-third of the population — have been wiped out by a ruthless and fanatical regime imbued with the crazed idea of destroying anybody or anything connected with the modern world, and returning Cambodia to what it has termed "Year Zero".

One correspondent has described what has happened there as having "no parallel in modern times". The wholesale slaughter of innocents has left cities empty and the countryside littered with human bones. The perpetrator of this catastrophe was the Khmer Rouge regime led by Pol Pot. It has since been overthrown by the Vietnamese-backed government of Heng Samrin, and Pol Pot has fled to China.

Has the United Nations formed a "special committee" to investigate Pol Pot's fearful crimes? Is there to be a day of "solidarity" with a stricken people? Oh no! When the issue of who should represent Cambodia at the UN came before the world body last week it voted for the exiled Pol Pot. Meanwhile it rambles on about apartheid. Small wonder that it is such a discredited organisation.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;



UN gives R4,4m to insurgents

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — In projects ranging from cattle purchases to history lessons, United Nations agencies are currently providing R4 400 000 in health, food and educational aid to the ANC, PAC, Swapo and the Patriotic Front.

A report tabled before a General Assembly committee puts aid from the Rome-based Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) at about R3-million.

A R34 000 grant for the PF to buy cattle in Mozambique is being extended to a R500 000 scheme for it to pursue farming there.

Last year the FAO gave Swapo just under R1-million to help care for a reported 30 000 refugees in Angola and R32 000 to the ANC for 1 142 African refugees there.

The PAC is benefiting from a grant to settle 400 people in Tanzania and a similar project is being worked out for the ANC.

The FAO's grandest plan is to set up a R1 800 000 institution for rural development for all the movements.

Unesco has weighed in with R404 000 for "specialised training" including language and history training.

The World Health Organisation tally of R480 000 ranges from R240 000 in medical aid for Swapo and about the same for the PF in Mozambique to R3 500 worth of supplies for the ANC in Rwanda.

Following the South African assault on Cassinga in Angola, WHO provided R140 000 in special aid to Swapo.

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a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

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



UN radio beams strongly on SA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The experimental United Nations' radio campaign beamed at South Africa is to be made permanent, with a budget expected to double to an annual R700 000.

On top of this, the General Assembly yesterday made a call on members to provide the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress with facilities to broadcast directly into the Republic. It is also expected to approve funds for the banned movements to undertake research to prepare their own material.

This is the compromise outcome of a backroom tussle, following protests that the movements had no direct say in the content of the UN programmes.

For the first time, some of their productions will also be filtered into the regular UN Service, transmitted globally.

The special UN broadcasts, prepared daily in English, Afrikaans and four African languages, were launched last year on a R175 000 budget that was doubled this year.

The new development will push costs to about R1-million, inflationary factors included.

More than a dozen national broadcasting stations beam at least some of the material — a solemn diet of extracts from UN speechmaking against Pretoria, sprinkled with interviews with such recently emerged personalities as lawyer Shun Chetty. Such interviews are to be increased in a bid to make the mix more spicy, UN officials say.

In tacit recognition of the sensitive SWA and Zimbabwe Rhodesia negotiations, these topics are taboo, though a few test programmes on SWA are being prepared for a review of this policy.

UN radio chief Erik Valters admits there is no way of gauging the impact of the programmes, though he says they receive a lively mail that suggests a listening habit is developing.

RESULTS

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perience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-range-specific mortality rates require emph
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a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_o or e_{45}, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the

use for concern is that al-
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The National Security Mercury

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1979

836

LIMITATIONS OF POWER

SINCE the official statements of the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, seldom go beyond bland platitudes pleasing to the Third World majority at the UN, there is good reason to take notice when he invokes his emergency powers to call a Security Council meeting on the Iranian crisis, which he regards as threatening "disastrous consequences for the entire world".

This belated resort to whatever moral authority a discredited UN may be capable of exerting appears to be one of the few important initiatives ever taken by Dr. Waldheim in his years of office. It comes after days of private negotiation with the United States and Iran on ways to secure the release of the 49 hostages being held in the American Embassy in Teheran, but Dr. Waldheim, apparently anxious to distance himself from Washington, insists that the decision to invoke Article 99 of the UN Charter for only the second time in the world body's history is entirely his own.

Dr. Waldheim describes the crisis as the most serious threat to world peace since the Cuban missile crisis, yet it seems that any resolution likely to be supported by the 15-nation Security Council would have to focus narrowly on the release of the hostages and a call for both parties to settle their differences.

One wonders bleakly what effect a similar call from the UN would have had on the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. Such a resolution in the Security Council today or tomorrow may only emphasise the impotence of the UN and the limitations of a superpower like the United States when challenged by the sort of anarchy and blackmail prevailing in Teheran.

America and the West are now paying part of the price for their selective condonation in the past of terrorism as an instrument of politics, and for failure to give effective backing to their friends.

If the attempt to defuse the crisis through the Security Council fails, that in itself seems certain to increase the tension and aggravate a mood of anger in the United States that has been likened to that excited by Pearl Harbour.

So far the safety of the hostages has been the prime consideration, but the unpredictable course of events inside Iran and the growing pressures on the Carter Administration to redeem American honour and prestige could give paramountcy to actions that would reassert American influence in the increasingly unstable Gulf region and forestall Marxist aims to exploit the situation to their advantage.

Washington's options are narrowing dangerously with every passing day, and there is no reason to doubt that Dr. Waldheim's fear of a global conflagration is based on a realistic assessment of the situation.

Iran crisis: UN votes

From RICHARD WALKER

UNITED NATIONS — The Security Council voted a unanimous, urgent call on Iran late yesterday to free its American Embassy hostages immediately.

The tersely-worded, five-point resolution sweated out over four days and nights of closed door haggling then called on Iran and the United States to "exercise the utmost restraint" and to "take steps to resolve, peacefully the remaining issues between them to their mutual satisfaction".

There was no specific condemnation of Iran, only an affirmation of the "solemn obligation" to states to respect "the inviolability of diplomatic personnel" and their premises.

It "urgently" called on Iran to provide the hostages protection and to allow them to leave the country.

Then it handed Secretary General Kurt Waldheim the job of seeing that it is implemented.

Iran's "reaction" will determine his next move.

But United States officials made it clear that they expect a long, involved struggle of wills with every likelihood of the hostages being put on a show "spy trial."

In a rare show of global support for the United States, all 15 hands shot up around the horseshoe table as the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France, Nigeria, Zambia, Gabon, Norway, Portugal, Jamaica, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait, Bangladesh and Bolivia joined America's Donald McHenry in voting it through.

Mr McHenry immediately urged Iran to free the 50 men "within a matter of hours".

Meanwhile, United States officials reported yesterday that some of the hostages had been threatened with execution if they failed to co-operate with their Iranian captors.

18/8/79

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Argue

WEEKEND ARGUS BUREAU IN WASHINGTON

'MODERATE' CARTER ENVOY CRITICISED

Then, apparently at President Carter's request, agreed to go on a tour of African capitals — especially those involved in the conflict in South-ern Africa — to reassure leaders that his resigna-tion did not portend a change in US policy.

Mr Young himself said he was removing himself from 'the formal employment' of the Government and would pursue my interest in national and foreign affairs' as a private citizen.

Perhaps the interview illustrated most clearly the real reason for Mr Young's downfall as a di-plomat — his apparently incurable need to give voice to the thoughts of Andrew Young, as op-posed to those of the Government he represent-ted, and his disdain for the rules and practices of diplomacy.

Ironically, he is said to have had more moderate views on South Africa in private than his public ut-terances suggested.

After initially being fascinated by economic sanctions, for instance, he turned firmly against the idea and tried hard be-hind the scenes at the UN to dissuade African coun-tries from going ahead with various sanctions proposals.

He did support the con-cept of putting pressure on the South African Govern-ment, however, and is said to have especially ap-proved of the sports boy-cott and of other non-economic measures.

CRITICISED

Most of Mr Young's views on international af-fairs coincided with those of third world govern-ments and with the left-wing fringe of American opinion.

In a little noticed inter-view, published in the At-lanta Constitution, he cri-tised the Carter Adminis-tration's reluctance to establish diplomatic ties with Vietnam and urged that such links be set up immediately.

He added that he could not dispute the view that the US was largely res-ponsible for the flight of refugees from Vietnam because of the famine which the large-scale des-truction of farmland during the war had brought about.

Mr Young also called for the immediate lifting



Mr Jimmy Carter

'Black Henry Kissinger' and a hero in Africa

Argus 18/8/79.

Andy Young 'still world force'

336.

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER'S United Nations Ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, whose free-wheeling diplomatic career ended in resignation this week, will have an impact on United States policy in Southern Africa for a long time to come.

He could, in fact, prove to be an even more troublesome adversary to the South African Government outside the Cabinet than he was while still under at least a modicum of official restraint.

Not only does Mr Young have an impressive power base among black Americans, but his 2½ years as UN Ambassador have given him an international influence which his resignation has not expunged and which the Carter Administration could not afford to ignore, even if it wanted to.

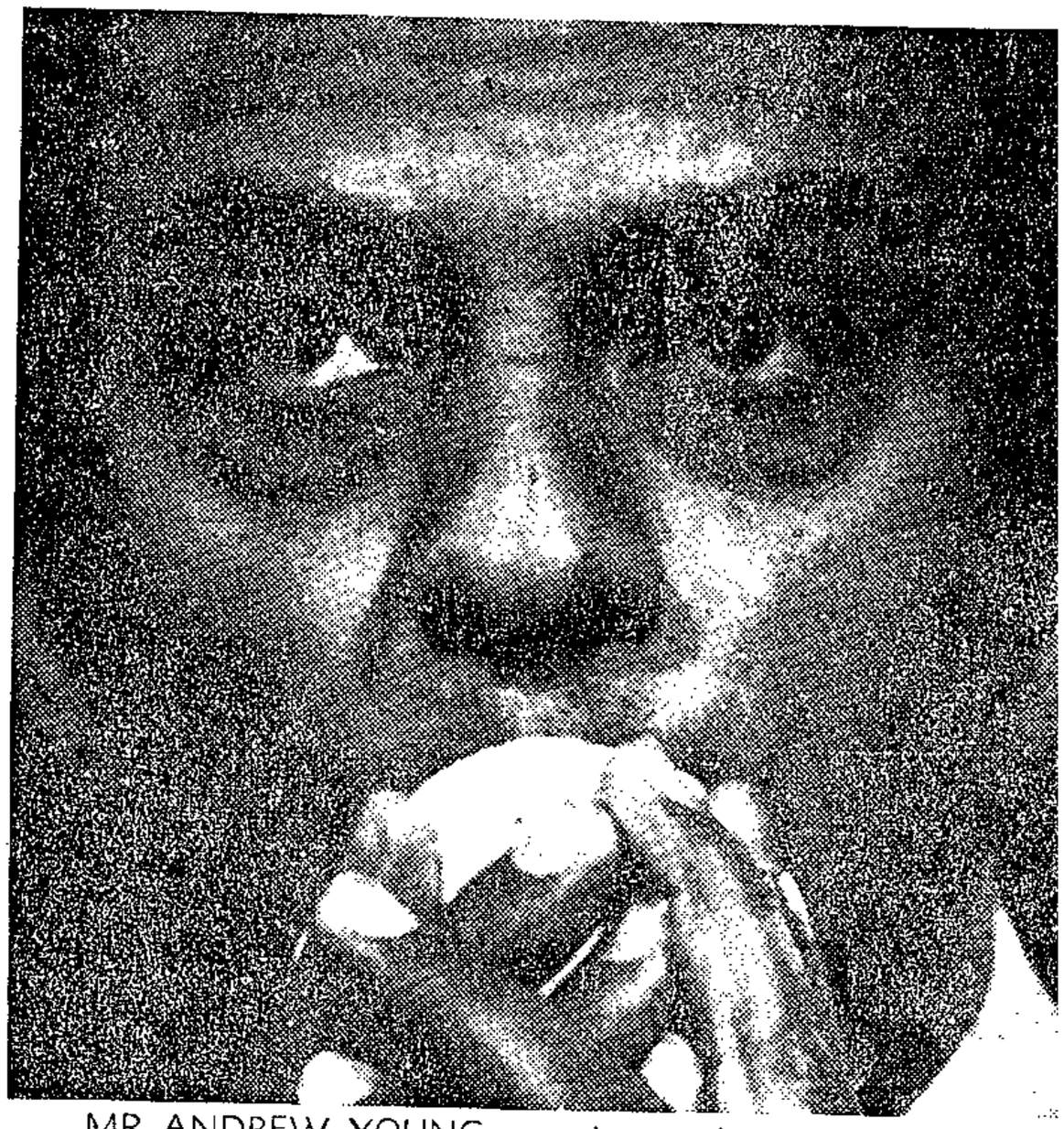
'EAR OF PRESIDENT'

To black Americans and third world eaders he has become a hero who, in pite of all that has happened, still has he ear of the American President and whose counsel, Administration officials ave made clear, would be sought from ime to time in future.

Mr Young, it seems, is destined to ecome a black Henry Kissinger, whose ublicly expressed views continue to arry immense weight even when expressed from the private domain.

A hint of his future impact in outhern Africa came to light within ours of his resignation.

At the invitation of the Secretary of tate, Mr Cyrus Vance, Mr Young gave dvice on how the US should proceed at e UN on the South West African and imbabwe Rhodesia issues onth



MR ANDREW YOUNG . . . impressive power base

ANDREW LYCETT reports . . .

UN call for land reform to help poor

THE United Nations is getting to grips with the vexed issue of land reform in a conference entitled World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development to be held in Rome from July 12 to 20.

WCARRD's draft programme of action broaches the traditionally thorny question of land redistribution in its attempt to provide solutions to the deteriorating conditions experienced by the vast mass of the world's rural poor.

According to the World Bank there were 645 million poor people in the Third World at the turn of this decade and of these 86 percent lived in rural areas.

Among WCARRD's suggestions for arresting this sorry situation are controversial proposals such as: "In countries where substantial land distribution is part of the rural development strategy, the Government should consider action to acquire land, water and other natural resources at a price or other type of compensation which is fair and equitable in relation to the value of assets and to the economic capacity and resources of the country."

The draft programme of action also recommends action to:

- "arrest trends toward unequal private and absentee ownership;
- establish "community control and management of land and water rights";
- "consolidate fragmentary holdings"; and
- "encourage group farming and common management of grazing lands".

But on past evidence there are doubts the land reform proposals will get beyond the pious resolution stage. The conference in Rome has many aspects of rural development under its focus.

It states its fundamental goal as "the eradication of poverty, an increase in agricultural production and productivity, the promotion of effective rural participation, especially women, the fostering of agricultural and non-agricultural employment for all, and the increase of effective demand."

Area documents produced in advance of the conference have tended to latch on to the more generalised aspects of rural improvement rather than to specific measures of land reform.

Thus in Africa the land issue is relegated to proposals like Senegal's advocacy of "pastoral units" for the rational management of natural pastures. Suggestions such as Malawi's vague hope that "the objectives of rural delelopment are multi-purpose, intersectoral and interacting, and as such they require a consistent institutional framework," are not very helpful.

That is not to say that rural development is all about land reform. But a conference with a name like WCARRD's might be expected to take a more positive role in sponsoring new approaches to land tenure.

No one denies these needs. But it is time for the world community to address the pressing question of ownership and use of land.

As statistics daily point out, conditions are becoming worse for the majority of the world's rural poor. To take one continent, Africa, food production is falling increasingly behind agricultural production.

The continent's population is estimated to double to 720-million by the year 2000 from its 1976 figure.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has estimated that to meet this growth in population, agricultural production will have to rise by 3,6 percent per annum. But in 1976 only six countries in Africa managed to attain this level of growth. The average for the continent was a mere 1,6 percent. Food imports have now become a feature of the African scene, even in countries which were previously food exporters and even in commodities such as maize which were once considered staples.

This is a sorry story for a continent where 80 percent of the people still live on the land.

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6/7/79 Nim 336

Group Editors 22 APR 1979
Transkei contract.

Zwelitsha housing raised
By TAMI NOSE 14 APR 1979 Imvo
ZWELITSHA — The acute shortage of houses in this township has created an opportunity for ready home owners to exploit all people who are in desperate need of accommodation, by demanding exhorbitant prices for their houses from prospective buyers and high rentals from desperate job-seekers who only want a

South African Press Digest, week ending 22 APR 1979 Page 4
Education | Housing Issues
20 APR 1979
WINTERVELD Financial Mail
People are living there

REFUGEE ARMY: UNITED NATIONS CALLS FOR URGENT ACTION

336
N.m 30/6/79

TED MORELLO
New York

APPALLED by his first-hand look at South East Asia's refugee tragedy, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has launched a multi-pronged drive to raise funds and find sanctuary for the region's hundreds of thousands of "boat people" and other displaced persons.

As part of the campaign, Waldheim has activated "intensive consultations" on British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher's proposal for an international conference under his auspices to deal with the situation, which he says "has reached disaster proportions."

Figures

According to the most recent figures available from the New York office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Thailand alone has been inundated by more than a 50 000 refugees fleeing from Vietnam, Kampuchea (Cambodia) and Laos. More than 100 000 are believed to have scattered to other temporary havens, notably Hongkong. However, a UN official added:

"It is almost impossible to keep the count up to date. Certainly, there has been a big refugee increase in recent weeks, and the number is rising daily."

Waldheim, just back from a tour of South East Asia, makes no secret of the fact that he was severely shaken by what he saw there. Besides conferring about the issue with Government officials, he visited two refugee camps in Thailand, near the Vietnam border.

The Secretary-General also spoke feelingly of his determination to save the lives of "boat people trying to flee the country (Vietnam), only to drown somewhere because they cannot land."

Since returning from Asia, Waldheim has been in almost uninterrupted consultation with UN relief officials and ambassadors representing both the countries immediately involved and the traditional assistance-giving nations.

In a cable to heads of government, he appealed to them "to give the highest priority to measures which are necessary to meet this humanitarian crisis."

Specifically, he called upon them "in the most urgent terms" to increase financial contributions to UMHCR and to make available permanent resettlement sites "to enable those waiting in the camps of South-east Asia to begin a new productive life."

The number of resettlement offers outside the region is nearing the 120 000 mark. However, Waldheim said that the "escalating influx demonstrates dramatically the necessity for additional resettlement offers."

As for the projected international conference, Waldheim spokesman Francois Giuliani said:

"The Secretary-General is in constant consultations about Prime Minister Thatcher's proposals with representatives of UN member States."

Talks

The talks are the first exploratory step towards implementing the proposal, which calls for convening a "special conference" under Waldheim's aegis to deal with what the Secretary-General called "this tragic situation."

However, Waldheim is proceeding with circumspection. In agreeing "in principle" to consider the Thatcher initiative, he cautioned that "extensive consulations" and "careful preparations" would have to precede a final decision "to ensure that the outcome of such a conference would yield positive results."

But without waiting for responses from all governments, Waldheim has moved ahead on other fronts.

At UN headquarters, he has set up a task force to co-ordinate all phases of the refugee operation.

The group is headed by Under Secretary-General William Buffum, the Waldheim Cabinet's highest-ranking American, who has acted as co-ordinator for other UN humanitarian programmes.

Also, Waldheim is establishing a special liaison office in Bangkok as a "hot-line" between himself and Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan of Thailand. The Secretary-General said that during discussions in Bangkok, the Prime Minister had indicated he preferred the direct link to Waldheim's office rather than having to deal individually with the UN system's widely scattered components.

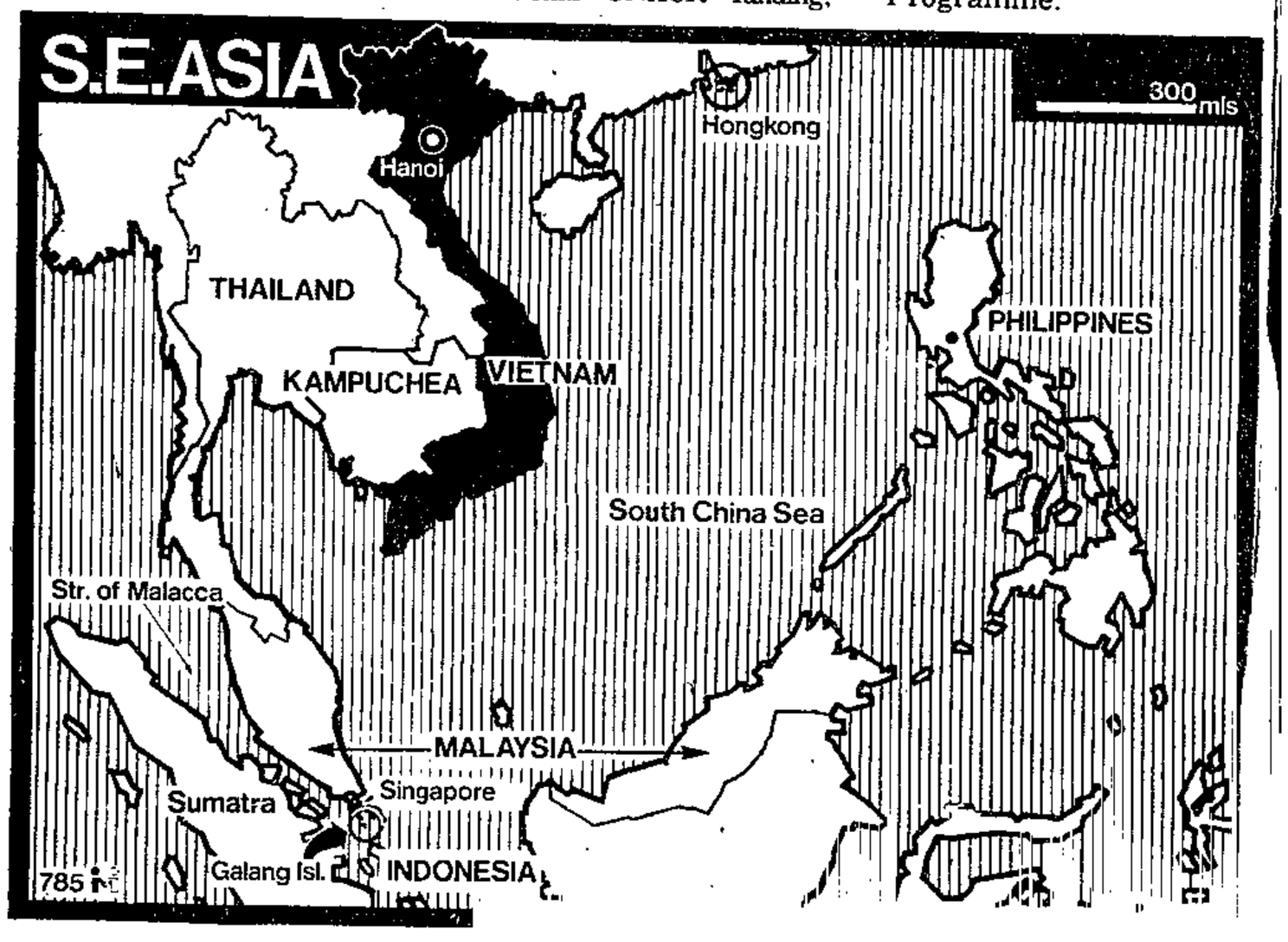
Waldheim said the arrangement will permit "better liaison between the Prime Minister and myself so that we can — we, the United Nations and I personally — be helpful to the Government of Thailand in order to co-ordinate our activities."

Meanwhile, a UN official here said, a joint UNHCR-Indonesian team is making an on-site survey of Indonesia's Galang Island, which the Djakarta Government has offered as a refugee staging post. Galang, between Singapore and Sumatra in the Strait of Malacca, is intended to accommodate temporarily refugees for whom a permanent resettlement commitment exists but who face long waits before they can move to the host country.

The joint survey is being carried out to determine the extent and cost of facilities that would be required to handle the refugees during the stop-over, the UN official said.

Galang would be the first such refugee haven. The Philippines Government also has offered a site, but the official said: "We are waiting to see how Galang works out".

In his effort to stimulate additional UNHCR funding, Waldheim is consulting with representatives of traditional donor nations, including the United States, Britain, France, Japan and the Scandinavian countries. At the same time, he has been conferring in person and by telephone with the chief executives of the United Nations agencies most directly involved in humanitarian work. Among them are Paul Hartling, the high commissioner for refugees, and Garson Vogel, executive director of the World Food Programme.



political comment in this issue, ess otherwise stated, is by J. O. Millan, M. C. Mattson, L. E. ift and S. P. Horning; sub- ting and headlines by G. horn, posters by R. Hawkins l cartoons by P. Lessing, all of Devonshire Place, Durban.

II

NEOPLASMS

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1-4				
5-24				
25-44				
45-64				
65+				
ALL				
NO.				

1071 THURSDAY,

Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahirya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Marocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Ruanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Surinam, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaïre, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstention: Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Guatemala, Japan, Nicaragua, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay.

The following countries were either absent when the vote was taken or did not participate in the vote: Angola, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Dominica, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Venezuela, South Africa.

TABLE I

17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII
numbers in each of these categories).

IVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

			A		C		B	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
			,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
			,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

III

	W	
	M	
0-1	0,09	0
1-4	0,03	0
5-24	0,01	0
25-44	0,02	0,
45-64	0,09	0,
65+	0,39	0,
ALL	0,05	0,
No.	114	

336

membership.

Hansard 19 col 1070 21/6/79

UNO: South Africa's credentials

(334)

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

(a) What was the result of the vote on South Africa's credentials at the latest session of the UNO and (b) how did the various member countries cast their votes.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) The vote on the Second Report of the Credentials Committee, which rejected South Africa's credentials, was 96 in favour to 19 against and 9 abstentions.

(b) In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus,

MONDAY, 28 MAY 1979

Hansard 16

Indicates translated version. Col. 929.

For written reply:

Broadcasting services: United Nations programme material

336. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

What countries are known to be using their broadcasting services to transmit United Nations programme material to the Republic.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

According to a United Nations document of 8 November 1978 "A number of National broadcasting organizations transmit United Nations Programmes in their entirety, as received from the United Nations. These broadcasts take place both on medium-wave and on short-wave. However, not every organization necessarily broadcasts every programme or every language. The broadcasting organizations transmitting entire programmes are the following: Radio Botswana, Radio Peking, Radio-diffusion Congolaise, Radio Cairo, Ethiopian Broadcasting Service, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Radio-diffusion de la Republique de Guinee, Lesotho National Broadcasting Service, Swaziland Broadcasting Service, Radio Tanzania, Uganda Broadcasting Corporation and the Zambia Broadcasting Service. As of October 1978, the actual broadcasts of entire programmes to southern Africa total approximately 40 hours a week. Consultation with a number of additional broadcasting organizations are still in progress. A second mode of co-operation has been instituted with those short-wave broadcasting organizations which prefer to utilize the material contained in the United Nations programmes in their own programming under their own editorial control. These organizations include Radio diffusion-television Belge, Radio France International, Radio Berlin International, Radio Budapest, Radio Warsaw, Voice of America, Radio Moscow and Vatican Radio. In this category it is not possible to quantify the actual transmissions of United Nations material, except to note that some broadcasting organizations report that they make extensive use of the programmes they receive from the radio service."

Enquiries made in this connection have brought to light that not all states in the first category mentioned above and which receive United Nations material, use it directly in their transmissions. Such radio stations do their own editing of the material.

Dramatic SA walkout at UN

336
25/5/79

UNITED NATIONS — The South African delegation staged a walkout from the General Assembly moments after the body voted overwhelmingly to reject its credentials yesterday.

The vote, on the day of South Africa's first return to the Assembly since its suspension in November 1974, was 96 in favour of rejection and 19 against. There were nine abstentions.

Amid silence, charge d'affaires Adriaan Eksteen led out his three-man team through the body of the chamber.

It was "the last nail in the coffin" of the South West Africa independence plan, one senior UN official commented privately as he watched the scene — which was specially satellited for SABC-TV.

Later Mr Eksteen vehemently denied charges that South Africa had stage-managed the whole affair to give the UN plan the death blow while storing up ammunition with which to campaign to the United States Congress and elsewhere.

The decision to participate had been taken by the government late on Tuesday, he said. Other sources asserted that it had been taken two weeks ago and that the SABC had had a standing order for satellite coverage of the dramatic exit.

These sources noted that the South Africans took a long route out of the chamber, rather than leave by the door next to their bench.

"We did not go into make a scene or to be kicked out or thrown out," said Mr Eksteen. "We went in to make our statement about Namibia. We only wanted to be reasonable and state a reasonable case."

The 19 Nos came from the Western bloc and the Nordics, including Finland. One by one, Western delegates followed United States Ambassador Andrew Young to attack the decision as illegal and a violation of the United Nations charter.

Unlike in 1974 when some Africans abstained, the entire African bloc, including Malawi and the old "detente" states, voted to oust South Africa.

Announcing the ruling, the Assembly's current president, Colombian Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano, said it did not affect South Africa's continued membership of the United Nations itself.

Mr Eksteen and his team did not stay for Mr Lievano's ruling, which was known in advance, but walked out immediately after the voting board lit up with a mass of green lights.

Then South Africa issued the speech it was barred from delivering. This charged that [illegible] support for Swapo and violence, the Assembly had made a mockery of the idea of elections involving the United Nations and was dragging the world organisation "inexorably closer to disintegration."

Mr Eksteen slammed the suspension as "infamous" and said "any form of collaboration whatsoever" with the United Nations had effectively been blocked.

But he also said South Africa was willing to cooperate with the Western plan for United Nations-supervised elections so long as Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim abandoned his "deviations" over the siting and monitoring of Swapo guerillas.

South Africa was not breaking off negotiatioins, "but the breaking point is near".

Just before the Assembly met, Dr Waldheim told a press conference he was still awaiting a "clear cut" answer from South Africa and that he had repeatedly indicated he was ready to offer clarifications of his plan.

South Africa had given only "evasive answers", he said.

When told of this, Mr Eksteen said South Africa had repeatedly made its position clear. If Dr Waldheim had further clarifications in mind, "we would like to hear them".

On South Africa's suspension, Dr Waldheim said he normally supported universal membership, "but in this case apartheid provoked the African nations."

It was "a special issue", he said.

The most emotional and [illegible] drama came from Mr Young.

It was "unwise and unfortunate", he said. He had hoped the Assembly could have helped South Africa "come to her senses by having her representatives sit among us".

"This great and global organisation is not for the purpose of hearing only those with whom we agree or with whom we have diplomatic relations. World peace is not likely to be endangered by those with whom we all agree".

With the South Africans gone, the debate resumed its progress towards an angry resolution calling for military and other aid for Swapo and urging the Security Council to hit the Republic with economic sanctions and an oil embargo. — DDC.

What Eksteen would have said, page 23.

Bid to block SA re-entry at UN

From
RICHARD WALKER

UNITED NATIONS — South Africa's credentials were rejected last night following the country's delegation's dramatic entry into the General Assembly yesterday after being ousted four and a half years ago.

South Africa capped her defiant entry by a request to speak which was met by a solid African bloc demand that the delegation be ousted.

The credentials committee voted in favour of the rejection. This was opposed by Denmark and the United States, the only two Western countries on the committee.

The final — but virtually certain — ruling will come from the Assembly president, Colombian Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano, this morning.

Emerging from the immediately suspended session after a day of high drama, Ambassador Andrew Young made it clear the United States strongly supported South Africa's comeback bid.

He warned that ousting would only help South Africa's claims that the United Nations was biased.

He suggested this possibly was South Africa's "game plan" in making the bid.

Most Western and UN officials agreed this was the South African strategy, though they agreed its timing was perfect.

At first the South African appearance met with no challenge and no walk-out as confused and startled African envoys scurried from delegation to delegation and pondered their strategy.

But by late afternoon they had regrouped. Rising on a point or order, Ghana Ambassador Frank Boaten told the Assembly the Africans were "dismayed" by the South African presence and formally challenged the credentials of its delegation.

"I take the floor on behalf of the African group to challenge the presence of South Africa in our midst," he said.

He recalled the ruling of the Assembly president in 1974, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika after the credentials committee that year had rejected the South African delegation's credentials.

Mr Leviano then called on the credentials committee.

South Africa's mission chief, Adriaan Eksteen is armed with a long, angry message from Mr Pik Botha daring the Assembly to challenge South Africa's position on South West Africa.

Mr Botha's message — addressed to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim — also made it clear South Africa might wish to address the Assembly session, now scheduled to last into next month.

Doggedly amid the glances and subdued hubbub, the Africans presented their case for swift and comprehensive sanctions against SA — a demand intended to lead to a Security Council showdown in about a month and tied in with a call for states and world organisations to supply military aid to Swapo.

First Zambian Ambassador Paul Lusaka, in his capacity as Namibia Council president, delivered the flat demand for action.

South Africa's decision to proceed with the creation of a puppet regime must be effectively counteracted "by all available resources . . . to effectively bring South Africa to its senses," he urged.

The Assembly must "with clarity and firmness" specify enforcement measures under the sanctions - invoking chapter seven of the UN charter.

Then Tanzania Ambassador Salim Salim, as chairman of the UN decolonisation committee, lashed at South Africa's "deliberate and calculated cunningness" — and then it was Mr Nujoma's turn.

Warning of "an ominous spectre of war more bloodier than ever before and with ghastly consequences" — not only for the region, but for the world — he accused South Africa of vicious brutality and callous war mongering.

Financial assistance rendered to SWAPO by UN

Hansard 3(172) 23/2/79

336

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

Whether, according to the official records of the UN, that organization or any of its organs rendered any financial assistance to the organization and activities of SWAPO last year; if so, (a) what was the amount or amounts and (b) what was the officially declared purpose of the contribution or donations.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) Yes. The amounts (in American dollars) and the officially improved purpose thereof appears in the following schedule:

UN Organ	Amount	Purpose
(i) 1978-'79 Regular Budget (Biennual)	263 400	(a) ". . . to finance the Office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, . . ."
		(b) ". . . to defray the expenses of a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so requires;"
(ii) UNESCO	20 000	". . . the Director-General of UNESCO . . . offered $U.S. 20 000 to cover partly the cost of a SWAPO project for the establishment of a press and radio agency."
(iii) UNDP	804 108	(a) Project no "SWP/75/001—*Educational Assistance to SWAPO (Namibia)*": $151 500;
		(b) Project no "SWP/75/002—*Health Assistance to SWAPO (Namibia)*": $250 000;
		(c) Project no "SWP/77/001—*Telecommunications and Postal Training for SWAPO*": $344 400;
		(d) Project no "SWP/77/002—*Assistance in Agriculture, Zambia (Namibia)*": $58 208.
	385 882	(a) Project no "SWP/77/003—*Information and Publicity on Educational Assistance to SWAPO*": $31 500;
		(b) Project no "SWP/77/004—*Educational Assistance to SWAPO* . . . for three years": $205 000;
		(c) Project no "SWP/77/005—*Assistance to SWAPO in Agriculture*": $29 382;
		(d) Project no "SWP/77/006—*Airlift of Food Supplies* . . . to Namibian refugees from Zambia to Angola": $120 000.
UNDP Grand total . .	1 889 990	
(iv) ILO	1 600 000	SWAPO and PF: "Emergency assistance in the field of vocational training to the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia. Candidates will be trained over a two-year period."
(v) UNICEF	1 040 000	". . . UNICEF concentrates its attention on . . . SWAPO in Angola and Zambia for Namibian refugees and the Patriotic Front in Zambia and Mozambique for refugees from Zimbabwe."
		". . . UNICEF obtained approval from its Executive Board in May 1978 for an additional commitment of $U.S. 1,04 million for use during 1978 and 1979."
(vi) UNHCR	450 000	SWA refugees: ". . . SWAPO, which has taken responsibility for the refugees, appealed for assistance . . ."
		". . . The 1978 allocation of $150 000 has been committed, largely for the provision of tents, clothing, transport and domestic equipment. As this amount will not suffice to cover the greatly increased needs, an additional $300 000 has been allocated from the Programme Reserve . . ."

It is difficult to establish the exact amount distributed in respect of certain projects during a specific year since the projects are often spread over more than one year. In addition the financial year for which amounts are authorized do not always coincide with the calendar year.

Indirect assistance to SWAPO in cases where amounts are authorized for general expenditure, for example in respect of "Namibians" or "Freedom Movements" in general, and cases of assistance to SWAPO for which the financial particulars are not available, also exist.

Untag date in doubt

RAM 14/2/79 (336)

NEW YORK. — The United Nations was still aiming for February 26 as the departure date for its 7 500-member supervisory team to South West Africa, but it was "hard to say" whether the target would be met, UN sources said yesterday.

The final departure date for the first Untag team was still in doubt because UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, had not yet returned to New York.

UN officials said agreement had not been reached on the make-up of the military-civilian UN team.

The peacekeeping troops are expected to include a signal unit from Britain, a transport unit from Sweden, some logistic support from Australia and probably troops from Ghana, India and Panama, among others.

The Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Donald Jamieson, yesterday said that Canada could give non-military assistance in the first phase of the operation and might send a battalion later.

● A seven-member mission from the UN Council for Namibia would visit Japan next month to discuss the latest developments in SWA, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

The team will also visit China, Pakistan and Turkey. — Sapa-Reuter.

1) Es gibt Kel ...er als hundert Plätzen - haben.
Lösung:

2) Zu den Klass ...akes eare, eine regelmässige Erscheinung ...heinen.
Lösung:

2.3 Co-ordinati...

3) Die Rundfunk...sgremien als Vertretung der Öffentlichkeit
Lösung:

The Cours...tached to Central Admissions Office.
He was respons...ng and co-ordination of the Course.
The Study Method...dinated by Assoc. Prof. M. Kooy.
The enrolment and... students was dealt with by Central Admissions Office...ion was posted to students through this office and a...lso placed in the press.

4) Die Reklame k... an einer Viertelstunde Dauer dauert
Lösung:

3. EVALUATION AND CO...

5) Die Informati...ür das 19. Jahrhundert wurden weniger sein...
Lösung:

3.1 An evaluat... distributed to the students at the end of...

6) Der Lesering, ...ie hohen Auflagen, hat viele Abonnenten - s...
Lösung:

3.2 Effects of...

Nearly half... indicated strongly that the Course helped them to get... ...ity. Only 4,8% felt that the Course was of little... ...elevant sections of the evaluation questionnaire repo... parenthesis.) More than half the sample (53,4%) felt... settled into the University. Only 3,9% indicated... ...rums, s ielte eine grosse (2.2). The majority... ...of little value in this instance (2.3). The... 5%) felt more confident, to a greater or lesser e... ...ity to cope with university work (2.3).

7) Das Federalismu... ...eeignet für Experimente - die Grundlage d...
Lösung:

The... ...he Course was of value in helping students to settle... ...e confidence in their ability to cope with univers...

10) Im Konzert finde... ...mehme...rer mit Partitur - mitlesen.
Lösung: Nearly half the sample (45,7%) indicated that they were uncertain, to a greater or lesser extent, about their choice of subjects prior to registration for their courses (2.4). Almost the same percentage, i.e. 44,7%, indicated that they changed from one to all of their original choice of subjects (2.5). In addition, the opportunity to confirm or change a subject choice made in Std 10 for the majority was welcomed as more confident about their choice (2.7).

Beantworten Sie die Frage, die auf die Feststellung folgt:

1) Eine mittelgrosse Stadt in Deutschland hat ein vielseitiges Kulturleben. Der Grund dafür ist vor allem die föderalistische Tradition des Landes.
Frage: Was ist der Grund für das vielseitige Kulturleben.
Antwort: ...

The results above clearly point out the need for more adequate pre-university preparation and also show that the course serves a very valuable purpose by allowing students to make informed choices.

2) Der Kampf des deutschen Bürgertums im 19. Jahrhundert um eine deutsche Nationalkultur war erfolgreich. Um das Jahr 1800 hatte die deutsche Kultur einen hohen Stand erreicht.
Frage: Worum kämpfte das deutsche Bürgertum im 19. Jahrhundert?
Antwort: ...

The Study Methods section was evaluated on two dimensions. The lectures were rated in terms of the degree of value they had for students, and the tutors were evaluated in terms of their clarity and presentation. This data (3; 3.1) has to be considered as a set. In scanning the data, it is obvious that clarity and presentation are important factors in biasing the evaluation of the lectures. As examples, "Reading and writing" and "Education and Society" received the highest percentage endorsements in categories 5 and 6 for both "valuable information" and

Cape Times 6/2/79

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Envoy sees oil embargo

NEW YORK. — Recent events in Iran have opened up the possibility of an effective oil embargo against South Africa, the chairman of the UN Committee Against Apartheid said at the United Nations yesterday.

The Nigerian ambassador, Mr Leslie Harriman, was referring to Iran's role as a major source of oil for South Africa. The new government in Tehran has said it would bar future exports to the Republic.

Mr Harriman expressed his "great satisfaction that the people of Iran have shown, with indomitable courage and unity, that their hearts beat in unison with those of the struggling peoples of Southern Africa." They had "opened up the possibility of an effective oil embargo against the apartheid regime".

The Committee Against Apartheid has long tried to persuade Iran to co-operate in an oil embargo.

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UNITED NATIONS

6-3-80 -31-12-80

New order for the seas may be near

RDM 6/3/80.

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UPI's R M SORGE reports from the United Nations on the UN Law of the Sea conference which this week began its 10-week session aimed at final agreement between all countries on a comprehensive legal order for the oceans.

FOR MORE than six years the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has struggled to formulate a vast code of new and modernised rules.

These cover all aspects of maritime life, navigation, limitation of territorial waters, fishing, environment protection and exploitation of coastal waters and the ocean floor.

The conference has whittled down disagreement on most issues to be regulated by the projected new international convention on the law of the sea.

It has drafted an unofficial 304-article text of the code and reached agreement on 90% of all issues to be regulated.

But the main stumbling block remains the sharing of the deep sea mineral wealth which the UN General Assembly in 1970 solemnly declared as "common heritage of mankind".

It involves mainly the vast deposits of nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese nodules valued at more than at many millions of rands, but at a depth of more than 5km on the ocean floor.

To haul the nodules from the depths, costly technology has been developed by four Western business consortiums who demand an adequate share to cover their investments — up to R1 600-million before practical sea-mining can begin.

They are ready to give the world community, particularly the Third World, its share, but insist on reasonable profits and assured long-term mining operations.

In the first stages of the conference, Third World countries have argued that the industrial nations were offering peanuts and trying to grab most of the deep-sea wealth.

The industrial countries accused them of demanding the lion's share of something they would never be able to touch without Western technology.

But the conference gradually devised a detailed, intricate, all-round acceptable arrangement under which deep-sea exploitation would be regulated by an international authority, with adequate consideration for industrial and developing countries.

Financed by contributions from all countries of between about R400-million and R800-million, it would run its own mining operation and simultaneously license mining by private enterprise which would have to apportion a share of its profits to the world community.

Not all details of the plan have been settled, including a complicated voting system within the authority's executive council.

But UN officials hope to overcome most of the existing hurdles in the next three weeks.

In that time, as in the past six years, the work of the conference will be conducted behind closed doors by "negotiating groups" devoted to specific problems.

The fourth week will be devoted to "stock-taking" and in the fifth week the conference plans to prepare a formal draft convention.

It will recess on April 4 and resume the session on July 28 in Geneva for an all-out attempt to finalise a draft convention by August 29.

Opinions were divided on whether this would be possible.

The special representative of UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, Mr Bernardo Zuleta, thinks "the political will is there" to get the convention by August.

Mr Elliot L Richardson, head of the 46-member United States delegation, says he "has become somewhat less optimistic . . . I have become more aware of the complexities of the issues still to be resolved". — UPI.

Sea law row over SWA at UN

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK

A FIGHT over the status of South West Africa sparked the first controversy as a record 163 nations gathered in New York to continue the epic effort to hammer out a law of the sea.

Quickly, the Algerians and others protested that SWA had not been included in the main body of delegations in the United Nations General Assembly Hall, but with observers.

They cited a resolution of last year's General Assembly, empowering the Council of Namibia to represent the territory until independence was achieved. Conference president, H Shirley Amarasinghe of Sri Lanka, then successfully pleaded for a couple of days to resolve the issue.

It is the ninth session of the monumental conference, which is attempting to agree on an orderly carve-up of the fabulous wealth of the oceans.

Complex and conflicting claims to territorial rights have to be resolved — while individual cases to be studied for their legal implications include the piracy of the tanker Salem.

Though states and quasi-states such as the Holy See, Monaco and Lichtenstein are represented, South Africa is not — as it has not been throughout the years of deliberations.

UN joins protest over Tutu's passport

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RDM 14/3/80

Staff Reporter

A UNITED Nations group joined the worldwide protest movement yesterday against the withdrawal of Bishop Desmond Tutu's passport.

In a hard-hitting telegram, Mr B A Clark, UN Ambassador and chairman of the UN's Special Committee Against Apartheid, described the Government's action as a "flagrant violation of human rights and dignity".

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), became the second member of the council's praesidium to have a passport seized. Mrs Sally Motlana, the SACC's vice-president, had her passport withdrawn in January 1978.

This has hampered her work considerably as she was also vice-president of the All-Africa Council of Churches.

Yesterday's telegram, sent to Bishop Tutu, reads:

"We have learnt with dismay and indignation of this most deplorable act which is yet another example of the social heresy of the doctrine of apartheid and of the most reprehensible oppression of the 21-million blacks by the South African Government."

It added that the UN's special committee would do everything possible to secure the restoration of Bishop Tutu's rights and his freedom to travel.



FLASHBACK: Sharpeville, March 1960.

Special UN day to commemorate Sharpeville tragedy

5 Post 16/3/80

THE United Nations next week observes International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which this year coincides with the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings.

In that incident — on March 21, 1960 — 69 pass-law demonstrators were shot and killed and about 180 others were wounded. The name has come to symbolise the start of a new phase of black protest in South Africa.

The International Day of Commemoration was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 1965, and simultaneously the Assembly set up the Trust Fund for South Africa to provide legal assistance, education and relief to people "persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa."

By late last year the voluntary fund had received contributions totalling almost nine million dollars from governments and other donors.

REGISTER

Next Friday, the UN will open a register at its headquarters in New York to receive public donations to the fund and two other UN programmes aiding "victims of the policies of apartheid".

The United Nations Special Committe Against Apartheid has scheduled a special meeting next Friday.

The committee of trustees of the trust fund recently emphasised the need for greater contributions to voluntary agencies doing humanitarian work in southern Africa, particularly aiding refugees, to help meet "vast and growing needs".

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim recently reported that the UN Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa last year provided study scholarships to 1 560 blacks, the majority from South Africa, Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia. — **SUNDAY POST** Correspondent.

Seminar demands oil embargo against SA

AMSTERDAM — An international seminar yesterday called for an oil embargo against South Africa as part of international action to break apartheid.

In a unanimous declaration, delegates to the three-day seminar asked governments, organisations and individuals to work to secure a mandatory oil embargo decision by the United Nations Security Council.

The declaration encouraged countries "to enact effective legislation and other measures to implement an oil embargo," and called for a stop to the "continued collaboration by multinational companies with the racist regime in South Africa in obtaining crude oil and refined oil products."

The seminar, organised by two Dutch committees on Southern Africa with the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, was attended by delegates from 20 countries.

Its final declaration noted that oil sanctions against South Africa were imperative because of "the country's growing threat to international peace and security."

An oil embargo was a key element of international sanctions against South Africa and would reinforce the mandatory arms embargo imposed by the UN Security Council in 1977, it added.

Mr B. A. Clark, the Nigerian ambassador to the UN and chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, told a press conference an oil embargo was "one of the most sensitive instruments we can use against South Africa. If we achieved an effective embargo for just a month the economy of South Africa would collapse."

The seminar's declaration supported the UN General Assembly resolution of December 12 calling for an oil embargo against South Africa, but condemned those countries — naming the United States, France and Britain — which, it said, continued to prevent the imposition of a mandatory oil embargo.

There was a need "for co-ordinated and active efforts to persuade these governments to change their attitudes and co-operate in international action," it said.

The seminar emphasised that, pending a mandatory decision by the Security Council, all governments should take unilateral measures to implement the embargo.

The embargo should cover the supply of crude oil, refined oil products, the transfer of technology and know-how, equipment, capital and personnel, it said.

The seminar urged all governments and organisations opposed to apartheid to observe May 20 as an international day for an oil embargo against South Africa. — SAPA-AP

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1
FIRST MARKS
COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
AS AT 29 02 80
STU13-4
13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS
STUD NO SURNAME
ANNEMARIE
107101 ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) 3
ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) 2
EN INTENSIVE UP
ENGL I (PRE-1980) 3RX
LGY IA (HALF COURSE) UP
LGY I (PRE-1980) 3RX
OGY I UP
OGY I
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OLOGY I (PRE 1980) 3RX
(56) 1 159697J
(55) 1 155858L
SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1980 UP
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Post 28/3/80

POST praised

NEW YORK — The chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against apartheid yesterday praised the POST campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela from Robben Island.

Mr B Akporode Clark, the Ambassador to the United Nations from Nigeria, made his statement supporting the release of the leader during a hearing on the subject of political prisoners in South Africa.

He said the release of Mandela was a "prerequisite to avert a catastrophe in South Africa."

UN rebuke to SA 'a sanctions build-up'

STAR 12/4/80

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

South Africa's enemies at the UN are building up steam for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against the Republic.

This is the interpretation placed by South African diplomatic sources in Cape Town today on the UN Security Council resolution passed last night condemning South African military incursions into Zambia.

were then in order.

A climate is being sought in which Britain, the US and France, who voted for the resolution last night, would be unable to veto sanctions.

Unofficial observers believe last night's resolution was noteworthy for what it did not say. It could have been much harsher, they say, such as calling for a committee to monitor the situation and setting a deadline at which time sanctions would be implemented.

The resolution had been expected in South African circles to be sterner because of the uncompromising stance taken by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in a letter to the UN on Thursday night.

Prestige

The letter made it clear that South Africa was uning guerilla camps in repentant about eradicatneighbouring territories that threatened stability in SWA/Namibia.

Other interpretations of last night's resolution are that President Kaunda of Zambia is seeking to boost his prestige among black states.

It is claimed that he lost face on the Rhodesian question by backing Mr Joshua Nkomo against Mr Robert Mugabe.

The resolution said that if incursions continued further UN action would be contemplated, including the implementation of sanctions against South Africa.

Diplomatic sources said the resolution was part of a sure, firm and planned build-up towards a situation in which the Security Council could successfully approve sanctions on South Africa.

There had been insufficient justification in the present issue to call for sanctions, the sources said, but the resolution could be seen as a forerunner to a call for sterner action on the basis that incursions, in the eyes of South Africa's enemies, would continue.

Noteworthy

It is expected that calls will increase for South Africa to co-operate in a SWA/Namibian settlement on UN terms. Anti-South African elements would then say that in the absence of such co-operation their patience had evaporated and that sanctions were then in order.

A climate is being sought in which Britain, the US and France, who voted for the resolution last night, would be unable to veto sanctions.

Unofficial observers believe last night's resolution was noteworthy for

UN to appeal R90m to help Zimbabwe

[illegible] is also looking for 114 000 tons of maize and other food, including 6 500 tons of dried skimmed milk, which it estimates will be needed before the next major harvest.

Urging speed, UN Refugee High Commissioner Paul Hartling is sending a detailed [illegible]

[illegible] priority" was [illegible] the United Nations planning [illegible] building materials to [illegible].

Resettlement is costed at R65-million. Re-establishing health care with the repair and re-equipping of 100 clinics and 50 hospitals is put at R9 500 000. Restarting primary education requires the patching up of more than 50 schools [illegible]

UN to get Govt reply on SWA

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Government's latest reply to the United Nations on negotiations about a demilitarised zone (DMZ) in South West Africa is expected to be delivered today.

It is being conveyed by South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr Riaan Eksteen, who is returning to New York after consultations in Cape Town about the territory's future.

Officials will give no hint of the Government letter beyond expressing the hope that it will be seen as an attempt to advance the settlement process.

While there is still a marked lack of enthusiasm in Government circles for the DMZ proposals, there is also a desire to avoid international confrontation and sanctions which could result if the looming impasse is not avoided.

The Government reply deals with issues not settled in top level negotiations with UN officials in March, when little satisfactory progress was made.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has said the Government still desires an international solution for SWA, as long as it is not at the cost of the territory's internal stability.

The current issue is how to avoid intimidation during UN supervised elections in the territory.

Following strong South African objections when the UN refused to monitor Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia, western negotiators suggested the DMZ as an alternative.

South Africa has accepted the DMZ in principle, provided it can be satisfied on a number of stringent conditions.

There has recently been speculation that if both sides see a DMZ as unworkable another alternative might be sought.

Govt avoids final reply to DMZ plan

(336) (221) RDM 13/5/80

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Government has avoided a final "yes or no" answer to the proposed Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) on the Northern border of South West Africa — and kept the door open for a possible all-parties conference on the territory's future.

This emerged yesterday during a Press conference, at which the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, answered questions on a letter he sent to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

In the letter, Mr Botha asked for clarification on certain matters relating to the DMZ, and called for the UN Secretariate "to refrain from giving effect to the General Assembly's recogniton of Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia".

Mr Botha strongly denied, "on the basis of my track record", that the Government was applying delaying tactics by asking further questions.

He did not rule out the possibility of an all-party Lancaster House-type conference, involving the parties in the dispute and the Frontline States.

Although South Africa was still working on the original plan in the hopes of making it work, "we are certainly not so dogmatic that we rule out other suggestions from whatever quarter that may bring about a peaceful and internationally acceptable solution".

Before agreeing to the proposal for a DMZ, Mr Botha asked for clarity on various issues.

They are:

- Whether South Africa's offer of reducing its bases inside the DMZ, from 40 to 20, had been accepted;
- Whether the effectiveness of the UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) would be increased through the deployment of a substantially larger percentage of Untag in the entire DMZ;
- Whether acceptable arrangements would be made on the disarmament of Swapo personnel on the closure of bases seven days after the certification of the election;
- That the claim by Swapo to bases inside the territory, would not be revived;
- That the Secretariate will refrain from giving effect to elements of General Assembly resolutions on SWA which single out Swapo for preferential treatment;
- That the Secretary General will refrain from applying funds from the regular UN budget for the exclusive use of Swapo.

Observers point out that the question of recognition of Swapo could provide a serious stumbling block, as it demands that Dr Waldheim take up a public position contrary to the General Assembly. If he refuses, South Africa could reject the package.

Viljoen tells of role in SA reply to UN

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday he had helped compile South Africa's reply to the United Nations on the proposed demilitarised zone along the SWA northern border.

Dr Viljoen spoke just before leaving Windhoek with the Administrator-General's Council for talks with the South African Government in Cape Town on the DMZ proposal.

He said he regarded the paragraphs dealing with the impartiality of the UN in its dealing on SWA as the most important.

In these, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, asked that the South African Government be told:

● Whether the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and the UN Secretariat would refrain from giving effect to the recognition by the General Assembly of Swapo as the "sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia" and;

● Whether the Secretariat would refrain from giving effect to those elements of the General Assembly resolutions and resolutions of its subordinate bodies on SWA which singled out Swapo for preferential treatment not accorded to other parties.

Dr Viljoen said: "I would like to add that a good example of this preferential treatment by the United Nations was the last report by Dr Waldheim.

"In his latest report he did not even refer to talks between the UN delegation and SWA political parties here recently.

"Furthermore, although we have the greatest respect for General Prem Chand, the Commander of the UN Transitional Assistance Group forces, there is still suspicion inside SWA about the manner in which the former Commander, General Hannes Phillipp, has disappeared from the scene."

Political observers in Windhoek said it appeared South Africa and a number of SWA political parties wanted Dr Waldheim to dissociate himself from resolutions giving preferential treatment to Swapo in order to prove his impartiality.

They said there was also a school of thought among politicians in SWA that the UN special representative on the territory, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, should not simultaneously hold the position of UN High Commissioner for Namibia.

It was in these subordinate UN organisations that a great deal of preferential treatment for Swapo had been generated in the past, they said.

Meanwhile, in London yesterday, South Africa's reply to the UN was being studied by officials in Whitehall, and, although there has been no official comment, it is expected to receive a generally positive response from the Western governments involved in the settlement exercise.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said: "It will be studied and there will be consultations with our partners in the Five."

It is being pointed out in diplomatic circles in London that the reply contained no rejections and that its terms appeared to reinforce South Africa's commitment to an international solution in the territory.

The five Western powers — Britain, France, West Germany, the United States and Canada — are expected to formulate a joint response, but the British Government might be obliged to comment this week in Parliament, where questions are expected.

Swapo has reacted to the reply by accusing South Africa of intransigence, saying Mr Pik Botha's comments made a "mockery" of negotiations with the UN. — Sapa.

● **Editorial Comment — Page 10**

(16) If a govt wanted to spend R200 m on a war - ie Govt Exp, then the tax base, if MPC = 2/3 to balance this Govt Exp would have to be R300 m. and revenue accrued would ∴ equal R200 m.
Item in BL Eq 3 + Eqn. Govt on (i)
11/15
— o — on (ii)

Storm brewing in SA, UN told

STAR 5/6/80

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — African diplomats have warned of an "alarmingly explosive situation" developing in South Africa, and are asking the UN Security Council to demand the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

"Nobody knows what kind of storm is brewing, or its magnitude," Mozambiquan envoy Jose Carlos Lobo told the council yesterday on behalf of the 49-nation African bloc.

Urging Security Council action to end "the oppression of apartheid," Mr Lobo said: "South Africa must be made to realise that what is happening is a product of its deplorable policies."

The 15-nation Security Council surprised many delegates by acting on an African call to discuss the unrest in South Africa, and delaying until today at earliest what many diplomats believed to be a more pressing call by Arab states to focus on violence in the Israeli-occupied West Bank territory.

Sharpeville

The African group is expected to table a draft resolution today which, in part, will probably call for Security Council condemnation of South Africa's statutory racism and demand the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

Nigerian diplomat Akporode Clark, chairman of the UN's Special Committee Against Apartheid, said the world ignored the signals prior to the Sharpeville shooting and the 1976 upheaval, "but they cannot afford to ignore the present signals because the prospects are even more grave and more serious.

Warning that "the mood (in South Africa) at present is dangerous," Mr Clark said: "The political consciousness of the black people is rising, they are rebelling against the (apartheid) system.

"Young blacks are taking to the streets in protest. White South africans, forgetting the lessons of Zimbabwe, are arming themselves. Where will all this lead to?"

Tanker crews

He said an oil embargo should be imposed against South Africa and underlined a Nigerian warning that freighters, tankers or aircraft found in Nigerian territorial jurisdiction to be carrying oil to South Africa would be confiscated and their crews "prosecuted mercilessly."

Nigeria is a major supplier of oil to the US and is a member of the Opec producers' cartel.

Mr Clark also said he had asked the International Labour Organisation, a UN agency, to try to prohibit emigration to South Africa from Europe and he supported the call to free Nelson Mandela.

The debate resumes today. ANC representative Johnston Makatini is scheduled to speak.

UN call to stop SA 'terror'

Cape Times 5/6/80 336

NEW YORK. — The United Nations African bloc yesterday called on the UN Security Council for action to stop "repression and terror" and "to free all political prisoners" in South Africa.

The Mozambique ambassador, Mr Jose Lobo, laid the request before the 15-member council.

He said peaceful efforts in that direction had been "met by arms, which resulted in the wounding of scores of civilians, including schoolchildren".

The debate will continue today. — Sapa-AP

Smit remark a 'product of a sick mind'

STAR 7/6/80

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The derogatory remarks by Mr H Smit, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, about blacks, were condemned yesterday in the United Nations Security Council as a product "of sick minds."

Zambian ambassador, Mr Paul Lusaka, speaking in a debate on prevailing conditions in South Africa, departed from a prepared statement to refer to the widely reported remark by the Minister which implied that blacks were slow thinkers.

"Such statements," he said, "can only be the utterances of people with sick minds, and must be treated with the contempt they deserve."

And the incident was another reason for the council focusing in the situation in South Africa, he said. (Yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, rebuked the UN for interfering in the country's in ernal affairs, in contravention of a provision of the UN Charter).

Weekend discussion between Western and African diplomats is expected to produce a draft resolution broadly critical of the government's race policies, while implicitly defending Western political relationships with Pretoria.

The council yesterday adjourned an African-initiated debate on current domestic upheavel in South Africa, and African Council members agreed to discuss the language of their draft resolution with the Western group.

Sources here suggested some Western diplomats may want to dilute the comprehensive demands written into a working paper prepared by the African bloc as the basis for a draft resolution.

They include a call for the release of ANC leade Nelson Mandela.

Security Council still split over SA

NEW YORK. — African and Western United Nations Security Council members have failed to agree in private talks on how to deal with the latest unrest in South Africa, and one source said a confrontation might be in the making.

The Africans were said to have revised the proposals they made in a working paper circulated last week and now wanted a mandatory embargo on oil shipments to South Africa.

This was suggested in the statement made to the council last Wednesday by Mr Akporode Clark of Nigeria, chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Committee.

Diplomatic sources said an oil boycott was unacceptable to the Western powers.

The United States, Britain and France all have veto power. Norway and Portugal are the other Western members.

One Western member said discussions on a draft resolution seemed likely to continue for some days.

Another Western delegate said the Africans might decide to table a tough resolution, but then withhold it from voting until a later round of council meetings, perhaps in July.

After repeatedly resisting the idea, the West agreed to a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. African members were said to believe that if they kept chipping away at Western opposition, a mandatory oil ban might also be agreed to.

In bringing the issue to the Security Council, African states charged the South African authorities with massive repression of the country's blacks.

South Africa denounced the council's decision to debate the situation, calling it unwarranted interference in internal affairs and contrary to key provisions of the UN Charter. — Sapa-Reuter.

No teeth but UN snaps at apartheid

STAR 14/6/80

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa's racist regime is broadly criticised in the unanimous UN Security Council resolution, for "its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid."

But it does not contain the demands for comprehensive economic sanctions and an oil embargo, which usually characterise the documented anti-South African sentiment of the General Assembly.

Western diplomats dickered with the resolution's African sponsors for days to dilute the emotive spirit of the initial working paper and earlier drafts.

But yesterday's resolution still reflects the UN's implacable rejection of South Africa's race policies.

AMNESTY PLEA

The resolution describes apartheid as "a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind." It recognises a legitimate struggle in South Africa for the elimination of apartheid — although hoping that inevitable change will be peaceful — and calls for an end to "violence against the African people."

One of the intemperate provisions criticised by Mr McHenry demands that the Government end "indiscriminate violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid, murders in detention and torture of political prisoners."

The resolution also wants an amnesty for people imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their opposition to apartheid, lifting of the bans on individuals and groups, an end to political trials,

S lost 23/6/80

UN recognises SA struggle for liberation

THE United Nations Security Council in New York has recognised the struggle for liberation in South Africa.

A resolution unanimously approved by members of the Security Council on Friday night recognised "the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a democratic society in which all people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed will enjoy full political and other rights".

It also strongly condemned the South African Government "for its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid" and for "killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees". It reaffirmed apartheid was a crime against the dignity of mankind.

The Security Council vote came after prolonged negotiations among African countries, the United States and Western European nations. The meeting was called to discuss the present unrest in South Africa.

Decisions taken by the Security Council are binding.

Friday night's Security Council resolution called on the South African Government to end its violence against the black population and to take urgent measures to eliminate apartheid.

All South African citizens should be given equal rights, the text said.

The resolution demanded the freeing of all political prisoners — including Nelson Mandela, ex-president of the banned African National Congress (ANC) — and an end to all military acts and subversion against independent African states.

The resolution also called on the South African Government to grant amnesty to those imprisoned, restricted or exiled because of their opposition to apartheid; to stop violence against peaceful anti-apartheid demonstrations, murders in detention and torture of political prisoners; to provide equal education; to stop all political trials; and to lift the ban on political parties, organisations and news media opposed to apartheid.

Majority rule in South Africa is inevitable, United States ambassador to the UN, Mr Don McHenry, told the Security Council.

Soviet delegate Oleg Trovanovsky regretted that the approved resolution did not provide for "more energetic measures".

Unity's Liberation Committee will meet in Togo today and tomorrow to discuss new strategy for the liberation of southern Africa, the OAU secretariat has announced.

UN is likely to take SA's offer

By PETER KENNY
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The United Nations is likely to comply with South Africa's recent proposals concerning the proposed 100km demilitarised zone on the South West African/Angolan border.

According to informed sources, a South African objection to Swapo's claim for bases in SWA after a ceasefire would be met by the United Nations.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 calls for the implementation of a 100km demilitarised zone during a ceasefire of both South African and Swapo forces and a UN-supervised general election seven months after the ceasefire date.

The DMZ would be supervised by UN forces and South African Security Forces would be confined to a limited number of bases.

Both South Africa and the Democratic Turnehalle Alliance have expressed serious reservations in the past as to whether the UN could be regarded as an impartial arbiter as long as they recognise Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of SWA.

A document containing the answers of South Africa's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to a letter sent to him last week by UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, will be handed in at the United Nations in New York today.

The chairman of SWA's Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, who returned to Windhoek with a five-man delegation from Europe yesterday, expressed concern about a possible acceptance by the United Nations of South Africa's objections.

Speaking at a Press conference at Windhoek's J G Strijdom Airport, Mr Mudge said: "If Resolution 435 was implemented, it would have to be in a way and spirit acceptable to the Council (of Ministers)."

He said that the delegation was well received in Europe but felt many people there were not truly informed on the situation in SWA. The delegation met top Foreign Affairs officials in France, the United Kingdom, West Germany and Holland.

Mr Mudge said the European authorities appeared to be bound to the United Nations' settlement plan for the territory.

According to the Windhoek sources, the SWA Council of Ministers are likely to say Swapo has been a stumbling block to the implementation of

Waldheim accepts key offer on SWA

(336) (~~221~~) RDM 24/6/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

SOUTH Africa's offer to "reduce its bases to 20 selected locations" in the proposed demilitarised zone on the South West African-Angolan border has been accepted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

His acceptance is contained in a letter, released for publication yesterday, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, responding to clarifications sought by Mr Botha on the DMZ.

Acceptance of the offer is seen by observers as a bid to meet conditions set by South Africa for implementation of the DMZ proposal, upon which the original proposals of April 1978 for settlement of the SWA dispute depend.

In a letter to Dr Waldheim last month, Mr Botha sought assurances on several matters before finally agreeing to the DMZ proposal, which envisaged a 100km DMZ on either side of the border.

Among the assurances — which were seen as "conditions" by some observers — sought by Mr Botha were:

● Acceptance of South Africa's offer to "reduce" its bases from 40 to 20 in the DMZ. The original proposals envisaged a withdrawal of South African troops to two bases;

● Deployment in the DMZ of a "substantially ... age" of the 7 500-strong United Nations Transitional Assistance Group than originally proposed;

● Acceptable arrangements for the disarming of Swapo insurgents seven days after the holding of a free and fair election in SWA;

● Abandonment by Swapo of its claim to bases inside SWA, as distinct from in Angola;

● Placement of all parties in SWA on an equal footing and an undertaking by Dr Waldheim not to give effect to a UN General Assembly resolution which recognised Swapo as the "sole and authentic representative" of the South West African people.

In his reply, Dr Waldheim noted that the Frontline states and Swapo regarded the proposed 20 bases as "unnecessarily large", but added that they accepted this "in the interest of obtaining a final settlement".

On South Africa's request that a greater percentage of the Untag force be deployed in the DMZ, Dr Waldheim recalled that in terms of UN proposals made in February and March, five of the seven UN battalions would be deployed in the DMZ, as well as "substantial elements" of UN back-up personnel.

On South Africa's need for assurance that Swapo would not contest the election result by force — in other words, that Swapo insurgents would be disarmed — Dr Waldheim said: "The governments of Angola and Zambia (where Swapo has its bases) have undertaken to ensure that the outcome of the election for a constituent assembly would be respected."

Dr Waldheim's letter does not revive the Swapo claim to bases in SWA, a claim which brought the original settlement proposals to grief early last year.

On the demand that the UN accord equal treatment to all parties in SWA, Dr Waldheim said: "I, for my part, would reiterate that the principle of impartiality has been, and will be, consistently followed in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435."

Fairness vital, Waldheim

this connection, I would reiterate that the principle of impartiality has been, and will be, consistently followed in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

"You will recall that the concept of the demilitarised zone was advanced by the late President Neto with a view to facilitating the implementation of Resolution 435 (1978). I have now held further consultations in the context of South Africa's acceptance of the concept and its desire to make it feasible.

"As regards the matter of selected locations, the governments of Angola and Zambia have confirmed to me their desire to retain a total of seven such locations in their portion of the proposed zone. The Frontline States and Swapo have stated that the South African claim to retain 20 bases in the Namibian sector of the demilitarised zone during the first 12 weeks after the ceasefire is unnecessarily large.

"However, in the interest of obtaining a final settlement to the Namibian question, the Frontline states and Swapo would agree to this total, within the framework of the provisions of the proposal."

Dr Waldheim also said the governments of Angola and Zambia had "reassured me that no infiltration of armed Swapo personnel will take place from their territory into Namibia after the ceasefire.

"In the interest of establishing a climate of confidence, the Frontline states informed me of their desire for a reciprocal undertaking by the Government of South Africa that it also would accept and abide by the outcome of free and fair elections held under United Nations supervision and control.

"As sovereign States they would diligently exercise their responsibilities in compliance with the letter and spirit of the proposal. It follows, therefore, that the closure of the bases and the disposition of arms and equipment would be the responsibility of the host governments.

"Their final disposition would be undertaken by them in consultation with the government of the independent State of Namibia."

Personnel previously in these bases are to be allowed to return to Namibia, he said.

"Nevertheless, according to the provisional deployment proposals outlined by the UN mission in February and March 1980, five of Untag's seven battalions would be deployed in the demilitarised zone, together with substantial elements of its monitoring, air, communications, transport and other units. I should like to reiterate that UN peace-keeping operating procedures are of a different nature to those pertaining to a national defence force.

"In particular, Untag's provisional deployment proposals assume the existence of a ceasefire and the co-operation of all parties concerned. In setting them out, General Prem Chand emphasised not only this point, but also that final decisions concerning deployment could be taken only in the light of the circumstances prevalent at the time of implementation."

Dr Waldheim said he hoped South Africa was now "in a position to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978)".

He emphasised that Resolution 435 "states that every adult Namibian, without discrimination or fear of intimidation from any source, will be eligible to vote, campaign and stand for election to the constituent Assembly.

"It makes provision for secret ballot, and for full freedom of speech, assembly, movement and Press. It requires that the electoral machinery ensure that all political parties and interested persons, without regard to their political views, shall have a full and fair opportunity to organise and participate in the electoral process.

"It requires the repeal of all remaining discriminatory or restrictive measures which might abridge the objective of free and fair elections, and the release of all political prisoners or detainees so that they can fully and freely participate in the electoral process, without fear of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment.

"The proposal also provides for the peaceful return of all Namibians in exile so that they, too, may fully and freely participate in the electoral process without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment. It stipulates that all Namibians be given a full and voluntary choice whether to return."

In closing, Dr Waldheim said: "I wish to reiterate my belief in the urgency of arriving at a peaceful solution to a question which has preoccupied the international community for many years, and whose unresolved condition has lead to tragic loss of life and destruction in Namibia and throughout the whole region.

"I believe that this letter should resolve the issues which have stood in the way of the implementation of Resolution 435. I would therefore like to suggest to Your Excellency that we now establish the earliest possible date for a ceasefire, and the implementation of the Security Council resolution."

FAIR and equal treatment of all parties is a prerequisite of free and fair elections in South West Africa, the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, says in a letter to the South African Government.

The letter, published in Pretoria yesterday, was in reply to South Africa's latest response to UN proposals for progress towards independence for SWA.

Dr Waldheim said this requirement was vital to the settlement proposals.

He said UN and South African officials were expected to carry out their duties with complete impartiality and without any discrimination.

Referring to a letter from Mr Pik Botha, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Waldheim said the South African Government deemed it imperative that all participants in the political process in South West should be placed on an equal footing.

An edited version of Dr Waldheim's letter says: "In

Doubts on UN plan in SWA

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The chairman of the South West African Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, remained tight-lipped yesterday on the reply of United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to South Africa's demands on the proposed demilitarised zone.

The proposed DMZ on the SWA/Angolan border will extend 50km across each side once a ceasefire between Swapo and South Africa is implemented.

Despite initial optimisim in some quarters on the apparent "soft" line the UN took on South Africa's demands, the feeling is that the UN had made no concessions to South Africa.

Observers in Windhoek said the UN appeared to be sticking to the original agreement of Security Council resolution 435.

A spokesan for Mr Mudge's office said yesterday that he would comment on Dr Waldheim's reply after the document had been studied and the DTA executive council had met.

The publicity secretary of the Namibian National Front, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, warned that if South Africa tried to foil the implementation of the plan, appropriate measures would be taken.

The secretary-general of the National Independence Party (NIP), Mrs Ottilie Abrahams, said: "The end to the prolonged Namibian conflict is not yet in sight and we do not expect any further progress to be made this year."

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, welcomed Dr Waldheim's reply. He said that the implementation of resolution 435 could bring independence and self-determination to SWA.

The chairman of the Federal Party, Mr John Kirkpatrick, said his party welcomed the "concessions" made by Dr Waldheim, the Frontline States and Swapo.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Sarel Becker, said the UN could not be trusted to a play a fair and impartial role in supervising elections.

The leader of the National Party and chairman of Aktur, Mr A H du Plessis, said he would have to discuss Dr Waldheim's reply with his colleagues before commenting.

SA likely to query UN letter on SWA

(336) (221) RDM 25/6/80.

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

TWO points in the latest United Nations communique on South West Africa might delay the final South African acceptance of the proposed demilitarised zone — upon which peaceful settlement of the SWA dispute depends.

South Africa, it was reliably learnt yesterday, is certain to analyse closely, and perhaps even to seek further clarifiction on, two points in the letter from the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

The two points are:

- Non-fulfilment by Dr Waldheim of South Africa's demand that Swapo bases in Angola be monitored by UN troops;
- Doubt over whether Dr Waldheim fully satisfied South Africa's demand that the UN end its "preferential treatment" of Swapo, as against internal parties in SWA.

Dr Waldheim tried to meets these conditions, but it seems that there are doubts in Pretoria over whether he has fulfilled them adequately.

While not agreeing to the UN monitoring Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia, Dr Waldheim said: "The governments of Angola and Zambia have reassured me that no inflitration of armed Swapo personnel will take place from their territory into Namibia after the ceasefire."

On the second point he said: "I, for my part, would reiterate that the principle of impartiality has been, and will be, consistently followed in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435."

Resolution 435 provides for implementation of the Western settlement proposals agreed to by South Africa and Swapo in 1978.

But Dr Waldheim's assurance of personal impartiality does not meet a South Africa demand that he stop the flow of UN funds for the exclusive use of Swapo.

Although Dr Waldheim's reply has not been considered formally by the Cabinet, it was almost certainly on the agenda of Monday's meeting of the State Security Council, it was learnt yesterday.

In the view of many observers, the State Security Council, which is chaired by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has superseded the Cabinet as the most important — and powerful — body in South Africa.

Its members include Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the Minister of the Interior; Mr Pik Botha; Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Police; and General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force.

One of the *realpolitik* decisions which it will have to make is to assess the relative chances of the main competing parties in the proposed UN-supervised election.

The two frontrunners are the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the revolutionary Swapo.

A month ago, sources in SWA close to the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, conceded that the tide was running strongly in favour of Swapo in the wake of Mr Robert Mugabe's triumph in Zimbabwe.

The strategy then, according to the sources, was to delay implementation of the settlement while taking moves to strengthen the DTA in relation to Swapo. These moves were to grant executive power to the DTA-controlled National Assembly and to take the offensive against Swapo militarily, in the belief that it would cause its political fortures to decline.

The recent creation of the SWA Ministers' Council and the raid into Angola might been viewed as partial implementation of these moves. If they have not yet tipped the balance against Swapo, the chances are that a strategy of further delay will emanate from Pretoria.

Whatever happens, South Africa is committed to consulting the Ministers' Council and the Administrator-General, and its reply to Dr Waldheim's letter is unlikely to be made soon.

Row in SWA over new UN plan

RDM 26/6/80

WINDHOEK. — The Namibia National Front yesterday dissociated itself from statement by one of its member parties which rejected the latest proposals by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on a settlement of the South West African independence dispute.

The black nationalist NNF said the statement by Mrs Tillie Abrahams, secretary-general of the National Independence Party, was "totally reactionary and counter-revolutionary".

Mrs Abrahams' statement condemned Dr Waldheim's reply and said the end of SWA dispute was "not yet in sight".

She said Dr Waldheim had rejected most of South Africa's requests on the implementation of UN Resolution 435, and especially those regarding UN impartiality and the involvement of Unita in the negotiations.

The NNF said the statement provided the South African Government with "ammunition not only to delay an internationally-acceptable solution, but also to destroy the prospects of such a solution."

The NNF's publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, said in Windhoek: "We unreservedly condemn any move, including this one, aimed at furthering the interests of racist South Africa."

The NNF still regarded Resolution 435 as the only viable basis for a negotiated settlement in SWA issue, Mr Rukoro said.

"We therefore welcome Dr Waldheim's letter as very positive and call upon the South African Government to facilitate the speedy implementation of Resolution 435."

Mrs Abrahams' statement was "in total contradiction" of NNF policy, Mr Rukoro said.

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance will probably only react to the Waldheim proposals next week, a DTA spokesman said yesterday.

He said the party, which commands an 80% majority in the SWA National Assembly, was still busy studying the document and would first hold an executive committee meeting to discuss the matter before commenting.

"And it looks like the meeting might only be held next week, so you'll just have to be patient and wait."

There has been no indication as to when South African officials will meet SWA leaders to discuss Dr Waldheim's reply, or what form the consultations will take. — Sapa.

eryday use of economic channels, but to the ability to shape the form
those channels and in particular the prevailing exchange rates[63];
us it does not refer, for example, to the manufacture of machinery,
t it does refer to setting the price of that machinery. Again, we
ve not included here a specific category called 'social power'; the
ason for this is that on the one hand we have already included under
ndirect power' and 'persuasive power', large segment
lled 'social power'; on the other hand we have not i
plication of social controls (dominance by ridicule,
d so on, cf. p. 71 of [53]) because these constitute
social interaction and cannot be separated from the
ocial' channel. We are rather concerned with the set
ich decide the limits on the method that may be used.
d economic means will be implicit in many uses of pow
at end.

Direct Political Power. We consider here access to the officially
cognised and sanctioned institutions for controlling power - parliament,
- the living condi

its own intrinsic merit (as evidenced in the major public debates of the past decades, and see also Chapter 2 of [62], and [63]), but it may also be claimed to be a basic condition for full human development[27]; if it is prescribed, pathologies may be expected to follow ([36]).

4.3 Thirdly, it then follows that such freedom to act is a *basic condition for community development*, and indeed this realisation is a basic feature of the concept of 'community development as a process' (see [37], particularly the quotes on pages 19 to 21). This feature is emphasized in many discussions of particular areas of development, for example it is widely realised in recent discussions of housing policy (see e.g. [38], and paragraphs 427 to 432 of [18]). It is expressed in statements such as[28]:

"When dwellers control the major decisions and are free to make their own contributions in the design, construction, or management of their housing, both this process and the environment produced stimulate individual and social well-being. When people have no control over nor responsibility for key decisions in the housing process, on the other hand, dwelling

at paving the way for an internal settlement. South Africa, he said in a statement, had clearly opted to "go it alone".

He said Swapo strongly condemned the council as "yet another unscrupulous manoeuvre . . . aimed at undermining the UN's authority over Namibia". — UPI.

FOOTNOTE: An SADF spokesman said last night that the only comment on their part was: "The Angolan Government is evidently having a tough time from the Unita forces."

Angola still under attack, UN told

336

RDM 4/7/80

NEW YORK. — Angolan Ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, told the United Nations on Wednesday that his country was still "under attack".

In a new note to Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, Mr De Figueiredo charged South Africa with ignoring the UN Security Council's resolution of last Friday asking South Africa to withdraw from Angola and pay compensation for the recent major military operation in Angolan territory.

South African Ambassador, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, had informed the council on Tuesday "that all South African troops have completed their withdrawal and there are, therefore, no South African troops present in Angola".

In his note, Mr De Figueiredo said his government was "still waiting for the implementation . . . of the resolution".

He attached a detailed account of military events in his country from June 24 to 29. It ended stating that "according to your verification, for the period June 23 to 30, 1980, the belligerent and adventurist Pretoria authorities did not withdraw their troops from our country.

"On the contrary . . . the racist South Africans increased the number of invading troops. In addition, they have enlarged their area of operations, penetrating into the province of Kuando-Kubango where they attacked the village of M'pupa, 60km inside the People's Republic of Angola."

The exact date of this operation was not given, however.

Mr De Figueiredo also denounced the creation of the Ministerial Council in South West Africa. He said it "is nothing but an insult to the international negotiating process on Namibian independence and an insult to the UN itself".

Similarly, the New York representative of Swapo, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, said the "bogus Ministerial Council" was aimed

market forces to fix prices may be regarded as exchange activity rather than an exercise of power, if accepted limits are not transgressed (cf. footnote 20); whether particular activity is regarded as a 'power' activity or not is partly a question of the degree of [illegible] involved in the description used.

29: For example, see Illich [39] for a discussion of the need to place in the hands of the population concerned, the power to deal with their own medical problems; and see Agee [40] for a powerful statement on the need to provide education which enables people to themselves deal with the problems they will encounter in their lives.

Mining industry boycotts inquiry

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Big business is boycotting next week's United Nations' hearings on the exploitation of SWA/Namibia's uranium.

Top producer Rio Tinto Zinc and Canada's Falconbridge Corporation have turned down their invitations — so has Rio Algon. America's Westinghouse Electric — a major user — has not replied.

But the UN's Council for Namibia is pressing ahead with the week-long scrutiny of the booming Namibian uranium mining industry — estimated at 16,5% of Western production — and will seek ways to curb it.

The chairman of the hearing, Mr Noel Sinclair, said they would take action after the hearing.

The cold shoulder from the mining industry had been total so far, because the panel was going to denounce the multinational corporations.

The panel will hear evidence from strings of private "witnesses", ranging from the former Namibia Commissioner, Mr Sean MacBride, to environmental and anti-nuclear group representatives.

The council's major weapon is a never-tested five-year-old UN General Assembly 'decree' — inspired by Mr MacBride — which seeks to allow for the seizure of Namibian production, with the banking of proceeds for the benefit of a future Namibian government.

Western governments have not objected, said Mr Sinclair, "though we didn't exactly consult them".

In private diplomacy, Western officials have indicated their sympathy, but said they had no control over the conduct of the involved companies. — Sapa-Reuter.

Report will accuse SA of genocide

STAR 8/7/80

336

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Conditions for rural blacks in South Africa and the homelands will be described as "genocide" in an expert group's report to the UN Human Rights Commission session next February.

This was decided by a six-man working group of experts on southern Africa yesterday, midway through their hearings in London.

The group, led by Senegalese Supreme Court president Mr Keba M'baye, heard of "slavery" conditions for rural blacks working for white farmers.

A witness, Miss Barbara Rogers, made the following allegations:

● Many farm workers received no wages and worked merely for the right to occupy the land.

● They were fed, if at all, on rotting, unmarketable vegetables.

● Children worked in the fields from the age of eight.

This child labour and other repressive conditions were not reported by the South African Press which considered it normal, Miss Rogers said.

She cited the oppression of non-Tswanas by the Bophuthatswana Government and claimed that this had the tacit support of the South African authorities.

Miss Rogers, an author of three books on the conditions of South African blacks under apartheid, said the non-Tswanas were denied permits and thus became unemployable under local legislation.

She alleged further that there was an extermination camp" for old people in Qwaqwa.

There was no pretence that the old people who were forced to move into the camp were citizens of that homeland, she said.

Dimbaza, the Ciskei township which had purportedly undergone improvements since it gained notoriety in the clandestine film about death and hardship there, was as bad as ever, she said.

Only 1 700 of the 16 000 inhabitants could find employment in local industries and they were being paid sub-starvation wages.

One of the experts, Chilean exile Professor Humberto Diaz-Casanueva said that these conditions should be brought to the attention of the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Labour Organisation.

The Star Wednesday July 23 1980

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UN call for vast aid in food, money

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Almost half a million tons of food is urgently needed to relieve "serious-shortages" in Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, says a United Nations aid agency.

And separate UN studies estimate that Mozambique and Zambia between them need almost R400-million in foreign aid to reconstruct and modernise their transportation systems.

Drought is largely blamed for poor crops and resulting regional food shortages, which the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is pointing to as an "alarming situation" in several parts of the continent.

FAO Director General Edouard Saouma has appealed to 29 donor countries "to act quickly and generously" by providing emergency shipments of food.

More than 450 000 tons of food is urgently needed to cover "serious supply problems" in Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In both Mozambique and Zambia reconstruction of road, rail and air transportation networks — and harbour facilities in Maputo and Beira — are targeted for the biggest aid packages.

The reports emphasise that economic activity in the two countries was disrupted and the transportation systems damaged by Rhodesian military attacks during the guerilla war, when Zambia and Mozambique harboured Patriotic Front armies.

The UN report on Mozambique says that of the R118-million in aid the country is estimated to need, about R99-million would be needed to rehabilitate ports, railways and airports, says the report.

The report says the destruction of bridges last year caused a backlog of exports and imports. The UN team estimated that R265-million was needed to rehabilitate rail, road and air transportation.

Furthermore, if S pa ly through zero at x_2, then this enable ent, which will of course occur at x = x

We may use the inform in two possible ways :

(i) we may use it t nding moment diagrams working in the

(ii) we can calculat critical points and use the information

The first of these app . Alternatively, values at the critical directly, and the final shapes of the diagrams found by using the information about slopes and jumps.

2.11 HINGES IN BARS

In the analysis of bar structures, we sometimes make use of the concept of a frictionless hinge. In a plane structure the hinge permits rotation without resistance, about the axis through the hinge perpendicular to the plane of the structure. As a result, there is a discontinuity or jump in the rotation of the cross-section at the hinge, as shown in Fig 2.24. The magnitude of this rotation depends on the loading, as well as the kinematic constraints. For the beam shown in Fig 2.24, for example, the magnitude of the rotation θ depends on the magnitude of the loading w and on the kinematic constraints at A and B.

In this chapter we are more interested in the consequence of the presence of a hinge from a statical point of view. It is simply this: the bending moment at a hinge is zero. This important result should be apparent from the fact that two cross-sections on either side of the hinge are able to rotate relative to each other without constraint, that is, without inducing a moment at the hinge.

For a structure which contains a hinge, we therefore gain one additional piece of

UN women back aid for SA 'sisters'

London Staff Reporter

COPENHAGEN — Ways of providing assistance for black women in Southern Africa have been approved by a committee of the United Nations Women's Conference here.

The section in the draft programme of action is likely to be accepted by the full conference without alteration.

The help will be channelled through Southern African "liberation" movements recognised by the Organisation of African Unity.

There will be legal, humanitarian, moral and political assistance to women in South Africa and SWA/Namibia and their families who are persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation and practices" and to women in refugee camps.

South Africa came in for more condemnation at the conference yesterday.

Ms Antonia Junga da Silva of Angola said that Angola had accepted many refugees, mostly women and children, fleeing from "the murderous regime of South Africa."

Mrs Kowambo Nujoma, wife of Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, said the recent South African raid into Angola had been reinforced, in men and equipment, by mercenaries from the former Rhodesian army, Taiwan, Israel and Chile.

She said members of the disbanded Rhodesian Special Air Services had recently been responsible for the redesigning of exhaust pipes on South Africa's jet fighters and bombers.

Report restricted

Even more sweeping allegations were made by other delegates. But in terms of the Internal Security Act these delegates may not be quoted.

Refugees need more help, says survey

ROM 28/7/80

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By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — African states need to give more and charge less when it comes to helping South African refugees, according to a United Nations evaluation team.

In a rare gesture of criticism, it made a special plea for African states to increase their contributions to the UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

The team also expressed concern over the high tuition fees some African institutions charged students who were financed by the programme.

The six-man group, headed by Canadian Professor Colin Mackay, studied the programme's effectiveness.

They visited Britain and eight African countries, including Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.

Rising costs kept the programme from expanding. Out of 3 456 applications last year, only 409 were granted scholarships.

The March contribution list showed a promise of R54 000 from oil-rich Nigeria — the only African contribution in a total of R6,4-million pledged to the programme which is open to South West African as well as South African exiles.

Piecemeal progress for women

Post 25/7/80

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THE United Nations Decade for Women is five years old. To mark the halfway stage, an international conference opened in Copenhagen on July 14 on the theme of equality, development and peace. The conference will end on Wednesday.

WOMEN'S status in law has changed rapidly and overwhelmingly in one direction, towards greater equality, since World War Two. But many discriminatory laws remain, and reality lags well behind the ideals enshrined in new legislation.

These are the major conclusions of leading experts on women's rights in a special issue of PEOPLE, the international population and development magazine, on women and the law, published to mark the Copenhagen conference.

The worst remaining area of legal discrimination may be in landholding. In many societies women plant, weed or harvest and even run farms singlehanded as their husbands have migrated in search of work.

"Yet virtually nowhere," writes US political scientist Kathleen Staudt, "are women owners or co-owners of the land they work. Women are, perhaps, the largest landless class in the entire world."

In practice, rural women are little more than tenants on their husband's land. Divorce can lead to their eviction. On their husband's death, male relatives may take over the land. Even where they are the actual farm managers, they may be unable to get technical assistance or credit, because the title to the land is in their husband's name.

Even land reform programmes often confer land only on men. Agricultural development projects concentrate their efforts on men, leaving women's lagging way behind. Yet frequently productivity on their subsistence plots men do not pool their increased incomes with their families. And as women often bear the main burden of spending on food, health and education, the family's basic needs may suffer.

Staudt urges that women's rights to be joint or co-owners of the land they work should be promoted, and laws which discriminate against women in respect of inheritance, ownership and control of property should be repealed.

Reviewing progress in women's rights, Kathleen Newland, of the Worldwatch Institute, writes that under all three of the world's older legal traditions, women suffered marked disadvantages and were subordinated to their husbands. In English commonlaw, spread throughout the world by British imperialism, married women were placed under their husband's protection. Roman law, reworked by Napoleon, took a similar view, classing women in the same category as children and persons of unsound mind as incapable of entering intocontracts in their own right. Under Islamic law, women lived under the threat of their husband's instant divorce.

Only communist countries, sweeping away old legal system when they came into power, were able to legislate for women's equality from scratch. In most other countries, the old laws have been revised and reformed piecemeal.

Though laws on equal pay have been enacted by most European countries, the gap between male and female wages still stands at between

In the 1980s, Kathleen Newland foresee two major challenges: to continue the improvement in women's legal status, and to ensure that the improved laws are actually enforced.

— People Features New Service.



A teacher in socialist Mozambique. Experts on women's rights say that "only communist countries, sweeping away old legal system when they came into power, were able to legislate for women's equality from scratch".

Mugabe to address General Assembly

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Mr Robert Mugabe will mark Zimbabwe's admittance to the United Nations by addressing the General Assembly.

According to New York sources, the UN has been alerted to expect him on August 27 — two days into a special assembly session on the economic plight of developing nations.

Last Wednesday, the Security Council voted to admit Zimbabwe, leaving the assembly to formally complete the process that will make it the 153rd member state.

But it is now confirmed it will be a low-keyed presence — exemplified by the choice of quiet, studious academic Dr Elleck Mashingaidze as ambassador to both the US and UN.

This is in stark contrast to the old guard of Frontline States, which deploy very active UN operations quite distinct from Washington.

UN group queries Pilanesberg removal

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By Jean-Jacques Cornish
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The World Wildlife Fund will be asked by United Nations human rights experts why it endorsed a game reserve project in Bophuthatswana that involved uprooting people to make way for animals.

The six-man ad hoc working group of experts on Southern Africa decided this week to call a WWF official before them at their Geneva hearings later this summer.

Their decision was made minutes after hearing about the compulsory resettlement of 100 Bakgatla families from Welgeval in the Pilanesberg Mountains to tents and shacks near Sandfontein.

They heard that the tribe was being forced to quit an area which it had settled since 1500 and had actually bought in 1898.

They were being offered insufficient compensation and being moved to an area that was already being grazed by another tribe.

Miss Barbara Rogers, testifying, based her evidence on a report published in The Star last month.

● It appears that the criticism of the reserve may have been based on selective quotes from The Star report which gave two sides of the question.

The Star's article said the world-wide recognition of Pilanesberg — and the establishment of a Pilanesberg game reserve — was welcomed by Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope as "heartwarming."

Chief of the Bakgatlas, Chief Tidimane Ramona Pilane, is reported to have agreed to the removal of his people from Welgeval and the cattle belonging to his tribe.

But he felt he had no choice. He feared if he refused to give up this land his tribe would be deprived of State land which had been allocated to the Bakgatla, Chief Pilane said

Mr William van der Riet, Pilanesberg Game Reserve park planner, said the reserve was situated on the worst agricultural land in Bophuthatswana.

The land obtained from Chief Pilane was "very mountainous and useless for grazing," Mr van der Riet said — a claim disputed by the Bakgatla chief.

The Star article also said families moved from Welgeval were paid between R1 800 to R2 000 in compensation.

Bakgatla herdsmen have complained that the land allotted to their displaced cattle was already being used for grazing by other tribesmen, the report said

Evidence by exile

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Exiled South African attorney, Mr John Jackson, gave evidence to a team of United Nations' Human Rights experts here yesterday about prisoners serving sentences on Robben Island for political offences.

He also made allegations about police activity in Algoa Bay and SWA/Namibia, where he defended political cases.

9/8/80

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UN urged to stop Swapo conflict

WINDHOEK. — The South West Africa Ministers' Council yesterday urgently requested the United Nations and other international organisations to stop the "bloodshed" in Swapo camps in Zambia as a result of the split in Swapo's leadership.

The request came after an accusation by Mr Mishake Muyongo, ousted by Swapo's central committee last month, that Swapo leadership under Mr Sam Nujoma exposed his minority Caprivi tribe to "unfounded and uncomradely suspicions, mistrust, blackmail and many times to threats on our lives".

Mr Muyongo is vice-president of the Caprivi African National Union and he announced this week he was withdrawing CANU from a merger with Swapo signed in 1964.

But it was reported from Lusaka that Swapo officials yesterday rejected allegations of tribalism and of threats against minorities within the movement.

In the statement issued in Windhoek, the Minister's council reiterated its invitation to Mr Muyongo, the former vice-president of Swapo, and his followers, to return to SWA.

"We wish to point out that the amnesty offer still stands. They are invited to return in peace and help with important internal development.

"We appeal urgently to the United Nations and other international organisations to take cognisance of the plight of these people.

"These organisations are requested to take urgent steps to prevent the bloodshed in Zambia by Swapo of SWA nationals," the council said.

The statement by the multiracial council said it was extremely concerned about the fate of SWA nationals who were apparently being subjected to large-scale anarchy within Swapo after Mr Muyongo and other leaders had been ousted.

The council said it had confirmed reports that fighting had broken out between the Kwanyama tribe — of which Swapo president, Mr Nujoma, is a member — and the Caprivian Subiya tribe within Swapo.

It was evident that tribal differences within Swapo were out of control, the council said. — Sapa-Reuter.

10/8/80 SUN TIMES

UN may cut Swapo grant to clinch deal

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

PLANS are in hand to drop United Nations' aid for Swapo, if this will clinch South Africa's acceptance of the chronically stalled independence programme.

Under such a deal, Swapo would be able to turn to the Organisation of African Unity as its champion and provider.

With South Africa likewise able to tend Swapo's rivals, a tough balance would be achieved and the charges of UN bias answered.

It is believed that the idea was put to South African Ambassador Adriaan Eksteen just before he flew home for consultations last week.

Sources say he was also advised that on the Unita issue there could be no compromise — any dealings with it were ruled out — and he was warned that another inconclusive or negative South African reply to the current UN overtures could spell the end of the Namibia plan, as promoted by the West.

A heated Security Council debate would result in loud African cries for sanctions against South Africa.

The cost of a protective Western veto would be Third World support for the Western initiative, with a lot of nastiness between Africa and the West — and between oil provider Nigeria and the United States.

There is talk that a compromise to accommodate South Africa's objections to Swapo's grant of R200 000 a year from the general assembly for the upkeep of its UN observer office will be reached.

South Africa charges it shares in a R40-million general assembly handout to southern African "Marxist terrorist organisations".

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'Increased repression'

11/8/80

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The Star Bureau

LONDON — As observers search for a glimmer of hope after Thursday's Church-State dialogue in South Africa, a team of United Nations human rights specialists has issued a warning of "increased repression" in the Republic and SWA/Namibia.

The group moved on Saturday to Dar es Salaam, where it will hear evidence from newly exiled South Africans. Later they will go to Luanda to examine the effects of South African military strikes into the former Portuguese colony.

Nations demand sanctions on SA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Demands for an end to the South West Africa/Namibia negotiations intensified when India and then Cuba went before the United Nations' decolonisation committee this week to demand the swift application of sanctions against South Africa.

The "urgent need" was to bolster Swapo's fighting strength, said Cuban Ambassador, Mr Raul Roa-Kouri. "Sanctions must not be postponed," he said.

From India came a proposed five-point draft to put to the General Assembly when it convenes next month. This would determine that South Africa had amply demonstrated it had no intention of accepting any UN dictate and that the Western powers should end their "so-called negotiations".

Australia also spoke against South Africa, saying the "continued equivocation has encouraged the view that it (South Africa) has not been negotiating in good faith".

"There must be an end to patience," warned Ambassador Harold Anderson. The price of not accepting the UN plan would be "a toll of suffering and bitterness" that would spell tragedy not only for Namibia, but for South Africa itself."

The Cuban Ambassador made no mention of Angola's hint that Cuban troops would be withdrawn if a Namibia deal was clinched.

He sharply attacked the "contradiction" of South Africa being allowed bases in the southern sector of the demilitarised zone, while not even unarmed Swapo personnel were to be allowed anywhere in the zone.

China also called for sanctions. The "schemes and frauds" of South Africa — which was doing its utmost to undermine the UN plan — had to be condemned, said its representative, Mr Chao Wei.

STAR 29/8/80

ANC moves in on SA's vacant seats at UN

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The African National Congress has begun to occupy the seats allocated for South Africa at the United Nations.

According to sources close to the ANC this was part of the policy of "asserting ANC legitimacy."

Mr Johnny Makatini, chief ANC observer at the UN, was seen sitting in the seats marked for the South African delegation in a meeting in the Trusteeship Council chamber last week when it was discussing "Namibia day."

The ANC presence was noticed after a remark by the chairman of the special committee against apartheid, Mr Akparode Clark, ambassador of Nigeria, that it might be a sign of the future.

South Africa has not taken its seat at the United Nations since 1974.

Mr Johann Eiselen, press spokesman for the South African UN mission said "all the facts" were being looked into before any action would be taken or protest lodged.

Protest on UN seats possible

The Star Bureau

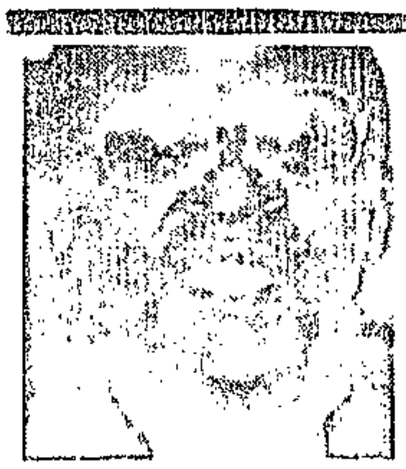
NEW YORK — The South African Government is weighing a possible protest to the United Nations over the use of its delegation's seats by the African National Congress in a recent UN forum.

No protest has yet been lodged, according to a spokesman for the South African mission to the UN.

The spokesman, Mr Johan Eiselen, indicated that the mission was making a legal assessment of the incident before deciding whether to complain to UN officials.

The decision would be based "on what happened, why it was allowed to happen, and whether there is anything in the UN charter that allows a non-member to take a member's seat," Mr Eiselen said.

ANC representatives sat in seats designated formally for the South African delegation during a "Namibia Day" commemorative meeting in the UN's Trusteeship Council chamber last week.







Tutu, Botha and Mandela — invited

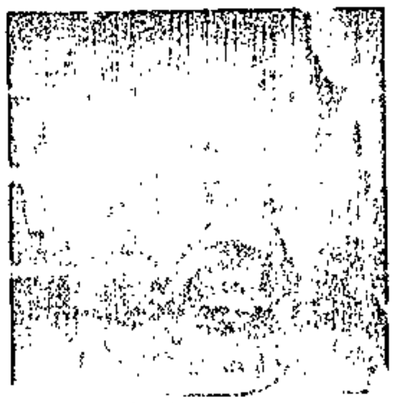
UN solidarity with SA political prisoners

MRS WINNIE Mandela, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and exiled Pebco leader Thozamile Botha are among special guests invited to a United Nations meeting to show "solidarity" with South African political prisoners.

The UN Special Committee Against Apheid has scheduled the meeting for Friday, October 10. Representatives of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress will also attend.

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of POST and SUNDAY POST, who this week joined the Washington Star, apparently in a visiting capacity, is being invited.

The UN General Assembly formally proclaimed a day of solidarity with South African political prisoners in November 1976. It is usually observed on October 11, the anniversary of the General Assembly's adoption of a resolution in 1963 which called on the South African Government to abandon the trial of Nelson Mande-



Qoboza

la and to release all prisoners jailed for their opposition to apartheid.

The special committee against apartheid proposes this year to focus on the campaign launched in South Africa to have Mandela freed.

The special committee proposes to invite Kurt Waldheim, chairman of several UN committees concerned and a representative of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

And former political prisoner Alex Moumbaris — who escaped from a Pretoria prison last year — is also expected to attend the meeting.

The UN Security Council unanimously passed a resolution in June to condemn South Africa's "massive repression" of opponents of apartheid, and included a call to the Government "to release all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country."

○ Britain's opposition Labour Party is to be urged at its annual conference later this month to give "practical support" to the banned African National Congress of South Africa.

This is one of several resolutions on the agenda for the five-day conference which opens in Blackpool on September 29.

The resolution on the ANC expresses concern at the low level of support for the guerilla movement and calls on the conference to instruct Labour's national executive committee to consult the ANC "with a view to formulating and implementing proposals for practical support." — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

12/9/80

Green light for US nerve gas

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United States Congress has taken a major step toward the production of a new generation of nerve gas weapons by approving funds for construction of a plant to produce the weapons.

The plant, which will make binary nerve gas, will not be built yet. The whole question is being considered while a study is done on the impact that nerve gas development would have on foreign policy.

The binary concept, first proposed by army scientists in 1954, involves building bombs and artillery shells that contain two relatively harmless chemicals that mix while the projectile is in flight. The mixture is toxic gas.

Farm policy attacked

RDM 16/9/80 336

HAVANA. — Latin American and Caribbean countries have condemned the EEC for maintaining protectionist agricultural policies.

In a resolution adopted at the end of a six-day regional conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation in Havana, they urged governments to present a united position against possible unfavourable effects of a proposed enlargement of the EEC to include Greece, Portugal, Spain and Turkey.

The conference also resolved to set up a regional centre for agrarian reform and rural development, but no country was chosen for its headquarters. — Reuter.

Eksteen: The silent voice at the UN

RDM 22/9/80

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GERALD REILLY

SOUTH Africa's voice has not been heard in the United Nations General Assembly since 1974 — and it will be silent again during this year's session which opens in New York next month.

South Africa's Permanent Representative at the UN, Mr Riaan Eksteen, said in Pretoria this week that the South African Government's policies would get their annual whipping during the session.

Mr Eksteen was in Pretoria for consultations with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Last year, Mr Eksteen said, there was 16 specific resolutions condemning South Africa. In addition, there were between 40 and 50 other resolutions, which came before the General Assembly, in which South Africa was fiercely criticised.

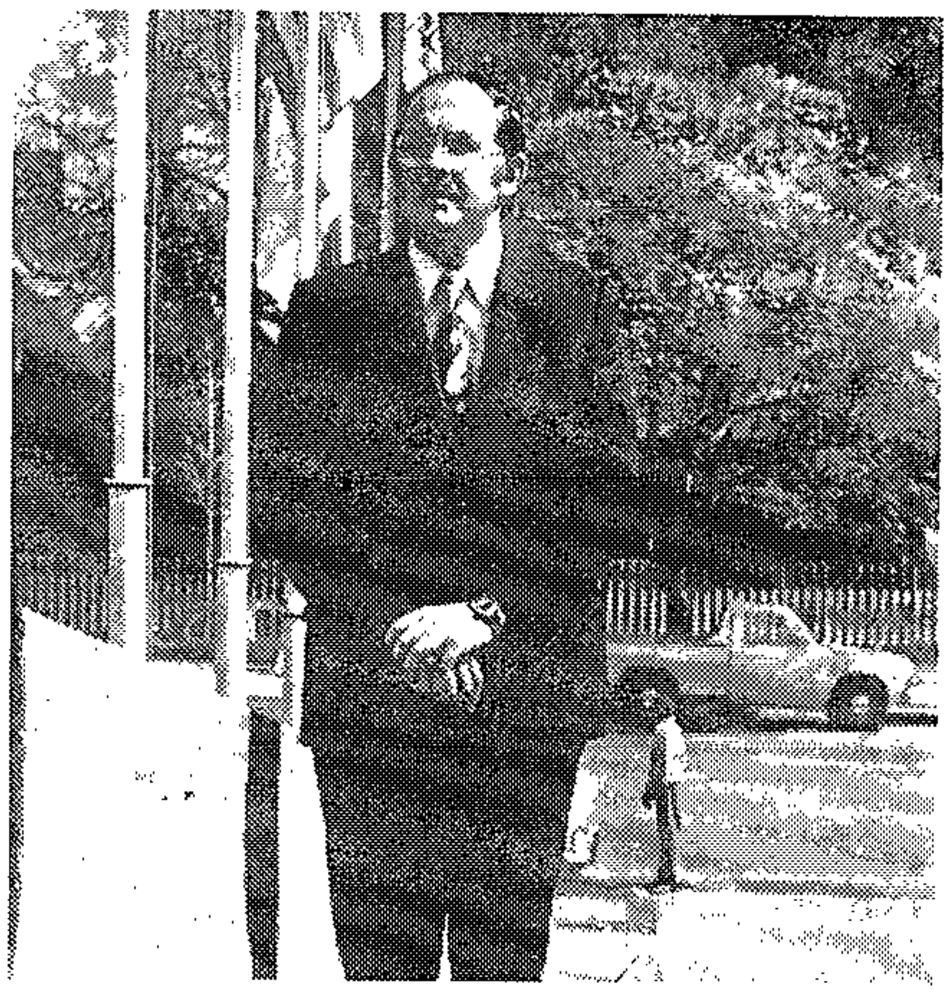
"Every year there are more anti-South African resolutions and this year will be no exception. We have become the world's whipping boy.

"Other countries whose policies are far more discriminatory are let off the hook and all the venom is directed at this country."

Commenting on sanctions, Mr Eksteen said: "These are called for every year and the threat is always there. The call to isolate South Africa economically would be made again this year."

On the South West Africa issue Mr Eksteen claimed the bias in favour of Swapo from the Secretary-General and other agencies of the UN was blatant.

"We would like to give the people of Namibia some hope of a peaceful settlement, to build up their faith in the UN. After all, the UN will be deeply involved in their future. But there are few grounds for this."



Mr Eksteen

The Government's task was becoming impossible in the face of the massive bias and prejudice of the world body on the issue of SWA.

Swapo had an observer status at the UN. Its representatives could sit in on debates. Although it did not have a vote in the General Assembly, it had a voice — something which has been denied South Africa for the past six years.

For a number of reasons, Mr Eksteen said — among them that UN funds were used to support guerrilla organisations — South Africa was in arrears to the extent of about R9-million. It has not paid its annual subscriptions since 1974.

There was no intention of wiping out the arrears unless South Africa was given a voice in the General Assembly.

"South Africa wants no sympathy at the UN. It wants understanding," Mr Eksteen said.

Facts were twisted and distorted to suit the purposes of the large anti-South Africa lobby.

All other countries — and there were far worse things happening in many of them than in South Africa — were given a fair chance to put their case. Blind eyes were turned and the focus was turned away from countries which he claimed should be condemned at the UN.

But in South Africa's case its domestic political performance was expected to be 100 % perfect.

Mr Eksteen said the Prime Minister had stated South Africa had to adapt or die. The vast majority of the 152 members states chose to believe that South Africa was still stagnating in the political ruts and philosophies of the 1950s.

"They just will not acknowledged that changes — significant changes — are taking place. Nor will they realise the extraordinary difficulties in the way of any rapid changes.

"They are flogging a dead horse — apartheid. But in the way they see it, it is dying or dead. Yet the hostility is so great they will continue to flog it."

Accusations against South Africa were based on political conditions in South Africa in the early 1950s. They believed in the old hoary tales of discrimination like whites pushing blacks off pavements.

The Centre against Apartheid, the working body of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, perpetuated the "monstrous untruths" which were the main platform for the attacks against South Africa in the General Assembly.

"They are living in a dark room that has seen no light, even a chink, for the past 30 years. They are afraid of the light because it would shine in the dark corners where the campaign against South Africa is generated."

Virtually no significance was given to the reports of the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions, Mr Eksteen said.

"They have refused to study the reports because if they did they would have to change their tactics. They could no longer accuse this country of total oppression in the economic and labour field."

However, there were a few countries — Mr Eksteen declined to name them except to say they were mostly Western countries — which realised changes were being made and acknowledged that South Africa needed time to make the needed adjustments.

Among them, too, were certain African and South American countries.

UN backs Mandela campaign

11/10/80

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NEW YORK — The release Mandela campaign hit its apogee with editor Percy Qoboza hailed before the United Nations as "the conscience of the South African people" and envoys for all the world's power blocs and individual nations trooping before the apartheid committee all day to pledge their support.

Teamed with Mr Qoboza as the star attraction of the 17th annual "Day of Solidarity" with South African political prisoners was Port Elizabeth self-exile Thozamile Botha, who is being launched on an extensive ANC-endorsed tour of the United States and Canada.

"The prospects for peace are diminishing day by day, as black attitudes harden," warned Mr Qoboza, who was also welcomed by apartheid committee chairman B. A. Clark of Nigeria as "one of the few political prisoners to have survived prosecution".

"High noon is fast approaching and while our people have no doubt they will find freedom, what keeps us awake at night is whether this will be achieved through consultations or the barrel of a gun," Mr Qoboza told the committee.

From his office, a block away from UN headquarters, South African Ambassador Adriaan Eksteen shrugged off the event as "of doubtful significance" and suggested it was merely a tactic to divert attention from the UN's inability to deal with the world's real problems.

Among the mildest of the spate of admonitions came from Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, currently the target of South African charges of prejudice.

He called apartheid "tragic" and appealed for more generous contributions to the UN programmes aiding South African prisoners and their families.

The fiercest onslaught of the day came from Mr Botha, the former Pebco leader. — DDR.

13 'bombard' SA

(336) 5/11/80 Rom

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Nations' special radio campaign beamed at South Africa is now broadcast in full by 13 national broadcasting ogranisations for a total of nine hours a day, a report to the General Assembly states.

Nine other broadcasting organisations use the UN material in their own programming for Southern Africa, it adds.

Since February 1978 the service has been taped in English, Afrikaans, Xhosa, Sotho, Zulu and Tswana. Last year the General Assembly approved a permanent campaign, which was experimental at first.

Irony in SA's 35 years at the UN

STAR 7/11/80

336

By Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The occasion will pass unobserved today in the corridors and debating chambers of the United Nations. But a block away, South Africa's diplomatic delegation may tilt teacups to toast a milestone in the country's strange relationship with the world body.

Today marks the 35th anniversary of South Africa's admission to membership of a then fledgling organisation founded on soaring objectives in the heady days of victory after a world war.

On this date in 1945, Field-Marshal J C Smuts signed the country into a 51-strong group which projected a world without war in charter terms he helped draft.

Thirty-five years later it is a continuing irony that the South African flag still flies in the phalanx of national banners fronting the UN headquarters on Manhattan's First Avenue.

DETERIORATION

The years following the forging of the UN as an instrument of the Commonwealth and Western Alliance have seen South Africa's image deteriorate from influential founding member to an outcast, vilified and despised for its statutory racism.

For the past five years South Africa's membership has existed almost in an "associate" rather than "active" category, with the Government's mission to the UN monitoring the activities of the General Assembly from the fringes since 1975.

The country has been expelled from all major UN agencies. The General Assembly, through a catalogue of resolutions, funds publicity drives internationally against the Government's policies.

None of the sentiment sustained by African, communist and other Third World nations will soften significantly unless and until a multiracial, unitary South Africa is ruled by free majority choice, but the climate may ease fractionally as South Africa enters its 36th year as a UN member.

SA has 'licked the UN arms embargo'

B36 RDM 13-11-80

PRETORIA. — Russia, its satellites and the Africa bloc at the United Nations would have to revise their anti-South Africa planning because the Republic had succeeded in blunting the UN's compulsory arms embargo, the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing the Pretoria Press Club, Cmdt Marais said the aims of the UN Security Council arms embargo in November three years ago had been to make South Africa a "soft" military target and to test the effectiveness of sanctions.

South Africa had been forced to meet the challenge of sanctions and to neutralise it.

There had been the need, in any case, to strengthen South Africa's military capability. However, South Africa had also had to "lick" sanctions, because, if the arms embargo had succeeded, other sanctions would have followed.

Cmdt Marais said the extent to which South Africa had succeeded in meeting the challenge was illustrated at the UN recently when Britain had rejected out of hand all of about 30 new sanctions proposals against the Republic. France and the United States had also rejected some of them.

Strategic studies institutes in London and the US had also made it clear that South Africa was now completely independent of arms supplies in terms of the sort of warfare it might face. They were going further and saying the Republic could now export arms.

This amounted to international recognition that South Africa had succeeded in frustrating the first aim of those powers seeking its downfall.

Planning against South Africa would now have to assume a completely new dimension and move away from the theory that terrorist movements could take over as had happened in Zimbabwe.

The international propaganda against South Africa had also started to change in the light of the country's successful negation of the arms embargo, the Armscor chairman said.

The emphasis was now no longer on a campaign to deny South Africa arms, but was directed at making South Africa out to be a "villain" for arming itself so powerfully.

Total UN sanctions against South Africa were still a possibility, but there was now a growing realisation abroad that the Republic could survive for a very long time as it had proved itself capable of doing in the face of the arms boycott.

Cmdt Marais said that to his knowledge, no country in Africa had a nuclear capability and South Africa's capability in this sphere was restricted to the peaceful use of nuclear power.

Answering questions, he said it was difficult to judge whether any African country would be given nuclear capability by an outside power. This possibility would depend on political developments in many parts of the world.

It was difficult to imagine any country in Africa being given a nuclear weapon to use at its own discretion, judged in the light of steps being taken by the US and the Soviet Union to conclude the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. However, it was impossible to say that this would never happen.

Asked whether South Africa would in future be prepared to export arms to Zimbabwe as it had to Rhodesia in the past, Cmdt Marais said this was a political decision.

Armscor was the supplier of arms and was not responsible for deciding where weapon exports should go. Such a decision belonged in the military and political sphere which did not concern Armscor. — Sapa.

Geneva conference on African refugees

GENEVA. — An international conference on the plight of five million African refugees will be held next April in Geneva.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) announced yesterday that the Ministerial-level conference would take place on April 9 and 10 under the auspices of the UN, UNHCR and the Organisation for African Unity (OAU).

It would be presided over by the UN secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The fate of five million refugees, who were spread over the African continent and in desperate need of food, water, shelter and medical assistance, "is a problem which exceeds anything we have so far seen", the deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Dale de Haan, told a Press conference.

"It is certainly essential for world peace to continue the North-South dialogue, to aid the Third World, and to work for disarmament.

"But it is equally crucial to resolve the problem of refugees in Africa, the magnitude of which also threatens peace by threatening the stability of the whole continent," he said.

The worst hit countries were Somalia, Cameroun and Chad.

Mr De Haan said UNHCR's total budget for 1981 was R400-million, of which R140-million was earmarked for Africa.

All UN and OAU member countries would be invited to attend.

Although the conference would ask countries to pledge financial aid, Mr De Haan said he hoped the meeting would go one step further and provide ways to a more durable solution.

Many years of internal conflicts, border disputes, droughts and famine were the main causes of today's problem, he said. — UPI.

UN asked to act on banning of journalists

Own Bureau, Sapa and Staff Reporters

LONDON — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has been urged to act on the banning of two leading black journalists and the closure of black newspapers.

The plea for UN action comes from Mr Otto Kiersten, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"This is an obvious attempt to cripple independent black unionism and is in direct violation of internationally recognised labour standards. It is being drawn to the immediate attention of the free labour movement the world over."

In South Africa and abroad a wave of criticism of the bannings has poured in from journalists and trade unionists.

The strongest reaction was to the banning of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, President of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and news editor of Sunday Post, and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, a Durban journalist and Mwasa official.

The action came just days after their union ended an eight-week strike against South African newspapers.

THE TIMES

The bannings and the temporary closure of the Post, Sunday Post, and The Sowetan, which was confirmed by court order yesterday, also made banner headlines in the British Press.

The Times in London, gave the story prominent play, while Mr Louis Heren, its deputy editor, declared the acts "another attack on Press freedom which must be resisted to the end."

The Guardian reported fears among black journalists that the actions marked the start of a further erosion of South Africa's already limited Press freedom, following attacks on the Press before the Steyn Commission on the media.

Mr Ken Ashton, General-Secretary of Britain's National Union of Journalists (NUJ), said the NUJ would protest to the South African Government against the closure and the bannings.

SEVERE

The terms of the banning orders served on Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney are among the most severe ever issued.

For the next three years, both men are barred from entering schools, newspapers and factories, and from attending gatherings.

They are confined to their homes from 7 pm to 6 am weekdays, and over weekends and public holidays, where they may receive no visitors except parents, parents-in-law, and a doctor. They may not leave their local magisterial districts, nor enter other African, coloured, or Asian areas.

The Executive Committee of Mwasa said yesterday: "We in Mwasa are not surprised at the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney not only because bannings are common in South Africa, but because we saw it coming.

"Journalists throughout

To Page 3, Col 1

Sharp reaction to ban on 2 newsmen

From page 1

the country have been banned, detained, and jailed. This however, they have accepted as the ultimate price they will have to pay in their fight for a just and multiracial society," Mwasa added.

Mr John Allen, president of the mostly white Southern African Society of Journalists, condemned the bannings as "an ultimately futile act and a demonstration of weakness," and called on journalists around the world to protest.

South Africa's largest black trade union federation, the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), slated "the continued use of totally unacceptable security legislation that destroys the credibility of labour legislation in South Africa."

Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus company, which owns the three papers, also condemned the bannings.

He said: "If the Government has evidence that Mr Sisulu has been acting in an illegal manner, why doesn't it charge him in a court of law?

"Restrictive banning orders which neither inform the individual about what he is supposed to have done, nor give him a chance to defend himself, are iniquitous."

Asked whether the company would apply for a relaxation of Mr Sisulu's banning order so that he would be able to continue working, Mr McLean said:

"We are making application today to the Minister of Justice for a relaxation of the banning order on Mr Sisulu to enable him to continue his position as news editor of Sunday Post."

54.

2 industry showed 180 out of 1 400
to be suffering from pleural asbestosis.
prevalence in the Canadian asbestos
in the same review. 77

2 workers showed high levels of asbestosis
3 years service.
5 IN WORKERS WITH MORE THAN 3
YEARS SERVICE

17.

A.4 LABOUR FORCE EXPOSED[18,19,20]

A.4.i MINING

TABLE III : LABOUR FORCE

	Number of Operative Mines	Total Workers	% surface & U/Gnd workers	Subtotal	TOTAL (% of total workforce)
Transvaal	10	7 235			
Cape Province	21	14 430			
					21 665 (100%)

* Risk work is defined by the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act 1973 and is applicable to underground and in certain surface activities on the Gold Mines of Mines.

Ahtisaari re-elected as UN's SWA man

RDM 20/12/80

536 27

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Mr Martti Ahtisaari has been re-elected to a fourth year as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia — on the private understanding he can immediately drop the role if a South West African settlement gets under way.

The General Assembly confirmed the diplomat's new term without debate or dissent just before adjourning until mid-January.

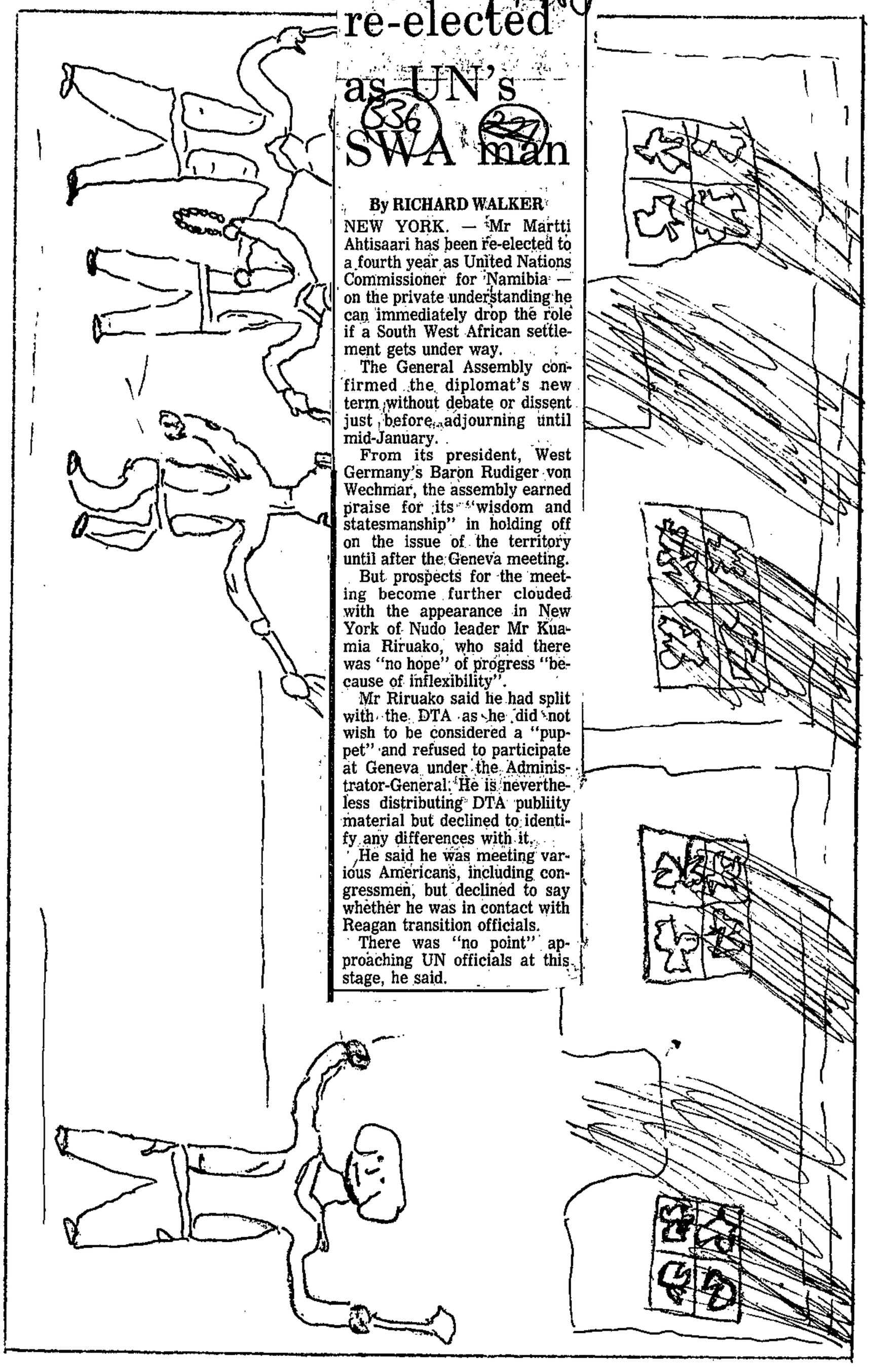
From its president, West Germany's Baron Rudiger von Wechmar, the assembly earned praise for its "wisdom and statesmanship" in holding off on the issue of the territory until after the Geneva meeting.

But prospects for the meeting become further clouded with the appearance in New York of Nudo leader Mr Kuamia Riruako, who said there was "no hope" of progress "because of inflexibility".

Mr Riruako said he had split with the DTA as he did not wish to be considered a "puppet" and refused to participate at Geneva under the Administrator-General. He is nevertheless distributing DTA publiity material but declined to identify any differences with it.

He said he was meeting various Americans, including congressmen, but declined to say whether he was in contact with Reagan transition officials.

There was "no point" approaching UN officials at this stage, he said.



UNITED NATIONS

24/1/81 — 31/12/81

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

S A Read

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Black list of SA policemen

336

own Correspondent

GENEVA. — The United Nations has circulated a black list of South Africans — most of them policemen — whom it accuses of murder and torture.

The list names 72 people allegedly involved in the deaths of 18 people.

The alleged murderers include policemen of all ranks from brigadier to constable as well as doctors, magistrates and civilians.

It also names 71 people, mainly policemen, and one female prison warder, allegedly responsible for the torture and deprivation of freedom and fundamental rights of 21 people.

The list, entitled "Persons Alleged Guilty of the Crime of Apartheid", was drawn up by the working group of experts on Southern Africa of the UN Human Rights Commission.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

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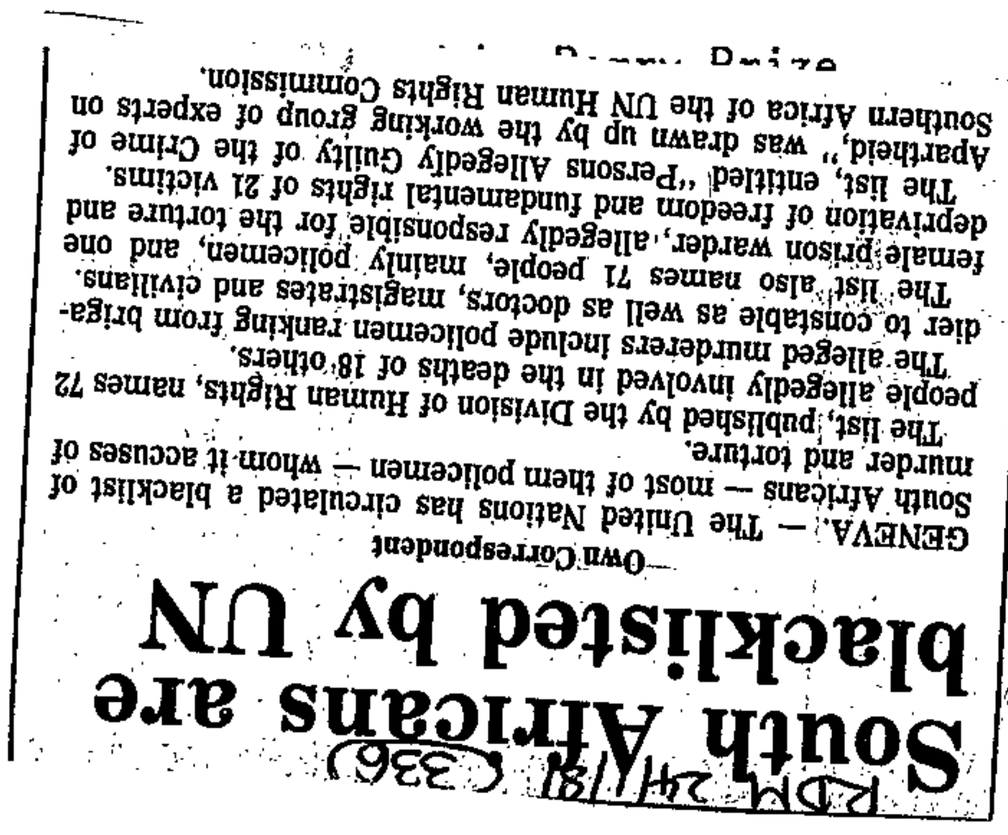
D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize
For the best work in fourth year.

D H Pryce Lewis



South Africans are blacklisted by UN

—Own Correspondent

GENEVA. — The United Nations has circulated a blacklist of South Africans — most of them policemen — whom it accuses of murder and torture.

The list, published by the Division of Human Rights, names 72 people allegedly involved in the deaths of 18 others.

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The list, entitled "Persons Allegedly Guilty of the Crime of Apartheid," was drawn up by the working group of experts on Southern Africa of the UN Human Rights Commission.

ix) Membership rules provide non-use of communal resources, ease the transition of member upations and to urban living and maintain open conditions irement.

x) Membership, inheritance es must be a dynamic set of relations in which equity is maint lation to asset values. (Women enjoy equality of member edom to manage share rights). A mechanical insistence decrease with every round of population growth can drag communit e slough.

xi) Security and welfare is bination of minimum but equal automatic rights to household and grazing, and by member rights to bid for use of arable land units, and by co-operative and coll- ective modes of economi provision.

The Constitution and Wc y Land Company (CLC)

Physical Definition of

In southern Africa in ibal ward or the area controlled by a village headman would ies for CLCs. In resettlement areas, units encompassing all d system, the complementary, protective and directly productive should be included. Members should feel a strong sense of at least geographic identity. To start with, more intim referred to larger units. Perhaps ultimately by merging s can join with neighbours to manage larger, more complex la cture plans. This process is discussed later under the ganisation.

Membership

Every resident over si female, qualifies for membership. Residence is establish hed rules approved by government under the registration provi should encompass residence by birth, by domestic establishm and by invitation by the elected Management Committee, al body of members, of persons with particular skills need for instance a baker or blacksmith) and which cannot be pr e community.

Chairing the UN with pouring out "hate propaganda" against Israel, the group issued a joint statement in which they expressed "dismay and outrage" over Dr Waldheim whom they accused of "promoting the creation of a terrorist state run by the PLO."

Tomorrow, they are calling a meeting of Jewish leaders to discuss "a co-ordinated, intensive defence action" against the UN.

The move comes just as Dr Waldheim is being accused of falling down badly in efforts to negotiate the freedom of the American hostages in Iran and of misrepresenting a US proposal when he visited Teheran.

Dr Waldheim lashed back in fury earlier this week denouncing a television report as "baseless, shameful and irresponsible".

Though the United States Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, has issued a statement brushing aside the allegations, many observers believe that Dr Waldheim's hopes of winning an unprecedented third term of office have been dented.

Some diplomatic sources claim that the US is disillusioned with him and may back instead another candidate — possibly Argentina's ambassador to Britain, Mr Carlos Ortiz de Rozas.

Now he has joined with Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, one of the harshest critics of the United Nations, and with a powerful Jewish pressure group that is out to denounce the world body in general and its secretary-general in particular.

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The Central Intelligence Agency has been asked to probe Dr Kurt Waldheim's past to check for any pro-nazi sympathies.

The startling request came from Congressman Stephen Solarz — better known as the former Pretoria-baiting chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Africa.

336

Call for probe on UN chief's past

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(Continued)

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S. Times 1/2/81 (336)

Whither the UN?

OSTENSIBLY, the collapse of the recent Geneva conference on South West Africa stemmed from the issue of the impartiality or otherwise of the United Nations as supervisor of the peace plan.

In view of South Africa's own experience with the world body, this outcome should not have come as a surprise.

In spite of the apparently co-operative character of the UN system, it has become a notorious forcing ground for woolly political ideas. By ignoring the fundamental principle on which it was founded — equality for all member states — the General Assembly, its specialist committees and agencies and the Security Council, have gradually abandoned the pretence of judicial impartiality and have surrendered themselves to the interests of powerful pressure groups.

Lessons

The upshot has been the adoption of resolutions that absurdly demand immediate solutions to complex issues — in this case, South West Africa's unique ethnic problem.

But South Africa's experience is by no means unique.

In fact, more debating effort has been expended and more resolutions passed over the last five years in the world body concerning "Israel and the Palestinian question" than on all other business combined.

The starting point for this upsurge of anti-Israel sentiment was the notorious 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism which has had the ironical effect of dedicating the UN itself to the propagating of anti-Semitism — one of the oldest and most virulent forms of racism.

The original goal of that body was certainly not to offer platforms to the kind of distortions and falsifications that have permeated the passage of these anti-Israel resolutions.

Nor was the original purpose to create opportunities for voting contests and paper victories, but rather to encourage member states to reason together, to seek understanding and to harmonise their differences.

In fact, the two outstanding lessons since 1945 in the sphere of international relations is that the UN cannot, in most cases, impose settlements on the basis of a majority vote, nor can it stop wars after they have started.

The only other course left open to it is actively to anticipate conflict situations before they reach the point of no return and then provide the channels through which the parties themselves can arrive at some reasonable compromise.

Certainly the General Assembly, but to some extent the Security Council too, have singularly failed to establish themselves as impartial outside influences — hence the fiasco at Geneva.

Besides the specific cases of Israel and South Africa, much of the energies of the UNO in recent years have been taken up with the amorphous question of "human rights", which itself of course has been behind a good deal of the debate about

By MARCUS ARKIN

Former head of the department of economics at Rhodes University and now director-general of the SA Zionist Federation

South Africa's continuing membership of the world body.

Since the overwhelming majority of UN members is not made up of democratically elected governments, and the evasion and suppression of human freedoms is endemic, especially among Third World countries and within the communist bloc, it raises the most serious of questions: if most of the nations of the world will not observe the sanctity of human rights individually, how can they do so collectively?

And the sorry record of the enormous UN subsidiary known as the Human Rights Commission shows that it has indeed been much more concerned to cover up than to expose human rights violations.

As the eminent British jurist Sir William Shawcross has pointed out, "working groups and ad hoc groups have proliferated, delay has been institutionalised and the aim has been to protect not the victims but the oppressors."

Since we are confronted here with abject failure in both preventing wars and protecting individual rights, is there any useful future for this gigantic expensive bureaucracy or should it be scrapped and the problem of international co-operation and human freedoms be tackled completely afresh?

Of course in practical terms, the abolition of the whole structure is most unlikely without some worldwide catastrophe to bring it about — after all, it took the havoc of the Second World War to put an end to the ill-fated League of Nations.

And the UN has far more built-in vested interests and specialised institutions to give it a life of its own than its shorter-lived predecessor.

In practical terms, then, we should confine ourselves to considering the way in which the UN could be reformed.

Opportunity

Possibly, the biggest opportunity for usefully directing the UN's influence and activities lies in those fields of responsibility quite beyond the scope of national governments — narcotics control, family planning, seabed exploration, a world food programme, conservation of the environment, and many others.

Instead of a noisy and ineffectual debating chamber, the UN could gradually become the source for a wide spectrum of activities and services, rendering tangible benefits to ordinary people all over the world.

RDM 7/2/81 (336) (331)

UN clemency appeal to SA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council this week fired off a clemency appeal on behalf of the three Silverton trialists condemned to death.

Expressing "grave concern", the council "strongly urged" the South African Government to "avert further aggravating the situation" and "take into account the concerns expressed for the lives of these three young people."

The statement was read out at a brief meeting on Thursday that climaxed two months of lobbying by the African National Congress.

This came only minutes after new US ambassador, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, had presented her credentials to Dr Kurt Waldheim and left calling her job "awesome".

SAVE US FROM SOUTH AFRICA, ASKS MACHEL

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336
S. Tribune
8/2/81

Tribune Reporters

MOZAMBIQUE has claimed that South Africa is massing troops and armaments along the common border and has urged the United Nations to intervene and defuse Pretoria's "imminent aggression".

The Maputo Government told UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on Friday that the South African Government had recalled its nationals resident in Maputo, and the Mozambicans fear South Africa is preparing for actions "which can be translated in a declared or undeclared war".

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has replied to Mozambican allegations in a letter handed to Dr Waldheim yesterday.

In the letter Mr Botha warns that "a country actively or passively supporting those who plan and commit terrorism and subversion, and in addition harbours men, will have to bear the consequences".

He adds that the South African Government will continue to combat and eliminate the threat of terrorism "irrespective of the consequences."

But a South African Defence Force spokesman dismissed the Mozambican claim as "propaganda." Privately, senior defence personnel say the allegations are "bloody madness."

Attack

Mozambican concern in the wake of last week's South African military commando attack on ANC residences outside Maputo was contained in a cabled message from Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Alberto Chisano.

He said that attack was "a characteristic act of aggression" and told Mr Waldheim that "South African forces continue to concentrate large numbers of troops and war equipment along our borders and have been systematically and frequently violating our air space."

The cable, from Maputo, quoted a South African Government telex to Mozambique authorities saying Pretoria assumed they would "guarantee the security" of South African personnel in the port capital.

An unspecified number of South African administrators, technicians and engineers are involved, in terms of a bilateral agreement between the two countries, in day-to-day operations of the harbour and railway facilities, which are vital to the Mozambican economy.

Return

Pretoria's message to Maputo said South African personnel had been instructed to return to South Africa "on Friday or Saturday" for "consultations".

"the alleged military up, together with the call build-up, together with the call for consultations of South African personnel in Mozambique, makes us believe that the South African Government is preparing an aggression and other adventurous actions of unforseen consequences against the people's Republic of Mozambique, which can be translated in a declared or undeclared war."

The Mozambican Foreign Minister urged Mr Waldheim to take "energetic and immediate actions in order to dissuade the South African Government of its intention to carry out this imminent aggression . . ."

Late yesterday a spokesman for Mr Waldheim said the Secretary General had "studied the communication and was in contact with the mission of South Africa" The nature of his contact with the South African delegation was not discussed. But Mr Waldheim is understood to have expressed concern at the situation.

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D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McCleland

Professor George Menzies Prize

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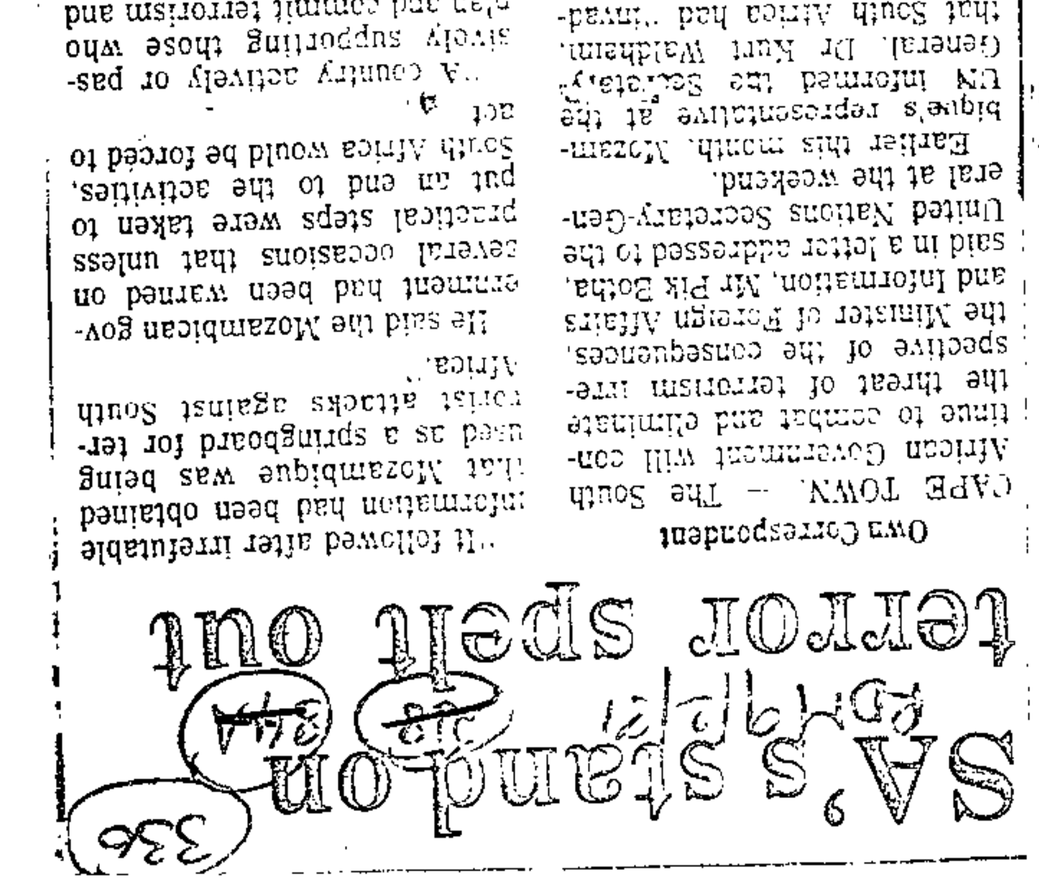

SA's stand on terror spelt out

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, Benjamin Pogrund, John Ryan, News-Digest by Peter Burkell, headlines and cutting by Paul Hilsrovd; cartoons by Bob Connolly. all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The South African Government will continue to combat and eliminate the threat of terrorism irrespective of the consequences, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, said in a letter addressed to the United Nations Secretary-General at the weekend.

Earlier this month, Mozambique's representative at the UN informed the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that South Africa had "invaded" Mozambique and had assassinated "refugees".

On the same day Dr Waldheim had expressed deep concern for "a raid into Mozambique by units of the South African armed forces".

In the letter to Dr Waldheim, Mr Botha said that the South African Government remained resolutely committed to act against the threat which terrorism posed to South Africa and its people.

Mr Botha was reacting to the statement made by the Mozambican representative to the UN last week that "South Africa had invaded Mozambique and had assassinated refugees".

"The action taken on 20 January 1981 was directed solely at ANC terrorists," Mr Botha said.

He said the Mozambican government had been warned on several occasions that unless practical steps were taken to put an end to the activities, South Africa would be forced to act.

"A country actively or passively supporting those who plan and commit terrorism and subversion, and in addition harbours them, will have to bear the consequences," he said.

"The time has come for those countries which identify with terrorist movements and their designs to make a clear choice between constructive development and violent destruction.

"The Government stands ready to co-operate with and assist those who want to play a constructive role in developing their countries and in promoting peace and stability in their regions," he said.

"It followed after irrefutable information had been obtained that Mozambique was being used as a springboard for terrorist attacks against South Africa."

No change as human rights body attacks SA

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — The United Nations Commission on Human Rights has concluded its latest debate on South Africa by demanding political and economic sanctions against Pretoria.

As in past years, the 43-nation commission split into two factions — the minority group of Western countries and the rest.

The majority alliance of Third World and communist states forced through recommendations which call on the UN General Assembly to approve resolutions which would in turn have member nations sever all diplomatic and economic relations with South Africa.

OIL EMBARGO

An oil embargo was specifically mentioned by the Human Rights Commission.

Western countries opposed such action, saying that economic and political relations must be maintained with Pretoria as a means of contributing to peaceful rather than violent changes in South Africa.

The United States, while saying it "abhors" apartheid, also questioned the motives of those countries which attack South Africa but at the same time deny even minimal rights to their own people.

West Germany accused the communist countries of hypocrisy in attacking Western trade with Pretoria while conducting such trade themselves.

West German delegate Ulrich Sahm said the member nations of Comecon, the East European counterpart to the Common Market, increased its sales to South Africa from R13-million in 1977 to more than R14-million in 1978. Comecon purchases from South Africa rose from R21-million in 1977 to R23-million in 1978.

The Western arguments were ignored.

Background

Tirade against SA — again

THE UN Commission on Human Rights, with its built-in majority of communist and Third World nations, concluded its latest debate on South Africa by demanding political and economic sanctions against Pretoria.

In other words there were no surprises.

As in past years, the 43-nation commission split into two factions — the minority group of Western countries and the rest. And the arguments voiced at the commission's 37th annual session were the same as in previous years.

The majority alliance of Third World and communist states forced through recommendations which call upon the UN General Assembly to approve resolutions which would in turn have member nations sever all diplomatic and economic relations with South Africa because of its apartheid policies.

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'Without the perennial propaganda attacks against Western states it would be easier to arrive at an agreed solution of the problem of how to help the vast majority of the population in South Africa obtain their legitimate rights,' Mr Sahm stated.

'The warped mind of the Afrikaner holds that we Africans are his drawers of water and hewers of wood,' the Zambian delegate told the latest session of the UN Human Rights Commission. Our Geneva correspondent reports.

The Western arguments were ignored, however.

Syria said that South Africa 'is able to pursue and even escalate its apartheid policies' only thanks to the support, including 'nuclear co-operation,' of Western States, and the US in particular.

Zambia said South African policies are supposedly based 'on a quasi-religious belief deriving from a subjective misconstruction of some passages in the Book of Genesis of the Bible.'

Chama L C Mubanga-Chipoya, the Zambian delegate, said this belief is: 'The warped mind of the Afrikaner holds that we Africans are his drawers of water and hewers of wood.'

Finally, veteran Soviet diplomat Valerian Zorin, who dates back to Stalin's era said it is 'an open secret' that Pretoria 'owes its military and economic potential to the assistance which it has been receiving from a number of Western countries.'

Zorin said, again, that 'a number of Western countries have provided South Africa with the possibility of acquiring nuclear weapons.'

Sanctions should be applied not only against Pretoria, Zorin said, but 'even more decisive measures must be taken against any assistance to this racist regime.'

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T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McCleland

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J H Rens

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G L Cragg

GENERAL NEWS

Trade chiefs: UN sanctions still distant

RDM 6/3/81

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

ORGANISED commerce and industry yesterday shrugged off the short-term threat of mandatory sanctions being applied against South Africa.

Leading South African academics also said they viewed the United Nations sanctions threat as hollow, but warned that in the longer term there was a real danger of the embargo.

They were reacting to the latest rejection of the South African Government delegation's credentials in the General Assembly during the special debate on South West Africa.

And the Federated Chamber of Industries and the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) indicated contingency plans had been made to protect the economy at its most vulnerable points should general or selective sanctions ever be imposed.

The executive director of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, said although the threat was real, it was unlikely under present circumstances that the Reagan and Thatcher governments would agree to the use of economic sanctions as weapons to disrupt normal trade and investment flow to and from South Africa.

South Africa was in a stronger position than ever to shrug off the imposition of sanctions. The arms embargo had already demonstrated the futility of attempting to exert this type of pressure for socio-political change in South Africa.

Socio-economic reform was already under way and the threat of sanctions could only harden attitudes towards such changes, Mr Parson said.

The major negative impact of economic sanctions would be felt by the lower income groups, mostly black.

He said the economic growth rate of neighbouring countries in Southern Africa already lagged badly, and in view of their dependence on South Africa's economy, they could not afford to apply sanctions.

South Africa had for some years lived under the threat of sanctions, and the private sector had prepared contingency plans some time ago to protect the economy at vulnerable points.

The executive director of the FCI, Dr Johan van Zyl, said it would be extremely difiicult to make sanctions effective, especially in view of the strong growth phase of the economy.

The economy had demonstrated its resilience to boycotts.

"A number of programmes to reduce the country's vulnerability have already been put into operation," Dr Van Zyl said.

In the longer term, however, sanctions and the threat of sanctions were likley to undermine investment interest in industry, which would adversely affect growth and employment opportunities.

Professor Marinus Wiechers, a constitutional and international law authority based at the University of South Africa, said the threat of voluntary selective sanctions was becoming stronger.

The credibility of the UN in Third World affairs was at stake and it would be a great mistake to understimate the long-term possibility of sanctions.

International affairs commentator, Professor Mike Louw, said it was possible the General Assembly could pass a sanctions resolution in terms of the "uniting for peace resolution", used by the United States in 1950 to obtain sanction to go into Korea to combat communism.

However, this would be nothing more than a symbolic gesture of hostility, he said.

to Care - Person to Person" by Byrne and Long. One of the interesting observations to emerge is that the doctor-student relationship mirrors the doctor-patient relationship. The teacher is encouraged to develop

Controversial Bonn envoy is quitting UN

ROOM 7/3/81 ~~221~~ 336

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The West German Ambassador to the United Nations, Baron Rudiger von Wechmar, is quitting the world forum.

The stern-voiced envoy who presided over the General Assembly this week when South Africa was expelled — and who suffered the wrath of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha — is being reassigned as Ambassador to Italy.

His post at the UN, and as a member of the five-power Western "contact group" on South West Africa, will be taken by Mr Gunter von Well, an official in Bonn.

On Thursday, Baron von Wechmar abruptly cut short his fencing match with Mr Botha by refusing to comment on the Foreign Minister's emotional statement accusing him of betraying the principles of the West and risking any future role for West Germany in the SWA negotiations.

A spokesman said the baron was "aware" of Mr Botha's remarks, but declined to respond.

The spokesman stressed that Baron von Wechmar's assignment to Rome was decided some time ago.

The Rand Daily Mail's correspondent in George reports that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday continued the strong Government attack on Baron von Wechmar.

Speaking at the opening of a freeway near George, Mr Botha accused the baron of assisting "a mockery of justice" as president of the General Assembly in the special debate on SWA.

His criticism follows strong protests over the baron's handling of the challenge to the South African delegation's credentials at the UN.

South Africa maintains that its UN Ambassador, Mr Riaan Eksteen, should have been given the chance to answer the challenge in the Assembly, and has termed the baron's rulings "incomprehensible" and a violation of UN procedural rules.

Mr Botha referred to the need for regional co-operation and the maintenance of stability in Southern Africa.

"Neither we nor SWA will take the path of chaos followed by the majority at the United Nations," he said.

Sapa-Reuter reports from Bonn that West Germany has rejected South African allegations that Baron von Wechmar consciously prevented the Republic from getting a hearing during the debate on its expulsion.

It reported that a West German Foreign Ministry statement said the envoy had conducted his duties as Assembly president correctly and according to the statutes.

Earlier this week the baron accused South Africa of stage-managing the attempt to reclaim its Assembly seat, knowing it would be rejected and could be used to support its claim that the UN was biased and unable to supervise elections in SWA for the plan for the territory's independence endorsed by the Security Council.

The Ministry statement "emphatically" rejected South African charges against the Baron as completely unfounded.

Choice of words and tone of the remarks of the South African Foreign Minister speak for, or rather against themselves, it said.

South Africa was increasingly isolating itself, it added. "Its policies against the proposals of the five Western states endanger a peaceful solution of the Namibia problem."

George report by M P Acott, 77 Berg Street, Cape Town.

ive, non-judgemental and equal relationship with his students -

oria established a department of general

based on the out-patient department of the

Orange Free State and the new Medical Univer-

ital. Recently Oran

Africa have created chairs. U.C.T. established a unit of

ice this year. However, it is not enough to create depart-

t be based in the community and must have

ke a meaningful contribution to under-

ilosophy of the medical school.

onal training.

ognition of the fact that undergraduate

ctor' and that the general practitioner re-

as for any specialty. Training schemes have

d countries. These schemes vary in duration

features in common. Part of the time is

al practice or university unit, part is

Throughout the period of training the

he principles discussed earlier in this paper.

insight training with a view to better under-

t relationship.

year course which has achieved its target

980 no doctor may become a principal in

s undertaken a three year period of vocational

ear period of training which is under the jis

Britain has a three
of 1000 places a year. By 1980
general practice unless he has
training. Canada has a two

Now UN waits for SA polling

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The Security Council consideration of the United Nations' General Assembly call for sanctions against South Africa is not expected to be taken up until after the Republic's April 29 elections.

This follows the threatened defection of the United States from the five-power Western alliance at the end of last week's Assembly debate on South West Africa.

Only efforts by the president of the Assembly, Baron Rudiger von Wechmar, and cautious words from France, Britain and Canadia, induced the US to keep Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, on a tight leash, registering abstentions when the Assembly voted for sanctions and a more intensified programme of "unflinching" United Nations' support for Swapo.

Baron Von Wechmar approached the United States' State Department three times, warning of a growing African and Third World alarm over Reagan administration moves — such as its sudden decision to block the completion of the nearly-finished Law of the Sea Treaty which has involved 150 nations in seven years of bargaining.

The US exacted a price. The Five dropped all talk of the plan for UN-supervised SWA independence that they have championed for more than three years.

In their tough, terse keynote speech, agreed to just after President Reagan's televised remarks hailing "friendly" South Africa, the Five called for "reconsideration" and told the Assembly the chances of independence in South West Africa were not going to be helped by further action against South Africa.

Secure in the certainty of US and British vetoes protecting South Africa in the Security Council, France is warning to abstain because of the feelings of their African allies.

This could be the situation if the General Assembly forces a special emergency session.

The US will have made its African policy decisions and the West will hope to have come up with a fresh approach.

To promote this, Pretoria is likely to fully exploit the Assembly's resolutions that put Swapo at the helm of South West Africa, and its expulsion of South Africa's delegation without allowing it to say a word.

Despite Foreign Minister Pik Botha's angry reaction to the complaints by Baron Von Wechmar, officials involved in that drama insist that the South African delegation's sudden appearance in the Assembly was planned to get optimum benefit from certain expulsion.

Bid to raise UN's aid for ANC and PAC

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — An increase in millions of rands worth of United Nations' support programmes for the ANC, PAC and Swapo will be sought at an international conference on sanctions against South africa to be staged in Paris in May.

Officials from a string of big UN agencies were asked to develop ideas for the conference when they appeared before the UN Apartheid Committee to list current activities on behalf of the three movements.

These ranged from a 400-home "model settlement" in Tanzania to secretarial courses and an Unesco-funded probe into the ideological content of South African school textbooks.

The UN Development Programme alone reported involvement in 12 projects undertaken with Swapo costing more than R2-million, eight ANC projects costing R1,3-million and six PAC projects totalling R900 000.

Total activity in South West Africa programmes, most involving co-operation with Swapo, was put at R11-million.

Only the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund reported absolutely no activity on behalf of the movements.

The Apartheid Committee chairman, Mr B Akporode Clark, indicated dissatisfaction but said he did not want to take issue "at this time".

UN CHARADE (336) FM 13/3/81

How to win friends?

Yet again, or so it seemed in London, Bonn and New York, the UN has provided Prime Minister PW Botha and Foreign Minister Pik Botha with a useful electoral trampoline. As in Geneva at the abortive face-to-face meeting with Swapo, SA's tacticians won domestic kudos from last week's UN General Assembly debate on Namibia, to the mortification of some of the Republic's big trading partners in the Western five contact group.

Given the current hiatus in American policy on Africa, the formulation of which awaits the confirmation of Chester "Chet" Crocker as head of African affairs at the State Department, SA's actions may well have constituted what one Foreign Office source in London called "basically a good ploy." America's general commitment to containing the spread of communism, combined with a vacuum in the specific area of SWA/Namibia, meant the Western five found it hard enough to present a united front, let alone apply real pressures, to Swapo, SA, Angola or the more radical black states.

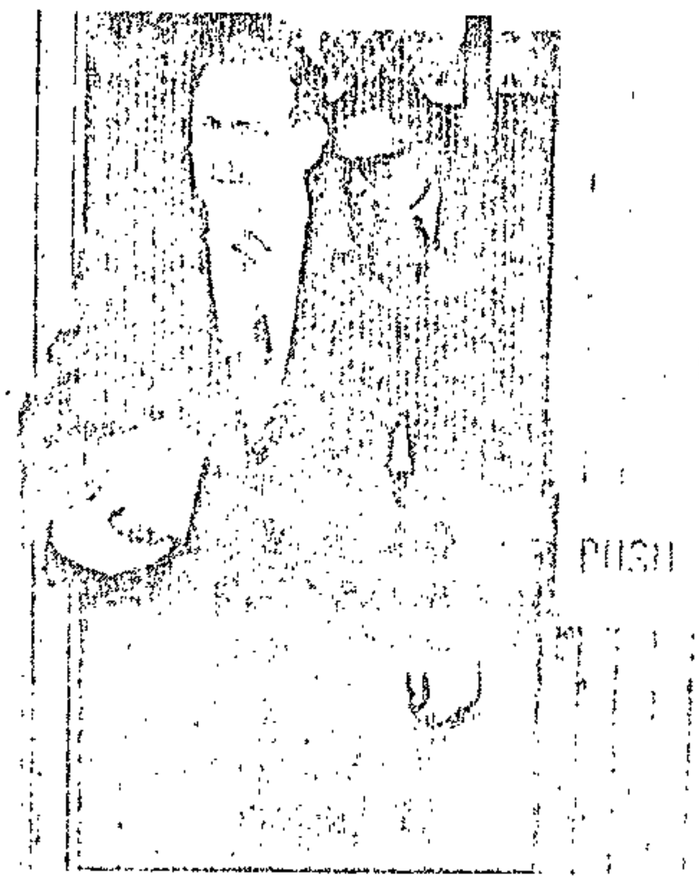
The question is whether Pretoria was being too clever by half in exploiting this situation or whether it acted out a strategy conveyed in nod-and-wink fashion from Washington, *vide* president Ronald Reagan's celebrated interview with Walter Cronkite. Reagan certainly ruled out any chance of the Security Council pushing through sanctions against SA and seemed to be hinting at a more "helpful" attitude, as long as the Botha government continued "sincere and honest" efforts to reform apartheid.

Well-rehearsed scene

In this setting, the theatricals at the General Assembly — SA's walk-in and expulsion under the presidency of West Germany's ambassador Baron Rudiger von Wechmar — appeared as an extremely well-rehearsed scene. Where SA overdid the act was in Pik Botha's uncalled for innuendo over past German history, one which was immediately taken to heart by the Bonn government — especially as it was among the 22 UN members which voted against the expulsion motion. In addition, British ambassador Sir Anthony Parsons was speaking for the Western five when he criticised the UN credentials committee and described the legality of its decision on SA as "dubious."

Subsequent cooling of tempers (following the normal "explanations" at diplomatic level in Bonn and Cape Town) did not conceal the fact that the German government's initial reaction was one of outrage. When the *FM* spoke to a senior German Foreign Ministry source, he expressed bewildered anger at Pik Botha's comments, even while conceding they were probably "rhetoric addressed to a domestic audience."

By "overstating its aggressive tone, SA



SA's Pik Botha . . . a brick too far

is driving itself into more isolation," the *FM* was told. "We will be interested to see to what extent SA can count on the US attitude. So far it (the US attitude) has not been reflected in concrete policy on SWA/Namibia. It is surely premature for SA to risk throwing away four friends (presumably Britain, Germany, France and Canada) and just to count on one potential friend (the US)."

Ironically, Germany, in line with the other contact group members, had been quite willing to wait for the US to review its policy on SWA/Namibia before the next attempt to break the logjam and proceed towards the "peaceful, internationally acceptable settlement" envisaged in Security Council resolution 435. None of the five saw anything positive to be gained by the UN General Assembly debate and the call to the Security Council to proceed with the farce of considering mandatory sanctions.

According to British delegation sources in New York, the Americans had wanted to vote against the resolutions put to the General Assembly but, in the interests of keeping the door open and not alienating the more "moderate" black African states, it was talked into joining the contact group as a whole in abstaining. Speaking for the group, Britain's Parsons said the abstention by the five did not reflect on the "merit" of the 10 resolutions put to the Assembly, but rather that none of them were likely to make a "positive" contribution towards the objective of a peaceful solution in SWA/Namibia.

It was also noted during the debate that several African countries were conspicuous by their absence as speakers to resolutions — notably Nigeria, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia. In addition, the list of abstainers on certain key resolutions included "anti-apartheid" nations such as Ireland, The Netherlands and New Zealand, while on the question of SWA/Namibian uranium, they were joined by Gabon, Senegal and the Nordic countries.

Scoring points

The scene now shifts to the Security Council and the inevitability of Russia scoring points with the Third World radicals while one or all of the three Western permanent members (USA, Britain and France) exercise their veto. Another point of irony is that while the Security Council meeting is pencilled in for mid-April, the Germans are understood to be pressing for it to be delayed until after the SA general election.

In the meantime, Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is in Washington talking to Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and *inter alia*, urging the need for the contact group to be seen doing something soon about SWA Namibia, as did Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington two weeks ago. As Nato allies, Germany and Britain cannot be totally ignored by the US. Nor can Canada where, according to London reports, the External Affairs Secretary Mark Meguigan is becoming increasingly unhappy as continued membership of the contact group threatens to tar his country with a "pro-SA" image in the Third World.

How the US sees the SA-Namibia question in relation to its global aim of containing communist expansion will soon emerge. Chet Crocker's confirmation hearing before Congress in Washington was set down for today (Friday, March 13). But what is meat for San Salvador is not necessarily meat for Angola and SWA/Namibia, where the logistics of overt US intervention (for Unita) would be more difficult and provocative.

A reconciliation, under Western sponsorship, between Jonas Savimbi and the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), which is becoming increasingly fidgety about the economically enervating presence of 15 000 Cubans, might be seen as a more profitable way.

Meanwhile, "watch this space," according to Foreign Office sources in London. And, if possible, let calmer councils prevail than the kind of noisy chest-beating which came out of SA last week.

TABLE 1

The Populatio

AGE (years)	PRI Ma
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3	3
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5	2
6	1
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8	2
	1

TABLE 2

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CT 21/3/61

Sharpeville recalled at UN

(336)

GENEVA. — The 21st anniversary of Sharpeville was observed at the United Nations here yesterday amid growing disenchantment at the uselessness of UN resolutions against South Africa.

Statements from the UN General Assembly president, Baron Rudiger von Wechmar and the chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid called for more effective measures against the South African government. Yesterday's ceremony, on what is officially known as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, took place with only passing reference to the existence of racial discrimination anywhere except in South Africa.

There were increased condemnations of the alleged role of major Western countries in providing South Africa's economic, military and alleged nuclear power.

Sharpeville Day commemoration services were planned yesterday for Amsterdam, London, Cairo, New York, Gaborone, Maseru, Geneva and Avignon, France.

● A service to commemorate the death of 69 Africans in Sharpeville, near Johannesburg, 21 years ago will be held in Guguletu tommorow.

The service, organized by the local branch of the Azanian People's Organization will be held at 2.00 pm at the Roman Catholic Church hall.

Political comment by A H Heard, G E Shaw, R A Norval, J V Scott, W P Harris and M P Acott. Headlines and sub-editing by A J Moth, L Raubenheimer, W Odendaal and T Stefano. Cartoons by A Grogan. All of 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.

DESPITE THOSE SANCTIONS . . .

UN cash used to buy food in South Africa

S. Times 29/3/81 2811 336

SPECIAL REPORT BY NORMAN CHANDLER

THE United Nations is breaking its own sanctions policy, by allowing food to be bought from South Africa with UN cash.

The money is given by the world organisation to territories in Southern Africa for feeding refugees and for other projects.

At least R20 million a year has been spent in two years.

In an investigation during a week in which African UN members demanded mandatory sanctions against South Africa, I found that:

- Orders are placed in South Africa because of slow deliveries from Europe and the United States.
- If UN funds are not spent, donations could be cut back when further money is requested.
- Money given by international aid organisations is also being spent here.

The countries most involved are Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Swaziland.

OAU study

They have had millions of rands poured in, particularly in a bid to ease the plight of refugees as a result of the Rhodesian and Angolan wars.

In addition, poor crops after drought have forced thousands to flee Zambia and Mozambique, which meant the wholesale purchase of food.

The organisations who have given money for aid of all kinds include the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund, the United States Agency for International Development, and the Organisation for African Unity.

Private groups include the World Council of Churches, Danish Church Aid Organisation and World Vision.

- The OAU this week had a first-class opportunity to study Botswana's crop problems when it held a soil utilisation conference in Gaborone.

One trade official operating outside South Africa told me: "The countries of Southern Africa have no option but to spend this money in South Africa. They call it emergency spending.

"They cannot wait for ever for orders placed in Europe, the United States, the Far East and other parts of the world — and, even then, the overseas orders are shipped through South Africa, earning valuable foreign exchange for that country.

"The orders are placed overseas for better prices or for credit reasons but deliveries are so lengthy that emergency orders are made in South Africa.

"In many cases, the purchaser is able to obtain an overseas-produced product on an ex-stock delivery from South Africa!

"The problem faced by countries such as Botswana or Zimbabwe, for instance, are that they are just about able to feed their own people, with massive help from South Africa. But the moment refugees turn up, they are in a quandary.

Quandary

"For instance, there are a large number of South African refugees at Dukwe (in north-east Botswana) who must be fed.

"South Africa is right next door — and United Nations resolutions or not, the food has to be bought . . . with UN money."

The knowledge that international aid is being spent in South Africa has not been lost on South African trade officials.

It is calculated that a huge proportion of the money spent here by southern and central African states is from donations.

"Let's say that R20-million, plus, is at stake," said a source.

"If, for instance, aid programmes poured $10-million into one country, and that money was only half spent by September/October when the budget for the next year is discussed, then aid would be halved.

"So, in order to build up a stockpile of food and equipment, and in order to maintain the level of donation, all the money must be spent."

Aid to Africa is to be debated at a special conference in Geneva on April 9 and 10.

Hosted by the UN High Commission for Refugees and the OAU, the conference is to debate the future of refugees, the money spent on them, and where it is spent.

The conference follows a decision, taken in December last year by the UNHCR, to suspend aid to 350 000 refugees in Zimbabwe because of what an official told me was "blatant abuse".

Zimbabwe has estimated that resettlement of refugees is costing the country R4-million a week.

c) Schooling.

51

One worker was simply described as having been on the farm'loss than one year'.

The tables show that about a quarter of the workers had been on the farm for less than one year and a further 18 percent for more than 20 years. About 13 percent of all workers had been on the farm for less than two months.

UN plans 3 black lists on SA

Argus 3/4/81

336

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The blacklist appears to have become the most popular weapon in the United Nations campaign for the total isolation of South Africa.

So much so that by the time delegates meet in Paris next month for a joint UN-OAU sanctions conference, they will have three different lists of 'collaborators':

- The sports list, an 'official' version of the list produced by Sanroc last month. It will contain the names of sportsmen who visit South Africa.
- A list of entertainers and film companies who have visited South Africa.
- A list of 'key companies' involved in the military field with South Africa.

Mr E Reddy, head of the UN Special Committee against apartheid, yesterday told reporters: 'We will urge all governments to act against p e o p l e on those lists.

'Anyone who gets blood money from South Africa cannot expect comfort, not only in Africa but from anyone fighting apartheid.

EFFICIENT

The sports blacklist is the most efficient of the three, it emerged from a press conference.

Everyone appearing on the provisional list already published has received a letter from the unit.

To g e t their n a m e s deleted from the official UN list, they have to declare they do not intend returning to compete in South Africa.

The lists will have no more than moral weight.

There are no plans to have them ratified by the UN Security Council.

But Sierra Leone Ambassador Mr Abdul Karoma, a member of the UN committee, told reporters not to be surprised if the J a m a i c a n Government barred cricketer Robin Jackman when he arrived with the MCC today.

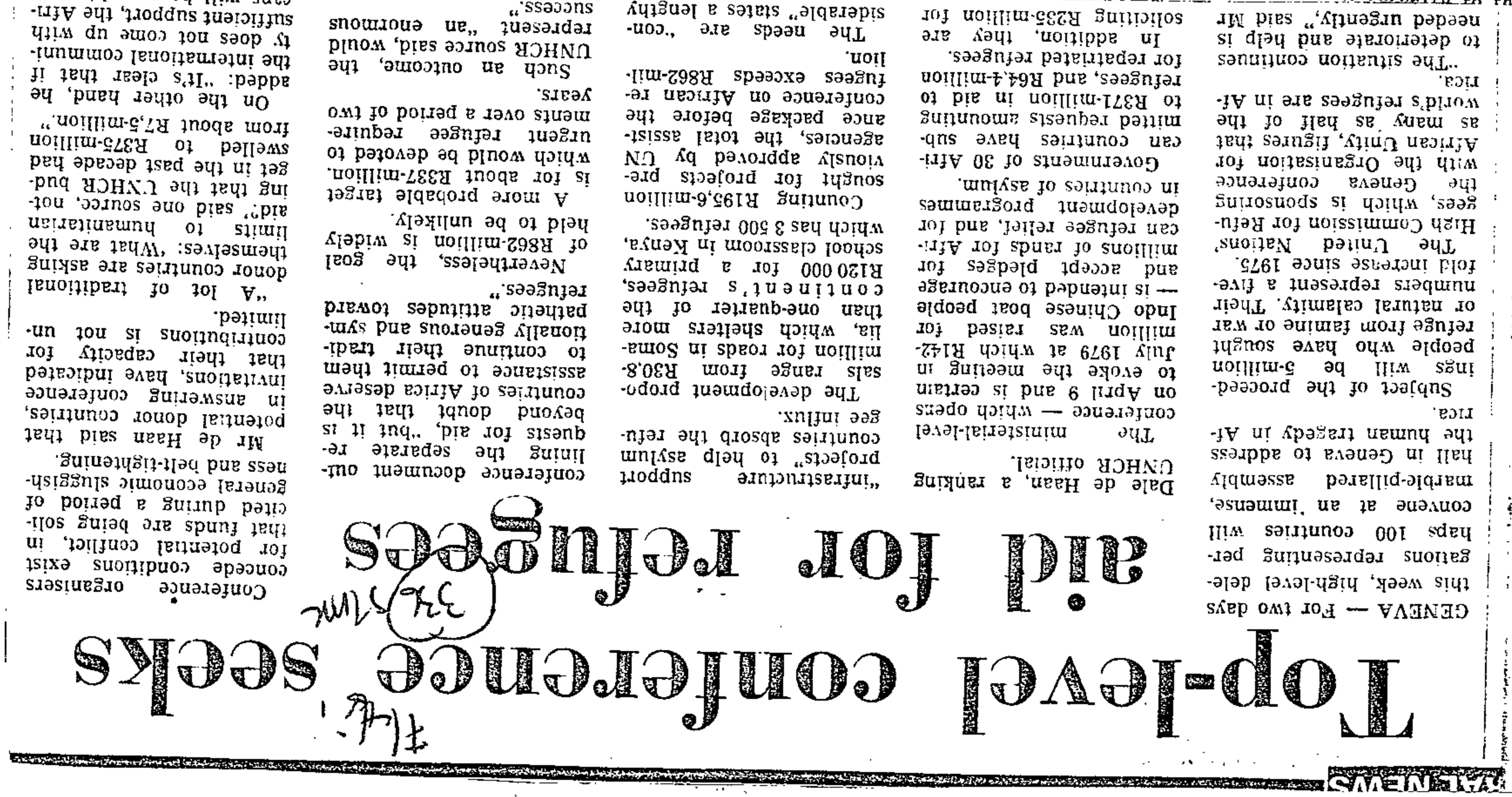
hospital where the doctor could admit his own cases and care for them. In regard to sending patients to provincial hospital, the frequent absence of subsequent feedback from the hospital staff to the G.P. about his patient was also mentioned. Some doctors experienced problems in the mechanics of running a private practice, and felt medical education should include teaching on this problem.

2.6. Traditional Beliefs and Folk Medicine:

Important sectors of the African and Indian population in South Africa are still traditionally oriented, with non-western worldviews, and this means that they subscribe to a greater or lesser extent to traditional explanations of health, and illness and misfortunes, and particularly in times of crisis may turn to traditional sources of treatment for illness.

medicine was that patients very often made their first attempt at cure through traditional means, and this delayed patients in coming for scientific medical treatment.

Just under three-tenths of the African doctors and two-fifths of the Indians felt that to a greater or lesser extent some folk medicine practices can be integrated into the practice of scientific medicine. Three-quarters of the Indian doctors and a third of African doctors that we spoke to were quite definite that in some cases traditional and scientific medicine should be used side by side. The crucial point was the way in which this should be done. Where traditional approaches interferred with treatment, and retarded the education of the patient, then the doctors felt that the two different approaches could not be used together. However a quarter pointed out that traditional



Top-level conference seeks aid for refugees

GENEVA — For two days this week, high-level delegations representing perhaps 100 countries will convene at an immense, marble-pillared assembly hall in Geneva to address the human tragedy in Africa.

"The situation continues to deteriorate and help is needed urgently," said Mr Dale de Haan, a ranking UNHCR official.

The ministerial-level conference — which opens on April 9 and is certain to evoke the meeting in July 1979 at which R142-million was raised for Indo Chinese boat people — is intended to encourage and accept pledges for millions of rands for African refugee relief, and for development programmes in countries of asylum.

Governments of 30 African countries have submitted requests amounting to R371-million in aid to refugees, and R64,4-million for repatriated refugees.

In addition, they are soliciting R233-million for "infrastructure support projects" to help asylum countries absorb the refugee influx.

The development proposals range from R30,8-million for roads in Soma-lia, which shelters more than one-quarter of the continent's refugees, R120 000 for a primary school classroom in Kenya, which has 3 500 refugees.

Counting R193,6-million sought for projects previously approved by UN agencies, the total assistance package before the conference on African refugees exceeds R862-million.

Such an outcome, the UNHCR source said, would represent "an enormous success."

The needs are "considerable" states a lengthy conference document outlining the separate requests for aid, "but it is beyond doubt that the countries of Africa deserve assistance to permit them to continue their traditionally generous and sympathetic attitudes toward refugees."

Nevertheless, the goal of R862-million is widely held to be unlikely.

A more probable target is for about R337-million, which would be devoted to urgent refugee requirements over a period of two years.

Such an outcome, the repres[illegible] "It's clear that the [illegible] sufficient support, the Africans will be very bitter."

On the other hand, he added: "It's clear that if [illegible] from about R7,5-million."

Conference organisers concede conditions exist for potential conflict, in that funds are being solicited during a period of general economic sluggishness and belt-tightening.

Mr de Haan said that potential donor countries, in answering conference invitations, have indicated that their capacity for contributions is not unlimited.

"A lot of traditional donor countries are asking themselves: 'What are the limits to humanitarian aid?' said one source, noting that the UNHCR budget in the past decade had swelled to R375-million

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Hope for African refugees pinned on US

9/4/81

Star

336

GENEVA — Representatives of 82 countries meet today to launch the United Nations' most ambitious fund-raising effort — a R900-million aid programme for African refugees.

Thirteen Foreign Ministers are among 57 speakers at a two-day conference spotlighting the hunger, disease and despair of five-million people seeking refuge from wars or inter-tribal conflicts in camps in 25 African countries.

Displaced Africans — most of them women and children — constitute half the world's refugees. The aim of the UN conference is to provide both immediate help and ways of enabling them to stand on their own feet in the long term.

The Soviet Union and its allies, which view the African refugee problem as a by-product of the decolonisation process, are not taking part in the conference.

Main hopes of raising the money rest on the United States, Canada, the European Economic Community, Japan and the oil states of the Middle East and Africa.

There were earlier fears among delegates that the new administration in the United States, seen as the biggest potential donor might be cool towards the appeal.

But delegates say they have been heartened by a White House statement this week stressing the US Government's commitment to alleviating the plight of refugees in Africa and by Tuesday's joint resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives asking the president to declare today "African Refugee Relief Day."

The Star's Geneva correspondent reports that the US delegation to the conference has adopted a cautious stand.

"Even if we were able to come up with enormous amounts of money — which we can't because of the general economic situation — we would be disinclined to do so," said an official.

"Basically the refugee problem in Africa is an African problem and the African countries themselves have to look for a political solution"

Africa's refugees have increased fivefold over the last four years.

UN High Commissioner For Refugees, Mr Paul Hartling says that R350-million is needed in "priority aid" for the rest of this year and for 1982.

But the High Commissioner's office — where the African request for R770-million is considered realistic—would be "more than happy," as on official said, to see pledges amounting to R200-million.

This would cover the Africa aid section of the High Commissioner's budget for the period ending December 31 1981.

Aid is needed especially by Somalia, which now has 1,3 million refugees from Ethiopia, the Sudan, which has 400 000 Ethiopian refugees, and Zaire, which has 400 000 refugees from Uganda and Angola.

Cameroon also is in a desperate situation with more than 300 000 refugees from Chad. — Sapa-Reuter.

SANK

R500-m for refugees

11/6/81

336

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — By any standards, the first international conference on aid for African refugees was a resounding success.

Pledges made by richer countries came close to the R500-million mark, exceeding even the most optimistic hopes of officials at the UN High Commission for Refugees.

There was, however, considerable confusion as to how much of the money could be considered as "new funds" against earlier but unannounced aid commitments.

"We believe that about forty percent of the total can be accepted as completely new money on top of what donor countries already planned to give," said a spokesman.

some people did try to establish
succeeded. While Mhlauli and

selling from their houses. In Amathole some people involved in the dairies sell:
a market in Idolophu but they never succeeded in the village.
Nkalitshane put a lot of labour into hawking, cafés, bus depots etc.

There are four levels at which people cannot afford the travelling
a) From their houses locally is that because
b) At local village centres, cafés, bus depots etc.
c) Idolophu shops.
d) Contract at a big centre e.g. the Idolophu hotel
Bloemfontein creamery contract.

a) The problem with selling locally is that because
hawkers licenses people have to wait until custo
Thus there is no proper advertising and no centr
buyers. The most often cited problem is poverty

b) Selling at village centres: Teddy Mhlauli and
at Amathole manage to sell a fair amount of milk
shops and at bus stops. This is illegal and it a
should make hawking a pretty full-time job. Wher
selling a small amount, hawking does not justify t
The main problem is again the limited market. In
where people hawk milk they say it is difficult to
summer.

c) The Idolophu shops are supplied with milk by a
by a Free State town. The small co-ops cannot com
supply. The people at Amathole used to sell to Id
refused to buy, saying their quality was bad and th
In both Inkomo and Amathole we worked out that trans
could find transport) would be too high unless they
amounts of milk.

d) Both the Amathole people and the people who's mi
tried to establish a contract with the other hospita
could guarantee to deliver it. The type of contrac
co-op requires travelling and high level liaison to

In the situation where production is low people cannot afford the travelling
costs to send their milk to big centres. In Inkomo after N.M. refused to
transport members milk they tried to sell locally to shops and from a centre
in the location. This involved hiring a vehicle to bring the milk from the
dairy which then cancelled all their profits. Everyone then reverted to

./...

UN sanctions won't scare SA, says Pik

RDM 23/4/81

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday he expected radical elements in the United Nations to succeed with a sanctions proposal against South Africa.

Mr Botha was reacting to developments in the UN which had, among other things, led to a refusal to allow the ruling internal political party in South West Africa, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, to address the Security Council.

He added that South Africa had no fear of sanctions and would not be intimidated.

"I expect that they will proceed to table a resolution in an effort to have mandatory sanctions imposed on South Africa," Mr Botha said. "But I also expect that such a resolution will be blocked by one or more veto votes."

"The radical elements in the UN will, after that, most probably turn to the General Assembly to have the sanctions resolution adopted there. I expect them to be successful.

"But they will not succeed in intimidating South Africa or in making us deviate from our course that fairness towards everybody in South West Africa should prevail without intimidation from outside," he said.

It was more important to the South African Government that mutual trust and co-operation among the people of Southern Africa should be engendered, rather than to attempt to achieve short-term popularity.

"South Africa does not fear sanctions and there have recently been encouraging indications from some of our neighbouring states that they also feel sanctions will be detrimental to all the countries of Southern Africa," Mr Botha said.

The South African delegation at the UN had orders to put the South African point of view fully in the Security Council, he said.

"The UN and the world must take note that this country will not be blackmailed (afdreig). We shall continue, calmly and firmly, to work towards the freedom, security and prosperity of all the people of South Africa."

Mr Botha said developments in New York lately held serious implications for all of Southern Africa.

"If it were allowed that political power be obtained by intimidation and violence, the governments of Southern Africa will be harmed and threatened," he said.

"The countries of Southern Africa have now reached a serious situation ... they will have to choose between freely exercising their right to self-determination or obtaining power through violence."

South Africa had, however, not closed the door to further negotiations with countries which were genuinely interested in a fair solution in South West Africa in which the democratic political parties of the territory were given equal treatment.

"In spite of the atmosphere of confrontation created by the decision of the Security Council there is, in my opinion, still a positive side.

"There are still countries which insist that the democratic parties of South West Africa be treated equally and be heard. That is progress," Mr Botha said.

The United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, made a firm statement in the Security Council that the council could prove its impartiality only by equal treatment of all parties concerned.

It was encouraging that not only the United States, Britain and France had voted for DTA participation in the debate, but also Ireland, Spain and Japan.

The decision by the Security Council not to allow the DTA to speak was, nevertheless, an emotional provocation of the democratic parties in South West Africa, Mr Botha said. — Sapa.

(News by C Crous, 514 Barclays Bank Building Church Square Pretoria)

STAR 25/4/81

UN proposes 4 bans on SA

336

NEW YORK—Africans yesterday formally proposed that the UN Security Council impose sweeping mandatory sanctions on South Africa to force it to give up SWA/Namibia.

Niger and Uganda, the black African members of the 15-nation council, put in four sanctions resolutions drawn up in the 50-member African group.

One called for a ban on economic relations with South Africa, another for an oil embargo, a third for sanctions against the supply of military goods or mercenaries, and a fourth for a special committee to monitor all those measures.

Mozambique also urged quick action.

The demand by Mozambique delegate Jose Monteiro came as Western members of the council pressed African nations to withhold sanctions request until further independence talks on SWA/Namibia.

Western sources said no decisions had been reached and consultations were likely to go on.

Mozambique was the third of South Africa's neighbours to demand sanctions, following Zimbabwe and Zambia on Thursday. Botswana has yet to speak in the marathon debate which started on Tuesday and will continue on Monday.

The Western "contact" group on SWA/Namibia — America, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — issued a communique saying the resolution laying the framework for SWA/Namibia's independence should provide guarantees for minority groups. — Sapa-AP and the Star Bureau.

Pik Botha to meet Gen Haig

RDM 28/4/81 336

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is to meet his American counterpart in Washington next month.

No official confirmation could be obtained from the Department of Foreign Affairs last night, but it is reliably understood that Mr Botha will have talks with General Alexander Haig on May 14.

It will be Mr Botha's first meeting with a United States Secretary of State since the Carter administration's Mr Cyrus Vance visited Pretoria in 1978 with other members of the Western Five nations involved in the South Western African question.

The Washington meeting comes at a time of increasing African pressure for economic sanctions against Pretoria, and of allegations by the African bloc that Mr Ronald Reagan's administration is siding with the South African Government against its black neighbours.

Mr Botha's American visit will take place less than a month after he met the US Assistant Secretary of State-designate, Dr Chester Crocker, in Pretoria.

While no details of the proposed meeting have been disclosed, observers believe that the Botha-Haig talks will centre on the Reagan administration's policy — still being formulated — towards Pretoria, and the stalled SWA question in particular.

Pik's visit to US presents a chance for serious SWA talk

RDM 27/4/81 224 336

By JOHN MATISONN
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The United States invitation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to meet the Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, offers him the carrot of high-level diplomatic contact with the US coupled with the stick of serious negotiations which commit both sides to an internationally-acceptable settlement for South West Africa.

A State Department official said Mr Botha would visit Washington to meet Gen. Haig on May 14.

From the progress made — or not made — they will be able to tell how successful the administration's Africa policy is going to be.

The meeting should not be interpreted as a tilt towards South Africa, the official said. It should be seen in the context of meetings taking place with other African states.

Gen Haig met the Nigerian Foreign Minister — now regarded in Washington as the leader of black Africa and the spearhead of African pressure on the US to complete the SWA negotitations — on March 27.

Asked if the Reagan Administration was prepared to live with a victory by Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, the official said that what was important was the constitutional framework, not the parties themselves.

If the framework was right, then the US government had no reason to fear a Swapo victory. The experience of Mr Robert Mugabe's rule in Zimbabwe had a strong influence on US thinking about SWA.

The Botha visit has been planned carefully — after Dr Chester Crocker completed the first phase of his Africa policy review.

Dr Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African Affairs, invited Mr Botha to Washington when they met in Pretoria on April 15, reliable Washington sources said.

The South African Cabinet discussed the invitation on April 21, accepted it, and informed the US the next day.

Officials denied that the timing was aimed at influencing the South African election, though it is known that the Reagan administration decision-makers would approve of a defeat for the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Treurnicht faction in the National Party.

There is also some concern that Mr Botha may be replaced by Dr Gerrit Viljoen as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

US sources said there had been concern since the time of Dr Viljoen's role as Administrator-General of SWA that he lacked diplomatic experience.

The Carter administration saw Mr Botha on several occasions. President Carter met him twice, and the former Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, met him when the "Big Five" Foreign Ministers visited Pretoria in 1978 for consultations over SWA. Mr Botha and Mr Vance also had talks in New York that year, and last met in March 1979.

The Reagan administration is under increasing pressure from pro-Western African states, which established closer ties with the US under the Carter administration, to prove that there is not a tilt towards South Africa.

Officials were hopeful that yesterday's announcement might stave off an economic sanctions resolution against South Africa in the United Nations Security Council. Western vetoes would inevitably strain relations further.

While a meeting between Mr Botha and Gen Haig enchances Pretoria's image diplomatically, there would have to be sufficient momentum developed by the meeeting to satisfy African states that the US is still an ally of black Africa.

During Dr Crocker's recent visit to Africa, he was embarrassed by considerable criticism from black African countries.

His policy is based on maintaining ties with black and white Africa, and not throwing favours to one side to damage his position with the other.

minister is more the "sick" comforter" than the healer, and as such plays a vital role, especially among the chronic, the incurable and the elderly.

A fourth category of remedies are directed at those conditions which normal medicine either does not recognise or cannot cure. These examples cropped up on the course of formal interviews, but several people like my brother-in-law, Edward Ward's by rubbing a green bean on the affected spot and burying the bean in the garden. A child who was unable to speak, but who was otherwise bright and normal was taken to a faith healer who was unable to help. A girl who had been unable to open her eyes or swallow. She was taken straight to a faith healer and recovered her faculties in a remarkably short time. There are no faith healers in Swaziland, but their counterparts are known. Also, there are many healers who combine some practical herbal knowledge with faith healing and quite a few of their activities in other areas.

The foregoing four categories are those of the observer rather than the actor in the situation, although the latter would be recognized by most as being a reflection of their attitudes and actions.

The folk model would tend to see the majority of the body pains responsible for the discomfort and nervousness as the result of overall malaise. Reactions of the respiratory tract, for instance, especially in winter, are put down to a form of illness, especially the "flu" and "bronchitis" and fever. There is a greater variety of remedies for colds, flu and bronchitis and the fever that in the winter months it is the single category of complaint that brings the greatest number of patients to their surgeries. But, protectives, modifications to the environment in the form of restare and the whole armory of the radical professional and traditional remedies have "a claim immunity from the curative

Second to the respiratory tract as a source of discomfort is the gastro-intestinal tract. Here too the range of remedies is broad, and those the most frequent complaints of the bowel and stomach are considered to be the filth that is ejected into them. Over-indulgence in spicy foods and in alcohol is also significantly related in part to a greater and more personal awareness with which whether the dirt be associated with be restored by the expulsion of values are rarely articulated, held by the people of Ocean but they do help to explain stomach pain remedies feature they are also common in the herbal remedies - in the latter case as herbs which "clean the blood".

The third major folk category is that of rheumatic or arthritic pain. As we have observed earlier, the intractable nature of these pains and their association with older folk who have more time to dwell on them, makes them a major medical problem, for which remedies are desperately sought. Informants noted that some remedies provided by doctors have unpleasant side-effects of which they were not warned, or that a medicine which worked well initially seems to lose its potency after a long period of use. So the search goes on, more for relief than cure, and some people deliberately stop going to their regular doctor in order to give

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Barnard plea to UN is accepted

RDM 1/5/81

336

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has accepted an appeal from Professor Chris Barnard to intervene in proposed anti-South African sanctions to protect medical and humanitarian services.

In a cabled reply to Prof Barnard's appeal, Dr Waldheim said he had taken "careful note" of his concern over the possible humanitarian consequences which could result from application of sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

"Arrangements have been made for your request to be dealt with in accordance with established procedures for communications of this nature, thus ensuring that representatives of the Security Council will have an opportunity of acquainting themselves with its contents," the cable read.

In his appeal to Dr Waldheim last week, Prof Barnard said he had treated more than 500 black children from foreign African countries in the past 10 years and that even though there was a heavy demand on South African hospitals, they continued to admit patients at subsidised rates from African countries where there were no comparable facilities.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Africa bloc postpones Assembly's SWA talks

STAR 2/5/81

336

NEW YORK — The 50-nation UN African group has postponed for at least eight weeks the convening of an emergency special session of the General Assembly on how to get South Africa out of SWA/Namibia.

Ambassador Abdul Koroma of Sierra Leone, which now has the presidency of the Organisation of African Unity, said the group had agreed to wait for the OAU Foreign Ministers to take a position on the timing of the special session at their meeting scheduled for June 15 to 21 in Nairobi.

The Ministers are unlikely to want the emergency special session right after that, because an OAU summit meeting at which the presidency will pass to Kenya will be held in Nairobi on June 23 to 26 with them in attendance.

One African said privately that, counting the time they would need after that to report back to their capitals, the session could hardly begin before mid-July.

The African group met privately to take stock the day after it failed in its effort to get the Security Council to adopt punitive measures against South Africa.

NO DATE

However, the African states are to press their demands for total trade, cultural and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa at a special emergency session of the United Nations Security Council, an African bloc spokesman has confirmed.

The spokesman, Mr Olara Otunnu of Uganda, did not say when the special debate would be called.

Observers at the UN pointed out that the proposed special session of the assembly would not bring sanctions closer, but it would provide a valuable platform for African states to attack South Africa for its failure to adhere to UN resolutions on SWA/Namibia.

The UN council for Namibia said yesterday it was sending a "mission of consultation" to Latin America tomorrow as the first of five such groups that will visit various regions this year to discuss the SWA/Namibia question with the governments.

The first mission will visit Peru, Argentina and Colombia and be back on May 16.

Later missions will go to Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa and the Far East and the Middle East. — Sapa-AP, The Star Bureau.

Reds attack US for aiding South Africa

RDM 22/5/81

336

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

PARIS. — The Soviet Union yesterday vigorously attacked the United States for its "open support" of the South African Government and warned President Ronald Reagan that he assumed a "heavy responsibility" in co-operating with Pretoria.

In the first public statement since the May 15 meetings between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Mr Reagan in the White House, the Soviet Union revealed its acute displeasure at what it sees as a joint Pretoria-Washington drive to go behind the United Nations for a solution in South West Africa.

Addressing the UN-Organisation of African Unity conference on sanctions against South Africa, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Iliychev, said by co-operating with South Africa in political, economic, military and other fields, the United States and its allies assumed a heavy responsibility since "they inspired the policy of the military African regime".

The Soviet Union joined the Frontline States and liberation movements in "resolutely condemning" the US, Britain and the outgoing French administration for vetoing the attempt in the Security Council last month to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa, Soviet spokesman Mr Iliychev said.

"A neo-colonialist solution of the problem of Namibia (South West Africa) is being plotted behind the back of African peoples — attempts being made to get this problem outside the framework of the United Nations."

In a statement that implied support across the board for the South West African Peoples Organisation, the African National Congress, and the Pan-Africanist Congress, Mr Iliychev said the Soviet Union "resolutely condemns the attempts to put the equation mark between national liberation struggle of the peoples and terrorism. Such attempts are intended to deprive the oppressed peoples of their legitimate rights to struggle for freedom and independence against colonialism and its vestiges.

"Soviet people take pride in the fact that the struggle of the oppressed people for their rights, freedom and dignity, as well as the victories won by states in the defence and reinforcement of their independence and sovereignty, whether it be in Africa or elsewhere, are associated with the ideals which are guarded by the Soviet State.

"And we believe that the day is not far ahead when this struggle ends in victory."

The second day of the week-long conference at Unesco headquarters, was marked by speeches by the president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, and the Foreign Ministers of Denmark and Tunisia.

The only Western governments represented are Ireland, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands and Norway.

The Foreign Minister of Denmark, Mr Kjeld Olsen, said Nordic countries had given nearly R5-million in "humanitarian aid to the oppressed peoples" of South Africa and South West Africa, and this figure would increase steeply in the coming years.

This formed part of a programme of action recently drawn up by Nordic Foreign Ministers aimed at prohibiting or discouraging new investment in South Africa; restricting production by existing Nordic enterprises in South Africa, and cutting sport and cultural links.

French switch over on SA

RDM 26/5/81

(336)

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — The future of combined efforts to take South West Africa to an internationally acceptable independence has been seriously jeopardised by France's new socialist Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

He said in a surprise appearance on the fifth day of the UN-OAU conference on sanctions against South Africa, attended by 116 governments, that the Third World would have France on its side in future debates in the General Assembly and Security Council.

This promises a radical departure from French policy on SWA and on mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Three times — the latest last month — France has, with America and Britain, vetoed anti-SA sanctions.

Mr Cheysson delivered the main address at Unesco in Paris to mark Africa Liberation Day after a 15-minute reception for his Cabinet colleague, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, UN assembly president Baron Rudiger von Weichmar, and Swapo president Sam Nujoma.

French Socialist Party first secretary Lionel Jospin spent an hour at a private meeting with Mr Nujoma last week.

Mr Cheysson said France was now on the same path as anti-South African forces present: "We are all united in the same struggle."

It was appropriate, he said, that his first policy statement should be directed at Africa.

He firmly dissociated himself and his government from racism which, he said, was an affront to the dignity of man.

He had been too young to take part in the Second World War in which "tens of thousands of Europeans" had died as a direct result of racism — but he had not forgotten that lesson.

"Never should we fail to protect those who are persecuted because they are different. There is no frontier to racism, therefore there should be no limits to the denunciation of racism."

Mr Cheysson stopped short of giving his government's backing to the extensive programme of economic and cultural boycotts proposed last week by Mr Jospin.

Swapo's chief UN spokesman, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, said he looked forward to close co-operation with France.

SASJ condemns passport action

THE Western Cape region of the South African Society of Journalists today condemned the passport withdrawal of Cape Times reporter Zubeida Jaffer, describing it as a typical 'strong-arm tactic by the Government.'

In a statement to Sapa, the region's vice-president, Mr John Battersby, said the arbitrary withdrawal of Miss Jaffer's passport yesterday was being used to intimidate journalists of whom the State disapproved.

He called on the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, to restore her freedom of movement without delay.

'Seen against the background of official harassment to which Miss Jaffer as already been subjected, this latest action is made all the more reprehensible and will be seen by reasonable people as blatant bullying,' he said.

Sta 12/6/81

Tambo addresses UN group

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The president of the banned African National Congress (ANC) addressed the United Nations special Committee Against Apartheid yesterday.

Mr Oliver Tambo is on a brief visit to the United States after leading the ANC delegation to the international Conference on Sanctions against South Africa in Paris late last month.

He was the second prominent black South African to address the committee this year. The other was Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Mr Tambo (64), a former attorney who went into exile in the early 1960s, has in the past addressed the UN General Assembly on several occasions.

His main reason for coming to America was to be guest of honour and main speaker at a conference in Washington on South Africa.

The conference was organised by a black lobby group, Transafrica, "to plan strategy to counter the US tilt towards South Africa."

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(6) Draw u... how much the government would have to buy or... ten successive years of part (2). Would the go... a total greater than the amount it would have t... ars? Does the answer mean that stabil... value of a crop is impossible?

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The curtain comes down on the Smuts brigade

RDM 14/7/81 (336) (336)

Anti-Pretoria pressure at the United Nations headquarters in New York is taking its toll on the organisation's white South African employees, reports RICHARD WALKER.

GENIAL George Movshon retired — early — a few days ago. That left six. Six South Africans left holding professional posts in the United Nations Secretariat: a dwindling band of worthies, some with memories going back to the UN dawn, when you could say Jan Christian Smuts and look proud.

But suddenly, the process has flipped into reverse.

Last week witnessed the biggest South African intake in three decades — at least half a dozen recruits and none to Pretoria's specifications. An odd mix of political exiles and individualists, they staff

> *"The atmosphere is such that to be a white South African national is plain bad news"*

UN Radio's anti-apartheid unit, which is joining the regular secretariat after three years in a contractual limbo.

So it's exit George Movshon, avuncular raconteur and opera lover, and enter Joe Gumede, Yeyedwa Zungu, Mzonke Xusa . . .

In the starkest of terms, it dramatises what is happening within the world organisation as an ageing establishment falters before an impatient Third World, challenging old attitudes and demanding an ever bigger voice.

The secretariat still harbours close to 30 South Africans at all levels, including general service grades. They pop up, little surprises, anywhere from the smiling receptionist in the delegates' lounge, to the chief of a narcotics lab in Geneva. The number is higher, when you include those who do not, or cannot, carry a South African passport.

But the old dream of an impartial, political, international civil service is long gone — the Americans were among the first to undermine the concept — and now the atmosphere is such that to be a white South African national is plain bad news.

Mr Movshon might have been UN radio chief now, had not Iraq publically attacked his promotion three years ago. "Being Jewish as well hardly helped," a colleague dryly remarked. There was a commotion, then Movshon was quietly backwatered, left to such gentle pursuits as running the UN day concert.

The South African mission to the UN, stationed a block away on Second Avenue, is compiling a "victim" list — instances of what it views as discrimination against South Africans working in the UN system. Pretoria has never complained in the past, but it soon might, a spokesman warns. Things are getting "rough", he says.

Initial entries in the list include the Movshon case and the apparent shackling of Mr Johan Theron, once acting chief accountant, now pigeonholed with humdrum duties in the department of conference services.

Mr Theron, a former South African diplomat and contemporary of Mr Brand Fourie and Ambassador Donald Sole, is said to feel particularly bitter, despite the consolations of a salary of not less than R50 000.

Not so John Scott, the UN's deputy legal chief. Mr Scott is a South African too, or at least he was. Faced with similar frustration, he opted for a british passport. The move inspires cynical comments from former compatriots, but now he is safe and sound, despite his particularly exposed and politically sensitive position.

Contrast this with the experience of the daughter of a South African businessman who at 2pm on March 7 last year found herself hauled by her hair down a corridor. She was subsequently suspended from her job — on the complaint of her assailant.

Her name is Gillian Skeen, the tall, elegant daughter of a Roberts Construction director who 18 months earlier had beaten about 60 other applicants to head the space planning unit. This job calls for tact — piecemealing out the crammed space at UN headquarters, soothing egos and rivalries in a world where a window, a carpet and the span of a desk are the precious trophies of incessant status wars.

She did well, by all accounts, but there was friction with her assistant, a Peruvian woman. This climaxed with the hair-hauling episode. A long closed-door enquiry led to vague, evasive conclusions. Miss Skeen's contract was not renewed. The Peruvian remains.

Colleagues of many nationalities signed a petition protesting the Iraqi move on Mr Movshon and an impressive number testified on behalf of Miss Skeen, some citing specific instances of attempts to victimise "unpopular" nationalities (a South African actually serves on the small staff unit that represents aggrieved secretariat members in internal disputes).

"Petty tensions, rivalries, resentments abound here, but the thing about the Skeen case is that it would never have got to that stage had it not been for her nationality," a staffer summed up.

> *"The undercover exploits of Capt Craig Williamson has generated a lasting case of the jitters"*

Some of the smitten blame Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who has a poor reputation for protecting any but himself. Others see a quickening of a process begun 25 years ago.

"There has been an erosion of conscience and integrity for a long time, but this particular thing is primarily political," said yet another recently retired South African. Israel, that other pariah, has one powerful friend that has stuck around (the US). South Africa hasn't."

"By the time I left, you knew perfectly well that without the political backing there's a limit to how far you could go," said Mr Roger Bayldon, who retired two years ago. He chuckles as he remembers when the General Assembly welcomed Field Marshall Smuts with a roar of applause.

Freddie Friedgut arrived with Smuts and worked on South Africa's contribution to the UN Charter, the preamble ("We, the people of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations . . ."). When Dr Waldheim turned up for his retirement party last year, Freddie bowed out by defiantly toasting Smuts' memory.

A fortnight ago, it was George Movshon's turn. Tape recordings of his exit quips, including some hilarious mimickry of Waldheim, are now a hot item.

Thirty years ago, the young Movshon was spokesman for the remarkable Alf Katzen, the highest ranked South African in UN history and the only one to reach Assistant Secretary-general level. As trouble-shooter for first Secretary-General, Trigvy Lie, Katzen was a key figure in early Middle East crises and the Korean War period.

"He had an astonishing career. He's the guy that put together the Suez Canal clearance operation and you could say he was the real founder of the Arab Relief Agency and Unicef (the childrens' fund)," said Mr Movshon, who was his spokesman in Korea.

"In that first flush of purposeful existence, the founding administrators looked for two qualities: ability and integrity. The passport meant very little," Mr Movshon told the big gathering of un colleagues who toasted his farewell.

"So we were the servants of the good, and we despised the corrupt and the invidious among us. Well, that natty little dream came smartly to an end, and quite soon." It ended, he said, the moment governments began to influence job appointments.

A contributing factor to the quarantining of the South Africans has been the changing approach of Pretoria to the organisation.

"For years after they had lost any kind of political influence, people like Carl von Herschberg were liked by many of their most bitter enemies," a veteran diplomat noted. Von Herschberg was Ambassador until 1974, the year the delegation was ousted from the General Assembly. Before Von Herschberg there was Mathys Botha — "a charming old fellow, very much loved; everybody enjoyed having a drink with him," the diplomat reflected.

"Things used to be less bitter. There wasn't the underlying hate," said Mr Bayldon. "I suppose now it's hardly worth retaining people in New York likely to win friends and influence people because there's no one left to win or influence."

A few months ago, things slipped another notch when for the first time Pretoria refused to renew the passport of a prominent UN professional who had been working on a project it frowned on. The matter was never made public and the decision was revoked, but only after weeks of high level personal appeals.

> *"Some blame Kurt Waldheim, who has a poor reputation for protecting any but himself"*

The radio intake introduces a new dimension, though there were one or two black South Africans already on the UN staff — Aubrey Nkomo, for example, a portly, diligently discreet officer on the politically sensitive Palestinian rights unit. In fact, Mr Bax Nomvete, an economic officer based in Addis Ababa, has as senior a grade as any.

But you don't have to be white to face problems as a South African, and there is evidence of the African National Congress seeking the same influence over appointments that most governments exert.

Again, the undercover exploits of Captain Craig Williamson in Geneva has generated a lasting case of the jitters. Suspicion is easy to generate.

As prominent a personality as defence lawyer Shun Chetty felt the heat of this when he came job hunting. With some quiet American pressure a slot was found for him, but on a Far East assignment for the UN High Commision for Refugees, well away from Africa.

Much belly laughter greeted last week's unmasking of Michael Kallenbach, who contrived to moonlight for the SABC while working for the UN's anti-apartheid unit, but this seems sure to spark more paranoia in some quarters.

"I found it all absolutely loathsome in my last years," confided Roger Bayldon, nevertheless sipping a nostalgic gin in the delegate's lounge.

"Everything's carried on at such a pedant level now. There's no sense of humour left."

Call to UN to discuss SA attacks

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British MP Bob Hughes, chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, has called on the Secretary General of the United Nations to convene the Security Council over South Africa's most recent incursion into Angola.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has also sent a telegram to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, urging her to express support for Commonwealth and Front-line states, and to "provide all necessary assistance to them to combat South African aggression."

The telegram to Mrs Thatcher said that last week's incursion into Angola, attacks on Lesotho and the death of the ANC leader in Zimbabwe confirmed that South Africa had no respect for international norms.

Pol Pot signs convention outlawing apartheid

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Democratic Kampuchea has become the 63rd — and oddest — nation to accede to an international convention that allows for the arrest of South Africans and others deemed to be guilty of collaborating with Pretoria.

Democratic Kampuchea is the diplomatic code for the Pol Pot regime that was accused of genocide in Cambodia before being ousted by Vietnamese troops.

Though limited now to jungle guerrilla units, it continues to enjoy United Nations' recognition as the official Government of Cambodia — a status the United States also supports.

The convention it has accepted cites "the crime of apartheid" as a criminal offence subject to prosecution. The convention was approved by the UN General Assembly in 1973 and has been in force five years.

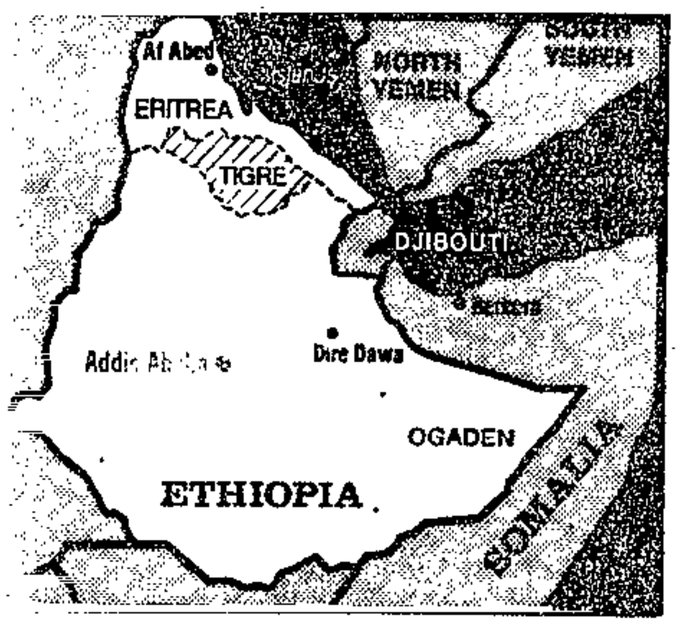
Signed

But no Western and no Southern African or "frontline" country has signed it and it has yet to trigger an arrest, even though governments are required to regularly report on its implementation.

In November 1979, El Salvador signed the convention a day after the abduction of South African Ambassador Archibald Dunn and there were fears at the time that the events were linked.

So far, the most visible action in pursuit of the convention has been the circulation of a small list of South African policemen involved in such well-publicised incidents as the death of Steve Biko.

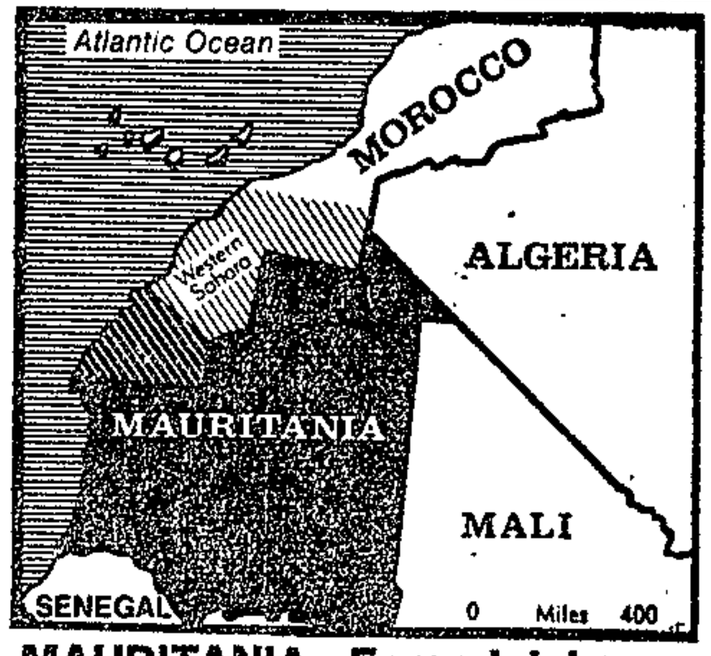
A few months ago, the UN Council for Namibia sought to develop this by branding, among others, the SWA Commander General as a 'criminal'. UN legal advisers are understood to have quashed this.



ETHIOPIA: Thousands forced to work 12 hours a day at gun-point on state farms.



JAMAICA: 10-year-old children forced to work on farms for long hours.



MAURITANIA: Forced labour still so widely practised that a new decree was necessary.

UN EXPOSES SLAVE NATIONS

S. Tribune 23/8/81 336

FORCED TO WORK AT GUN POINT . . . 1 626 ETHIOPIANS DIE ON GOVERNMENT FARM

By TIM PATTEN

LONDON: Tales of horrific modern-day slavery and work-at-gunpoint conditions continue to filter out of Third World countries while their governments proclaim loudly that forced labour has been abolished.

Evidence before a UN working group on slavery in Geneva has again spotlighted the problem of heavily concealed slavery practices in countries such as Ethiopia, Mauritania and Jamaica and has sharpened the call for slavery to be stamped out finally.

IN ETHIOPIA, according to evidence submitted by the London-based Anti-Slavery Society, 1 626 people died last summer after being forced to work a 12 hour day at gunpoint on government state farms.

IN MAURITANIA, where slavery was formally abolished in 1960, the government found last year that forced labour was still so widely practised that it was obliged to issue a new decree abolishing slavery.

IN JAMAICA the society found that child labour was prevalent and growing. Many children, aged 10 and under, had dropped out of school and were forced to work at home or on farms for long hours.

Jamaica's near bankruptcy and high unemployment has exacerbated the conditions forcing children to work in the streets and markets where they have to fight for their pitches and takings.

But the evidence which has caused most alarm at the UN working group on slavery has been a claim that the Ethiopian military junta is using armed personnel to find "volunteers" to harvest the sesame crop grown in the province of Tigray.

Torture is used on those who find that disenchantment with "volunteering" and lack of agricultural knowledge is considered counter-revolutionary.

The anti-slavery society produced documentaty evidence to show that on July 8 last year 57 trucks, each designed to carry a maximum of 40 people, left Addis Ababa crammed with 3 990 "volunteers". Eight days later the convoy arrived in the Humera region of Tigray.

In the same month another 65 trucks carried 4 550 people to the same area, and in August another 5 600 made the same journey in 80 trucks.

All of these were "volunteers" — aged between 15 and 65, men, women, children, army pensioners, students, civil servants, teachers and even wounded army personnel — sent to the harvest of Humera

One volunteer, whose name has been kept secret by the UN group, described how he was recruited. "I was stopped on the way to a food shop in Addis Ababa by three Kebele guards (security officers) They asked what I was doing. I said I was a student, working part-time for my father. They started to beat me with the gun butts and then they took me to the higher Kebele and handed me over saying I was not volunteering. I was sent to Tatak and then to Humera

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'Volunteers'

The government needed workers for the sesame production on its state farms — the area formerly farmed by large landowers and which according to Ethiopian authorities was seriously underproducing.

During the journey to Humera the "volunteers" had to squat under canvas, urinate over the side of the truck and were given no food. They were unable to sleep and on arrival many were weak and ill.

According to the evidence, the women and girls had been raped en route and some of them did not return from the army camp at Sanja.

At the farm the workers were given little or no food, no shelter and were not paid

In one camp of 2 200 people, 45 died in the first month, and according to the statistics the final death toll at the end of the harvest was 1 626.

In Mauritania, the anti-slavery society has found that there are at least 100 000 slaves still kept in the oldest form of chattels. They live permanently with their masters and have little independent existence.

Mostly blacks

Slaves are mostly blacks, ruled by the elite Moors, who are descendants of Berbers and Arabs. Most of the country's slaves are offspring of slaves and may be sold at the will of the owner.

Evidence has also been submitted on "debt-bondage" — a near slavery practice arising from a pledge by a debtor of his personal services in return for an outstanding debt — and renewed calls have been made for this to be stamped out.

The anti-slavery society's report shows that debt-bondage is found in countries in the Mediterranean, the Middle East, Africa, South America, and in the Indian sub-continent, where it is most prevalent.

The society believes that apart from the possible abolition of all forms of mass contract labour, the most obvious way of eliminating debt slavery is to control credit systems and to provide loans and grants to people who may normally be regarded as "uncreditworthy."

UN spends millions in training future Swapo bureaucrats

Sunday Post 26/9/82 (23)

By Ronald Noward in Lusaka

IN central Lusaka there is a school where both staff and students want to pack up and leave for good.

The day when the UN Institute for Namibia (Unin) shuts its Lusaka campus and reorganises in Windhoek can come only after the UN achieves its goal of independence for South African-administered SWA/Namibia.

The internationally-funded institute, founded to develop public service skills for an independent Namibia, opened in February, 1976, with a five-year UN mandate.

Last year that mandate was extended indefinitely, reflecting the protracted manoeuvring in efforts to secure independence.

"We are training bureaucrats without bureaus," said Mr Hage Geingor, director of the institute and a member of the policy-making central committee of Swapo.

To try to prevent frustration, priority is being given to practical training for students, he said in an interview.

Many of the 337 students now enrolled at Unin are spending a six-week summer break attached to Swapo camps in Angola and Zambia, learning to deal directly with the people they hope some day to be administering at home.

Mr Geingob admits the institute is strongly influenced by Swapo, but argues that this is inevitable because the UN General Assembly has recognised the movement as the sole representative of the SWA/Namibian people.

Virtually all students attending the institute have been vetted first at Swapo camps.

Mr Geingob fled SWA/Namibia in the early 1960s and secured a university scholarship in the US

The Unin prospectus for 1981-82 says the institute endeavours to prepare the students "for multiple challenges of national reconstruction."

With the exception of students from the University of Zambia (Unza), who may be considered for Unin admission, only people of SWA/Namibian origin are admitted.

Candidates with full secondary education who, in the opinion of the admissions committee, "show ability to follow and profit from the courses offered and who show commitment to the cause of Namibians" are admitted.

A six-member UN team arrived in Lusaka early this month to carry out an extensive investigation of Unin's achievements and future requirements. Their report is expected before the end of this year, Mr Geingob said.

The institute has held two graduation ceremonies so far, for 66 students in 1979 and 80 last January. A further 80 are expected to graduate early next year.

Unin officials said the institute's two-year budget for 1982-83 is estimated at $3.8 million (about R8.3 million), provided by the UN Council for Namibia.

Three-year diploma courses are provided in management and administration, agriculture, politics, education and constitutional and legal affairs. Shorter secretarial and teacher upgrading courses are also offered.

A few Unin students go on to higher education in Zambia or abroad, but most go straight to work, in camps at Swapo headquarters in the Angolan capital of Luanda or in its offices abroad.

While at Unin, students spend periods of up to nine months at Ministries and State-owned businesses in several African countries

Botswana is preferred because of its topographical and ethnic similarities to SWA/Namibia, but its small population and State apparatus limits the places it can offer, Mr Geingob said.

Other countries where students are seconded include Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Mozambique.

According to Mr Geingob, many of the students who arrive at the institute are about 17 or 18 years old. The average age is about 21, and older people are admitted on merit

UN splits over ANC 'patriots'

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council disagreed last night on a statement of concern over death sentences recently passed by a South African court on three members of the banned African National Congress.

All 15 members expressed concern, but several objected to a non-aligned draft statement describing the three men as "patriots" and "freedom fighters", council sources said.

The US delegate, Mr Charles Lichenstein, said they were tried and convicted of serious crimes, but he "strongly urged" South Africa to spare their lives on humanitarian grounds.

Uganda's representative, Mr Olara Otunnu, said the three men "are no common criminals, but compare with those who fought with George Washington or against the Nazis."

Japan's Mr Masahiro Nisibori appealed to the South African Government to "Spare the lives of these three young men".

Britain's representative, Mr Hamilton Whyte, said his government felt there should be a call for clemency . . . on humanitarian grounds.

On Wednesday Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim appealed to South Africa to "refrain from the execution of persons for acts arising from opposition to apartheid." — Sapa.

UN asks for end to all dealings with SA

UNITED NATIONS. — The UN General Assembly yesterday called on the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa for its failure to grant independence to SWA/Namibia.

The vote was 117 to none, with 25 abstentions.

Countries abstaining included the United States, Britain and France, which have the right of veto in the council and killed sanctions resolutions there last April.

The Assembly also strongly urged all states to "Cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally".

Pressure

The UN Council for Namibia was requested to monitor the boycott and bring to the Assembly's attention instances of contacts between UN member states and South Africa. The resolution was adopted at the end of an emergency special session of the Assembly which began on September 3 at the request of African states.

They sought to bring pressure on South Africa to withdraw from SWA/Namibia, which Pretoria administers in defiance of UN resolutions.

The African states also wished to demonstrate their impatience with a five-nation Western contact group, comprising the US, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, that has been trying to secure South Africa's compliance with an independence plan they drafted in 1978 and which was endorsed that year by the Security Council.

The five members of the Western Contact Group have been working on new proposals designed to overcome South African objections to the UN-backed independence plan.

They are expected to be made public soon after their foreign ministers meet in New York on September 24. — Sapa-Reuter.

Check on SA: Waldheim gives up

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Dr Kurt Waldheim has given up on efforts to probe South Africa's nuclear capability.

That is the implication of a terse report on his past year's achievements in fulfulling a General Assembly directive to "follow closely" South African activity in the nuclear field.

That directive resulted from the report of a UN panel that last year concluded that the Republic had the know-how to make and deliver "moderately sophisticated" nuclear weapons and the expertise to eventually develop short or intermediate-range ballistic missiles and cruise missiles.

Admits

The UN Secretary-General admits he has "nothing to add" since he has "not identified any further information of South Africa's nuclear developments".

His new report makes no mention of material submitted in May from the Stockholm International Peace Institute, which argued that South Africa had reached the stage where it had no need of outside help to design, build and deliver "boosted" second generation weapons many times more powerful than the bombs that razed Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Escapers' helper leaves Swaziland for Switzerland

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THE man who helped Alexandre Moumbaris, Timothy Jenkin and Stephen Lee on a vital leg of their escape from Pretoria Central Prison to the relative security of Mozambique left Southern Africa yesterday.

He is Mr Godfrey Sabiti, the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees in Swaziland until yesterday. He has been transferred to Geneva, Switzerland.

After their escape from prison, Moumbaris, Jenkin and Lee, who were serving long-term sentences under the Terrorism Act, crossed into Swaziland.

There they presented themselves to Mr Sabiti, who, according to reliable sources, immediately instructed them to lie low in his car, put up the UN flag and drove them to African National Congress exiles in Swaziland.

Refugees had been abducted from Swaziland and taken back to South Africa in the past and there is no doubt that the heat was on to recapture Moumbaris, Jenkin and Lee.

ANC help

From Swaziland the ANC took the escapees to Mozambique, from where they made good their final escape to Britain.

Mr Sabiti, a quietly-spoken Ugandan, was appointed to his Swaziland post in 1976, when the flight of black scholars from South Africa after the Soweto unrest increased the number of refugees in Swaziland sharply.

In one of his last speeches in Swaziland, Mr Sabiti was a guest speaker at the opening of Ndzewane settlement project for about 6 000 refugees from the Ngomezulu and Mathenjwa tribes in South Africa.

The tribesmen come from an area which is in dispute between Swaziland and KwaZulu. They have declared their loyalty to King Sobhuza II of Swaziland.

While expressing the hope that Africa would eventually eliminate the injustices which lie at the root of the refugee problem, Mr Sabiti warned: "The refugee problem in Africa, especially in this southern region, seems to be one that we have to be prepared

By PATRICK LAURENCE

to shoulder for some time."

In a speech at the same occasion, Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, noted that 95% of Africa's refugees came from countries ruled by blacks and said the problem's causes would not be found in the colour of the rulers' skins.

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'e on Swapo'

BDM 24·10·81 331

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A REDUCED United Nations presence and a joint guarantee by the West and African Frontline states against Swapo infiltration are two of the key proposals with which the Western Five hope to secure a peaceful settlement to the prolonged South West African dispute, it was learnt yesterday.

Another is the offer of sophisticated American surveillance technology to monitor Swapo activity in a demilitarised zone along the SWA-Angola border during the seven-month transitional period set aside for a UN-supervised election.

The proposals, primarily the outcome of a bid by the Reagan administration to revived the stalled peace plan, are due to be released simultaneously on Monday to the South African Government in Cape Town and to South West Africa's internal parties in Windhoek.

A Western mission, headed by the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, is due to hold talks on the proposals with South Africa on Wednesday and the internal parties on Tuesday.

According to an informed source in Pretoria, the proposals seek to:

- Reduce South African and internal party objections to plans for the implementation of the peace settlement as contained in UN Security Council Resolution 435.
- Provide reassurances to the internal parties on the preservation of "democracy" after independence.

Preference

Both South Africa and the dominant internal parties have objected to the planned use of a UN peace-keeping force, known as UNTAG, during the settlement process because of the UN's "self-declared preference for Swapo."

To allay these fears the latest proposals envisage a reduced UN presence. The original implementation plan provided for 7 500 UN military personnel and a 360-strong UN police contingent.

Moreover, according to the Rand Daily Mail's informant, the UN soldiers will be given the option of wearing either UN uni-

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of origin (which may include Western countries).

His information tallies with that of a Western diplomat, who summed up the latest position on UNTAG thus: "We have backed off a bit and Pretoria is more flexible. There has got to be a role for the UN, but perhaps not with the same visibility."

Bases

South Africa and its allies in SWA have objected to the absence in earlier implementation plans of provision for the monitoring of external Swapo bases by UN troops. They have not been satisfied with assurances from the African Frontline states against Swapo infiltration.

The new proposal offers joint Western-Frontline surveillance of these bases, with the aid of high-level American technology.

On the constitutional side, the latest proposals seek to allay anxieties that the UN plan might lead to a Swapo victory and introduction of a "Marxist one-party state".

It includes, the source said, guarantees for the continued existence after independence of an independent judiciary, a free Press, a multi-party system, and related "elements of democracy."

Minority

The proposals do not, however, include any specific guarantee of minority rights. Instead they offer a guarantee of individual rights based on the UN Declaration of Rights.

Some observers believe the current United States-South African talks on nuclear energy safeguards are related to the American initiative to secure South African agreement to a new peace plan for SWA.

The nuclear talks, which opened on Wednesday, might presage the resumption of US supplies of enriched uranium to South Africa and bilateral cooperation in the production of nuclear energy.

UN stalked by the spectre of scandal

28 Sep 1987
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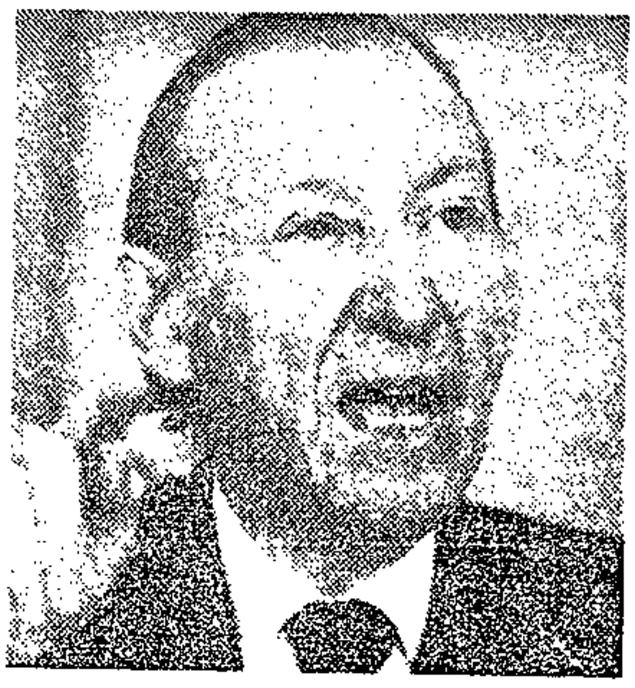
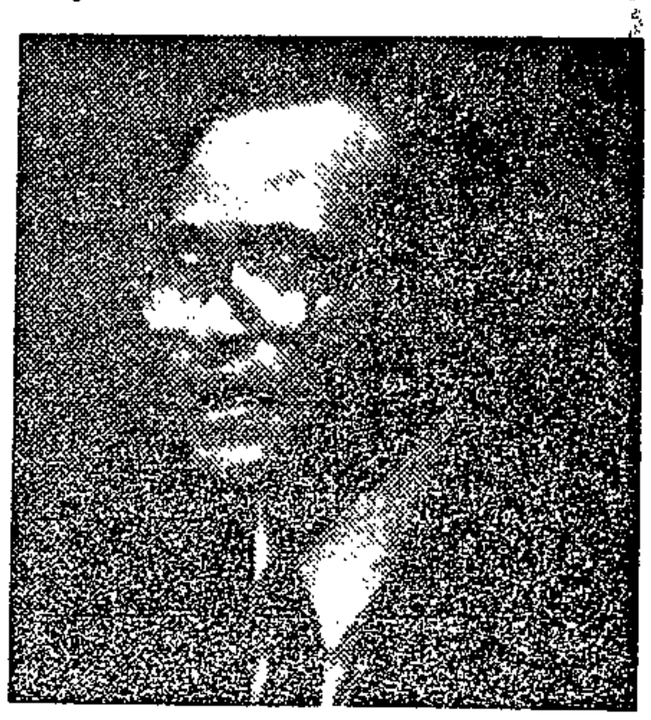
The United Nations is charged in a BBC television documentary with corruption and scandal. The question is levelled: has the very name of the organisation become a mockery?



Waldheim . . . will scandal affect his re-election chances?



Salim . . . a main contender for UN Secretary-General.

LONDON — Every year the United Nations produces enough documents to stretch around the world 14 times — but it took the world body's disaster relief organisation nine months to react to the horrifying famine that struck the Karamajong people of northern Uganda.

The UN's incompetence and inability to save lives were starkly documented this week by the BBC's "Panorama" television programme which charged it with "large-scale scandal" and questioned its ability to handle its responsibilities.

Screened as the Security Council prepared to elect a Secretary-General for the next five years, the programme said the election campaign had revealed "a bitterness that makes a mockery of the name United Nations."

It said the scandals of mismanagement within the agencies responsible for disaster relief had turned the election into a struggle between the big powers and the newly emerging challenge from the Third World.

The Panorama team interviewed Dr Kurt Waldheim, striving to achieve a third term of office, his challenger, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, of Tanzania, UN officials and international relief workers.

It quoted an unidentified "high UN official" as saying: "We have moved from the original ideal of a group of highly dedicated international civil servants, competent and with a sense of integrity. This place is now corrupt. There are too many here who have abandoned their principles."

Showing film of starving men, women and children in the Karamoja area of northern Uganda, after the fall of the dictator Idi Amin, the documentary said that six months after people started dying Western governments urged the UN to act.

Three months later representatives from the UN's disaster relief organisation arrived, stayed 48 hours, and left.

"They gave assurances which were not met. They never had a clear mandate from their headquarters in New York," said a mission worker in Karamoja.

"When help did come the lorries ran out of fuel. Many broke down. The effect was that a large number of people died.

"The information was available to the UN but we did not see speedy action."

The programme quoted from a report by the UN's own watchdog body, which concluded that the Geneva-based disaster relief organisation was itself a disaster and said staff spent most of their time and money going to meetings, not disasters.

Questioned about this, Dr Waldheim said: "There are some shortcomings. Not everything is in order, but there is no question of a large-scale scandal."

"Panorama" compared the Karramoja operation with the situation in Gambia this year, when a brief and unsuccessful attempt was made to unseat President Dawda Jawara. Senegalese troops put the revolution down in less than a week, but President Jaware appealed for UN aid.

"Within 24 hours the UN reacted. In Banjul (the capital of Gambia) the situation had returned to normal, but within a month 11-million tons of food had poured in, enough to have fed the Karamajong for six months," said a Panorama reporter.

Dr Waldheim explained: "We were asked to help, and we did. I'm not getting involved in all these details." — Sapa-AP.

37 years on . . .

CREATED to enshrine a world order that most of its membership now heartily rejects, the United Nations this week enters its 37th year anxious and apprehensive in the face of fear, suspicion, frustration and despair.

That was the essence of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's gloomy message for United Nations Day — a message that might be taken personally, since he was plunging into a re-election bid that some feared could set up a nasty little struggle between the industrial "have" nations and the mass of "have nots" pressing for a candidate of their choosing.

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The founders wouldn't know the UN now

RICHARD WALKER looks at the United Nations as it gets another year older.

To those who daily brave the UN rhetoric, it is this so-called north-south confrontation rather than the east-west slugfest that is shaping — nuclear holocaust permitting — as the truly enduring issue.

Say United Nations and a South African has to think of sanctions and the relentless torrent of resolutions wishing the Republic away in a blitzkrieg of words. It is an image that Pretoria hardly discourages.

The South African mission to the UN, beavering away a block from headquarters, does sums to prove that pestering the South African Government one way and another — from boosting Swapo to funding anti-apartheid activities and comforting political exiles — has to cost the UN more than R30-million a year.

They also estimate it requires the full-time attention of about 200 UN staff.

Such calculations are being publicised energetically by Windhoek-funded lobbyists in Washington who harp on the fact that the US pays 25% of the UN budget.

In his UN Day message, President Ronald Reagan set a cool tone of guarded support.

"The United Nations has assisted in bringing stability to troubled areas and will surely do so again," he said, promising that the US would continue its "prominent role and champion the values and ideals that originally inspired the United Nations".

But there's the rub. As originally inspired, the UN was intended to consolidate the victory of the Second World War and in that was to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," in the words of the preamble to the UN Charter.

That preamble was a South African inspiration which perfectly sums up how times have changed.

retariat staffs total over 20 000.

There are now 31 agencies within the UN family serving every facet of life. For every familiar acronym there are several, like Wipo or the Ifad, that are known to comparatively few.

Spectacular efforts, like the lateral dealing tied to a sharply defined self-interest.

The hailed but harried office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) exemplifies the problems besetting much of the UN system. Awarded this year's Nobel Peace prize, it is caught between an explosive expansion and pressure to curb costs — and it gets not one kopek from the Soviet bloc, the source of millions of the presently uprooted.

Defining just who qualified as a refugee is another emerging problem. The US is seeking to distinguish between "economic migrants" — people seeking a



MAKE ROOM FOR MORE . . . extra seats for extra nations.

Soviets a propaganda coup — "it could be like handing the developing world to the Soviet Union on a platter", said one delegate.

Mr Beesely sees the outcome reflecting not only on the future of north-south dialogue, but on the credibility of the UN.

"We all hope this treaty does not go the way of the League of Nations," he said.

UN calls for stronger sanctions against SA

NEW YORK—The United Nations General Assembly condemned racism and called for sanctions against South Africa in five resolutions adopted yesterday.

In a set of three resolutions on the "elimination of all forms of racial discrimination" the Assembly condemned "the policy of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia (South West Africa) as the most abhorrent form of racial discrimination."

It asked countries to eliminate racial discrimination on their own soil and to intensify their criticism of racism in South Africa.

One of the three was approved without a vote and the United States was the only country voting against the other two.

Another resolution asks that the Security Council urgently consider imposing mandatory sanctions against South Africa, including a halt to delivery of oil and oil products and an arms embargo stronger than the current one, imposed by the Security Council in 1977.

The resolution "vigorously condemns the repeated acts of aggression" by South Africa against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. It also condemns "the collaboration of certain western countries, Israel and other states and of transnational corporations," with South Africa.

It says that co-operation encourages South Africa to "persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression."

The proposal was approved by 121 to 19 with 6 abstentions.

UN women fight sexual inequality



NEW YORK — Female staff at the United Nations are launching a fresh campaign to end what they say is blatant sex discrimination within the world body.

Frustration is growing among women employees as it becomes clear that an 1982 deadline to ensure that at least 25 percent of professional posts are held by females will not be met.

Already this year a group of angry females, dressed in black, have picketted the UN headquarters building here.

Now the women are planning similar action and a publicity campaign to expose inequality in the new year.

The ad hoc group on equal rights for women at the UN, an internal body of activists, complains that the UN, while publicly campaigning for equality between men and women worldwide, continues to discriminate in recruitment, placing and promotion.

BOTTOM

The group also points out that while 82 percent of all women within the world organisation hold secretarial and clerical jobs, almost 80 percent of the professional jobs are held by men.

It also claims that those women who are in the professional ranks are mainly at the bottom of the ladder.

There are no women among the 23 under-secretaries general, and only two women among the 23 assistant-secretaries general.

Ms Sue Markham, a UN information officer and President of the Ad Hoc group, describes the staff system as "feudal".

"The women are looked down upon and treated like serfs," she said.

In a year when UN secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, seeks re-election, New York newspapers have reported UN staff morale to be at its lowest ebb.

Mss Markham, from New Zealand, ascribes much of this low morale to women's disgruntlement with the organisation and she warns female staff are close to revolt.

Four years ago, in response to complaints that women were shunted into low-paying, low-level positions, the General Assembly passed a resolution setting a goal for female advancement.

The motion laid down 1982 as a deadline for 25 percent of professional posts to be held by women, but as this year draws to an end, UN officials concede they are not going to meet even this modest objective.

A senior UN official dealing with staff matters denied that the organisation was biased. He said the UN was doing its best to reach the 25 percent target.

But the ad hoc group remains sceptical.

The UN has 15 000 employees drawn from 140 nations and one serious problem confronting women is the attitude of many Third World member nations towards equality.

"In some countries of the world women take second place in society and so these nations feel the same thing must apply at the UN," said a female staff member from a developing nation.

"Also, these countries believe the notion of women doing an equal job to men, with equal pay, is a Western idea, and because it is a western idea, they are opposed to it."

Some women also complained they have been denied promotion or even demoted because they have turned down sexual advances from male superiors or diplomats with influence.

"Some men think the UN is just a cattle-market with the female staff there for the taking. It applies to UN career staff just as much as diplomats," said an attractive UN professional officer from an Asian country.