

UNITED ~~STATES~~ NATIONS  
1982

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**Ciskei not UN  
affair — Botha** 336

UNITED NATIONS — South Africa has rejected a statement by the Security Council condemning the independence of Ciskei.

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

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

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

dominate to perpetuate apartheid."

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

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

"The Republic of Ciskei is now an independent state. No decision which the Security Council or any other body of the UN may take, can eliminate this fact," he added. — SAPA-RNS.



WINDHOEK — The American-led peace initiative on SWA had yet to address the most difficult problem in the settlement process: that of United Nations impartiality, the chairman of the Muisters' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said last night.

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

“Fair and free elections

# Mudge: UN is still problem

in this country can only be held if the UN can prove itself to be absolutely fair and impartial.”

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

“The actual problem,

namely impartiality of the UN, remains unsolved,” Mr Mudge said.

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

A severe drought accompanied by a decline in world prices for karakul pelts, diamonds and cop-

per had delayed the initiation of economic and social programmes.

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

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

He urged the inhabitants of SWA to unite in the face of outside interference and threats to a peaceful future — SAPA



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**UN head  
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Swapo**  
8/1/82

NEW YORK — In his first public speech to a UN organization, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday lauded Swapo's struggle for Namibia's independence and blamed South Africa for the setbacks to the territory's nationhood.

Dr de Cuellar, chairing a meeting of the Council for Namibia, commended the "valuable co-operation which the United Nations has received from the South West Africa People's Organization in advancing the cause of Namibia's independence."

The newly-elected UN head.

— UPI

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DTA hits

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9/1/82

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance warned today that comments on SWA/Namibia this week by the new United Nations Secretary-General could only cause further delays in the independence process.

The DTA's reaction has fuelled widespread speculation here that negotiations on the second phase of the Western settlement strategy — involving the issue of UN partiality — will be arduous.

Political observers believe that talks on the second phase could set back the settlement timetable and the target date for independence.

#### SURPRISE

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said the remarks of Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar were "surprising".

He was referring to a speech to the Council for Namibia in which Mr de Cuellar commended Swapo for the valuable co-operation it had given the UN in promoting SWA/Namibian independence.

Mr Mudge said the UN had continued in the old vein despite repeated DTA requests for impartiality before it could become an acceptable election supervisor.

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4/1/82

I will be  
impartial  
on SWA,  
says new  
UN head

With a storm already brewing around him for his high praise of Swapo, the new United Nations Secretary-General has assured South Africa that it can count on him to be impartial in his handling of SWA/Namibian independence.

Last week, Peruvian diplomat Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar shook Pretoria and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance by commending Swapo for what he termed its valuable cooperation with the UN in promoting the territory's independence.

At the weekend, DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said Mr de Cuellar's comments were "surprising," and that the UN was continuing in its old vein under former Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

But from New York, Cheetah Maysom reports that in an interview with the New

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## I will be impartial, says UN head

► from page 1

York Times — his first since starting the job — Mr de Cuellar said South Africa can count on my impartiality — "I am committed to objectivity."

Other points he made:

- America should not try to bring the Polish issue before the UN, which was barred from intervening in the internal affairs of member states.
- The creation of a Palestinian state was essential to lasting

peace in the Middle East. The State of Israel's News Service reports that from Windhoek that legislation is being prepared in SWA/Namibia to control the movement of black and white people from South Africa to the territory.

The move follows a decision by the Council of Ministers or "Cabinet" in an effort to balance legislation governing the entry of coloured people to SWA/Namibia, who have for 11 years required permits to do so.



(336)

Star 12/1/82

# New chief of UN condemns apartheid

The Star Bureau

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

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

## HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

The denial of basic rights for the black community was of "such scope and inten-

sity as to constitute a crime," Mr de Cuellar said.

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

The meeting was called by the UN Special Committee against Apartheid to inaugurate an international year for the mobilisa-

tion of sanctions against South Africa during 1982.

A year was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly last month.

Major Western nations, including the United States, opposed the plan.

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

Praising Swapo for its co-operation with UN efforts to secure independence, he said

that when this goal had appeared to be in sight, South Africa had voiced reservations which caused setbacks.

## SETTLEMENT

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

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

But Mr Tambo's flight to New York was delayed.

Mr de Cuellar, from Peru, became the UN Secretary-General on January 1, replacing Dr Kurt Waldheim of Austria.

## Zambia copper boost

WASHINGTON — The International Finance Corporation (IFC) said it was investing 30 million dollars to help to finance a 250-million-dollar copper mining expansion project in Zambia.

The project would enable Nchanga Consolidated copper mines, which produces two-thirds of Zambia's copper, to maintain production at 370,000 tons a year. — Reuter.



# UN head's ~~speech~~ may hit SWA plan

CAM 11/182

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. - The Western plan for a South West African settlement seems to have been set back by the speech of the new Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar last week, in which he lauded Swapo's struggle.

Dr De Cuellar was chairing a meeting of the Council for Namibia in which he commended "valuable co-operation which the United Nations has received from the South West Africa Peoples Organisation in advancing the cause of Namibia's independence".

In the speech Dr De Cuellar blamed South Africa for setbacks to SWA's attempts to achieve nationhood.

## Protests

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

Mr Dick Mudge, chairman of the DTA and Mr Kosi Pretorius, leader of the NP of SWA, both sent strongly-worded protests at the weekend about the controversial speech.

Their protests back a telegram sent last week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Puk Botha, in which he raised the question of the UN's partiality at a moment when South African and US delegations were to meet in London to discuss Phase 2 of the Western plan for a settlement.

Phase 2 concerns the deployment of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag), the UN force that will supervise and monitor elections for independence in SWA.

A key demand of the DTA has been that the UN prove it would be an unbiased referee and arbiter.

Mr Mudge said in his statement: "The DTA has noted with amazement remarks from the newly appointed Secretary General to the Council of Namibia."

## Storm waters

He said despite repeated calls by the DTA that the UN and its official representatives prove their impartiality "this world body and its Secretary General" showed that they could not be trusted as long as "undisciplined steps" of the Secretary General could not be controlled.

The mouthpiece of the DTA, Die Republikein, had banner headlines yesterday saying "West plunges plan into storm waters".

Die Suidwester, the mouthpiece of the NP, said the UN Secretary General's speech had checkmated the settlement plan.



DR JAVIER DE CUELLAR  
... Secretary General

## Objections

Meanwhile the South West African National Union (Swanu) has objected to parts of the revised constitutional proposals delivered in Windhoek before Christmas.

Swanu's main objections are to:

- The proposed two-vote election procedure involving both proportional and constituency representation;
- The lack of clarity on the rights of public institutions regarding social discrimination after the elections; and
- The question of compensation for expropriated private property and the redistribution of land after independence. Swanu has said it favours forced redistribution of land from white landowners to landless blacks if suitable terms for compensation cannot be found.



By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The new United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, attacked the South African government's race policies as tragic and criminal when he helped the Committee against Apartheid launch the international year of mobilization for sanctions against the Republic.

After three decades in which South Africa had disregarded "eminently sane" appeals, "the challenges posed by the continuation of this tragic situation demand an imaginative and carefully considered response," he told the committee, which tied the launching of the mobilization campaign to a commemoration of the 70th anniversary on Mon-

# New UN head attacks SA apartheid policy

Sept 11/82 356

day of the founding of the African National Congress, Dr. ANC president Mr. Oliver Tambo failed to arrive for the session and a scheduled private meeting with the new UN chief. Officials said his flight had been delayed by bad weather and his address to the committee was rescheduled for Tuesday.

"Even apart from the cases of imprisonment, torture, deportation and

dislocation of members of the non-white population under this system, the very concept of apartheid implies a denial of almost every article of the universal declaration of human rights," Dr. Perez de Cuellar told the committee. "It is of such scope and intensity as to constitute a crime."

More than 60 countries have acceded to an international convention disallowing apartheid a crime and allowing for the arrest of South Africans and others deemed guilty of collaborating with Pretoria. No prosecution has so far resulted.

Re-elected by acclamation for a further year, the Apartheid Committee chairman, Mr. Yusuf Meisli of Nigeria, was one of several speakers to speak at United Nations headquarters for sanctions against the South. He said the committee would be given priority in the fight against apartheid.

South African tourism, trade promotion and financial lending were all targeted for new pressure, he said, while Japan and several western countries imposing South African coal were being watched closely.

Harshest language came from Mr. Dennis Austin, secretary-general of the Organization of African Trade Union International, who said that while the world was being won by the white ruling in black Africa, "there to choose" he warned.





Perez de Cuellar

# New SA protest sent to Cuellar

ARGUS  
13/1/82

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## Political Staff

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

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

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

## CREDIBILITY

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

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

The letter says the Secretary-General's attack on South Africa's racial

policies demonstrated his personal attachment to the political cause of ideological adversaries of the South African Government and his inability to act in a just and unbiased manner towards member states excluded from the power blocs.

He is urged to reflect seriously on 'this manifestation of subservience to groups and alliances that command majorities in voting but show little regard for the most elementary norms of human dignity.'



# Tambo holds meeting with UN's new chief

CAPE TIMES 13/11/82

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

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

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

The new UN chief's meeting with Mr Tambo was his first with any South African since taking office. South Africa's UN mission, headed by ambassador Mr David Steward, has so far had no contact with the tall Peru-

vian lawyer-diplomat who has set a SWA/Namibia settlement as his first goal and who last week pledged his personal impartiality and objectivity.

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

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

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

Declaring himself "en-

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

Stressing close alliance with Swapo several times Mr Tambo asserted that "our struggle has advanced enormously", but he lashed out at the United States and its allies for pursuing "murderous policies" while whipping up "a cold war psychosis to divert attention". The US strategy had been so successful that South African assaults on Angola had "ceased to elicit international condemnation".



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# SA gives UN chief second rap in week

By CHRIS FREIMOND

ADM 14/1/82

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

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

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

"The impotence of the UN today and the ridicule with which it is viewed is a direct consequence of this pattern of behaviour, for it can never satisfy the extremists while it causes alienation among



DR PEREZ DE CUELLAR Praised Swapo

those who respect fair play." He advised Dr Perez de Cuellar to "heed the warnings" in UN reports, show concern for the misery of the millions of people in the majority of UN member states, tackle the "real enemies" of mankind,

namely hunger, disease, illiteracy and poverty, and dedicate his talents and energy "without fear or favour" to the upliftment of those in need.

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

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

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

In the letter, released in Windhoek yesterday, Mr Shipanga said Swapo-D had noted with "surprise and dismay" remarks by the UN Secretary-General commending Swapo for efforts to win independence for the territory.

## 'Forget'

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

"Avoid doing anything that gives excuse and reason to forces inside and outside Namibia and ammunition that will prolong Southern (African) rule over our country."

Sapa also reports that the South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, had a short meeting with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington in London yesterday.

The meeting came shortly before Dr Fourie was due to start talks with American State Department representatives aimed at finalising agreement on phase one of the SWA settlement.

The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, began talks in London yesterday with the South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, and senior South African officials on the Western independence plan for SWA.

## 'One sided'

The Ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's newspaper, Die Republikein, yesterday described the London conference as "one sided".

The newspaper said in an editorial that most interested parties still had to reply formally to the reformulated Western constitutional proposals in Phase One of the contact group's initiative.

Yet, Phase One was now being finalised in London.

Lord Carrington, who will visit Kenya next month for talks with President Daniel Arap Moi focussing on SWA, a British High Commission spokesman told Sapa-AP in Nairobi yesterday.

© See Page 8



# UN head tells Pik: you're <sup>ROM</sup> a lone voice <sup>336</sup> 16/1/82

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

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

Earlier, he had made a statement contrasting Swaziland's co-operation with South Africa's "reservations" on a settlement in South West Africa.

Both times Mr Botha fired off angry protests.

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

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

All other governments are carefully appraising Dr De

By RICHARD WALKER

Cuellar and allowing him a honeymoon period and many envoys eye Mr Botha's timing as injudicious.

So, apparently, does Dr De Cuellar.

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

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

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

## Concern

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

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

Dr De Cuellar ended: "I would hope that our dialogue will be constructive and primarily directed to the search for solutions to the great problems of our time..."



# UN opens its 1982 anti-SA portfolio

GENEVA. — The United Nations anti-apartheid season has opened with new claims of torture, prisoners, child imprisonment, killings by police and soldiers as well an updated list of alleged torturers.

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

Those affecting the Prisons Service allege:

- Ill treatment of child prisoners on Robben Island, contrary to previous statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that children are not kept in the political prison;
- Warders urge criminals to abuse political prisoners in their cells;
- The provision of one latrine bucket in a cell for up to 80 prisoners;
- The keeping of 14-year-old boys in isolation;

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

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

## Untrue

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

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

The dossier claims:

- The existence of secret camps in the Otavi and Grootfontein areas for Namibian detainees;
- That the crack 32 Battalion was instructed to destroy schools, hospitals and houses and to kill civilians and cattle in Angola, according to mercenary Captain Jose Ricardo Belmundo, and deserter Mr Trevor Edwards, a British subject.

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

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

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

## Mail Correspondent

der in Angola," he said.

He pointed out that the SADF had produced copies of a document signed by Edwards while attached to 32 Battalion in which he undertook not to molest or ill-treat civilians.

"It seems that this so-called working group deliberately collected 223 pages of lies, distortions and half-truths to paint Swapo terrorists, who are responsible for the murder of innocent and unarmed people, as the innocent victims of South African oppression," he added.

## Evidence

The working group also listed "torturers" from evidence submitted by a former prisoner and Swapo official, Mr Axel Johannes.

He claimed that electric shock treatment was common, especially for women. He said that prisoners were

hanged by their arms from trees, submerged in rivers, buried in pits, or confined in zinc cells.

A spokesman for the SA Police division of public relations in Pretoria said if anyone wanted to charge the police with brutality he should approach the police who would investigate complaints.

Further reports of ill treatment of children came from the Anti-Slavery Society, which claimed that farmers recruit under-aged children on a massive scale in the area of Msinga, Natal.

The 233-page dossier, compiled by a human rights working group, also gives lists of detained children, women and men whose arrests have so far been unreported.

The allegations will be submitted to the Commission of Human Rights and will eventually filter their way to the General Assembly where resolutions condemning South Africa are likely to be approved.



# UN head avoids upsetting SA

CT 24/7/82 21/1/82

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From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, expressed "cautious optimism" over the SWA Namibia negotiations and studiously avoided antagonizing South Africa when he held his first press conference yesterday.

The event coincided with the delayed arrival of a third challenging message from the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, but the new United Nations chief seemed intent to end the slanging match.

Pressed to say what he intended to do to confront the Republic over its policies, he replied blandly that he would "follow with great interest this question of apartheid because I come from a multiracial part of the world" and so attached great importance to the matter.

Right at the outset, he warned that he was going to sound "excessively neutral" on many issues. He intended to preserve his independence and impartiality, "in order to maintain my influence".

Only on controversy over his staff did he come down strongly, sharply dismissing African complaints over his replacing of a Ghanaian with a Frenchman in the No 2 UN post.

"I won't discriminate

against any region but I don't intend to discriminate for," he scolded. The Frenchman was "the one I needed".

Speaking on SWA Namibia he repeated a previous remark that he had set independence for the territory as a top priority, but set no deadline — only that he hoped it would happen during his term of office, which lasts five years.

He has already had one round of discussion with the Western contact group. He plans a second meeting in a few days "to make a full assessment of the situation".

## Invective

In formal statements within his first week of taking over, Dr Perez de Cuellar had triggered a spate of Botha invective by unfavourably contrasting Swapo "co-operation" with South African "reservations" and damning the Republic's race laws as a crime against humanity.

He also personally met the African National Congress president, Mr Oliver Tambo, for a private meeting that "went beautifully" according to a Tambo aide.

But at yesterday's inaugural briefing, the Secretary-General tip-toed round the sensibilities of all sides, declining to comment on the strident attack by the United States

Ambassador, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, on the UN in the Security Council, and attempting to straddle such issues as Poland and the Middle East.

## 'Active role'

Quizzed on Poland, he said there was no evidence yet of foreign intervention, but he was "preoccupied" with the issue of human rights there.

He said he intended to be a serious man and wanted to play "an active role" in seeing that human rights are respected by everyone, whether north, south, east or west.

Striving to stamp for himself a unique international image, he also declared: "I am no longer a Peruvian."

He declined to discuss Latin America's political problems.



Star 23/1/82 (336)

# UN help for news service in Africa

The Star Bureau

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

The project for the Pan-African News Agency is one of 150 such schemes costing more than R87-million which the Third World is backing in an at-

tempt to reduce its dependence on Western news media.

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

The programme was

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

Many Western countries fear this "new order" could legitimise state control over journalists and endanger the freedom of the Press.



UN to  
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## history

Richard Walker

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

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

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

### Participants

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

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

The apartheid committee is also sponsoring an international conference of business women and apartheid in Brussels from May 17-19.

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

The organisers include Mrs Coretta Scott King, widow of assassinated American civil rights leader Martin Luther King, and Dr Hortensia Busi de Allende, widow of the Chilean president who was overthrown and slain.

UCT

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# UN call to stop execution of ANC trio

9/4/82  
Daily Dispatch

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

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

Mr Kravets, who represents the Ukraine at the UN, was deputising for committee chairman Yusuff Maitama-Sule, who is in the Middle East discussing ways to tighten the Arab oil

boycott against South Africa.

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

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

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



launch simultaneous at- on border  
tacks on Syrian missiles PLO leader Yasser — Reuter

## UN plea for 3 in death cell

10/4/82 Stan 336 Dth  
UNITED NATIONS — The UN Security Council unanimously appealed to South Africa yesterday to commute the death sentences of three young blacks convicted in connection with an attack on a police station.

American Deputy Ambassador Charles Lichenstein said American support for the resolution was grounded in the same concern the United States felt for four persons staging a hunger strike in Moscow to enable them to join their spouses abroad.

This qualification drew an angry response from Soviet ambassador Richard Ovinnikov who said South Africa's apartheid policies were a crime against humanity. The United

States was in effect defending Pretoria as an ally.

The resolution said the council was "gravely concerned over the confirmation this week of the death sentences by the South African Appeal Court."

The condemned men admitted attacking a police station in Soekme-kaar. They were convicted of treason and sentenced to death despite their pleas that they were ANC freedom fighters entitled to be treated as prisoners of war.

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



# Mercy plea by United Nations

By RICHARD WALKER  
New YORK 11/4/82

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

The three men are Nclmbiti Johnson Lubisi, Petrus Tsapo Mashigo and Naphtali Manana.

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

The call was unanimously adopted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Mahlangu was hanged the next day.



# SA views Mishra appointment as 'provocative'

9. Post  
4/4/82  
336

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

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

"The South African Government views the appointment of Mr Mishra as provocative, particu-

larly at this sensitive stage of the negotiations.

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

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

Mr Botha asked that the letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council. — Sapa





# UN body urges aid for Swapo

The council rejected

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

**EVERY CANDIDATE MUST** enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Answer books must be handed to the controller or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

**Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika**





will start flying next week, owes his life to grasping the art of survival game in handy when he was bitten by a lioness in February.

Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

## ish survival course ned out real thing

others found our-  
face to sleep. We  
tested and just  
on the ground.  
have been sleeping  
an hour when I  
a searing pain in  
thought somebody  
me.

about 10 minutes things were  
just haywire.

"Then I felt the stickiness  
on the side of my body and my  
friends thought it could have  
been a snake, but quickly  
changed their view because  
no snake could have such a  
vicious strike."

base yesterday.

One of his colleagues tore  
up his PT joggers and used it  
as bandages and they made a  
big fire to keep whatever had  
bitten him at bay.

The next day a game war-  
den identified the spoor of the  
animal as that of a lioness and

## US group says UN gave R40m in aid to Swapo

By RICHARD WALKER  
NEW YORK. — A  
Rightwing research or-  
ganisation has claimed  
that the United Nations  
and its agencies have allo-  
cated aid of at least R40-  
million to Swapo.

The organisation, which  
has close links with the Rea-  
gan Administration, has  
asked for a full investigation  
by the General Accounting  
Office of the US and by  
Congress.

Mr Tom Gulick, who pre-  
pared the survey just re-  
leased by the conservative  
Heritage Foundation, dis-  
misses Swapo, the African  
National Congress, Pan-Afri-  
canist Congress and the Pal-  
estine Liberation Organisa-  
tion as terrorist groups.

The Heritage report main-  
tains that over the past eight  
years "at least R116-million  
has been spent or budgeted  
for what the UN calls  
'national liberation  
movements'."

Of this, 25% came from  
American taxpayers, and  
about 65% from other West-  
ern countries.

The report says UN sup-

port of guerrilla liberation  
movements ranges from  
gifts of food, housing and  
health services to radio chan-  
nels for propaganda.

The Gulick survey offers  
no breakdown of the R40-mil-  
lion, which it said was com-  
mitted either directly or indi-  
rectly to Swapo for  
programmes begun between  
1977 and 1981 and pro-  
grammes beginning or con-  
tinuing through to 1986.

In these, the US share was  
as high as 30%, it claimed.

"Swapo, like the PLO, is  
using refugee camps to re-  
cruit and train guerrillas," it  
maintains.

"From 1979 to 1981 the UN  
High Commissioner for Refu-  
gees (UNHCR) allocated  
about R10-million for the Na-  
mibian refugee camps, prin-  
cipally in Angola, Swapo's  
main staging location for ter-  
rorist operations into  
Namibia."

The Heritage report says  
no UN support went to pro-  
Western national liberation  
movements, such as Unita,  
and that in contrast to West-  
ern generosity, the Soviet  
Union gave little or nothing  
to many of the programmes.

## Top SA jumpers on show today

By MARJA TUIT

TODAY sees one of the high-  
lights at the Rand Show —  
the Rand Daily Mail Show  
Jumper of the Year  
Competition.

Once again only South Af-  
rican leading A Grade riders  
and horses have qualified for  
this exciting competition,  
which starts at 3pm.

The competition is re-  
stricted to the top 15 qualifi-  
ers — the most successful  
horse and rider combinations  
participating at the:

Rand Show Grand Prix 1981;  
Rand Show Championship  
1981; SA Festival Games  
Competition 1981 (Royal  
Show); SA Show Jumping  
Championship 1982 (PE  
Show); Pretoria Show Grand  
Prix 1981; Outdoor Transvaal  
Show Jumping Championship  
1981; Show Jumping Derby  
1981; Grand Prix of South  
Africa 1981; Indoor Trans-  
vaal Show Jumping Cham-  
pionship 1982; the Indoor  
Grand Prix of South Africa

## Smithers can tell of Aggett detention

By ANNE SACKS

MR MORRIS Smithers, a for-  
mer detainee who was  
banned on Tuesday, will  
be able to give evidence at  
the inquest into the death  
of Dr Neil Aggett.

Lawyers said yesterday the  
inquest magistrate could,  
if he wished, subpoena Mr  
Smithers, 30, to appear.  
The Chief Magistrate must  
authorise the subpoena.

Mr George Bizos, SC, the  
counsel for the Aggett  
family, told the inquest  
court this week that he  
believed Mr Smithers had  
vital information about Dr  
Aggett's detention.

Mr Smithers was served with  
a two-year banning order  
in the corridor outside the  
court during the tea break.

• The general-secretary of  
the South African Council  
of Churches, Bishop Des-  
mond Tutu, yesterday con-  
demned detention without  
trial and the banning of  
Mr Smithers and others.



# Top UN man in Namibia money scandal

By RICHARD WALKER  
S. Times New York 6/6/82

THE director of the United Nations' Namibia office has been suspended from duty after an investigation into the suspected embezzlement of hundreds of thousands of rands.

He is Mr A Fahnwulu Caine, a senior international public servant who has been intimately involved in the UN's Namibia operations for many years. He is understood to vehemently deny any wrongdoing.

Those close to the affair foresee a major scandal erupting — just as the UN seeks to reassert its role in an independence settlement.

Action was taken against Mr Caine following an audit ordered early this year, shortly after Mr Martti Ahtisaari — his immediate superior — was ousted as Namibia commissioner.

Mr Ahtisaari has stayed on in his other role as UN special representative for the settlement effort.

## Aid

At least R200 000 is said to be involved — mainly money earmarked for scholarships and refugee aid.

According to an eyewitness, Mr Caine was forcibly removed from UN headquarters and his key taken by a delegation of officials. His salary was also stopped.

He is believed to be seeking legal advice.

Supporters of Mr Caine have for several months hinted that he was being "got at" unfairly.

They claim that his troubles began when Mr Ahtisaari was forced out as commissioner, and some elements sought to place part of the blame on him.

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Base Metal Industries and Machinery and Equipment

Transport & General Workers  
National Union of Brick and  
National Cement Employees  
Glass Workers Union

Glass & Allied Workers Union  
Building, Construction and

Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Weskapse Plofstof & Chemie

Unbogintwini Industrial Workers

Steel, Engineering and Allied

South African Allied Workers

S.A. Chemical Workers Union

National Union of Motor Asse

National Union of Engineering

Metal and Allied Workers Uni

General Workers Union

Industrial Salaried Staff As

Federated Mining, Explosive

Engineering Industrial Work

Engineering and Allied Work

Durban Rubber Industrial Uni

Chemical Workers Union

Chemical Workers Industrial

Chemical and Allied Workers

Cape Explosives Industrial W

Black Allied Workers Union

Transvaal, Radio, Television and Allied Workers Union  
United African Motor and Allied Workers Union

Steel, Engineering and Al

South African Allied Wor

S.A. Tin Workers Union

S.A. Iron, Steel and Alli

S.A. Electrical Workers U

S.A. Boilermakers, Iron a

Radio Television, Electron

National Union of Motor A

National Union of Engineer

Motor Industry Staff Assoc

Motor Industry Combined W

Motor Industry Employees

Motor Assembly Components

Metal and Allied Workers

Iron Moulders Society of S

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## KaNgwane, Ingwavuma land deal attracts hostile attention from the West

# Swazis still want more land

MBABANE. — Swaziland does not view the incorporation of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma as the end of its claims on South African territory, a top Government source has said.

The Swazis are expected to negotiate further with South Africa for the return of other areas of former — Swazi territory, the source said.

The "other areas" include Barberton and the lands adjacent to KaNgwane, according to previous statements of top-ranking Swazis.

Swazis were delighted by the land transfer that South Africa has announced, the source said.

He dismissed the warning by KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi that the move could lead to bloodshed between Zulu and Swazi.

"Gatsha can know little of the strong bond between the ordinary people of Swaziland and Zululand. Swaziland has no enemies except possibly power-hungry people."

# UN may challenge Swazi sovereignty

WESTERN governments are believed to have warned Swaziland that they might refuse to recognise its new borders if KaNgwane and Ingwavuma were incorporated into its territory by the South African Government, and that the whole status of Swaziland's sovereignty would be in dispute at the United Nations and elsewhere if the plan went ahead.

The South African Government is expected

to be told much the same, even though the proposed land deal would ostensibly be conducted between two sovereign and recognised governments, those of South Africa and Swaziland.

Some Western countries are understood to have picked up hints of the plan several weeks ago when there was speculation that KaNgwane might be incorporated in Swaziland.

### OWN CORRESPONDENT

Diplomatic sources say that although the proposed land deal has not been formally discussed with Swaziland, informal messages to Mbabane have made it clear that the deal would almost certainly be viewed in Western capitals — and at the UN, where recognition of Swaziland's new territorial sovereignty would probably be decided — as merely an extension of the South African

Government's discredited homeland policy.

By unanimous vote in the UN General Assembly, all governments have agreed not to recognise the sovereignty of "independent" homelands created by the South African Government within its own territory.

The South African Government's argument that it has the right in international law to dis-

pose of its own territory as it pleases, has been rejected on the grounds that its actions are probably against the wishes of a majority of its own citizens and that the homelands policy is the foundation of a system deeply offensive to Western values.

There is a belief abroad that one of the purposes behind the KaNgwane-Ingwavuma plan might be to use Swaziland's existing international status and recognition as a "back door" for acquiring recognition of the homelands policy and for the envisaged "constellation of states."

# Prediction of unrest in Kwazulu

THE chairman of the Buthelezi Commission, Professor G D L Schreiner, has said the Government's decision and handling of the KwaZulu-Swazi land deal could only cause destabilisation in the region.

Widespread concern and condemnation have been expressed by political commentators over the internal and external ramifications of plans for the KwaZulu area.

"During its deliberations, the Buthelezi Commission examined a number of factors that could lead to destabilisation in this (the Ingwavuma) area", he said.

"It did not enter our heads that a major cause of destabilisation would be introduced by the South African Government."

"This is what this unilateral decision by the Cabinet will achieve. The manner of its doing was callously inept and contradicts the South African Government's oft-repeated reference to KwaZulu as a self-governing State."



# UN man out to clear name

By RICHARD WALKER

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

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

Mr Caine is now being asked to return the R200 000 he is accused of embezzling from a trust fund.

He has retained lawyers.

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

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

He said Mr Caine had not been allowed to marshal a defence and none of the alleged frauds had been properly investigated. He also said not more than R60 000 was in question.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Caine makes the perfect vehicle.

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



# No UN money for Angolan refugees

Mail Africa Bureau

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

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

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

The International Red Cross donated about R3 000, but the largest material con-

tributions came from a woman's organisation called Refugee Aid for Namibia, which is based in Vienna, and a West German organisation called Asme Humanitas, Mrs Keevy said.

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

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

It was easy to integrate the refugees with the local population as the majority of them belonged to the same tribes.



# UN looking after 10 000 SA refugees

By Richard Walker

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

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

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

Reporting to a UN panel, Mr George Gordon-Lennox, the UNHCR representative, said that Southern African assistance programmes were costing well over R10-million this year — with almost half going to the refugees in Angola. In addition, UNHCR was channelling contributions from other UN bodies to the Angolan camps. The programme has about R3-million earmarked this year for Swapo-sponsored assistance in Angola, twice last year's level.

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



# UN commissioner for Namibia gets Angolan office

26/8/82

Post Correspondent

NEW YORK — An Angolan base for the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia will be established today with the opening of a new R400 000 office in Luanda.

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

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

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

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

The commissioner already has offices in Lusaka, Gaborone and New York. Mr Mishra has left for Angola for the opening ceremony.



336 C. Times 0.9/82  
**SA owes UN R18,9-million**

NEW YORK. — South Africa, which has not paid its United Nations dues since being suspended from the General Assembly in November 1974, owes the world body more than R18,9-million — according to UN arithmetic.

Although still a member, South Africa remains suspended and has made three unsuccessful attempts to return. — Sapa-Reuter



10m 23/9/72  
Zimbabwe to  
join Security  
Council

By RICHARD WALKER

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

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

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

The council has five permanent members with veto powers — the United States, Britain, France, Soviet Union and China — plus 10 elected to two-year terms, with the seats shared evenly among regional and political blocs.



The annual September ritual on the bank of New York's East River has begun.

Representatives of 154 nations gather daily at this time of the year in the cavernous United Nations General Assembly chamber to speak with much profundity about the prevailing state of the world.

Almost certainly South Africa will be subjected yet again to a familiar torrent of vitriol as most of the international community, headed by the Africa bloc, regurgitate familiar arguments and condemnations.

Will South Africa make yet another effort to occupy its rightful seat in the General Assembly?

Since this country was ejected by the Credentials Committee eight years ago (on the grounds that it did not represent the majority of its people) the South African delegation has made three attempts (in 1977, 1980 and last year) to take its seat, all when Namibia was on the agenda.

Last September the then South African Ambassador, Mr Riaan Eksteen, managed to blurt out four words... "the report of the"... before the Assembly's president, Baron Rudiger von Wechmer of West Germany, cut him short on a point of order by Algeria.

Out went South Africa, ejected by 117 votes to 22, with the United States protesting fiercely.

No wonder the former US Ambassador to the world organisation, Mr Daniel Patrick Moynihan, once referred to the Assembly as the "theatre of the absurd".

Heading the six delegates to New York this year is the youthful (37) new ambassad-

# 'Bash SA' ritual is shaping up at UN

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

or, Mr David Stewart.

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

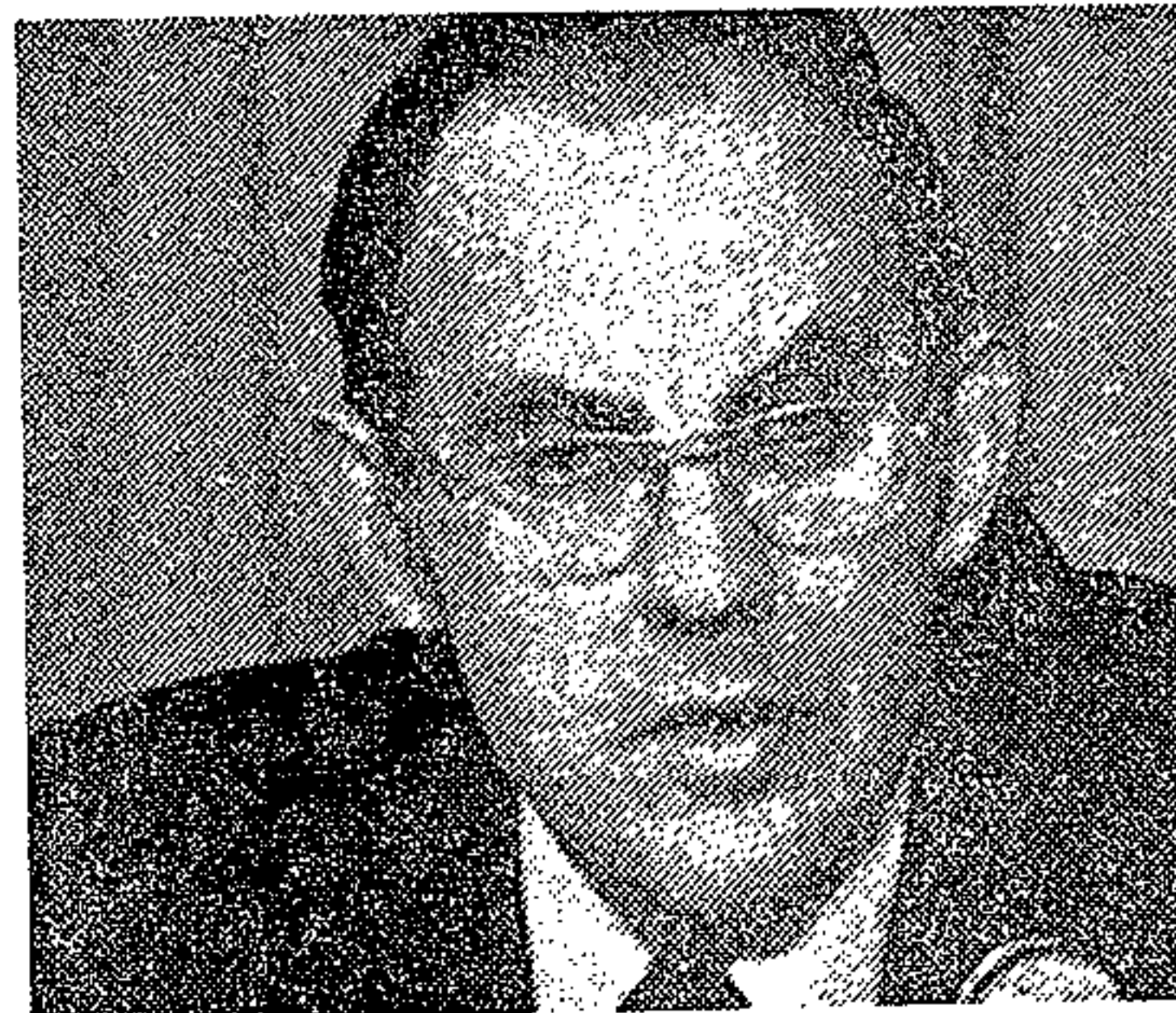
Much no doubt will depend on whether the Namibia issue is debated during this 37th sitting. It is on the agenda, but has a low priority.

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

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

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

"The real situation in Southern Africa will, for convenience's sake, be ignored. In near



Eksteen... "No realism in debates."

mass hysteria, distortions, accusations and condemnations will dominate discussions on and reference to South Africa.

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

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

Why then, does South Africa remain a UN member? Why not cut loose, settle the

Namibian problem in conjunction with the United States and other Western powers and tackle the other Southern Africa problems without looking over the shoulder to New York?

South Africa has not paid its UN dues (the last sum was R1 million in 1974) and it will not do so until allowed to take its General Assembly seat again.

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

with the international community is essential.

South Africa has representation in only 80 countries, so the availability of representatives of more than 150 other nations, all gathered in New York, is of inestimable value.

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

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

So, the minuscule South African delegations labour on, talking, writing, dining, phoning and lobbying all who will listen, not only in New York, but in London, Paris, Bonn, Canberra, wherever there is a diplomatic mission.

The irony of the painful South Africa-United Nations relationship is that in San Francisco in 1945 the Preamble to the UN Charter and Article 27 (non-intervention in domestic affairs of member states) was written by a South African — Jan Christiaan Smuts.

green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

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



Ses 12/10/82

# America asks: Is UN worth it?

336

NEW YORK — Angola has become the focus of the traditional great American debate at this time of the year on whether "Uncle Sam" should reduce his contribution to the United Nations.

As sure as the autumn leaves here begin to turn red in the first weeks of October, a list of countries will rise in the UN General Assembly's open debate to denounce United States' "imperialism" throughout the world.

Americans, particularly New Yorkers, have grown accustomed to such attacks in general but each year a Third World delegate hits a raw nerve. This year it was the turn of Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

The marxist-leaning Government of Angola has received much publicity this year because of attempts by the Reagan administration to negotiate a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in return for independence for Namibia.

It is fair to say that many Americans had not even heard of Angola — let alone Namibia — before that initiative. But President Reagan and Angola's Foreign Minister, Paulo Jorge, have firmly put the nation on the American world map now.

Mr. Jorge bluntly accused the United States in the general assembly of "kindling world tensions by pursuing imperialist policies."

He went on to say that the US was aided in this by Israel and South Africa. Although American diplomats maintained their diplomatic cool

during Mr. Jorge's speech, he is known to have deeply angered the US mission to the United Nations.

And US diplomats here are now concerned that right-wing elements within the Reagan administration will renew pressure to scale down American involvement at the UN and even cut back on the massive American annual contribution to keep the UN running.

Although not the UN's greatest supporter, Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick has doggedly tried to "sell" the UN's virtues to her own conservative following.

These virtues include some highly successful aid agencies and the fact that the UN forum, in the event of an emergency, might defuse a potential nuclear war between East and West.

However, at this time of year — when the general assembly's open debate on world affairs is in full swing —

The United States is again asking if its massive financial contribution to the UN is worthwhile, writes Donald Knowler.



Paulo Jorge . . . his speech sparked debate.

Americans begin to ask whether the American effort to support the UN both in contributions and in manpower is worth it.

The US contributes \$195 million each year to the UN or a quarter of its annual budget. Five delegates of ambassadorial rank are also assigned to the world body and the

chief delegate has Cabinet rank within the US administration.

The Angola speech last week was just another example of what Mrs. Kirkpatrick has in the past termed the "reckless insults" directed at the US.

Since becoming ambassador at the start of last year, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, unlike her two predecessors, has instructed her staff to go on the attack although, in the case of Angola, the US was wary not to further upset the Namibia initiative.

In general, US diplomats have been instructed to fire back after anti-American speeches with automatic "rights of reply."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick has openly criticized the UN "impotence" on world issues and has taken individual ambassadors to task after

they have delivered speeches she considered "unfair" to the US.

Frustration with her UN job, and disagreements with former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, forced Mrs. Kirkpatrick to consider resigning earlier this year.

But after being told "the president needs you," she stayed on and started to devote more time to the world body — spending less time attending Cabinet meetings in Washington.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick remains firm in her belief in the need for forthright rebuttal, both inside and outside the UN, and she argues that American embassies abroad should make it clear to host governments how the US regards their votes at the UN.

Despite her frequent criticism of the UN and the way third world countries vote, Mrs. Kirkpatrick has not herself directly raised that key question: Should the US scale down its role at the UN?

But her hand-picked deputy, Kenneth Adelman, is believed to echo Mrs. Kirkpatrick's thinking when he says the US would welcome a study to determine whether "we should treat the UN as we treat a country of medium importance."

Such a move, though, would upset many of America's allies as well as senior officials within the United Nations who see the UN as the only answer to the world's problems.

"This is the hurricane shelter in a nuclear clear confrontation," said one senior UN official last week. "If the US weakens this institution, it won't be there when they need it."



Mrs. Kirkpatrick . . . she has not raised key question.



# UN to seek blocking of SA loan

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

Although a UN agency, the IMF is not bound by General Assembly decisions and the South African US mission expressed confidence that the loan — for 1 000 million Special Drawing Rights — would be approved at an IMF meeting set for November 3.

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

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

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

The United States, the largest contributor to the IMF, is expected to voice opposition to

the motion before it is put to a vote.

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

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

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

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

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

It also concludes that the IMF has treated South Africa more favourably than other African countries and has ignored declarations by the Assembly and Security Council that South Africa's occupation of Namibia is illegal. — The Star Bureau, Reuter, New York Times News Service.



## FOCUS ON AFRICA

# Millions wasted programmes fail,

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

The two reports by the UN's external auditor at the Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) paint a picture of delays,

soaring budgets and competing administrators frequently unaware of each other's activities.

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

Some projects approved by FAO Director-General

Mr Edouard Saouma showed few tangible results after years of effort and thousands of rands, the reports say.

In one unnamed African country, the FAO had to spend an extra \$200 000 (R229 885) to complete a project which took two years instead of the planned six months.

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

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

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

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

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

The irony of the gold medals, however, was the fact that they contained about 76% gold mined in South Africa — which once again was in direct conflict with the very purpose of the special meeting — held to try once more to convince the international community to impose sanctions against South Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section B  
(International)

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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pieces of paper or other material brought into the examination room are so instructed.

not to communicate with other candidates with any person except the invigilator.

answer book is to be torn out. Books must be handed to the invigilator before leaving the examination room.

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



By ALAN DOWNING

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

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

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

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

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

# Fancy seeing you here

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Both the diplomat and the delegate of the PAC have reason to be satisfied with the progress of the seminar.

For the delegate, the lack of public interest and the poor attendance give more credibility to his view that violence is the only effective means of combatting the apartheid regime.

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

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

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

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

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

Yet, in spite of the consistent failure for 35 years of the United Nations system to

eliminate apartheid, such UN bodies as the Human Rights Division, the Centre Against Apartheid, the Centre on Transnational Corporations, and the Special Committee against Apartheid are still alive and active.

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

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

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

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

The PAC representative emerges chatting to other delegates as they make their way to cocktails in the eighth floor restaurant above Geneva, where the lake reflects the neon signs of big banks.

Later, when the coast is clear, the diplomat rushes back to report to his boss.

So ends another episode in the endless propaganda war.



# New UN bid to isolate South Africa

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

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

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

Contained in the resolutions was a far-

reaching plan to cut off oil supplies to South Africa as the first step in a renewed campaign to impose comprehensive sanctions.

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

Western nations either voted against resolutions advocating

punitive action against South Africa or abstained.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The vote was overshadowed by the South African raid into Lesotho.

This action was condemned by many speakers, including some from Western countries but the United States did not refer to it when it addressed the Assembly in explanation of how it was voting.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Subject ECONOMICS - H2  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Book)

Paper No 6  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Book)

## NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to University

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answer book is to be torn out.

books must be handed to the invigilator before leaving the examination room.

possible exclusion from the examination.



By John D'Oliveira  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A leading Washington think-tank reported yesterday that United Nations refugee camps in Southern Africa were being used to train Soviet-backed guerrillas.

A conservative think-tank, the Heritage Foundation is closely linked to the Reagan Administration. Mr Gulick said the military use of United Nations refugee camps — revealed by the Israeli occupation of Lebanon — was just the tip of the iceberg.

"There is now considerable evidence that Soviet-backed guerrillas are also using UN camps in Southern Africa and Central America for similar purposes."

Even more disheartening is the fact that the US is picking up the tab for 25 percent, and often more, of the operating costs of these camps.

He gave the following examples: ● The Swapo-controlled Institute for Namibia, in Lusaka. While the institute was charged largely with training administrators for an independent Namibia, in practice it appeared the school was used for military training.

● The Namibian Health and Education Centre in Luanda, Angola. On March 28 1981 the New York Times reported this UN facility had been commandeered by Swapo for its terror campaign. It was being used to train students as guerrillas to be returned to Namibia.

● The UN refugee camp at Dukwe in Botswana. Here the African National Congress — a thoroughly Marxist terrorist organisation aimed at overthrowing the Government of South Africa — used the camp as a recruiting centre for terrorists, according to military sources in Botswana.

● The UN High Commission for Refugees' Refugee Centre in Lesotho. This centre was "suspected" of being an ANC recruiting centre.

Mr Gulick said re-

# UN camps are rebel base

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committee on Security and Terrorism.

He added: "It's high time the United States and its Western allies demanded a full investigation of UN aid and support for terrorist groups which operate freely in refugee camps in the Middle East, Southern Africa and Latin America."

"These investigative teams should include representatives of the United States and the Western nations which pay the lion's share of the tab for the UN refugee programme."

This was confirmed in recent testimony by former ANC members during hearings before the Senate Sub-

committee on Security and Terrorism.

He added: "It's high time the United States and its Western allies demanded a full investigation of UN aid and support for terrorist groups which operate freely in refugee camps in the Middle East, Southern Africa and Latin America."

"These investigative teams should include representatives of the United States and the Western nations which pay the lion's share of the tab for the UN refugee programme."



# US stands alone against anti-SA debate over raid

ROM 15/12/82 (336)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

● See Page 3



# SA must pay over raid — UN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The resolution demanded the payment by South Africa of full and adequate compensation to Lesotho for the damage to life and property.

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

The only permanent

To Page 3, Col 1

## EEC slams SADF action

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

It has also provided R82 000 in emergency aid to the relatives of the raid's victims, official sources here said.

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

The West German Ambassador

to South Africa delivered the demarche to Pretoria on behalf of the EEC.

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

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

"The Ten recall their urgent appeal to all countries in the region to show restraint."

SA to pay  
for Lesotho  
raid — UN

16/12/82

From page 1

member of the Security Council not to speak last night was the United States, which is expected to make a statement today.

But Britain's Sir John Thomson said there was no justification for the action by South Africa, which had "wilfully breached the principles of international law, the UN charter and civilised behaviour between nations."

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

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

He regretted "preposterous and intemperate statements made by those who wish to exploit the region's problems and this latest tragedy."



simmered during the night, police said.

At least 40 people have been injured in the disturbances. Yesterday the troops and police maintained a tight grip on the textile and agricultural centre some 800km south-west of New Delhi.

The heavy patrolling appeared to have been effective, with police at midday reporting no new major outbreaks.

An indefinite curfew was imposed in parts of Baroda on Monday.

Trouble fuelled by Hindu-Moslem tension flared after Baroda Police Commissioner Jaspal Singh was transferred from the city following Moslem allegations of police atrocities.

Since the violence began, police have opened fire to control rioting crowds.

Two burnt-out buses yesterday stood in the city market where smoke still rose from several houses,

## Lebanese car bomb kills 3

BEIRUT. — Three people were killed and three injured yesterday when a car bomb exploded outside a hotel in a Christian-controlled area of Lebanon, a Christian radio station reported.

The Voice of Lebanon radio said the blast occurred at Safra on the coast 20km north-east of Beirut, in an area dominated by Christian militiamen.

Moslem sources also reported renewed clashes between Christian militia units and Druze Moslem armed groups in the mountains east of the capital. The sources said nobody had been injured.

The violence erupted as separate United States and Syrian peace missions started work in Lebanon, one renewing efforts to remove all foreign forces from the country and the other trying to stop factional fighting in the port of Tripoli.

The Syrians met with some initial success in Tripoli, where more than 30 people have been killed and 150 injured in eight days of battles between pro and anti-Syrian groups.

The former prime minister, Mr Rashid Karami, told reporters a ceasefire had been agreed to in several hours of talks between the Syrian foreign and defence ministers and local leaders.

US special envoy Mr Morris Draper met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan



King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho, left, is greeted at the United Nations by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Perez de Cuellar.

## ‘Restrain SA’ — Moshoeshoe

From RICHARD WALKER  
NEW YORK. — King Moshoeshoe II has called on the United Nations Security Council to “restrain South Africa” from the “naked terrorism” to which it was subjecting all Southern Africa.

Charging the Republic with “indiscriminate destruction and terrorism”, he told the council on Tuesday night it was well known South Africa did not want peace but instead sought imperial power to subjugate all its neighbours.

“It is positive action we are asking for and not another resolution that would only gather dust.”

He complained of the “open support and encouragement” Pretoria was receiving from certain major powers.

He charged that there had been no warning from South Africa before the Maseru raid.

Terming it “inconceivable” that the victims were in fact terrorists plotting infiltration, he said Lesotho dealt firmly with the few African National Congress “freedom fighters” whom it found to be armed, but would continue to refuse to hand them over to the South African authorities.

Lesotho was “a nation of refugees” and accepted present-day arrivals as “a matter of course”.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who escorted the king to the hearing, said he was shocked by the attack, which he called a grave violation of the UN Charter.

He told the council that mutilation had made identification difficult, but that so far 19 of 42 known victims were registered refugees and four others were in the process of being registered.

## Ghana Government's massive clampdowns

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

Ghana's ruling Provisional National Defence Council, chaired by Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, announced in a statement that it had dismissed sections of the National Defence Committee and dissolved its offices.

University of Ghana students opposed to the PNDC demonstrated yesterday, demanding that the country's military leaders hand over power to a national government and release political prisoners.

In response, university workers rallied in support of the government, calling for closure of the university and strict treatment of counter-revolutionaries. —

of an Indian freighter, the Jalamorari, abandoned ship yesterday in heavy seas 1120km off the US Pacific coast.

### Drugs: 3 hang

IPOH, Malaysia. — Three drug traffickers were hanged at dawn yesterday in a jail near this north Malaysian state capital, prison officials said.

### 8-hour blackout

MONTREAL. — Power was restored in Quebec province yesterday after an eight-hour blackout that left millions of people without heating or lights in freezing weather.

### Gunman shot

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan. — A gunman holding a hostage was shot dead by police yesterday after he had demanded R54 945, a bottle of vodka and a DC-9 aircraft to fly him out of Saskatoon. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

## Thatcher backed on rape order

LONDON. — An order by the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that judges must get tough with rapists has won her widespread press and public support.

Mrs Thatcher defied convention in parliament on Tuesday by criticizing a judge who had given a six-week sentence to a man who pleaded guilty to two charges of raping a six-year-old girl in Leeds.

The angry Prime Minister won support from MPs in all parties as she introduced legal changes which mean only High Court judges qualified to sit in murder cases can in future hear rape cases.

A leading article in the Daily Mail said Mrs Thatcher had given the judiciary a “sharp and prompt kick”.

The newspaper said the “highly unorthodox” action in parliament would cause a flutter in “constitutional doves” but “her instincts were absolutely sound”.

Women's groups in Britain have recently expressed deep concern about lenient treatment given to rapists and child molesters.

The mother of the little girl raped in Leeds said parents throughout the country would be delighted by Mrs Thatcher's firmness.

Recent cases under severe criticism include the verdict of an Ipswich Circuit judge who fined a rapist because his victim was a hitch-hiker.

## Mary

MARY Whitehouse's principal target is television, which she blames for pandering to sex and violence. She has also battled against the theatre for staging brutal dramas, and won a court case not long ago against a gay magazine that published an allegedly blasphemous poem.

Mary, as everyone calls her at first encounter, is not so pretentious as to claim to represent the “moral majority.” She functions as president of the National Viewers and Listeners Association, which seeks to impose its standards of purity on public culture.

In 1963, soon after founding her movement, Mary launched an attack against a formidable adversary, Hugh Greene, then director-general of the British Broadcasting Corporation, the prime producer of radio and television programmes here.

### Rejuvenate

Greene, the brother of novelist Graham Greene, had just announced his intention to rejuvenate the stodgy BBC and, as he put it, “let in a breath of fresh air.” To Mary the breath smells corrupt.

Her friends warned her against taking on

BEAUTY



# 'Hope they're ashamed' — says Pik

AKGUS  
16/12/82

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Political Staff

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

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

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

## In conflict

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

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

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

## One speaker

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

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

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

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

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

● UN orders SA to pay for raid damage — Page 2



# Security Council raps SA for raid

CAPL THKS 16/12/82

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From RICHARD WALKER

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

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

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

The nine key paragraphs of yesterday's resolution contain no threat of sanctions, but include a call on South Africa to publicly guarantee Lesotho against further attack

"either directly or through its proxies".

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

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

Specifically, the council "strongly" condemned "the apartheid regime of South Africa for its premeditated aggressive act against the Kingdom of Lesotho, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and ter-

ritorial integrity of that country".

An earlier draft had sought to generalise the issue by condemning South African "aggression" rather than the single action and had proposed six-monthly monitoring of the Republic's behaviour.

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

● 'Restrain SA' — Moshoeshe, page 4

● Western 5 warn on SWA voting, page 2



# Heunis

## Political Staff

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

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

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

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

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

### "Not absolute"

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

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

The continued existence of a Christian community could be ensured only through justice to other groups. This was not something new which the Afrikaner had learnt from apostles of human rights and liberals, but was one of the main themes of Afrikaner history.

### Justice

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

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

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

## UN orders S Africa to pay for raid damage

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

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

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

### RIGHT

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

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

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

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

### REFUGEES

King Moshoeshoe was the first monarch to address the council.

The Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Javier

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

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

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

### "NO THREAT"

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

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

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

## diamond

### Supreme Court Reporter

AN urgent application for the return of a R245 700 blue-white diamond was heard in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

The application was brought by a Johannesburg-based Gemini Jewellers (Pty) Ltd against city jewellers L Pinn and Co (Pty) Ltd and the ABC Branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.

Gemini have called on Pinn and the Standard Bank to show cause before December 22 why the 7,02-carat diamond should not be returned to them.

### ORDER

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

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

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

### FALLEN THROUGH

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

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

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

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

Mr Schwartz said he told the Pinn representative that such action amounted to theft and



# Contact group abstains in UN vote on Namibia

ARGUS 21/12/82

(336)

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The Western contact group yesterday abstained when the United Nations General Assembly voted on five resolutions related to South Africa's continued presence in SWA/Namibia.

The vote followed a three-day debate on the situation in SWA/Namibia and during this the contact group served notice that it would abstain when it came to the vote.

France, on behalf of the contact group of five nations, had said that the adoption of motions critical of South Africa would hamper efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement.

## Accused

French delegate Mr Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil also accused the United Nations Council for Namibia, the sponsor of some of the motions, for "failing to recognise either the seriousness of the situation or the opportunity for achieving a peaceful settlement in Namibia".

In spite of the abstention of the Western countries, the five motions were adopted overwhelmingly.

The resolutions were virtually the same as a series of motions adopted by the General Assembly at the end of its debate on SWA/Namibia last year.

But this time the Assembly authorised the convening of a conference in Paris next year which would reaffirm support for the "struggling peoples of Namibia".

## Sanctions

The resolutions ranged from a request to the Security Council to impose comprehensive sanctions against South Africa to condemnation of the United States and Israel for "collaboration" with the South African Government.

Up to 23 nations abstained as individual motions were put to the vote and many of these complained about the "language" in the resolutions directed against the United States, which is one of the contact group nations.

But only the contact group countries — of which Britain, West Germany and Canada are the other three — abstained in the last vote, assigning extra money for the UN Fund for Namibia.

## Oil embargo

Earlier this month, the 37th General Assembly also voted to direct the Security Council to impose sanctions against South Africa after a debate on "the question of apartheid."

Although the Assembly last year adopted a similar measure, the Assembly session this year decided to concentrate on tightening an oil embargo against South Africa which is already supported by the Arab-Africa bloc at the UN.

Only the Security Council has powers to endorse proposed punitive action against a UN member state and the United States, Britain and France have consistently vetoed such action.



# 'Basotho jobs in SA jeopardised'

Argus Bureau

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

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

## CONDEMNED

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

The South African delegate also attacked the United Nations for "urging war" in Southern Af-



Mr David Steward

rica and "forgetting peace".

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

reconsider its attitude to the harbouring of terrorists".

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

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

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

## NO CHANCE

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

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



Lesotho

raid to

22/12/82  
be probed

Star

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The Star Bureau

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

The team is expected to leave for Lesotho in the second half of January.

Mr Farah is UN Under-Secretary-General for special political questions.

UN sources said today that Mr Farah, who is a Somali, would conduct an on-the-spot survey of the damage done to houses during the attack.

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

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



# UNITED NATIONS

1983 - 1985

| Job Title          | Current Hours                               | 1975 to date | Hourly Change                     | Real  | Current Real Weekly Wage |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Dr S/M X Heavy     | 0.00                                        | 0.00         | 0.00                              | 0.00  | 52.33                    |
| Driver Light       | 14.50                                       | 16.50        | 23.00                             | 35.75 | 43.84                    |
| Driver Medium      | 26.75                                       | 27.41        | 26.86                             | 26.82 | 26.80                    |
| Driver Heavy       | 19.00                                       | 19.00        | 26.00                             | 47.50 | 51.92                    |
| Driver Extra Heavy | 23.75                                       | 23.75        | 31.00                             | 53.00 | 61.15                    |
| Sales/Out Asst     | 52.58                                       | 47.34        | 45.72                             | 45.55 | 47.33                    |
| Watchman           | 0.00                                        | 0.00         | 0.00                              | 42.45 | 39.88                    |
| Trav Asst          | 13.00                                       | 15.00        | 16.50                             | 25.30 | 36.25                    |
| Assembler          | 24.91                                       | 25.75        | 25.07                             | 25.30 | 27.24                    |
| Lift Attnd         | 23.99                                       | 24.92        | 24.34                             | 25.61 | 28.55                    |
| Current Hours: 46  | Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +237.2% | Real +8.8%   | Current Real Weekly Wage: R 26.10 |       |                          |
| Current Hours: 46  | Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +240.8% | Real +9.9%   | Current Real Weekly Wage: R 26.37 |       |                          |
| Current Hours: 45  | Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +219.6% | Real +3.1%   | Current Real Weekly Wage: R 25.68 |       |                          |
| Current Hours: 72  | Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +221.2% | Real +3.6%   | Current Real Weekly Wage: R 24.80 |       |                          |
| Current Hours: 46  | Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +0.0%   |              | Current Real Weekly Wage: R 39.29 |       |                          |
| Current Hours: 46  | Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +171.2% | Real -12.5%  | Current Real Weekly Wage: R 46.01 |       |                          |
| Current Hours: 46  | Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +184.7% | Real -8.2%   | Current Real Weekly Wage: R 40.24 |       |                          |
| Current Hours: 46  | Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +201.2% | Real -2.8%   | Current Real Weekly Wage: R 34.07 |       |                          |
| Current Hours: 46  | Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +202.3% | Real -2.5%   | Current Real Weekly Wage: R 26.10 |       |                          |



# Top UN team arrives in Maseru

By MIKE PITSO  
Mail Africa Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

casualties during the raid.

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

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

The allegation that the deputy commander of the LPF, Brigadier Ramotse'ekhoana ordered LPF units to withdraw after being informed by the South Africans the raid was aimed at ANC targets only, was "interesting".

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



*D. Dispatch*  
**Koeberg blast:  
ANC praised**  
*26/1/83*  
*336*

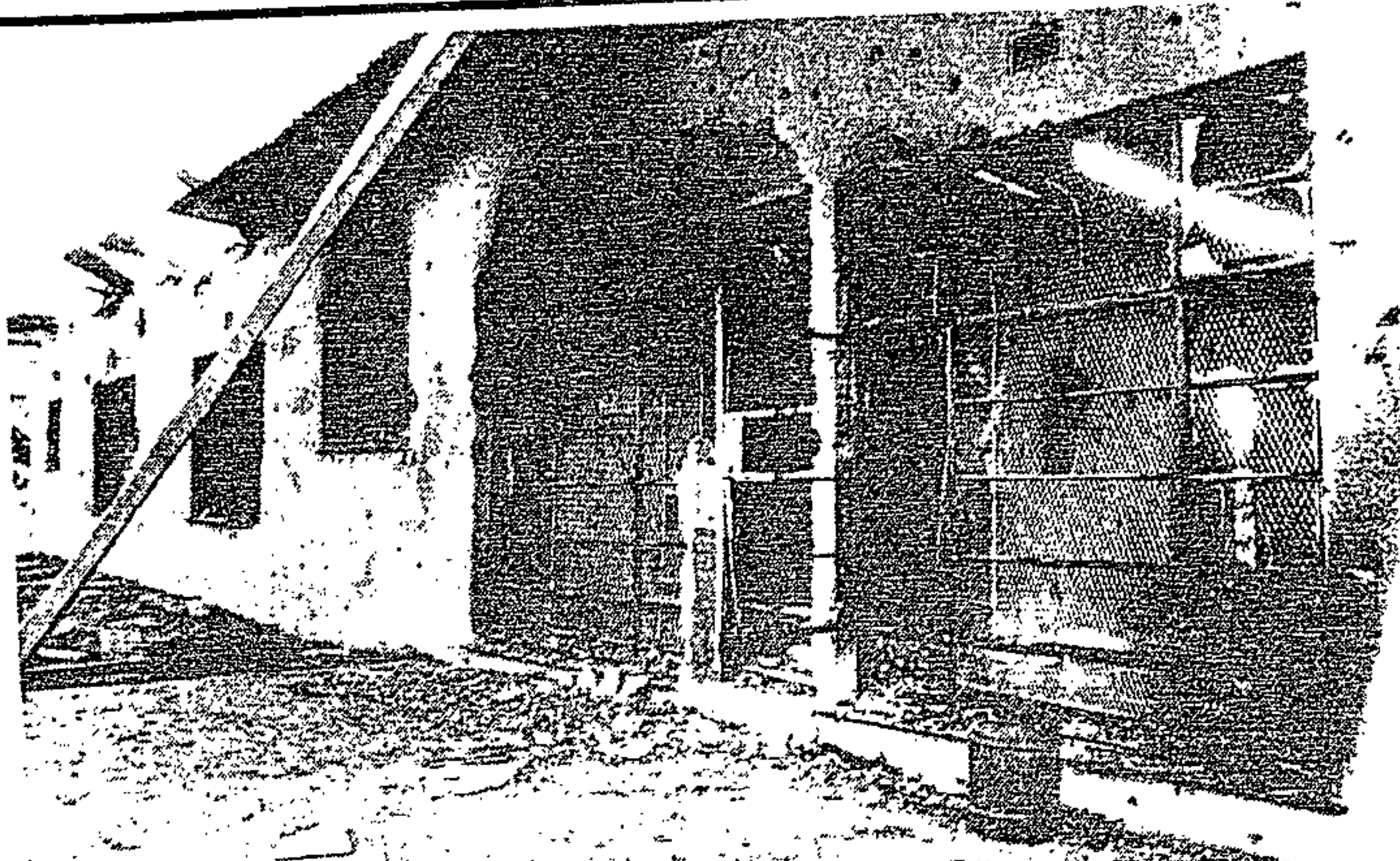
~~1/1/83~~  
From SIMON BARBER

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

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

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





Aftermath of the South African Defence Force raid on ANC bases in Maseru in December last year.

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~~261~~  
 Star

26/1/83

# Economic dependence continues despite Maseru raid UN team advising Lesotho

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

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

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

Pat Bulger of The Star's Africa News Service takes a look at a probe by the United Nations into the SADF raid into

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

But the delegation's leader, the under-secretary-general for special political questions, Mr Abdulrahim Abby Farah, probably saw around him ample confirmation of what he already knew, from previous fact-finding missions, about Le-

Maseru last month. This is the second of a three-part series on the aftermath of the attack into Lesotho.

sotho's economic dependence on South Africa.

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

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

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

projects for refugees.

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

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

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



# SA rejects UN reparation plea

ARGUS 9/2/83

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

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

## Responsibility

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

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

## "Restraint"

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

He said South Africa wanted non-aggression pacts with its neighbours and treaties that would bar the use of each other's territories for attacks. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Unita holding 64 Czechs

# UN chief in plea to SA to help hostages



Jonas Savimbi... "a major coup".

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8/3/83

New York.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The daily denied reports that the technicians had been armed.

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

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

● See page 8 for the first in a series of reports on Angola



# Strong letter from Pik to UN chief De Cuellar

ARGUS 27/4/83 224 336

Argus Foreign Service

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



Mr Pik Botha

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

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

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

## Propaganda

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

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

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

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



# UN billions go to fight SA—Barend

29 APR 1983

STAR

28 APR 1983 Staff

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

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

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

The total direct cost of the UN's anti-South Africa operations in the financial field was more than R12,5-million a year, while it channelled more than R26-million a year to supporters of Swapo, the ANC and the PAC.

He added that indirect advantages flowed from UN actions to the "literally hundreds of organ-

isations" involved in the campaign.

This was hardly possible to measure in monetary terms but "it must amount to several thousands of millions of rands," he said.

Western countries played a role in the campaign by the large contributions they made to anti-South African trust funds at the United Nations.

Mr. du Plessis also said that South Africa owed the UN 19 282 404 dollars — more than R20-million — in respect of unpaid membership fees.

However, it was not at present reconsidering its membership.

Mr. du Plessis said: "We regard it as being still in our national interest to retain our membership, but the Government would not hesitate to withdraw if and when the disadvantages of membership were to outweigh the advantages."



(ii) Organizational field. The United Nations stands at the centre of the international campaign against South Africa. Practically every organ of the Organization, including the specialised agencies and other UN bodies, is required by General Assembly resolutions to contribute to the campaign against the RSA, i.e. more than 50 UN organs are involved in some or other fashion with anti-RSA activities. In addition, the United Nations has established no fewer than 15 committees, councils and commissions which exclusively or primarily promote various aspects of the campaign on a full-time basis. Altogether ± 200 professional Secretariat posts are involved in the UN's campaign against South Africa.

(b) Indirect.

(i) Financial field. The amounts mentioned in paragraph (1)(a)(i) above naturally do not include the more indirect advantages which as a result of the actions and resolutions of the UN flow to literally hundreds of organizations which are actively involved in the campaign against South Africa and which it is hardly possible to measure in monetary terms. It must however amount to several thousands of millions of rands.

(ii) Organizational field. The UN plays an indirect role in international actions against South Africa through the political climate which is created against the Republic. During the 36th Session, the General Assembly

adopted no fewer than 46 resolutions which directly attacked South Africa. The Republic was attacked during the course of 62 of the 112 plenary meetings of the 36th Session of the General Assembly. As a result of the anti-South African climate which has in this manner been created and in terms of the bloc politics which are conducted at the United Nations, many Third World countries which would otherwise be prepared to maintain open relations with South Africa, are forced to reduce ties with South Africa or to continue them in a clandestine fashion.

(2) (a) The objective of such actions is to:

- launch a world-wide propaganda campaign to isolate South Africa from the international community;
- impose comprehensive sanctions against South Africa;
- extend support and recognition to terrorist movements in southern Africa;
- overthrow the orderly system of government in South Africa and to replace this dispensation with a regime which would be acceptable to the majority at the United Nations, which in effect means that it would have to be acceptable to the Soviet Union.

(b) (i) The Soviet Union plays a leading role in the UN's campaign, as well as in the world-wide campaign against the Republic through:

- direct Soviet and East bloc representation on key anti-RSA United Na-

tions organs, such as the Special Committee Against Apartheid and The Council for Namibia; —the activities of East bloc members of the Secretariat, a high percentage of whom are agents of the KGB, and GRU or of other East bloc secret services. Arkady Shevchenko, the former Under-Secretary-General of the UN who defected to the West in 1978, has confirmed that at least 50%-60% of the Soviet members of the Secretariat work in one way or another for Soviet intelligence services.

—Soviet front organizations such as the World Peace Council, the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism (ICSA), the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Afro Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization. It may be mentioned that non-Governmental organizations play a central role in the execution of the UN's international campaign against the Republic. Romesh Chandra, the President of the Soviet controlled World Peace Council, is also chairman of the UN sub-committee which coordinates the anti-South African activities of radical non-Governmental organizations.

—Soviet influence in, and exploitation of, anti-apartheid movements and church groups. It is worthy to note that the "United Methodist Register" of the USA published evidence that

the Riverside Conference of October 1981—the largest anti-SA conference in recent years in the USA in which the UN, church groups and anti-SA organizations were involved—was held completely under the control of the Soviet Union and Communist Party of the USA.

—the influence which the Soviet Union exerts directly over the ANC and SWAPO, in view of the fact that these organizations are consulted throughout in the planning and execution of the international campaign against South Africa.

(ii) Western countries also play a role in the UN's campaign against South Africa primarily as a result of:

—the contribution which they make to the main anti-South African trust funds at the United Nations. In 1982 they were, for example, responsible for the following percentages of the contributions to these trust funds:

- UN Trust Fund for South Africa 96%.
- UN Fund for Namibia 93%.
- Nationhood Programme for Namibia 99%.
- Institute for Namibia 81%.
- United Nations Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa 98%.
- UN Fund for Publicity Against Apartheid 86%.

—their silence over the



double standard maintained by the UN in its campaign against South Africa. Although Western countries are well aware of the illegal nature of the UN's actions against South Africa, they are not prepared to adopt active positions of principle in this regard because of their unwillingness to alienate African and Third World countries;

—the manner in which many Western countries participate in anti-South African activities and the support which they give to anti-South-African resolutions and initiatives.

#### UN

\*6. Mr. A. E. NOTHNAGEL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:†

- (1) Whether South Africa owes the UN any amount in respect of membership fees at present; if so, what amount;
- (2) whether South Africa is at present reconsidering its position in regard to membership of the UN; if so, why?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

- (1) Yes; \$19 282 404.
- (2) No. We regard it as being still in our national interest to retain our membership but the Government would not hesitate to withdraw if and when the disadvantages of membership were to outweigh the advantages.

#### International actions against South Africa

\*7. Mr. A. E. NOTHNAGEL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:†

Which are the main (a) organizations and (b) countries at present involved in in-

ternational actions against South Africa in respect of (i) economic, (ii) technical, (iii) sports, (iv) military, (v) general political, (vi) cultural and (vii) church matters?

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (v) *General political matters:* UN—Special Committee against

\*Soviet Front Organizations.

Apartheid; Council for Namibia; Centre Against Apartheid; Committee of Twenty Four (on decolonization); Ad-Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa.

*Terrorist organizations:* ANC; SWAPO; PAC.

*Non-Governmental organizations*

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

(vi) *Cultural matters:* UNESCO.

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

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

\*Soviet Front Organizations.



336 (280) 29/4/83  
UN Hansard XX  
\*5. MR. A. E. NOTHNAGEL asked the  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Informa-  
tion + Q 61.1142 - 1149

- (1) To what extent is the UN at present  
(a) directly and (b) indirectly in-  
volved in the (i) financial and (ii) or-  
ganizational field in actions against  
South Africa;
- (2) (a) what is the object of such actions  
and (b) what part is played in them  
by (i) Soviet Russia and (ii) Western  
countries?

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

(1) (a) Direct.

29/4/83  
(i) Financial field. The total  
cost of the UN's anti-SA  
operations amounts to more  
than R12.5 million per an-  
num, while the Organisa-  
tion channels more than  
R20 million per annum in  
aid to SWAPO or persons  
under SWAPO control, and  
more than R6 million per  
annum to the ANC and  
PAC and their supporters.



# US Senator slates Swapo's pull at UN

30 APR 1983  
The Star Bureau

336

WASHINGTON — A United States Senator who spent seven years as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam made a blistering attack this week on Swapo, objecting to its status at the UN conference in Paris on Namibian independence.

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

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

to press into service.

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

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

Senator Denton, a conservative Republican, is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on security and terrorism. In 1980 he became Alabama's first Republican senator in 100 years.

Last year, he chaired a subcommittee hearing on Soviet involvement in Southern African terrorism.



# Call for UN sanctions against SA

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

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

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

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

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

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

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

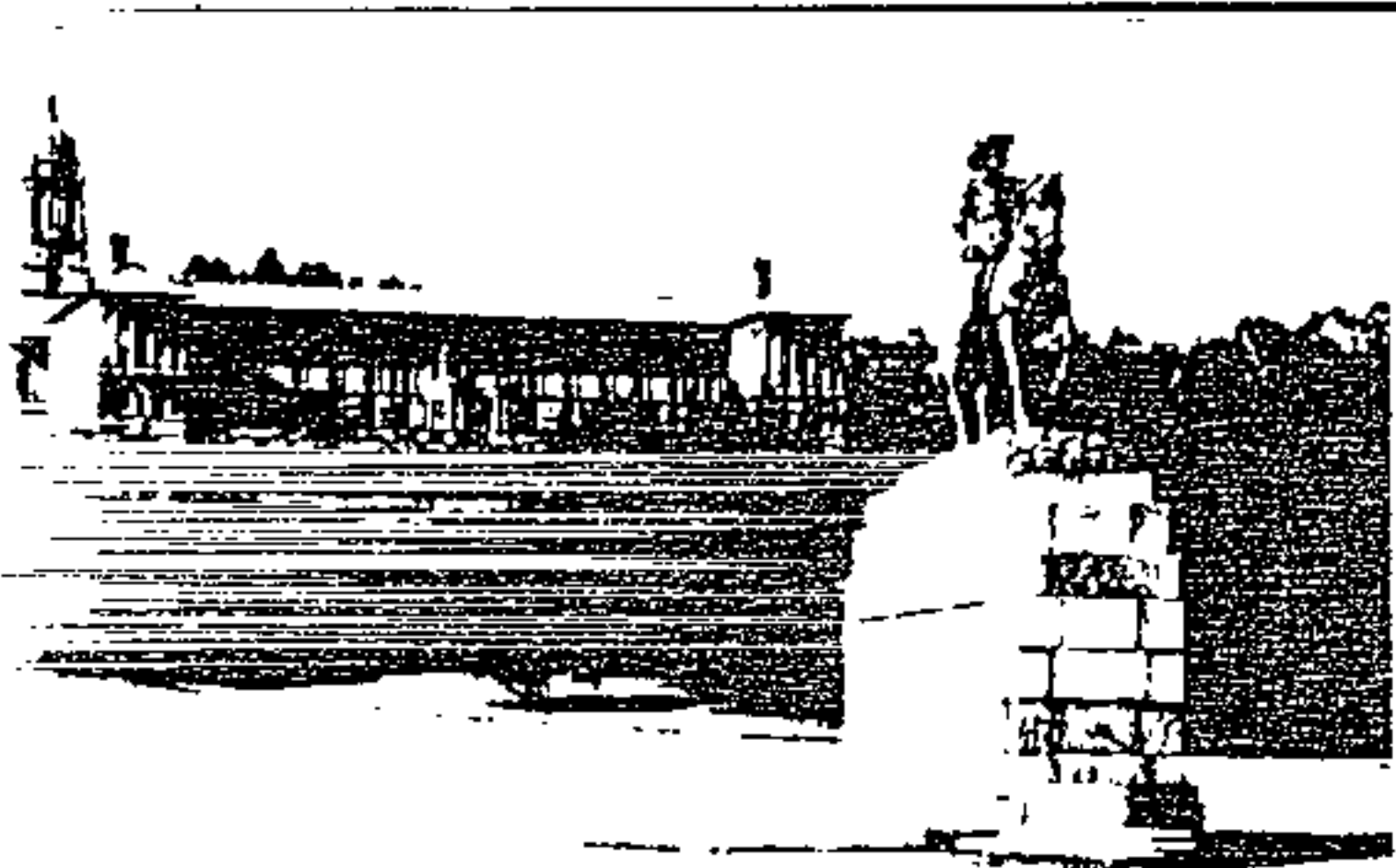
"It emphasises unequivocally that the persistence of such attempts not only retards the decolonisation process in Namibia but also constitutes an unwarranted and gross interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola."

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

The declaration concludes: "Five years after the adoption of that resolution it is high time that the Security Council assumed fully the central role in its implementation and established the council's own time-frame for implementation."



# nd Politics



## ' in the Capital

animals, and that is the way the world is going to see it," Mr Dalling said.

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

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

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

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

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

## R660,4m for four black states

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information's budgeted expenditure in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei totalled R660,4-million during the 1982/83 financial year.

This information was part of a written reply by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, to a question by Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (CP Lichtenburg).

Dr Hartzenberg asked what were the total amounts spent by the State for the current financial year in each of the independent black states which formerly formed part of the Republic.

Mr Botha replied that most of the assistance to these states was by means of transfer of funds as opposed to direct spending in them. It was only possible to furnish the expenditure of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information in this regard.

This amounted to R262,3-million in Transkei, R94,9-million in Bophuthatswana, R98,1-million in Venda and R205,1-million in Ciskei.

These amounts represented budgetary assistance, statutory allocations, technical aid, project aid and contributions in respect of incentives for the establishment of industries, bread subsidies and the secondment of personnel.

Mr Botha said although present aid was not sufficient, it was "the best that can be achieved" in view of the "difficult economic and financial conditions at present" — Sapa

## Minister's rights 'not watered down'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Opposition speakers in the Assembly yesterday opposed a bill relating to Iscor on the grounds that it would diminish accountability to Parliament of the Minister of Industries Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, for the corporation's operations.

Introducing the SA Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Limited Amendment Bill, Dr De Villiers said the legislation would not water down the responsibility of the minister or that of the State.

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

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

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

Mr George Bartlett (NRP Amanzimtoti) said the minister should be accountable for the activities of Iscor.

The bill was read a second time after rejection of a PFP amendment. — Sapa

## Mkhize probe

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The probe into the shooting of black community leader Mr Saul Mkhize was not yet complete, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said yesterday in reply to questions from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton).

## Du Plessis lists 'anti-SA' bodies

THE Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, yesterday listed "the most important of literally hundreds" of organizations he said were involved in the international campaign against South Africa.

Replying to a question by Mr Albert Nothnagel (NP Innesdal), he described 10 of the organizations as "Soviet front organizations".

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

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

"Sport": Halt All Racist Tours, Stop Apartheid Rugby Tour, South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, International Olympic Committee and Supreme Council for Sport in Africa.

"Military matters": Security Council Sub-Committee established in terms of UN resolution 421 (1977), World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa and the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund.

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

"Terrorist organizations": African National Congress, South West Africa People's Organization and Pan African Congress.

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

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

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

## Cost of anti-SA operations

● The total direct financial cost of the United Nations anti-South Africa operations amounted to more than R12,5-million annually, Mr Du Plessis told Mr Nothnagel.

He said the UN also channelled more than R20-million a year in aid to Swapo or persons under Swapo control, and more than R6-million every year to the ANC and PAC and their supporters.

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

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

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

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



There will be no "magic wand" solution. Mr Shultz, who flew in from Beirut yesterday, had about 24 hours of talks with Lebanese leaders before deciding to end the night here so discussions could continue this morning.

Although he would make no comment, the Lebanese Foreign

## Violence ends

Lebanon's Foreign Service

After violent demonstrations last week seemed to subside, and senior registrars in Beirut called off their strike.

A six-week action that paralysed the government was made after the government made concessions to doctors.

By Prime Minister, Mr Shultz, to Mr Alain Savary, the French had declined to yield.

reach an agreement as with a magic wand," he said.

However Mr Shultz and his aides said on the way to Beirut that the US was pushing to conclude a deal by the week's end.

US officials said if no agreement was reached then, it could take another month.

Mr Salem said Syria's position on the withdrawal of foreign forces was a key factor in the negotiations.

He visited Damascus yesterday to brief President Hafez Al-Assad on the progress of the talks and to obtain his views.

"The Syrians want Lebanon to come out of this agreement sovereign, independent and free," he said.

Mr Shultz wants first to arrange a Lebanese-Israeli accord to be matched later by a pullout of Syrian and Palestinian forces. — Reuter.

## UN group reveals aid for ANC, Frontliners

The Star's Foreign News Service

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

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

His report gave this breakdown for 1982-1983:

● Angola — About R1 million allocated out of the regular budget, while Sweden provided extra funds of R1.5 million for malaria control.

● Botswana — R482 000 from the regular budget and R151 600 in extra-budgetary funds.

● Lesotho — R711 875, as well as R151 000 for immunisation, primary health care and rehabilitation.

● Swaziland — R389 000 from the budget and R220 000 for health projects.

● Mozambique — R940 000 from the budget and R714 000 in non-budget funds.

Tanzania and Zambia also received aid.

Dr Mahler's report said additional financial aid in 1982 and 1983 was being given to the ANC, the PAC and Swapo. A total of R20 000 had been allocated from the regular WHO budget and about R550 000 from extra-budgetary resources.

Much of the money was for drugs, vaccines and refugees.

Mr Mahler said about R500 000 from extra-budgetary sources would be spent between now and 1987 to help the three movements

## UK warned of new IRA bombings

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Police have warned the public to be on their guard against a possible new IRA bombing campaign in Britain to mark the second anniversary of the death of hunger striker Bobby Sands in Belfast's Maze Prison.

The warning followed the discovery yesterday of a cache of highly unstable explosives in a North London bedsitter formerly used by IRA bomber Gerald Tuite.

Tuite escaped from Brixton Prison in 1980 and was rearrested in the Irish Republic last year. He is now serving a 10-year sentence after becoming the first person to be convicted in the Irish Republic for terrorist offences in Britain.

Scotland Yard raided the top-floor bedsitter the day after Tuite lost an appeal against his sentence. He had been convicted of possessing bomb-making equipment in London.

They found 11 kg of gelignite under the floorboards of his room.

Five houses were evacuated and classrooms of nearby Highgate School were cleared.

The gelignite is believed to have been left behind by a terrorist cell led by Tuite.

## Anti-Apartheid Movement robbed of files, documents

The Star Bureau

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

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

Among the documents stolen were the AAM's file on the break-ins at the offices of Swapo and the ANC last year.

Eight news service.



## PEOPLE

### Playboy girl sues star Connors for

MIAMI — Patti McGuire Connors, a former Playboy magazine pin-up, has sued her tennis star husband Jimmy Connors for divorce and custody of their three-year-old son, it was reported here yesterday.

Mrs Connors sought the divorce in papers filed with Administrative Law Judge John Gale, saying the four-year marriage was "irretrievably broken."

She also received an emergency order anyone else from taking their son, Brett David Connors, out of the penthouse condominium in North Miami Beach.

In a separate order, Judge Gale ordered kept secret until Connors could be served papers. It was not immediately known if served.

The former Playboy Playmate of the Year said that if Connors heard of the legal action with the papers, he would "conceal the child alternatively, take him beyond the limits of the state."

The suit also asked the court for alimony. The Star's Foreign News Service.

### Princess visits Isl

ISLAMABAD — Princess Anne has become the Royal Family to visit Islamabad since Ali Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, in April.

But British diplomats yesterday emphasised Anne's visit was informal and connected with her patron of the Save the Children Fund.

In spite of the private nature of her visit, it was given in her honour by President Zia ul-Haq. She stayed at the government guest house.

## WEATHER



TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow. Partly cloudy and mild to warm but cool over the highveld where cloudy conditions with fog will occur in the morning. It will be cloudy and cool over the lowveld and east with isolated thundershowers in the morning over the south-western part of Transvaal.

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

|                | Max | Min | Rain mm |                |
|----------------|-----|-----|---------|----------------|
| Bryanston      | 24  | 13  | —       | Vereeniging    |
| Hill Extension | 25  | 10  | —       | Cape Town      |
| Melville       | 24  | 10  | —       | Durban         |
| Nelspruit      | 29  | 17  | —       | Port Elizabeth |
| Pretoria       | 28  | 13  | 1.3     | East London    |
| Krugersdorp    | 25  | 9   | —       | Bloemfontein   |
| Springs        | 29  | 8   | —       | Pietersburg    |

JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL — Today: 8 am, 11 deg C, 25 deg C, minimum, 11 deg C. Rainfall so far this month, 25 mm. total rainfall for May over 25 years 25 mm. Average annual rainfall 100 mm.

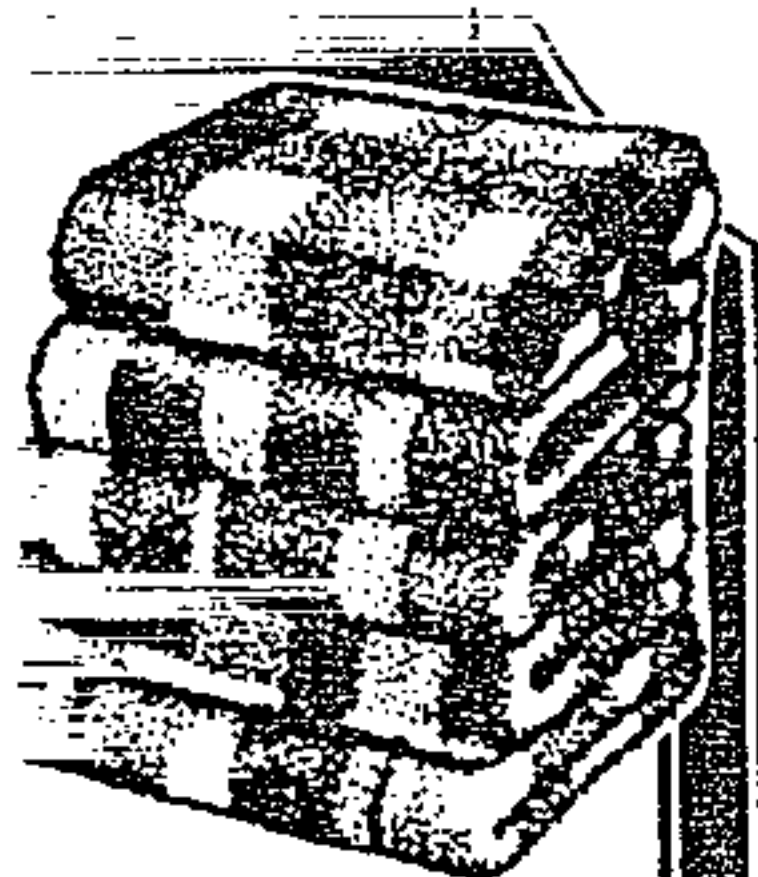
SUNSET today, 17.36; sunrise tomorrow, 06.32; sunset tomorrow, 17.34. MOONRISE today, 23.34.

ROUND THE WORLD:

|           | Max | Min |        |           |
|-----------|-----|-----|--------|-----------|
| Rome      | 21  | 15  | Clear  | Paris     |
| Lisbon    | 18  | 11  | Rain   | London    |
| New York  | 22  | 17  | Rain   | Frankfurt |
| Athens    | 24  | 12  | Clear  | Tokyo     |
| Tel Aviv  | 27  | 16  | Cloudy | Toronto   |
| Amsterdam | 12  | 7   | Rain   | Brussels  |
| Geneva    | 18  | 7   | Clear  | Moscow    |
| Hong Kong | 26  | 22  | Clear  | Sydney    |
| Vienna    | 25  | 9   | Clear  | Peking    |

### EXPECTED TEMPERATURE FOR TOMORROW

|              | Min      | Max |                |
|--------------|----------|-----|----------------|
|              | early AM | PM  |                |
| Johannesburg | 10       | 22  | Maritzburg     |
| Pretoria     | 11       | 24  | Port Elizabeth |
| Durban       | 18       | 26  | Cape Town      |



33<sup>88</sup>  
33

### BLANKETS

cosy furpile blankets. winter ahead! Warm floral designs or plain on each side.

24<sup>88</sup>  
24

34<sup>88</sup>  
34

220 x 240  
Double Bed  
Size

44<sup>88</sup>  
44





# UN chief heads new SWA plan



Dr De Cuellar

CAPE TIMES 27/5/83

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From RICHARD WALKER

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

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

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

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

## 'Realism'

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

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

Like the United States and Britain before it, West Germany made no direct mention of "linkage" but it came closest in cautioning that it was only realistic to accept

that foreign troops in the region bred "suspicion and distrust".

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

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

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

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

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

The six-point African draft seeks condemnation of South Africa for its "illegal occupation" of SWA/Namibia, but includes no specific demands for punitive action against the Republic.

Instead, it calls on South Africa "to make a

firm commitment" to "co-operate forthwith and fully" with the Secretary-General "in order to expedite the implementation of Resolution 435 for the early independence of Namibia". Resolution 435 incorporates the UN settlement plan.

The draft also gives the UN chief a mandate "to undertake consultations with the parties to the ceasefire with a view to securing speedy implementation" of the plan.



# UN chief will try for SWA solution

Cape Times 1/6/83

336

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

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

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

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



Dr De Cuellar

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

The council mandate

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

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

The main thrust of the Security Council debate has been repeated demands by black states for a new initiative to resolve the stalled negotiations which have been undertaken by members of the Western contact group — the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. The contact group drafted the plan for a ceasefire followed by internationally supervised elections in SWA/Namibia.

## 'Linkage'

Most of the 70 delegates addressing the council denounced the "linkage" of the SWA/Namibian negotiations with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

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

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

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

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

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

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



# De Cuellar invited to SA

## Political Staff

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

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

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

pendence.

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

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

The concept of "linkage" of the SWA/Namibian negotiations with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was denounced by most of the 70 delegates who addressed the Security Council and is likely to remain a major stum-

bling block in progress towards independence for the territory.

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

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

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



Cape Times 8/6/83

# Security Council plea for ANC trio

336

## Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 'Ready to die'

They are South African Jerry Puren, Britons Bernard Carey and Roger England and Zimbabwean Aubrey Brooks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Vigil

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

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

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



# ANC seeks more UN aid

336  
Cape Times  
15/6/83

From RICHARD WALKER

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

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

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

One consequence was to hold up for a year a \$500 000 contribution to the UN Institute for Namibia.

## 'Support'

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

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

They included:

- A 500kw radio transmitter to be stationed in Southern Africa and operated by ANC personnel.

- Smaller mobile transmitters.

- A printing press for large-scale production of documents and publicity material.

- 20 film projectors, 15 telex machines, ten duplicating machines and five movie cameras for shooting ANC publicity films.

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

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

South African officials say the UN channels about R29m a year to the three movements — most of it to Swapo — but figures are in dispute because of the large amount that is in the form of general refugee aid.

## Refugees

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

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

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

A few days ago it was reported that the ANC and PAC would have their own vocational training centres in Tanzania, financed by the International Labour Organization at a cost of R7,6m each.

The ANC centre will be built in Morogoro, nearly 200km from Dar es Salaam, while the PAC centre will be at Bagamoyo, about 60km from Dar es Salaam.



20/6/83  
ANC in  
UN bid  
for radio

By RICHARD WALKER

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

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

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

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

The printing press was needed for "large-scale production of educational and publicity material, for distribution both inside and outside South Africa," the committee stated.



July 7, 1983

# Israel slams talks on SA link

7/7/83 336- RD4

By RICHARD WALKER

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

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

The July 11-13 conference will highlight charges of an Israeli/South African "alliance".

It is a joint venture of the UN Committee Against Apartheid and outside organisations.

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

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

The conference was one of seven approved last year by the General Assembly, with a block grant of R440 000. It has three outside sponsors — the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity and the World Peace Council.

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

Israel's relations with South Africa are a constant target of the Afro-Arab bloc and of the apartheid committee, who regularly point to "collusion" between the two. Israeli officials are concerned that the new allusion to an "alliance" is an escalation in the campaign.

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

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



# Lesotho forced to 'evacuate' SA blacks

By ALLISTER SPARKS

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

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

Mr Sekhonyana made it clear South Africa was demanding the removal of members of the African National Congress from Lesotho as the price for lifting a partial blockade it has been imposing on border crossings.

He said weapons badly needed by the stretched Lesotho security forces were also being blocked in South African ports.

South Africa claims the ANC uses Lesotho as a launching pad for insurgent attacks, and began imposing the border slowdown after the Pretoria and Bloemfontein car-bomb ex-

plosions in May.

Lesotho denies harbouring insurgents and says it has only refugees from South Africa whom it accepts in terms of its obligations as a signatory to the United Nations convention on refugees.

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

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

The numbers involved will depend on South Africa's definition of what it regards as ANC members.

Mr Sekhonyana says there are between 2 000 and 3 000 Africans registered as refugees with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), but a narrow definition by South Africa could reduce the actual number who have to leave to between 300 and 500.

Mr Sekhonyana said the Lesotho Government would make its final decision on what to do about the refugees when it received this information.

But he made it clear that



Bredenkamp, A. Patterson, S. V. J. Gill, G. Doyle, B. Cosby, M. Hoy, B. Watson

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# Weather Forecast

FORECAST for the coastal belt from Plettenberg Bay to Port Alfred for the period ending 6pm tomorrow.

**CONDITIONS:** Fine and warm to hot, becoming partly cloudy and cooler later tomorrow.

**WIND:** Light to moderate northerly to north-easterly, becoming fresh westerly to south westerly later tomorrow.

**EXPECTED TEMPERATURES**  
Maximum 25C  
Minimum 12C

**TODAY'S CONDITIONS (4pm)**  
Sea Temperature 17C  
Temperature 30.5C  
Pressure 1017.9mbar  
Humidity 24%  
Wind calm

**THE MOON**  
First Quarter August 15  
Full Moon August 23  
Last Quarter August 31  
New Moon September 7

**THE SUN**  
Sets today 5.45pm  
Rises tomorrow 6.58am

**THE TIDES**  
**High Water**  
Today 6.51am 7.16pm  
Tomorrow 7.32am 8.02pm  
**Low Water**  
Today 12.48am 12.48pm  
Tomorrow 1.30am 1.36pm

**PORT ALFRED TO PORT EDWARD:** Fine and warm to hot but mild in the north today. Wind light to moderate north-easterly, becoming northerly to north-westerly tomorrow.

**BORDER, TRANSKEI AND INTERIOR:** Fine and mild but warm to hot over the southern areas and also over Transkei tomorrow.

# SA pressure forces Lesotho to evacuate black refugees

From Page 1

unless the international community, particularly the Reagan Administration, could influence South Africa to cease its pressure, Lesotho would have no choice but to comply with Pretoria's demands.

"Lesotho is being suffocated — we have no options," Mr Sekhonyana said. In the meantime, he added, Lesotho was "sensitising" the United Nations and African and Western governments to the situation it was facing.

Lesotho's ambassador in Washington, Mrs M'Alino Tau, has called on both the UN High Commission for Refugees and the US State Department to tell them

the evacuation will have to take place.

A State Department official said Mrs Tau had given a figure of between 2 000 and 3 000 people. He would not comment on whether the United States would be prepared to take any.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has declined to comment.

South Africa's pressure on Lesotho began with its commando raid on Lesotho last December 9, which it claimed was against ANC bases.

Lesotho said all 42 people killed were either innocent refugees or local civilians.

After the Pretoria and Bloemfontein bombs, South

Africa switched to economic weapons and imposed a slowdown at the border posts on the pretext that it was security screening all vehicles.

Long queues formed on both sides of the border and Lesotho was soon in distress as it began running out of essential supplies and numerous migrant workers were stopped from entering South Africa.

This led to the June 3 meeting. The partial blockade was lifted after that, but Mr Botha re-imposed it on July 18 because he said Lesotho was doing nothing to implement the agreement and had arrested a South African policeman who had gone there to coach a soccer team.

**LIFE BIBLE CHURCH**  
(HEMA PORT ELIZABETH)  
Sunday at 9.30 am and 7 pm  
**WATSON PARK LIBRARY AUDITORIUM**  
NORTH AVENUE (opposite Pick 'n Pay)  
**OUR GOD REIGNS**  
Rev KEITH BUNCOMBE, 306703  
**Jesus is Lord**

## Postword prize R290

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

The solution to No 1056 is:  
Horizontal — flat; Juicy — full of juice? Trap — ladder leading to a loft; Vexation — distressing thing; Negative — reject; Coma — nebulous envelope round nucleus of comet; Skip — captain of side at bowls; Mystic — mysterious; Contend — maintain; Flirt — wave or move briskly; Fleet — naval force; Cow — female whale; Addle — muddled.

## Bishop Evans better

**Weekend Post Reporter**  
THE Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Right Rev Bishop Evans, is "fine" and he was expecting to be discharged from St Joseph's Hospital today, a hospital spokesman said.  
Bishop Evans was admitted to hospital on Wednesday afternoon after he felt unwell. He was given a blood transfusion.

## Junior Club puzzle winners

THE winners of the R2 prizes for solving the picture crossword puzzle printed last Saturday are Gillian Waite, 5 Patrys Street, Cotswold Extension, Port Elizabeth, and Wesley Ncapai, 26 Nishekisa Road, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.  
This week's picture crossword puzzle is on the Post Junior Club page in today's Family Post.

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# UN chief to visit City for talks

CAPE TOWN'S  
18/8/83

336

By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

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

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

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

## Misunderstandings

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

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

Mr Perez de Cuellar's talks with the South African Government will be in terms of a May 31 Security Council mandate to hold consultations with the parties concerned about speedy implementation of the 1978 independence plan.

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

## Cuban troops

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

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

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

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

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

The last UN Secretary-General to visit South Africa and SWA/Namibia was Dr Kurt Waldheim, who came in March 1982.



# Outcry over SA broadcast 'spy' at UN radio

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the time, staff members said Mr Kallen-

bach's ability to operate as a South African correspondent and hold a job in the UN had demonstrated the UN could easily be infiltrated by South African "agents".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Narrators working on the programmes are mainly from South Africa.

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

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# Lesotho UN call on refugees

12/9/83  
By NORMAN CHANDLER and MIKE PITSO

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

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

Dr Perez de Cuellar arrives in Cape Town on Monday for talks with South Africa on the South West Africa situation. The visit will

also take him to Windhoek and Luanda.

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

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

The 68 refugees named by South Africa included 26 who had never set foot in Lesotho, Mr Sixishe said in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail, while 21 had left and the remainder were "peaceful".



# UDF sends Perez an invitation

Staff Reporter

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

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

## SAME STRUGGLE

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

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

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

Fraudulent pamphlets were distributed in Cape

(Turn to Page 4, col 8)

● See pages 2 and 13.



**ELABORATE** safety procedures will be set in motion to protect United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar when he skirts the Angolan war zone next week.

No time for his flight from Windhoek to Luanda has been announced, and his private jet — on loan from the King of Spain — is likely to be routed well out to sea, while a tacit understanding may limit operational zone activity, informed sources said yesterday.

The UN chief broke with his rule never to visit political hot spots by accepting South Africa's invitation for talks.

He will arrive in Cape Town on Monday night, stay until Thursday, then fly to Windhoek, then Luanda.

No details of the Luanda leg of his mission were disclosed, but the Secretary-General only has until the Saturday before he must leave for Geneva to open a conference on the Palestine issue.

Within minutes of the mission being announced, Angola underlined the dangers by heatedly accusing South Africa of "new aggression aimed at dismembering our country" and pledging to "expel the invaders".

The UN has already lost one Secretary-General in the region ... Dag Hammarskjöld, killed in a mysterious Congo War plane crash not long after his 1961 visit to South Africa.

Accompanying the Secretary-General will be a heavyweight team of advisers, including three with under-secretary-general rank: peace-keeping





JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR ... broken rule never to visit trouble spots by accepting South African invitation

# HOW UN chief will skirt Angolan strife

22/7 336 Rev 19/8/83

Namibia special representative Marti Ahtisaari and top African aide Abdulrahim "Abby" Farah. It will be the first visit to South Africa by a UN chief in 11 years and only the third ever.

The decision to go followed more than two months of deliberations, in which Mr Perez de Cuellar came under conflicting advice from his experts, but was urged by the Western Powers to make the trip. Swapo greeted the decision cautiously. "We must wait and see the outcome," said Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, Swapo permanent observer at the UN, who was called into the Secretary-General's office immediately before South African Ambassador Kurt von Schrinding arrived to receive a formal letter of acceptance addressed to Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar — who flies to Southern Africa next week to give new momentum to the Namibia settlement plan — will be visiting Angola amid reports of fierce fighting in the country. RICHARD WALKER, the Rand Daily Mail's New York correspondent, reports on the intricate arrangements for his visit

The statement stressed a desire for peace and Angola's "willingness and ability" to negotiate for a Namibia settlement under the UN plan. But it charged that South African forces had penetrated more than 500km from the border and it vowed "to expel the invaders and recover our bound-

aries". The UN chief is operating on a May 31 Security Council mandate to tackle unresolved elements of the five-year-old Namibia settlement plan through consultations with "the parties to the proposed ceasefire" ... South Africa and Swapo.

"He promised to leave no

stone unturned, and that's what he's doing," said spokesman Francois Giuliani.

"Every aspect was weighed before the decision was taken." The Secretary-General stalled for more than a week and pressed Pretoria for a promise of progress on the plan, which is com-

plete except for a South African decision on the election system to be adopted and on some of the military components of a UN supervisory task force.

What he got was an assurance of South Africa's commitment to implement the plan once there was a firm agreement on the removal of Cuba's forces from Angola.

A decision on the elections would follow within a fortnight of the Cuban issue being resolved, South African sources said.

They also hinted that Mr

Perez de Cuellar could make some progress on the military matter if the UN stopped pressing for the inclusion of a Finnish contingent.

Suggested as an alternative were Austrian troops, who would have the added advantage of speaking German.

As well as Mr Urquhart, Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Farah, the group will include Mr Perez de Cuellar's executive assistant, Mr Emilio de Olivares, Mr Ahtisaari's top adviser, Mr Hisham Omayad and Mr Giuliani, the spokesman.



19/8/83

The Star Friday Aug

# I'm no spy, <sup>(3%)</sup> says SA man at UN Radio

By Donald Knowler,  
The Star Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is also to be asked why a directive has gone out that "South African Government" must be substituted in future with "racist regime".



# PW to meet UN chief on visit to city

AGUS 12/8/83

Political Correspondent

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

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

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

## IMPORTANT

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

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

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

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

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

## WINDHOEK VISIT

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

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

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

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

## PARTY OF 11

Dr Perez will also be accompanied by a party of 11, including two Under-Secretaries-General, Mr Brian Urquhart and Mr Abdulrahim Abby Farah.

Also in the party will be Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN special representative for SWA/Namibia.

They will stay at a city hotel.



# More needed to escape bear-hug

336

12495 19/8/83

Even if the visit of the UN Secretary General meets with resounding success, it will still not be enough to bring the peace act together, reports LEON MARSHALL, Political Editor

THE forthcoming visit by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to South Africa and South West Africa/Namibia marks a significant new stir within the near-stale settlement effort.

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

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

## Firm foundation

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

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

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

## Additional problem

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

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



Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar

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

## Many problems

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

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

Western diplomats freely admit that there is precious little that the United Nations chief can do about this. From his own point of view, as well as that of the international assembly he repre-

sents, the Cuban issue does not form part of his brief.

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

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

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

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

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

## Deaf ears

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

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

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



CAP-Trans  
22/8/83

# Chief of UN in City today

## Political Correspondent

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

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

## Withdrawal

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

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

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

## Powerful team

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

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

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

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

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

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

The incident underlined the sensitivity of the mission.





United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, addressing news-  
-lan Airport last night after arriving with a high-powered delegation in  
search of a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

# <sup>Cape Times 23/8/83</sup> 'Delay' on SWA: UN chief worried <sup>336</sup>

## Political Staff

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

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

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

## Mutual concern

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

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

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

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

## City talks

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

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

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



# Angola asks for early UN talks

CAK Times 23/8/83 336

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

Mr Perez de Cuellar and his negotiating team arrived in Cape Town last night for talks with government representatives on the progress toward an independence settlement for SWA/Namibia.

Angop said the Angolan Deputy Foreign Min-

ister, Mr Venancio de Moura, had said in the message that "certain Western countries" were helping to cover up the war in southern Africa and were allowing South Africa to act with impunity in pursuing objectives mapped out by imperialism and the Reagan administration.

Angola wanted peace in the area and "will not yield to the manoeuvres and blackmail of Pretoria and the United States," the message added.

Tony Weaver reports that Angolan radio yesterday reported no fresh news on the intensified fighting in the country

in the past two weeks, but carried extensive reports condemning "South African aggression" against the country.

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

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

## Wide coverage

The news broadcast also gave wide coverage of Saturday's rally in Cape Town which saw the launching of the reportedly 400 organization-strong United Democratic Front.

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

## Meeting

In a telex sent to the United Nations last week, the UDF informed Mr Perez de Cuellar of the organization's activities and requested a meeting with him during his brief visit, "if circumstances allow".

The UDF's new national publicity secretary, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, said from Durban yesterday that they were standing by to receive an indication of whether a discussion would take place.

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

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

## Request

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



Identical twins James, left, and Jonathan for photographers on Sunday before they left for the island of

## Kaunda warns: SA 'all out to delay'



President Kaunda

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIPLOMA IN

# Business Management

## PK yeai

Chief Reporter

CAPTAIN Wim Lange, commander of the SAS, said Kruger (PK senior officer of a force taking part in submarine exercises months ago, commander questioning yesterday that he had a sea-going command for 10 years being given command of the PK in 1980.

At the time of collision between his and the fleet replacement vessel SAS Berg, he had been in command of the 14 months, before he had been commanding officer of a frigate, the SAS Steyn, for months.

Staff court

After his first pointment since 1 had gone ashore to complete a course at Muiza and Commander Myers (PK's ex-officer at the time of collision) had been captain in his sta-

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Mr Swanepoel to act as representative for Bloem.

When the judge was told that another four witnesses were also planning to refuse to give evidence, the judge said Mr Swanepoel had to represent all those who wished to be represented.

After a court adjournment of almost three hours, Mr Swanepoel told Mr Justice Vermooten that after talking to Bloem and four other complainants, they had insisted on seeing nine other complainants. "I went with them to the Nelspruit Prison and there talked to all 34 witnesses," he said.

Mr Swanepoel said they were prepared to give evidence, but only if the trial were no longer held in Nelspruit or Barberton and if the State could give guarantees that after the trial they would not be returned to either of the two towns' prisons, which fall under one command.

They told Mr Swanepoel they feared reprisals by prison staff there and complained that the charges against the eight accused should be of attempted murder instead of assault, and that a previous assault against them, on the day of their arrival at Barberton, had not been investigated, and that they had not been allowed to contact their lawyers or families.



# Ball bounces out of UN's court

Argus 24/8/83

Political parties in the territory regard UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's visit with intense scepticism, reports PETER HONEY of the Argus Foreign Service in Windhoek.

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

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

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

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

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

## Relevant

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

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

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

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

## Shoulders shrugged

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

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

It is hard to imagine a less likely atmosphere for progress



Mr Andreas Shipanga . . . "We have seen Secretaries General come to Namibia and we have seen them go."

on the SWA/Namibian independence issue.

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

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

## Sewn up

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

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

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

In stark contrast, Unita, the Angolan guerrilla movement, has stated bluntly that "only direct negotiations with the

MPLA, leading to the formation of a government of national unity, could put an end to the civil war and pave the way for independence of Namibia".

## Significant

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

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

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

Quiet but hurried diplomatic activity between Angola and America the last few months is said to have reached a stage where "significant indications" from Angolan President Dos Santos might be forthcoming by the end of this month.

## "Window-dressing"

In the light of the most recent developments it is hard to see how Angola could agree to a withdrawal.

Observers believe Dr Perez de Cuellar's visit can be seen as little more than "window-dressing" in response to urging from the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

Had he not come, they argue, he would have provided South Africa with further ammunition in the "partiality" debate.

The summary of how his visit to SWA/Namibia is regarded locally can perhaps best be described by the leader of the Swapo-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, who referred to the visits of Dr Kurt Waldheim in March 1971 and Dag Hammersjold before him:

## Nothing happened

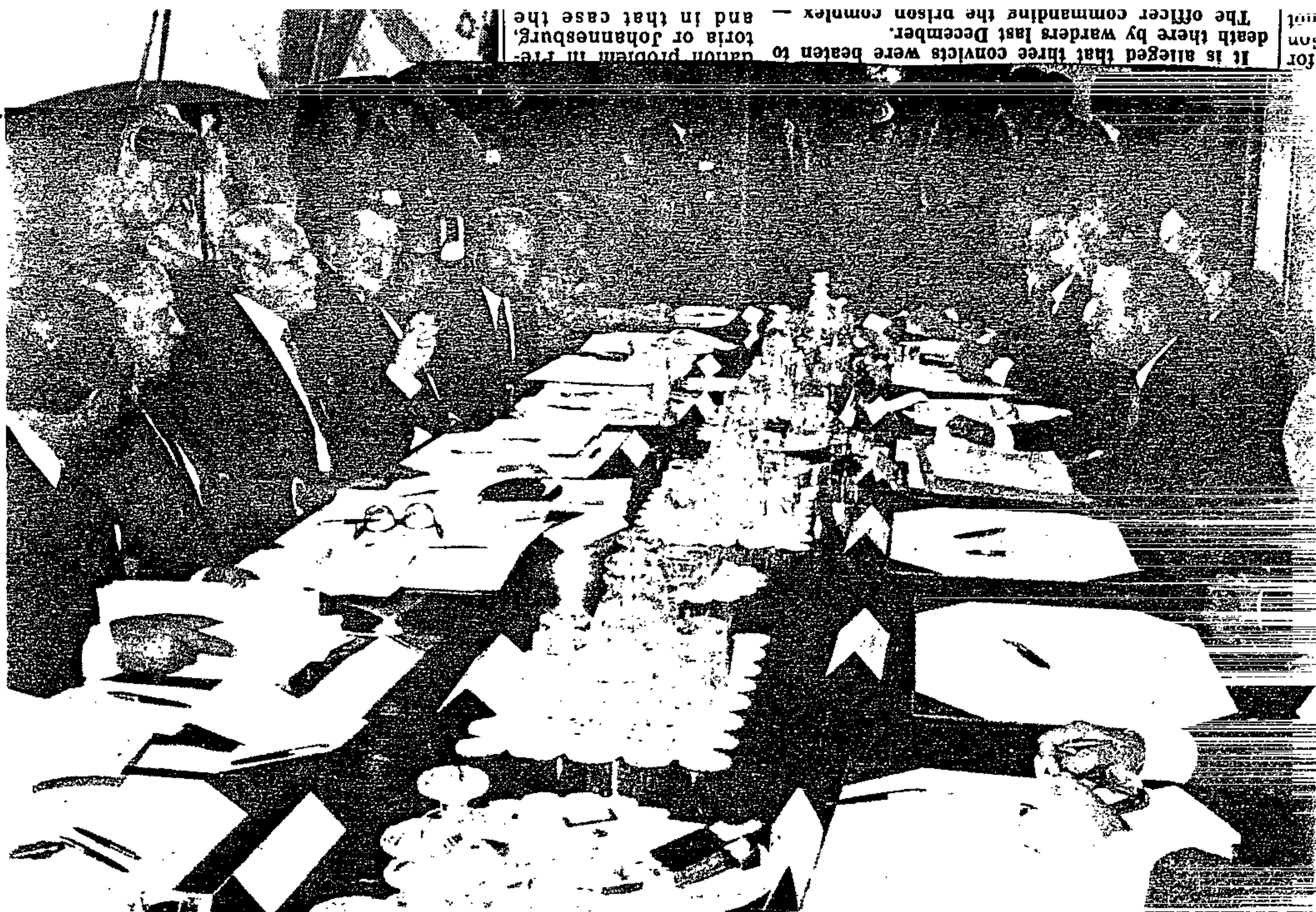
"We have seen Secretaries General come to Namibia and we have seen them go, and in between nothing has happened.

"Without trying to be overly sceptical, I really cannot see that he will be able to achieve much.

"Anyway, it's nice he is coming..."



It is alleged that three convicts were beaten to death there by warders last December. The officer commanding the prison complex — and in that case the



A battery of foreign and local journalists was on hand yesterday to record the opening of talks between the visiting United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and the South African Government. In the UN team, from the left, are two deputy secretaries-general, Mr Abdulrahim "Abby" Farah and Mr Brian Urquhart, Mr Perez de Cuellar and the UN representative-designate for SWA/Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari. The South African delegation included, from the right, the Ambassador in Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and (partly obscured) the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan. The meeting took place in the historic Tuynhuys after a lunch at the Castle attended by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Picture: Dan Bosman

# First round of talks 'a draw'

By RICHARD WALKER

THE leaders of South Africa and the United Nations talked, dined and talked through yesterday but failed to report progress in the quest for a SWA/Namibia settlement.

They will go at it again today, with the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar confronted with a South African proposal to send a fact-finding mission to Cangamba in Angola to confirm that South African forces had no hand in the fighting there.

"It was the forces of Unita, not of South Africa, which captured Cangamba," the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, asserted in a letter he handed to the UN chief.

The letter further cited a Cuban and Fapla

military build-up in Southern Angola and warned against the area being used as a spring-board for attack.

The Secretary-General's party is due in Luanda by Friday, but the Angolan Government late last week cautioned the UN that they would not be able to visit the area of fighting for reasons of "insecurity".

Mr Perez de Cuellar last night used the French phrase "match nul" — a draw — to sum up the first day's talks and he said they were conducted in "a very pleasant atmosphere".

There was no word from Mr Botha's team and South African spokesman Carel Wessels would say only that the talks were "frank". He hinted that this

morning's session would be decisive.

Yesterday morning's session was cancelled amid speculation that the 63-year-old UN chief was exhausted from his journey — but in fact he was driving around the Peninsula.

After a lunch at the Castle, Mr Perez de Cuellar then huddled for 45 minutes with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and discussed the Southern African situation in general as well as the SWA/Namibia issue "in general terms", a spokesman said.

A three-hour afternoon session with the Foreign Minister heading the South African team extended into early evening and a working dinner followed.

More reports, page 5



CME Times 24/8/83  
UN to intercede in  
Lesotho refugee crisis

By RICHARD WALKER

THE United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, moved yesterday to intercede in what Lesotho now warns is an "all-or-nothing" refugee crisis.

It has presented the UN with a list of 512 "politically affiliated" refugees and intimated that it would expel all of them rather than submit to a selective demand from Pretoria.

Mr Perez de Cuellar is

raising the matter with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and will send his top African aide to Maseru today. Under Secretary-General Abby Farah will be detached from the UN team here and will rejoin the party later.

Lesotho has asked the UN chief to personally come, but this was impossible, an official said. Last week, Lesotho appealed to him to intercede with South Africa, which it said was strangling its lifelines.

Lesotho has told the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva that the crisis climaxed when South Africa presented it with 68 names of refugees in whom it was "particularly interested".

A check found 20 had left the country, 20 were unknown and the rest were women, children, or otherwise "politically harmless".

It then supplied the UN High Commissioner with a list of 512 refugees and indicated that unless South Africa relaxed its stranglehold, it would be obliged to find new countries for all of them. The 512 include members of the Pan Africanist Congress, Black Consciousness movements and African National Congress.

It was "all or nothing" because it did not want to be accused of discriminating between political movements, Lesotho told the UN.

Aboard his South Africa-bound aircraft, Mr Perez de Cuellar said the international community had "a moral and legal obligation" towards bona fide refugees.



PEREZ VISIT

# Mission worthwhile 'even if he returns empty-handed'

NEIL LURSEN, Argus Foreign Service, reports from Washington

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THE United States Government believes that Mr Perez de Cuellar's current mission in Southern Africa will have been worthwhile even if he returns to the United Nations empty-handed.

This is in contrast to the common view here that the mission was pointless and doomed to failure even before it began.

## The Cubans

The Washington assessment of the trip is based not on hopes that the UN Secretary-General will be able to score a dramatic victory like securing a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — the main obstacle to a Namibian settlement — but on the fact that the top

UN official is showing a willingness to give a fair hearing to all parties in the dispute.

This may help to ease South Africa's fears about UN impartiality on the issue.

## End of August

Thus the Reagan Administration views his decision to speak to the South Africans, the internal parties in Namibia and the Angolans as a demonstration of Mr Perez de Cuellar's personal sense of fairness as well as his "institutional responsibility."

Following discussions in the UN Security Council last May, the Secretary-General was given a mandate to report on the Namibian situation to the council by the end of August.

It was learned in Washington yesterday that the Reagan Ad-

ministration felt "very strongly" that he ought to go to Southern Africa and speak to everybody involved before submitting his report.

The US position was made clear to the Secretary general — who at one stage seemed likely to call the trip off on the advice of some of his aides — and it may have influenced his decision to press on with the mission. "His decision to go out there speaks very highly of him," a senior official in the State Department told the Argus Foreign Service today.

"The mission will have been worthwhile even if he comes back with nothing to show for it," the official said. "Our very strong feeling was that he ought to go down there and express a willingness to hear everybody out. We felt he ought to go to South Africa and he

ought to go to Namibia and talk to the internal parties and that he ought to go to Angola. "Whatever else he did was up to him, but we felt strongly about this. "There is an element of fairness involved. It would have been unfair for him to have written a report without listening to all sides."

Asked whether Washington felt Mr Perez de Cuellar was likely to make a breakthrough in the settlement impasse, the official said: "Everybody knows that the question of Cuban forces in Angola is the stumbling block. "If he can produce a withdrawal agreement in Luanda he will have pulled something off. But I don't think that our hopes for this mission are going to rise or fall with the likelihood of his doing that."



# De Cuellar ready to 'do battle'

CAPE TIMES 24/8/83

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By RICHARD WALKER

MR JAVIER Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, touched down in South Africa with a gleam in his eye and a pledge to "do battle for the good cause" of Namibian independence.

If South Africa intended to take advantage of him, it should know "I intend to take advantage of them". That way, "something might come of it."

The silver-haired Peruvian — who has abandoned a lifetime tradition of caution to risk what has been dubbed a "mission impossible" — was expected to surprise the South African team by taking the offensive in the two-day talks.

Weighing the alternatives of a satisfactory settlement or continuing turbulence, he made this icy prediction as his aircraft headed south from consultations with Cape Verde President Aristide Pereira: "Watch out, you may be in a real war."

## Cuban presence

He ruled out any negotiations on the Cuban presence in Angola, but was clearly prepared to listen.

"Solve the Namibia problem and I can help solve the other," he promised — and he charged that mounting activity by Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces would only make the Dos Santos Government and the Cubans more obdurate.

Of Spanish heritage himself, it is believed that he feels Cuban pride could be pricked by too much humiliation and that South Africa underestimates the strength of Havana's Angolan legion. He suspected that they may even be organizing a counter-offensive.

He flies to Windhoek tomorrow and will be in Luanda by Friday to meet Swapo leader Sam Nujoma. He will begin preparing his report while in flight to Geneva over the weekend.

## Two 'boots'

When he took office 20 months ago Mr Perez de Cuellar named the territory his "special responsibility".

He made it clear that he would hammer away at the unresolved elements of the five-year-old settlement plan — the election system and the military components of the supervisory task-force.

He said he did not expect "anything spectacular" to result immediately, but he held out the possibility of a further visit "if I see I can extract something".

In a bantering mood, he appeared to look forward to debating "the two Bothas" and he quipped: "Botha in Spanish means boot."

He recalled that he was an "old colleague" of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, when both were ambassadors to the UN in the mid-1970s. He said they had then had "friendly but rather difficult relations".



# Two SWA parties boycott UN chief

CAPL Times  
25/8/83

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From TONY WEAVER

**WINDHOEK.** — Tension is rising here for today's visit by the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, with at least two major internal parties refusing to have anything to do with the visit.

Spokesmen for Swapo-Democrats and the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) said yesterday they were insulted by the fact that invitations to hold talks with the secretary-general had come from South Africa and not the UN.

## Tight security

Meanwhile, security at the Etosha Game Park camp of Okaukuejo was described last night by a parks board official as "maximum".

Mr Perez de Cuellar touched down briefly in Windhoek at 5pm yesterday before transferring to a small jet and flying direct to the Etosha rest camp.

Attempts by journalists in Windhoek to charter aircraft to join Mr Perez de Cuellar were foiled when all flights to northern airfields were banned.

Only the handful of accredited United Nations pressmen who have been accompanying Mr Perez de Cuellar on his visit were allowed on to his aircraft for the flight to Etosha.

## War zone

South African and overseas journalists who flew with him from Cape Town but who did not have UN clearance were ordered by the Director of the Administrator-General's office, Mr Sean Cleary, to remain in Windhoek.

Mr Perez de Cuellar will spend the night at Okaukuejo before flying to Ruacana, on the north-western Ovambo war zone border with Angola.

He will return to Windhoek at lunchtime today for talks with internal SWA/Namibian political parties.

The talks scheduled

for today with internal parties will last a total of five hours, but they have already hit serious problems, with major parties refusing at this stage to take part.

## 'Go to hell'

"They can go to hell," the leader of the Swapo-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said yesterday, referring to the South African Government and the administrator-general's office.

"We are not the AG's boys. Why don't they invite us through the Western five or the secretary-general. I will have nothing to do with talks arranged by the AG's office and South Africa. They are not impartial in the Namibian dispute."

Mr Moses Katjiuongua of Swanu has also refused to see the UN chief under the present conditions.

The right-wing HNP have also refused to see the UN delegation, as they do not recognize the UN's right to deliberate over the future of SWA/Namibia.

## Satisfaction

● Jane Arbous reports that in separate press conferences in Cape Town yesterday at the conclusion of two days of talks, both Mr Perez de Cuellar and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, expressed satisfaction over the "important and substantial progress" made on the implementation of the Security Council's Resolution 435.

Mr Botha said the issues resolved included the composition of the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), the status agreement covering the activities of UN forces in the territory, the proposed electoral system to be implemented in SWA/Namibia and the reciprocal release of detainees by South Africa and other African countries.

Mr Botha said at the press conference that

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From page 1

the latest feedback from the United States was that there was "some hope" on the Cuban problem. Negotiations by the Western Five contact groups were continuing.

Mr Perez de Cuellar declined to indicate an election date for SWA/Namibia, or disclose more details of the talks, till he had reported to the Security Council. Included in his report will be South Africa's "irrevocable" stand on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr Botha said there would be "no implementation" of Resolution 435 till a firm agreement had been reached on the Cuban issue with a commitment from the Angolan Government.

## Finnish troops

Mr Botha said South Africa had agreed to the inclusion of Finnish troops in the UNTAG forces. South Africa's previous reservations on this issue had been based on objections relating to past activities of Finnish missionaries in the territory.

On the question of the electoral system, the two parties had agreed that the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia would decide between a system of proportional representation and one of single-member constituencies as soon as a date for implementation was set.

Mr Botha said the problem of UN impartiality was no longer an issue.

Mr Botha did not rule out the possibility of further direct talks with the Angolan Government, nor his visiting New York at a later stage to address the Security Council.

Questioned on the Lesotho refugee problem, Mr Perez de Cuellar said that although it was not the object of his visit, it was a matter of great humanitarian interest to the UN. Consideration of the issue would begin once he was back in Geneva.

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ARGUS 25/8/83

# Perez de Cuellar likely to be snubbed by most SWA leaders

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Political Staff

WINDHOEK. — United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar made his first public pronouncement on his historic arrival in Windhoek today.

Under the tightest security ever seen in the capital, Dr Perez de Cuellar said he hoped "we can together accelerate the process of implementation of the United Nations plan".

A rumoured Swapo demonstration outside Dr Perez de Cuellar's hotel did not materialise. But appeared that most internal leaders would snub the Secretary General.

## WITH A BUMP

The Administrator General of SWA/Namibia Dr Willie van Niekerk welcomed Dr Perez de Cuellar.

The Secretary General was scheduled to hold talks with political parties this afternoon and tomorrow before flying on to Luanda.

But, optimism about "progress" in the Cape Town leg of the SWA/Namibia talks hit the ground with a bump when the UN Secretary General's Spanish jet landed at Windhoek.

Most SWA/Namibian leaders are interested in finding a date for implementa-

tion of an internationally accepted settlement and find it hard to believe that his talks in Cape Town brought this closer.

By his own admission, the UN chief is still unable to set this date or predict that it will arrive quicker because of his visit.

American diplomats are confident that this can be achieved but sceptics in Windhoek do not believe them.

Dr Perez de Cuellar's attitude yesterday was: "Let me first resolve one problem then perhaps I can deal with another," but he has refused to discuss a Cuban withdrawal so far.

When he leaves SWA/Namibia the UN chief will take the King of Spain's jet to Angola for talks with Mr Sam Nujoma.

● There have been hints that the issue of Cubans in Angola could become part of the United Nations search for a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

Dr Perez de Cuellar has been at pains to say that the Cubans do not form part of the mandate.

But he listened carefully to the South African viewpoint, which he will take back to the UN and said in private conversation in Cape Town: "Let us resolve Resolution 435 first — then let me see if I can be helpful in other directions."



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# Dauntless UN chief visits warzone

By RICHARD WALKER  
WINDHOEK. — The UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, braved Sam missiles and an upset stomach in a sortie to the warzone before yesterday's consultation with the internal parties.

He escaped both hazards. All he encountered was a herd of cattle, a lot of soldiers and Angola — which he regarded for five minutes from a Ruacana rampart.

The UN chief, who had declared it his "duty to meet Namibians" spent Wednesday night in the Etosha Game Reserve, where his hosts included an expert in lion family planning.

Welcomed at Okaukuejo camp by the Administrator-General, Dr and Willie van Niekerk, he, his aides and senior South African officials celebrated the conclusion of the Cape Town talks with a braai.

Old combatants like peace-keeping chief Brito and special representative Martti Ahtissari and South African's US and UN Ambassadors, Dr Brand Fourie and Mr Kurt von Schirnding, clinked glasses, reminisced and feasted on buck and boerewors deep into the night.

The game proved almost as sparse as the Sams and a sundown stroll to the Okaukuejo waterhole found only one elderly elephant in attendance. The party broke up after helping to give a baby rhino its midnight feed.

Flying to Ruacana, the Secretary-General's small twin prop plane ducked down to bush level and zig-zagged in, while the rest of the party bucketed behind in a Safair freighter that shaved trees in a series of "donkey drops" and other anti-missile antics.

The Secretary-General seemed to thrive on it and stroled purposefully through an inspection of the Ruacana power plant.

Mr Emilio de Olivares, his executive assistant, was less enthusiastic and appeared to change shade slightly.

"I feel like I've been to the gymnasium," he sighed as he tumbled from the freight plane.

The military presence was discreet, but all-pervasive, from the anti-aircraft gunner at his post overlooking the Ruacana runway to the soldier-photographer snapping the Secretary-General's every move.

For the final leg to Windhoek, Mr Perez de Cuellar used a South African Air Force jet. Rumour had filled the void of his absence and arriving members of the party were urgently asked: "did he?"

Did he what?

"Did he meet Jonas Sam?"

No, no, no, no, he did not.



# Perez: I am fighting for you

By RICHARD WALKER

WINDHOEK. — United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar last night made a personal plea for support from SWA/Namibia's internal politicians after a bruising day in which the Cape Town accord with South Africa was held up to ridicule.

"Please, I am fighting for you," he told a group as he mingled, shook hands and was photographed with dozens of representatives of the 17 parties gathered here for "consultations".

Alluding to the prospect of an internal settlement, he urged: "Independence alone is not enough. You need support for full development."

Mr Perez de Cuellar and his aides were out in force at a cocktail party to monitor the day's cabaret-like progression of parties, who first saw the Secretary-General then put their

case to the media outside.

The final score on the day was a loss to the UN and to Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha as the internals poured cold water on South Africa's insistence that a UN-supervised independence process was ready to start the moment Cuban forces get out of Angola.

UN impartiality "is no longer an issue", Mr Botha said.

Irony: Only Swapo agreed. The Cape Town talks had been "quite an achievement", said Mr Nico Bessinger, Swapo co-director of foreign affairs. He acknowledged the Cuban presence as "a major obstacle".

But Swapo rebel Mr Andreas Shipanga expressed cynicism.

## Phone calls

The day began with promise of a mass boycott as the parties protested that their invitation to talks came from the local administration and not the

Secretary-General. A series of quick phone calls from UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari smoothed things over, but the day ended with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance standing firm against seeing the UN chief.

The UN had boycotted the DTA and the DTA was boycotting the UN, Mr Dirk Mudge said.

The National Party protested that the UN had no right to be in the territory.

The UN team will try again with the parties today.

● Sapa-AP reports from Addis Ababa that Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo, claimed today that his forces now controlled large sections in the north and east of the disputed territory, but South African Defence Force officials have denied the claim, saying Mr Nujoma is suffering from "delusions of grandeur."



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**JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR**

# Mission improbable

Eighteen months ago, when members of the Security Council were deadlocked over who should be the next Secretary General of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar was sitting reading on a beach in Lima, Peru.

A former UN negotiator for peace in Afghanistan, Perez de Cuellar, a lawyer and diplomat, became Peru's first ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1969 after the then leftwing military government of General Juan Velasco Alvarado established diplomatic ties with Moscow. In 1975 he was appointed special representative in Cyprus and in 1980 he became UN deputy Under Secretary General for special political affairs.

From an influential middle class family, he studied international law, served as a diplomat in London, Paris, Bolivia, Brazil and Switzerland and became his foreign ministry's number two man in 1966, during President Belaunde's first government. The fact that he was his country's first ambassador in Moscow may have helped him to avoid a Soviet veto during secret balloting in the Security Council for the job which pays \$158 000/year and has numerous perks. These include a posh mansion on Manhattan's east side and a chauffeur-driven "limo."

Perez de Cuellar arrived in Cape Town this week for talks with SA's PW Botha and other high-ranking government officials about the Namibia independence process. Now 63, he is an extremely cautious diplomat and treads carefully wherever he goes. Undoubtedly, he will impress his South African hosts — SA's UN ambassador Kurt von Schirnding is among those who think highly of him. He also has strong support in both Windhoek and Luanda.

Although he never managed to settle the dispute between Britain and Argentina during the Falklands war last year, and was not able to stop Israel from its invasion of Lebanon, he has been credited for his tactful manner and has won praises from all who have been directly involved in negotiations with him.

Now the pressure is on again, and Africa and the rest of the world will be watching him as he tries to step gently into the Namibian puddle. He knows that, as UN head, he can do only what its members want him to do and has repeatedly said he is willing to travel to any trouble spot on the globe "if the parties concerned want me." His southern African mission, however, is more delicate. Indeed, some of his closest aides are believed to have advised him not to come. "They told him he would come back empty-handed," one diplomat



Perez de Cuellar ... treading carefully wherever he goes

explained, adding that Perez de Cuellar had to explore every avenue before reporting back to the Security Council by the end of August.

But whether he gets SA to bend on the issue of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola remains to be seen. During a news conference at the UN earlier this year, he was quoted as saying: "I myself reject an artificial linkage between the solution of the Namibian problem and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, which is a bilateral problem between Angola and the Cuban government and which cannot be considered as a pre-condition for the solution of the Namibian problem."

Even though he dislikes travelling, Perez de Cuellar has made a number of trips during his short tenure in office and, although he has said he wants to serve only one five-year term of office, he is already being tipped for re-election.

Apparently, the permanent members of the Security Council approve of his relaxed approach. Unlike his predecessor, Kurt Waldheim of Austria, Perez de Cuellar doesn't make waves as he goes about his duties. Neither does he take every opportunity to hit out at UN member states. His view is that it's not his duty. In addition, he is forthright in his criticism that the UN itself is badly in need of repair and last year, in his first annual report, he was blunt about the organisation's decline and lack of influence.

But, quietly, he continues to pursue his

own peace-making efforts, not only in Namibia, but in Cyprus and Afghanistan. And his hope, all the while, is that the Security Council will henceforth take preventive action to halt major conflicts before they begin.

## JOHN NEWBURY

### Revving up Nissan

Motor manufacturer Datsun-Nissan has not had that good a run of late. As new MD John Newbury admits, in recent times it has lost its place at the head of the pack and is now a follower. But Datsun-Nissan is determined to change all that, says Newbury. It will now "push hard."

In line with that policy, changes have already been introduced. Newbury's appointment is one of them — he takes over from Loot Muller who now heads Messina's local component manufacturing operations. Then a new model is to be launched next month and the company will soon be known only as Nissan — in line with a decision taken some time ago by its Japanese associate to change the company's name worldwide.

The restructured and renamed Nissan has embarked on a capex programme involving millions over the next few years. It does not relish the thought of spending the money in these times, but is determined not to be caught, as it was during the last up-



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## 'Trouble' for SA over Tutu

Own Correspondent

GENEVA. — South Africa is likely to run into diplomatic trouble over its refusal to allow Bishop Desmond Tutu to attend a United Nations conference in Geneva.

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez De Cuellar is being asked to intervene directly with the South African Government to let the bishop travel.

Bishop Tutu, who is general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has one of the highest international profiles of opponents of apartheid living in the Republic.

The conference, on ways to improve the effectiveness of the UN, is being held under the auspices of the World Federation of UN Organizations (WFUNA).

There is also likely to be widespread condem-

nation of the South African move when the conference starts today.

The WFUNA secretary-general, Dr Marek Hagmajer, who asked Mr Perez de Cuellar to intervene, said he was "infuriated" when he received a telegram from the bishop saying his application for travel documents had been refused.

Dr Hagmajer described the South African action as "counter-productive".

"It shows they are not trying to improve their image," he said.

Bishop Tutu had been invited three months ago in his individual capacity.

"He is a man of great values," Dr Hagmajer said.

"He is a big father for the elimination of apartheid and I had expected a valuable contribution from him to the conference."

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# UN states call for tougher SA sanctions

NEW YORK. — Several Foreign Ministers this week called on the United Nations to intensify sanctions to punish South Africa for its attacks on neighbouring countries and the detention of political prisoners.

Delegates demanded the action in the General Assembly and at a UN meeting to mark a "Day of Solidarity" with South African political prisoners.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister, Mr Goshu Wolde, addressing the assembly, said: "Africa believes that economic sanctions will help pressure the South African regime to opt for the peaceful and speedy renunciation of its illegal occupation of the international territory of Namibia."

South Africa — which has administered SWA under international mandate since the First World War — has for five years resisted a UN independence plan for the territory.

Mr Wolde, who said he was conveying a message from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam, said: "Subversive and terrorist groups, organised, armed and financed by the racist regime are currently operating in Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe."

He urged the UN to isolate South Africa "in every sphere of international life" and to extend "moral and material assistance" to liberation movements in that country.

Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Teixeira Jorge told the assembly the continued occupation of SWA and southern Angola by South African troops has caused millions of rands in damage to his country.

"Unjust and in a bit of irony by virtue of selfish interest and passivity of some countries, the Angolan people are left to pay almost alone for the price of solidarity with the Namibian people," Mr Jorge said.

He said more than 10 000 Angolans had been killed and hundreds of thousands displaced in an undeclared war with South Africa since 1965.

Indian Foreign Minister Mr Narasimha Rao said in a message that the execution of political prisoners and their prolonged incarceration were "reminders of a brutal and oppressive system abhorrent to all civilised human values".

The Sudanese Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Mohamed Mirghani Mubarak, condemned apartheid and accused SA of attacks on neighbouring countries.

He said Sudan would continue its unequivocal support for "freedom fighters" in South Africa.

On SWA, Mr Mubarak called on the Security Council to implement an independence plan for the territory which the council endorsed in 1978, without involving issues such as a linkage between SWA independence and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Mr Pius Asheeke of Swapo told the assembly that the international community must demand the unconditional release of black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, and other political detainees in South Africa.

He criticised the United States, which, he said, allied itself with the apartheid regime.  
— Sapa-Reuter-UPI.



# Big Three abstain as UN votes for sanctions

From DONALD KNOWLER  
Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — The United States and other major Western nations abstained when the United Nations General Assembly voted for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The 158-nation Assembly yesterday overwhelmingly called for sanctions at the end of a debate to consider the SWA/Namibia issue.

South Africa was strongly condemned for blocking independence for SWA/Namibia when five resolutions on the disputed territory were adopted. One resolution ran to 61 operative paragraphs, and UN officials said they thought this was a record.

## Punitive

Under the UN Charter, only the Security Council can order punitive action such as sanctions against a member state, and the assembly urged it to act.

But the United States, Britain and France, three of five permanent members of the council, have used veto powers to block such action in the past.

The Security Council is due to consider the SWA/Namibia issue at the end of this month, when the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, reports back on consultations he is having with South Africa on a UN plan for independence.

According to Dr Chester Crocker, the top Africa official in the Reagan Administration, Southern Africa will end up as a replica of the worst of the Middle East if its current problems are not solved.

Dr Crocker told a meeting of foreign correspondents in Washington that the United States believed what it was doing to try to solve these problems was essential.

## Credibility

"If we don't do it, nobody else will do it," he said. "And if we don't, it will end up as a replica of the worst aspects of the Middle East."

The US had a "unique credibility" in Southern Africa and was putting this and its prestige at stake in its intervention in the region.

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No votes against sanctions

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3/12/83  
**UN approves  
extra R4m for  
anti-SA drive**

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Nations General Assembly last night prescribed sweeping sanctions as the only way to oust South Africa from South West Africa — then it hit a new level of militance by approving a well-funded propaganda campaign to be directed against Western interests.

Specifically, it decided "to expose and denounce the collusion of the United States, certain other Western countries and Israel" with South Africa and it boosted spending on various UN projects on SWA by R4-million to cover the cost of the campaign and allied efforts.

Five resolutions with a total of 61 operative paragraphs were passed without one negative vote — even the United States merely abstained. But Western delegates warned the Assembly that this could diminish the UN's effectiveness.

Earlier, the US, its four Western Contact Group partners and the Netherlands registered a protest by opposing the Assembly Financial Committee vote that approved the spending.

The assembly "rejected and condemned" American and South African insistence on linking SWA independence to Cuban withdrawal from Angola and it asked the Security Council to immediately hit the Republic with comprehensive economic sanctions and a tighter arms embargo.

Anticipating the certainty of this being blocked by Western vetoes, it expressed "dismay" that these prevented "effective mea-

asures" against South Africa.

Once again, Swapo's "sole authentic" status was endorsed and prisoner-of-war status was demanded for its "freedom fighters", while all foreign economic activity in the territory was labelled illegal and liable to damage claims brought by a future government.

The vote for sanctions was approved by 117 to nil, with 28 countries abstaining. Most of the other measures won still heavier support.

These included a call on the UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar to initiate an "information" campaign against Western "collusion" with Pretoria.

An extra R1 100 000 was approved to fund this effort, mainly for films, booklets, posters and advertising.

Another R600 000 will be spent on a symposium next October to mark the 100th anniversary of the territory's independence struggle — it is being timed to coincide with anniversary of the 1884 Berlin conference from which German South West Africa dates — and R700 000 for various efforts designed to revive a moribund 1974 "decree" through which the UN Council for Namibia sought to make any of the territory's exports subject to seizure as stolen property.

About a hundred countries spoke in the preceding assembly debate. Most expressed frustration or exasperation and the rejection of Cuban "linkage" was unanimous.

The contact group kept a low profile, although the 10 European Community countries made a strong joint statement that blamed Pretoria for the five-year failure to implement the plan for independence through UN-supervised elections.



# Soviets take control of UN

## Defectors report on KGB spy plan to manipulate world opinion against SA

By Neil Lurssen  
Foreign Service

WASHINGTON: The orchestration of anti-South African activities at the United Nations headquarters in New York has been virtually taken over by the Soviets, a KGB defector to the United States and a research scientist at a top-flight Washington think tank claimed this week.

In a joint report, Stanislav Levchenko, a former KGB officer who now lives in the US, and Dr Juliana Pilon, a policy analyst for the Heritage Foundation which has strong ties with the Reagan Administration, say that the Soviets have "stuffed" the UN Secretariat with KGB spies who are able to manipulate UN affairs to their own ends.

They quote former UN Under Secretary-General Arkady Shevchenko, who was the highest ranking Soviet civil servant at the UN until his own defection to the US in 1978, as revealing that more than a third of all communist-bloc nationals in the Secretariat are officers of their respective secret police, under direct guidance of the KGB.

The shock disclosures by Mr Levchenko and Dr Pilon, herself a refu-

gee from communist Romania, follows the recent discovery that the KGB — the Soviet Union's secret spy network — tried to establish a high technology smuggling operation in South Africa.

They claim that the Soviet-engineered campaign against racism is part of an elaborate, and successful effort to legitimise support for Soviet-backed insurgents in South Africa.

"Thus the Special Committee Against Apartheid is virtually run by the Soviets. According to Arkady Shevchenko, during his tenure as Under Secretary-General, many speeches of the committee's Nigerian chairman were written by the Soviet front organisation, the World Peace Council.

"Vladimir Kravetz, a vice-chairman of the committee, is a Ukrainian national who, according to knowledgeable UN diplomats, orchestrates the committee's anti-apartheid activities and pro-Swapo propaganda."

Pilon and Levchenko say that the US, South Africa and Israel are routinely castigated by the Soviets at the UN under the label of "colonialism" even though the US and Israel have always supported decolonisation and South Africa's "role in Namibia pales besides the USSR's genocide in Ukraine or its annexa-

tion of of the Baltic States."

They note that the UN offers an excellent forum for the Soviet Union's well-organised support for "national liberation movements."

"In order to bestow legitimacy upon that support, the concept of aggression has been moulded for selective use in referring to Western opposition to national liberation movements, as defined by the Soviet Union.

"Polish or Hungarian freedom fighters are never mentioned, nor is there ever reference to communist military intervention."

Their report claims that the Soviets tried to engineer a Western walk-out of a conference last August sponsored by three Soviet-front organisations on the "Unholy Alliance between South Africa and Israel" to show that Moscow was the only friend of the Arab-Africa bloc.

They say that one of the principal organs of hardcore communist propaganda against South Africa and its Western trading partners is the Centre Against Apartheid which falls under the direction of Viacheslav Ustinov, currently the highest ranking Soviet employee in the UN Secretariat, a seasoned diplomat with extensive experience in Africa.

Ustinov's title is

Under Secretary-General for the Security Council and Political Affairs.

"The centre engages in a vigorous disinformation campaign, elements of which were recently exposed in a booklet produced in West Germany entitled Fact versus Fiction.

"The booklet charges that one UN report, Documenta/AC 15/L.491 of May, 1978, contains about two dozen false allegations, among them that 88 branches of German firms supply conventional military goods to South Africa.

"According to the Federal Republic of Germany, the list of companies originated in the Soviet bloc and is fraudulent; it includes, for example, a perfume factory, an insurance company, and other non-military enterprises.

"But Western efforts at refuting disinformation are expensive, especially considering the barrage of fiction produced by the centre at a cost of over three million dollars a year.

"Included in that budget is a heavy subsidy of the World Peace Council. The WPC, a Soviet front, awarded its highest honour in March 1983 to the chairman of the centre, Enuga Reddy, and to the chairman of the Special Committee Against

Apartheid, A Y Maitama-Sule."

Pilon and Levchenko provide extensive details of how the Soviets have taken over the functions of the UN and how they manipulate staff hiring and promotion through the strategic placing of personnel, advancing those willing to assist the KGB and isolating those hostile to the Soviet Union.

And they claim that in addition to the Soviets and their surrogates employed by the US Secretariat, more than 260 Soviets are accredited to the USSR mission at the UN.



# Namibia publicity ~~336~~ to cost <sup>336</sup> UN R5-m *Star* 5/12/83 The Star Bureau

NEW YORK—The United Nations is to mount an unprecedented information and publicity campaign on Namibia next year which will cost about R5 million.

The money was authorised for the information programme and for various expenses to be incurred by the UN Council for Namibia, when the General Assembly discussed the Namibia issue this week.

At the end of a week-long debate, the Assembly unanimously approved a broad range of campaigns which would include the dissemination of data about "collusion" with South Africa by the United States, some other Western countries and Israel.

During the debate, Israel was accused by Arab and African nations of collaborating with South Africa on nuclear and military matters.

## COST

The entire information programme — including about R1,5 million for travel by members and staff of the council for Namibia — will cost more than R5 million, the assembly was told in report prepared by the council.

Among events planned for next year will be a symposium of celebrities, scholars and media people.

According to the UN, the symposium will mark the 100th anniversary of "the struggle of the Namibian people against the colonial occupation and plunder of the natural resources of their country, and for self-determination, freedom and independence".

Last week the General Assembly adopted five resolutions on Namibia, one of them calling for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa because of its continued presence in Namibia.

The United States and major Western nations abstained from voting.



# UN bid to <sup>Star</sup> embargo SA <sup>2/12/83</sup> oil supplies <sup>336</sup>

By Donald Knowler,  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution yesterday instructing oil-producing and exporting countries to prevent supplies reaching South Africa.

All countries were also urged to act urgently to end "collaboration" with South Africa in almost every field.

The resolution was adopted overwhelmingly but major Western countries voted against the motion. The vote was 129 to seven with 16 abstentions. Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly are not binding.

Observers noted that Western permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, Britain and France — have in the past blocked attempts to impose sanctions against South Africa by casting veto votes.

The resolution adopted yesterday was put forward by an Assembly committee dealing with colonialism.

Another resolution from the same source condemned continuing Western co-operation with South Africa in the supply of arms, military equipment and technology.

A third resolution, opposed only by the US and Britain with eight abstentions, expressed regret that the World Bank and International Monetary Fund continued giving loans to South Africa.



# UN demand that SA quit Angola

From RICHARD  
WALKER

NEW YORK. The United Nations Security Council last night demanded the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all South African "occupation forces" from Angola.

The vote was 14-0, with only the United States abstaining. The US Ambassador, Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, said the US wanted to do nothing to jeopardize the "delicate and hopeful peace process" begun by South Africa's offer of a 30-day military disengagement.

This "major opportunity" should not be lost in "fruitless recriminations", she said.

Britain adopted the resolution, but guarded-

ly told fellow council members that it "welcomed the indication" that South Africa would begin disengaging its forces on January 31.

The seven-point text was modified under Western pressure to remove a threat of sanctions if South Africa did not heed the sternly-worded instruction.

Instead, the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, is asked to monitor and report back on South Africa's response.

The main operative paragraphs include a strong condemnation of "South Africa's continued military occupation of parts of southern Angola" and the demand that South Africa "unconditionally withdraw forthwith all its occupation forces from the territory of Angola and cease all violations against that State".

It also deems Angola "entitled to appropriate redress for any material damage it has suffered" — a watered-down version of the compensation demand that Angola had sought. Angola puts its losses at R12 000-million.

Angola produced a 119-page government White Paper listing 352 South African "acts of aggression" from 1975 to the end of 1981.

The most emotional contribution came from the Mozambique Ambassador, Mr Manuel dos Sanctos, who asked the council to "just look" at the South African Ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding. "Does he not remind you of those faceless, ugly Hitlerite Germans?" he asked.



The quest for squeeze-  
-em-dry sanctions  
against South Africa has  
come of age, with the  
United Nations General  
Assembly for the 21st  
straight year seeking to  
sentence the Republic to  
death by strangulation.

There was no celebra-  
-tion. For an hour, 153  
delegations pumped  
away at their voting but-  
-tons and computerised  
score boards flickered  
and flashed big-majority  
approval for scores of  
measures intended to  
speed Pretoria's doom.

By 124 to 16, they bles-  
-sed armed revolt and  
offered special praise  
for the ANC's efforts in  
that direction; by 130 to  
six, they advocated a  
mandatory oil embargo  
and by 145 to one, they  
sought a ban on loans  
and investments.

Again by 145 to one,  
they approved work on  
an international treaty  
to formalise a sports  
boycott; by 120 to ten,  
they passed a whopping  
omnibus resolution that  
combined all of the  
above and much more.

Big numbers, but look  
again. Fifteen times the  
Assembly voted and 15  
times the United States  
voted "No". The other  
Western powers were  
largely more supportive.  
Britain's score was 11  
"No's" and three absten-  
-tions. Even socialist  
France scored only  
three out of 15.

Twice more, the  
Assembly repeated its  
Pretoria stomp, these  
times fulminating over  
W/A/Namibia. The  
amiliar resolutions  
were reformulated, then  
again adopted with iden-  
-tical result.

Five years ago British  
Ambassador Ivor

# UN's 21-year

Richard warned against  
"overkill". Four years  
ago American Ambassa-  
-dor Donald McHenry  
advised: "Speak out less  
frequently, and with  
force." The advice was  
not taken and overkill is  
here, with a vengeance.  
At age 21, the sanctions  
cause is seriously stal-  
-led and the sponsors are  
trapped with no way to  
escalate their effort.

As the many days of  
jaded, ill-attended  
speech-making before  
the voting demonstrated,  
the ritual has become an  
end in itself. The cam-  
-paign peaked in the late  
'70's, when the US, as  
represented by ardent  
Ambassador Andy  
Young, declared itself  
committed to "Southern  
African liberation". In  
1977, the US supported  
seven out of 11 red-hot  
resolutions in which vio-  
-lent seizure of power  
was termed an "inalien-  
-able right" and every  
sort of sanction was  
advocated.

This high point of US  
commitment drew sup-  
-port from the EEC coun-  
-tries, who said they  
"looked favourably" on a  
tough approach because  
the situation was so ur-  
-gent. By 1979, the num-  
-ber of Pretoria-  
-pounding resolutions  
had reached a record 18  
and the US was warning  
about "patently un-  
-realistic" demands.

In 1980, the call for a  
cut-off to new invest-  
-ments was passed with-  
-out one negative vote,  
with the Netherlands  
and New Zealand among



Five years ago British Ambassador Ivor  
Richard warned the UN General Assembly  
against overkill.

the sponsors. The  
Netherlands and Nor-  
-way were talking also of  
an oil embargo.

The Reagan backlash  
hit in 1981. "Impractical,  
perverted and mal-  
-icious" was how the new  
America greeted the  
Assembly's prescription

trust fund that provides  
scholarships for exiles.  
The Assembly has no ex-  
-ecutive powers; its re-  
-solutions are merely  
advisory to the Security  
Council, where the US,  
Britain and France (and  
the Soviets and China)  
each have veto powers to  
kill any motion.

The only sanction ever  
imposed was the arms  
embargo, made manda-  
-tory in 1976. The US has  
resolutely opposed  
toughening the embar-  
-go's terms and a Security  
Council panel supposed  
to supervise it, exists  
largely in name only.

At the height of this  
year's Assembly  
onslaught, South Africa  
rubbed in reality by pub-  
-licising an independent  
estimate that the Repub-  
-lic was by now 95 per  
cent self-sufficient in  
arms and ahead of the  
world in many areas of  
arms development.

Frustrated, the anti-  
-Pretoria lobby has  
turned on Washington  
and several of this year's  
votes were specific de-  
-nunciations of the  
Reagan policy of con-

structive engagement. It  
has tapped the Assembly  
to finance a propaganda  
war. In 1977, the Assem-  
-bly approved a radio ser-  
-vice to beam UN prog-  
-rammes at the Republic  
and in 1979 it voted to  
subsidise ANC and PAC  
offices near UN head-  
-quarters.

It proclaimed 1982 a  
"Year of mobilisation  
for sanctions against  
South Africa" and it has  
bolstered the UN Centre  
Against Apartheid and  
given it a freer hand.

Israel is a special  
target that has become  
increasingly enraged by  
resolutions assailing its  
"collaboration with the  
racists". The EEC coun-  
-tries take criticism calm-  
-ly and doggedly persist  
in advocating dialogue,  
rather than South Afri-  
-ca's isolation.

The American pitch  
this year was put by Alan  
Keyes, something of a  
find as a black diplomat  
who is also a convinced  
Reaganite. Keyes com-  
-plained to the Assembly  
that it seemed set on  
making change in South  
Africa "more difficult

and more 'civil  
sanctions' in Africa  
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# campaign sentence SA to death

RICHARD WALKER writes from New York

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# UN orders SA out of Angola

*Cape Times 7/1/84* ~~336~~

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council yesterday condemned South Africa for its military strikes in Angola and demanded the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all its forces from that territory.

The resolution, the second on the question within 18 days, was approved by 13 votes to none, with the United States and Britain abstaining.

France and the Netherlands, the other Western members, voted for the resolution.

## Watered down

The resolution was a watered-down version of a text that had contained a threat of sanctions against South Africa if it did not stop attacking Angola.

In its new form, it referred only to "more effective measures in accordance with appro-

priate provisions of the charter of the United Nations", but this was still insufficient to win US and British support.

The British delegate, Mr John Margetson, objected to "the extreme language in which it is couched" and suggested a more "dignified" approach.

The council decided to meet again if South Africa did not comply with the demand that it stop all "acts of aggression" against Angola immediately and pull out its troops.

The Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was given until Tuesday to report on South Africa's response.

## Ceasefire

He is scheduled to leave New York on January 12 for a nine-nation African tour, but his spokesman told reporters yesterday that Mr

Perez de Cuellar was prepared to remain at the UN if developments in Southern Africa warranted it.

The UN chief has been asked by both Angola and Swapo to hold talks with South Africa with a view to arranging a ceasefire among the opposing forces.

The council reaffirmed the right of Angola to "take all the measures necessary to defend and safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence".

The council reaffirmed that Angola was entitled to compensation for damage to life and property.

South Africa has said its troops were chasing SWA/Namibian guerrillas. However, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, the Angolan delegate, told reporters that none were in the areas under attack.

Meanwhile, both Angola and Swapo announced their agreement to a truce with South Africa from January 31, but with conditions that Pretoria has previously rejected.

## Cubans

Among these was the dropping of South African demands that Cuban forces be withdrawn from Angola as a precondition for SWA/Namibian independence.

When the Security Council resumed debate on Angola yesterday, French delegate Mr Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil said the attacks were totally unjustified.

"The territory of the South African Republic is not threatened in any way and nothing gives Pretoria grounds to attack Angola in the name of the inhabitants of Namibia," he said. — Sapa-Reuters



CARL Times 14/1/84

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# UN calls on SA to spare Moloise

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council yesterday issued a call to South Africa to commute the death sentence imposed on Benjamin Moloise.

Hanging Moloise — sentenced for gunning down a security policeman with an AK-47 rifle — would "further aggravate the situation in South Africa," the council concluded in a resolution adopted in a three-minute meeting without debate.

But in earlier closed-door consultations, it toned down the draft text urged by African members, who wanted the council to demand South Africa's compliance.

Also deleted was a paragraph which would have accused South Africa of ignoring similar clemency pleas in the past. All reference to Moloise as a member of the African National Congress was also removed.

## Condemned

Western council members had questioned the condemned man's status and other aspects of the case, but agreed to the revised formula after a 48-hour study, believed to have been conducted through the United States Embassy in Pretoria.

South Africa protested the council taking up the cause of Moloise, who had confessed to "the common law crime of murder", it asserted in a formal complaint.

The case is linked to a previous one in which the Security Council pleaded for the lives of three ANC combatants.

The policeman, Philipus Selepe, was involved in the arrest of the three, and Moloise was originally detained in connection with their trial.

## Bullets

The ANC claimed responsibility for killing the policeman, who died in a hail of bullets at the front gate of his Mamelodi home, but has denied Moloise was involved.

It contends that he is being victimized for refusing to testify against the three men.

Moloise was sentenced to death on June 7 last year — the same day that the Security Council appealed on behalf of the ANC three.

The men were executed two days later.

The series of appeals, beginning with the case of Solomon Mahlangu in 1979, is unique in Security Council annals.

In no other situation has it tried to intercede in such a manner.

The ANC strenuously argues for the right of captured members of its military wing to be treated as prisoners-of-war.

As part of this effort, in 1980 it declared itself party to the Geneva war conventions.

ISE COLLEGE

between Empangeni and Richards Bay with job opportunities in both towns and sprouting industries at Richards Bay there is a constant influx of people into Empangeni from both the rural areas, hence some malnourished children at the creche.



# Corporate jeers for the UN's boycott of SWA

*'This blacklist will have no effect on our activities ...'*

**WINDHOEK** — The United Nations 'blacklist' of multinational companies which the UN says are operating illegally in Namibia was shrugged off as insignificant this week by spokesmen for most of the companies.

The UN Council for Namibia's draft handbook says the multinationals are exploiting Namibia's resources while propping up South Africa's "illegal" presence in the territory.

The public relations manager of Rossing Uranium Ltd, Mr Clive Algar, said: "Following the British government, Rio Tinto Zinc does not recognise the Council for Namibia or its decrees."

"Besides, it will have no effect on Rossing's activities."

RTZ, which has the majority shareholding in the world's largest open cast uranium mine operating in the Namib Desert, is one of 10 North American multinationals listed.

Another is Hudson Bay of Canada, one of the international Swakara pelt brokers.

By DAVID PIETERS

The governor and president of the company, Mr D McGivern, who is visiting the territory, declined to comment.

The company's special representative in Namibia, Mr Rudi Winckler, said Hudson Bay had in any case scaled down its activities considerably in the past 18 months.

A spokesman for Gold Fields of SA (GFSA), owned 48% by Consolidated Gold Fields of Britain, said it was believed "the London office has said the news has not appeared in any of the London dailies, making it a bit of a non-event".

Consolidated Gold Fields is one of 11 West European multinationals in the UN Council's bad books.

GFSA is active in mining and prospecting in Namibia.

Of the 24 South African-based multinational corporations blacklisted, Anglo American Corporation, which, through its affiliate De Beers, dominates the diamond industry, is named as the largest.

Mr Doug Hoffe, resident director of CDM, which

mines gemstones at Oranjemund and off-shore, said: "Namibia will be a lot poorer if any of the companies should pull out."

Anyone who knew the facts would realise none of the blacklisted companies operated to the detriment of Namibia, he said: "Their operating policies and working conditions would stand comparison with the best in the world."

"And it is ironic to hear it suggested that their continued presence and investment in Namibia should be discouraged and opposed," Mr Hoffe said.

"These are the companies which are trying their level best to uplift disadvantaged people, to remove discrimination, as well as to improve job opportunities for black people in Namibia."

Another blacklisted South African company is Federale Volksbeleggings whose wide range of investments in the territory includes a stake in the fishing industry.

There was no comment from the company.

Namibia's director of sea fisheries, Dr Jan Jurgens, said the blacklist should include countries plundering Namibia's fish resources.

"Eastern bloc fleets would have to feature high on the list of foreign nations pillaging dwindling south-east Atlantic marine resources," he said.

Dr Jurgens said foreign fleets caught more than 1-million tons of fish in Namibian waters each year.

An industry source said the UN Council was a co-signatory in Jamaica in 1982 of the Law of the Sea which recognised a 200 nautical mile off-shore territorial limit for Namibia.



# UN told eight SA battalions still in Angola

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — South Africa still has eight infantry battalions across the border, Angola has told the United Nations.

Its irate note accused Western news organizations of practicing deceit in reporting a South African withdrawal.

Dated Tuesday and released yesterday, the note was addressed to the Security Council and signed by Mr Antonio Tombia, charge d'affaires of the Angolan mission to the UN.

"The Western media, in alliance with South Africa, are propagating that the South Africans are withdrawing their forces," while "the real facts" were quite different, it maintained.

## Five 'occupied' locations

It listed five locations it said were still occupied by South Africa — Otchinjau, Xangongo, Quiteve, Nigive and Mupa.

Xangongo and Mupa were each said to have two battalions and the others one, while 155mm artillery was said to be in sited at Xangongo and Otchinjau.

A further battalion was said to be positioned south of Caiundo. The Angolan note also cited five reconnaissance missions involving a total of 17 South African aircraft between January 15 and 17.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said it appeared as if the Angolan Government was still referring to the recently completed Operation Askari against Swapo terrorists in southern Angola.

However, all SADF forces involved in that operation had returned to their bases by January 15.



CALL TIPS 24/4/84

# UDF talks at UN 'fruitful'

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From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Democratic Front has quietly established contact with the United Nations as the first step in a move to mobilize international support.

Transvaal general secretary Mohamed Valli said he had had "fruitful" talks with key UN figures, who had indicated support for the UDF.

They included Major-General Joseph Garba, the Nigerian chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, and Mr Enuga Reddy, head of the UN Centre Against Apartheid.

Mr Valli, who moves on to Washington later this week, won from Indian Ambassador Natarajan Krishnan a promise to bring the UDF to the attention of the Non-Aligned Movement. India chairs the movement; the world's biggest grouping of states.

Mr Valli is also meeting with various European diplomats and next month will tour Europe, after about 10 days in Canada. He will spend a week in Britain.

In Washington he will meet congressmen and consult organizations such as TransAfrica and the Washington Office on Africa.

Mr Valli landed the role of UDF pathfinder as the only passport-carrying member of the national secretariat. His mission is to establish contacts abroad and rally as much international support as possible before that passport expires at the end of next month.

"We do not see ourselves as a liberation movement, and for that reason we are not seeking formal representation at any international forum," he said.

"What we are seeking is support, moral support and political support, but we are not seeking status as such."

A strong international response "certainly would strengthen our hand internally," he said.

## 'Peacemaker'

Mr Valli said he had found at the UN "a fairly clear understanding of what the UDF is all about" and had "clarified some questions".

"I think it's important for people round the world to know that a mass movement has emerged that is operating legally in the country and encompasses millions of people and hundreds of organizations," he said.

"The South African Government is going all out to address itself to the international community and present itself as the peacemaker wanting to move away from apartheid and oppression, so it's important for people to hear the other side — to hear that conditions are not improving, only getting worse," he said.



# SA expelled from World Postal Union

Own Correspondent

BONN. — South Africa has been expelled from the World Postal Union (WPU) — the United Nations agency which organizes the world's postal services — for the second time.

A majority of the 167 delegates at the WPU's 19th congress in Hamburg, West Germany, voted on Friday for expulsion because of South Africa's apartheid policies.

## Charter

The expulsion motion was introduced by 30 non-aligned countries, most of them African. The ballot was secret.

The expulsion could prove more symbolic than practical.

A spokesman for the congress said that according to the charter of the WPU, each member of the UN could become a WPU member simply by notifying the WPU's headquarters in Berne, Switzerland.

This was the technicality used by South Africa to defeat the first expulsion at the 1979 WPU congress in Peru.

## Opposed

Most Western nations at the present congress in Hamburg were unhappy about the action and voted against it, according to diplomats.

A German Foreign Ministry spokesman said Germany opposed the motion because the government believed in the principle of universal international organizations.

He said conflicts should be taken to the UN Security Council or to the General Assembly.

Although South Africa could repeat its technical defeat of the motion, a senior South African diplomatic source in Geneva said there would be problems if the expulsion were upheld.

## 'Details'

He said that would force South Africa to negotiate bilateral postal agreements with all 167 members of the WPU.

● If South Africa was irreversibly suspended from the WPU, negotiating bilateral postal agreements with Western countries would "not be a problem", the Postmaster-General, Mr Henry Bester, said when he was informed of the expulsion.

He said the question of whether South Africa would be able to circumvent expulsion a second time by simply reapplying "all depends on the details of the decision they took".

"Unless I have the full statement, I cannot comment further," he said.



# Formidable array of organizations against SA

involvement in South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

- The anti-racist committee of the Greater London Council.
- The Campaign Against the Namibian Uranium Contract.
- The Africa Centre.
- The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND).

There are groups to the left of the AAM — and ideologically at odds with it — such as the British Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Revolutionary Communist Party and the Trotskyite Militant Tendency which also campaign against South Africa but tend to have less impact.

Outside Britain, the strongest anti-apartheid movements are to be found in Ireland, Australia, through the Campaign Against Racial Exploitation (CARE), and New Zealand through Halt All Racist Tours (HART) — an amalgamation of the New Zealand Anti-Apartheid Movement and Stop the Springbok tour of 1981.

## Holland

In Western Europe the countries most actively involved in the anti-apartheid fight are Sweden, Norway and Holland whose governments all contribute directly to the anti-apartheid effort in their countries and, in the case of Sweden, the government contributes directly to the ANC and Swapo.

□ In Holland the anti-apartheid effort is divided between the church-orientated working group Kairos, the Holland Committee on Southern Africa, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and Defence and Aid.

□ Norway and Sweden both have their own anti-apartheid movements while in Denmark the Southern African Committee and the Danish Association for International Co-operation concentrate on humanitarian aid and anti-apartheid activity.

□ Belgium — the Committee against Colonialism and Apartheid and the Flemish Action Committee on Southern Africa (AKZA) lead the anti-apartheid effort.

□ In West Germany the Anti-Apartheid Movement has been involved in a five-year court battle with the government.

□ There are small anti-apartheid movements in Portugal, France and Italy, although the socialist governments in those countries tend to take a fairly strong anti-apartheid line.

□ In Italy the Committee for Solidarity Work collects substantial quantities of clothing and humanitarian aid for the ANC school in Tanzania.

□ There is a small anti-apartheid movement in Switzerland.

## Frontline states

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the 100-nation Non-Aligned Conference lead the Third World fight against South Africa.

On the national level India, which hosted both the Non-Aligned and Commonwealth summits last year, Ghana, Nigeria, the Bahamas and Guyana play a particularly active role.

The six frontline states, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana, have played an important role in recent years in initiating moves against South Africa in the UN, OAU, Commonwealth, Non-Aligned Conference and other international forums.

In African countries, where there is no formal diplomatic relationship, governments tend to take their lead on South Africa largely from the UN, Commonwealth and other international organizations.

## JOHN BATTERSBY reports from London on the international anti-apartheid network



Police arrest demonstrators outside the SA embassy in Washington this month. This latest demonstration has brought apartheid under a sharper focus in the US.

The Commonwealth, which works on the basis of consensus, has the effect of drawing its Western members — Britain, Canada, New Zealand and Australia — into more radical postures on South Africa than would normally be the case.

Here the Commonwealth's role in paving the way for Zimbabwean independence, the Gleneagles agreement on sport and its anti-US stance on linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to a Namibian settlement, are cases in point.

The WCC plays an important co-ordinating and funding role, both to the ANC and Swapo and other anti-apartheid organizations.

Other important international organizations are:

### Abdul Minty

□ The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, which gets a lot of money from the Swedish government.

□ The Oslo-based World Campaign against Nuclear and Military Collaboration with South Africa, run by the Anti-Apartheid Movement's secretary, Mr Abdul Minty, which co-operates closely with the UN Security Council in monitoring and policing the mandatory UN arms embargo.

□ The London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM).

□ The Committee on Southern African War Resistance (COSWAR).

□ The International Labour Organization (ILO).

□ The International Congress of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

□ The Geneva-based UN High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR).

□ Amnesty International, which monitors and reports on the state of human-rights and political prisoners.

□ Index, a London-based organization monitoring censorship and repression.

□ International Pen, the authors' association.

□ The Lincoln Trust, a counter-propaganda organization run by former South African editor Mr Donald Woods.

Another important organization co-ordinating action against apartheid and liaising with radical African states is Socialist International, an association of ruling and opposition socialist governments in the West.

This provides a forum for interaction between the moderate socialist governments in Portugal, Italy, France and Sweden with the more radical socialist oppositions, such as the British Labour Party.

THE campaign to isolate South Africa increased in 1984 in spite of the Nkomati accord and President P W Botha's visit to Europe.

Take the second week of December as an example:

□ President Ronald Reagan met Nobel peace prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu in the White House and two days later denounced human-rights violations in South Africa and warned that "quiet diplomacy" with Pretoria was not always enough. It was the first public hint that his administration's policy of constructive engagement would have to be given more teeth.

□ Norway signalled a tougher oil and trade boycott of South Africa and started an international campaign for economic sanctions.

□ A major Danish company announced that it would stop importing coal from South Africa.

□ Britain and the United States joined other members of the United Nations Security Council in voting to ban the import of military equipment from South Africa.

□ In the United States 120 companies that signed the Sullivan Code of Conduct for businesses operating in South Africa agreed to a new code which linked further investment in SA to changes in government policy.

A huge anti-apartheid network operates against South Africa from international to local levels of politics.

## Groundwork

The recent protests at South African diplomatic missions in the United States and the support for disinvestment did not happen overnight.

The Rev Jesse Jackson laid the groundwork by establishing South Africa's internal policies on the national priority list and Bishop Tutu was the catalyst who provided disillusioned Democrats with an issue to put President Reagan under pressure.

The early stages of a hardening of Western attitudes towards South Africa's policies are now underway and are already discernible in moves towards disinvestment unless policy changes are made within a given period.

But to see Mr Jackson and Bishop Tutu as the sole cause of the current US campaign is to skim the tip of the iceberg.

In the US there are about 40 national and regional organizations, 17 religious organizations and more than 60 campus organizations working — directly or indirectly — towards ending apartheid.

There are seven agencies of the United Nations involved against apartheid and South Africa's occupation of SWA/Namibia.

Heading these agencies is the formidable UN Special Committee Against Apartheid. The Council for Namibia is an equally important link in the anti-apartheid chain.

It is through these two bodies that representatives of Swapo and the ANC co-ordinate their campaign against South Africa.

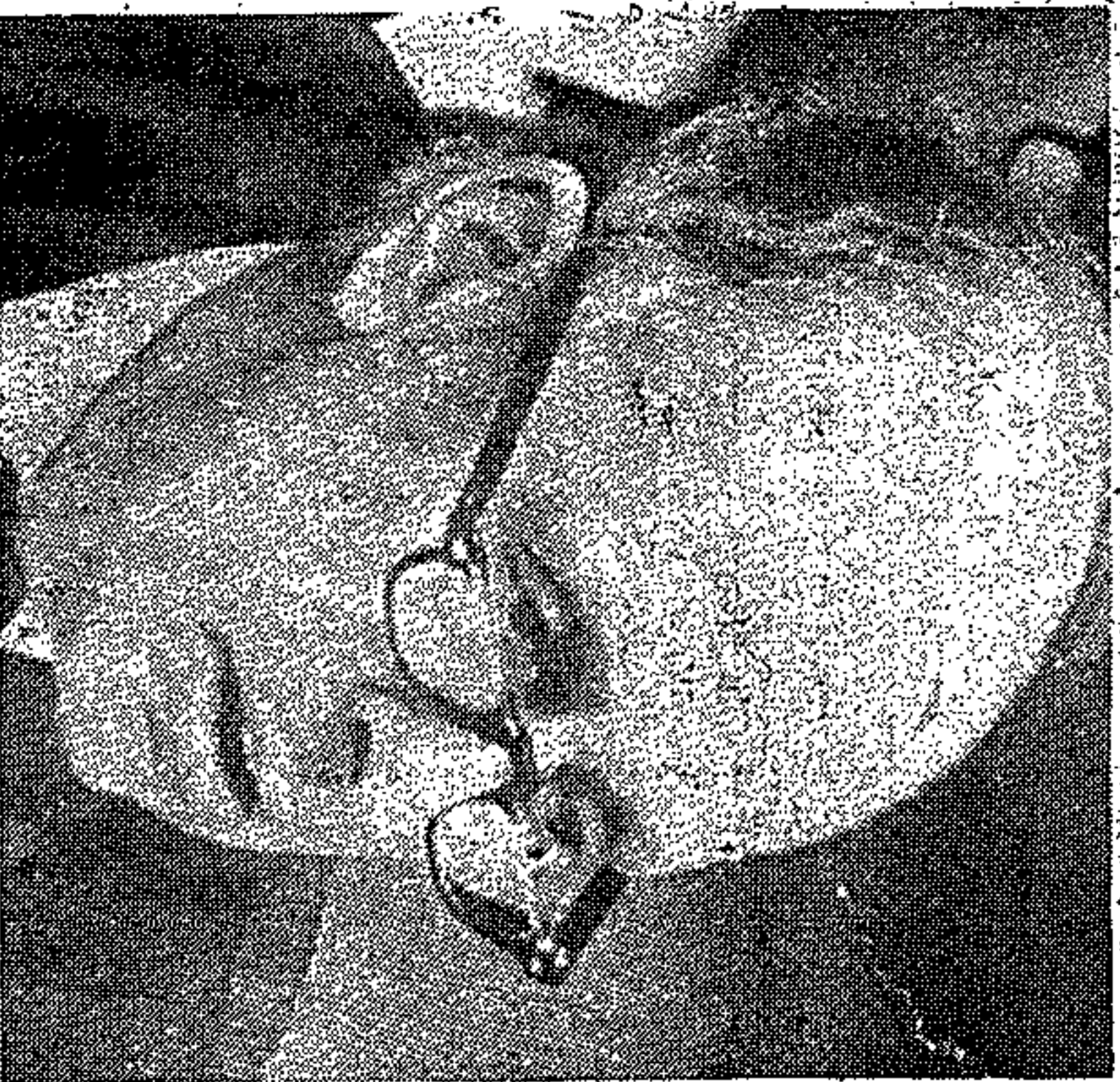
## Commonwealth

In the US the most effective lobby organizations have been TransAfrica, the American Committee on Africa and the Washington Office on Africa. They have forced South Africa up the list of congressional agendas and pushed for stronger action.

The Commonwealth, through its secretariat in London, its Southern Africa Committee and the Southern Africa Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC), and the World Council of Churches' Programme to Combat Racism both play a major role.



# UN dishes out snubs to SA Ambassador



He left . . . Mr Kurt von Schirnding.

NEW YORK — South Africa's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, has been dealt two snubs in the course of a week.

He had to leave an informal meeting of ambassadors which he was attending, on the personal invitation of United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

And he was denied an opportunity to address a Security Council meeting on South Africa.

Mr von Schirnding said yesterday that at the meeting of ambas-

sadors on the economic situation in Africa some nations, including Nigeria, had objected to his presence.

"There was quite a flurry and dithering when I turned up," he added.

## RAN AWAY

"Then one of the legal advisers asked why I was there.

"I said it was at the invitation of the Secretary-General.

"He went running away."

Then the adviser returned and asked Mr Von Schirnding to

withdraw. "I told him under no circumstances would I withdraw from the meeting because I was there at the Secretary-General's request.

"He just got a funny look on his face."

Eventually a senior aide to Mr Perez de Cuellar passed on a message that he now requested Mr Von Schirnding to leave as a personal favour.

He left.

"It is a very sad reflection on the state of the organisation that the only African member that could make a significant contribu-

tion on the economic plight of the continent was asked to withdraw," said Mr Von Schirnding.

## LOOPHOLES

The other snub came at the Security Council meeting called to ask nations to resolve to close loopholes in the South African arms embargo.

In the past South Africa has been able to address the council before voting.

This time South Africa was not allowed to speak until after the resolution had been adopted.



SA's insistence on troop 'linkage' deplored

# UN criticism of Namibia impasse as Assembly closes

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NEW YORK — The 39th annual session of the United Nations General Assembly has ended with two top officials decrying the lack of progress towards Namibian independence.

Both United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar and General Assembly president Mr Paul Lusaka pointed to the impasse over the territory as one of the disappointments of this year's three-month Assembly meeting, attended by representatives of 159 nations.

They said a major stumbling block was the

By Andrew Walker,  
The Star Bureau

linkage of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as a precondition to the implementation of Resolution 435, the United Nations blueprint for Namibian independence.

Mr de Cuellar said yesterday that the situation was very disappointing.

"I express disappointment because I don't think we have had enough progress," he added.

"And then I must say that is mainly due to the fact that this precondition has been unduly in-

jected for the implementation of Resolution 435."

All parties which were honestly interested in the dispute, including the United Nations, should exert pressure to bring about a settlement, he said.

Mr Lusaka, who is Zambia's Ambassador to the United Nations, said in his closing address to the General Assembly that there had been no recent advance towards independence for the territory.

"On the contrary," he added, "we have seen in recent weeks the now familiar pattern of tempt-

ing prospects and final let-down.

"We have long been led to believe that independence for Namibia was just around the corner, but the continued insistence by South Africa on linking Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola shows clearly that we are a long way from the cherished goal of Namibia's freedom."

On South Africa, Mr Lusaka said: "General Assembly resolutions condemning apartheid are loud and clear that apartheid is an evil and

inhuman system that must be eradicated.

"This organisation will not remain silent until racial discrimination and segregation in all their forms and manifestations are eliminated.

"The rising tide of protests, both inside and outside South Africa, is a clear manifestation of the response of the oppressed people of South Africa and the international community to the alarming increase in repression by the minority regime of South Africa against the black majority of its citizens.

"Perhaps it is the revulsion that the peoples of the world may express against apartheid that will begin to convince those governments which are at present reluctant to join the growing majority to take effective measures against this evil system."

South Africa was the only member nation not allowed to address this year's assembly, as has been the case since its suspension in 1974.

South Africa maintains that the Assembly acted against the United Nations charter in suspending a member.

## English lashed for keeping SA sports contacts

NEW YORK — A United Nations group yesterday accused "the English Rugby Football Union of being the most serious violator of resolutions against apartheid in sports for sending its national team to South Africa earlier this year.

It also said Britain had been most prominent in providing passports of

the Centre Against Apartheid.

The list, covering January 1 to June 30, names 140 Britons, the largest national group, 80 Americans, and sports figures from more than 30 countries.

But the centre said that despite intensified efforts the South African regime and its racist

ceptual hospitality, said the centre, South Africa continued to have limited access to international sports and action against apartheid sports had intensified.

The centre went on: "The most serious violation of the United Nations resolutions against apartheid in sport was committed by the English

Peter Wheeler, toured South Africa in May and June, said the centre.

It criticised the Commonwealth Games Council for England for allegedly failing in its constitutional obligation under the code of conduct of the Commonwealth Games Federation by not taking effective measures to try to prevent the English

string of South Africans have penetrated the Olympic and Commonwealth Games and other major international sports events as representatives of the United Kingdom," added the centre.

It said there was widespread protest in Britain when South African runner Zola Budd was granted citizenship in a record

disguised in the colours of an English rowing club, Cantabrigian of Cambridge.

Athletic teams in America had included black South African Sydney Maree, who, said the centre, had been brought to America by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

He finally became an American citizen in May



# impasse as Assembly closes

336

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It also said Britain had been most prominent in providing passports of convenience enabling South African athletes to penetrate the Olympic and Commonwealth Games and other major sporting events.

The charges were made in a register of sports contacts with South Africa issued by

the Centre Against Apartheid.

The list, covering January 1 to June 30, names 140 Britons, the largest national group, 80 Americans, and sports figures from more than 30 countries.

But the centre said that despite intensified efforts the South African regime and its racist sports bodies had so far failed to achieve any meaningful success.

Although a few sportsmen and women and national teams with some international standing had been lured through the payment of inflated appearance fees and ex-

ceptional hospitality, said the centre, South Africa continued to have limited access to international sports and action against apartheid sports had intensified.

The centre went on: "The most serious violation of the United Nations resolutions against apartheid in sport was committed by the English Rugby Football Union when it decided, by 44 votes to six, to send its national team to South Africa."

Despite appeals the team, although badly depleted in strength by withdrawals, including that of team captain

Peter Wheeler, toured South Africa in May and June, said the centre.

It criticised the Commonwealth Games Council for England for allegedly failing in its constitutional obligation under the code of conduct of the Commonwealth Games Federation by not taking effective measures to try to prevent the English team's tour.

The centre said although several countries had helped to provide passports of convenience for South African athletes the United Kingdom had been outstanding on this issue.

Over the years a string of South Africans have penetrated the Olympic and Commonwealth Games and other major international sports events as representatives of the United Kingdom," added the centre.

It said there was widespread protest in Britain when South African runner Zola Budd was granted citizenship in a record 10 days, and that several women athletes were extremely angry at her sudden entry into British athletics.

In June, the centre continued, two South African crews were allowed to compete in the Henley Royal Regatta

disguised in the colours of an English rowing club, Cantabrigian of Cambridge.

Athletic teams in America had included black South African Sydney Maree, who, said the centre, had been brought to America by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

He finally became an American citizen in May 1984.

The centre added: "South Africans are also reported to be competing in prestige athletic events as members of teams from the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Lesotho and Portugal." — Sapa-Reuter.



# SWA: UN chief wants 'pressure'

CITE Times 20/12/84 (336)

From RICHARD  
WALKER

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday broke his silence on SWA/Namibia and advocated resort to "any pressure" to achieve an independence settlement.

He made no mention of South Africa or the United States, but blamed "unduly inserted" preconditions for a further year's delay.

Calling this one of his major disappointments, he told a press conference: "I don't think we have done enough... we are not making enough progress."

The UN and "parties honestly concerned" about a solution "should exert any pressure" to move the process along, he said.

All year, the UN chief had deferred to the bilateral efforts of the US and said as little as possi-



Mr Javier  
Perez de Cuellar

ble on their substance.

In June, he declared his "satisfaction" with a renewed South African commitment to the 1978

settlement plan for a UN-supervised independence process and in September he cautioned against interfering in what he called "delicate negotiations in progress".

He reacted sharply only to speculation that Pretoria sought to modify the plan, cautioning four months ago that all agreements remained "fully binding".

Yesterday's remarks, in his annual year-end briefing for UN correspondents, sounded more in tune with the stridency of his predecessor, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

One result could be to revive efforts to have the Security Council meet on the issue.

The US has opposed such a meeting, but the sharper tone of the UN chief might be an advance warning of Washington also changing tactics.



# Swapo abandons bid to replace UN's SWA chief

CALL TIMES 21/12/84 336

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — A low-key Indian diplomat has been re-appointed as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia after Swapo abruptly abandoned efforts to have him replaced.

Safe for another year in a post worth at least R180,000 a year is Mr. Brajesh Mishra, a cautious veteran with a style so low key that Swapo moved to have him dumped and even obtained Guyana's agreement to release their UN ambassador, Mr Noel Sinclair, as his replacement.

Mr Sinclair is a highly regarded envoy who is vice-president of the UN Council for Namibia, but Swapo abandoned him in an about-face after Mr Mishra lobbied support from his home government and the West, diplomats said. Some detect in the episode, a new timidity on the part of Swapo.

The commissioner is a sort of administrator-in-exile for the territory and heads offices in New York, Lusaka, Gaborone and Luanda. It was a key post a decade ago, when hyperactive, former Irish Foreign Minister Mr Sean MacBride used it to hoist the Namibia issue to the top of the UN agenda.

Mr Mishra has been near invisible, except for a flurry of activity in recent weeks, when his exit appeared certain. That activity included trips to Washington, seemingly to bring the US on his side. The commissioner is appointed annually by the General Assembly on a recommendation of the Secretary General, but Swapo's sway over the assembly majority has always given it the final say.

Mr Mishra was himself a Swapo nominee in 1982, when his earlier reputation as a militant stirred Western fears of another MacBride — fears that proved groundless.

His retention contrasts sharply with the move to retire Apartheid Centre director Mr Enuga Reddy, who has the same nationality and rank, but is much more of an activist.

Over-representation by Indian nationals at top levels in the UN system is given as a reason for not retaining Mr Reddy, but secretariat sources suggest philosophic differences with the Perez de Cuellar administration and pressure from the US are more responsible.





# Hot seat, cool man

Two years ago Mr Kurt von Schirnding took over what is probably SA's most difficult diplomatic post — at the United Nations. Now midway through his term, the shy but eloquent ambassador has earned the respect — if not the agreement — of many in the international forum for his dignified defence of his country.

336 ~~336~~ vlt AKGUS 2/2/85

By DONALD KNOWLER

JOHANNESBURG. — The man tipped to become South Africa's next Ambassador to Washington, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, has a solid reputation for tough diplomacy at the United Nations.

Two years ago Mr Von Schirnding took over what has long been considered South Africa's most difficult and trying diplomatic post.

**Mr Kurt von Schirnding . . . tough diplomacy**

During that time South Africa has been under unprecedented attack in the UN, but Mr Von Schirnding has coolly and unequivocally stated the South African Government position whenever the opportunity presented itself.

Diplomatic sources also say he has tirelessly worked behind the scenes to give South Africa a better image and to explain the movement he says Pretoria is making away from rigid apartheid.

## Well-suited

The focus of protest against South Africa's domestic racial policies has now shifted to Washington, and for that post Mr Von Schirnding — one of South Africa's most experienced diplomats — is well-suited.

It says much for him that he has personally won the respect of many ambassadors at the UN, even if they rigorously oppose South Africa's policies.

In an interview midway through his UN term Mr Von Schirnding said he had a clear idea of what his

country could and could not achieve in the international forum.

He believed he was making headway in bringing South Africa's case to the attention of people in and outside the UN.

South Africa is in a difficult position at the UN because it is not allowed to take its seat in the General Assembly, and so is denied a vital platform.

But Mr Von Schirnding said he did not see South Africa's role at the UN as a "holding operation" and added: "I am prepared to go out and state our case wherever possible. There is a lot of interest (in South Africa) and I think we should exploit that."

## Limelight

The 55-year-old Mr Von Schirnding came to the attention of the South African public early in 1983 when he eloquently and aggressively defended South Africa's record on SWA/Namibia before the UN Security Council (South Africa is not barred from addressing the council).

The speech put the urbane, shy Mr Von Schirnding in the limelight, a role he does not appear to relish, although he is quick to point out that he does not think South Africa should assume a low profile at the UN.

"We should keep a normal profile in keeping with our dignity as a nation," he said in an interview in his 17th floor office, a block from the United Nations building.

## In keeping

Mr Von Schirnding, born in Austria but raised and educated in South Africa, said that having to explain and defend the South African Government's much-criticised domestic racial policies posed no problems for him personally.

"I think we have a policy we can defend," he said. "Our policy is based on granting self-determination to all people in our multinational set-up. It's not based on domination — and that surely is in keeping with the ideals of the United Nations." — Weekend Argus Foreign Service.



ARGUS 1/3/85 250 336

## Armcor forced to cut staff

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In spite of a string of marketing successes overseas, arms manufacturer Armcor has been forced to retrench staff because the South African Defence Force is spending less.

The cut in State spending was the main reason for retrenchments, said Armcor spokesman Mr Johan Adler.

He said: "Naturally we will continue to market our products overseas where we have had numerous successes which cannot be disclosed to the media."

"Armcor is a private company, existing without a State subsidy, and of course if the State — one of our main buyers — cuts back its spending, we have to suffer."

He said Armcor consisted of diverse enterprises, some of which were putting out products which

"sold like hot cakes" while others were not doing well during the recession.

However, he said it would not be possible to say which products or departments would be affected.

Sapa reports that the Armcor subsidiary, Naschem, is cutting the workforce at its Lenz factory outside Johannesburg by more than 600.

The Lenz factory is a filling plant for heavy ammunition.

To keep the number as low as possible "a number of employees" were placed elsewhere in the group, Armcor said.

Depending on years of service, up to four months' salary and benefits will be paid to retrenched workers.

Industrial sources in Johannesburg said the reduction was likely to have a ripple effect on suppliers of components.



NEW YORK. — For the first time, the Reagan Administration added its voice to a UN Security Council resolution condemning South Africa for its domestic policies.

The US vote helped ensure the resolution's unanimous passage.

## SA faces crisis, says foundation president

Staff Reporter

INTERNATIONAL condemnation of South Africa's policies has climbed to new peaks and the country has seldom — if ever — found itself in a more unenviable situation, Mr Ted Pavitt, president of the South Africa Foundation, said today.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the foundation in Cape Town, he said the anti-apartheid campaign was gaining more successes than ever.

"Our economy is ragged and we have simmering unrest and instability in our labour force."

### ABANDONED

He said that until policies and laws based on racial discrimination were abandoned or substantially modified, pressures to force change by isolation would intensify.

The US and other major trading partners had for years practised a policy of constructive engagement. But the question arose as to how long the policy would continue without a meaningful response.

"The response they need is demonstrable dismantling of apartheid, a credible commitment towards developing a coherent society," Mr Pavitt said.

### 70 PERCENT

"We have only to be reminded that imports and exports amount to between 60 and 70 percent of our gross national product to know that we cannot go it alone.

"The real voice of the people is not being heard in world forums because we are not reaching each other here at home."

● Mr Peter Sorour, director-general of the foundation, warned the Government that there was growing impatience and anger in business circles over the slow pace of reform.

"Though there are many new political developments, their complexity and vagueness tend to make cynical observers dismiss them," he said.

Even the removal of the mixed marriages and immorality Acts would have little impact because campaigners had exploited years of inaction.

Any concessions in the freehold-title issue would also have lost much impact, because the focus had swung to forced resettlement, influx control and group areas laws.

"Businessmen have committed themselves to several objectives toward the dismantling of apartheid and by implication have told the Government to get on with it. Several of the most objectionable facets of apartheid could be scrapped immediately".

● Mr John Chettle, director of operations in North and South America, said that while most Americans condemned apartheid, there had been a significant swing against sanctions or disinvestment.

The debate, called by the African group, opened last Friday and ended yesterday with a condemnation of South Africa for the killings at the Crossroads squatter camp and the arrest of members of the United Democratic Front.

The US delegate in the Security Council, Mr Warren Clark, said that while the Reagan Administration was assured that a "genuine process of reform" was under way in South Africa, "much more must be done".

### Validity

It was because the US believed that South Africa had made a decision to move away from apartheid that the arrests and other events inside the country were of special concern to Washington.

Mr Clark said: "It is not for us to take a position on the validity of the charges, since the trials have not begun and no evidence has been presented."

He said: "The very decision of the South African Government to seek these trials detracts from that Government's own stated commitments to seek a dialogue with black leaders."

The council resolution "strongly condemns" the South African Government for killing squatters protesting against their enforced removal from Crossroads and for the arrest of 16 members of the UDF and members of other organisations opposed to apartheid.

### "Repression"

It also calls on Pretoria to release political prisoners — including ANC leader Nelson Mandela — and drop charges of high treason against the 16 arrested UDF officials.

In addition, the resolution notes "the continued repression further undermines the opportunities for the peaceful solution of the South African conflict".

At the outset of the debate council members heard from the South African Ambassador at the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, that Pretoria regretted the loss of life at Crossroads.

However, he said, police opened fire only after they had been attacked by stone-throwing demonstrators and had been fired upon by them.

### "Mild rebuke"

On the arrest of anti-apartheid activists, Mr von Schirnding said they were not persecuted for their political beliefs but were charged with specific crimes.

Besides the five permanent members of the Security Council, the non-permanent members who voted for the resolution today were: Australia, Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), Denmark, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and the Ukraine.

Sapa reports: The unanimous vote against South Africa in the UN Security Council — a unanimity that has not been seen since 1977 — was interpreted last night by diplomats there as "a mild rebuke".

# US votes against SA

UN Security Council condemns Crossroads killings and

UDF arrests

AKGAS 13/3/85

336



UN: BOTHA'S

# Waiting for more action

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

CITE TONTS

14/3/85

**SOUTH AFRICA** should not underestimate the possible consequences of the United Nations Security Council's unanimous condemnation of South Africa for the recent killings in Crossroads and the arrest of United Democratic Front (UDF) leaders, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, warned yesterday.

Significantly, the resolution, which "strongly condemns" repressive actions by the South African Government against its political opponents and squatters, was supported by Pretoria's traditional allies in the UN, the United States and Great Britain.

In the debate preceding the vote, the permanent representatives of both the US and Britain were sharply critical of Pretoria's actions and policies, and called for the urgent implementation of fundamental reforms in South Africa.

## Apartheid call

The Official Opposition in the House of Assembly yesterday echoed this call by urging the government to immediately spell out a specific programme of action to dismantle apartheid, "which is not marketable

internally or to the international community."

Reacting to the Security Council's unanimous condemnation of his government's actions, Mr Botha — who was South Africa's Ambassador to the UN before becoming Foreign Minister — said the council's new direction should not be underestimated.

"Just as in the case of the divestment campaign being waged against South Africa in the US and elsewhere, we must not underestimate the possible consequences of the direction taken by the Security Council."

He said all South Africans would be hit equally hard, and the country's economically struggling neighbours in particular, if the campaign succeeded.

"The progress and stability of the whole of

Southern Africa is being threatened."

Unless everyone on the subcontinent fought this threat collectively, all would pay a "heavy price", he said.

"It is disappointing that Britain, the US and other Western states have allowed themselves to be pressurized further and further to a point where it will be more difficult to oppose the real goal of the militant majority in the UN, which is deliberately promoting violence and revolution in South Africa," he said.

## 'Political lunacy'

However, Dr Alex Boraine, the chairman of the PFP caucus and a party spokesman on foreign affairs, last night said the fact that the US and Britain had voted to condemn South Africa "highlights the political lunacy of regular government action which totally contradicts its avowed commitment to reform."

Since the reformist speech by President P W Botha at the opening of Parliament in January, South Africa had experienced the bloody "disaster" at Crossroads, the arrest of prominent black leaders linked with the UDF, and the "unwarranted" pre-dawn swoop on university students, he said.

"What this vote says is that we cannot even maintain our traditional friends unless there are substantial reformist actions to back up the government's statement of intentions."

"It will do no good to sit back, wring our hands and complain. What the government will have to do, and do immediately,

is come up with a detailed timetable which will see the end of apartheid," he said.

During the Security Council debate, the US representative, Mr Warren Clark, expressed his government's "abhorrence" of apartheid and said the impending trial of UDF leaders "detracts from the government's own stated commitment to seek a dialogue with black leaders."

The British permanent representative to the UN, Sir John Thomson, noted that the death, injury and violence at Crossroads had "provoked uniform condemnation" and expressed the hope that "we shall forthwith see an end to violence and repression, and the urgent initiation of a genuine dialogue within South Africa."

Both representatives, however, acknowledged that significant reforms had taken place in South Africa.

Apart from condemning South Africa for the killings at Crossroads and the UDF arrests, the resolution also called for the unconditional release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

● The UDF described the UN resolution as "timely and encouraging" in a statement issued by its national publicity secretary, Mr "Terror" Lekota, yesterday.

The "only hope for peace" in South Africa was the "insistence on the right of the people to publicly protest against apartheid."

Mr Lekota said: "One does not negotiate with prisoners. The State President must release our leaders as a precondition for any form of a negotiated and/or peaceful settlement."

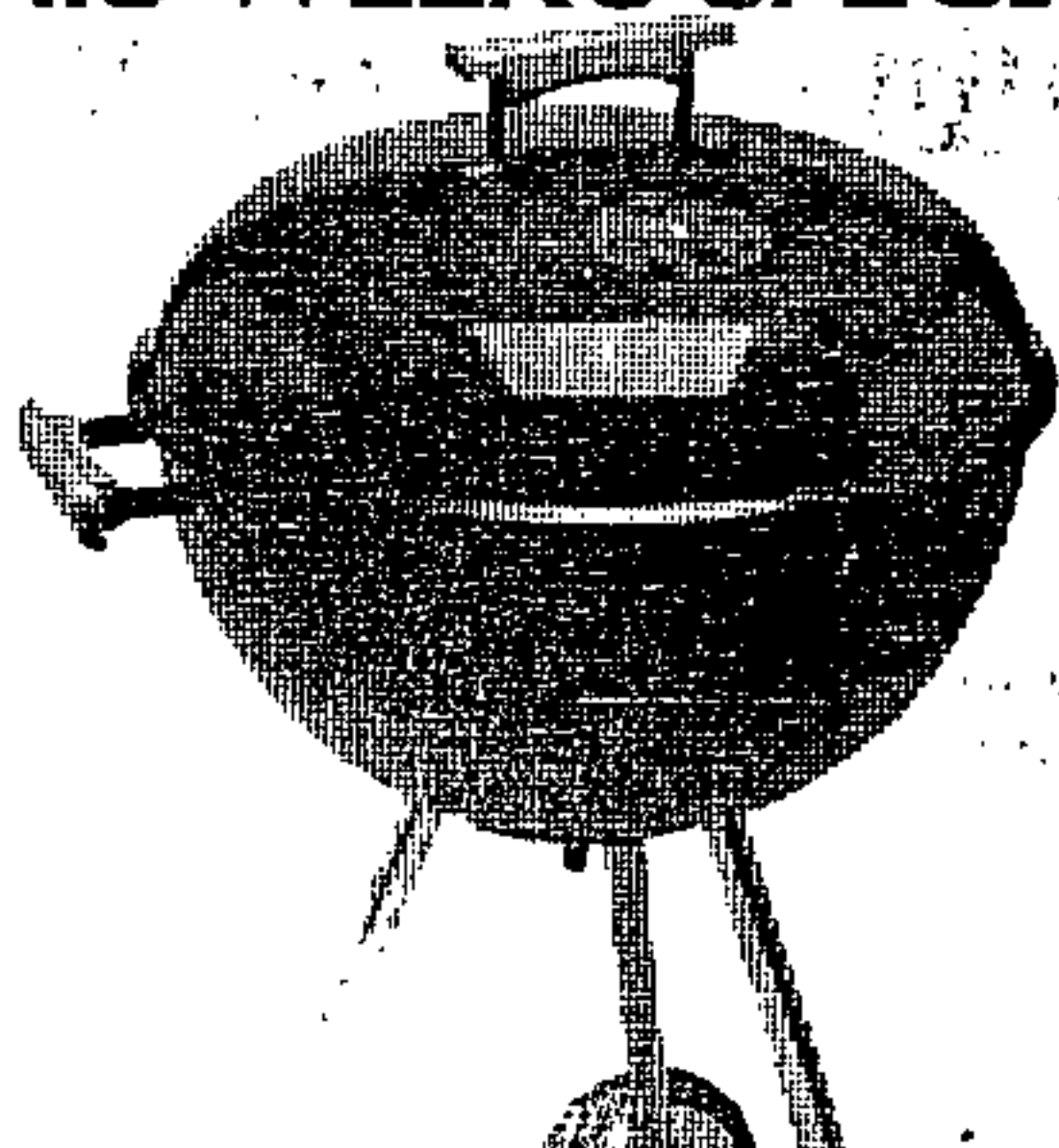
● UK explains UN vote, page 7

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# New SA moves in Namibia 'rejects UN resolution'

by  
John D'Oliveira,  
The Star Bureau

LONDON — By accepting the Multi-Party Conference proposals for an interim government in Namibia, South Africa had effectively rejected the United Nations plan for the territory's independence.

This claim is made in a statement from the British Council of Churches, published in the latest issue of the *Church Times*, official organ of the Anglican Church in Britain.

The statement was issued to commemorate "Kassinga Day", the day in which South African troops attacked a Swapo camp in Angola on May 4 1978 and allegedly killed more than 500 people.

Anti-apartheid forces here claimed afterwards that most of the dead and wounded were women and children while the South Africans claimed the tar-

get was a military one.

The statement from the Council of Churches praised clerics in Namibia for their courage and their dedication — and for the way in which they had maintained the faith and trust of their congregations "in circumstances of anguish and peril".

The BCC had "heard with dismay and concern" Mr P W Botha's announcement that a further attempt would be made to "force an interim government upon the Namibian people".

This flouted the Namibians' wishes for a democratically-elected Government and it meant that the South African Government had violated its word by rejecting in deed the UN plan for Namibian independence.

It had also confirmed the worst fears of British churches that the Western Contact Group's policy of constructive engagement would prove detrimental to a successful settlement.



# UN Namibia Council to make 'publicity' move to Vienna

CAT 7011 24/5/85  
336

From RICHARD  
WALKER

NEW YORK — The UN Council for Namibia, its support staff and scores of diplomats all make a temporary move to Europe next month.

The occasion — a week of "extraordinary plenary meetings" in Vienna to evangelize against South Africa's continued

hold over the territory.

Austrian chancellor Fred Sinowatz will address the opening session on June 3. With an agenda no different from that deliberated at constant council meetings at UN headquarters, the costly change of scene is part of a campaign to keep SWA/Namibia — and Swapo — in the pub-

lie-eye throughout the world.

As part of that effort, Namibia council "symposiums" were staged last month in Singapore and Bulgaria. As Vienna is certain to do, the symposiums ended with calls on the Security Council to force SA from Windhoek by imposing global economic and other sanctions.

Plans laid in April, when South Africa gave the go-ahead for an MPC government, call for the Security Council to take up the Namibia issue right after Vienna, but the West has been quietly lobbying against this and arguing once more that negotiations outside the UN be given more time.

One of the West's

points — the non-aligned movement is to hold a ministerial-level meeting in Luanda in September, just before the convening of this year's UN General Assembly in New York.

Security Council consideration of the matter should best be left until after Luanda, the reasoning goes.

One vitalizing element at Vienna will be the presence of Guyanan ambassador Noel Sinclair in the chair.

As the Council for Namibia's acting chairman, Mr Sinclair has stepped up activity; it was he who gave the go-ahead for a lawsuit against the European processors of SWA/Namibian uranium, which the council regards as illegal plunder.



1985

## Angola may go to UN after ambush of S A commandos

LUANDA—Angola says it may ask the United Nations Security Council to take up the matter of South African commandos operating in Angolan territory.

The two South Africans killed and a third captured were preparing to sabotage the U S-Angolan Malango Oil complex in Cabinda province, it claims.

A Government information officer, Mr Adelino de Almeida, told reporters the captured South African, identified as Wynand Petrus du Toit, would be presented to the Press 'once the proper preparations have been made'.

He is in a Luanda hospital with a gunshot wound in the shoulder.

Mr de Almeida said the Government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was considering calling

on the Security Council to take up the issue. The Angolan Government had earlier asked for a Security Council discussion on South West Africa.

He noted that the U S would have been affected if the commandos had been able to carry out a raid on the Cabinda Gulf Oil complex, 49 percent U S-owned and 51 percent Angolan-owned. The complex has a daily output of 120 000 barrels.

'A lot of Americans would have been killed if the commandos had not been discovered,' Mr de Almeida said.

The U S State Department said on Friday the U S reaction was one of 'great displeasure', since it not only could have sabotaged the U S-operated oil installation but also a peace initiative on southern Africa sponsored by the U S. — (Sapa-AP)



# Angola will go to UN

LUANDA — Angola says it may ask the United Nations Security Council to take up the matter of South African commandos operating in Angolan territory.

Angola says it killed two South Africans and captured a third member of a commando

group it said was preparing to sabotage the US-Angolan Malango oil complex in northern Cabinda province last Tuesday.

A government information officer, Mr Adelino de Almeida, told reporters the captured South African,

identified by Pretoria as Wynand Petrus du Toit, would be presented to the Press, "once the proper preparations have been made."

He is being treated in a Luanda hospital for a gunshot wound in the shoulder.

Mr de Almeida said

the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was considering calling on the Security Council to take up the issue. The Angolan government had earlier asked for a Security Council discussion on Namibia, its neighbour to the south.

"We may seek a general discussion on southern Africa that would cover both issues," Mr de Almeida said.

He noted that the United States would have been affected if the commandos had been able to carry out a raid on the Cabinda Gulf oil complex, 49 percent US-owned and 51 percent Angolan-owned. The complex has a daily output of 120 000 barrels.

"A lot of Americans would have been killed if the commandos had not been discovered," Mr de Almeida said.

A US state department spokesman, Mr Edward Djerejian, said on Friday the US reaction to the incident was one of "great displeasure", since it not only could have sabotaged the US-operated oil installation but a peace initiative in southern Africa sponsored by the United States as well. — Sapa.



From NEIL LURSEN  
Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The United States Senate has acted to reduce the financial support that Swapo and the Palestine Liberation Organisation get from the United Nations.

It has approved a measure to cut by 25 percent American funding for UN committees, special units or projects that benefit the two organisations.

The measure was attached as an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorisation Act which the Reagan administration needs to finance its foreign operations during 1986-87.

### Hardly any debate

The Senate adopted the amendment with hardly any debate.

Introducing it, Senator Larry Pressler, a Republican from South Dakota, told his colleagues: "The most demeaning thing the UN — an organisation dedicated to peace — could do is to promote terrorism.

"Once the world's foremost peace organisation is tied to terrorist groups, it becomes difficult for that organisation to claim the legitimacy necessary to act as an effective vanguard of peace."

### Warning

He warned that the UN would cease to exist as an impartial body if it were to be controlled by "ideological factions" using their powers against other members on a partisan basis.

The amendment was approved after Republican Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana and Democratic Senator Clayborne Pell of Rhode Island, the ranking members of the foreign relations committee, told the President of the Senate that there would be no opposition from their sides.

"We find it a commendable amendment," Senator Lugar added.

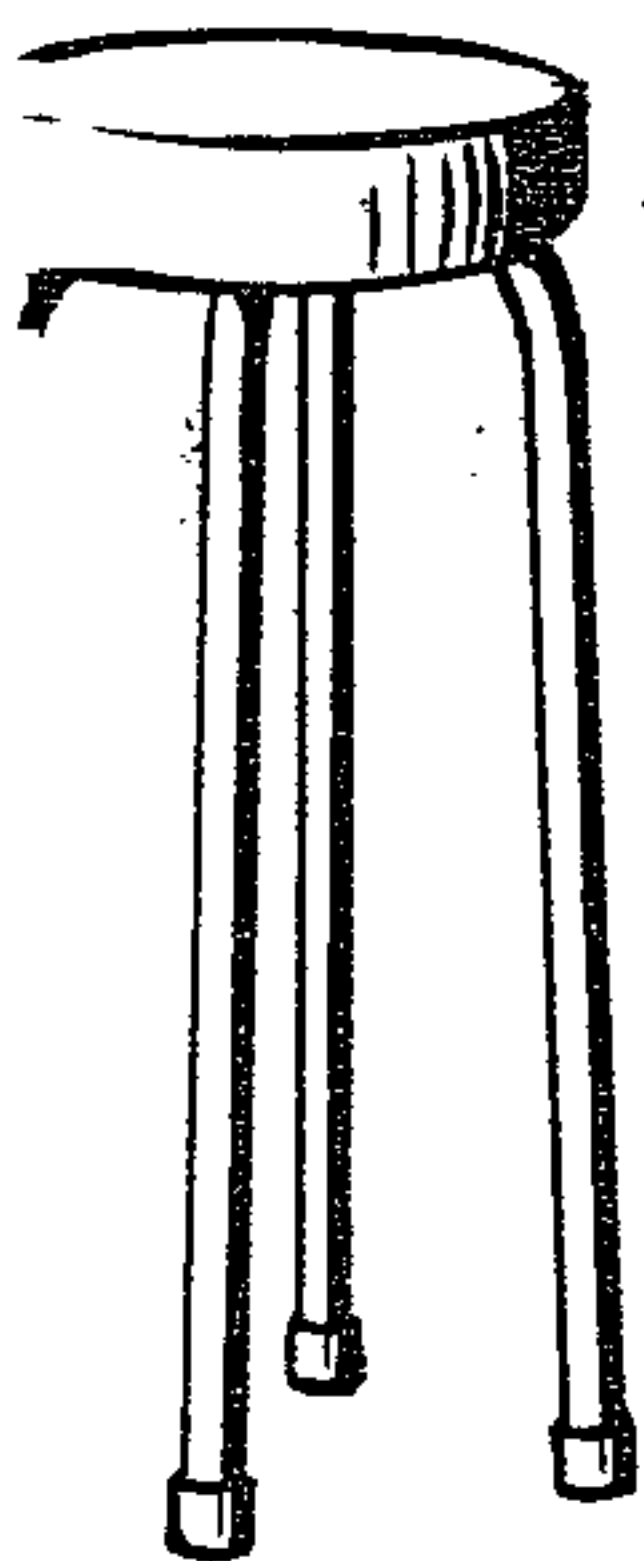
The amendment also specifies that US funding must be cut if the UN provides financial support for "entities associated with" Swapo and the PLO.

UN warned on  
terrorist links

# US Senate acts to cut aid to Swapo and PLO

11/11/85 12/6/85 336 NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL





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# UN sanctions threat over new SWA govt

ARGUS  
13/6/85  
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Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — The non-aligned countries have begun privately circulating a draft copy of a new resolution which they would like the United Nations Security Council to adopt at the end of its debate on SWA/Namibia tomorrow.

Diplomats on the council said its contents would be studied today "with a view to making certain changes," to accommodate its authors.

The new draft condemns South Africa "for its decision to install a so-called interim government in Windhoek".

But the most crucial paragraph is one which warns South Africa that if it does not abide by UN resolutions on SWA/Namibia, the council is to meet again to impose "comprehensive and mandatory sanctions" under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

## Voluntary

In the meantime the draft urges that member of the UN who have not already done so should take voluntary measures to sever all links and dealings with South Africa.

These should include:

- Severance of diplomatic relations.
- The observance of an oil embargo.
- Disinvestment of existing interests, prohibition of new investments and application of disincentives.
- The withholding of overflight and landing facilities to aircraft and docking rights to ocean vessels.
- Banning of sales of Kruggerrands and other coins.

● Strict observance of the sports and cultural boycott of South Africa.

The resolution would also ask the UN Secretary-General to report back to the council on implementation no later than the first week of next September.

## "Friends"

While the main thrust during this debate has been a barrage of criticism at South Africa for its decision to go ahead with an interim government in SWA/Namibia next week, Western diplomats repeated that "they could still not support" the latest draft resolution.

Diplomats added that South Africa's "friends" in the council would insist that the non-aligned countries remove any reference to Chapter 7 — UN parlance for sanctions.

Three members of the Western Five contact group, Britain, France and Canada, will speak in the council debate today as India, as chairman of the non-aligned movement, works behind the scenes with Western countries to find a modified version of this latest resolution which so that it can be acceptable to all the council members.

The Argus Foreign Service reports from London that five Conservative Party MPs are to fly to SWA/Namibia for next week's inauguration of South Africa's transitional government, in defiance of Britain's boycott of the event.

They have accepted invitations issued by the Multiparty Conference in SWA/Namibia to attend the celebration marking the establishment of the interim government. Their expenses will be paid by South Africa.



# UN tones down threat of sanctions

Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council has warned South Africa that if it continues to obstruct UN plans for SWA/Namibian independence it could be faced with punitive measures under the UN Charter, including mandatory sanctions.

The warning came in a resolution approved by the council 13-0, with abstentions from the United States and Britain, at the end of a 10-day debate during which more than 80 speakers took the floor to criticise South Africa for illegally occupying SWA/Namibia and for failing to heed UN resolutions bringing the territory to independence.

The threat of sanctions was removed in the final hours before the voting after the French delegation worked behind the scenes with African and non-aligned countries to delete language objectionable to the Western permanent members of the council.

## Docking rights

Before the final amendments diplomatic sources indicated that Britain would use its veto, while France and Australia would abstain.

The new version eliminated the earlier threat of the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions, as well as

the voluntary call that member nations should sever diplomatic relations with South Africa and observe an oil embargo.

A reference to disinvestment was also deleted, as well as one on withholding overflight and landing facilities to aircraft and docking rights to ocean vessels.

The resolution also urges member states to take voluntary measures against South Africa which could include:

- Stopping of new investments and the application of disincentives to this end.
- Re-examination of maritime and aerial relations with South Africa.
- The prohibition of the sale of Krugerrands.
- Restrictions in the field of sports and cultural relations.

As expected, the resolution condemned the decision by South Africa to install an interim government in SWA/Namibia this week.

Last night's abstention marked the first time that the Reagan administration had not vetoed a resolution which explicitly mentioned the possible imposition of sanctions against South Africa.

Diplomatic observers here said that was a clear sign that the US wanted to send a message to Pretoria concerning its recent actions in the area.



# SA condemned over raids

UNITED NATIONS — South Africa faced a second condemnation in 24 hours at the United Nations yesterday as the Security Council prepared to debate Pretoria's incursion into northern Angola last month.

On the previous night, the Council condemned South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia in defiance of UN and World Court decisions and gave notice of possible sanctions if independence was further delayed.

The Council's non-aligned members then tabled a demand for an unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from Angola and an end to all acts of aggression.

The Council will be asked to state that Angola is entitled to ap-

propriate redress and compensation.

Angola's complaint to the council stemmed from an abortive South African military action in May that a captured soldier testified later was aimed at the Cabinda oil installations operated by Gulf Oil.

Last night's resolution, adopted with the United States and Britain abstaining, urged UN members to consider a range of voluntary measures against South Africa.

The vote on the draft in the 15-nation Council was 13 in favour and none against, with two abstentions.

The resolution condemned Pretoria for obstructing implementa-

tion of a 1978 UN independence plan for SWA/Namibia, which

calls for a withdrawal of South African troops and UN-supervised elections in the territory.

After lengthy consultations, the text was orally amended to avoid a veto by the United States and Britain, which did not want to be committed in advance to sanctions.

Other parts of the resolution condemned South Africa for installing a "so-called interim government" in Namibia last Monday, declared this action null and void, and demanded that it be rescinded.

The resolution also rejected South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to "irrelevant and extraneous issues" — a demand by Pretoria for the withdrawal of thousands of Cuban troops based in neighbouring Angola.

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was asked to resume immediate contact with South Africa to settle its choice of a voting system for elections in the territory. — Sapa-Reuter.

## Soviet shoppers fa with vegetable sho

MOSCOW — Soviet shoppers, used to shortages of fresh vegetables, may have to make do by the abundance the sees on shop shelves, the official Communist party newspaper said.



# SA 'guilty of murder'

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Capt. T. H. 22/6/85

From RICHARD  
WALKER

NEW YORK. — The UN Security Council last night found South Africa guilty of "murder, blackmail, kidnapping" and the general intimidation of Botswana.

A UN mission will be sent to Gaborone to assess damage caused by

the South African raid and to advise on measures "to strengthen Botswana's capacity to receive and provide assistance to South African refugees".

The council acted after an ardent Botswana plea for support in its "hour of crisis and tragedy".

The South African Ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, replied: "For the ANC, our message is crystal clear: If you strike us, we will strike back — wherever you are."

But Botswana vowed to continue to provide sanctuary for Pretoria's enemies, saying it would never allow its territory to be used as a base for guerilla operations against South Africa.

Last night was the council's third condemnation of the Republic within 48 hours — an all-time record.

It was unanimous, as was Thursday night's condemnation of the Cabinda commando operation and calling for scrupulous respect of Angolan sovereignty.

The first scolding, on South Africa's refusal to implement a UN settlement in SWA/Namibia, was tempered by American and British abstentions over a threat of sanctions if Pretoria did not soon come around.

B7 shown for eye



APR 7 1985 336

# UN celebrates Freedom Charter

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — A United Nations celebration of the ANC Freedom Charter turned into a Soviet-run event when senior African diplomats and invited guests stayed away.

Observance of the charter's 30th anniversary was proposed by the ANC to coincide with celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the signing of the UN's own charter, but this hit opposition within the Organization of African Unity, where the Pan Africanist Congress and others were successful

in arguing that it was inappropriate to celebrate one particular movement's manifesto.

The observance went ahead last week as a "special meeting" of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, but without African bloc participation and with a Soviet diplomat in the chair usually occupied by committee chairman Mr Joseph Garba of Nigeria.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson, who had been expected, did not appear.

What remained were two speeches from a Cuban delegate, an Indian speech — India heads the non-aligned movement — and another on behalf of the UN Council for Namibia.

Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar sent a brief message noting that the aims of the Freedom Charter were "fully in conformity with the principles enshrined in the UN Charter".

## 'Solidarity'

That was the theme taken up by acting chairman Mr Guennadi Oudovenko of the Ukraine, who used the link to recall World War II and laud his Soviet compatriots for winning it.

The Freedom Charter had brought "international solidarity" to the South African liberation struggle, he said.

Swapo was on hand to declare close kinship with the ANC and for the ANC there was the unexpected appearance of Mr Denis Goldberg, flown from London for the event.



# ANC takes SA seats at UN conference

By Marika Sboros,  
Women's Page Editor

NAIROBI — The African National Congress is occupying the three seats reserved for the South African delegation at the United Nations International Women's Decade conference which opened in Nairobi yesterday.

ANC delegation leader Mrs Gertrude Shope said the move was a symbolic

gesture. In the unlikely event of a South African Government delegation turning up, the ANC will remain in the seats, Mrs Shope said.

"If anyone speaks for South Africa at the conference, it will be us," said ANC delegate Ms Frene Ginwala.

Commenting on speculation that, despite denials, a government-appointed South African delegation

SA 16/7/85  
would attend the conference, Ms Ginwala said: "We would not allow them to speak."

UN conference organisers say that South Africa has not indicated whether or not it will send a delegation.

The ANC delegation will make "Women under Apartheid" a major conference issue.

They will also fight efforts by the United States

delegation, which is headed by President Reagan's daughter, Ms Maureen Reagan, to have issues relating to apartheid excluded from the "forward-looking strategies" document which the conference will consider.

At a joint Press conference held by the ANC and Swapo members at the weekend, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma said the two organisations identified

with the UN meeting's aims of peace, development and equality.

There could be no talk of achieving these aims without destroying the chains of slavery which shackled women and children in South Africa.

The ANC will hold a workshop today at Forum '85, the non-governmental organisations' part of the conference.

● See Page 10.



...son-Godfrey whose mother Roseline was brutally killed in Duduza on Saturday.

# Put squeeze on SA, Boesak pleads at UN

CAT Times 25/7/85 336

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Charging that the government has "lost complete control of the situation", Dr Allan Boesak urged the United Nations Security Council to follow France's lead and enact measures to force Pretoria to negotiate with black leaders.

"Please, no more statements, no more condemnations," he told the special committee against apartheid in a flying visit to UN headquarters yesterday.

"Put pressure on South Africa now. Join the government of France in meaningful steps. No pressure now means no movement."

France is expected quickly to table a draft resolution when the Security Council meets this morning. It will almost certainly endorse a call for voluntary sanctions.

Dr Boesak said the state of emergency offered scope for "relentless butchery with-

out accountability".

Already in hand, he maintained, was a "systematic assassination of the middle-level leadership of the United Democratic Front, with other organizations suffering as well".

## Police

Death squads were operating under official protection, he said. Those responsible for the murder of four Cradock leaders "can only be the South African Police".

"The government has lost complete control of the situation and is now resorting to more and more violence and more and more legislated terrorism."

Economic sanctions had been endorsed by the South African Council of Churches as "a peaceful means to bring pressure", he told the committee, adding that the Security Council was today "in a unique position" to act.

From JAYNE LA MONT



# UN debate SA today

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The Star Bureau

~~2047~~

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council opens an urgent debate this afternoon — called by France — on the unrest in South Africa, following the state of emergency. *Slaw 25/7/85*

The UN move follows the decision by the French to recall their ambassador to South Africa.

France's UN ambassador, Mr Claude de Kemou-laria, told reporters yesterday he would be drafting a resolution to present to the council.

Diplomats are watching the situation closely to see whether France breaks ranks from its Western allies on the council and calls for mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria.



# Western powers oppose Paris

CAPL Tim  
26/7/85

**LONDON.** — France's decision to take economic and diplomatic action against South Africa appeared an isolated move yesterday when three of the Republic's main trading partners — the United States, West Germany and Britain — said they would not change their policies.

As the United Nations Security Council last night began debating a French resolution condemning the state of emergency declared in South Africa at the weekend, the US State Department said it disagreed with France's decision and reaffirmed its policy of constructive engagement with South Africa.

"We believe that such actions as the French Government's decision to restrict new investments both undermine South Africa's economy and create additional hardships for black South Africans," the spokesman said.

Both State Department and White House spokesmen said there were no plans for a US-

South Africa high-level meeting in Europe.

However, according to diplomatic sources in Washington, South Africa has been canvassing the Reagan Administration for a possible bilateral summit in Europe later this year in hopes of easing the current chill in relations.

A well-placed diplomatic source familiar with the South African proposal said the Americans were still smarting from the Cabinda and Gaborone raids. "They're convinced SA is up to some kind of monkey business ... they want to know what its intentions are regionally."

Meanwhile the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, told

Parliament in London that Britain remained firmly behind Washington on the South African issue.

"This government believes that sanctions would hit very badly against the black population of South Africa and would ... be counter-productive," she said.

Meanwhile the West German Government showed no inclination yesterday to follow the French example.

While there was unqualified enthusiasm in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Australia for the French move, there appeared to be no immediate plans to follow Paris in Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal or Switzerland.

Danish Foreign Minister Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said Denmark was considering closing its consulate in Johannesburg.

Anthony Johnson reports that the French Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Pierre Boyer, held discussions with the Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ray Killen, in Pretoria yesterday afternoon.

The briefing could well be Mr Boyer's last official task in South Africa as he was ordered back home with "immediate" effect on Wednesday.

By late yesterday, Foreign Affairs officials remained unwilling to react to the French position, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the French initiative in calling for a UN Security Council meeting was "impulsive and opportunistic".

He said it was noteworthy that the Security Council meeting should have been requested by France, "a country which has only recently proclaimed a state of emergency in New Caledonia, the last vestige of French colonialism in the Pacific Ocean". — Sapa-Reuter-AP and Own Correspondents

● Danish threat to close consulate, page 6

● Leading article, page 10



# UN reacts to SA Emergency

UNITED NATIONS — The UN Security Council took up the South African crisis yesterday after a surprise move by France, which ordered a halt to new investments in South Africa.

Announcing the ban and the recall of the French ambassador from Pretoria, the Prime Minister, Mr Laurent Fabius, said in Paris that France would propose a draft resolution to the Security Council, condemning apartheid and proposing international action.

26/7/85 SOWETO  
Diplomatic sources said this posed potential difficulties for the United States and Britain, who have balked at punitive measures beyond a longstanding arms embargo imposed by the Council.

The United States and Britain, along with France, the Soviet Union and China, are permanent members of the Council — each with the power to veto any measure proposed there.

Delegates were reluctant to predict the outcome of the proceedings, saying that it was not yet clear what proposals the French ambassador, Mr Claude de Kemoularia, would submit.

The sources said the French delegation appeared as much surprised as the other members were at Mr Fabius' initiative, since it had been thought that the African States would seek Council action. — Sapa-  
Reuter.



# Strong UN action

UNITED NATIONS.

— The United Nations Security Council last night adopted a resolution calling for world-wide voluntary sanctions aimed at forcing South Africa to dismantle apartheid.

The council adopted the resolution on a 13-0 vote, with the United States and Britain abstaining.

Earlier, the US and Britain vetoed a proposed amendment by the coun-

cil's six non-aligned members that would have threatened South Africa with wide-ranging mandatory sanctions if it failed to eradicate apartheid.

The resolution strongly condemned apartheid, the mass arrests and detentions carried out by the government and "the murders which have been committed".

It also condemned

the state of emergency and called on Pretoria to free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees.

Even without the threat of mandatory sanctions, the resolution is the strongest anti-apartheid measure to be taken by the 15-nation council since it proclaimed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa in 1977. — Sapa-AP



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# SA accuses UN of double standards

NEW YORK — The UN was applying double standards and ignoring similar situations in other states in its debate on the state of emergency declared in parts of South Africa, the Republic's Ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, said here on Thursday.

France had declared a state of emergency in "the last vestige of French colonialism", New Caledonia, he told the Security Council.

It was significant, he said, that hours before the debate there were reports of clashes between police and demonstrators in the French-ruled archipelago of Guadeloupe.

## 'More complex situation'

"These developments alone, if not its long colonial heritage, should have reminded France of the difficulties of coping with such emotional issues as civil and political rights.

"But no, it has still seen fit to call this meeting of the Security Council to condemn South Africa for its handling of what is an immeasurably more complex situation."

Mr Von Schirnding said the South African Government was ready to "enter into dialogue and negotiation" with representatives of black opinion to find "an equitable solution" to the country's problems which would satisfy the reasonable aspirations of all its peoples.

"My government is seeking to create structures of government which

will allow participation by all without domination," he said.

Unrest had been instigated to frustrate the reform process, he said.

"This council must surely realize that if it had been at all possible to restore order and normality in the black areas by the use of normal, standard methods, the authorities would have done so."

The measures would be lifted as soon as violence diminished, he added.

The United States Ambassador to the UN, General Vernon Walters, said America believed isolating South Africa would lead to more bloodshed.

"It is time for the international community to act responsibly and to use its influence constructively, not to take actions that will have the opposite effect from those intended."

The British Ambassador, Mr Peter Maxey, said: "The path of negotiation and of dialogue between the communities concerned must be preferred to armed struggle, violence and the repression which it engenders."

"It should be common ground between us to maintain a balance of pressure and persuasion in our relations with South Africa, keeping open the channels of communication, and the prospect of economic advancement for poorer sections of the community, while insisting on far-reaching reform." — Sapa

Leading article, page 10



The South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, addresses the UN Security Council emergency session on Thursday.

Picture: Reuter



The Star Saturday July 27 1985

# Sunrise World

## Security Council fails to agree with French proposals on sanctions

UNITED NATIONS — Security Council members failed yesterday to agree on measures against South Africa aimed at repeal of the state of emergency decreed last Saturday and the dismantling of the apartheid system.

After lengthy private consultations, diplomats reported that differences remained between France, which wants the council to endorse limited voluntary economic sanctions, and non-aligned states that favour a mandatory embargo.

The council held a brief meeting yesterday evening during which delegates of Trinidad and Tobago, Madagascar and Senegal reiterated appeals for decisive action. The council was then adjourned again, with a new meeting scheduled for late last night (SA time).

The delegate of Madagascar, Mr. Noel Rakotonirainy, thanked France for initiating the council's consideration of the South Africa problem and expressed hope that further private talks would lead to a compromise resolution.

He said the council should take a "more unequivocal position" than that proposed by France, which this week ordered a suspension of new investment in South Africa and wants others to follow that lead.

The United States and Britain informed the council yesterday they oppose sanctions against the Republic.

American Ambassador Mr. Vernon Walters said the United States continued to favour a dialogue with Pretoria and sanctions would harm black South Africans they were supposed to help.

Following this, a text was circulated by non-aligned members that would have the council condemn Washington's policy of "constructive engagement."

If pressed to a vote, this proposal appeared certain to draw American and British vetoes.

Some diplomats said privately there was resentment in African circles that France had seized an initiative in what traditionally has been the Africans' prerogative here.

The French delegate, Mr. Claude de Kemoularia, was criticized by some Western officials who complained privately that France made its move in the council without prior consultations with its allies.

Mr. de Kemoularia had hoped to bring his proposals to a vote last night after a single meeting of the council, but this was opposed by a number of African states. — Sapa-Reuter.



SAW 29/7/85

## UN starts assessing SA raid damages

GABORONE — A United Nations official yesterday began an assessment tour of houses and offices damaged during a South African raid on Gaborone last month, in which 12 people were killed.

Under-Secretary General for Special Political Affairs, Mr Abdulrahim Farah, arrived in Gaborone on Saturday at the head of a four-man delegation and will spend six days investigating the situation of South African refugees in Botswana.

### RESPONSIBLE

The SA Government said the targets of the raid were terrorists of the African National Congress responsible for sabotage attacks inside South Africa. A total of 10 houses and offices were hit in the lightning attack in the early hours of June 14.

Botswana said those killed were mainly refugees fleeing South Africa's apartheid system and denied it permitted acts of aggression to be committed from its territory.

Mr Farah said on arrival that he would assess damage and losses suffered by Botswana as a result of the attack. Afterwards he would make recommendations to ensure the security and welfare of refugees in the country.

The UN team will also visit Botswana's main refugee camp at Dukwé, 600 km north of Gaborone, where several hundred refugees of different nationalities are housed. — Sapa-Reuter.





About 1 000 people march through Guguletu yesterday in protest against deaths due to unrest.

Cape Times Newscolour. Ivor Markman







Cape Times 21/7/85  
**'No desire  
for revenge'**

**Political Correspondent**  
SOUTH AFRICA had no desire to take revenge on her neighbours, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

He was responding to queries regarding the threat by President P W Botha to expel 1.5 million foreign workers from South Africa in retaliation for their countries' support for sanctions against South Africa.

Last night Mr Botha appeared anxious to shift the blame for any punitive steps taken by the Republic against her embattled neighbours away from the South African Government and on to the UN Security Council.

He said President Botha's statement had merely emphasized the inevitable and logical consequences that would flow from implementation of the "illegal action" of the UN Security Council.

● Botha's threat to expel foreign blacks slated, page 10



# Rescue bid too late — Eglin

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

THE "foreign affairs debacle" precipitated by President P W Botha's threat to expel 1.5-million foreign black workers would not be defused by the subsequent "cover-up" attempted by Mr Pik Botha, the Progressive Federal Party said yesterday.

Mr Colin Eglin, the PFP Foreign Affairs spokesman, said the "explanation" offered by Mr Pik Botha of President Botha's original statement was "a clear attempt to undo some of the obvious harm created by the threat".

## 'Consequences'

"But his rescue bid came too late — the damage has already been done," Mr Eglin said, noting that President Botha's statement had also threatened to deny neighbouring states the use of South African roads, railways and harbours for their exports and imports, as well as to end other forms of financial and technical assistance.

On Tuesday, Mr Pik

Botha responded to inquiries about President Botha's statement by saying: "The South African Government is not only still ready to continue co-operating on all levels (with its neighbours), but is also ready to extend them."

"It must be obvious from the State President's announcement that he was merely emphasizing the unavoidable and logical consequences that would have to follow the present illegal action of the Security Council."

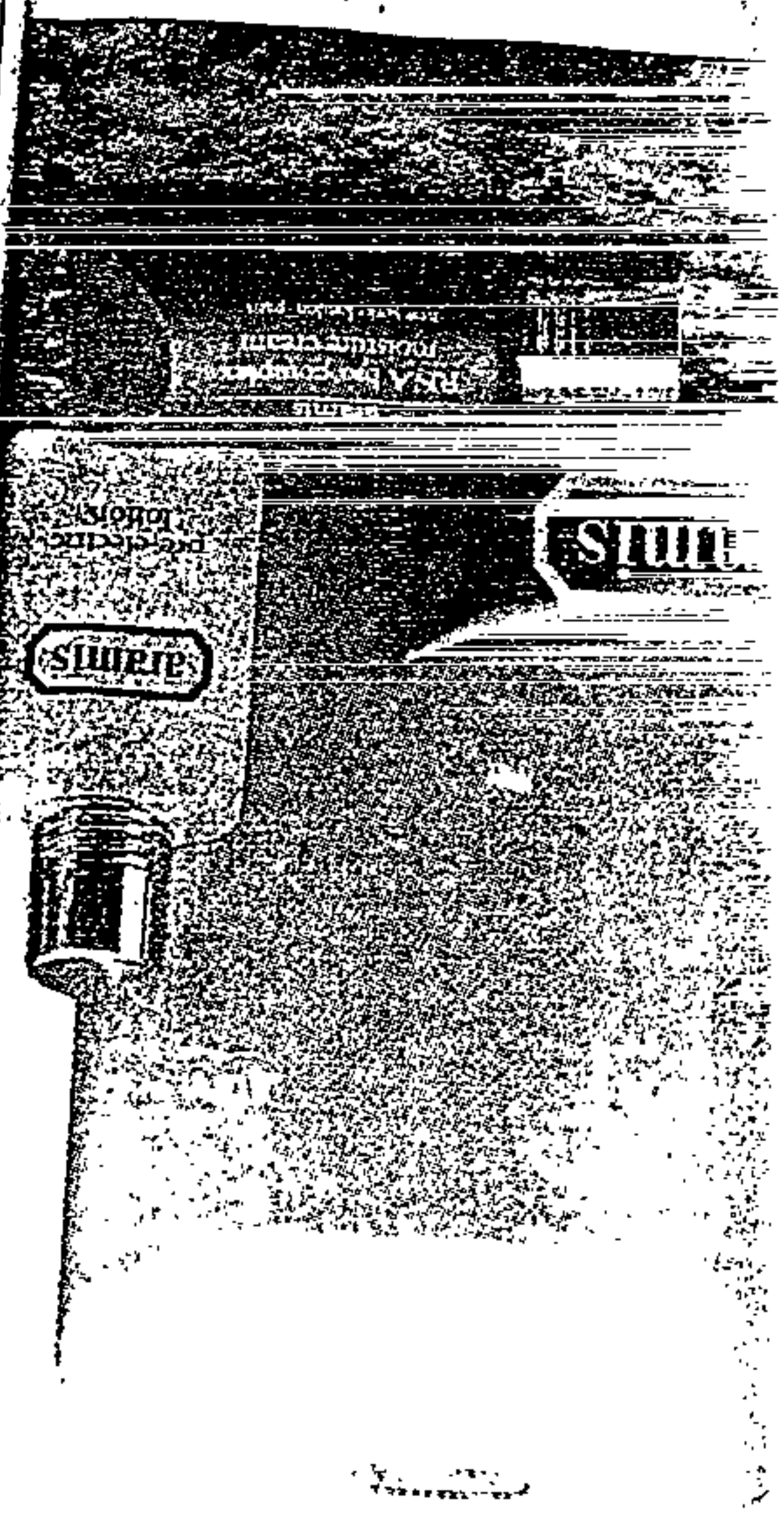
## 'Cool heads'

Mr Eglin said yesterday that if South Africa carried out these threats, it would be cutting off its nose to spite its face and at the same time would create monumental instability on the subcontinent.

"What one needs in these times are cool heads and careful diplomacy. This is not the sort of statement to make when constructive engagement is teetering on the brink."

"The economy is in bad enough shape. This sort of statement will help to wreck it."

Cape Town - Cavendish Square - Claremont



Free Gift for you...



# A rationale for the U N's interference in S A

13/8/85

MERCURY

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THE UNITED NATIONS is in the forefront of an international crusade to demolish white-minority rule in South Africa, one of its 159 member states. South Africa's complaints that the UN campaign violates the organisation's own charter have been ignored, even by Western countries retaining diplomatic ties with Pretoria.

Article 2,7 of the UN Charter expressly forbids the organisation from interfering in 'matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state'. Yet various UN bodies have been involved in complaints against South Africa's racial policies since 1946.

Last month, with the United States and Britain abstaining, the Security Council voted 13-0 to support a Franco-Danish call for voluntary economic sanctions against South Africa.

The UN General Assembly, which suspended South Africa from its seat under a disputed procedure 11 years ago, has repeatedly affirmed the right of the country's 24 million blacks to take up arms against apartheid.

Since 1974 the Assembly has granted UN observer status to two organisations bent on overthrowing the 'racist minority regime,' as the South African Government is referred to in Assembly resolutions.

Half a million dollars (over a R1m) a year is paid out of the regular UN budget to enable the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain observer offices in New York.

An 18-nation Special Committee Against Apartheid, established by the Assembly in 1962, is spearheading the world-wide pressure campaign. Chaired by Nigeria, the

O C Doelling NEW YORK

committee is composed of Third World and Soviet Bloc states. Most of its biennial budget of 1.18 million dollars (about R2,62 million) is earmarked for travel by delegates and staff members to various conferences and capitals to encourage world-wide isolation of South Africa.

The committee draws logistical support within the UN Secretariat from the Centre Against Apartheid, which has an annual budget of 1.8 million dollars (about R4 million) and a staff of 30. The centre administers two funds totalling some 11 million dollars (about R24 million) that provide scholarships to South African blacks and legal aid to those detained. It also is helping to promote the Assembly's non-binding cultural and sports boycotts of South Africa.

Other than Israel, no country has so preoccupied the world body in its 40-year history. By South African count it was attacked at 61 of 107 General Assembly plenary meetings last year.

Foes of apartheid contend that UN involvement is justified because they regard South Africa's government as unrepresentative and illegal and maintain that apartheid violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and poses 'a grave menace to international peace and security'.

The General Assembly has gone so far as to declare apartheid a 'crime against humanity' — placing it in the same category as genocide.

The UN Office of Legal Affairs, after declining to speak to a reporter directly on what it regarded as a delicate issue, took three days to prepare a statement say-

ing: 'It is now generally recognised that human-rights questions are items of legitimate international concern and that, under current international law, mass or other violations of human rights are not matters which come solely within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.'

Therefore, it 'would now appear' that South Africa's racial policies cannot be excluded from UN consideration under the Charter's non-interference clause, the statement said.

South African Ambassador Mr Kurt von Schirnding accuses the UN majority of resorting to 'selective morality'. Were representative government to be made a criterion for UN membership, he argues, few would qualify.

'If you were to make a head count, at least two-thirds of the membership are either one-party states or military or communist dictatorships of one sort or another,' Mr von Schirnding said.

In arguing his case of 'selective morality,' Mr von Schirnding points to the hands-off policy the world body has adopted in the past toward the Cambodian regime of Pol Pot, the Ugandan dictatorship of Idi Amin and Poland's martial-law government.

Mr Iqbal Akhund, a Pakistani diplomat heading the UN Centre Against Apartheid, argues that there is a 'qualitative difference' between 'episodic acts' of human-rights violations, such as those in Cambodia and Uganda, and a system such as apartheid 'that goes against the very grain of the United Nations' purposes'.

'There is nowhere (else) a philosophy, a constitution, a government based on racial discrimination,' Mr Akhund said. — (Sapa-AP)



# Lift emergency, repeats 'gravely concerned' UN

STAR 336 22/8/85  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council has expressed "grave concern" about last week's speech by the South African leader, Mr P W Botha.

In a statement read out by the president, Soviet UN Ambassador Mr Oleg

Trojanovsky, during a brief meeting yesterday, the council members again called for the lifting of the state of emergency imposed last month.

The contents of the statement were worked out during two days of private consultations, during which Egypt lobbied for the non-aligned countries while the US and Britain argued that the harsh language criticising Mr Botha should be removed.

An earlier draft would have rejected Mr Botha's speech out of hand.

The council, expressing its alarm at the deteriorating situation in South Africa since the imposition of the state of emergency on July 21, has again called on South Africa to heed earlier appeals by the international community.

The latest council statement also calls on South Africa to release all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, the leader of the banned African National Congress.

## ERADICATION

"The members of the council believe that a just and lasting solution in South Africa must be based on the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a free, united and democratic society in South Africa," said the statement.

"Without concrete action towards such a just and lasting solution in South Africa, any pronouncements of the Pretoria regime can represent nothing more than a reaffirmation of its attachment to apartheid and underline its continuing intransigence in the face of mounting domestic and international opposition to the continuation of this thoroughly unjustified political and social system."

## Relly appeals for wider dialogue

STAR 336 22/8/85  
By Michael Chester

The head of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly, today called on the Government to allow "all significant groupings" from all communities to engage in debate about the political future of South Africa.

Mr Relly delivered the appeal to widen dialogue when he addressed the annual meeting of the corporation in Johannesburg this morning.

He warned that though the foundation for recovery out of recession may have been laid, unprecedented internal and external political pressures were taking a heavy toll on the economy.

"Businessmen cannot prescribe political policies or programmes. They do, however, have the right and the duty to ask Government for a climate of political stability in which confidence can be regained.

"I believe that all South African businessmen wish to call on our Government to take the necessary measures to create such a climate," he said.

## POLITICAL NEGOTIATION

"The vital step is the launching of a process of political negotiation, public only in the sense that all South Africans — and the world — must know who is talking to whom and what about.

"All significant groupings, from all communities, must be enabled to engage in debate about South Africa's political future."

Important issues mentioned by the State President in his recent Durban speech should be pursued with speed, providing an unambiguous indication to rank-and-file black people that reform was taking place.

The process of negotiation would provide a foundation on which socio-economic reforms could be established and would be a major step towards breaking a spiral of confrontation and isolation, he said.

"It will create an environment in which business groups can aggressively seek out new investment opportunities, create jobs, forge and maintain international business partnerships and thus create socio-economic progress for all South Africans.

"Such tasks are greatly inhibited in present circumstances."



cut Times 22/8/85  
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# UN 'concern' at Botha manifesto

NEW YORK. — The UN Security Council called again yesterday for an end to apartheid in South Africa, saying that government statements on the subject were of no value without concrete action toward lasting solutions.

Members expressed "their grave concern at the latest pronouncements" of the State President, Mr P W Botha.

This was a reference to Mr Botha's manifesto on limited reform in South Africa, read to the Natal National Party congress in Durban last Thursday, which disappointed advocates of major change in the country.

The council condemned the South Afri-

can Government for its policies and again asked for the lifting of the emergency decree imposed on July 21, since when hundreds have been arrested and many dissidents have been killed.

The council expressed its views in a statement read on behalf of the 15 members by their president, Mr Oleg Troyanovsky of the Soviet Union, during a meeting that lasted under 10 minutes.

The text, approved in private consultations, was modified in response to opposition by the US and Britain to a proposed rejection of Mr Botha's remarks.

Washington and London, though dismayed by

the tone of Mr Botha's Durban speech, have muted public criticisms, lest these serve only to harden his position.

"The members of the council believe that a just and lasting solution in South Africa must be based on the total eradication of the system of apartheid and the establishment of a free, united and democratic society in South Africa," the UN statement said.

One Western delegate characterized the statement as a response to the Rev Jerry Falwell, leader of the Moral Majority movement in the United States.

Mr Falwell returned from a 5½-day visit to South Africa on Tuesday with an appeal to his followers to invest in the country and buy its Kruger rand gold coins.

The council condemned Pretoria for failing to heed repeated appeals by the international community, including the council's July 26 resolution that called for the lifting of the emergency decree.

— Sapa-Reuter



WORLD ASSEMBLY

Spectrum

The Argus, Monday

# The UN — 40 years old

ARGUS 16/9/85

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The United Nations opens its 40th anniversary session tomorrow. Reuter reports from New York

THE United Nations, often the target of jibes that it is just a talking shop, puts on a festive air tomorrow when it opens a 40th-anniversary General Assembly session that will attract a galaxy of world leaders.

Some of the leaders, including a number of Latin American presidents, will speak during the 159-member Assembly's general debate beginning on September 23 and lasting about three weeks.

More than 80 heads of state or government have so far indicated their intention to attend the landmark celebrations, although no definitive list of names has yet been issued.

But most are expected to deliver their speeches during a special commemorative period starting on October 14 and culminating on October 24 — the anniversary of the date in 1945

when the United Nations Charter came into force and which is observed annually as United Nations Day.

Some UN officials had hoped the anniversary session would serve as the backdrop for an East-West summit, with President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, meeting for the first time, on the periphery of the Assembly.

But the UN was deprived of this icing on its birthday cake by the announcement that the two leaders would confer in Geneva instead on November 19 and 20.

Nonetheless the UN complex has been given a facelift, with squads of painters, carpet-layers and window-cleaners ensuring everything is shipshape. Greeting the visitors against

this new backdrop will be the Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the courtly Peruvian who has headed the secretariat since 1982.

With other officials, Mr Perez de Cuellar hopes the gathering of top leaders may help dispel the cynicism with which many private citizens and governments around the world regard the United Nations.

UN officials have cited in the body's defence a study of post-war incidents and crises by Harvard Professor Louis Sahn which found that in about half the cases "the UN has been able to solve problems or prevent serious outbreaks."

The Assembly's general debate is expected to mark the UN debut of Moscow's new Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, whose predecessor, Mr Andrei Gromyko, recently elevated to the post of Soviet President, was a fixture at UN sessions.

President Reagan will speak for the United States, which acts as host to the world organisation, on October 23 or 24.

While tentative speaking positions have been reserved for French President Francois Mitterrand and the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, both countries' diplomats say they are undecided about attending.

However Libya's UN mission has confirmed that its leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi will be coming, while Poland's General Wojciech Jaruzelski and the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the chairman of the 101-member non-aligned movement, will both make their UN debut.

UN organisers say their life is made difficult by a tendency among many leaders to hold back until the last moment, to see who else is coming.

The anniversary celebrations, including rounds of speechmaking, receptions, lunches and dinners, are being grafted onto a regular Assembly that will take 13 weeks to plough through an agenda of more than 140 items.

Some of the issues are hardy perennials that have confronted the organisation almost since its birth.

A cluster of them relating to South Africa are likely to command particular attention this year in view of the present racial strife and the continued failure to establish independence for SWA/Namibia.

South Africa itself, although still a UN member, will take no part in the work of the Assembly and its seven main committees, having been ejected from that body in 1974 because of its racial policies.

Many of the main actors in the Middle East dispute are coming to the Assembly, although there is no sign that the session will help advance the search for peace.



# SA casts a pall over UN's 40th anniversary

By Michael Kallenbach,  
Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — As the United Nations prepares to celebrate its 40th anniversary with the opening of the General Assembly today, the South African issue will cast a shadow over the proceedings as diplomats work out new strategies to impose mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

According to UN diplomats, the South Africa problem will feature most prominently during the next three months of debate, with African and Third World countries working be-

hind the scenes to persuade America and Britain to take tougher stands against the South African Government.

President Reagan's recent volte face on sanctions against South Africa has now given some hope to those at the UN who previously believed that sanctions would never become a reality.

## OYSTER

One diplomat likened the situation to trying to open an oyster, saying: "Now that the President has put in the knife ... it will be left to us to try to open the shell completely."

The Security Council is expected to convene during the next month to discuss the Namibian situation and the lack of progress since the last council meeting in June.

Diplomatic sources indicate that African nations will urge Washington and London to take a strong stand against Pretoria during those meetings, thereby forcing Mr P W Botha to ease up on the apartheid question more speedily.

With British links to South Africa closer than those of the United States, this session could see Mrs Thatcher's government in an awkward position. British diplo-

mats say she is unlikely to change her position on South Africa, even though she could face a tough audience in October at the Commonwealth heads of government summit.

South Africa, although permitted to speak in the Security Council, will once again have to sit on the sidelines during this session. In 1974 Pretoria was suspended from the General Assembly because of its apartheid policies.

South African diplomats at the UN said yesterday they did not expect "any significant differences or changes" during this session.



## SA owes UN R52 million

NEW YORK 12/9/85  
South Africa, which has paid no UN dues since being ejected from the General Assembly in 1974, now owes well over \$21 million (R52 million), the UN reported yesterday. **336**

If allowed to take its seat again, South Africa would have to pay at least this amount to be able to exercise its Assembly vote. **336**

Under UN rules, a country is denied the right to vote if its contributions to the UN budget are more than two years in arrears. — Sapa-Reuter. **STAR**



identity of the customer more supportive of Pretoria.  
- Sapa-Associated Press.

## SA businessmen speak against sanctions at UN

The Star Bureau  
NEW YORK — Leaders of South Africa's business community spoke out against mandatory economic sanctions at the United Nations yesterday. **STAR** **280 336** **gressive engagement** rather than total disengagement and disinvestment from the country, on condition that at least a majority of black South Africans are satisfied that real progress in being made," they urged.

Addressing the UN's public hearings on the role of international corporations in South Africa and Namibia, the leaders said: "Effective disassociation from abroad will make our contribution to the reform process more problematic, mainly because of the increasing domestic polarisation which will result from increasing international isolation." **19/9/85**

### REPRESENTED

They represented the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Association of Chambers of Commerce of SA, the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, the SA Federated Chamber of Industries and the Urban Foundation. The SA Government was not invited.

"Overseas interest should indeed actively support selective, but ag-

Mr Raymond Parsons of Assocom told the panel the question that had to be answered now was "How should change be brought about?"

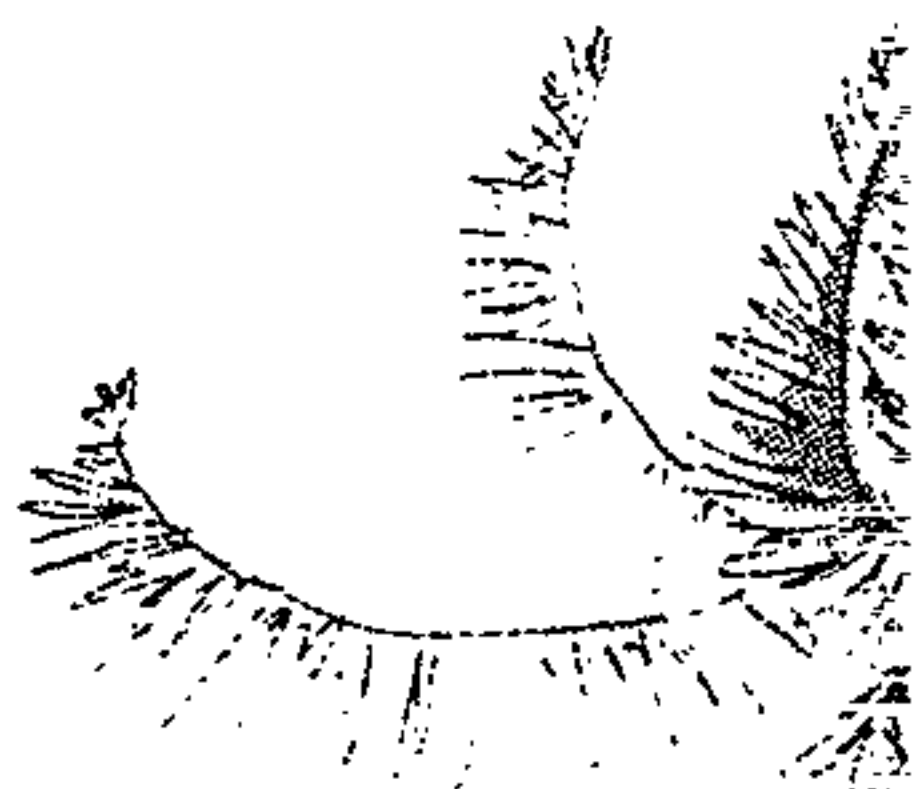
Dr Johan van Zyl, of the Federated Chambers of Industry, supported the idea that the state of emergency be lifted, political leaders be freed and "meaningful" dialogue be set up with black leaders.

## Death sentence for 2

as off from an autobahn near B  
Yesterday. The autobahn was closed



## Get that win





# UN seeks aid for SA refugees

STAR The Star Bureau

336

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council has endorsed the report of a special mission which investigated South Africa's raid on Gaborone in June.

At the time, South Africa said it carried out the attack — 12 people were killed and seven injured — to rid Botswana of anti-South African guerilla forces.

However, Botswana has repeatedly denied that it harbours guerilla bases.

The UN report, adopted unanimously by the council, recommended that the international community respond to Botswana's request for about R35 million to improve security arrangements and facilities for South African "refugees".

The council also repeated an early demand that South Africa pay full compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and property damage which resulted from the raid.

Botswana's UN Ambassador, Mr Legwaila Legwaila, said South Africa's problems were of its own making and not a consequence of an external conspiracy.

However, he said Botswana would continue to receive refugees from South Africa.

"We cannot change our values. Our doors will always remain open for genuine victims of political circumstances, even as it is our earnest and cherished prayer and hope that reason and sanity will soon prevail in South Africa so that a new society, free and democratic, can see the light of day in that tortured land."



# Angola in plea to Security Council

2/10/65  
STAR

UNITED NATIONS —  
Angola has asked for a meeting of the Security Council to consider an alleged South African air raid on Angolan territory on Monday in which it claims 50 of its soldiers were killed.

The request was made in a letter yesterday from the Angolan Ambassador, Mr. Elisio de Figueiredo, to the US Ambassador, Mr. Vernon Walters, who is president of the Security Council for the month of October.

The Council will meet today to consider the request.

In Lisbon, Unita claimed yesterday that its forces had killed 139 Angolan, Cuban and Soviet troops in the past three days and had shot down four Soviet-built helicopters.

In a note distributed to reporters, Unita claimed ground-to-air missiles fired by its forces near Mavinga yesterday shot down four Angolan helicopter gunships.

It said its forces killed 120 Angolan regulars, seven Soviet troops and 12 Cubans in fighting in the same area on Sunday.

Unita losses in the same action, it said, amounted to 27 dead and 85 wounded.

But the Angolan Defence Ministry announced yesterday that six of its helicopters had been shot down earlier in the day — by attacking South African warplanes, not Unita ground fire.

Hours after the Angolan announcement, Unita claimed it had downed the helicopters. — Sapa-AP.



CHT Tink  
Friday, October 4, 1985 ★

# British abuse over SA troops in Angola

From RICHARD  
WALKER

NEW YORK. — South Africa told the UN Security Council that its forces were right now confronted with a major Soviet-directed offensive sweeping down from Angola — and received in response abuse, with Britain among the most scathing in assailing Pretoria's credibility.

His voice rising, British delegate Sir John Thompson expressed "deep indignation" over South African military operations in the area.

"We find it incredible that the South African authorities fail to perceive how dangerous such behaviour is to their own national interests and security, to say nothing of others," he told the council yesterday as South African Ambassador Mr Kurt von Schirnding watched impassively.

Moments earlier, the South African envoy had told the council that So-

viet-led forces supported by Soviet-piloted warplanes were on the move and that "even now, Swapo is sending major units southward as part of the Soviet-directed offensive".

Lost in the welter of heated rhetoric was a fresh South African call for resumed talks with Luanda.

Back in the Security Council dock for the second time in a fortnight and expressing much the same righteousness as Israel — in alternating sessions — has been doing in justifying its long-range air strike on the PLO in Tunis, South Africa sprang a surprise by tabling a draft resolution.

## Doomed

This sought to have the council demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola "forthwith and unconditionally" and to request states to refrain from interfering in that country's domestic affairs "so that self-determination

can at last be achieved".

Without a council sponsor, the draft seemed doomed to act only as the butt of delegates' wit.

"We agree," Sir John responded, only to mock heavily the proposals as hypocritical and applicable in the first place to Pretoria itself. "What business then do the South African forces have in Angola fighting the legitimate government?" he asked.

Angola told the council how the September 28 air strike smashed into its forces near Mavinga just as they were breaking through the third and final defensive positions of Unita.

In reply, Mr Von Schirnding called the need for the resumption of direct talks between Pretoria and Luanda "more urgent than ever" and he described his proposal for a total foreign troop withdrawal as a "sincere and serious" attempt to bring peace.



SA told  
CAPT Tim 9/10/81  
to get out  
of Angola

From RICHARD  
WALKER

NEW YORK. — The Security Council delivered a unanimous call on South Africa on Monday night to get out and keep out of Angola and it recommended helping that country strengthen its defences to cope with the Republic's "escalating aggression".

The United States went along with the other 15 members in approving the resolution — the third such call this year and the second inside a month — but registered an abstention on the call for more defence aid.

More weapons meant more death and more misery for Angolans, said US Ambassador Vernon Walters. He spoke out strongly against Pretoria's strategy, which he said was "exacerbating an already volatile situation".

The British delegate called South Africa's actions in Angola "inadmissible".

ATTENTION



# UN diplomats to visit Angola

CART Times 12/10/81 (5) 334

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — A nervous expedition of United Nations diplomats is bound for the Angolan war zone this weekend on a mission some of its members consider impossible and others highly dangerous.

Their brief from the Security Council is "to evaluate the damage resulting from the invasion by South African forces" up to and including the recent battle for Mavinga.

According to the Luanda government — disputed by Unita — it was South African firepower that repulsed the Angolan advance on the rebels.

South Africa claims that advance was directed by a Soviet general and supported by Soviet air cover. What all sides do agree on is that Mavinga remains outside government control.

On the expedition are three middle-ranking diplomats from Australia, Egypt and Peru all drafted — there were no volunteers — to accom-

pany them is a UN support staff of 12, ranging from secretaries to a civil engineer with experience in assessing war damage.

They flew out of Kennedy Airport last night and are due in Luanda tomorrow.

Secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar was put in the awkward position of having to ask South Africa for its co-operation.

Could South Africa perhaps guarantee the party's safe conduct, he enquired of Ambassador Kurt von Schirnding less than 24 hours after the Security Council had blasted Pretoria with a get-out-and-keep-out ultimatum.

The approach drew unconcealed smiles from Mr Von Schirnding's staff and polite regrets from the ambassador himself.

Absolutely ruled out is any sort of approach to Unita, so the party will move south — if it does move south — with only the protection that Luanda can provide.



# Tutu to address UN

ANGLICAN Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Desmond Mpilo Tutu, has been invited by the United Nation's Special Committee Against Apartheid to speak at its special political committee hearing on October 28. A spokesman for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) yesterday said in a statement they supported the proposal by the UN to invite Bishop Tutu. The spokesman said, "PAC strongly supported the suggestion that Bishop Tutu address the special political committee in the general assembly hall just before the debate on apartheid policies of the government of South Africa which start on the same day in the afternoon. New PAC chairman Mr Johnson Mlambo will on this occasion also make his maiden address before the general assembly plenary. The statement further mentions that the organisation is confident that Bishop Tutu will strongly reiterate to the international community the position he has always held on the imperativeness of the unity of all those struggling for justice, peace, truth and self-determination. Meanwhile, Cape Town educationist and community leader, Dr Neville Alexander, was to speak at a commemoration service organised by the UN's Special Committee Against Apartheid."

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S. W. J. van

19/10/85



# Bid to save Moloise

NEW YORK. — United Nations secretary-general Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar is heading an international effort to save the life of condemned ANC guerilla Benjamin Moloise.

It was clear that the execution "will result in a further deterioration of an already extremely grave situation", he said yesterday.

The Organization of African Unity declared itself in "profound shock" over tomorrow's hanging and said it was proof that the government was prepared to sustain apartheid "at the risk of even further criticism from the international community".

Moloise was sentenced to death more than two years ago for the murder of Mamelodi security policeman Mr Philippus Selepe.

● A joint European Economic Community appeal to South Africa for clemency for Moloise was expected to be delivered in Pretoria yesterday, the French Foreign Office said in Paris.

● President Daniel Arap Moi said in Nairobi yesterday that unrest in South Africa would worsen if Moloise was executed.

● The British Foreign Office and the British Council of Churches have added their voices to the mounting chorus appealing for clemency for the condemned poet.

A picket in support of Moloise was held outside South Africa House yesterday. Many people have said they will join the all-night vigil outside the embassy tonight.

● "An act of clemency in the case of Benjamin Moloise would do South Africa a great deal of good, both with regard to the black community at home and internationally," PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter-AP and Own Correspondents

## TV tonight

- 3.57: Programrooster  
4.00: Nuus  
4.05: Stories Uit My Kinderdae: Die Pelgrims Uit Hom  
4.35: Wiekie: Die Vlieënde Skip.  
5.00: As Die Sportgogga Byt: Kragbootwedrenne.  
5.20: Teletien. A science exhibition held in Pretoria recel the first of three in a series on airline navigators, an item on careers.  
5.50: Van Kleuter Tot Skoolkind: Ek Is Nie Bang Nie.  
6.05: Uit En Tuis  
6.50: Kompas: The Rev Dries Beukes.  
6.55: Weer  
7.00: Nuus  
7.25: Agter Elke Man: Episode 7.  
8.00: Programme Schedule  
8.01: Network  
8.50: Hill Street Blues: Of Mouse And Men.  
9.40: The Boy in the Bush: Arriving. Dismissed from a veterinary college because of a foolish prank, 18-year-old Jack Grant is sent by his father to work on an Australian farm, owned by distant relatives. Jack finds it difficult to adjust to the new surroundings, but slowly things begin to take shape.  
10.37: Insight: The Rev Reg Codrington.  
10.40: The Fortesque Files: Telling, Selling: If The Suit Fits.  
10.55: News  
11.15: Station Closes

TV2

- 5.46: Prologue  
5.50: Masidlale  
6.00: News  
6.07: Ikhaya Labantwana  
6.20: Khanyisa Mama/Mame: Single parent families.  
6.38: The Oddball Couple  
7.09: Izingweli Zakithi: Artists include: Alec Kgaodi, Lucky Dube, Whoosha, Sam Marais and Natalie.  
7.38: Ngolwesine  
8.25: Epilogue  
8.30: News  
8.58: Ezisematheni/Undaba-Mlonyeni  
9.10: Who Needs Computers?

TV4

- 9.33: Dukes Of Hazzard: The Big Heist.  
10.27: Skattejag  
11.38: Night Court: The Gypsy.  
12.02: Station Closes

### TV2 review

IT HAS been a long time since Wednesday night sport has been as interesting as it was last night.

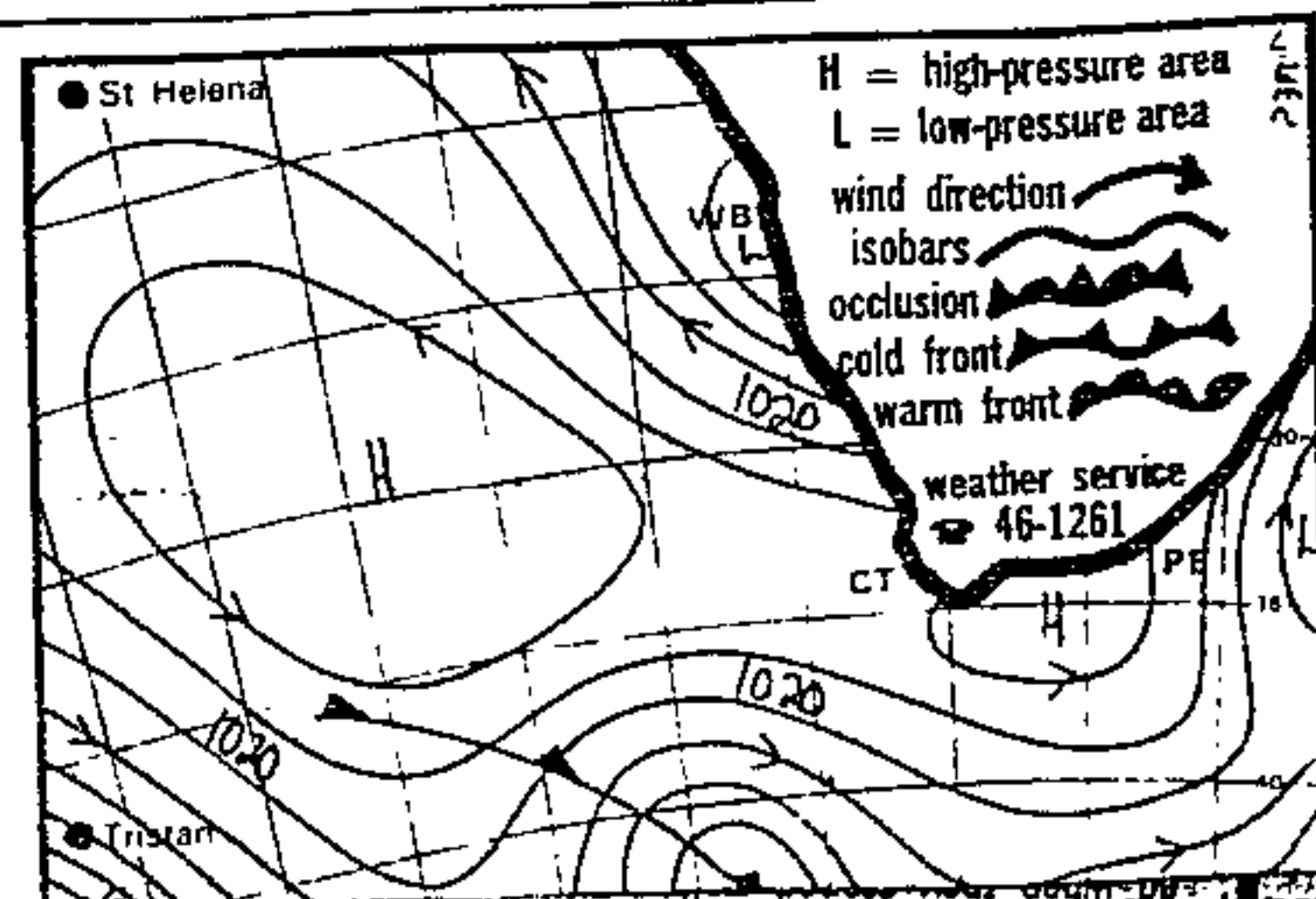
Perhaps the reason was the coverage given to a preview of a wrestling tournament.

This was followed by a long-overdue item featuring former football professionals like Butch Webster and Moffat Zuma, who are following

on the heels of their British counterparts and conducting soccer clinics for young soccer aspirants of all races.

But the highlight was the fascinating interview with the elegant and eloquent Solomon "Stiks" Morewa, general secretary of the Soccer Association of South Africa.

JOE GUWA





# Foreign firms urged to defy SA security laws

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A United Nations report has called for a "fundamental" change in the policies of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia.

The report, drawn up after hearings in New York before a panel chaired by Mr Malcolm Fraser, the former Australian Prime Minister, proposes a wide range of measures by transnationals including defiance of some of South Africa's security legislation.

The main recommendations include a call for disinvestment by companies producing for the military, police and security sectors, and an expansion of the existing mandatory arms embargo to include what the reports term "dual-use items" such as vehicles.

The report also calls for an end to new investment and new loans, a ban on export credits, and a prohibition on the import of gold from South Africa.

Foreign companies operating in Namibia are called on to end their activities unless sanctioned by the UN Council for Namibia, and to refuse to pay "taxes, royalties or other forms of economic rent to the Government of South Africa".

According to the report, 1 068 transnational corporations operate in South Africa, led by the United States (406) and Britain (364).

The panel received written submissions from 10 transnationals including Rio Tinto Zinc, British Petroleum, Fluor Corporation, General Motors and Hewlett-Packard.

Officials from the leading South African business associations, both English and Afrikaans, made written and personal representations.

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STAR 17/10/85



# UN mission fails in Angola

From RICHARD WALKER

provincial capital of Menongue.

NEW YORK. — The Security Council expedition to the Angolan war zone is back in Luanda after failing to reach the scene of the battle that sparked this month's council condemnation of South Africa.

A terse cable received at United Nations headquarters reported: "Unable to visit Mavinga in view of continuing hostilities in area." The nearest the team of three diplomats and a dozen support staff got to Mavinga was the

They "heard statements and saw human and material damage", their cable stated. The mission is under orders "to evaluate the damage resulting from the invasion of the country" by South African forces on two occasions last month.

The UN had asked South Africa to guarantee the mission's safety, but was advised instead to approach Unita, which is understood to continue to hold

Mavinga. There was no approach to Unita.

Like many similar condemnations of South African raiding, the Security Council resolutions of September 20 and October 7 call on Pretoria to pay "full and adequate compensation" — something it has never done.

The mission is led by an Egyptian diplomat, Mr Mohamed Kamel Amr, and includes an Australian, Mr Leslie Adrian Rowe, and a Peruvian, Mr Felipe Ber-aun.



Argus Staff Writer HUGH ROBERTON, formerly The Argus Foreign Service representative at the United Nations in New York, discusses the paradox of South Africa's continued membership of the world organisation, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary

AMONG those who witnessed the United Nations Security Council impose the arms embargo against South Africa in 1977 were an archetypal white couple who whispered to one another in Afrikaans close to where the Press was seated.

"Waarom bly ons 'n lid van hierdie gemors?" she asked contemptuously, fiddling with earphones over which official UN translators were interpreting the speeches extemporaneously in the five UN "working" languages — English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

"Kom ons loop." They swept out in regal indignation, she resplendently dressed as if for an opening of Parliament, he uncomfortably tight in a beige suit too cool for New York's chill November. But her question remained.



Mr Pik Botha

Why, indeed, . . . genial does South Africa encounters in the UN lobby determinedly to an organisation for which the Government expresses nothing but contempt; and which reciprocates that contempt so generously?

To a politician like Pik Botha, who was UN ambassador at the time of the arms embargo, continued UN membership was often justified on the grounds that it is a "useful listening post." That is an understatement.

It is a veritable nest of intrigue, gossip, wheeling and dealing and espionage, which costs about R2-million a day to run and which has influence in almost every field of human endeavour.

## Encounters

While listening to Mr Botha's criticism of the UN on SABC-TV it is incongruous to recall his genial lobby encounters with diplomats from countries which only a short while before had cast the most unflattering aspersions on his Government.

From time to time he, and some of his staff, could be seen

The power, for instance, to impose an arms embargo which, though defiant efforts are made to boast of South Africa's immunity to it, nevertheless has cost taxpayers an awesome amount in capital investment and has thrown a small country into the international arms race, alone against giants like the Soviet Union — a race in which the efficacy of its evasion of the embargo has yet to be proved.

In terms of the UN Charter, the decisions of the Security Council (though, mercifully, not the General Assembly) are binding in international law. This gives the UN almost limitless power — when it reaches a consensus.

A consensus was reached on Resolution 435 of the Security Council, which calls for the independence of SWA/Namibia and lays down the precise mechanisms by which this is to be achieved. It is thus binding on South Africa.

But does the UN have the clout to enforce the law? Yes. But, again, only if it can reach a consensus on how to do so.

Ironically, when the supposed "powerlessness" of the UN is raised at the UN, officials point to South Africa's intransigence on SWA/Namibia and declare that the UN "is only as strong as the sincerity of its members and their commitment to the Charter."

## Bewildered

So accustomed are South Africans to attacks on the UN for supposedly flouting its Charter that when they visit the huge UN headquarters complex some are bewildered by criticism of this country's violations of the UN Charter in the case not only of SWA/Namibia but also apartheid, reparations for attacks on neighbours, and other subjects on which the Security Council has agreed.

The UN's role often has been misrepresented by "victim" governments.

Neither the General Assembly nor the Security Council is an impartial arbitrator of international disputes. They do not claim to be and the UN Charter does not require them to be. They are under no more obligation to be "fair" or "unbiased" on an issue than is a national government. Like any other political body, they merely reflect the views of a majority of members, just as the South African Parliament does, whether or not these views are reasonable or just.

THE UNITED NATIONS

# Why does SA stay in UN?

Argus 25/10/88 336

Spectrum

The Argus, Fri



being entertained, very occasionally in the UN delegates' diningroom but more often in the many elegant restaurants which cluster near the headquarters building on New York's East River, the site a probably regretted gift from the Rockefeller family.

Sometimes the company was black and radical; occasionally its political complexion was red, the Rumanians at one time being especially in favour. What hardships a loyal Nationalist must sometimes endure for his party!

And on more than one occasion, a member of South Africa's beleaguered mission to the UN was seen in the airy delegates' lounge talking with somewhat strained politeness to — wait for it — the UN representatives of the ANC! The two once attended the same party in a Manhattan apartment and self-consciously fetched drinks for one another — after each had been suitably mellowed!

But the UN is far more than just a listening post and the condemnation it draws belies its actual, rarely revealed, importance — and its power to act decisively for peace.

### Nickname

It is the UN's political power which is probably the most potent reason for South Africa's continued membership, though this fact is elaborately concealed by the fulminations of "politomats".

Revealingly, Mr. Botha's frequent denunciation of the UN once earned him the appellation "Pique" Botha from a French-speaking African who thought, in all innocence, that the South African ambassador's miffed demeanour was the source of his nickname!

What political power, detractors of the UN might ask?

Like the South African Parliament under the new constitution, the UN depends for its power on reaching a consensus. That is a lot more intangible in an imperfect world than the UN's critics would have us believe and should serve as a discouraging example to proponents of "consensus politics" in South Africa who liken the country to "a mini United Nations".

### Failures

But unlike South Africa, the UN has nothing like a President's Council dominated by the majority party to resolve its failures to reach agreement; the Secretary General has no powers to suspend the Charter and enforce international law.

Yet consensus has been reached and UN troops, for instance, have fought and died in the cause of peace in many parts of the world from Korea to Cyprus, from Lebanon to Zaire, sometimes successfully, sometimes with tragic ineffectiveness. In several places they remain as "observers" today.

And they are destined to do so again, in terms of Resolution 435, in SWA/Namibia.

There are scores of UN bodies and specialised agencies within the UN system which between them provide compelling reasons for UN membership, but which rarely get public attention.

### Definition

Whether or not the UN's first 40 years have been a success probably depends on one's definition of success. But, as a UN official remarked this week: "The UN's achievement can be gauged from the fact that almost every country is a member and membership is costly and not compulsory."

He added tritely: "If the UN did not exist, it would have to be invented."

Too true!

Agus 25/10/85



## UN meeting on Maseru dead

*CAPE TIMES 29/2/85 (336)*  
MASERU. — Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Vincent Makhele, left for the United Nations yesterday to present his country's case at a special Security Council meeting on the killing of nine people in Maseru a week ago.

The ANC dead are: Themba Albert Mthembu, Glen Daries, Jacqueline Quinn, Nomsa Mthethwa, Leon Meyer and a man described only as Morris.

The Lesotho dead are: Makaelane Mohatle, Boemo Tau and Amelia Lesenyeho. — Sapa

Six members of the African National Congress and three Lesotho



# UN observers for Lesotho

CNN Times 31/12/85

From RICHARD  
WALKER

NEW YORK. — United Nations observers are to be stationed in Lesotho as a symbolic border watch. The UN presence, at least for now, will be limited to one or two civilian personnel.

Acting over the December 19 "death party" raid, in which nine people died, Lesotho Foreign Minister Mr Vincent Makhele came to the UN looking for something more substantial in the way of a UN shield against South African and rebel incursion. The compromise was being negotiated in the Security Council last night.

The Lesotho Government wanted the council to post a detachment of UN "security personnel" in Lesotho. When that met with objections, Mr Makhele asked for the deployment of "military advisers". That was also

turned down in the closed-door deliberations. While a Western source cited Soviet objections to a military presence, others said that all the major powers were against establishing what might be interpreted as a mini peace-keeping force.

Charging that South Africa had "set itself above and beyond all provisions of international law", the Lesotho Foreign Minister accused Pretoria of conducting a "systematic campaign of destabilization" through the Lesotho Liberation Army which, he complained, was "based, trained and armed in South Africa".

Mr Makhele told the council that Pretoria had failed to provide any tangible evidence to back up its allegations that ANC units had been planning to use Lesotho as a springboard for attacks on the Republic.



# Zimbabwean pattern for Namibian poll

STAR 3/12/85

336

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — If United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibia is ever implemented, voters in the territory could go to the polls in an election which would be run along similar lines to that in Zimbabwe in 1980 in which Robert Mugabe swept to power.

During a heated debate on Namibia in the UN Security Council recently, South Africa announced that it had decided the proportional representation system would be used in an independence election in the territory. An individual constituency election appears to have been ruled out by Pretoria.

## SYMBOLS

A proportional representation or "party list" poll would have many obvious advantages. People would vote for the party of their choice by putting their marks against its pictorial symbol, so lessening any possible confusion which could be generated by a multiplicity of candidates, as would be the case in a constituency fight.

There would be no need for a delimitation commission to carry out a voter survey and then painstakingly demarcate the new constituencies. A detailed Voters' Roll would also not be strictly necessary.

In Zimbabwe in 1980, just under three million people queued at polling stations to place their marks against party symbols. These included the crowing cockerel of Zanu (PF), the mother and child and farming hoe of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, the flaming torch of Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu or the cowhide shield and spear of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC.

When the votes were counted, any party in a particular district which failed to gain more than 10 percent of the total vote was eliminated and the parliamentary seats were divided between the remaining parties in proportion to the number of

votes gained.

MPs were then selected from the various "party lists" of candidates provided by them prior to the polls.

Whites voted in a separate election for 20 representatives in the 100-seat parliament. This election was fought along traditional constituency lines.

The proportional representation system is not only easier and cheaper to plan and implement than a constituency battle, but it also gives the smaller parties a better chance.

In a constituency election for example, party A might win all the seats in a given area, although only by small majorities. Party B, even though it might garner a significant percentage of the votes, will get nothing.

Perhaps that is the rationale behind Pretoria's opting for the proportional representation vote. Certainly it would lessen the odds for the smaller and more moderate Namibian parties in the tussle against Swapo, and consequently improve chances of a stronger opposition to Swapo in any majority-rule administration.

Pretoria's protege in Windhoek, the five-month-old Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government, is also happy with the proportional representation system, according to deputy Justice and Information Minister Mr Katuutire Kaura, who spoke of the decision on the electoral system as being the removal of a "major obstacle" in the way of Namibian independence.

## WITHDRAWAL

The proportional representation versus constituencies issue has, however, never loomed large as a stumbling block to a Namibian settlement.

It is rather the question of Cuban withdrawal which has been, and still is, the only thing holding back 435.

And, at present, it looks as though it will be some time before it is resolved and the Namibian people can get down to the nuts and bolts of a proportional representation election.



BUS DAY 4/12/85 (336)

## Steward appointed bureau chief

THE Cabinet has appointed former UN ambassador Dave Steward as the ranking civil servant in the new Bureau for Information headed by Deputy Minister Louis Nel.

The decision was taken at yesterday's Cabinet meeting and announced by Nel. Steward, who will be accorded the rank of Deputy Director-General, takes up his appointment on January 1.

Steward, 40, joined the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1966 after studying at the University of Stellenbosch. He has served in

PAUL BELL  
Political Correspondent

SA missions in Canberra, Ottawa and New York.

He was SA's ambassador at the Permanent Mission at the UN in 1981 and 1982. Nel said Steward had represented the government during the past three years on numerous occasions.

"This, together with his extensive experience of foreign service, has given him a wide international background."



Sports convention among 9 resolutions

# New UN thrust against apartheid

STAR 11/12/85

336

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly last night approved nine wide-ranging resolutions against South Africa's apartheid policies including, for the first time, an international convention against apartheid in sports.

At the same time, the assembly said there should be a world conference on sanctions against South Africa, to be held in co-operation with the OAU and Non-aligned Movement in June, next year. The result of the vote on the sports resolution was 125-0, with 24 abstentions.

The passage of the resolution for the first time adopts and opens for signature and ratification the international convention against apartheid in sport.

It has been on the books of the UN for years, but the completion of the convention was marked by passage of the resolution.

It also appeals to member states to sign and ratify the convention as soon as possible.

## US protest over Press clamp

11/12/85

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Protest at the South African Government's restrictions on news coverage in townships swelled here yesterday with the presentation of a petition from United States journalists to the South African Embassy.

"Freedom of the Press has been South Africa's boast — one that it has used to ward off attacks on a racial policy that flies in the face of every principle of democracy," said Mr Charles Dale, secretary-treasurer of the Newspaper Guild, representing 40 000 newspapermen and women in the US and Canada. "After the events of recent weeks there is precious little left to boast about."

The Committee to Protect Journalists also handed similar petitions to the South African Consul in New York.

Committee chairman Mr David Marash emphasised that it was not a political demonstration.

He said the aim was to show the South African Government that the practice of free and open journalism was necessary to any country claiming to be free.

The vote that the UN organise an international conference on sanctions against South Africa was 137-6, with 10 abstentions.

The omnibus resolution, calling for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in terms of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, was adopted by 122-18, with 14 abstentions.

On relations between Israel and South Africa, the assembly condemned the "continuing and increasing collaboration of Israel with the racist regime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields".

## Expense criticised

The vote was 102-20, with 30 abstentions.

The United States, Britain, Belgium, West Germany, Italy and Portugal were the only six countries to vote against the controversial resolution to hold a world conference on sanctions next year. The 10 abstentions came from Austria, Belize, Canada, France, Grenada, Israel, Luxembourg, Malawi, the Netherlands, and Spain.

Britain's UN Ambassador, Sir John Thomson, charged that "we should not be spending \$900 000, or more, on expensive travel and luxury hotels to discuss a subject which is properly and almost continuously discussed in this building".

In the past two months, the UN devoted seven working days and 200 speeches to talks on sanctions against South Africa.

Another resolution passed concerned "concerted action for the elimination of apartheid".

It calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency. In addition, it urges a number of sanctions against Pretoria, such as ending of investments and financial loans and an end to all support for trade with South Africa.



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World Bank's Clausen ... convert to Baker's plan

Moreover, Clausen also stole some of Baker's own limelight by announcing that Ecuador would be a pilot project for the Baker plan because it already has a great deal of free-market economic reform in place.

Exactly how much money Ecuador will get or how much will come from the World Bank and from commercial banks, remains to be determined, he said in a speech in Guayaquil, Ecuador late last week. But he was especially complimentary of the government of President Leon Febres Cordero who took office in August 1984, and has relaxed controls on the economy and encouraged foreign investment in a bid to spur growth. More importantly, Ecuador has been punctual in its foreign loan repayments so far.

In conjunction with Clausen's announcement of Ecuador's new pilot project role, the Cordero government said the president will make an official visit to Washington during January 12-19 where he would meet President Reagan.

Clausen also had kind words for the Alfonsin government in an early stop in Buenos Aires. "The courage and skill of the Argentine government in curbing inflation and setting that nation back on the path of growth" was warmly endorsed by Clausen. Aides travelling with the World Bank chief privately hinted that as a result of their good behavior the World Bank is considering \$400m in development loans there in fiscal 1987, a doubling of the \$185m in loans going there in fiscal 1985. Where all the money will come from remains to be seen.

US-SA AFFAIRS

Miller's antidote

"My message was one of hope," said SA Deputy Foreign Minister Ron Miller rather portentously. Hope? What could he be talking about? American relations with SA are at their lowest ebb in history, with little visible sign of improvement, writes our

Washington correspondent.

Or is there? Recently, Miller and a small entourage had spent the previous few days in New York in closed-door sessions with leading American business and bank executives who are in an open panic over their investments in SA's economy.

"I think many of them thought we were done for, that we were on the brink of going over the cliff. I don't think they feel that way now. I think we were at least able to make the point that things are changing," Miller said later at the South African embassy reception given by South African ambassador Herbert Beukes.

Soviet threat

But those who heard Miller in New York and around Washington on his various diplomatic stops were reluctant to call his message particularly optimistic. First of all, Miller warned those Americans who would listen that the Soviet-backed Cuban troops in Angola were almost certain to attempt an all-out offensive against the Unita strongholds of Jonas Savimbi before the full force of the rainy season sets in next month.

He also reported a massive build-up of arms and support personnel from Moscow and other East Bloc allies in the region, and said the only credible force in the region opposing the communist incursion was the South African military — saving some tangible investment by the US.

This last is always a good point to make to US audiences because it makes them shiver and remember Vietnam, but it is a less potent point nowadays since American preoccupations are focused on the images of internal strife — in South African townships, at funeral sites and at factory gates — which appear each night on their television sets.

So was Miller's trip, in the final analysis, just an exercise in "blue smoke and mirrors?" No, said US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, explaining: "There is a considerable amount of movement currently. Mr Miller's trip was an important part of the conversations going on and I think you will see some significant



SA's Miller ... a message of hope to the Americans

developments soon enough."

Equally to the point, Crocker was standing — smiling and with drink in hand — in the middle of the South African embassy when he made those comments. Indeed, he, Beukes and Miller had been involved in intense discussions in an alcove in the embassy reception area just moments before.

For those whose job it is to strain meaning out of such tea leaves, it was also worth noting that the Miller-Crocker meetings were taking place even as White House National Security Adviser William McFarlane (FM December 13) was being lowered over the side by President Reagan in a final foreign policy staff reshuffle in the aftermath of the Geneva summit.

Since McFarlane and Crocker were junior aides together on the National Security Council staff during the Nixon era, could the ousting of one present a threat to the other? Was a shift in US policies toward SA also in the wind?

If so, why was Crocker smiling so broadly? "Because I am happy. Things are moving along now," was his cryptic response. Perhaps it was Miller's message of "hope" after all.

FRANCE

Socialist patch-up

France's embattled Socialist Party has closed ranks around President Francois Mitterrand to minimise damage caused by the public rift with PM Laurent Fabius over the visit of Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski. There is now no question of Fabius resigning in spite of differences between him and party leader Lionel Jospin, over the running of the campaign for the March 16 elections (FM December 13).

At the weekend, Fabius called on all Socialists to unite behind Mitterrand. For his part, the President stepped up his efforts to claw back support for the government which faces defeat. While latest opinion polls show the Socialists have improved their standing to 27% of voting intentions, they still trail badly behind the joint tally of 57% commanded by the two major right-wing opposition parties.

Mitterrand is constrained by his intention to "cohabit" as President with a likely coalition government of the neo-Gaullist Rassemblement pour la Republique and the Union pour la Democratie Francaise. Nonetheless, he went on television on Sunday to say he took full responsibility for the Socialist government's actions. Mitterrand is attempting to take a non-party line by "objectively" reminding voters of the government's achievements in improving the economic situation. But political commentators warn that by linking himself too closely to the Fabius government, Mitterrand risks provoking an early clash with an incoming right-wing administration and a possible constitutional crisis.



ANC, OAU blame SA for attacks

BUS DAY  
23/12/85

# De Cuellar slams Maseru killings

NEW YORK — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has condemned Friday's Lesotho attacks as "brutal".

A UN statement said the Secretary-General "strongly condemns the brutal attacks which were carried out against the homes of Lesotho nationals and SA refugees in Maseru" early on Friday, resulting in the deaths of four women and five men.

Sapa-Reuter quotes the African National Congress as saying at the weekend that the raid, which it blamed on SA, "will spur us to fight even more resolutely to destroy the Pretoria regime of terror".

The ANC said in a message from its Lusaka office that six of its members were slain, along with three Lesotho citizens, in attacks on two homes in the Lesotho capital.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU), from its headquarters in Addis Ababa, has strongly condemned SA, which it said staged the armed raid.

SA repeated its denial of involvement at the weekend. A rebel Lesotho group claimed in an anonymous call to a news

RICHARD WALKER

agency that its forces carried out the raid.

But Lesotho Interior Minister Desmond Sixishe said witnesses had seen white SA troops among the attackers. He dismissed the suggestion that Lesotho rebels would strike at what he said were SA refugees living in Lesotho.

Witnesses said seven blacks, including at least four South Africans, were slain at a party when gunmen burst into a Lesotho home near the SA border and opened fire.

One survivor, 18-year-old Richard Macaskill, said six people burst into the house where a party was under way and started firing pistols with silencers.

He said the raiders' faces had been painted black but their arms, showing through short sleeves, were white.

"Even as they broke through the doors, they were already firing their pistols," he said.

An SA couple — Jackie Quin and her husband Joe — died in an attack on their home in a wealthier suburb in Maseru about the same time. A neighbour said silencers were also used in that attack.



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# UN to hear complaint on SA aggression

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council would meet on Monday to hear a complaint by Lesotho charging South Africa with "unprovoked armed aggression", in killing nine people last Thursday in Maseru; a UN spokesman has said.

Lesotho called for the meeting on Tuesday.

SA has denied any responsibility for the incident.

In a letter to the council's president, Leandre Bassole, of Burkina Faso, Lesotho's UN ambassador Thabo Makeka requested the council meet on Monday morning.

A spokesman for the Lesotho mission said Foreign Minister Vincent Makhele was expected in New York over the weekend to take part in the meeting.

Council members would hold private consultations today on the Lesotho request, a UN spokesman said.

In his letter, Makeka said that early on the morning of December 19, members of the SADF had "invaded the capital city of Lesotho, Maseru, and murdered nine people in cold blood".

He said four were registered refugees, two were South Africans and three were nationals of Lesotho.

"It is worth noting that in this coward-

ly attack, the victims were clearly South African refugees with ANC affiliation, surreptitiously lured into a would-be party only to be slaughtered."

Makeka said: "For all these barbaric acts we hold the government of South Africa fully responsible. Even after these murders South Africa has threatened to perpetrate its acts of aggression against my country and other neighbouring countries."

"It is clear therefore that the situation clearly constitutes a very serious threat to international peace and security, making it imperative that the Security Council be seized with the matter." — Sapa



# Lesotho goes to UN over killings

MASERU — Lesotho Foreign Minister Mr Vincent Makhele left for the United Nations yesterday to present his country's case at a special Security Council meeting on the killing of nine people in Maseru a week ago.

He was accompanied by Government Secretary Mr Chaka Ntsane and the Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mothusi Mashologu.

Nine people — six members of the African National Congress and three Lesotho citizens — were shot dead at two houses in Maseru a week ago, allegedly by attackers from South Africa.

One, Mrs Jacqueline Quin from Natal, was killed with her husband but their year-old child Phoenix was not hurt.

The funerals will be held in Maseru tomorrow.

Yesterday the Lesotho Government released the names of the nine killed.

The ANC dead were Themba Albert Mthembu, Glen Daries, Jacqueline Quin, Nomsa Mthethwa, Leon Meyer and a man described only as Morris.

## FIRM DENIAL

The Lesotho dead were Maelane Mohatle, Boemo Tau and Amelia Lesenyeho.

● In another development yesterday, the South African Defence Force said that after "further investigation" into earlier allegations that South African troops had crossed into Swaziland this week and threatened residents, SADF headquarters could now issue a firm denial.

A spokesman in Pretoria said that "after further investigation, the Defence Force confirms its previous denial that members of the SADF were involved in operations in Swaziland".

Earlier in response to first reports that South African troops had crossed into south-eastern Swaziland and threatened to attack local residents if they gave shelter to guerillas, the spokesman said "no confirmation of the allegations can be found" despite all possible inquiries.

"If more facts become available the SADF will obviously be prepared to investigate further. The Republic of South Africa and the SADF wishes to live at peace with its neighbour Swaziland."



Resolution deplores Lesotho killings

# UN condemns SA for 'premeditated violence'

31/12/85

STAR

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council yesterday unanimously approved a resolution which strongly condemned the recent killing of nine people on December 20 and "acts of unprovoked and premeditated violence" against Lesotho.

The resolution, sponsored by the non-aligned members, said South Africa was responsible for the incident, in that it had violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lesotho, which asked the council to debate the issue.

The council also demanded that South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Lesotho for the "damage to life resulting from this act of aggression".

It requested the Secretary-General to establish one or two civilians in Maseru, to keep him informed "of any development affecting the territorial integrity of Lesotho".

However, South Africa flatly and quickly dismissed the exercise by responding that the council "has nothing to consider. The charges are rejected".

South Africa's second-ranking representative at the UN, Mr Stephan Aldrich, outlined whom he thought was responsible when he said: "The hands of Lesotho's principal advisers, who are masters in the techniques of misinformation and disinformation, are clearly discernible in this latest manoeuvre."

Mr Aldrich spoke of Lesotho's internal troubles, recently aggravated by "electoral machinations" which, he

maintained, had spawned armed resistance inside the country.

"It is also of particular relevance that there is a strong tide of resentment in Lesotho at the presence of a violent organisation funded, sponsored and organised by Moscow and imposed on the people of Lesotho by their government."

"Furthermore, elements within Lesotho's security forces are ANC sympathisers and collaborators and dissident groups in Lesotho view these pro-ANC elements as their enemies," he said.

Lesotho Foreign Minister Mr Vincent Makhele spoke about his country's policy of receiving refugees from South Africa and said this was done provided they did not use Lesotho as a springboard for attacks against South Africa.

"Lesotho's policies towards the refugees have been stated repeatedly to the South African Government, yet it has chosen to continue on its murderous course towards the refugees and innocent citizens of Lesotho, regardless of the provisions of international law and of basic principles of good neighbourliness," he said.

However, Mr Aldrich replied by informing the council that Lesotho was "consistently unwilling" to co-operate with South Africa on issues of mutual security problems.

He told the council how South Africa had experienced terrorist violence emanating from Lesotho, where members of the ANC were given sanctuary.

It was Lesotho which should be charged by the council, he asserted.

## Pik hits out at 'ploy'

Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, lashed out at the Lesotho Government yesterday for what he called that country's "latest ploy against South Africa".

Mr Botha said Lesotho had consistently tried to cover up its own internal problems and deterioration (agteruitgang) by accusing South Africa of aggression and improper conduct.

The Minister said he had instructed South Africa's acting permanent representative to the UN, Mr JS Aldrich, to inform the Security Council in no uncertain terms of "Lesotho's motives".

He would tell the council that Lesotho was in the company "of organisations such as the one responsible for the slaughter in Rome" (a reference to the killing of at least 14 people last Friday).



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## SA's child detainees shock Perez

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar this week deplored the detention of children under South Africa's emergency regulations and said their parents should be granted immediate access to them.

Under no circumstances should the children be incarcerated with hardened criminals, he said in a statement issued the day after he discussed the matter with Archbishop Desmond

Tutu, who is visiting the United States.

"In the secretary-general's view, it is most deplorable that children should be detained in custody under emergency regulations. Their parents should be granted immediate and unimpeded access to them," the statement said.

"The secretary-general calls on the SA authorities to respect the children's human rights and to release

them and other political detainees so that they may return home and be re-united with their families."

The statement said Tutu told Perez the international community should do everything possible to secure the immediate release of the youngsters, many of whom were under the age of 15 and housed with hardened criminals.

Perez expressed concern and told Tutu he had taken

up the matter last week with the SA government through assistant secretary-general for human rights Kurt Hendl in Geneva, who contacted the SA ambassador there.

An interim reply from the SA government on Monday said 256 children between the ages of 11 and 15 were currently being held under the emergency regulations, said Perez. - Sapa.



## Sanctions on SA only option, UN told

UNITED NATIONS — Economic sanctions on South Africa were the only peaceful means to persuade it to co-operate in seeking a solution to regional problems, Zambia said in the UN Security Council yesterday.

Responding to arguments that sanctions would harm the black South African majority as well as neighbouring states, Mr Joel Mulule Ngo, the Zambian delegate, said they were ready to make that short-term sacrifice for longer-range goals.

Alluding to US opposition to sanctions, he said those who argued the measures would not work had not hesitated to apply them on Cuba, Poland, Nicaragua and Libya.

He said South Africa had applied sanctions on its own neighbours and was threatening military measures if they did not join a regional security arrangement.

The council met at the request of the African group of states. — Sapa-Reuter.



# UN chief is opposed to visit by Savimbi

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said yesterday that he had "strong reservations" about Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi visiting the UN headquarters.

Through spokesman Mr Francois Giuliani, he said he objected because Dr Savimbi represented an armed movement whose purpose was to overthrow the Angolan Government.

"The United Nations is an organisation of governments and recognises government. It doesn't recognise armed insurrections against them."

The Secretary-General also said the members of the secretariat should have nothing to do with any visit to headquarters by Dr Savimbi.

However, only hours later he turned down an invitation to UN headquarters which had been extended by members of the UN Correspondents Association.

The reason he gave was that his schedule was too full.

Meanwhile, the UN Security Council continued its debate on the situation in Southern Africa.

Mr ISG Mudenge, of Zimbabwe, told the council that African nations were "stunned" by the Savimbi visit to the United States.

He hoped that in the end better counsel would prevail in Washington, because to begin aiding Dr Savimbi was "to embark on a journey to nowhere through emotionally costly and uncharted terrain".



# Our man who takes the flak at the UN

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**W**HAT I have tried to do is put our case with firm conviction as far as possible. More than that, you can't do here. One is still doing a sort of stone-walling job at the United Nations.

"The manner in which the UN is constituted is such that it is a question of the dog wagging the tail in this vast voting pattern in which the Third World can run the UN — at least in terms of numbers and votes."

Kurt von Schirnding, SA's Ambassador and permanent representative to the UN, reviews his three years in office in New York. He took over the ambassadorial hot seat in 1983. He laughingly comments: "I don't think I realised I was putting my head into the lion's den."

A young looking 55-year-old, he is known to be a skilled career diplomat to the tips of his elegant, long-fingered hands, and a diplomat who refreshingly does not indulge in self-congratulatory rhetoric.

We talk, but not in the magnificent glass slab of the UN headquarters complex along United Nations Plaza. Instead, we're in his personal office in the SA mission on New York City's East 48th Street. Outside the temperature is below freezing in the early dusk of a winter's afternoon at the end of January.

With the palpable hostility evident in the US towards SA and its internal policies, these precautionary measures are not alarmist. This hostility manifests in the work load the SA mission handles. Every day brings an array of dial-a-grievance issues relating to SA. "In a post like this, one is literally under fire daily from one committee or another," he reveals.



□ KURT VON SCHIRNDING

The challenge for him is putting SA's case to the Security Council. "That is a forum which we exploited at every possible opportunity last year. I think this has worked quite well. I believe the fact that we put our case in a calm, considered, not emotional, way made it effective."

His ironclad rule: not to emotionalise issues. "I think if you had to emotionalise issues this would be counter-productive in the UN sense."

"We have had feedback from people at the UN who don't normally comment on us. They state that they might not agree with our policies, but admire the way in which we are able to put them across. So there is a certain respect for SA, I believe. That is the object of what I have been trying to do. That we should appear with dignity and respect in the council, where in some meetings you can cut the hostility towards SA with a knife."

Underplaying his own role, he says: "There is little I can point to and say. I have achieved this. I suppose the most you can say is that we're still 'in'."

## Hellouise Truswell talking to KURT VON SCHIRNDING in New York

a certain ambivalence? "One is presenting SA's case, not simply government's case. Your personal likes or dislikes or your personal feelings about any particular policy or action are really of very little importance. One isn't actually defending elements of policy."

"I believe at the UN it really turns on the whole future development of SA as such. The UN is not really interested in certain aspects of policy. It is not particularly concerned, for instance, in positive aspects of reform. It gives it no credence at all."

"To the elements who are against us at the UN nothing will satisfy them unless you say tomorrow we are handing over to a black majority government, regardless of whether it be democratic or dictatorial or fascist."

"Certain people at the UN have ingrained reasons for trying to denigrate our policies. It doesn't happen to suit their political book that there should be reform in SA. They don't want it. The Soviet camp would like nothing better than chaos in SA. They would be the ones who would gain."

we leave the UN it would be very difficult to get back. As long as we can maintain our position here with self-respect, I believe we should not voluntarily leave it."

As he says, when SA's reform policies are implemented and it becomes apparent that we are not about to turn back but are pressing on and aiming at the highest level "I think at that point perceptions abroad will change. I think at that time we will again take our rightful place in the assembly."

Meanwhile, a tremendous positive factor in UN membership is the ability to establish personal contacts with a spectrum of influential diplomats behind the scenes.

**V**on Schirnding has a high regard for Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. A man of the greatest personal integrity, he says. "I have a very great respect for him as a person. But naturally he is president of the organisation and as such is in the hands of the UN. But in his own capacity as Secretary-General he has always attempted to give us a hearing."

"I see a lot of him. He always goes out of his way to see me, even if he is very busy. That is an important aspect. I believe that in diplomacy, even in the UN diplomacy, one can never underestimate the personal contact. That is absolutely essential. If that is not there, you are working in a vacuum."

What are the lessons he's learnt at the UN? "One can become very cynical listening to what happens at the UN. But what one is made aware of is

**N**ot a day goes by that some other document doesn't come across your desk and SA is attacked, whether it's in the social, diplomatic, political, cultural or economic field," he says.

Yet despite the battles in a roost where double standards and demagoguery rule, he comes across as relaxed and at ease with the situation. What skills and qualities does he possess to cope with these pressures? "I A shoulder shrug as he states: "I



sound and objective outlook on life.

"You need someone who is not easily panicked. You need objectivity. If you were to become personally involved in these matters, in the sense that you took things to heart personally, I don't think you could do the job for very long. You'd be a nervous wreck."

Yes, he agrees, there is an element of frustration built into the job. But there is a tremendous challenge as well. "It is enormously frustrating because, for instance, since our exclusion from the General Assembly in 1974, we can't really react as effectively as one would want to irresponsible allegations."

Bus/DAM 11/2/86

where the politics of revenge often win the day. Undoubtedly his strength lies in the fact that he exploits the redemptive possibilities of diplomacy. Addressing the Security Council of the UN he regards as a privilege. "I've always felt very fortunate that I am able to do this. Not everybody gets that opportunity. One could have made a hash of it."

I'm interested to find out if the Ambassador agrees with the somewhat cynical definition of a diplomat as someone who tells lies overseas for the benefit of his country? How does one defend government's discriminatory policies? Does he not suffer from

sanctions would work effectively is a different question. It is a hypothetical one. I think it would be very difficult to make them work."

Does it serve a purpose to remain a member of the UN in the present climate of bigotry, ignorance, voting patterns, double standards? Unequivocally he states: "Yes, there is a purpose. Essentially, I think the UN can diffuse situations. It is a forum in which people can get together and talk and reason together. What is required is basic reform of the UN voting patterns. But I am the first to say it will never happen."

He stresses the following point. "If

of it. SA's problems have been taken out of all proportion. We have become a very convenient whipping boy.

Many, many other aspects, unpalatable ones of international life, have been effectively swept under the carpet because of the focus on SA issues."

Would he like to continue as Ambassador at the UN? Not a moment's hesitation before he replies: "Not forever... But I'm perfectly happy. I'm prepared to stay on as long as some one still feels I'm doing a worthwhile job and as long as I think I'm doing a worthwhile job. At the moment I feel fairly fulfilled, despite the frustrations."



# SA a nightmare for Botswana

NEW YORK — Botswana appealed to the UN Security Council to free it from "a living nightmare" by acting to deter South Africa from moving against it.

First of SA's neighbours to speak up at the UN since the Lesotho coup, Botswana submitted that in providing sanctuary for South African refugees "what should have been an honourable duty for us has now been turned into a living nightmare for our countries".

It had bent over backwards to assure

South Africa that it had no terrorist training on its soil, only to be confronted with "the locations of genuine refugees" being turned into "imaginary training camps for terrorists," it complained.

The council is into its second week debating an Organisation of African Unity complaint against SA and there had been speculation that Botswana, like Lesotho and Swaziland, would not risk riling Pretoria by speaking out.

RICHARD WALKER

## AIRLINE MOVEMENTS

### Johannesburg to Cape Town

| Dep  | Arr  | Flight |
|------|------|--------|
| 0100 | 0305 | SA399  |
| 0630 | 1000 | SA323  |
| 0725 | 1115 | SA327  |
| 0730 | 0935 | SA305  |
| 0930 | 1135 | SA303  |
| 1245 | 1445 | SA309  |
| 1430 | 1635 | SA317  |
| 1600 | 1805 | SA335  |
| 1800 | 2005 | SA325  |
| 1810 | 2135 | SA321  |
| 2020 | 2225 | SA333  |

### Cape Town to Johannesburg

| Dep  | Arr  | Flight |
|------|------|--------|
| 0700 | 1015 | SA300  |
| 0800 | 0955 | SA304  |
| 1230 | 1425 | SA302  |
| 1420 | 1615 | SA314  |
| 1515 | 1800 | SA346  |
| 1710 | 2025 | SA332  |
| 1730 | 1925 | SA328  |
| 1900 | 2055 | SA344  |
| 2100 | 2255 | SA340  |
| 2315 | 0110 | SA396  |

| Dep  | Arr  | Flight |
|------|------|--------|
| 1720 | 0820 | SA501  |
| 0955 | 1055 | SA507  |
| 1415 | 1515 | SA511  |
| 1530 | 1630 | SA513  |
| 1715 | 1815 | SA515  |
| 1830 | 1930 | SA545  |
| 2110 | 2210 | SA519  |

### Durban to Johannesburg

| Dep  | Arr  | Flight |
|------|------|--------|
| 0700 | 0800 | SA500  |
| 0800 | 0900 | SA502  |
| 0905 | 1005 | SA504  |
| 1030 | 1130 | SA508  |
| 1600 | 1700 | SA512  |
| 1715 | 1815 | SA514  |
| 1905 | 2005 | SA516  |
| 2255 | 2355 | SA596  |

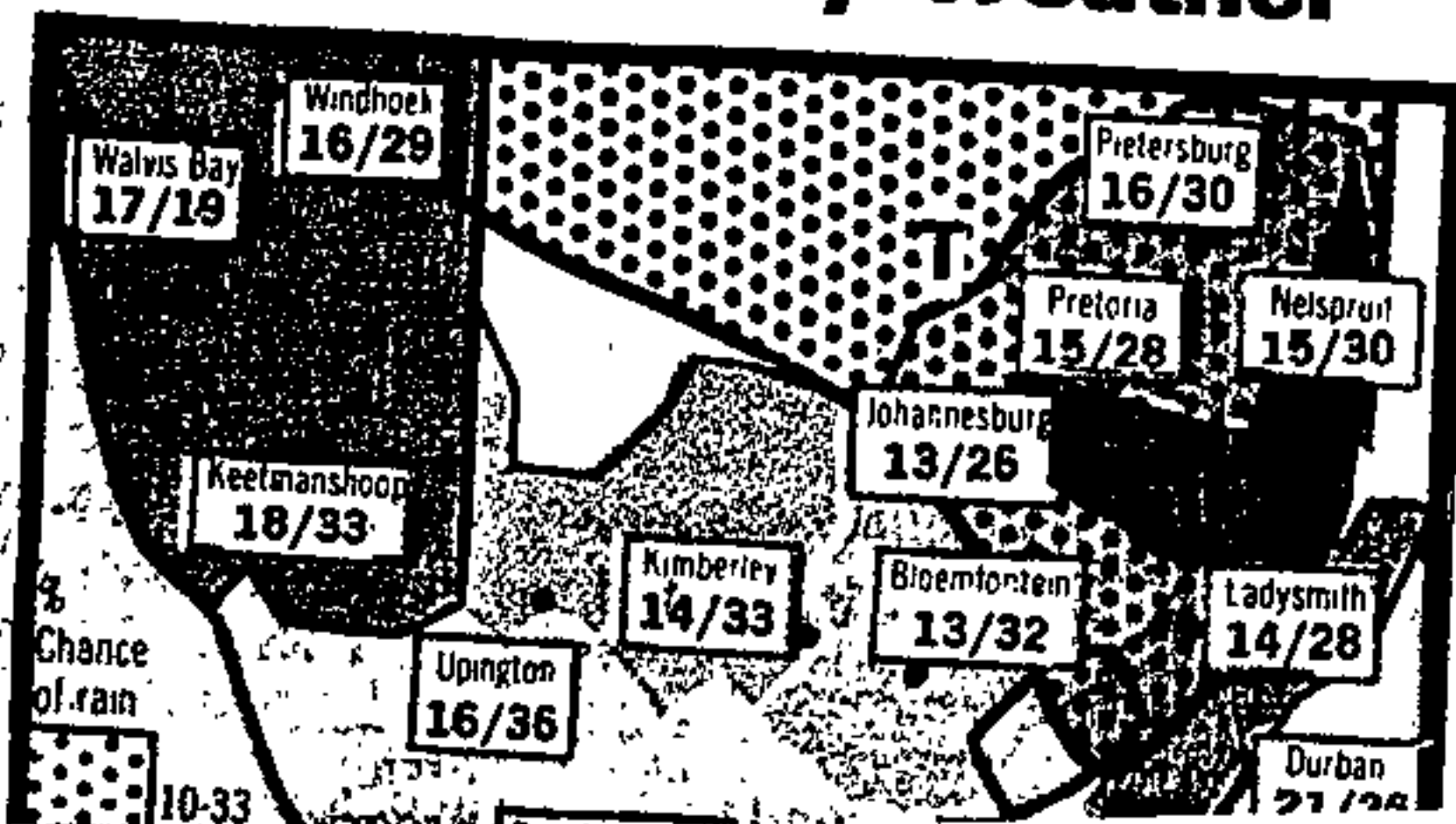
### Johannesburg to Port Elizabeth

| Dep  | Arr  | Flight |
|------|------|--------|
| 0700 | 0920 | SA401  |
| 0930 | 1105 | SA405  |
| 1155 | 1415 | SA409  |
| 1225 | 1525 | SA417  |
| 1605 | 1825 | SA425  |
| 1745 | 1920 | SA433  |
| 2330 | 0105 | SA485  |

### Port Elizabeth to Johannesburg

| Dep  | Arr  | Flight |
|------|------|--------|
| 0135 | 0305 | SA496  |
| 0755 | 0920 | SA400  |
| 0940 | 1105 | SA401  |
| 1125 | 1515 | SA405  |
| 1435 | 1600 | SA409  |
| 1545 | 1800 | SA417  |

## Business Day weather



house managers



# Resolution in UN hits at SA threats

13/2/86

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A group of five countries tabled a resolution in the United Nations security council yesterday strongly condemning South Africa for its recent threats to "perpetrate acts of aggression" against the Frontline states and others in Southern Africa.

The debate, called by the African group at a time when Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi was visiting the United States to raise funds for his rebel movement, was designed to embarrass Washington for giving Dr Savimbi such cordial treatment.

According to diplomatic sources, some Western countries were against a part of the resolution which would "deplore any form of assistance given by states which could be used to destabilise independent states in Southern Africa" — a clear reference to proposed US support for Unita, and Washington's relationship with Dr Savimbi.

## BANTUSTANS

Many speakers have debated the resolution since it was tabled by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Emirates last Wednesday.

As well as calling for an end to apartheid the resolution demanded: The dismantling of "bantustans"; the abrogation of the bans on political organisations, individuals and news media opposed to apartheid; and the unimpeded return of all the exiles.

Diplomats said they were uncertain when the resolution would be put to the vote.



**Economically active persons**  
 HANSEN 13/2/86 335  
 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many such persons were employed in the public sector?

(a) How many persons in each population group were economically active in SERVICES: **THE MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:**

|                                                                                              | Whites    | Coloureds | Asians  | Blacks    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| (a) Economically active population as at 30 June 1985 .....                                  | 2 110 000 | 1 042 000 | 298 000 | 6 308 000 |
| (b) Public sector employment (on the assumption that the following categories are included): |           |           |         |           |
| Total .....                                                                                  | 617 304   | 167 659   | 36 324  | 734 650   |
| Central Government .....                                                                     | 150 396   | 70 477    | 17 426  | 141 639   |
| Provincial Administrations .....                                                             | 129 968   | 27 375    | 4 806   | 96 110    |
| Local Authorities .....                                                                      | 62 800    | 29 000    | 6 500   | 138 000   |
| Self-Governing National States                                                               | —         | —         | —       | 119 713   |
| South African Transport Services .....                                                       | 105 385   | 17 894    | 1 899   | 106 090   |
| Post and Telecommunications ..                                                               | 53 332    | 10 374    | 1 956   | 29 001    |
| Sundry Statutory Bodies .....                                                                | 16 500    | 1 484     | 85      | 11 716    |
| * Public Corporations .....                                                                  | 73 000    | 7 500     | 2 400   | 81 000    |
| Agricultural Control Boards ...                                                              | 2 157     | 322       | 40      | 893       |
| Universities .....                                                                           | 23 766    | 3 233     | 1 212   | 10 488    |

\* Improved estimates

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Pik confers with Crocker in Geneva

# Botha ready for deal on SWA

BUS DAY 13/2/88



● BOTHA



● CROCKER

WASHINGTON — SA is prepared to name a date for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 to help the US pressure Angola over Cuban troop withdrawals, diplomatic sources say.

The resolution relates to UN-supervised elections in South West Africa.

This offer was likely to be made during Foreign Minister Pik Botha's talks with Dr Chester Crocker in Geneva. They met yesterday.

State Department spokesman Robert Bruce declined to elaborate on the purpose of the meeting beyond saying it would deal with regional and bilateral issues.

It was learnt that Crocker left Washington on Tuesday night with an unusually large delegation.

"The talks are going to cover just about everything," a diplomat said.

He added that Angola and SWA would be at the top of the agenda.

UN Resolution 435 has for many years been one of the most contentious issues in the General Assembly with virtually the whole world ranged against SA for not implementing it and withdrawing from SWA.

Another pressing topic was understood to be Botswana.

US officials are deeply worried about SA potential strikes against the ANC in that country.

SIMON BARBER

The talks come as the Reagan administration embarks, under pressure from congressional conservatives, on a policy of psychological pressure on the Angolan government to send the Cubans home.

The policy has entailed publicly welcoming Unita's Jonas Savimbi and providing him with some military aid.

## Bilateral talks

State Department officials say the administration has begun bilateral talks with the Soviet Union on an Angolan settlement.

By setting a specific date for implementation of the UN resolution, while still making it conditional on a Cuban withdrawal agreement, SA was probably hoping to add to the pressure on Luanda, diplomatic sources said.

"We're in a hurry. We want to demonstrate our willingness to be flexible," an SA official said.

Crocker has made it clear in recent weeks that, while both SA and Angola have been dragging their feet on the specifics of the US-sponsored Cuban withdrawal/SWA independence plan, Luanda seems to have been putting up more and bigger obstacles.

SA's foreign debt crisis and recent

developments in Angola are believed to be the major purposes of the week-long visit to Europe by Botha, writes ANTHONY JOHNSON.

It is understood that Botha will be spending most of his time in Switzerland seeing officials about the debt standstill.

The Swiss government says Botha will be meeting his Swiss counterpart Pierre Aubert in Berne.

There has also been speculation that Botha will see Fritz Leutwiler, the Swiss mediator between SA and Western bankers.

The possible release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela is also likely to be raised in Botha's talks with Crocker.

A spokesman from the Department of Foreign Affairs said that Botha was abroad to discuss government's reform programme and matters relating to Southern Africa.

He said the trip had nothing to do with the release earlier this week of Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed last night that Botha had already met Crocker in Geneva yesterday.

At the meeting were the South African Ambassador to the US Herbert Beukes and senior foreign affairs officials of both countries.



# Security Council *STAR* condemns SA for *14/2/86* *336* 'aggressive acts'

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — As high-level talks between Pretoria and Washington continued in Europe, the United Nations Security Council yesterday condemned South Africa for its aggressive acts against the Frontline states and others in the region.

The vote, 13-0, with the United States and Britain abstaining, came at the end of a week-long debate called by the African nations.

The most controversial part of the resolution deplored "any form of assistance given by states which could be used to destabilise independent states in Southern Africa".

This was a clear reference to the recent visit to the US by the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi; a visit criticised by several speakers during the debate.

The British UN Ambassador, Sir John Thomson, attacked several of those who joined the long line of speak-

ers. He called for a more constructive search for the problems facing Southern Africa.

He also took a swipe at those with problems in their own countries who came to the council to deflect from them, be they in the Middle East, Afghanistan or Central America.

To treat the council as an "off-season general assembly", he added, did not enhance its dignity.

"My Government's belief that the Security Council should not merely react to events, but should seek to play a greater part in averting crises through preventative diplomacy, is well known. Unfortunately, the timing of this debate appeared to be almost accidental; and it has followed an uncharted course.

"It is at best gratuitous and at worst counter-productive to use a serious debate on a subject of great concern for the purpose of attacking other member states on completely unrelated topics."

Afterwards, an American delegate, Mr Herbert Okun, defended the recent Savimbi visit.

"There must be an end to violence in Angola, but that cannot be achieved unilaterally. Legitimate nationalist organisations with legitimate aspirations must be factored into the Angolan equation," he said.

"Such an approach heralds absolutely no change in our policy of seeking negotiated solutions that incorporate both the withdrawal of all foreign forces and independence for Namibia."

The South African delegation has taken little notice of the debate and South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, dismissed the week-long proceedings as "a farce and a waste of money".



# Send force to Namibia Dos Santos tells UN

336 SYAR 18/2/86

The Star's Africa News Service

The president of Angola believes the United Nations could force South Africa into a Namibian settlement by sending an international force to the territory.

In an interview with the American journal *Africa Report*, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said he would like the UN Security Council to take the Namibian situation more seriously.

*Africa Report* is published by the African-American Institute in New York, an organisation which generally adopts a line well to the left of the United States Administration.

The interview took place before the visit to the US earlier this month of the Unita rebel movement leader Dr Jonas Savimbi, who obtained a promise from President Ronald Reagan of unspecified support.

President dos Santos said the Security Council should take emergency measures in Namibia because the administration had been given to the UN.

"Forces of the UN have been in the Middle East and in other areas, and forces could be sent to Namibia to make the South Africans adhere to the resolutions of the UN, because South African occupation of that territory is illegal."

Though he criticised South Africa and the US for the support they gave Dr Savimbi, and attacked South Africa for its "destabilisation" campaign in Southern Africa, President dos Santos said he still believed in negotiation.

But the new US attitude to Unita did not facilitate the resolution of the region's problems, he said.

"These moves might further aggravate the political and military situation in Southern Africa," said President dos Santos.

Unita was a South African "instrument" to destabilise the political, economic, military and social situation in Angola.

Without massive aid from South Africa, Unita would be "nothing", said President dos Santos.



Unita predicts new govt offensive

18/2/86

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BUS DAY

Ⓟ

# Savimbi expects material US aid to arrive by May



● SAVIMBI

JAMBA — Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is confident material US support will reach his fighters before May.

He predicts that then Angolan government forces will launch a major offensive against his positions in the southern and northern parts of Angola.

Savimbi, who completed a high-profile visit to the US this month, said the Reagan administration's pledge of support to Unita in its fight against the MPLA government had prompted offers of support from several European and African countries. He declined to name them.

"Unita's most important gain is the political and diplomatic involvement of the US on our side — not the material value itself," he said.

The 51-year-old military commander was speaking to SA-based journalists and television teams which had flown to his stronghold in the bush of south-eastern Angola — a region so wild the Portuguese colonists called it the end of the world. A Dakota charter from Pretoria and a hectic two-hours trucking over rutted bush tracks brought the journalists to Jamba, for a replay of countless clandestine Press conferences Savimbi has held in recent years in the region he calls Freeland Angola.

*PETER HONEY visits Jamba, base of Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, who is optimistic after his recent visit to the US.*

To emphasise his control over this wilderness region, Savimbi has visitors fill in "immigration" forms.

Girls dancing and singing wildly to the beat of drums heralded the arrival of the Unita leader, sporting green combat fatigues and brandishing his characteristic ebony cane, with a retinue of officers in a small motorcade of four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Savimbi made it clear he would continue his close association with SA. But he said he needed sophisticated US anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, which SA could not provide, to weather the mounting Soviet arsenal being deployed against him.

"Boots and aspirins are not needed," he quipped.

Savimbi claimed that in January and February, Unita had regained several positions in the eastern country which it had lost to the MPLA's Cuban-backed forces between August and December.

He rejected suggestions that Unita had suffered a serious, irreversible setback.

According to Unita intelligence chief Brigadier Kaxito, in the first six weeks of 1986 Unita took 24 MPLA positions, conducted 21 ambushes and engaged in several acts of sabotage and urban guerrilla warfare in the northern provinces and along the central Benguela railway.

He claimed Unita had killed 803 government troops (including 43 Cubans) and captured 38, for the loss of only 59 of its own men and 183 wounded. He claimed the rebels had seized or destroyed hundreds of rifles, troop carriers and bridges, and shot down two MiG fighter jets, two helicopter gunships and a C130 transport aircraft.

Cuba, Savimbi maintained, planned to send more troops to supplement about 35 000 of its fighting men who were supporting the MPLA's 80 000-strong army. There were also a few thousand Soviets, North Koreans, Portuguese communists and East Germans helping the Luanda government's army, he said.

Unita could field 28 000 full-time guerrillas and bank on the active support of 32 000 villagers, Savimbi claimed.

He maintained that Unita's survival was vitally important to US strategic interests in the mineral-rich subcontinent, which also provides naval access to the Cape sea lanes.



Cape Times 3/1/86

# SA 'does care about UN condemnation'

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From RICHARD  
WALKER

NEW YORK. — South Africa does care about all those Security Council condemnations, Britain's Sir John Thomson told fellow council members after a year in which half their activities was centred on Southern Africa.

The Security Council's year ended with a strong condemnation of South Africa for a December 19 raid in which nine people, mainly ANC-affiliated, were killed in Lesotho.

Beyond a routine demand for compensation — as frequently made as ignored — the council took a step towards establishing a border watch in Lesotho.

## Ferocious

In cautious terms, its December 30 resolution calls for an "appropriate presence" of one or two personnel in Maseru to keep the UN "informed of any development affecting the territorial integrity of Lesotho".

South Africa seized upon the occasion to launch a ferocious attack on the Maseru government, which it called illegal and under Soviet tutelage and guilty of supporting terrorism through sanctuary afforded the ANC.

South African envoy Mr J S Aldrich told the council that Lesotho should be charged as a supporter of "the brotherhood of evil" responsible for international terrorism.

This presentation had zero impact and the resolution of condemnation was passed unanimously.

## Rejected

"Violence begets more violence. Retaliation is not a solution," Sir John admonished.

"The problems of

South Africa are complex and fraught. They will not be solved through raids against South African exiles in neighbouring countries."

Throughout 1985, the Security Council "has been almost continuously seized of problems generated by South Africa", he noted.

The result had been many resolutions, generally rejected out of hand by Pretoria.

"But that is far from the end of the story," he persisted. "The South African Government pays close attention to what happens in this council. No one likes to be condemned by the international community. I do not believe that the ruling minority in South Africa are happy with this situation or with their isolation from the rest of the world."

He advocated persisting with "persuasion and pressure" and keying the council's efforts to the Commonwealth accord.

## Complaints

● The Security Council devoted 50 percent of its time in 1985 to debating issues relating to South Africa.

Out of a total of 74 meetings, 20 concerned the Republic itself or complaints brought against it by Angola, Botswana and Lesotho; 17 concerned SWA/Namibia.

Middle East issues together accounted for 19 meetings, while Nicaraguan complaints against the United States took up seven meetings. There were two sessions on hijacking and hostage-taking, two on the Iran-Iraq war and two on UN peacekeeping operations in Cyprus.

No other matter occupied the council for more than a single meeting.



# SA's credit rating downgraded by UK

**LONDON —** The UK Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) has lowered South Africa's credit risk rating because of the debt moratorium.

## Damage

**South Africa's decision not to include loans covered by export credit guarantees in the debt freeze, did not alter the ECGD's decision. It illustrates the debt moratorium's long-term damage to South Africa's trade.**

Mr Gill refused to disclose the amounts which were involved but bankers estimated that export credit guarantees covered about £2 billion (R5.8 billion) to

The ECGD also refused to comment on bankers' views that there was a tight ceiling on the level of export credit guarantees.

It covers commercial risks such as insolvency, failure to pay for goods within six months and inability to accept goods despatched. Political risks cover a nation's moratorium on debt repayments, wars, import and exchange controls and other restrictions.

The ECGD also gives guarantees to banks which, in turn, give companies export finance, mostly at favourable rates of interest.

In the year to March 1985 the ECGD insured over 9000 companies for £17.1 billion (£49.3 billion).

The total amount of risks which the ECGD had assumed and remained outstanding at the end of March last year was £31.9 billion (R92.5 billion).

Africa's share, mainly Nigeria and South Africa was £7,6 billion (R22 billion).

"The most notable feature of the year's trading operation was the continuing high level of claims " which were paid out because of political causes, # said Mr Gill. But " claims arising from private buyer insolvencies and default were lower than last year and recoveries also increased."

Mr Gill was worried about the "repercussions of the international debt problem," particularly on some countries where the ECGD has a high exposure.

He said that the total value of insured debts covered by debt restructuring agreements were 2936 million (R2,7 billion) at the end of March.

At that time bilateral debt rescheduling agreements had been signed with 25 countries including Brazil, Ghana, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Malawi, Zaire, Zambia, Mexico and Poland.

A bilateral agreement with Mozambique, Argentina, the Phillipines and Somalia were pending.

Mr Gill said that there would be "careful monitoring and review of loss-making credit facilities" in future.



# DTA veterans object to Botha's announcement

6/3/86 ~~221~~ STAR 336

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two leading politicians in Windhoek are not pleased with the State President, Mr Botha's, announcement about the possible implementation in Namibia of UN Resolution 435.

Veteran politicians Mr Dirk Mudge and Mr Kuaima Riruako, both of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, objected to South Africa and the United States using Namibia as a bargaining counter to get the Cubans out of Angola.

A joint statement said that South Africa had often taken important decisions about the future of the territory without consulting its political leaders.

The DTA also wished to know, the men said, what the South African position would be if no agreement was reached on a Cuban pullout from Angola.

They also noted that, in the event of the implementation of Resolution 435, there were no guarantees that the United Nations would be impartial in seeing the country through to independence.

However, there was generally muted and cautious reaction to Mr Botha's speech in Cape Town on Tuesday from other leading figures.

Pretoria's Administrator-General in the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, said the statement by the State President indicated no significant change in South Africa's policy on Namibia.

He added, however, that setting a date for the implementation of 435 would bring a measure of stability to the territory.

Mr Pienaar urged the ruling Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government to carry on with its work.

There would be no change in the status quo, Mr Pienaar said.

The MPC's Minister of Justice and Information, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said his government would continue to rule the territory as "a transitional government".

The implementation of the UN settlement plan was "a political matter" which would be discussed by all political leaders. However, he added, the MPC had no idea of the time scale involved.

Meanwhile, it would continue to carry out its job until either the implementation of Resolution 435 or until the Constitutional Council completed its work.

Swapo has reacted pessimistically to the announcement by the State President.

The organisation's Foreign Affairs secretary in Windhoek, Mr Nico Bessinger, said the statement did not bring any closer the implementation of the international settlement.

## 'NO BEARING' ON ISSUE

He said Mr Botha had left "no room for optimism" after his speech in Cape Town. South Africa had been instrumental in getting the United States to supply arms to Unita, a development which had worsened the situation in Angola.

Mr Bessinger added that, as far as Swapo was concerned, the Cuban issue had no bearing on Namibian independence.

Windhoek's National Assembly adjourned early on Tuesday afternoon, on a motion by National Education Minister Mr Andrew Matjila, who said it would give political parties a chance to study Mr Botha's speech and to confer with each other.



# SA might use its nuclear capacity, says former editor

March 1986

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

DUBLIN — A prominent Irish writer and lecturer says South Africa "might use its nuclear capacity" to resist armed intervention by a United Nations force.

But Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, former Irish Government Minister and former editor-in-chief of *The Observer*, says he believes the majority of whites would agree to compromise with blacks before that.

Dr O'Brien has written a series of articles in the *Irish Times* after a recent trip to South Africa.

He suggested that as the situation in South Africa deteriorated America and the Soviet Union might agree to back military intervention by the United Nations to end the minority white government and organise free elections.

This, he writes, would involve a United Nations naval blockade in which the superpowers would participate, and a blockade along South Africa's land frontiers.

Dr O'Brien said he had asked two Afrikaans political scien-

tists what South Africa's response would be. "Both of them thought the South African Government might use its nuclear capacity against the United Nations."

Dr O'Brien said while some whites might favour that course, the majority would agree to compromise and political power would pass to the black majority.

But even after apartheid had ended South Africa would still face enormous problems. "It may be nearly as hard for a black government to control Soweto as it is for a white government."

Dr O'Brien said the educated blacks would lead a middle-class government "though it may be a middle-class Marxist government, like that of Mr Robert Mugabe".

He goes on: "Such a government would probably be supported by organised labour, but would be immediately challenged by all 'outs' of black society, including the politicised unemployed. There would be doubts about the loyalty of the lower ranks in the expanded black contingents of the reconstituted armed forces."



BUSINESS DAY, Monday, March 17 1986

# Anti-SA meeting comes under fire

NEW YORK — A grandiose "World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa" has been given the go-ahead in the face of strong US and British objections.

It will be staged in Paris on June 16-20 with Unesco acting as host.

Unesco director-general Amadou M'Bow, the man the West is trying to oust, had offered the facilities of his Paris headquarters and a preparatory committee was now at work.

The conference, approved in December by the UN General Assembly, is to be a joint venture of the UN, the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement.

The stated intention is to take up where a similar 1981 conference, also in Paris, left off and to "recommend concrete measures". Measures cited in the provisional agenda consist of a familiar litany of sanctions, with emphasis on a strengthened arms embargo and an effective oil embargo.

Only six countries — Britain, the US,

RICHARD WALKER

Belgium, Portugal, Italy and West Germany — voted against the proposal when the General Assembly had its approval on December 12.

The British and Americans were strident in voicing their objections, mainly on the matter of cost. The fast-developing UN budget crisis appeared to put it in jeopardy, but then the Unesco chief came to the rescue.

"The policy of granting blank cheques to such activities has to be stopped," the US told the assembly in December.

Britain's Sir John Thomson asked: "What will be said and done there that is not already said and done many times over here?"

A companion "International Conference for Immediate Independence of Namibia" remains in doubt.

Tentatively scheduled for Vienna in August, its fate could depend on the generosity of the Austrian government. Last week, the project was said to be \$200 000 short in funds.



# UN beset by financial and political woes

NEW YORK — Less than six months after celebrating its 40th anniversary, the United Nations has entered a time of troubles that raises questions about its future viability.

Among problems confronting it are a financial crunch that could beggar the organisation by the end of the year and a row over US efforts to limit the size of the Soviet Union's UN representation.

The US says many of the Soviet diplomats engage in clandestine activities, including espionage.

The world body has also been touched, if peripherally, by a controversy over the Second World War activities of former secretary-general Kurt Waldheim, of Austria.

Referring to the financial storm clouds, secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar told a recent audience that "the UN has been faced with a severe crisis the like of which it never confronted before".

He recalled the fulsome expressions of support for the organisation during anniversary celebrations last October, and said it was ironic that the crisis arose so soon afterwards.

Many of the money problems stem from belt-tightening measures enacted by the US Congress. The US is

the biggest single contributor to the \$830m-a-year UN budget.

But even before these US cuts began to bite, the UN had an accumulated shortfall in mid-January of more than \$200m, reflecting the failure of a number of countries to pay their back dues. As a result, the UN's \$100m working capital fund was exhausted and there was talk for a time that the organisation might have trouble meeting its payroll.

Under legislation known as the Kassebaum Amendment, the US is bound to reduce its share of the UN budget from 25% to 20%, unless weighted voting on financial questions is introduced by October.

Weighted voting would give countries which pay the most a bigger say in deciding how UN funds are spent.

Until now budgetary matters, like all UN resolutions, have been decided on a one-country, one-vote basis, even though the 89 poorest members of the 159-nation organisation together meet only 1% of its costs.

On the basis of the Kassebaum Amendment, the US could wind up lopping about \$40m off its annual contribution of nearly \$200m to the UN budget.

This would spark a major political row, as the UN Charter says budget

assessments must be set by the General Assembly as a whole and not by members acting independently.

The world body could also lose tens of millions of dollars if the US makes all the spending cuts that would be required by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-cutting law.

The General Assembly is being summoned back into session in late April to consider short-term cash problems that have placed the organisation on a more or less hand-to-mouth basis. An 18-member panel of experts has been set up to tackle long-term financial and administrative difficulties.

While the UN pondered its financial future, the US recently dropped another bombshell by serving notice that the staffs of the Soviet, Byelorussian and Ukrainian UN missions have to be cut by nearly 40% over the next two years. The US said many on their swollen staffs, totalling 275 people, were engaged in "inappropriate activities" unrelated to UN business, including espionage.

Soviet media accused the US of breaking international agreements and saying a number of countries had justified doubts about whether the UN should remain in New York.

Meanwhile, Perez de Cuellar set the UN legal adviser poring over his books to see whether the US action accorded with a 1947 agreement under which the US plays host to the world organisation. The legal counsel said the matter should have been resolved through negotiations.

While all this was happening, former secretary-general Kurt Waldheim became embroiled in a bitter row over whether he had belonged to two Nazi groups shortly after the Nazi take-over of his native Austria, and what his role was on the staff of a general later hanged in Yugoslavia for Nazi war crimes.

Waldheim, now seeking the Austrian presidency, denied membership in any Nazi group and said he was only an interpreter while a Wehrmacht lieutenant in the Balkans.

He said he was unaware of any atrocities and had not known of the deportation of about 40 000 Greek Jews to death camps.

The controversy did nothing to enhance the reputation of the UN, whose stock has for some years been at a low ebb in many Western countries, particularly the US. — Sapa-Reuters.



# SA journalists in UN talks

NEW YORK — Visiting SA journalists and United Nations anti-apartheid chiefs have met at UN headquarters to discuss media coverage of SA.

General Joseph Garba, chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, and UN Centre Against Apartheid director Iqbal Akhund, took part in the unpublicised meeting with Cape Times editor Tony Heard and other SA participants at last week's Harvard seminar on the media and SA.

Others present included editors Richard Steyn, Obed Kunene and Amin Ak-

halwaya and overseas correspondent Alister Sparks, former editor of the Rand Daily Mail.

The apartheid committee announced yesterday that it would hold a seminar in London in May to consider ways of broadening the scope of the arms embargo against SA.

The May 28-30 event is part of the build-up for a World Conference on Sanctions Against SA that the UN is helping to sponsor in Paris in June.

## Six die in faction fight

sider itself in dispute in the chamber's member mines where recognised if the chamber had not acceded by February 28 to its demand for May Day as a paid holiday.

□ The chamber's recruiting arm, Teba, said some NUM members, who had been discouraging workers from using the bar or canteen at its Johannesburg depot, were facing charges of contravening liquor laws.

This came after the launch of a boycott by 450 miners of bars and canteens at the depot in protest against alleged discrimi-

natory practices, the quality of food and the hampering of union activities.

Teba management denied that the NUM's activities at the depot were being hampered or that union members had been victimised.

It said most workers were happy with the quality of the food and that a total boycott of the canteen was not in force because some staff members were continuing to use the dining facility.

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BUSINESS DAY

# UN moves on Namibia

GERALD REILLY

THE task of interpreting SA's Namibia settlement offer has been handed to UN special representative for Namibia Martti Ahtisaari.

Dispatched to Lusaka on temporary release from the Finnish government, he is to consult Frontline leaders and Swapo in an effort to coax out of Swapo president Sam Nujoma a response which could keep up negotiations.

Many at the UN fear that its failure to address President P W Botha's hedged offer, to proceed with UN-supervised independence, could result in Pretoria abandoning its commitment to the UN plan and opting for an internal settlement after the August 1 target date.

Angola, Cuba and the Soviet Union have banded together to circulate at the UN a statement prepared after high-level talks in Moscow.

The statement advocated "drastic measures to halt aggressive encroachments" on Angola and said SA and the US should heed the interests of Luanda and Swapo.

It made no reference to Botha's demand that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola before a settlement could be reached in Namibia.

Excluded by his mandate from acknowledging such a linkage, UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar told the opening 1986 meeting of the UN decolonisation committee that Namibian independence had to be implemented without preconditions.



## ECC man to address UN

GAVIN EVANS, an executive member of the Johannesburg End Conscription Campaign (ECC), will today call on the United Nations in New York to provide support for conscientious objectors.

He will address a special sitting of the UN on behalf of the ECC.

And ECC activists will picket in main centres across South Africa to commemorate the Sharpeville and Langa shootings. The UN commemorates March 21 as the day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Evans, on behalf of the ECC, will call on UN member countries to do everything in their power to end apartheid; assess the implications of arms trading with the SADF and isolate Southern African dissident groups from support.



# OAU ready to back 5-year plan for economic recovery

31/3/80 STAR 230 336

HARARE — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is preparing to give its backing to a five-year plan for the economic recovery of the African continent.

Foreign Ministers of the 50-member organisation are to give political approval to the programme drawn up by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

African finance and development Ministers have been meeting for the past three days to finalise the document before it is presented to Foreign Ministers at an OAU Council of Ministers meeting today and tomorrow.

The economic package has become known here as the "bootstrap" plan after a comment by Zimbabwe's Finance

Minister, Mr Bernard Chidzero, chairman of the ECA meeting.

He said African countries needed foreign help but to halt their decline they had to pull themselves up by their bootstraps.

The African countries estimate they will need investment of about R248 000 million to ensure prosperity by the end of the decade. Seventy percent of this is to come from their own domestic resources.

They are to appeal to the international community for the balance of R76 000 million when they meet for the UN General Assembly's special session on Africa at the end of May.

Western countries which directly or indirectly provide most of the continent's aid have made it clear they are not pre-

pared to keep this up indefinitely.

African Finance Ministers emphasised during the ECA meeting they did not wish to go to the UN meeting in New York with cap in one hand and a begging bowl in the other.

Their plan to halt Africa's economic collapse gives main priority to agriculture and industries associated with it.

A major drawback is the continent's enormous R360 000-million external debt and its estimated annual service payments of about R29 000 million to R48 000 million.

African countries want this burden reduced by a mixture of converting some loans to grants and long-term rescheduling for others. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Swapo sees end of 435

15/4/86 1336  
SUNDAY

WINDHOEK — The time would come when UN Security Council Resolution 435 — concerning Namibian independence — would no longer be an option for Swapo, the organisation's joint secretary for foreign affairs, Niko Bessinger, said in Katutura township on Sunday.

"We may find ourselves in the position where we will have to get independence with help from the African National Congress. I am only saying may," he told a seminar organised by the Swapo Youth League.

The situation could develop where SA soldiers in northern Namibia and southern Angola would have to return home "to extinguish the fires in their own backyards", Bessinger said.

"And that will be the end of 435."

A Swapo member, Anton Lubowski, said it seemed that SA did not want UN Resolution 435 to be implemented.

Bessinger said the linkage between implementation of the resolution and a Cuban pull-out from Angola was "an artificial problem" created by SA and the US.

SA had agreed to the 1978 UN resolution after the Cubans had already been in Angola for three years, whereas the linkage issue dated to January 1981 when President Ronald Reagan took office, he said. — Sapa.



# UN facing bankruptcy (336) warns 'doctor' De Cuellar

UNITED NATIONS — The world body will be bankrupt in about six months if the majority of members still refuse to accept a cost-cutting package.

This warning came yesterday from Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Referring to objections by many Third World countries to his recommended economies, he said: "I do not understand this short sightedness."

One of Mr Perez de Cuellar's proposals facing strong resistance would cut the annual 13-week General Assembly by three weeks, saving about R2,2 million.

"If they don't like my proposal to cut three weeks off, I could be forced to tell the distinguished representatives there will be no session because there is no money," he said.

The Assembly resumed last week to debate the financial crisis, the worst to face the United Nations, but disagreements on the Secretary General's proposed cost-cutting have blocked decisions.

In remarks to reporters, Mr Perez de Cuellar called the arguments against cost-cutting absurd. He depicted himself as a doctor who prescribed a cure for a malady only to be told that the patient refused to take the medicine.

## MEMBERS

"I have warned them, the next time, in a few months, I will give them a surgeon," he said.

"What I have proposed is the minimum," he added.

The crisis erupted in part because of the withholding by 18 states, including the United States and the Soviet Union, of funds for UN programmes they oppose and a further reduction in American funding, possibly amounting to more than R180 million, because of deficit-reduction legislation.

Mr Perez de Cuellar has said the United Nations could be as much as R550 million in the red by the end of the year. — Sapa-Reuter.

1. Overtime hours — The maximum hours overtime per week in factories manufacturing metal containers or allied products used in canning of perishable raw materials is 20.

## Footnotes

AREA B: Bellville, The Cape, Goodwood, Paarl, Port Elizabeth, Simonstown, Uitenhage, Wynberg, Durban, Inanda, Pinetown, Sasolburg, Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Delmas, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Oberholzer, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonaria and Wonderboom

AREA A: Municipal Areas: East London and Harrismit

Superseding w.d. nos: 320 & 408

TO — METAL CONTAINERS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, CERTAIN AREAS.



RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — In just 14 years' time the largest cities in black Africa will rival London in size.

Within 40 years, Africa's urban population will have increased more than five-fold — to 1 000m.

Long before that, more than half the world's population will have crowded into cities unable to cope with them.

The real crush will be in the Third World. Four out of six mega-cities — population over 15m — will be in poorer developing countries. Calling it the "No 1 problem of the

next two decades", the United Nations Fund for Population Activities is holding a conference next month to ponder ways to deal with the urbanisation flood.

The fund, which is mainly concerned with overpopulation, predicts that the world population will surge to more than 6 000m by the year 2000, from about 5 000m now. Mexico City, already the most crowded metropolis in the world, will swell to 26.3m people; Sao Paulo

in Brazil to 24m; Calcutta to 16.6m and Bombay to 16m — all within the next 15 years, the fund estimates.

Tokyo will top the developed world with 17m, followed by the New York area with 15.5m.

Kinshasa, Zaire's capital, will cram in 8.9m — only slightly less than London, which by 2000 will have slipped to 27th place overall.

Cairo will retain its status as the continent's largest city, and by 2000 its population should have reached

13.2m.

By then, 78 cities will have populations of four million or more.

"We have never had densities like this," said fund director Rafael Salas, who is inviting all 78 mayors to the UN conference.

In facing the flood of migrants desperate for employment and a fuller life, new strategies had to be devised and difficult choices made, he said.

"An example is the issue of free-

dom of residence and movement," he noted in a report on the state of the world population.

Prohibiting access or settlement could be seen either as regulation of movement in the social interest, or as an unwarranted interference.

To meet urban needs, agricultural productivity would have to increase 25% by 2000, and recent events raised serious doubts about the possibility.

# UN set to tackle the population explosion

12/5/86

BUS DAY

336

TEAROOM, RESTAURANT AND CATERING TRADE,

Parties Employer Organisation : Tearoom and Caterers' Association  
Trade Unions : Witwatersrand Catering Trade Employees

Area Magisterial Districts of Kruger, Roodeport, Alberton, Germiston, Boksburg, Heidelberg \* (Tvl), Springs and Randburg\*.

## Footnotes

1. Hours of work - Sundays and Public Holidays working days with normal
2. Overtime - The 22 hours are in addition to overtime the various categories
3. Annual leave - i) Workers in establishments work on Public Holidays o'clock on a Saturday annual leave  
ii) All other workers, 24



# Anti-SA sanctions move vetoed

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

NEW YORK — The United States and Britain have vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution which would have imposed mandatory sanctions against South Africa for its three-pronged raid.

France abstained, the other 12 members of the council voted in favour at the end of a two-day debate called by Senegal on behalf of the African group.

The US delegate, Ambassador Patricia Byrne, said Washington would not agree to sanctions "and turn its back on the millions of blacks in South Africa and a growing number of whites there who look to the

West to lead the South African Government out of its crude and inhuman political system into one where the voice of the majority participates directly in the formulation of national and international policy".

Earlier Britain, in a strong attack on South Africa, warned it could not continue to take its support for granted. Sir John Thomson, the British delegate, urged South Africa to co-operate with the Commonwealth Eminent Person's Group.

"I urge the South African Government to consider very seriously the consequences should they not now respond in a positive sense to the Commonwealth group.

"They should take nothing

for granted, certainly not the support of my country."

Sir John also told the council that Britain abhorred apartheid and was willing to work towards its peaceful eradication.

"But," he cautioned, "there is a limit to this willingness if the South African Government will not co-operate."

Britain's position towards South Africa's action against neighbouring countries was well known.

"Let South Africa understand that we have never countenanced and shall never countenance cross-border violations and South Africa's illegitimate use of force against her neighbours."



## UN seminar on SA arms embargo

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A United Nations-sponsored international seminar on the arms embargo against South Africa opens here today.

The findings of the seminar will be forwarded to a UN-sponsored conference on sanctions against South Africa to be held in Paris from June 18-20.

The London seminar has been convened jointly by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid and the Oslo-based World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa.

It will focus on circumventions of the UN's mandatory arms embargo and attempt to close any loopholes in its implementation.

A UN spokesman said the three-day conference had been convened "to consider South Africa's military build-up, its aggression against independent African states and to discuss measures to broaden the scope of the arms embargo".

The seminar will also discuss issues such as:

- South Africa as a threat to world peace.
- South Africa's military capability.
- South African nuclear collaboration and its nuclear capability.

The conference will be chaired by General Joseph Garba, the Nigerian chairman of the UN special committee. It is being organized by the director of the World Campaign, Mr Abdul Minty.

Speakers will include representatives from governments, the liberation movements and anti-apartheid organizations.



## Deal with all on Namibia, UN is urged

236

LONDON — A group of four British Conservative Party MPs who visited Namibia in March this year, have recommended that the United Nations should give equal recognition to all political parties in the territory and allow them to state their case.

The MPs visited Namibia as guests of the Transitional Government.

In a report issued in London yesterday they said the British government should establish contact with the Transitional Government.

"It must be accepted that this is, in fact, the government now running Namibia," they said in their report.

They urged the British government to promote negotiations between the Transitional Government and Swapo — "with a view to ending terrorism and bringing Swapo to the conference table to discuss a new constitution and free elections".

The MPs were Sir John Osborn, Mr William Shelton, Mr Christopher Murphy and Dr John Blackburn. — Sapa.



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TUESDAY  
29/5/86

336

280

# Call to strengthen SA arms embargo

LONDON — The UN embargo on arms sales to South Africa should be strengthened and greater penalties imposed on violators, anti-apartheid activists yesterday told representatives from 32 nations reviewing the nine-year-old ban.

Delegates to the opening session of a three-day conference received reports alleging continued sales of military equipment to SA from major Western countries, including the United States, Britain and West Germany.

"It is evident the arms embargo has been dishonoured," the chairman of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid, Major-Gen-

eral Joseph Garba (Nigeria) said.

His committee and the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA are co-sponsoring the meeting to make recommendations to a larger international conference on SA sanctions in Paris next month.

"We have found that the penalties are very weak and not effective at all," World Campaign director Abdul Minty said.

He cited suspended sentences and fines of up to DM25 000 (R22 000) imposed on Tuesday by a West German court against arms industry executives involved in illegal arms shipments to SA via Paraguay.

Minty urged the UN to make a comprehensive review of national laws against arms sales to SA.

A report submitted by the American Friends Service Committee said the executive order — signed last September by President Reagan to further tighten these US exports — still allowed the sale of American technology with military uses.

The conference, which will hold most of its sessions behind closed doors, will examine current SA military capacity and needs before publishing a declaration tomorrow with proposals for strengthening implementation of the embargo. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Geldof takes hard line on UN efforts

UNITED NATIONS — Rock star Bob Geldof took a dim view yesterday of all involved in the United Nations session on Africa's plight — and he expressed the wish that representatives could discuss it seriously "for once in their f..... lives."

"I personally believe that the Soviet response to anything so far has been derisory, cynical and laughable," he told a news conference at UN headquarters.

"And I think that the American response from (Secretary of State) George Shultz, where he advocated free enterprise as the answer to all of Africa's problems, is just as simplistic and nonsensical," said the Irish organiser of last weekend's worldwide Sport Aid event for African relief.

Referring to the way the critical economic situation in Africa was being dealt with at the UN, he said: "If they could grow up in this place, for once in their f..... lives, and talk about it seriously."

"Who do these people purport to represent? They certainly do not represent the 30 million people who got out in the streets on Sunday," he added, referring to the Sport Aid races in cities around the world.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THUGS

As for UN delegates, he said: "Most of those guys sitting down there are thugs or representatives of thugs. That's the reality of this place. All we are saying is, please listen to what the non-thugs are saying."

Although Africa emerged as the victim, African representatives themselves came out with very little credit, Geldof said.

"To constantly drag in the colonial past as the absolute and only factor for the situation Africa finds itself in today is really disingenuous," he said.

Geldof, who wore faded blue denims, yellow shoes and sunglasses, criticised most General Assembly speeches as rhetoric, cant and well-meaning platitudes.

If all that resulted from the session was a "pathetic 10-page document, full of holes and ifs and buts, then millions more Africans will die," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.



# R297-bn plan for African economic recovery

NEW YORK — The UN General Assembly was poised last night to adopt a resolution committing the international community to help African economic recovery with a R297 billion five-year programme.

The draft, expected to be approved by consensus, was the result of a special assembly session on Africa's economic plight, highlighted in recent years by famine and drought.

The UN programme is designed to help Africa implement a plan adopted last year by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) under which African countries would provide about R190 billion from their own resources.

This leaves R107 billion — R20,9 billion a year — to be mobilised outside the continent.

The OAU plan focuses heavily on the need to boost food production which has been rising at a rate of about one percent a year compared with a population growth of three percent.

During the six-day session there were few specific pledges of aid although Canada, Denmark, and the Netherlands were among developed countries which announced some debt-relief measures.

The UN session came after last Sunday's massive international "Sport Aid" event in which athletes all over the world took part in sponsored runs to raise more than R232 million for the beleaguered continent.

## Guidelines for future action

Most industrialised nations, including the United States, said the aim of the UN session, the first devoted to the economic ills of a single continent, was to set guidelines for future action.

Tentative agreement on the assembly's final document was announced yesterday by Canadian ambassador Mr Stephen Lewis, chairman of a committee which spent most of the week behind closed doors drafting the text.

He said it had been completed by a working group and was later due to be adopted by his committee before being put to the full 159-nation assembly.

"I anticipate no difficulties," Mr Lewis told a questioner. Senegal's Foreign Minister, Mr Ibrahim Fall, spokesman for the African group and a major figure in behind-the-scenes negotiations, told reporters: "I can say that the international community has answered massively the call launched on behalf of the African continent. Given that this is the first time such a session has been held in the United Nations, we can consider it a success."

The resolution urges all governments to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation of the "UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990".

It also calls for a review of progress at the General Assembly's regular session opening in September 1988. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Tough arms stand against SA

2/1/86  
BUS DAY.  
LONDON — The International Seminar on the UN Arms Embargo Against SA adopted a number of recommendations to strengthen the UN mandatory arms embargo on Friday.

These recommendations will be referred to the World Conference on Sanctions Against SA to be held in Paris next month.

The seminar, held in London, also recommended urgent and effective action to monitor and prevent contraventions of the embargo.

Among the recommendations adopted by the seminar were:

□ All states should end all forms of military collaboration with SA, including the exchange of military at-

280 336  
Own Correspondent  
taches, the holding of joint exercises, the exchange of military intelligence as well as any military exchanges with SA;

□ The voluntary embargo on the imports from SA of arms, ammunition of all types and vehicles must be made mandatory and be expanded to include related material including para-military equipment.

The seminar was organised by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid in co-operation with the World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA, which is based in Oslo.



## ANC asks UN to help find kidnap man

CP Correspondent

THE African National Congress has asked the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity to help secure the release of one of its members it says was abducted from Swaziland.

Sydney Msibi, alias Thomas Shongwe - registered with the Swazi government as a refugee - was overpowered by a group of people in the streets of Manzini last Thursday.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka said yesterday the outlawed movement had called on the UN and the OAU to get the Swazi government to intervene to secure Msibi's release.

A SA Defence Force spokesman said yesterday it was not policy to comment on "malicious allegations".

"It is known that there is a power struggle within the ANC which has led to the death of several ANC members - it can be expected that ANC will attempt to blame SA," the spokesman said.



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# UN chief sends SA message of regret

336  
#136186

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday expressed regret that the South African Government had decided to reimpose a state of emergency.

He summoned the South African UN envoy, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, and asked him to relay the details of the message to the Government.

He also urged "maximum restraint" on the tenth anniversary of the Soweto riots.

Zaire, on behalf of the African group, has asked for a meeting of the Security Council on the tenth anniversary of the Soweto "massacres".

President Ronald Reagan is to make a statement about South Africa later today and is expected to defend his opposition to further sanctions.

## MISTAKE

But he is certain to repeat the US view that the state of emergency and the widespread arrests are a serious mistake.

Bishop Desmond Tutu said the state of emergency was a "ham-handed, iron-fist response" by a government "which thinks it can bludgeon people into submission".

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais said: "It is to be welcomed that the Government has shown that it seriously wants to stem the unrest."

The declaration of the state of emergency was tragic, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, said last night.

"It is tragic at this time in the history of South Africa when whites need to negotiate with blacks, that the climate of negotiation is now bedevilled with a state of emergency."

"It is tragic that the State President has not gone a great deal further towards creating the circumstances for negotiations."

"Had he done what he has already done much sooner, he may not have had to declare the state of emergency." — The Star's Foreign News Service and Sapa.



# UN sanctions conference staggers on

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

PARIS — Delegates from more than 100 nations have been told they are attending the "conference of the last chance" over South Africa.

Senegalese president Mr. Abdou Diouf, who is also the head of the OAU, opening the five-day UN conference on South African sanctions, said "You must impose total, mandatory and severe sanctions."

But there were gloomy expressions as delegates listened to fine phrases which have echoed round similar meetings or the past 15 years.

France's Antenne-2 television network said the conference served no purpose.

The commentator said none of the Western industrial nations attended although France and Japan were present with observer status.

Mrs. Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president, suggested that her France-Libertes Foundation should create a research institute in the Cape where South Africans of all races could contemplate "a democratic South Africa".

Many African delegates tried to pick up news bulletins about South Africa on their transistors.

Some seemed disappointed. One said: "If the Africans down there can't make a dramatic move on a day like this, why the hell should we?"



# Swede lashes at boycott of conference

SOAL  
16/11/96  
336

STOCKHOLM — Swedish Foreign Minister Mr Sten Andersson last night condemned the United States, British and West German boycott of a United Nations conference on sanctions against South Africa.

As he left Stockholm for Paris where the five-day "World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa" opens today, Mr Andersson said: "Those countries that are staying away are just not assuming their responsibilities."

Referring to the US, British and West German boycott, he said: "It is a scandal. Such non-chalance is unacceptable."

Mr Andersson said Sweden would be pressing for a total boycott of all trade with South Africa. He realised it would be economically costly but this price had to be paid to secure the rights of South Africa's black majority.

Mrs Lisbet Palme, widow of the assassinated Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme, is a member of the Swedish delegation.

Denmark is the only Nordic country to have banned all trade with South Africa although Sweden, Norway and Finland all place strict limits on trading. — Sapa-Reuter.



(336)  
~~SECRET~~  
Canada and  
Denmark urge  
UN to end SA  
aggression

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Two Western members on the UN Security Council, Australia and Denmark, yesterday urged the UN to take a stand against South Africa to prevent it from carrying out aggression against its neighbours.

The call came on the second day of a Security Council debate called by Angola to protest at the recent alleged naval attack by South Africa on the southern Angolan port of Namibe.

South Africa has vehemently denied any part in the action.

But Mr Richard Woolcott, the Australian ambassador, said it was asking a lot of the council to accept South African denials at face value. To accept them, he said, one had to accept that the South African Government "has no quarrels with any of its neighbours".

South African aggression, he added, could not be justified, should not be condoned, and must be condemned.

Mr Ole Bierring, the ambassador from Denmark, said the council had a duty before it was too late — to take a firm stand against South Africa and make the Government understand that the path it had now undertaken could be disastrous.

The council debate is expected to end this afternoon with a call for economic sanctions against Pretoria.



# Failure to agree on sanctions casts gloom over UN's Paris conference

The Star's Foreign News Service

PARIS — Clouds of gloom continue to gather over the UN's Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa.

Most of the 200 delegates from 100 countries were saddened over the failure of the EEC Foreign Ministers to agree on even soft sanctions at their meeting in Luxembourg on Monday.

President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, a dominant figure here as head of the OAU, repeatedly said: "Sanctions are more than ever justified to destroy apartheid as all political and diplomatic moves have so far been a total failure."

He said he found it "inexplicable" that the EEC Foreign Ministers had so little understanding of the situation in South Africa that they were unable to agree even on a joint communique about apartheid.

But delegates at the Paris conference unanimously carried a resolution: "Let Pretoria be aware the days of apartheid are numbered and the governments represented in Paris today have decided to liquidate apartheid within the shortest possible time."

African National Congress president Mr Oliver Tambo was in a rather ambiguous position because repeated ANC threats to start an insurrection on June 16 had obviously failed.

Delegates were eager to remind each other that the eyes of the world were on them — and on their plans for action against South Africa.

In the circumstances an anti-apartheid rally organised in Paris on Monday afternoon should have drawn massive crowds — but there were barely 1 000 people and police reported no incidents.



# UN Namibia indaba to call for sanctions

BUS DAY  
336

VIENNA — A five-day UN conference on Namibia — opening today in Vienna — is likely to call for mandatory sanctions to press the SA government to give the territory independence.

The International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, meeting 20 years after the UN cancelled SA's mandate to rule Namibia, is to forward its recommendations to the UN General Assembly.



● DE CUELLAR

UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar, who opens the talks, will urge President P W Botha to drop his insistence that Cuban troops in Angola must be withdrawn as a condition for starting the Namibian independence process.

Botha has said he would start implementing a UN plan for Namibian independence on August 1, but the date now looks set to pass without results because of the precondition.

Delegates said that outrage at the SA's state of emergency would

encourage support for another vote on mandatory economic sanctions in the UN Security Council.

But they conceded that the US and Britain, which have twice vetoed such resolutions in the Security Council in the past six weeks, were likely to block the move again.

"We don't think the US and Britain take pleasure in being forced to cast votes in defence of apartheid every day. We will continue to subject them to this pressure," a spokesman for the South West Africa People's Organisation said.

Swapo is recognised by the UN as the sole and authentic representative of Namibia's 1-million people.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma will take the floor today in the Hofburg Palace congress centre and urge UN member-states to press the SA government to accelerate Namibian independence.

Paul Lusaka, of Zambia, president of the UN Council for Namibia, will also speak today. Last week, Lusaka said the council wanted to impose sanctions which, he said, were warranted under the UN charter. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Business Mercury

## UN plans African mineral search

NEW YORK—The United Nations has asked wealthy governments to help finance an evaluation of mineral prospects in Africa, including strategic metals that are now mined mainly by South Africa, officials said yesterday.

'About half of the world's mineral reserves lie latent in the developing nations,' the Fund for Natural Resources Exploration said.

'With a growing shortage of high-risk exploration capital for developing nations, even those countries which have a mining tradition are finding it harder to obtain the capital necessary to locate new deposits.'

'There are, moreover, many African nations with little or no mining tradition where preliminary geological surveys show great mineral potential.'

Fund officials said much more exploratory work was needed to verify and evaluate geological data, estimate the quality and quantity of ores and assess the economic viability of extraction.

Noting that South Africa and the Soviet Union, are now the major producers of platinum and platinoids, the Fund said that Ethiopia, Kenya, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe all had known or probable deposits of these minerals.

Chromium, another strategic metal mined in South Africa and Zimbabwe, was potentially extractable in

Ethiopia, Mauritania and Sudan, officials said.

The important space age mineral rutile was being produced in Sierra Leone with a potential for extraction also in Mozambique and Tanzania, two of the poorest countries, as well as Kenya.

'It is apparent that Africa is a major storehouse of a wide range of minerals whose supply is critical to the rest of the world and whose development will make a major contribution to the welfare of the rural areas by injecting money and infrastructure,' the UN fund said.—(Sapa-Reuter)



recover the body crime  
Cape Times 11/10/86  
**No passport for Cooper 336**

JOHANNESBURG. — The leader of the Azanian People's Organization and of the National Forum, Mr Saths Cooper, has again been refused a passport to travel to the United States, where he has been offered a Fulbright scholarship. On his release last week from detention under the state of emergency, he found a letter dated June 30 from the Department of Home Affairs rejecting his application.

Mr Cooper was also refused a passport in May this year. — Sapa



## UN plans to cut staff by 25%

NEW YORK — A United Nations panel was recommending an overall 15% cut in the organisation's 11 000 staff, with an even deeper reduction in top-level posts, the group's chairman said yesterday.

Mr Tom Vraalsen, Norway's UN Ambassador, said this was one of the main recommendations of the 18-member panel set up early this year to review the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.

Its report, completed last Friday and containing about 70 recommendations, was not expected to be published for another two weeks, Mr Vraalsen told a news conference.

But, outlining some of its highlights, he said they included proposals for a more streamlined, less top-heavy secretariat, and for a reduction in the number, frequency and duration of UN conferences.

The staff cuts would take place over three years, he said.

The top-level posts of under-secretary-general and assistant secretary-general, now totalling 87, would be reduced by 25%, he said.

At the same time, staff recruitment would continue, particularly at junior levels, to bring new blood into the organisation.

The panel's recommendations are to be considered by the 159-member General Assembly at its annual session opening on September 16.

Mr Vraalsen declined to estimate what financial savings would result, but said they would be significant.

The United States, which is the biggest contributor and pays 25% of the annual budget of more than \$830 million (about R2 075 million), is expected to withhold a large chunk of its assessed share this year. — Sapa-  
Reuter



24/9/76  
city press  
336

THE End Conscription Campaign has given evidence to the United Nations Commission for Human Rights about restrictions on its activity.

ECC - which campaigns for alternatives to military service - was initially invited to submit the evidence to the commission's working group in Lusaka, but was unable to do so in person.

A document outlining ECC's views was sent to the commission's Geneva headquarters instead.

"A major focus of the document was the limitation on our right to express ourselves freely in terms of the emergency regulations," ECC said in a statement.

In its document, the ECC says the emergency regulations have "created condi-

## **ECC tells the UN how emergency really works**

tions unfavourable to the free expression of our views".

"As well as the general constraints, there is the specific clause which makes it subversive to incite anyone to discredit or undermine compulsory military service.

The ECC said this "worsened the denial of freedom associated with the system of conscription".

"Our document also focussed on the system of conscription as a denial of the rights to freedom of con-

science and to freedom of choice," it said.

"Conscription into the SADF imposes on conscripts the obligation of implementing and defending apartheid policy."

Detention of ECC members during the current state of emergency was also highlighted - 48 ECC members have been detained.

● Earlier this year ECC executive member Gavin Evans gave evidence on behalf of ECC to a sitting of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid in New York.



| TOWN             | YEAR | RACE AND SEX | TOTAL WAGE | CASH WAGE | OTHER WAGE |
|------------------|------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| DURBAN           | 1970 | AFRICAN MALE | 29.66      | 11.92     | 17.74      |
|                  | 1980 | AFRICAN MALE | 87.64      | 43.72     | 43.92      |
|                  | 1981 | AFRICAN MALE | 111.15     | 53.83     | 57.32      |
| PRETORIA         | 1970 | AFRICAN MALE | 34.92      | 17.83     | 17.09      |
|                  | 1980 | AFRICAN MALE | 104.85     | 59.06     | 45.79      |
|                  | 1981 | AFRICAN MALE | 116.34     | 72.32     | 44.02      |
| WITWATERSRAND    | 1970 | AFRICAN MALE | 42.65      | 22.93     | 19.72      |
|                  | 1980 | AFRICAN MALE | 114.36     | 66.05     | 48.31      |
|                  | 1981 | AFRICAN MALE | 127.93     | 75.16     | 52.77      |
| BLOEMFONTEIN     | 1970 | AFRICAN MALE | 30.63      | 14.13     | 16.50      |
|                  | 1980 | AFRICAN MALE | 79.93      | 44.57     | 35.36      |
|                  | 1981 | AFRICAN MALE | 104.33     | 65.08     | 39.25      |
| VAAL TRIANGLE    | 1970 | AFRICAN MALE | 36.33      | 16.53     | 19.80      |
|                  | 1980 | AFRICAN MALE | 105.54     | 61.89     | 43.65      |
|                  | 1981 | AFRICAN MALE | 113.57     | 75.29     | 38.28      |
| O F S GOLDFIELDS | 1970 | AFRICAN MALE | 23.50      | 18.67     | 4.83       |
|                  | 1980 | AFRICAN MALE | 109.33     | 67.21     | 42.12      |
|                  | 1981 | AFRICAN MALE | 109.33     | 67.21     | 42.12      |

81 and of

**HARARE** — A draft economic declaration for the Harare non-aligned summit condemns the collaboration between some multi-national corporations and South Africa.

The document declares that "this collaboration has only served to entrench apartheid and to prolong Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia", the semi-official Ziana News Agency reported yesterday.

**Attacks on SA at summit**

The declaration calls on multi-national corporations to "comply strictly with all United Nations Security decisions on this matter."

The declaration also urges the UN Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Transnational Corporations to propose concrete measures aimed at preventing "further collaboration between multi-nationals and the apartheid regime", Ziana said.

The document also expressed the Non-Alignment Movement's full solidarity with the countries of Southern Africa "in their struggle against Pretoria's destabilisation". — Sapa.



# New Namibia debate opens

SML 18/9/86 336  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK -- The United Nations General Assembly put aside its regular business yesterday to open a special session on Namibian independence.

UN Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar urged a determined effort "to end the agony of the Namibian people by setting in motion the speedy implementation of the UN plan without pre-conditions".

## CUBAN TROOPS

He said all outstanding issues over implementation of resolution 435 had been completed and urged South Africa not to delay any longer by insisting Cuban troops first leave Angola.

South Africa, suspended from the assembly since 1974, is not allowed to participate.

However, Mr Derek Auret, who

heads the Namibia desk at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, is here to observe the debate.

Western contact group nations — Britain, France, the US, Canada and West Germany — have decided not to take part.

Several countries were against it being held at all because of repetition and costs.

The Namibian question has been debated here more than any other issue in the UN's 41-year history.

The assembly session comes two months after an international conference in Vienna for the immediate independence of Namibia and a week after the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare called for urgent action.

The debate is expected to end with a call for the Security Council to consider mandatory sanctions against South Africa.



3360 19/9/86

## UN re-opens and big issue is sanctions

By DEREK INGRAM

AS the United Nations convenes for its 41st general assembly this week, a big diplomatic effort is underway to persuade the world's major industrialised nations to implement maximum sanctions against South Africa by the end of the year.

The main targets are South Africa's major trading partners — the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

The effort was given renewed impetus this month by the Non-Aligned Movement (Nam) summit in Zimbabwe, following hard on the Commonwealth summit in London a few weeks before.

For the first time, the Commonwealth was accorded "guest" status at the Nam meeting. This meant a Commonwealth secretariat team was in attendance and helped coordinate the Commonwealth programme set out in the London communique with that of the Non-Aligned.

Thirty-five of the 101 Nam members are in the Commonwealth and were able to provide powerful support in shaping the sanctions package agreed in Zimbabwe.

The plan is to press for full mandatory sanctions at the UN general assembly. A security council veto by the US and Britain is inevitable and, pending full sanctions, non-aligned and Commonwealth countries are called on to adopt a long list of voluntary sanctions.

The summit's programme recognised that sanctions administered by Nam members have no chance of being effective without the support of South Africa's major trading partners — the US, the 12 countries of Western Europe and Japan.

A team of foreign ministers — from Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru and Zimbabwe — is to visit Britain, West Germany, Japan and the US to press the sanctions case.

On the Commonwealth side, secretary-general Shridath Ramphal has written to the US, Japan and 11 European Community countries calling for sanctions. These efforts have been backed by pressure on the US from Canada, and on Japan from Australia and New Zealand.

In a further step, Kaunda has drafted a letter from the Frontline states to US President Ronald Reagan, inviting him to visit Africa and judge the gravity of the situation for himself. If he does not take up the invitation, as they must expect, the leaders of Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique will go to the US.

Such a high-powered mission would aim to fuel burgeoning pressure for sanctions in America and would embarrass Reagan. — Gemini News



# UN endorses call for sweeping sanctions

## US and Britain still retain trump hand on the issue

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations General Assembly has endorsed without dissent a call for sweeping sanctions against South Africa, but the United States and Britain retained the key to future action, diplomats said.

Both powers have the right of veto in the Security Council, to which the Assembly referred the proposal. They have already made plain their objections to comprehensive sanctions.

The council is expected to be summoned on the question soon.

The 126-member majority for Saturday's sanctions resolution, coupled with the fact that Western states that favoured dialogue with South Africa did not vote against it, was seen as a reflection of widespread anger at the UN over South Africa's policies.

The United States, Japan and the entire European Community were among the 24 members that abstained.

Continuing turmoil in South Africa and the country's failure to grant independence to South West Africa/Namibia — the reason for the special session of the Assembly which ended with yesterday's action — will be major themes at the regular Assembly session.

● In London, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, met for the first time on Saturday with the president of the banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

The talks lasted for nearly two hours and were the highest-level con-

tact the British Government has had with the ANC.

A Foreign Office spokesman described the talks as "a frank and serious discussion about the current situation in South Africa and the prospects for a peaceful settlement."

"Sir Geoffrey emphasised that the British Government rejected violence as a means of achieving change," the spokesman said.

Sir Geoffrey had "made it clear that the 12 member states of the European Community are united in their determination to do everything possible to promote a peaceful settlement in South Africa through dialogue and a suspension of violence on all sides."

Mr Tambo also met the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, here at the weekend.

Discussions covered the visit next month to Lusaka by the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, who will be seeing a delegation headed by Mr Tambo.

Mr Shultz is tentatively scheduled to travel to South Africa, as well as Zambia and Botswana.

● In Washington, President Ronald Reagan rejected an invitation from the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, to meet the leaders of the frontline states, a White House spokesman said at the weekend.

He said Mr Reagan had schedule problems and "just didn't have the time" for a trip to Africa. — Sapa-AP-RNS



# UN urges mandatory sanctions against SA

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly has urged the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia.

A vote of 126-0, with 24 abstentions, brought a four-day special session on Namibia to an end.

It marked a significant victory for American diplomacy. Before the vote two critical references to the United States were removed.

This was as a direct result of an intervention by Malawi and Togo. Delegates from Ghana and Nigeria failed to block the pro-American stand.

Most Western nations abstained on the Namibia resolution because of their objection to declaring Swapo the sole representative of the Namibian people.

Both the United States and Britain will probably veto any suggestion of mandatory sanctions as they did last June.

The chief American delegate, General Vernon Z Walters, rejected criticism levelled at his country during the special session, the 14th in UN history.

## NO RIGHT

General Walters said: "My Government does not believe the resolution will advance Namibian independence in any way. It seems to reject by inference a peaceful resolution."

Cuba, whose soldiers are stationed in Angola, had no right to determine the conditions for the removal of its troops from Africa.

At the recent Non-Aligned Summit in Harare, the Cuban leader, Mr Fidel Castro, had pledged his troops would remain in Angola "for as long as apartheid exists in South Africa".

The United States did not have a solution for Angola's internal problems. The administration saw August 1 of this year as an opportunity, not a deadline, to reach agreement.

"My Government rejects all accusations that hold the United States responsible. The Luanda Government failed to use the opportunity of the proposed August 1 date to implement resolution 435," General Walters said.



Details of secret deals go to UN

# SA gets Arab oil for arms claims Israel

Handwritten: 3/10/66, 336, and two circled scribbles.

TEL AVIV — Israel has submitted a dossier of South Africa's secret arms-for-oil deals with the Middle East to the UN general assembly.

Israeli ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu said yesterday that details compiled by Israel of Arab economic ties with SA, including weapons deals with Iran and Iraq, had been sent to the UN.

Netanyahu said the diplomatic offensive was designed to "smash the wall of lies built around Israel by the same Arab nations that conduct trade with South Africa.

"In fact, our trade contacts with South Africa are insignificant as compared with theirs," he said.

Speaking on Israel Radio, Netanyahu said Israel had information showing that Arab countries were meeting all of SA's oil needs.

"We have a detailed file on 119 tankers that carried oil to South Africa between the years 1980 and 1986. Arab oil sales to South Africa total \$7.7bn," Netanyahu claimed.

Iran and Iraq were buying billions of dollars worth of arms, especially 155mm cannons and howitzers for their war against each other, in return for oil sales to SA, he said.

Israel has drawn international criticism for its political and economic ties with SA.

Although Israeli leaders have repeatedly condemned apartheid, Israel continues to maintain widespread economic links with SA.

Israel has denied foreign news reports that it sells weapons to SA.

The ambassador said moderate African states, which have official and unofficial ties with Israel, had launched a campaign to prevent radical African states from presenting UN resolutions condemning Israel for its ties with SA. Netanyahu did not elaborate.

Lourens van der Berg, director of energy supply of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, yesterday described the report as "vague in essence" and it could be a contravention of the Petroleum Products Act to comment on supplies of oil.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the department was involved with the sanctions issue at the moment and would prefer to comment only after studying the report.

Approached in Pretoria for comment on the arms deals allegations, a spokesman for Armscor said: "It is not our prerogative to comment on sales (of arms) to any customer.

"It is the prerogative of the buyer, not the seller, to reveal details."

He declined to comment further. — Sapa-AP.



# Kaunda: Zambia willing to pay price for sanctions

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — World sanctions on South Africa would not cripple the Zambian economy, says President Kaunda.

In a recent Swedish

radio interview, President Kaunda said that while sanctions would cost Zambia several billion dollars through the re-routing of imports and exports, and finding alternative sources of supply, they would not

bring Zambia's economy to a halt.

"I can assure you that we in Zambia are determined to go ahead supporting sanctions and implementing them where this is possible."

Dr Kaunda said the impact of sanctions could not be compared to the calamity that would befall Zambia if they were not imposed.

Dr Kaunda said the mining companies in the Copperbelt would be the most vulnerable to any trade cut-off by South Africa as most of their equipment and spares came from the Republic.

## Sanctions resolution for UN

The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — African countries and the Non-Aligned Movement are to sponsor a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Mr Benjamin Mkapa said Foreign Ministers from the Frontline states met US Secretary of State Mr George Schultz last week to discuss Namibian independence.

He disagreed with the formation of a pan-African defence force to defend the Frontline states.

## UN body to fund transport projects

The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAM — The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has approved two projects costing R9.5 million to improve the transport network in Southern Africa, the government-owned *Tanzanian Daily News* reported last week.

The money would finance a transport link between Botswana and Zambia, a UNDP statement said.

It added that the project, to be executed by the African Development Bank, would determine the most suitable linking infrastructure.

able linking infrastructure.

One of the options is to build a bridge at Kazungula, where the borders of Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Namibia meet.

The other is a road link between Pandamatenga in Botswana and Victoria Falls, which would involve strengthening the falls bridge and the ferry system at Kazungula.

The second project, to be jointly funded by the UNDP and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), will provide technical assistance and training.



# New cricket crisis over SA?

LONDON — The publication of a new United Nations "sports blacklist" later this month containing the names of all English county and test players who have played in South Africa is expected to plunge international cricket into a new crisis.

Highly placed Asian diplomatic sources say the Indian government has already informed African governments that it will enforce the blacklist even if it means wrecking the 1987 Cricket World Cup in India and India's test relations.

The Indian government is expected to make the threat public when the International Cricket Conference meets in New Delhi from November 3-4. Also prominent on the agenda will be a de-

mand by India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and the West Indies for England to impose a test selection ban on any county cricketer who maintains playing links with South Africa.

The new blacklist includes the names of all test and county cricketers who have played in South Africa, including Graham Gooch, as well as members of the rebel New Zealand Cavaliers rugby team which toured South Africa.

The blacklist could also pose an unprecedented threat to West European sport for the first time. The Swedish Sports Council, the controlling body of all sport in Sweden, has proposed that any sportsman or woman named on it should be banned from competing in Sweden. — DDC.



WASHINGTON — SA's UN ambassador Kurt von Schirnding is resigning at the end of January after what he calls "three frustrating but in a macabre sort of way enjoyable" years.

He is expected to be named director-general of the SA Foundation, but was unwilling to confirm the appointment pending a formal announcement by the foundation itself, insisting "that is a matter for them to comment on".

John Chettle, director of the foundation's Washington office, declined to con-

# UN man to quit

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SIMON BARBER

firm that Von Schirnding was to be his new chief.

While stressing that his decision was strictly personal and "certainly not in any way political", Von Schirnding said: "I have gradually come to the conclusion that perhaps I could use my talents to greater advantage for SA in the private sector.

"I am not near retirement age, but being at the top of my career, I concluded there were possibly other worlds to conquer," the 55-year-old former envoy to West Germany and Austria said.

"I have requested that I be permitted to return when my tour comes to an end with the present session ... all things being equal, I resign at the end of January."



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## US praised in UN speech on apartheid

NEW YORK — The General Assembly's annual debate on South African racial policies, opened yesterday with speakers giving qualified praise to American sanctions.

Major-General Joseph Garba of Nigeria, chairman of the UN special committee against apartheid, said the US Congress's overriding of President Reagan's sanctions veto was "rightly seen as an historic move, a reflection of the ever-widening support of the American people for the struggle against apartheid".

However, Major-General Garba said, the veto "could not have failed to give comfort to the apartheid regime".

The General Assembly is expected to call anew for the imposition of tougher international measures against South Africa. The debate will run until Monday. — Sapa-AP.



# UN delegates seek oil embargo on SA

UNITED NATIONS — UN delegates have put before the General Assembly six resolutions seeking full mandatory sanctions against South Africa, including an oil embargo.

sanctions were not set on destroying the South African economy, nor was there a fight against the white minority.

The principal draft resolution tabled in the 159-nation assembly

strongly condemned the state of emergency in South Africa and requested the international community to exercise maximum pressure, including comprehensive mandatory sanctions. Sapa-RNS

All are expected to be adopted by large majorities, but only the Security Council may order punitive measures and the United States and Britain have repeatedly exercised their power of veto in that body.

Opening the annual debate on apartheid on Wednesday, the head of the UN anti-apartheid committee, Major-General Joseph Garba of Nigeria, criticised Swiss and West German bankers whom he called mainstays of the South African Government.

He hailed action in the US Congress, which, despite opposition from President Ronald Reagan, had agreed on a package of limited sanctions.

South Africa's delegation was ejected from the General Assembly in 1974, although it remains a UN member. South African diplomats watched the proceedings from the wings.

The South African Government announced this week that the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, was appointing a top official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Les Manley, to lead the UN delegation, replacing Mr Kurt von Schirnding.

General Garba said the US was not only a major trading partner of South Africa but also its political ally. He accused West Germany and Britain of blocking stronger economic measures by the European Community against South Africa.

He said advocates of



# Japanese importers get special request

## Britain tells the UN: apartheid has to go

**The Star Bureau**  
LONDON — Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry has appealed to importers not to undermine economic sanctions imposed on South Africa by the United States and European Community.

The written request was sent to 30 organisations, including the Japan Iron and Steel Federation, the Japan Coal Association and the Japan Foreign Trade Association.

Japan has already banned imports of iron and steel products, and therefore the request was aimed mainly at potential coal imports.

The request is unlikely to cause distress among Japanese coal buyers since they are already planning to reduce imports because of weak local demand.

The ministry's move came a day after a delegation of the Non-Aligned Movement led by Mr Witness Mangwende, the Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, visited Japan to urge it to impose comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Tadashi Kuranari, the Japanese Foreign Minister, rejected the call for mandatory sanctions on the grounds they would lead to a deterioration of South Africa's domestic situation and make the government there more obdurate.

However, he said Japan had extended an invitation to African National Congress leader Mr Oliver Tambo to visit the country next year and was preparing to send a study mission to the Frontline states.

**The Star Bureau**  
NEW YORK — Sir John Thomson, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, yesterday called again for the elimination of apartheid.

He was speaking on behalf of the 12 European Community (EC) nations. Britain occupies the presidency of the Council of European Ministers until the end of the year.

"There is an urgent need for peaceful change through a genuine national dialogue, across lines of colour, politics and religion," he told the General Assembly during its second day of debate.

### Six resolutions

"Conditions must be created in which dialogue can begin and the necessary changes made. But such a dialogue is impossible while black leaders remain imprisoned or detained and anti-apartheid organisation proscribed."

The assembly debate on apartheid policies is an annual item for discussion.

It will end on Monday when the 159-nation body — excluding South Africa — will be called on to vote on a package of six resolutions calling for full mandatory sanctions on Pretoria, including

## Church's money links with SA under fire

**The Star Bureau**  
LONDON — A legal assault is being mounted on the Church of England's investments in companies with South African links.

The church has insisted that it would be unlawful to sell its South African holdings, but a legal opinion obtained by the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster, says that charitable trusts — like the church's — can decide not to invest for moral reasons.

The issue will be debated at the General Synod next week.

In the meantime, a delegation of MPs and members of the general synod is to see Britain's Charity Commission to discuss the church's disinvestment.

The Charity Commission has indicated that charities can decide not to invest for moral reasons and would welcome a discussion on the subject.

The Church Commissioners, however, question whether the purpose of the trust administered by them is "for the cure of souls or the benefit of the clergy".

an oil embargo.

Diplomats told The Star Bureau that once the debate was over there would be a call for a meeting of the Security Council to consider sanctions. The council is the only UN body that has the authority to impose mandatory sanctions.

Sir John Thomson is, coincidentally, also president of the Security Council this month.

"Apartheid," he told the assembly, "is an insult to the dignity of those it affects and a flagrant violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the UN Charter and in the universal declaration of human rights to which we attach the highest importance."

"It is, in short, an institutionalised system of state racism which deprives the majority of the people of South Africa of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights."

He accused the South African authorities of reacting "ruthlessly" to the efforts of the large majority of the people to secure the abolition of apartheid, and said too few reforms had been introduced.

"These change have been too few and too slow to stem the surging tide of bitterness and bloodshed in the country. They have done nothing to address the root of the problem."

The Israeli delegate, Mr Benjamin Netanyahu, sharply attacked those who drafted the resolutions for alleging Israel's collaboration with South Africa.

Israel's trade with South Africa was barely visible compared to that of European, Arab and other states, he said.

"The assertion of a special place for Israel among the nations is exactly that — a groundless assertion endlessly repeated by those who wish not only to defame Israel but also to deflect attention from their own furtive and enormously profitable trade with Pretoria."

"The battle against apartheid has reached an historic junction. It can either surge forward on a straight path to the total abolition of this hateful system, or it can sink into the mud of falsehood and vindictiveness."

Boasting won't help us, say angry officials

**The Star Bureau**

WASHINGTON — Talk of sanctions-busting is enraging South African representatives here who say it is hardening the attitudes of US officials now drafting the rules.

American officials presently working on the "final guidance" — a list of definitions and schedules of what South African imports are banned — have signalled to them that they view efforts to beat the new sanctions as a challenge.

### HAMPERED

Infuriated SA representatives in Washington are also currently negotiating with US authorities about imports frozen on quaysides and in bonded warehouses, and debating definitions of steel and the like. Their efforts, they say, are being hampered by sanctions-busting boasts.

"It is making it damned tough for us," said one senior official. "US authorities are now writing regulations, and are feeling challenged. This is not going to make it any easier for our companies to export."

A prominent businessman agreed: "The various organisations doing this have been most indiscreet."

## IBM, Coke, GM still under fire

**By Chris Moerdyk**

In spite of recent disinvestment moves, General Motors, IBM and Coca-Cola have been accused by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) of continuing to "make profits from the apartheid system."

In a statement issued from Philadelphia, the head of AFSC's South Africa section, Mr Jerry Herman, said: "While we welcome their recent announcements, the IBM, GM and Coca-Cola changes in South Africa must be seen as interim steps toward the necessary total US economic disengagement in that country."

### REPRESSION

An AFSC researcher and author, Mr Thomas Conrad, whom the organisation claims to be one of the foremost US authorities on computer exports, said IBM's equipment had been used for years in sensitive military or strategic ways "as well as to re-

press blacks and other people."

"IBM technology is widely used by local government officials, who are in the forefront of enforcing the apartheid system. Their sale of (the South African) operations will in no way limit their sales to South African authorities."

A spokesman for IBM said in Johannesburg yesterday the company had not sold equipment to listed or restricted government agencies since 1976.

"This was not only as a result of pressure from the US but also on our own initiative. And the new company has recently given a public commitment not to market its products in these areas in the future."

● The American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organisation, was founded in 1917 to "relieve human suffering and find new approaches to world peace and bring about non-violent social change". It is a co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

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# UN set to act on S Africa

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly is today expected to approve a package of eight resolutions designed to force South Africa to end its apartheid policies.

Among the resolutions is a call for mandatory sanctions against South Africa, including one which urges the Security Council to take urgent action to impose a mandatory oil embargo "on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products" to South Africa.

That resolution has been sponsored by Algeria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia.

The main resolution, which calls for mandatory sanctions, will not gain votes from the Western nations, particularly since it criticises President Reagan's policies of "constructive engagement".

It also asks the Security Council, the main peacekeeping body, to apply sanctions under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

## Sanction

The US, Britain and other countries are urged to consider their opposition to the "application of comprehensive mandatory sanctions" and to reassess their position.

In addition, there is also strong condemna-

## SOWETAN Foreign Service

tion of the state of emergency in South Africa, and a request on the international community to exercise maximum pressure.

"Sanctions are the most appropriate and effective peaceful means to end apartheid, liberate Namibia and maintain peace in southern Africa," says one resolution.

## Denounce

Throughout the debate, several speakers have denounced Western nations for their support of South Africa.

Manuel dos Santos, of Mozambique, charged South Africa of intensifying its acts of aggression and destabilising neighbouring states.

There were, he added, forced removals to arid, impoverished lands and many had fallen victim to apartheid's genocidal fury.

## Bandits

"Hordes of bandits and mercenaries have been dispatched into my country and Angola to sow death, sorrow and misery and to destroy economic and social infrastructures," he said.

South Africa had become ungovernable and uncontrollable, said the delegate from Mozambique.

Mr dos Santos hinted that South Africa might have been involved in the death of Samora Machel.

Commando units had infiltrated Mozambique to carry out acts of banditry and terrorism, he told the Assembly. It was under those circumstances that Machel lost his life.



10/11/86 STAR 336

## More moves to end apartheid

# UN demand for mandatory oil embargo against South Africa

By Michael Kallenbach,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

NEW YORK — The UN General Assembly is expected to approve a package of eight resolutions today designed to force South Africa to end apartheid.

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Zambia.

The main resolution, which calls for mandatory sanctions, will not gain votes from Western nations, particularly since it criticises President Reagan's policies of "constructive engagement".

It also asks the Security Council to apply sanctions under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

The US, Britain and other countries were urged to reconsider their opposition to the "application of comprehensive mandatory sanctions".

### PRESSURE

In addition, there is strong condemnation of the state of emergency in South Africa and a request to the international community to exercise maxi-

mum pressure.

"Sanctions are the most appropriate and effective peaceful means to end apartheid, liberate Namibia and maintain peace in southern Africa," says one resolution.

Several speakers in the debate have denounced Western nations for their support of South Africa.

The chairman of the UN Committee Against Apartheid, Mr Joseph Garba of Nigeria, said at the start of the debate: "The purpose of imposing sanctions on South Africa is not to destroy the economy or punish the whites.

"On the contrary, we are convinced that the South African regime's obduracy, its futile attempts to maintain white su-

premacy, its aggression against neighbouring states, will only cease when the threat of sanctions — mandatory, comprehensive and universally applied, is made real."

Several speakers praised the recent US Congress's recent decision to impose sanctions against South Africa but criticised President Reagan and noted that the measures were adopted only after his veto was overridden.

Mr Manuel dos Santos of Mozambique accused South Africa of intensifying its acts of aggression and destabilizing neighbouring states.

There were, he added, forced removals to impoverished lands and many had fallen victim to apartheid's "genocidal fury".

"Hordes of bandits and mercenaries have been dispatched into my country and Angola to sow death, sorrow and misery and to destroy economic and social infrastructures," he said.

South Africa had become ungovernable, he said.

Mr Dos Santos also hinted that South Africa might have been involved in the death of Samora Machel.

## MNR attacks town near Malawi border

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Anti-government rebels are attacking the town of Ulongue, in Mozambique's north-western province of Tete, the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said yesterday. The town is about 20 km from the Malawian border.

Quoting government sources the agency said the attack against Ulongue had started at 6 am on

Saturday, but it gave no further details.

When MNR rebels overran several towns in northern Mozambique a few weeks ago, sources in Maputo said at the time that Ulongue had been taken.

In its report yesterday, AIM said: "Several localities in Tete and Zambezia have come under MNR attack after invasions from Malawian soil which began at the end of September".



# General Assembly approves package of anti-SA resolutions

By Michael Kallenbach,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

NEW YORK — The UN General Assembly yesterday overwhelmingly approved a number of resolutions aimed at bringing an end to South Africa's apartheid policies.

The main resolution, calling on the Security Council to impose mandatory economic sanctions, obtained 126 affirmative votes, 16 against, with 13 abstentions.

There was also a call for an oil embargo on South Africa and condemnation of the state of emergency.

The oil embargo resolution was passed 136-5, with 15 abstentions.

In addition, another resolution on Israel's cooperation with South Africa condemned such collaboration in the economic, military and nuclear fields and was adopted 102-29, with 26 abstentions.

Another draft reaffirmed South Africa must be isolated in all forms of sport and attracted 131 votes, none against, with 24 abstentions.

However, the resolutions are merely recommendations and only the Security Council can impose mandatory measures against South Africa.

As expected, the resolutions call on the council to do precisely that, while the US and Britain were asked to reassess their pol-

icy of blocking sanctions attempts in the council.

An earlier vote that this wording be deleted from a resolution fell flat after 73 nations said reference to Washington and London should remain in the text. Fifty said no, with only 23 abstentions.

Before the vote, Zimbabwe's delegate, Mr Isack Mudenge, told the assembly the time for sending faint or contradictory measures to Pretoria was over.

"Our message must be united, powerful and peaceful in character," he said, "and it should go out from the Security Council."

"This is no time for equivocation, hesitation or prevarication," he said, adding: "It is not the time for such dishonest arguments like 'sanctions will hurt neighbouring states and black South Africa'."

## Bitterness

He asked: "How can we fear the bitterness of the sanctions pill when the apartheid disease is killing us?"

Tanzania's Mr Wilbert Chagula praised the recent adoption of sanctions by the US Congress and said this factor, coupled with the internal revolt in South Africa, gave cause for optimism regarding the ultimate elimination of apartheid.

Zambia's ambassador, Mr Peter Zuze, criticised the West for enabling South Africa to be profitable despite abhorrent conditions.

He lashed out at the US and Britain for doing everything to prevent the Security Council from taking appropriate measures against South Africa, and said it was unfortunate the privilege of the veto power had been frequently abused.

"Soft policies towards South Africa will never have any impact for positive change," he said.

## Unacceptable

The US delegate, Miss Patricia Byrne, repeated after the vote that sanctions against South Africa were unacceptable to the Reagan administration.

"Each member should feel free to adopt those policies which it believes will contribute the most to a solution of this problem," she said.

"My government has decided on a mix of pressure and persuasion."

## Police scooped drugs worth

By Craig Kotze,  
Crime Reporter

International co-operation and good detective work by the South African Police had led to drug hauls worth more than R34 million in the Transvaal.



# UN to<sup>DD</sup> check<sup>12/11/86</sup> SA oil<sup>336</sup>

UNITED NATIONS —  
The UN General Assembly has voted 136-5 to monitor oil trade with South Africa in hopes of increasing compliance with a long-standing voluntary oil embargo.

The resolution did not censure petroleum-producing countries. Rather, it placed the onus on oil companies and shippers.

A voluntary oil embargo was adopted by the Assembly in 1979.

The monitoring measure was one of eight resolutions on Monday directed at isolating South Africa politically, socially and economically because of apartheid.

● In Oslo, an anti-apartheid group launched a consumer boycott campaign yesterday against Shell oil company and its Norwegian subsidiary Norske Shell.

"Shell must be forced to cease its operations in South Africa and withdraw from the apartheid state," said the leader of the group, Mr Reidar Andestad. — Sapa-AP



STAR

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2/11/86

# UN passes Namibia resolutions

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly brought its annual debate on the lack of progress towards Namibian independence to an end by passing five resolutions — one of which condemns South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of the territory.

The main resolution also reaffirmed that the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. It was passed by 130-0, with 26 abstentions.

One of the resolutions calls for the assembly to approve and make financial provision for the UN Council for Namibia's work, including the arranging of a special meeting in Southern Africa in May next year.

Another resolution with financial implications called for the dissemination of information on Namibia and for a greater focus on activities about Namibia, particularly in America, Britain and West Germany.

A separate resolution allocated \$1.5 million (about R3.3 million) for the UN's fund for Namibia.

Some Western delegations are opposed to UN funding for Swapo, saying the UN is going through the worst financial crisis in its 41-year history.



The United Nations this week appointed two women to posts as under Secretary-General, in a move that responds to frequent charges of sexism against the world body.

The two appointments — of a Briton and a Canadian — are the first top permanent appointments for women in the organisation, fulfilling a pledge by Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to redress long-standing sexual imbalance, especially in higher echelons.

Therese Paquet-Sevigny, vice president for Communications with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation/Radio Canada, is to take over the U.N. Department of Public Information next March 1. She succeeds under Secretary General Yasushi Akashi, a Japanese,

# UN's answer to sexual imbalance

who moves over to the Department of Disarmament Affairs.

Margaret Joan Anstee, a Briton who has been an assistant Secretary General with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, becomes director general of the United Nations office in Vienna.

In other moves, the number two man in the Soviet UN delegation, Ambassador Vasily Safronchuk, joins the U.N. secretariat on January 1 in a staff shuffle.

Safronchuk will take over as Under-Secretary

General for Political and Security Council Affairs, a post traditionally held by a Soviet national, from Viacheslav Ustinov, who is returning to Soviet Government service.

## Human

In other appointments, Under-Secretary General Jan Martenson, a Swede who heads the UN's Department for Disarmament Affairs, will on March 1 become Director General of the United Nations office in Geneva.

He will also head the U.N. Centre for Human

Rights, succeeding assistant Secretary General Kurt Herndl, an Austrian, who is returning to government service.

Under-secretary General Rafeuddin Ahmed, a Pakistani in charge of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, will take over the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs as from January 1.

He will retain his current responsibilities as U.N. special representative for Humanitarian Affairs in South East Asia. — Sapa-Reuter.



...ing or apartment renewed the ... other pending a Bloem- ...  
nouncement on October 31 of a ban on ... and were likely to be ineffective. Picture: Herbert Mabuza.

## UN wants SA excluded from Antarctic Treaty

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly yesterday appealed to the decision-making members of the 1959 Antarctic Treaty to exclude South Africa from their meetings.

The vote on the resolution, recommended last month by the assembly's main political committee, was 119 in favour and

none against, with eight abstentions.

Twenty-five countries, including many of the treaty's 18 decision-making members and 14 non-decision-makers, announced they would not take part in the vote.

This reflected their unhappiness over any UN discussion of the treaty and the taking of deci-

sions by voting, instead of by consensus.

The treaty, whose members include the United States and the Soviet Union as well as South Africa, aims at preserving Antarctica for scientific research and other purely peaceful purposes, while shelving claims by seven of them to parts of the continent.

All treaty decisions are taken by consensus.

The UN has debated Antarctica annually since 1983, mainly at the initiative of various developing countries, who say the entire international community should have a voice in decisions about the region and its possible mineral resources. — Sapa-Reuter.

**Pancreas patient rejects organ**

**Hedgehogs 'want game'**



UNITED NATIONS - 1987

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# 2 000 defied ban on sport

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EVE  
post  
6/1/87

HARARE — More than 2 000 international sportsmen and 24 national teams, clubs and colleges have defied United Nations plans to isolate South African sport because of apartheid.

At least 11 sportsmen and one club from six African countries have been blacklisted by the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid for taking part in sporting events in South Africa from September, 1985, to the end of 1986.

Ziana, the semi-official news agency, reported the 11 were from Egypt, Kenya, Swaziland, Malawi, Cote d'Ivoire (formerly Ivory Coast) and Lesotho.

They were among 2 190 international sportsmen and 24 national teams, clubs and colleges to defy the UN plan to isolate SA.

The majority of boycott-busting sportsmen and virtually all the 23 other teams came from the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, Argentina, Australia, Italy and Israel.

The US and Britain top the list with 1 500 blacklisted sportsmen.

The centre listed athlete Miloje Grujic of Yugoslavia as the only sports personality from a socialist country to be associated with SA.

A Zimbabwean cyclist and five golfers now living in SA have also been blacklisted, according to

notes and documents compiled by the centre.

Among the 11 Africans are Jean-Baptiste Ahoule, a professional golfer, and his manager or interpreter, Keita Ibrahima (Cote d'Ivoire); Egypt's squash quartet of Gamal Awad, Madgi Saad, Ahmed Safwat and Muddassar Saned; ace car rally champions Rob Collinge and Gill Findlay of Kenya; Basuto athlete Vincent Rakabaele; Malawi's squash player, S White; and Swazi golfer Joe Dhlamini.

The Mhaleshoek Bowls Club of Lesotho was the only club from Africa to play South Africans during the six years under review.

Sportsmen and women from Commonwealth countries, including Jamaica, Guyana, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Barbados, breached the 1977 Gleneagles Agreement, which bars citizens from Britain and its former colonies from having sporting links with SA.

"It should be noted, however, that the governments of many countries in the list have opposed or discouraged sports exchanges with South Africa," the centre said.

"In the face of growing opposition against apartheid sports contacts, South Africa has been offering exorbitant sums of money to lure international sports stars to that country." — Sapa



# UN strikes Paul Simon off its cultural black list

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations anti-apartheid committee has decided that popular musician Paul Simon did not violate the UN cultural boycott against South Africa.

The furore erupted after Simon, formerly of Simon and Garfunkel, went to Johannesburg in 1985 to write songs for a long-playing album called "Graceland".

The UN special committee against apartheid decided that Simon should be placed on their cultural "hit" list of artists who have violated a 1980 unofficial boycott on performing in South Africa.

The next list is due to be published at the end of this month and such a stigma would lump Simon with other musicians and artists who have performed to segregated audiences in South Africa.

The UN had a sudden change of mind last week after Simon

wrote a letter promising not to play in South Africa.

"So we immediately decided to strike his name off our pending list," said Mr Amer Arai, of Iraq, a political affairs officer.

In the United States, many anti-apartheid groups picket concerts given by musicians who are on the UN blacklist. In addition, in the Scandinavian countries, radio and television stations refuse to feature musicians whose names have been on the boycott lists.

Simon had previously refused two invitations of one million dollars each to play at Sun City. He also got approval from the South African Union of Black Musicians before making his 1985 trip.

The musicians were paid triple the normal union rates, and Simon arranged that the five songwriters with whom he worked would have the royalties paid directly to them, rather than have them passed through another company.

Nonetheless, Simon's musical career, which was sadly in need of a boost, received it. "Graceland" has to date sold more than four million copies, and has received four Grammy nominations, including one for best album of the year.

Simon said: "It hurts to be criticised on a moral basis. I address the world from a cultural point of view. I realise that political implications can be drawn from cultural stalemate, but I just wanted to get the music out."



UN debate to focus on US, Britain

# Sanctions call likely to be vetoed

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The Star's Foreign News Service

New York

Britain and the United States are expected to veto a United Nations Security Council call for sanctions against South Africa similar to those approved last year by the United States Congress.

The draft sanctions resolution is already being circulated and will form the basis for the Security Council debate which begins tomorrow. However, there are unconfirmed reports that the African group might ask for voluntary rather than mandatory sanctions so as to avoid a veto.

Although called by Egypt, on behalf of the African group, the proceedings will be conducted by Mr Peter Zuze, Zambia's UN Ambassador, in his capacity as president of the council for this month. Western diplomats said the debate would focus attention on the two permanent members of the council, Britain and the US, who last June vetoed a sanctions move.

"They are in for a bad time," according to one Western diplomat.

In addition, the debate marks the first time South Africa's new Ambassador to the UN, Mr Les Manley, will address the council.

He presented his credentials to the UN Secretary-General last Thursday.

Western diplomats will be watching for any hint of reform by the South African Government in Mr Manley's speech.

They will also closely compare his style to that of his predecessor, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, an urbane, articulate and experienced diplomat who recently left the foreign service to head the South Africa Foundation.

Mr Manley, although only 41, is au fait with Pretoria's thinking on the question of sanctions and other issues since he spent the past few years working in the inner cabinet of Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

## Previous postings

His previous postings outside South Africa include Maputo and London.

South Africa has asked to speak during the opening session of the council debate, which is expected to last until Friday, culminating in a vote. According to sources, the South Africans will circulate documents indicating why sanctions will not work and will harm the people they are designed to help.

West Germany was likely to vote against mandatory sanctions while France, Italy and Japan could be expected to abstain, said diplomats.

This would leave the remaining nine members of the council to vote "yes".

Only the five permanent council members — Britain, France, the US, the Soviet Union and China — have veto powers.



# Sanctions set for another veto

London Bureau

THE United Nations Security Council meets tomorrow to discuss South Africa, thereby forcing Britain and the United States to show their hand by opposing sanctions once again.

Western diplomats say both nations will veto a new attempt by African nations to apply sanctions similar to those approved by the U S Congress last October.

London and Washington are against apartheid and will express these views during the debate, which is expected to end on Friday.

However, African and non-aligned nations will undoubtedly use the occasion to take a swipe at Mrs Thatcher's policies, which are strongly opposed to economic sanctions as a way to get the Government in South Africa to mend its approach to the black majority population.

The Security Council has not met to discuss the situation in South Africa since last June, when Britain and America vetoed a similar call for sanctions.

At the time, the council heard that the British intention was to 'bring down apartheid and not the South African economy'.

Western nations are anxious to see how the remainder of the council will vote on the sanctions question.

Last month, West Germany began a two-year term on the council, joined by other allies such as Italy and Japan.

Chancellor Kohl's Government has previously resisted pressures from its European allies to take a hard punitive line with Pretoria, and last year it blocked coal sanctions by the EEC.



# Sanctions will delay reform, UN is told

Star 8/2/87  
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By Michael Kallenbach,  
The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council was warned last night that mandatory sanctions against South Africa would retard the process of reform inside the country and punish millions of people in black Africa.

The twin-pronged attack was the theme of the message relayed to the council by the newly appointed South African Ambassador to the UN, Mr Les Manley.

He reminded the hushed chamber that Pretoria had repeatedly said South Africa's neighbours would be hardest hit by punitive UN actions.

"It (the Government) has pointed out that millions of people, mainly black, in Southern Africa would suffer," he stated.

"I therefore appeal to the responsible nations here present to reflect carefully on this matter before deciding on anything which could have disastrous consequences for a large and important part of Africa."

Mr Manley added: "The drive for sanctions against South Africa is based on a false premise — that sanctions promote the interests of the black people of South Africa and constitute a peaceful alternative to violence. This is an illusion."

Mr Manley spelt out in detail how and where the Government had moved along the road of reform, a process which he termed as "necessary and just".

## Violence

Mr Manley did not mention the May election but he did refer to the recent spate of violence in the country.

He warned those who intended to vote for sanctions at the end of the current debate that they would be siding with the forces of violence and anarchy.

These nations, he said, through terror and intimidation, would be seeking the "overthrow of democracy in South Africa and its replacement by a Marxist-dominated dictatorship under which the cry for one-man, one-vote will be a hollow one indeed."

"Power in South Africa resides in the hands of the moderate majority. We intend to create a South Africa which will be strong and provide for the political, economic and social needs of all."

The current debate, which is expected to last until Friday, was called by Egypt on behalf of the African group.

Britain, Japan and India are expected to address the council today. African nations are still working on the wording of a draft resolution calling for selective mandatory sanctions.



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WEEKLY MAIL, Feb

# Gumede to UN with vigilante report

By MONO BADELA

UNITED Democratic Front co-president Archie Gumede is believed to be heading for the United Nations to present a dossier on "apartheid vigilantes" to the UN Commission on Human Rights.

UDF officials in South Africa could not confirm the trip, but point out that Gumede was in London last week, where he presented the dossier to British Anti-Apartheid Movement president Archbishop Trevor Huddleston.

This week, Gumede and former Transvaal regional UDF chairman Frank Chikane held ministerial-level talks with the British government, which was represented by a junior minister in the Foreign Office, Lynda Chalker.

It was the first such meeting for the

## UDF.

Gumede, a political veteran of the 60s, has a rich history. He has survived two treason trials — most recent of which was the "Maritzburg 12" trial in 1985, after the British Consulate seige — and was closely associated with the African National Congress before it was banned.

His father, Josiah T Gumede, was one of the founder members of the organisation. Josiah was also part of a delegation to London to protest against the 1913 Land Act. In 1927, he attended the conference of the League Against Imperialism in Moscow.

The UDF dossier details "repressive" measures adopted by the

government, as well as the activities of vigilantes in the townships.

The UDF says attacks by vigilantes seem to indicate a high degree of co-ordination and planning.

"Numerous attacks are now being launched in scattered parts of the country," representative Murphy Morobe told *Weekly Mail*.

The dossier says large gangs of armed bandits — numbering up to 1 500 in one case — launched attacks, "often with the blatant non-interference of members of the security forces."

In many cases, township residents captured by vigilantes "found themselves arrested *en masse*."

The UDF comments: "The resurgence of vigilante attacks comes in the wake of a major onslaught

against the organs of popular democracy in the townships, particularly the street committees.

"The announcement last September that thousands of *kitskonstabels* (instant police) would be trained gave rise to speculation that they would simply be vigilantes in uniform."

The UDF says the aim of the vigilantes was to root out the "comrades".

The dossier also contains a chronicle of vigilante violence between December 1986 and January 1987. People had been killed in Eastern Cape towns like Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Queenstown, and the East Rand townships of Tembisa and Leandra.

There were also reports of snambokking in Lebowa. — TOPS



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## Many fear unemployment, poll finds

JOHANNESBURG. — Three out of four South African adults are worried about unemployment, an opinion poll survey has found.

People living in the Cape (80 percent) and the Free State (82 percent) are more concerned than those living in the Transvaal (74 percent) and Natal (70 percent).

These results, based on a representative sample of 2 000 white urban adults questioned in 1986, come from Market Research Africa's Sociomonitor study, which has measured trends in South African society since 1976.

Anxieties about unemployment are well-founded.

In March this year, it is estimated that 98 000 white urban adults were seeking full-time employment. Job seekers are more likely to be female than male, with as many as 60 000 women compared to 38 000 men wanting a full-time job.

An additional 73 000 white urban adults are looking for part-time work. Young people are especially likely to need work and 33 000 sought full-time work and 35 000 a part-time occupation. — Sapa.



# UN visit on cards

**A TOP-LEVEL mission to visit Southern Africa later this month has been appointed by United Nations secretary-general, Dr Perez de Quellar.**

The secretary-general announced this mission at a meeting with UN ambassadors from the Frontline states and representatives of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the African National Congress (ANC). The meeting was held last Thursday.

The aim of this mission is to re-evaluate the situation in Namibia and get consensus on the course to be followed, and secondly, to look at the situation in the country vis-a-vis apartheid and the struggle against it.

**By SOWETAN REPORTER**

The mission will look at the effects of previous UN actions against South Africa and investigate how far this ideology has been dismantled.

At last Thursday's meeting, the PAC was represented by Mr Lesoana Makhanda and the ANC by Mr Solly Simelane. Dr de Quellar has regular meetings with the Frontline states and liberation movements to examine the situation in the sub-continent.

A major port of call for the UN mission will be South Africa. Although it is not known who this mission will meet, and if the Government will allow it into the country, it is expected that it will

meet with leaders from across the political spectrum in the country.

Sources close to Dr De Quellar have said the situation in the country is very fluid and assessments have to be taken at regular intervals.

According to a statement from the PAC the itinerary will be released today but the mission is likely to start this weekend with a visit to Zimbabwe. It is not known when South Africa will be visited but meetings with leaders from within the country are definitely on the cards.

The mission follows a visit by Canadian Foreign Minister, Joe Clark, last Friday and the visit two weeks ago of a group of West German parliamentarians.

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# Impasse on Cubans must go — Ahtisaari

By Rob Nuttall 20/8/87

South Africa's insistence on a full Cuban withdrawal from Angola was delaying the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 and full independence for Namibia, the UN special envoy, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said yesterday.

On a brief stop in Johannesburg after meeting Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha in Cape Town, Mr Ahtisaari repeated that the issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola must be resolved by the two governments and was not an issue officially recognised by the United Nations.

## Talks with Pienaar

Mr Ahtisaari said, however, that the most important assurance he got from South Africa this week was that it still was committed to the implementation of Resolution 435.

The UN envoy had brief talks yesterday with Mr Louis Pienaar, Administrator-General of Namibia, at Jan Smuts Airport.

Today he flies to Harare and from there to Lusaka for talks with President Kenneth Kuanda, president of Zambia, before flying on to Luanda for talks with the Angolan government.

Mr Pienaar said he knew that the stance of the internal parties in Namibia on UN Resolution 435 — that they were not involved in the implementation of the resolution — was a stumbling block but this was not insurmountable.

He said that during his meeting with Mr Ahtisaari he gave the envoy the assurance that the internal elections in Namibia would not affect national elections and any constitution evolving would serve as nothing more than a model for tabling after a UN-backed national election.

Mr Ahtisaari said at his Press conference: "My biggest hope is that no attempts are made to bypass Resolution 435 or to re-write it in some way. Resolution 435 must be accepted as it is."

"In the minds of some members of the international community there are still doubts that Resolution 435 will be implemented and doubts about its real acceptability (by South Africa)," Mr Ahtisaari said. "South Africa has now given me the reassurance we need on this point."



# The world meets on arms control. Absent: The US

*"They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks. Nations shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." — Isaiah 11.4*

The first time, a world congress will meet to discuss the age-old dilemma: Guns before butter. By ELVI RUOTTINEN

of assistance."

WHILE the biblical prophecy, carved in stone on a wall across the United Nations plaza, may remain short of fruition for some time, most governments involved in the global arms race now are willing at least to talk about the subject in a new way.

For the first time, the age-old gun-or-butter argument is to be put to a world congress dedicated specifically to discussing the relation of one to the other.

But controversy has already been generated by a United States boycott. From the start, the Reagan administration has disliked the idea of linking discussions on disarmament and development. Like some other governments, the US prefers to treat military matters and socio-economic well-being as separate issues.

During the 19-day meeting at UN headquarters, disarmament advocates will be trying to overcome this resistance, most prevalent among the two superpowers and their industrialised allies. In some respects, a similar lack of interest exists among their Third World client states, which purchase an estimated 50 percent of the world's arms.

UN estimates suggest that some developing country governments spend up to one third of their scarce national resources on armaments.

Proponents of the conference advocate allocating a portion of global arms expenditures — now topping \$1-trillion (R2-trillion) annually — for social and economic development. As one delegate sympathetic to the proposal explained: "Fewer guns and more butter would increase the security of all nations while simultaneously contributing to development, particularly in countries most in need

Initiated by France in 1983, the controversial conference was originally scheduled for Paris. However, citing insufficient time for preparation, France withdrew its invitation. As a result, the preparatory committee of 54 UN member states had to change the venue to New York and postpone the conference by a year.

Over the years, the UN has provided governments with studies, analyses, reports and recommendations relating to the disarmament-development connection. Much of this information will serve as background material for the conference.

Governments have agreed on an agenda containing three substantive items for consideration.

The first — the theme of the conference — is the relationship between disarmament and development in all aspects with a conference goal of reaching action-oriented conclusions.

The second deals with the social and economic implications of heavy military spending, particularly by militarily important states, with special emphasis on the effects on the Third World.

The third agenda item will explore ways of releasing resources through disarmament measures for development purposes, particularly for the Third World's benefit.

According to papers prepared for the conference, both the rich and the poor would benefit by even a small diversion of arms budgets to development. Said one African foreign minister: "If nuclear nations in particular should decide that the current estimated capacity of their arsenals to

## Regional military expenditure

| 1952    | (\$million)          | 1983    |
|---------|----------------------|---------|
| 1,000   | Middle East          | 50,000  |
| 2,000   | South Asia           | 8,000   |
| 3,000   | Far East excl. China | 33,000  |
| 500     | Africa excl. Egypt   | 14,000  |
| 400     | Central America      | 3,000   |
| 3,000   | Latin America        | 15,000  |
| 10,000  | China                | 36,000  |
| 63,000  | USSR                 | 140,000 |
| 63,000  | Warsaw Pact          | 150,000 |
| 149,000 | US                   | 187,000 |
| 220,000 | NATO                 | 307,000 |
| —       | OPEC                 | 48,000  |

## A breakdown of the millions the world spends on war

kill everyone on earth 800 times over is sufficient to the task, the amount of funds liberated from ending the arms pile-up could help by making progress in solving such seemingly intractable problems as desertification, environmental degradation and the depletion of the ozone layer."

But instead of cutting back, governments doubled military spending between 1960 and 1980. And since then, arms expenditures have been rising five percent annually.

The present gap between military spending and developmental and social needs is highlighted in a study prepared by World Priorities Inc of Washington, which points out that:

● At the cost of less than half an hour's military outlay, the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation destroyed a plague of locusts in Africa, saving enough grain to feed 1.2-million people for a year.

● Third World military expenditures in constant prices have increased six-fold since 1960. In the same period, unemployment has increased eight-fold.

● In the US, 170 times as much public research money goes for transport into space as for mass transit on earth.

● In the Soviet Union, more than twice as much money goes to military defence as to education and health combined.

● Three governments in five spend more to guard their citizens against military attack than against the enemies of health.

Noting that governments tend to consider military strength as the single most indispensable part of their national security requirement, a UN conference paper cautions: "Today, security can no longer be defined in military terms alone, nor can it be ensured exclusively through military means. There is also an urgent need to address the development problems of all countries, thereby encouraging more stable international relations."

— Gemini News Service

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(326) ~~SECRET~~ JAN 1/9/87  
Bruce Cameron of The Star's political staff in Cape Town talks to Mr Les Manley about his New York job.

## UN membership 'still benefits SA'

The advantages of South Africa being represented at the United Nations still outweigh the disadvantages, according to South Africa's permanent representative at the UN, Mr Les Manley.

In an interview during a brief visit to South Africa, Mr Manley, who took up the post at the beginning of the year, said however that he did not discount that a time could come when the reverse would be true.

The main advantage was that South Africa was able to present the 159 member countries with the facts of the situation in South Africa. "Whether they take note of the facts or whether they manipulate the truth for their own political purposes is entirely another matter."

Mr Manley says there was evidence of a definite demand for information about South Africa. Although South Africa had been illegally suspended from the General Assembly since 1974, it still had access to the UN secretariat and the Security Council.

South Africa also had access to the flow of information and could contribute to the flow of information.

Mr Manley said he was one of the permanent representatives most often received by the Secretary-General, Dr Javier Peres de Cuelar. Much of the information he had given at these meetings had been passed on to other countries, including African nations.

The Security Council, where he has appeared twice, was an international forum where South Africa's case could be put "exactly as we want and without reservation".

South Africa's position in the Security Council had altered significantly and the country no longer relied entirely on one or two vetoes to avoid harsh measures.

On the last occasion South Africa had come within one vote of not needing a veto with six of the 15 members not supporting resolutions, with three vetoes.

"This is the most favourable situation in 10 years," Mr Manley said.



Mr Manley . . . no illusions.

This year the South African issue had certainly tapered off in the Security Council and in the priorities of the major powers.

"South Africa has given way to the Gulf crisis and associated problems as well as to the situation in Afghanistan, where the Soviet Union faces the same problems as faced the United States in Vietnam."

In UN committees prominence was being given to the economic crisis in Africa, world health problems including the fear of the spread of Aids, women's rights, the abuse of drugs, international terrorism and international trade.

Mr Manley sees his main function as making behind-the-scenes contact with his opposite numbers from Africa.

"People would be surprised by the number of ambassadors and other officials at lower levels we speak to regularly."

In terms of Government policy, Mr Manley says he avoids contact with the ANC.

The ANC and Swapo (both of which are accredited to the United Nations) he feels have lost ground because of their avowed policy of violence.

The two organisations were also suffering from a lack of credibility.

Mr Manley added, however, that he was under little illusion that South Africa would continue to be an international whipping boy.



# The place is New York. The language is Russian

When the world's best-known talking shop opens for business this month for the 42nd straight year, the talking will be in Russian. **MONIQUE RUBENS** reports on the United Nations

AS the world's diplomats make their annual trip to the shores of New York City's East River for the 42nd United Nations General Assembly, they face an institution still clouded by fiscal and political uncertainties. The financial crisis hanging over the UN promises to be a major topic throughout the session.

A ray of hope for the battered UN image appeared with the formulation of a Security Council plan on the conflict in the Gulf and the peace mission of UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar.

The plan represents one of the few times the Security Council, responsible for preserving world peace, has threatened to impose mandatory sanctions on belligerents unless they obey its order to stop fighting each other.

Few observers expect new ideas or proposals to stem the tide of events in the Gulf, yet it is noteworthy that nations still turn to the UN as the arena in which to try to resolve disputes.

The 42nd session is guaranteed to bring its share of firsts. New president of the 159-member General Assembly is Peter Florin of East Germany. Since German is not among the official UN languages, the Soviet-educated Florin will ask that Assembly business be conducted in Russian.

The other first is that he has chosen a woman as Assembly spokesperson. Nadia Yunis, an Egyptian from the UN Department of Public Information, is known for her staunch advocacy of rights and advancement of women in the UN Secretariat.

This year's provisional agenda contains 144 items carried over from the previous year. Other initiatives are sure to emerge during the three-month session.

On the economic front, economic woes have forced a restructuring of the UN. Slashing of budgets and reorganisations have not silenced the UN's harshest critics.

Officials warned in July that the crisis is far from over. By the end of June, members still owed the UN \$66.5-million (about R133-million) plus \$325.5-million (about R651-million) for peacekeeping operations.

The Soviet Union has paid most of what it owed the regular budget, but remains \$200-million (about R400-million) in debt for peacekeeping operations.



Perez de Cuellar

Observers expect the US will pay some 1987 regular budget dues in October, but there are suggestions the amount could fall short of the mark — some say by half. If it did, it would increase the American IOU to about \$300-million (about R600-million).

Despite flagging UN finances, the Assembly will hold debates on the amount of money it thinks should be given to African development, how to decrease or erase Third World debt and how to restructure the world economy to allow the Third World to stage an economic comeback.

No applications are pending for UN membership this year. There may be a challenge to Israeli credentials or to the Democratic Kampuchea representation, particularly since the head of the exile coalition, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has temporarily distanced himself from the Cambodian presidency. But most diplomats doubt that either Israel or the anti-Vietnam Cambodians are in any danger of losing their seats.

The annual review of UN peacekeeping operations will be even more important this year as more troop-contributing countries defect from the UN force in Lebanon and an increase in grumbling is noted: that UN peacekeepers in Cyprus may well have become a part of the island's problems.

The Assembly is expected to continue its so far fruitless quest for agreement to convene a conference to declare the Indian Ocean region a zone of peace.

Third World countries and the Eastern European bloc will push on with the debate on the "new world information order", despite massive Western opposition.

Finally Aids, terrorism and refugees are spectres that continue to grow and haunt the international community. But short of a magical witch's brew, there appears little the General Assembly can do to contribute to their demise. — Gemini

## NORTHERN TRUST WILL D



# Pik sends UN a note on Angola



● BOTHA

336 3/1/87  
UNITED NATIONS — Angola has become a playground for the superpowers, and the Security Council should concern itself urgently with the situation, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in a note to the UN.

In the note, released yesterday, Botha said SA was not at war with Angola, but had a duty to protect the inhabitants of neighbouring Namibia — which it rules in contravention of numerous UN resolutions.

The Security Council last week authorised Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to try arrange a ceasefire between SA and black guerrilla forces in Namibia.

In his letter to De Cuellar, Botha

said SWAPO ceased "acts of terrorism" there would be no need for counter-action by SA troops.

"The Security Council should urgently concern itself with the domestic crisis in Angola which has become the playground of the superpowers with tragic consequences for the Angolan populace," Botha said.

He repeated SA was ready to take part in a conference among all interested parties for peace in Angola and a resolution of the Namibian issue.

Along as the Angolan government was bolstered militarily by Cuban and other foreign troops and advisers, a peaceful resolution to the internal situation in Angola would be frustrated, he added. — Sapa-Reuter.



Angola the playground of the superpowers

# UN should 'get involved' in crisis

STAR  
3/11/87  
336

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — Although South Africa had always rejected United Nations interference in its internal situation, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, believed that the Security Council should "urgently concern itself with the domestic crisis in Angola".

In implied criticism of the Soviet Union and the United States, the only backer of South Africa's demand that Cuban forces be withdrawn from Angola as a prerequisite for Nami-

bian independence, Mr Botha says that Angola has become "the playground of the superpowers".

His views are expressed in a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, which was released here yesterday.

Mr Botha was responding to a Security Council action on Namibia last Friday, when the council adopted a resolution that asked the secretary-general to try to arrange a cease-fire in Namibia.

"South Africa is not at war with Angola, nor is it at war with any of the parties of Namibia," Mr Botha wrote.

"The South African Government has the duty to protect the inhabitants of Namibia against terrorist incursions and accordingly acts in a protective capacity in the territory."

In a pointed reference to the Soviet Union-backed Angolan Government's problems with the Unita forces of Mr Jonas Savimbi, Mr Botha said: "The Security Council should urgently concern itself with the domestic crisis in Angola, which has become the playground of the super-powers with tragic consequences for the Angolan populace."



236 B/Down 6/11/87

## UN man: SA sport should be expelled

HARARE — International efforts to isolate SA from world sport should now be directed towards its total expulsion from sports federations, UN Special Committee Against Apartheid chairman Major-General Joseph Garba said yesterday.

Addressing the third International Conference Against Apartheid Sport, opened by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Garba said the successes scored in isolating SA sport should be reviewed and new strategies devised.

If SA was expelled from international sports federations, sports persons who made contact with SA sports bodies would be easily identified and isolated, he said, according to a Ziana report.

He said the sports boycott proved sanctions could work.

There are about 150 delegates from 50 countries, including SA, Namibian and Palestinian "liberation movements".

### Cosmetic reform

Inequalities, brutalities and atrocities in SA sport must be shown up to expose the cosmetic nature of its so-called reforms, SA Council of Sport (Sacos) finance secretary Krish Mackerdjuj said.

His delegation had had few chances of coming out of SA to tell the world what sport under apartheid was like and Sacos chairman Frank van der Horst was refused a passport, he said.

Mugabe called on all national and international sports bodies to strengthen the OAU and UN's endeavours to eliminate sports apartheid.

According to Ziana, Mugabe said resolutions alone would not defeat apartheid, only total sports isolation of SA.

SA, he said, had issued passports of convenience to its national teams with collaboration from other countries.

"My government has constantly monitored those tainted sportsmen and entertainers to ensure that they do not participate in sporting or cultural events where our citizens are involved."

Mugabe said steps were being taken to withdraw the passports of former Rhodesians who were still using Zimbabwe passports of convenience, even though they were now resident in SA. — Sapa.



# UN staff warned of pay crisis

# UN cuts anger critics

A R COURTENAY

NEW YORK — Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar has warned United Nations staff there may be no pay next month if the United States fails to clear its budget arrears — but there has been little evidence of economies.

Documents continue to flood off UN presses at the rate of more than two million pages a day.

Costs for translation into six official languages and text revision alone are estimated by the Department of Conference Services at R730 a page for original copies.

In 1985, 825 million pages of documents were reproduced. The total may be greater in 1987.

In a recent report on UN finances, Dr Perez de Cuellar said the world body had received only R874 million of this year's total of R1 512 million in budgetary contributions.

The US, assessed as the largest contributor, is supposed to pay 25 percent.

The report said Washington currently owed almost R700 million.

That includes R260 million which Washington withheld last year.

Seventy-eight member states have been asked to contribute only a hundredth of one percent of the total UN budget but their votes have the same weight, except in the Security Council. — Sapa-Reuters.

NEW YORK — Cost-saving plans for the United Nations department of public information that will reduce or eliminate some services antagonistic to apartheid and South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia have incensed many African states and caused speculation that the department's head may be forced out.

The changes were ordered by the Under-Secretary-General, Ms Therese Paquet-Sevigny, as part of a restructuring of the department she took charge of last April.

The restructuring follows an expensive study done by outside consultants, a project that has also caused dissatisfaction among members from Africa and the West.

According to a leaked document, nearly R600 000 was spent on consultancy services, including R154 000 for seven months' work by a former associate of Ms Paquet-Sevigny at the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, where she was vice-president before joining the UN. Ms Dorothy Sarnoff, a speech consultant who specialises in "image making" and is credited for handling the public image of presidential candidate Mr Robert Dole, received R10 000 for a day's work advising senior UN officials on how best to handle interviewers.

## RESIGNATION A SENSITIVE ISSUE

Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, who many in the UN say could benefit enormously from such advice, was not among Ms Sarnoff's students. They included the senior Soviet staff member, Under-Secretary-General Mr Vasily Safonchuk, and UN Press Secretary Mr Francois Giuliani.

Eight of the consultants were Canadians and none of them were from a developing country, causing complaints from African and Asian members. Mrs Paquet-Sevigny has said she needed skilled staff and that other countries had ignored requests for their nominees.

On Wednesday evening, African envoys were said to have held a private meeting on during which the issue of Ms Paquet-Sevigny's resignation was aired.

But an African delegate said that Mr Paul Engo, the Cameroon delegate, had urged caution.

African states nominated Mrs Paquet-Sevigny for the job and Canada is highly regarded for its stand against apartheid, support for sanctions against South Africa and for its economic aid to Africa.

Ms Paquet-Sevigny is also in trouble with the Jewish community for trying to get around criticism of the fact that the UN employs only eight Israelis by insensitively claiming that many of her staff members were Jewish.



(336) 12/11/87

# 19 defy the UN boycott

AT LEAST 19 overseas tennis players, including the current Wimbledon champion, Pat Cash, are to take part in the Altech Super-Fax South African Open Tennis Championships despite the United Nations' sports and cultural boycott of this country.

Cash's entry was announced on Sunday night by the South African Tennis Union Tournament director

By SELLO RABOTHATA

Keith Brebnor. The tournament, which is being played this week, already boasts of seven other players in the top 30 world rankings. Brebnor said he was "excited" at Cash's acceptance to play in the tournament.

Other international players of note who will participate in the tournament according to Brebnor are Frenchmen

Henri Leconte and Guy Forget. South African-born Americans Kevin Curren and Johan Kriek are also part of the field.

Cash and the other overseas players risk having their names included in the blacklist of players and other artists who have come to this country.

The latest casualty to feel the effects of taking part in South African sports is the manager of the touring South Pacific Barbarians, Arthur Jennings, who has been declared "permanently ineligible" by the International Rugby Board. The IRB met in Agen, France, at the weekend and its emergency committee ruled that the manager be banned from any

participation in the game because of his involvement in the tour.

Last week, singer Frank Sinatra wrote to the UN appealing that his name be removed from the black-list. He apologised for defying the boycott and performing at Sun City. He also gave an undertaking that he would not come to South Africa until apartheid has been scrapped.

American boxer, heavyweight Mike Weaver, who is in the country to fight Johnny du Plooy, at the weekend said he had been approached by the Reverend Jesse Jackson and told not to come to South Africa. Weaver said the Rev Jackson was trying to further his political career but politicians do not pay his (Weaver's) bills.



# SA ready to pull out of Angola

PRETORIA — South Africa was prepared to withdraw its troops from southern Angola from December 9 if all other foreign troops were also withdrawn from Angola, the United Nations Security Council was told last night.

massive opposition by the majority of the Angolan people".

Angola was spending several billion dollars annually of its diminishing revenue on importing and maintaining foreign troops and sophisticated weaponry.

The present series of battles were in fact led by Unita, which had in recent weeks made significant gains against Soviet and Cuban led forces threatening the stability of the entire Southern African region.

Mr Manley said: "Under these circumstances, South Africa could not sit back and allow these forces to threaten its security interests by flooding the whole region with Soviet arms."

present convening of the Security Council to discuss "distorted claims of alleged South African aggression against the people of Angola amounts, as on previous occasions, to nothing more than a renewed attempt by the MPLA regime to avoid addressing the root cause of the conflict which has plagued that country for over 12 years".

The present claim was all the less credible against the background of a number of "undeniable facts".

The MPLA could not deny its flagrant contravention of the (1975) Alvor agreement when it seized political control of Angola, with the direct support of Cuban forces, "in the face of rival movements and of

South Africa's ambassador to the UN, Mr Les Manley, was addressing the Security Council debate on a motion condemning South Africa's "aggression" in southern Angola and calling on South Africa to withdraw.

Mr Manley said the government was convinced that the only route to peace on South Africa's border "lies not in sterile confrontation in international fora outside our region, and still less via military confrontation inside our region."

He said peace depended on the willingness of all parties "to come together to address their differences and thereby contribute towards stability and progress in the region".

Mr Manley said it was the Angolan MPLA regime itself which had forced the country's civil war into a dangerous regional issue by bringing in foreign troops to bolster it militarily — and therefore politically against popular opposition.

Responding to criticism of State President P. W. Botha's recent visit to the southern Angolan battlefield, he said Mr Botha had a duty, as commander in chief of the South African Defence Force, to visit the area.

"South Africa is determined to defend its interests against foreign aggression in the region."

Mr Manley said the



# UN orders SA out of Angola

D/D 26/11/87

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**NEW YORK — The UN Security Council has unanimously demanded that South Africa unconditionally withdraw all its forces from Angola, where they have been involved in heavy fighting in recent weeks.**

The resolution also condemned South Africa for its "continued and intensified acts of aggression" against Angola and requested the Secretary General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to monitor the ordered pullout and report back by December 10.

The resolution did not mention a South African proposal during the council debate to withdraw its troops by December 9, if all foreign forces did the same.

The council demanded that South Africa "cease immediately its acts of aggression" against Angola, "unconditionally with-

draw all its forces occupying Angolan territory," and scrupulously respect that country's sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence.

A number of speakers in the debate, including Angola's deputy foreign minister, Mr Venancio de Moura, expressed indignation that the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, and several Cabinet colleagues, recently crossed into southern Angola to visit their troops.

Pretoria acknowledged last week that its forces were fighting on the side of rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), battling the Luanda government.

The resolution also contained a strong condemnation of South Africa for using SWA/Namibia as a springboard for acts of aggression and destabilisation against Angola.

Speaking after the vote, the US representative, Mr Vernon Walters,

said he had supported the resolution because his government objected to the crossing of borders by foreign forces.

But he had reservations about some of the language in the resolution, while noting the US did not recognise the Angolan Government.

The resolution also did not take into account "the fact that in Angola there is a civil war and a conflict involving foreign expeditionary forces in addition to those of South Africa," Mr Walters said.

"It is the position of the US that all foreign combat forces in the region must be withdrawn.

"This means not only the withdrawal from Namibia and Angola of South African forces, but also the withdrawal from Angola of Cuban and other foreign troops as well."

He said the US would continue to pursue negotiations with Angola aimed at achieving peace and security

Britain's deputy UN representative, Mr John Birch, speaking before the vote, said his government deplored and condemned South Africa's "indefensible conduct" and was deeply concerned at its consequences.

"A solution to Angola's problems — and those of the region as a whole — would be facilitated by the withdrawal of all foreign troops."

The Angolan UN representative, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, addressing the council after adoption of the resolution, said it was no coincidence that a number of speakers had "used the analogy of the fascist Hitler when referring to the illegal visit of the racist junta leaders to our sovereign territory."

"They came like thieves in the night, because that is what these racists are — they have stolen not only the birthright of their own people, but also that of the people of Namibia," he said. — Sapa-RNS



December 24 1987

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## World trouble-spots defy mediatory efforts

NEW YORK — The 42nd General Assembly has wound up after 13 weeks with a decline in hostile rhetoric, but frustration over continuing world crises and the world body's own financial condition. Nazi war crimes archives were opened, and the Soviet Union showed new interest in UN operations.

Overall, diplomats noted a spirit of greater co-operation among nations. The five-month-old security council initiative to end the Iran-Iraq war faltered, but there were stirrings of a new willingness to get tough

Delegates from 159 countries debated the major issues facing mankind — war, peace and disarmament, hunger, health and poverty, the environment, the status of women, world economy, African development and Third World debt.

There were the same old political problems in a 144-item agenda, from Afghanistan to Cambodia. There were some new ideas but no breakthroughs.

There was a refreshing absence of vitriol and dogmatism. Patterns of pragmatism emerged, especially in the developing world, and the emphasis was economic priorities, like Third World debt, not ideology.

Assembly President Peter Florin, East Germany's deputy-foreign Minister, praised the session that concluded on Monday, saying: "It has been much less burdened with aggressive confrontation ... and marked by a distinct striving for understanding."

### Flurry over missing files

The United Nations Nazi war crimes archives were opened after 40 years, with a brief flurry over 400 "missing" files that were found later. And a Soviet diplomat was arrested as an alleged spy in the first reported espionage case involving Soviet UN diplomats in 16 months.

The session, buoyed by a thaw in Soviet-American relations, saw the Soviet Union projecting a new image of international co-operation, boosting the United Nations, paying its back dues and calling for a UN naval force to replace US warships in the Persian Gulf.

But it achieved few concrete results in the first year of its UN offensive. Soviet diplomats even suffered a major setback in failing to get the or-

# New hope of accord as UN ends big session

ganisation to begin implementing a Soviet proposal for a new comprehensive system of international peace and security.

Still, Moscow won high marks for its new conciliatory style and initiatives from disarmament to the environment.

The United States, by contrast, was isolated many times in voting. The world body's largest contributor was regarded by many nations as unco-operative, self-isolated.

It withheld back dues of \$252 million (R500 million) despite promises to pay. The Americans also lost a significant round on Monday when the assembly adopted a budget of \$1.7 billion (R3.4 billion), despite US objections that it was too high and had not been adopted by consensus.

"It was a mixed year, pretty good, not great," US ambassador Vernon Walters said last week.

As the assembly closed, virtually no progress had been made because of Iranian intransigence and shifting positions. There were indications, however, that the council was losing patience and getting ready to impose sanctions against Iran.

The Soviet Union has proposed that a UN naval task force replace US warships in the Persian Gulf and enforce a cease-fire and possible arms embargo against the combatants.

The General Assembly delivered its traditional condemnations of South Africa. It also called for Namibian independence, Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and creation of a Palestinian homeland.



## SA labour relations set for big advances

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Amendments to labour legislation, now with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Manpower, would mean big advances in the sophistication of the country's labour relations, Manpower Director General Piet van der Merwe said yesterday.

The draft Bill to amend the legislation would hopefully be submitted to Parliament before the end of the current session.

On labour unrest, Van der Merwe said he rejected allegations that the labour scene was in turmoil because of widespread industrial strikes.

The large numbers involved in the mineworkers' strike had given some the impression the situation had got out of hand, he said.

### Part and parcel

"We have to accept that strikes and work stoppages are part and parcel of the modern industrial scene. Confrontations between unions and management are normal and we must just learn to live with the situation."

Perhaps the most important amendment to labour legislation was the proposed special labour courts, which would hear appeals from the Industrial Court, Van der Merwe said.

The courts would also have the power to award legal costs and damages.

Another major advance, he said, were the guidelines laid down for defining more precisely the grey areas of unfair labour practices.

Also provided for was the streamlining of procedures for the appointment of conciliation boards.

Because of the large volume of applications, there was currently a large time gap between applications and the appointment of boards.



UNITED NATIONS

1988

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# SA envoy storms out of UN meeting

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — South Africa's chief delegate to the United Nations, Mr Les Manley, told the 15-nation Security Council in effect to go to hell as he defended the Government's crackdown on dissident organisations as a necessary step to maintain order and stability.

"We will not bow to your threats and demands," Mr Manley told members.

"We reject your accusations with contempt and invite you to do your damndest."

While delegates, including those from the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan, sat in shocked silence, Mr Manley got up from the council table and led his delegation out of the chamber.

The council meeting was called at short notice by members of a group of African states to consider what they loosely called "the question of South Africa", although the chairman, Mr Tom Kargbo of Sierra Leone, made it clear at once that the subject was the crackdown.

He said it must now be obvious, "even to the Afrikaner mind", that it was not possible to talk peace in South Africa when people there were denied the right to speak.

Mr Manley's walkout did not mean that the South African delegation might not return to the debate, according to officials, who acknowledged that the ambassador's statement was perhaps the strongest heard here from a South African spokesman.

Declaring that the Government's measures were neither arbitrary nor repressive, he said it was not unaware of the total lack of the right to express dissent in a large number of UN member states, "including members present here today".

"The hypocrisy which permeates this very discussion is almost comic," said Mr Manley.

Asserting that there were members who did not want South Africa to solve its problems, he said: "This meeting is part of this vindictive vendetta."

But the Republic would strive to attain a negotiated settlement and do so while maintaining law and order and vigorously opposing the forces of destruction and violence, he said.

"Neither will we tolerate outside interference in our domestic affairs.

"A debate such as this one is not only devoid of any sense of realism, it is irrelevant," he said.



# SA at UN: Voice of a regional power, says Pik

2376  
4/3/88

The Argus Political Staff and the Argus Foreign Service

**T**HE new attitude of South Africa in the United Nations was "the voice of a regional power asserting itself, its position and its role," Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said in Cape Town today.

Mr Botha was reacting to what has been termed one of the bluntest speeches ever made to the UN Security Council last night by South African Ambassador Mr Les Manley.

Mr Manley firmly told the body last night to do "its damndest."

Mr Ray Swart MP, Progressive Federal Party foreign affairs spokesman, warned today that the "bellicose" statements of Mr Manley were "not in the best interests of diplomacy for South Africa in the hostile international world in which we live."

"I think Mr Manley's comments are a fair reflection of the South African Government's attitude towards good foreign relations."

"It is quite clear that international understanding of South Africa is a not high priority on the National Party agenda."

"It is certainly well down on by-elections such as Randfontein."

Mr Manley's speech follows a number of recent statements by Mr Botha that South Africa was a regional power that was doing its best to solve its problems.

But South Africa would no longer take criticism from countries who sat at the United Nations and whose people were starving.

Mr Botha confirmed today that Mr Manley was reflecting the new attitude.

"It is the voice of a regional power that is asserting itself, its position and its role."

● The Argus Foreign Service reports from New York that in one of the toughest statements heard in the Unit-



Mr Les Manley ... South Africa "will not bow" to United Nations threats and demands.

ed Nations Security Council, Mr Manley told the 15-nation body in effect to go to hell as he defended the crackdown on dissident organisations.

"We will not bow to your threats and demands," Mr Manley told members. "We reject your accusations with contempt and invite you to do your damndest."

While delegates, including those from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan, sat in shocked silence, Mr Manley rose from the council table and led his delegation out of the chamber.

The council meeting was called at short notice by members of the group of African states to consider what they loosely called "the question of South Africa", although their chairman, Mr Tom Kargbo of Sierra Leone, made it clear at once that the subject was the crackdown.

He said it must now be obvious, "even to the Afrikaner mind", that it was not possible to talk peace in South Africa when people there were denied the right to speak.

Both Major General Joseph Garba of Nigeria and Mr Massamba Sarre of Senegal raised the question of mandatory economic sanctions

against South Africa, which have previously been vetoed by the US and Britain and are opposed also by West Germany and Japan.

"Under the present circumstances, sanctions seem to be the only language that Pretoria understands," General Garba said.

"The arguments often heard that sanctions will hurt blacks have come mainly from those quarters which have never been genuinely concerned with the welfare of the blacks."

In spite of these remarks, diplomats said they doubted whether a sanctions resolution would be proposed. The council was more likely to be asked to condemn South Africa for the crackdown, they said.

Mr Manley's walkout did not mean that the South African delegation might not return to the debate, according to officials.

Declaring that the Government's measures were neither arbitrary nor repressive, Mr Manley said South Africa was not unaware of the total lack of right to express dissent in a large number of UN member-states, "including members present here today".

"The hypocrisy which permeates this very discussion is almost comic," said Mr Manley.

Asserting that there were members who did not want South Africa to solve its problems, he said: "This meeting is part of this vindictive vendetta."

He said the Republic would strive to attain a negotiated settlement and do so while maintaining law and order and vigorously opposing the forces of destruction and violence.

"Neither will we tolerate outside interference in our domestic affairs ... a debate such as this one is not only devoid of any sense of realism, it is irrelevant."



# UN slams SA on Manley criticism

CPK 1.11.15 5/3/88 (336)

THE UN Security Council president, in an extraordinary rebuke to South Africa, said yesterday that South African ambassador Mr Les Manley's defiant speech of Thursday night was "an affront to the international community" and unacceptable.

Yugoslav ambassador Mr Dragoslav Pejic, presiding over the 15-nation council, said he had been approached by a number of members angered by a statement by Mr Manley, who bluntly rejected criticism of his government's recent crackdown against anti-apartheid organizations.

In a continuation of South Africa's recent belligerent attitude towards the international community, Mr Manley said, before stalking out of the council chamber with his delegation: "We will not bow to your threats or demands; and we reject your accusations with contempt and in-

vite you to do your damnedest."

When the council reconvened yesterday, Mr Pejic said the statement "was full of arrogant accusations of this council and the United Nations which only reflect the policies of South Africa that are strongly rejected by the international community".

He added that the representatives who had approached him "expressed strong views that the statement of the representative of South Africa was an affront to the international community, the United Nations and this august body, and that it is absolutely unacceptable".

"This only shows that South Africa is determined to continue its racist policies in disregard to the international community and the United Nations," the council president concluded.

The SA delegation was not

present when the rebuke was delivered and there was no indication that it would return while the debate was in progress.

The council was summoned into urgent session on Thursday at the request of African countries seeking condemnation of last week's effective banning of 18 anti-apartheid groups.

Several speakers called for condemnation of South Africa and the imposition of sanctions, but no resolution has yet been submitted.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last night defended Mr Manley's unusually harsh criticism of the council.

"We are tired of this fraud and arrogance, this hypocritical attitude towards South Africa — the time came for our ambassador to say straight to their faces, do what you wish," Mr Botha said. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI



336  
envoy's  
D/O 513188  
challenge

Department of Affairs has yet another date at the Vaal an effort to create perfect conditions for its final round of the African bareback waterski championships. — Sapa

The security council is meeting at the request of African nations, who are working on a resolution that expresses "outrage" at the new restrictions and calls for them to be lifted. — Sapa-AP

Western



# Manley's stance at UN called harmful to SA

D/07/3/88

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Daily Dispatch Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG** — South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Les Manley's blunt "do your damndest" statement to the Security Council on Friday will not achieve much for South Africa, former UN ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, said here yesterday.

"Such blunt statements will not get us anywhere.

"Being antagonistic is counter-productive," he said.

He said while he believed South Africa should firmly reject interference in its domestic affairs, "our response should always be measured and dignified."

The strong language could be a signal South Africa is no longer prepared to tolerate interference by the international community in its domestic affairs, Mr Von Schirnding said.

"In terms of the UN charter, there can be no interference in the domestic affairs of member states, and South Africa has always made it plan

it rejects such interference," he said.

The director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr John Barratt, said Mr Manley's statement reflects the current mood of the government—that of defiance towards the West.

"It could also be a product of South Africa not making progress internationally, and it has no reform steps with which to buffer criticism so it has turned towards a defensive and defiant attitude."

Mr Barratt said he could not see how such



MR MANLEY

strong language directed to the international community would benefit South Africa.

"I cannot see how this, in any sense, will be productive, especially for those countries which have been most helpful with their UN vetoes.

"This will make it very difficult for them to justify their position domestically and internationally," he said.

In new York, the United Nations Security Council's debate on South Africa was adjourned until today to enable council members



Mr Von Schirnding ... counter-productive

from the Africa group to amend their proposal to include mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

The debate was held at the request of African states after the announcement earlier this week of South Africa's restrictions on certain organisations.

Mr Manley insisted that the regulations were "specifically directed at the maintenance of internal order and to neutralising, in a non-violent way, those forces actively involved in undermining authority and stability".



Prof Barratt ... reflects govt's mood

"We will not bow to your threats or demands and we reject your accusations with contempt and invite you to do your damndest," Mr Manley told the UN delegates before storming out of the debate that began late on Thursday.

It was decided to adjourn the debate after Mr Manley's attack.

There was no indication at this stage of what stand western members of the council would take when African countries introduced a proposal of mandatory economic sanctions. — DDC-Sapa



# Veto saves SA, but no thanks for Britain, US

By **BRUCE CAMERON**  
Political Staff

**SOUTH** Africa has escaped mandatory United Nations sanctions in an incredible round of international brinkmanship.

The Government, after daring the international community to do its damndest, deliberately or in astounding misjudgment, yesterday warned the country to expect the sanctions to go through.

Keeping up the punchy attitude of the past few weeks Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha had not a word of gratitude for the United States or Britain for vetoing the sanctions packet.

Instead he repeated earlier statements telling the United Nations to stop interfering in the country and to rather deal with other problems such as the millions who were starving in the rest of the world.

Diplomatic sources in Cape Town were astonished today that South Africa could have expected the sanctions packet to go through.

Neither the British nor the Americans, they said, had given any indication of a change of policy.

Senior Government sources indicated yesterday that there had been unofficial discussions between the two vetoing countries and South Africa seeking concessions for a veto.

They claimed no assurance of a veto had been given.

Explaining the Government's aggressive brinkmanship, sources said South Africa had to find the turning point where the West would not accept further mandatory sanctions.

A senior Government member said: "We cannot live under the threat of blackmail. They must do their worst now."

PFP spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Ray Swart said: "We are fortunate indeed that neither Britain nor America followed the advice of our representative at the UN, Mr Les-

Manley, to do their damndest".

"Instead, they opted to continue to exercise their veto and saved the country from a critical sanctions vote.

"It is to be hoped that our Government will now apply its mind to taking steps to produce internal reform to bring stability within South Africa and wider acceptance in the international community."

In a statement today Mr Botha said that as far as the South African Government was concerned there was never any reason whatsoever for the Security Council to involve itself with events in South Africa.

It was ridiculous to allege that what occurred in South Africa amounted to a threat to peace.

The only threat to the security of the region emanated from terrorists harboured by certain neighbouring states.

## Hitachi to limit exports to SA

**TOKYO.** — Japanese computer maker Hitachi has agreed with the West German firm Comporex to limit exports of computer parts to South Africa, a Hitachi spokesman said today.

Hitachi took the step to show US critics it does not intend to take advantage of American computer makers' withdrawal from South Africa by boosting its own sales.

With its action, Hitachi has joined a small but growing list of Japanese companies which have said they will limit exports to South Africa.

Hitachi supplies computer components to Comporex, a joint venture of West Germany's Siemens and BASF who then assembles the parts and sells the computers under its own name in South Africa. Sapa-Reuter.



# SA puts West to test on sanctions

CAPE TIMES

9/3/88

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WHILE the West was expected to block the drive for mandatory sanctions against South Africa in the United Nations Security Council last night, government reaction amounted to a blunt "let the world do what it likes".

Senior political sources in Britain and France indicated that a Western veto would reflect the majority opinion in the European Community that mandatory sanctions at this stage would not contribute to settlement in South Africa.

Reports that Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was challenging the West to do its worst to increase pressure on Pretoria drew no official comment in London.

The six-point sanctions package proposed by Algeria, the Argentine, Nepal, Senegal, Yugo-

slavia and Zambia seems destined to be vetoed by both the United States and Britain.

In South Africa, however, the government seemed to have accepted that mandatory sanctions against the country were inevitable at some stage, the Cape Times Political Staff report.

The government holds the view that under current circumstances foreign governments, activists and terrorists within the country are encouraged to believe that it would eventually bow to the threat of sanctions and other punitive action.

"This perception must be terminated as soon as possible. We now wish to get away from this bluff and put these threats to the test," a top government source said.

In the wake of the calculated challenge from South Africa's Ambassador to the UN, Mr Les Manley, to the world body to "do your damnedest", the government appeared unrepentant and, in fact, determined to challenge the world to do its worst.

Mr Manley's speech to the UN had not, as had been admitted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, been "snatched from thin air".

He told TV news: "I wrote the words."

"Either we're strong enough to withstand and resist the onslaught against us or we're not," Mr Botha said. "It's up to them to put us to the test if they want."

The package proposed by the six nations, taken in the wake of the most recent action against 18 organizations and a number of individuals, calls for:

- A cessation of further investment in, and financial loans to, SA.

- A ban on the importation of iron and steel.

- An end to all promotion and support for trade with SA.

- Prohibition on the sale of Krugerrands and all other coins minted in SA.

- Cessation of all military, police or intelligence co-operation with SA authorities.

- Cessation of export and sale of oil to SA.

Political Staff, Sapa-  
Reuter, UPI and London  
Correspondent



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NE

# Pik hits at UN's SA involvement

CAPE TOWN — As far as SA was concerned there had never been a reason why the UN Security Council should become involved with events here, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday.

He was commenting on a call at the UN Security Council for a six-part sanctions package against SA, which failed when it was vetoed by Britain and the US.

The veto was cast despite SA Ambassador to the UN Leslie Manley having challenged the world body to do its "damnedest" and a government spokesman having called for sanctions as a "test" and for the world to do its worst.

Botha said it was ridiculous to allege that what occurred in SA amounted to a threat to peace. The only threat to the security of the region emanated from terrorists harboured in certain neighbouring states. SA was, in fact, the "sole stabilising factor in the region in terms of its economic and technological strength".

## Political Correspondent

The minister said that not a single member of the Security Council had attempted to explain why more than a million workers from neighbouring states found employment in SA, most of whom entered the country illegally.

He said that another source of instability in southern Africa was the inefficiency of a number of governments which "squander scarce financial resources" instead of engaging in development projects.

In a slashing attack on the West German government, Botha said he had reason to believe that it initially planned to vote against the resolution, but that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had subsequently persuaded Chancellor Kohl to abstain.

He said he did not think it far fetched to conclude that Genscher wished to "take revenge" on Frans Josef Strauss for visiting SA and declaring "only idiots would vote for sanctions".



# Sanctions vote: Pik lashes Genscher

## Political Staff

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday hit out at his German counterpart, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, for his role behind the scenes in the Security Council vote on sanctions against South Africa.

The two men, probably the longest-serving foreign ministers in the Western world, are known to have had an uneasy relationship at best in their dealings with each other over many years.

Launching a heavy attack on the Security Council for even considering mandatory sanctions against South Africa, Mr Botha came to the defence of pro-South African Bavarian Prime Minister Dr Frans Josef Strauss after only two countries, Britain and the United States, vetoed the sanctions move.

"I have reason to believe that the West German government initially instructed its ambassador in New York to vote against the resolution," said Mr Botha, who is presently in Chile, in

a statement released in Cape Town yesterday. "Subsequently, Foreign Minister Genscher persuaded Chancellor Helmut Kohl that West Germany should abstain in the vote.

"I do not think it is far-fetched to conclude that Mr Genscher wished to take revenge on Dr Strauss for visiting South Africa and declaring 'only idiots would vote for sanctions'.

"It is a matter of regret that a responsible and powerful nation like the Federal Republic of Germany should be swayed in its decisions by personal animosities within its own ranks."

Mr Botha's remarks appear to be a reference to clashes between Mr Genscher and Dr Strauss, who wanted the foreign minister's portfolio on the basis that his Christian Socialist Union was a more important member of the German coalition than Mr Genscher's waning Free Democrats.

His attack on Mr Genscher and defence of Dr Strauss is likely to further strain relations.



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# Israel is condemned

AP Wire  
GENEVA — The United Nations Human Rights Commission yesterday adopted a resolution condemning Israel for human rights violations in Southern Lebanon, with the United States the lone dissenter.

The resolution "strongly condemns Israel's persistence in violating human rights manifested in acts of aggression, bombardments of civilian populations, detentions and other arbitrary practices."

The vote was 26-1, with 15 abstentions. — Sapa-AP.



# Africa's poorest countries need R4-billion yearly — UN report

AFRICA'S poorest countries will need at least another R4-billion annually over the next three years for their economic adjustment programmes to succeed, according to senior United Nations officials and diplomats, who attacked the slowness of donors to meet their aid commitments.

Introducing the conclusions of a UN Economic Commission for Africa conference in Khartoum, Stephen Lewis, Canada's ambassador to the UN, also asked donors to recognise the social cost of adjustment.

Richard Jolly, deputy executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund, said: "We need to consider a restructuring of aid as well as an increase in aid."

## Vulnerable

The Khartoum declaration, made on March 8, said: "The fundamental problem is that, of late, official policies have paid only scant attention and given very low priority to the social sector and the vulnerable groups in society."

Mr Lewis argued that, at the cost of average per

capita incomes falling by a quarter since 1980, Africa's adjustment had gone far beyond expectations. He continued: "On the side of the international community, however, there has been a failure to respond. It can only be described as tragically delinquent."

A recent report by an advisory group on financial flows to Africa, headed by Sir Douglas Wass, the former Treasury Permanent Secretary, said that the continent would require at least R20-billion a year until the early 1990s to compensate for the fall in commodity prices, smaller

capital flows and unmanageable debt service.

But Mr Lewis said this was probably underestimated. The R20-billion assumed no economic growth and was based on capital flows which were already R6-billion a year lower than in the early 1980s.

Although the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have committed R12-billion annually, the origin of the other R8-billion was unclear.

Sir Douglas's group recommended that the funds come from R4-billion of debt reduction and R4-billion of extra assistance.

*The Independent.*



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# Confrontation at the UN does not help SA's case

By Frederick Cleary,  
Foreign Editor

A former South African ambassador to the United Nations says our recent taunt to the world body to "do its damndest" over sanctions was wrong and did not help in this country's fight to sell its case to the international community.

Mr Kurt von Schirnding, who represented this country in New York from 1983 until his resignation last year, said this confrontational attitude was dangerous, could lead to further isolation and even tempt what friends this country had left in the world to reconsider their position.

He stressed that one thing South Africa must do not is quit the world body. This would be playing into the hands of our enemies.

"I have always felt that, where the United Nations, by nature of its own charter and statutes, interferes illegally with the domestic affairs of another state — as it has done consistently in the case of South Africa — we must be very firm in rejecting such interference," Mr von Schirnding said in an interview. "We should not evade such debates and be there to put our case and say unequivocally that we object to this sort of interference.

## COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE

"That said, I do not think that, as a matter of general strategy or policy, it is wise to taunt the world body, as South Africa did. It does not help to get oneself into a confrontational mode. The UN is possibly not capable of any particularly positive action against South Africa, but it is quite capable of taking very negative and damaging action. It is not helpful to challenge the UN by implication, directly or indirectly, to adopt measures such as sanctions, which are counter-productive to our future.

"This is not the first time the UN has attempted to adopt sanctions against us. We have had similar resolutions before the Security Council. We have always rejected its right to interfere in this manner and we have had the support of the United States and the United Kingdom, because they believe a sanctions policy is misguided and wrong.

Mr von Schirnding, now director-general of the South African Foundation, agreed that adopting an attitude of calling the Security Council's bluff could misfire one day and even Britain and the US might suddenly agree with a sanctions resolution.



Mr von Schirnding.

On reports that on this occasion the South African delegation in New York, headed by the present ambassador, Mr Les Manley, did not know which way the leading permanent-

member Western nations would vote, the former ambassador said it was customary to maintain close links with the more important delegations so as to have an idea as what particular stance they would take when it came to the vote, although he was unaware what happened in this particular incident.

"If our people were unable to ascertain the position, then this might be a new departure and might be a result of an attempt to isolate further the delegation and this country."

Mr von Schirnding said there was already an indication in the voting pattern at the UN of a hardening of attitudes, with West Germany, until now a strong opponent of sanctions, France and Japan abstaining last week and Italy voting for the resolution. All are important trading partners of this country.

It may have been that some of these countries, knowing in advance what the US and Britain would do, sheltered behind the abstention tactic, but nevertheless it was a worrying trend and one which South Africa should be working towards reversing.

## NOT IRRELEVANT

It would be wrong to write off the United Nations as being irrelevant. The world body might be a nuisance, but it could be extremely damaging and its influence should not be underestimated.

Although South Africa's credentials have not been accepted at the General Assembly since 1974, and therefore this country has been unable to take its seat, its membership was not in danger and there was no barrier to the South African representative speaking before the Security Council.

Since 1974, South Africa has not attempted to regain accreditation because it is a foregone conclusion that its application would be rejected. But Mr von Schirnding felt that, to prove a point, the South African delegation should be present at the opening of each year's three-month session each September.

"Because of this situation our case tends to go by default, and however unpleasant it may be our delegation to have to go through this process annually, it is important to make the point that we have a right to be in our seats at the beginning of each session. We should thus force our 'friends', or at least those who support the principle of universality, to stand and be counted.

"It is nonsense, when one thinks that the United Nations, which is dedicated to this concept of universality, should prevent a particular member state from stating its case because it does not like its policies."



SA <sup>D10 7/4/84</sup> mum over  
future  
of UN envoy <sup>336</sup>

PRETORIA — The Department of Foreign Affairs remains silent over the future of South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Les Manley, who vacated the seat to visit his Paris fiancée.

Mr Manley left his UN Security Council seat at a crucial time last month, shortly after delivering South Africa's defiant "do your damndest" challenge to the UN Security Council on Thursday, March 4.

The department would yesterday neither confirm nor deny whether Mr Manley's post at the UN was in jeopardy.

However, a spokesman said Mr Manley had obtained permission to leave his post.

The permission was granted several weeks prior to the March 3 UN debate.

Mr Manley went ahead with the visit,

while mandatory punitive measures were being prepared by UN members in the wake of South Africa's aggressive threat delivered to the UN Security Council.

Mr Manley left for Paris to visit Miss Charlene Victor.

The couple announced their engagement last week.

This is the second time since his appointment to the UN in February last year, that Mr Manley's personal life was in the public arena.

In January this year he was recalled to Pretoria after his relationship with Miss Victor was disclosed.

A spokesman for the department yesterday said staff movements were regarded as an internal matter and nothing could be disclosed before an official announcement had been made. — DDC



# *Zola added to UN blacklist* 336

LONDON — In a new move, Zola Budd's name has been added to the 1988 United Nations sports "blacklist", to be published in New York this afternoon.

Her blacklisting comes on the eve of the International Amateur Athletics Federation's (IAAF) full council meeting in London, to consider the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa's demand that she should be banned from international ath-

letics for life.

The decision means she is banned from entering most Third World countries, the Scandinavian bloc and parts of Eastern Europe.

Athletes from these countries are also banned from competing against her in any event, anywhere.

The move is seen as a specific warning to the IAAF that there will be a mass boycott of the 1988 Olympic Games in

Seoul in September if she is cleared to run.

The UN sports blacklist has been ratified by the UN General Assembly, meaning member nations are expected — though not obliged — to obey it.

British officials are concerned that the IAAF may decide that she was in technical breach of the ban on South Africa and should be suspended for a period that would effectively eliminate her

from the Olympics.

Zola, however, is going into the meeting with the support of the British board and high powered legal representatives supplied through her coach, Mr John Bryant, who is managing editor of The Times of London.

He indicated that if she was not cleared to compete they would consider taking High Court action against the IAAF.

— DDC

See also page 20



# UN blacklists 2 500 for SA sporting links

NEW YORK — Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert were among 2 500 athletes listed by the United Nations yesterday as having competed in South Africa contrary to an International Convention Against Apartheid in Sports.

The convention, adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1985, came into effect this month.

The 92-page updated list issued by the UN Centre Against Apartheid included some of the best of US tennis: Connors, Evert, Vitas Gerulaitis, Brad Gilbert and Billy Jean King.

Among the other tennis players listed were last year's South African Open winner, Pat Cash of Australia and Henri Leconte of France.

Welsh golfing star Ian Woosman and Spain's Severiano Ballesteros were also named.

Listing athletes under their various sports in alphabetical order, the register mentioned Olympic runner Zola Budd as having used "a British passport of convenience" as she continued to train in her native South Africa.

"In June, Budd even had the audacity to run a couple of laps just prior to the commencement of a cross-country league meeting at Brakpan," the report added.

According to the document, South Africa spends about \$100 million a year to promote international sports exchanges and subsidise sports bodies that endorse government policies.

In an introduction to the register, the UN noted that apart from some top golfers and tennis players and a few others, the calibre of those competing in the country had been mediocre.

"Nevertheless," it said, "South Africa managed to attract a fair number of rather second-rate sportsmen and women."

The report accuses National Panasonic of

helping to bring in an Australian "rebel cricket team", and First National Bank of funding a South Pacific "rebel" rugby team and afterwards pledging millions for a soccer stadium.

It also cited several examples of national and individual action in support of the convention, including what it termed the uncompromising position of the sports authorities of Bermuda and Sweden.

Pakistani cricketer Imran Khan was quoted as having turned down "quite a lot of money" by refusing to play in South Africa.

The report noted that former English international soccer player, Sir Stanley Matthews, was banned by Bermuda from participating in a competition, which was moved to Hong Kong, where he was again banned.

And "professional boxing authorities have begun strengthening their action against South Africa".

It listed as persons who had reneged on pledges not to compete in South Africa, British golfers Andrew Chandler, Denis Durnian, David Feherty and Paul Way and squash players Gawain Briars, Lisa Opie and Angela Smith.

A total of 158 athletes previously listed were removed from the register, having undertaken not to participate in sports events in South Africa.

They included American golfers Jack Nicklaus and Billy Casper, and tennis players Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, Tom Okker of the Netherlands and Heinz Gunthardt of Switzerland. — Sapa/RNS



# Troop withdrawal pact signed



GENEVA — A UN-sponsored pact, under which the Soviet Union will start pulling out its 115 000 troops from Afghanistan on May 15, was signed by the four parties to the agreement yesterday.

The Soviet Union and the United States, who will act as guarantors, joined Afghanistan and Pakistan in a series of agreements aimed at ending the bitter nine-year-old conflict.

The Soviet Foreign

Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, and the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz (seen above), signed for the two superpowers.

The foreign minister, Mr Abdul Wakil, signed for Afghanistan, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, signed for Pakistan.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, presided over the ceremony in the council chamber of the Old League of Nations' headquarters, the Palais des Nations.

In a series of accords contained in a 36-page document, the four countries said there would be a phased withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, beginning on May 15.

"One half of the troops will be withdrawn by 15 August 1988 and the withdrawal of all troops will be completed within

nine months," the agreement stated.

It said that from May 15 there would be no interference or intervention in the affairs of the parties, and the voluntary repatriation of the estimated five million Afghan refugees — mainly living in Pakistan and Iran — would begin.

Representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan will meet to consider alleged viol-

ations of the agreement and the UN Secretary-General's representative will investigate any such incidents at the request of the countries.

Pakistan and Afghanistan also agreed to conduct their relations on a strict basis of mutual non-interference.

"Terrorist groups, saboteurs or subversive agents" against each other would not be tolerated. — SAPA-RNS



## OK reacts to union demands

OK Bazaars said yesterday that to agree to the 1988 wage demand by the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) would cost the company more than R58 million.

In a statement following the third round of talks with the union, OK Bazaars personnel director, Mr K Hartshorne, said the company had responded in detail to the union's demands.

Mr Hartshorne confirmed that OK had offered a monthly increase of R102, payable in two phases over the next seven months, alternatively R72 a month, payable from April.

Ccawusa said yesterday that OK's R72 a month increase offer was "totally unrealistic".

## UN updates its athlete blacklist

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations (UN) has issued an updated list of athletes considered to have contravened its provisions by competing in South Africa.

The list contains no real surprises, except for an unusually caustic reference to Zola Budd in the section headed "Athletics".

The UN Centre against Apartheid, authors of the report, said: "The South African athlete Zola Budd, who now uses a British passport of convenience, continues to train in her native South Africa."

"In fact, she only returns to the United Kingdom during the athletics competitive season. This has provoked protests by anti-apartheid organisations worldwide," it said.

The register named as "among the best known" athletes to have competed in South Africa — Americans Vitas Gerulaitis, Brad Gilbert and Billie-Jean King, Pat Cash of Australia and Henri Leconte of France and golfers Ian Woosnam of Britain and Severiano Ballesteros of Spain.

American golfer Jack Nicklaus and tennis champion Ivan Lendl were de-listed, having undertaken not to play in South Africa again.

The 92-page UN document said that, in spite of a \$100 million (about R220 million) campaign by South Africa, "with the exception of some top golfers and tennis players and a few others, the calibre of players participating in South Africa has been mediocre".

## Police act on Group Areas in Pretoria

By Craig Kotze and Own Correspondent

A major Group Areas Act clampdown in the northern Transvaal was announced in Pretoria yesterday, but police denied the move heralded tighter countrywide enforcement.

Northern Transvaal Divisional Inspector Brigadier Chris van Niekerk said the move was in response to "countless complaints", mainly by residents of Pretoria's eastern suburbs.

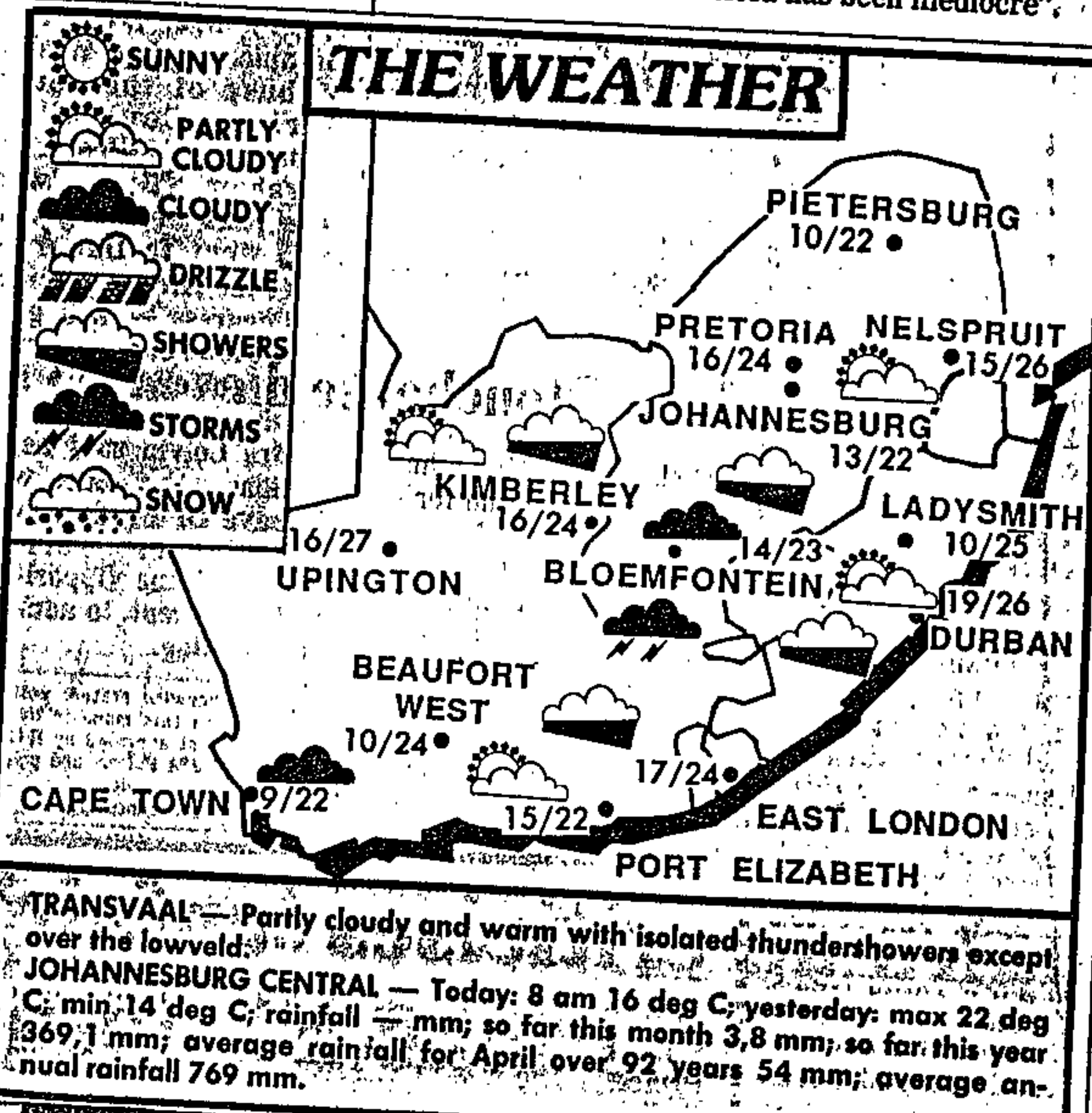
But a spokesman in the office of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, denied yesterday that the action was part of a national clampdown in terms of the Group Areas Act.

However, Mr Vlok's press secretary, Brigadier Leon Mellett, told The Star that the Group Areas Act "was law".

Brigadier van Niekerk said he would, in response to complaints, move to stamp out cases where people of other race groups were illegally allowed to stay on a property in areas zoned for a different population group.

"There is general dissatisfaction among residents. Where we used to warn people, we are now going to take criminal steps," he said.

Citing Sections 26 and 46 of the Group Areas Act (Act 36 of 1966) and proclamation 112 of June 22 1986, Brigadier van Niekerk said those contravening them could expect a fine of R400 or two years' imprisonment.





D/D 2714188

# Barrett: SA's challenge to UN shocked West

336

**Political Correspondent**

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government's statement that members of the United Nations Security Council should do their "damnedest" shocked Western governments and South African businessmen.

This is the opinion of the Director-General of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr John Barrett.

The businessmen were shocked by the apparently ill-considered outburst inviting further sanctions, Mr Barrett wrote in the latest edition of Inside South Africa, which was released yesterday.

However, it was not in fact a sudden emotional response to international criticism.

"This statement, as Mr Pik Botha well knew, reflected the mood of most whites, many of whom now vote for the Conservative Party.

"They feel that the government has not been tough enough against outside interference.

"Moreover, the defiance is not a new phenomenon.

"The same phrase has been used before — for instance, by Mr Vorster in 1977.

"No one should therefore have been surprised.

"Defiant rejection of international opinion and interference has been a continuous stand of the National Party's policy since 1948.

"The demands of security, in the sense of eliminating the 'revolutionary threat' inside and beyond our borders by military means, now override all other considerations.

"This includes the state of our international and regional relations.

"Foreign policy is thus, in important respects, determined by defence.

"Nevertheless, the time will come again, perhaps only under Mr Botha's successor, when security will be seen to include stable political and economic development, as well as realistic and co-operative international relations.

"South Africa cannot survive, let alone thrive, in international isolation.

"This is an aspect of national security which is apparently overlooked now, but which will surely become a major imperative for policy-makers in the future," Mr Barrett wrote.



MR BOTHA



D/D 27/4/88

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MR BOTHA

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## UN plan 'would bring chaos'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Most South Africans, regardless of colour, would not be prepared to pay the price of misery and chaos to avoid further international sanctions against South Africa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

The price of chaos was inherent in the demands which members of the United Nations, including the United States and Canada, were making of South Africa if further sanctions were not to be applied, Mr Botha said in the debate on his budget vote.

The moral motivation of some of the major countries behind the sanctions moves was also questionable, he said.

"What respect must we have for the moral motivation of UN members like the US and Canada when they themselves have had decades to rectify the deplorable situations of their own black and Red Indian populations?"

In Canada unemployment among Red Indians was as high as 90 percent and estimates of their numbers in prison were as high as 70 percent. — Sapa.



# Challenging task

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From Ahmed Rashid in Peshawar

stay 18/7/88

The appointment of Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan as chief UN co-ordinator for the return of 5 million Afghan refugees to a devastated Afghanistan has caused bitterness among Afghan guerilla leaders and doubts among European aid workers. The 55-year-old prince will have to deal with growing confusion and in-fighting among dozens of relief agencies.

Prince Sadruddin has R2 billion for the repatriation and rehabilitation of the refugees. However, four of the seven leaders of the Afghan guerilla alliance said they resented his appointment.

Prince Sadruddin is the uncle of the Aga Khan, who heads the minority Ismaili Muslim sect, disdained by many sectarian Afghans. The estimated 200 000 Ismailis in northern Afghanistan have supported the Kabul regime. Guerilla leaders say that despite repeated requests, the Aga Khan has neither condemned the Soviet invasion nor supported the Afghan resistance.

The appointment of the prince, strongly backed by Pakistan and the United States, was not opposed by Moscow.

He has a reputation as a brilliant administrator, gained during his 12 years at the head of the UN High Commission for Refugees, which has a key role under the Geneva accords. He now has to co-ordinate a plethora of UN agencies, the Red Cross, the US Agency for International Development and more than a dozen private agencies. Sources said that the numerous UN agencies were already wrangling for the money and prestige involved in the programme.

Prince Sadruddin also has to contend with President Najibullah's attempts to have UN aid channelled through Kabul to give greater credibility to his regime. — *The Independent News Service, London.*



# De Cuellar anxious about SA in Angola

ADDIS ABABA. — The secretary-general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, today told the Organization of African Unity (OAU) heads of state and government that he was greatly concerned about South Africa's military operations in southern Angola.

"Moreover, (South Africa) has not provided me with a timetable for the withdrawal of its troops or with other details which are relevant to the monitoring functions entrusted to me by the Security Council Resolution 602," he said.

Dr Cuellar pointed out that last November the UN Security Council had, in resolution 602, demanded once again that South Africa cease its acts of aggression against Angola and unconditionally withdraw all its forces from Angolan territory.

In respect of Namibia, he said he had been authorized by the Security Council last October to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and Swapo. Swapo had conveyed to him its readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire with South Africa in accordance with the UN plan for Namibia.

"South Africa has not so far provided me with a definitive response." The sole obstacle to Namibian independence was South African insistence on making implementation of the UN plan conditional on "resolving a wholly extraneous issue", namely the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

## Help SA become non-racial

● In a message to the OAU summit, the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, said the US abhorred "the ugly system of apartheid" and was committed to helping South Africa become a non-racial, democratic society.

● The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, said the southern African liberation movements believed South Africa was not willing to give up Namibia nor end apartheid or its aggression against frontline states.

● Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam today called on African countries to lead the way in imposing sanctions on South Africa, the Zimbabwe national news agency Ziana reports.

● The heads of state of 29 African countries met in the Ethiopian capital on Thursday for an Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit overshadowed by the latest developments in the border dispute between Chad and Libya.

An OAU attempt to settle Libya and Chad's long-standing claims over the Aouzou border strip collapsed on Wednesday when the chief mediator, President Omar Bongo of Gabon, decided that only a face-to-face meeting between Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi and Chadian President Hissene Habre could resolve the issue. Sapa



## 'Govts are jeopardising the fight against hunger'

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ROME — The head of the UN World Food Programme (WFP) accused governments yesterday of slowly killing the United Nations and said their policies were jeopardising the fight against Third World hunger.

Mr James Ingram told a meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the agency, which supplies one quarter of the world's food aid, that the spirit of idealism needed to help poorer nations was under serious attack.

He also decried the way food surpluses were handled in the developed world when billions of people outside it remained desperately poor.

"It is shocking that industrialised countries now spend two-and-a-half times as much to subsidise 20 million or so of their farmers as they give in official aid to more than three billion people in developing countries," said Mr Ingram, the agency's executive director.

### STV 3115788 'CO-OPERATION IS SUBORDINATED'

From all sides of the political spectrum, co-operation on development issues was too often subordinated to the "narrow, short-term political goals of individual states or groups of states," said Mr Ingram.

"By their policies, member governments are slowly killing the United Nations.

"The manifestation of this is that states are less willing today than in 1945 to give up that modicum of international sovereignty required for multilateral co-operation to flourish.

"In effect, the impediments to co-operation in the United Nations on political issues have spilled over into the development field," he said.

The Rome-based WFP provides more direct assistance than any other UN organisation and has supplied food aid to more than 300 million people in 125 countries since its foundation.

Former US Senator George McGovern, who was involved in the creation of the WFP, told the commemorative session the United Nations had to become a more powerful instrument in world affairs.

He also called for an end to politics in food aid. — Sapa-Reuters.



## UN IS SLAMMED

ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity accused the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on Monday of sharply reducing aid to South African and SWA/Namibian refugees in neighbouring black-ruled states. *Sowetan* 1/6/88

Brigadier General Hashim Mbita, the executive secretary of the OAU's liberation committee, said in a statement "the frontline

states are very much concerned over the steady and substantial reduction of UNHCR assistance to refugees under the care of the national liberation movements, more particularly Namibian refugees, over the last three years." (236)

He accused refugee commissioner Jean Pierre Hock of "insensitivity and negligence of responsibility so far as the refugees of Southern Africa are concerned".



ties have been consulted. — Sapa.

## UK paper says Argentina is selling Mirages to SA 19/6/88

LONDON — Argentina is selling Mirage 3 fighter-bombers to South Africa in defiance of the United Nations arms embargo, the *Independent* newspaper in London quoted Western diplomats as saying.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria refused to comment yesterday, saying it was its policy not to make public statements on the buying or sale of military equipment.

The newspaper said: "The aircraft, which are vital to South Africa's war in southern Angola, have been seen being unloaded in wooden crates at South African ports in recent months.

"Diplomats have confirmed that they are from Argentina."

The newspaper said South Africa had admitted losing three aircraft in battles with Angolan Mig-23s at the end of last year.

It said the Argentine deal would provide South Africa with airframes, which its own Atlas Aircraft Corporation could upgrade with new radar, weapons and engines. — Sapa.

(336)

## Inquiry on splitting of PC sought



# Cuba frees 'politicals' <sup>str 16/6/88</sup> (336)

By Roberto Espindola

Hundreds of political prisoners are to be released from Cuba's jails, and some 40 former prisoners and their relatives have been flown to the US every week since the beginning of May. A recent flight even included the chairman of a dissident human rights group and former political prisoner, Elizardo Sanchez, who has been allowed to travel to Miami to visit his wife and children and to return to Cuba within 90 days.

The question of Cuba's political prisoners was raised during a visit to the island by the Catholic Archbishop of New York, Cardinal John O'Connor, in April. The US prelate presented President Castro with a list of prisoners and asked for their release. Dr. Castro replied a month later, saying his government had decided to release 385 out of the 429 political prisoners officially recognised to exist.

The decision to release most political prisoners appears closely connected to the announcement by the UN Commission on Human Rights that a delegation would visit Cuba in August, following an invitation issued in March to preempt another US attempt to have the commission condemn alleged human rights violations in the island. The US move backfired and, in late May, 38 out of the 54 countries comprising the US Economic and Social Council elected Cuba as a member of the Human Rights Commission, in preference to Costa Rica and Guatemala. —

*The Independent.*



## Soviets see expanded role for UN

54-1776/18  
UNITED NATIONS — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Vladimir Petrovsky has called for a greatly expanded United Nations role, including a new UN naval force, a world space agency and a UN body to monitor disarmament pacts and crises.

"This is a revolution-

ary change in our attitude toward the 159-member United Nations," Mr Petrovsky told a news conference yesterday.

He added that all nations should disclose to the United Nations information on their troops abroad and their foreign military bases.

But, asked if the Soviet

Union would make the first step and disclose its military information, Mr Petrovsky replied:

"This is not a one-actor theatre, but the world stage. We are ready to participate in the exchange of data if other countries, the United States and Nato do the same." Associated Press.



# UN is on the verge of bankruptcy, says chief

Star 18/6/88 (336)

NEW YORK — The United Nations is on the edge of bankruptcy and will have to close down by early November unless members reduce a \$690 million (\$1 380 million) debt, Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar says.

More than \$466 million is owed by the United States alone, which has paid only \$862 000 this year towards its 25 percent share of about \$215 million for the regular budget.

Officials said running the United Nations costs about \$60 million a month.

## **Reserves exhausted**

Mr Perez de Cuellar said in a statement on Thursday that if the cash crunch continued the world body would be completely out of money, with all reserves exhausted, by the end of October or early November.

"Insolvent, the organisation will have to cease operations and will be unable to meet its commitments to member states and to staff," he said.

A senior Reagan administration official said in a newspaper report yesterday that the United States wanted to resume paying its full share but was limited by current law aimed at forcing the United Nations to make further progress on a promised reorganisation.

"We are acutely concerned about the

financial situation of the UN," assistant Secretary of State Mr Richard Williamson said in an interview with *The New York Times*.

"My personal view and that of Secretary of State (George) Shultz and Ambassador (Vernon) Walters in New York is that the US should now be paying its full obligations," he said.

Withholding contributions was a useful negotiating tool, but "we believe now that the fact we are not paying our full dues is harmful to the reform efforts we support", he added.

## **Unpaid contributions**

Even with an anticipated American payment of \$100 million later this year, unpaid contributions were projected for the end of 1988 at the unprecedented level of \$460 million, the Secretary General said.

"All reserves will be exhausted and the cash shortfall will be \$110 3 million," he added.

For 1987, the Congress appropriated only \$144 million of a \$212 million American share of the UN regular budget. Of that sum, \$44 million was withheld pending certification by the Reagan administration that UN reforms were being implemented. — Reuter.



# Refusal to help 'smacked of hypocrisy'

## Aid for Mozambique refugees in SA urged

Star 14/7/88  
 (240) (336)  
 By Dawn Barkhuizen

GAZANKULU — An urgent appeal for aid for the thousands of Mozambique refugees in South Africa has been made to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) by Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger.

"The refugee situation here is obviously now moving into an indefinite time span where temporary aid is not sufficient," she said this week.

She appealed to the overseas agencies to provide their expertise in long-term planning, particularly for orphaned children, in which South African relief organisations had little or no experience.

### LOOK AFTER ITS OWN

"We feel we are not meeting the situation by giving only temporary aid and it is imperative that the UNHCR and Unicef take a hard look at how justified their attitude is in refusing aid to the refugees," she said.

Both organisations had turned down applications for aid about 18 months ago on the grounds that the refugees were without official refugee status, saying that a country like South Africa should look after its

own problems, she said.

Their stance however "smacked of hypocrisy, particularly as we know they are helping other refugees in the same situation".

"It is high time they revised their position. Their major concern should be with the refugees," she said.

There was no question that the Mozambicans were not refugees, she said.

"More and more people are streaming across the borders as the war in the south is hotting up."

While the Gazankulu government had pledged that the refugees would not be sent back until there was peace in Mozambique, where the MNR rebel movement is fighting Frelimo government forces, there were no indications that peace was in the offing.

"Some of the children have been in the camp settlements since early 1984 and there is an increasing number of orphans, who cannot be sent back to another state in limbo even if there is a peace settlement."

While some adults in the camps had found jobs, they were unable to leave the depressed homelands in which work opportunities were limited.

Many of the refugees, who have been in camps for nearly four years, were skilled farmers, but without the land or means for development.



# Jackson bid to free US hostages 'risky'

WASHINGTON — A bid by former Democratic presidential candidate the Reverend Jesse Jackson to win freedom for US hostages in Lebanon has been criticised as risky personal diplomacy best left to US officials.

Mr Jackson said yesterday he had urged UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar to ask an Iranian envoy to help free hostages believed held by pro-Iranian factions in Lebanon.

But Democratic presidential nominee Governor Michael Dukakis distanced himself from the plan, and Republican rival Mr George Bush called Jackson a "loose cannon."

"The captives should be released on humanitarian grounds as an act of good faith," Mr Jackson said. "There should be no linkage involved in their release — no cakes, no bibles, and no guns."

Mr Jackson made headlines in 1984 by persuading Syria to release a captured US navy pilot.

But the latest Jackson effort at personal diplomacy could prove embarrassing to Mr Dukakis.

There are nine Americans believed held in Lebanon by factions associated with Iran.

Freedom for the Western hostages in Lebanon emerged yesterday as an im-

portant issue in the complicated negotiations going on in New York to bring the Gulf war to an end.

The Iranian Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, came under pressure from the UN Secretary-General, from Mr Jackson and from the British ambassador to the UN.

At the same time, the United States appeared to have modified its original rejection of the offer by Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker of the Iranian parliament, to help free American hostages in return for the unfreezing of Iranian assets held by America. — Sapa-Reuter-The Independent News Service.



# Gulf war rages on as UN talks stop for a day

BAGHDAD — Iran said yesterday its forces broke through the defences of Iraqis and Iraqi-backed Iranian guerillas at Eslamabad, but the rebels claimed they controlled the Iranian city near the central border.

A communique, issued by Iraq, said its warplanes were bombing Iranian military airfields in the area.

At the United Nations in New York, representatives for both Gulf war foes traded recriminations during a one-day suspension of UN peace talks. This followed the impasse built up over Iraq's insistence on direct talks and Iran's reluctance to agree.

Iraq demands a face-to-face meeting before a ceasefire and Iran insists on a ceasefire before it will consider a face-to-face meeting. Iran accused Iraq of stalling UN peace talks and blocking a truce.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said Iranian forces killed at least 4 000 Iraqis and "mercenaries" in the drive to take Eslamabad.

However, spokesmen of the Mujahedeen Khalq, an Iranian rebel movement based in Iraq, said units of its National Liberation Army were holding Eslamabad.

UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar today hopes to resume Gulf peace mediation. — Sapa-AP-Reuter.

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## 'No pacts' says



# SA demands proof of UN impartiality

13/8/88 Star

(336)

THE South African Government has made it clear that it must have proof of United Nations impartiality and clarity about who will foot the bill for the independence process before it agrees to implement UN Resolution 435 for Namibian independence.

Though South Africa has raised these matters before, it has not explicitly stated them as preconditions for accepting Resolution 435.

The tougher line emerged in a statement by Information Minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe yesterday, in which he clarified his remark on Thursday that the South African Government could "put up with" a Swapo government in Namibia.

In a veiled retraction, Dr van der Merwe said it was inappropriate to make statements about the acceptability or otherwise of any future government of Namibia.

## PETER FABRICIUS

He made the original remark at a briefing for political journalists in Pretoria on Thursday when he was asked how South Africa measured the political cost of its endorsement of Resolution 435, which could lead to a Swapo government in Namibia.

He said South Africa's view had always been that the people of Namibia should decide themselves what government they wanted. They could not do this while the Cubans were just across the border.

South Africa was not fighting against Mr Sam Nujoma (leader of Swapo) but against "Soviet surrogates with aggressive intentions in Africa", Dr van der Merwe said.

But with the Cubans gone — South Africa's condition for implementing Resolution 435 — "the object should not be to instal Mudge instead of Nujoma".

SA could put up with Windhoek under Swapo.

But in a clarifying statement issued yesterday Dr van der Merwe said South Africa wanted to see Namibia become independent with a developed infrastructure and with prospects for free enterprise.

"The record of Marxist governments in Africa is one of destroyers and not upholders of civilised standards."

On the road ahead for Namibia, long and complicated negotiations were the prospect. "Before the implementation of Resolution 435 the UN will have to offer proof of its impartiality," Dr van der Merwe said.

"All hostilities, including terror and intimidation, will have to end."

"There must be clarity on the Cuban forces and the financing of the independence process."



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THE UN AND WORLD PEACE

## At last, something real to do

Barring accidents, a formal ceasefire will exist between Iran and Iraq from tomorrow (Saturday August 20). Pushed by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, who have provided US\$30bn in aid, Iraq dropped its insistence on bilateral talks with Iran before a truce and agreed they could start once the guns were silenced.

So UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar looked positively jaunty when he announced the good news and 350 military observers wearing the blue berets of the organisation began arriving in Teheran and Baghdad to monitor the end of hostilities. There is a new spring in the step of staff and delegates in the UN headquarters on the East River, New York.

Sheer exhaustion on the part of Iran was the real reason for peace in the Gulf but the UN came into its own as a neutral forum for ironing out the bumps. The organisation may not be able to fulfil the hopes of its founders in 1945 in preventing wars — but after a moribund decade of stagnation, during which it became relegated to the status of a talking shop, the UN has come into its own as the most acceptable vehicle for implementing peace — assuming it is desired by the parties involved.

Most analysts attribute the difference to the sea change in the Soviet Union and East-West relations induced by the Russian leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The new rapprochement between the superpowers has seen the US and USSR acting in concert in the Security Council, so long rendered sterile by their veto powers during the Brezhnev era and before.

Now with the Gulf added to the USSR's withdrawal from Afghanistan, the prospects for a settlement in Namibia and possible UN involvement in Kampuchea when the Vietnamese pull out, the organisation is enjoying a renaissance. For the first time the Russians have agreed to pay a share of peace-keeping operations. Even the Third World nations, whose anti-US rhetoric saw the Americans withhold funds, are now less vociferous and contributing to the goodwill so long absent from what President Ronald Reagan called the "hall of peace" when he addressed the General Assembly.

It has all happened just in time to save the UN from bankruptcy. With an annual budget of \$800m the organisation was owed over \$700m by defaulting members — with the Americans deliberately holding back \$467m. Last year the Special Political Committee warned that in addition the UN had accumulated a debt of \$400m for existing multinational peace-keeping forces, the biggest being the 5 800 in Lebanon, 2 150 in Cyprus



Perez de Cuellar . . . good time for the blue berets

and 1 630 deployed to monitor the lines drawn between Israel and Syria and Jordan at the end of the 1967 Six Day War.

Worldwide there are 10 000 soldiers from 23 countries serving in various theatres and it is estimated that with the increasing demands of the Gulf and Afghanistan (before the cost of the 7 500 who will be required for implementing the Namibian settlement) the UN could be left with a bill for \$1.5bn. The Russians have agreed to pay its past dues of \$200m and the US Ambassador General Vernon Walters has said Washington will pay off \$166m of its debt this year.

With peace breaking out — although not quite all over the world — the money will be needed. It is one aspect of military spending with which no one can quarrel. ■



# UN chief <sup>Capt Times 7/9/88</sup> agrees in principle <sup>336</sup> to visit SA

NEW YORK. — UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar has accepted in principle an invitation by President P W Botha to visit South Africa, a UN spokeswoman said yesterday.

The two sides were discussing a date for the visit, she added.

Mr Perez de Cuellar would visit other countries in the region during the trip, she said.

Mr Botha's invitation was extended by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha about a month ago in order to have one-on-one discussions about who will pay for the implementation of UN Resolution 435 to achieve Namibian independence and who will pick up the tab, currently being paid by South Africa, to balance Namibia's annual budget.

That Mr Perez de Cuellar has agreed to make the trip is an important development in the ongoing peace process which will be taken further in the Brazzaville talks which open today.

— Political Staff and Sapa



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## Von Schirnding warns of more sanctions

# Ex-UN spokesman takes Govt to task

By Frank Jeans

**WILD COAST** — There is little indication yet that the Government has grasped the gravity of the situation facing South Africa in the light of international pressure for punitive measures against this country.

This was said by Mr Kurt von Schirnding, Pretoria's former representative at the United Nations and now director general of the South Africa Foundation, at the convention of the Institute of Estate Agents here at the weekend.

"While it may be that for technical reasons the Dellums Bill will not become law this year, let us not delude ourselves," Mr von Schirnding said.

"We know what awaits us in the event of a Duka-kis administration.

"A Bush administration too will not be a mirror image of the Reagan White House, and SA is not a popular cause.

"Unfortunately the past eight years of the Reagan presidency — the most supportive US administration that South Africa is likely to see — have been squandered and are disappearing with enormous consequences for the future."

Mr von Schirnding said he had no doubt that "if SA has the political will to move with purpose towards a new South Africa, then we shall need courageous, visionary leadership to guide us along that road.

"On the other hand, we can take the path of least resistance — one step forward, two steps back into the laager until we reach a point of no return.

"In those circumstances we will have a country

divided and beleaguered and increasingly isolated from the international community, not only economically and technically but also academically and intellectually — a society confronting itself and the world and stepping ever more rapidly into dark totalitarianism," he told delegates.

"There can be no turning back and definitely there is no time to lose.

"We must realise that for a long time to come our efforts will be greeted abroad with cries of 'too little, too late' because the outside world places no credibility on our willingness to reform.

### Self-destruction

"The impression persists that we only react to pressures of one sort or another and we are not credited with initiating reforms as a result of our own convictions."

Mr von Schirnding warned too not to provoke or taunt the United States or the United Nations into "doing its worst", and made the point that the object of diplomacy should not be self-destruction.

"Our goal must remain the establishment of truly representative political and social structures acceptable to all, and wide-ranging discussions are essential with the legitimate representatives of our various communities," Mr von Schirnding said.

"The key lies not in the United States, not in the United Nations. It lies in South Africa.

"Apartheid can best be cured by economic growth, which in turn can be best promoted by the free enterprise system — the key to a more hopeful future."



# UN chief's tough task

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar jets into South Africa tomorrow night to boost the process of independence for Namibia.

The world body chief will, however, be confronted by a string of difficult problems to be resolved before the territory can get its independence.

The Department of Foreign Affairs announced last night that Dr de Cuellar would be in South Africa on Thursday and Friday as the guest of the State President, Mr P W Botha.

Apart from meeting Mr Botha, Dr de Cuellar will meet Cabinet members, Namibia's Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and members of the territory's transitional government.

Although Dr de Cuellar is visiting South Africa at the invitation of Mr Botha, his decision to come at this stage is believed to be intended to boost the peace negotiations.

Diplomatic sources believe the inability

of the negotiators to produce an acceptable timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola will now almost certainly delay implementation of Namibian independence.

It had been agreed earlier that the target date for the start of the plan, embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 435, would be November 1 this year.

In terms of Resolution 435, it would mean Namibian elections would be held seven months after that date.

It seems unlikely the negotiations, to resume in the Congo next Monday, will be able to conclude a mutually acceptable timetable for withdrawal of Cuban forces in time for the implementation of Resolution 435 from November 1.

Sources say the UN has not started to make arrangements for the implementation of Resolution 435, making it unlikely that, even if agreement were reached in Brazzaville next week, the world body would be able to start the independence process by November 1.

● See Page 6.



# De Cuellar visit to SA a boost for Namibian peace

PRETORIA. — United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar is expected to arrive in South Africa on Thursday to boost the process of independence for SWA/Namibia.

The world body's chief will, however, be confronted by a string of difficult problems to be resolved before the territory can achieve independence.

The Department of Foreign Affairs announced last night that Dr de Cuellar would be visiting South Africa on Thursday and Friday as the guest of President Botha.

## BOOST TO PEACE

Apart from meeting President Botha, the secretary-general will be holding discussions with members of the Cabinet and with Namibia's Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and members of the territory's transitional government.

Although Dr de Cuellar is visiting South Africa at the invitation of President Botha, issued some time ago, his decision to come at this stage is believed to be intended to boost the peace negotiations between South Africa and Angola/Cuba.

Dr de Cuellar hopes to obtain an agreement that will enable the world body to begin its administrative and peace-keeping operations in the territory on November 1, he told correspondents.

Dr de Cuellar said the purpose of his mission was to bring about the most rapid pos-

sible implementation of the security council's 10-year-old resolution which sets out the terms for Namibian independence following UN-supervised elections.

Diplomatic sources believe the inability of the negotiators so far to produce an acceptable timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola will now almost certainly delay the implementation of the UN plan for independence.

## TARGET DATE

It had been earlier agreed by the parties that the target date for the start of the plan, embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 435, would be November 1 this year.

In terms of Resolution 435 that would mean independence elections for the territory would be held seven months after the implementation date, or June 1 next year.

Dr de Cuellar will travel to South Africa with a high-powered team of advisers led by Mr Maarti Ahtisaari, the former UN commissioner for Namibia.

Asked about the probable cost of the Namibia operation for an organisation in deep financial trouble because of the non payment of dues, the secretary-general said he hoped he could bring this in for less than the R1 400-million that has been mentioned in some reports. — Political Staff and The Argus Foreign Service.

## Four Swapo shot dead by security forces in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern Namibia shot dead four Swapo insurgents in separate skirmishes, the SWA Territory Force said.

Some of the insurgents killed in the clashes on Saturday wore the uniforms of the Angolan army, Fapla.

A statement issued by SWATF last night said security forces seized an RPG7, an anti-personnel mine and rifle grenades.

Swapo insurgents carried out a bombardment with 82mm mortars on Eenhana military base but caused no damage, the statement said.

Insurgents tried to bombard the kraal of an Ovambo head-

man 20km west of Etale on Wednesday night, but the mortar bombs were wide of the target.

"Aggression, sabotage and intimidation by gangs of Swapo continue in the operational area in spite of an announcement by the organisation's leadership that it would cease hostilities from September 1," the SWATF statement said. — Sapa.

## Soldier killed

DURBAN. — Gunner Sean Ellis, 21, of Durban, has been killed in a military vehicle accident in Namibia. He was the son of Mr and Mrs Denis Ellis of Glenwood, Durban. — Sapa.



# De Cuellar arrives tonight

Political Correspondent

United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar arrives in South Africa tonight for an intensive two-day round of talks on Namibia's independence.

The UN chief is expected to land at Waterkloof air force base at 10 pm in a special aircraft made available for his use by the government of Spain.

He will be accompanied by the UN special envoy for Namibia, Mr Maarti Ahtisaari, and other senior officials.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha will meet Dr de Cuellar.

The UN Secretary-General and his party will be staying at the government guest house in Bryntirion in Pretoria as the guests of the State President, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha invited Dr Perez de Cuellar to South Africa recently in order to discuss preparations for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for the independence of Namibia.

## IMPARTIAL

Among the items to be discussed are guarantees of the UN's impartiality in the independence process, the estimated R2 billion which will be needed to finance Resolution 435 and the transfer of South Africa's financial obligations.

Dr Perez de Cuellar is to meet Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and leaders of Namibian political parties in Pretoria tomorrow morning.

In the afternoon he will meet South African Cabinet Ministers and in the evening Mr Pik Botha will host a reception for him at the guest house.

Mr P W Botha will meet Dr Perez de Cuellar on Friday morning and the UN leader will leave for Angolan talks in Luanda in the afternoon.

Dr Perez de Cuellar will not be visiting Namibia itself on this trip.

● See Page 11.





# De Cuellar flies into SA tonight

By DAVID BRAUN  
Political Staff

UNITED NATIONS Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar arrives in South Africa tonight for an intensive two-day round of talks on Namibia's independence.

The UN chief is expected to land at Waterkloof Air Force Base at 10pm in a special aircraft made available for his use by the government of Spain.

He will be accompanied by the UN special envoy for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and other senior officials.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha will meet Dr de Cuellar.

The UN Secretary General and his party will be staying at the Government Guest House in Bryntirion in Pretoria as the guests of President Botha.

President Botha invited Dr de Cuellar to South Africa recently in order to discuss preparations for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for the independence of Namibia.

Among the items to be discussed are guarantees of the UN's impartiality in the independence process, the estimated R2-billion which will be needed to finance Resolution 435 and the transfer of South Africa's financial obligations with respect to Namibia.

## Talks with Angola

Dr de Cuellar is to meet Namibia's Administrator General Mr Louis Pienaar and leaders of Namibian political parties in Pretoria tomorrow morning.

In the afternoon he will meet South African Cabinet Minis-

ters and in the evening Mr Pik Botha will host a reception for him at the Guest House.

President Botha will meet Dr de Cuellar on Friday morning and the UN leader will leave for talks with the Angolan government in Luanda in the afternoon.

● The Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington that the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and his Soviet counterpart, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, will this week review the south-western Africa peace talks.

Mr Shevardnadze, scheduled to arrive in the US capital tonight, will discuss the Namibia-Angola settlement negotiations between South Africa, Cuba and Angola, which the US is mediating. The seventh round of those talks is planned for next week in Brazzaville.

● See page 15.

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# Perez de Cuellar is a tenacious and effective negotiator

By JOAO SANTA RITA of the Argus Africa News Service

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Dr Perez de Cuellar

It will be with a sense of *deja vu* that United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will arrive in South Africa tomorrow for talks on the SWA/Namibia issue.

The 68-year-old Peruvian diplomat visited South Africa in August, 1983, and held talks with Mr P W Botha, then Prime Minister, and other South African officials on the SWA/Namibia question.

As had happened so often before with negotiations about independence for the territory, those talks led nowhere.

Dr Perez de Cuellar, who this year has been mediating in the Iraq-Iran war and in the Afghanistan civil war, is coming to South Africa at the invitation of President Botha to discuss the implementation of United Nations resolution 435 for the independence of SWA/Namibia.

## UN's man for SWA is still not unemployed

The Argus Africa News Service reports

WHEN Mr Martti Ahtisaari was appointed United Nations special representative for SWA/Namibia in 1978, he told journalists he wished to become unemployed as soon as possible.

But the Finnish diplomat acknowledged in his usual cautious manner that his task of leading the territory to independence would not be an easy one. "It will be a little difficult ... possibly," he said.

Ten years later Mr Ahtisaari still holds the same job and SWA/Namibia is still very much under South African control.

### Recalled

During this period there have even been times when he has been recalled to Finland to work at the foreign ministry because there was so little for him to do in connection with SWA/Namibia independence.

He is due back in South Africa tomorrow with United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar for more talks on SWA/Namibia.

Mr Ahtisaari was born one June 23, 1937, in the town of Vipuri, now part of the Soviet Union. He is no stranger to African affairs or South Africa.



Mr Martti Ahtisaari

He was Finland's ambassador to Tanzania from 1973 to 1976 when he was appointed UN Commissioner for Namibia to replace the controversial Sean MacBride. Two years later he was appointed UN special representative for the territory.

He has visited South Africa and SWA/Namibia during previous negotiations and in spite of the difficulties that have dogged them he describes himself as an optimist.

A devout and hard-working Lutheran, the bulky Finn is known for his moderation and discretion.

He is married and has one child.

Once described as "everybody's last choice" for the UN's top post, Dr Perez de Cuellar was appointed to the job in 1982 after Security Council members had become deadlocked over who should succeed Dr Kurt Waldheim as Secretary-General. It was said that he was reading on a beach in Lima, Peru, when he was informed of his selection.

Diplomats say that although he is quiet-spoken and uncharismatic, Dr Perez de Cuellar has proved himself to be a remarkably tenacious and effective negotiator in spite of having undergone heart by-pass surgery in 1986.

Britain's UN ambassador recently said the Secretary-General was "at his best" when involved in negotiations. "It is what he's really good at," he said.

### Influential

Other diplomats have praised him for his tactful but firm style of negotiating.

Dr Perez de Cuellar, who comes from an influential middle class family which is descended from the Spanish nobility, studied international law and served as a diplomat in London, Paris, Bolivia, Brazil and Switzerland.

He was the second-ranking official in his country's foreign ministry in 1966 and in that year became Peru's first ambassador to the Soviet Union, an appointment which diplomats said might have helped in 1982 to avoid a Soviet veto during balloting for the UN job.



# SA sheds villain's cloak in Angolan melodrama

For once, South Africa is starting to look like the hero instead of the villain in the Namibian independence saga.

If there is a villain in the play now it is Cuba, despite President Fidel Castro's desperate desire to go down in history as southern Africa's saviour.

Not everyone concerned with the efforts to bring independence to Namibia acknowledges this unusual reversal of roles. President Castro certainly does not.

But if the allegations voiced in some diplomatic circles are true, he is playing a desperately dangerous game that could not only scuttle Namibian independence, but also prolong the search for peace in Angola and spread the flames of war more widely in southern Africa.

## Recognition

South Africa's role as the hero is for the time being a largely self-assigned one, but it could well get wider recognition. It will certainly give the United Nations secretary-general something to ponder during his visit to Pretoria this week.

South Africa's claim to the part rests on its having done everything that could reasonably be expected of it in recent months to clear the way for Namibian independence.

Nothing has emerged to challenge the South African assertion that it is genuinely trying now to achieve a solution.

In the negotiations with Angola, Cuba and the United States, the South Africans have not only reaffirmed their intention to give Namibia independence, but have started giving effect to their promise by withdrawing their troops from Angola and setting November 1 as the date for the implementation of the United Nations peace plan set out in Security Council Resolution 435.

## Refused

The Cubans have refused, however, to withdraw their 50 000-odd troops in a period short enough to make it impossible for them to influence Namibia's independence election.

"What more can we do?" a senior South African official asked recently, claiming that Pretoria had so far made all the concessions in the bargaining.

Short of agreeing to delay Namibian independence to give the Cuban troops more time to withdraw, it is indeed difficult to see

what more South African can do.

The Cubans, however, have other things on their minds than quitting Angola, according to accounts in diplomatic circles.

Together with the MPLA government in Luanda, they are said to be planning a major offensive against Unita, hoping that in the absence of the South African troops who have protected the rebels in the recent past they can at last destroy or at least neutralise them.

The Cubans, and at least some in the Luanda government, apparently prefer this to the other options open to them, of which there are only two.

## Defeat

The one is to try to defeat or contain Unita on their own without the help of the Cubans, which on the face of it would not be possible.

The other is to negotiate a political solution with Unita, which would involve bringing it into the government and sharing power with it.

According to diplomatic sources, the Cubans plan to seal Angola's border with Namibia to try to stop the South Africans from coming back to aid Unita and then to attempt to inflict a crushing military defeat on the rebels.

There would then be no need for the MPLA to come to terms with Unita, a development that would dismay the Cubans because it would make their costly efforts to protect the MPLA seem in vain.

With Unita defeated, the Cuban troops could be withdrawn with honour. But in some diplomatic

BY GERALD L'ANGE

Editor, The Star's Africa News Service

On the eve of the visit to South Africa of the United Nations secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, there seems to be wider acceptance of Pretoria's sincerity in seeking peaceful transition to independence in Namibia.



Mr Pik Botha with Dr Perez de Cuellar during the United Nations chief's last visit to South Africa in 1983.

quarters there is a fear that they would more likely be sent into fresh adventures in southern Africa aimed at enshrining Fidel Castro as the man who finally defeated the Boers.

Some experts doubt that Unita could beat off an assault by Angolan tanks and aircraft without South African help.

The question is whether South Africa would send its forces to the rescue. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, hinted last weekend that it might do so.

Accusing the Cubans of using the peace talks as a cover for an effort to eliminate Unita, General Malan warned that they might learn again the lesson they learned at Cuito Cuanavale, where, he said, they lost up to 10 000 men.

The Minister did not say so, but it might reasonably be assumed that at least some of those losses would have been inflicted by the South African forces that were involved in the battle.

The South African Government has strongly suggested in the past that it could not permit Unita to be ousted from south-eastern Angola because this would allow Swapo combatants to infiltrate through the Caprivi Strip and so widen the war in Namibia.

Theoretically, there would be no danger of this under the agreement said to have been reached in Geneva for Swapo's forces to be confined north of the 16th parallel.

But Luanda's respect for this and other parts of the Geneva protocol would be brought into question if

the reported eastward offensive against Unita were to take place and the Cubans were to be involved.

The terms of the Geneva agreement have not been made public — a strange decision in itself — but it is believed to prohibit the Cubans from embarking on hostilities east of the 17th meridian unless they are provoked.

## Provocation

However, provocation can easily be engineered and there seems to be a fear in some quarters that this is just what the Cubans would do.

Alternatively, they would simply deny their participation in the Fapla offensive and it would be difficult to prove otherwise.

South Africa would not lightly decide to intervene. It would not have forgotten the international condemnation provoked by its previous entries into Angola. And it would know that the formidable anti-aircraft and other weaponry installed by the Cubans and Angolans in southern Angola would make intervention much more costly than before.

However, the South Africans might well have considerably more open support from African countries than they have had in past interventions.

Some of Africa's most influential leaders are believed to be concerned about the continuing conflict in Angola spreading wider in the continent.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, in particular, is said to be seriously worried, having reputedly been warned by the Angolans and Cubans to stop aiding Unita and having seen Zaire's air space violated by Angolan MiGs.

## Reconciliation

A growing number of African leaders appears now to believe that there can be no lasting peace in south-western Africa without reconciliation in Angola between the MPLA and Unita.

Eleven African leaders are said to have confronted President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola at a recent meeting and urged him to get the Cuban troops out of his country and start negotiating with Unita.

Now Mr Mobutu has disclosed that efforts are being made to arrange a summit between South Africa, Angola, Zaire and neighbouring countries to discuss ways to facilitate reconciliation between the MPLA and Zaire.

If it comes off, the summit can only strengthen the roles of South Africa as hero and Cuba as villain.



# UN chief challenges S Africa on Namibia

Arbels 22/9/88  
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From DAVID BRAUN, Political Staff

PRETORIA. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has wasted no time in putting pressure on the South African government to expedite the independence of Namibia.

The UN chief flew into South Africa early today for intensive discussions with political leaders of Namibia, senior members of the South African Cabinet and President Botha.

He will spend today and tomorrow morning in talks before leaving for Luanda tomorrow for discussions with the Angolan government.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, is to host a reception for him in Pretoria tonight.

Dr de Cuellar said on his arrival that he was relying on the South African government's goodwill to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for the independence of Namibia.

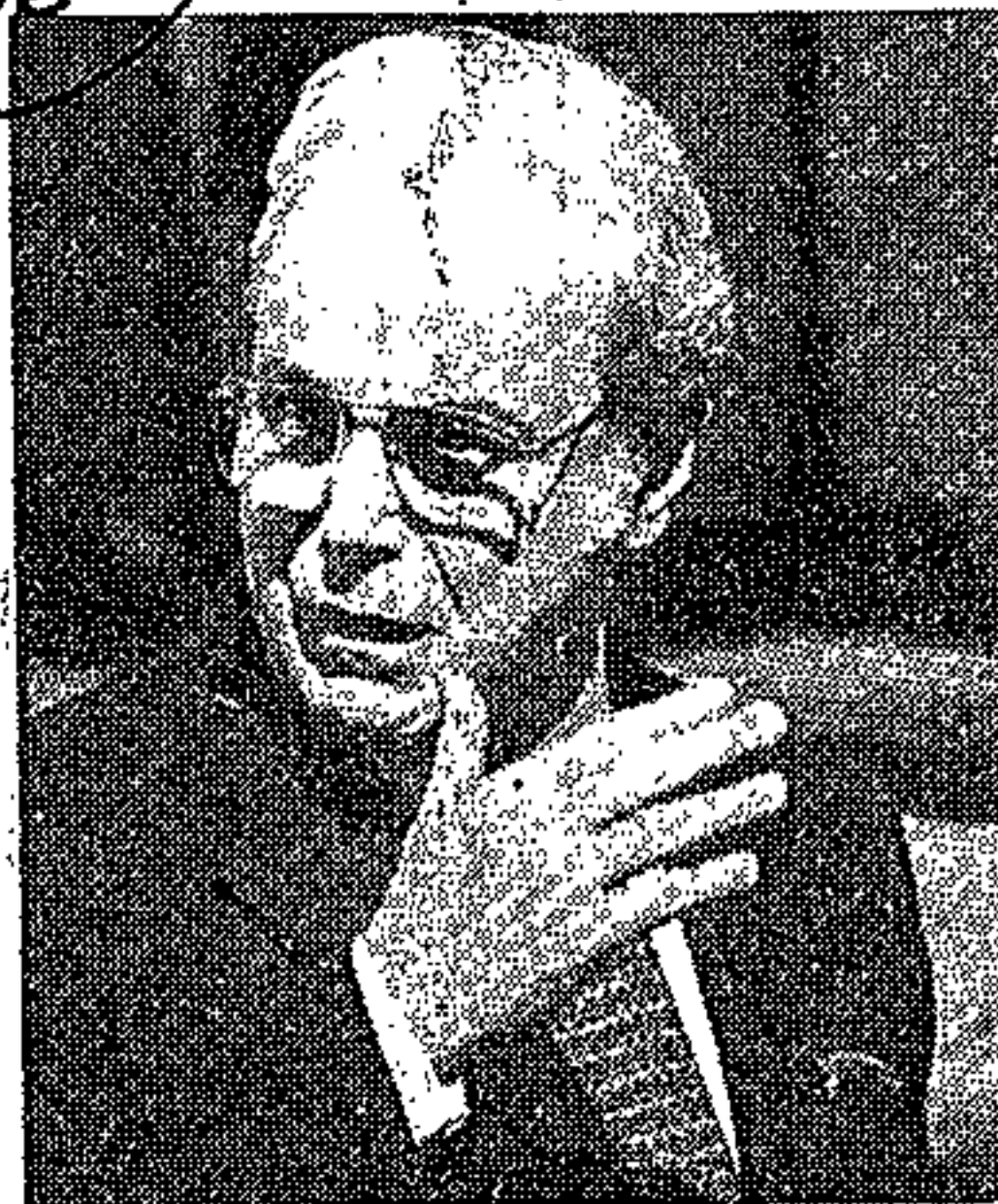
## TARGET DATE

He made it clear he expected 435 to be implemented on the November 1 target date originally set by the South African government.

In response, Mr Botha said that the implementation of 435 would depend on the outcome of next week's round of peace of talks between South Africa and Cuba/Angola in Brazzaville.

South African diplomats have in recent weeks been increasingly sceptical that 435 could be implemented on November 1 because no satisfactory agreement has yet been reached on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

South Africa is adamant that it will not be manipulated into a settlement it is



Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar

not happy with, which means that Namibia will not get independence until there has been at least a concrete assurance on the withdrawal of the estimated 50 000 Cubans from Angola.

It is understood that South Africa is prepared to accept a plan in which Cuba withdraws about 10 000 troops by the date of independence elections for Namibia (seven months after the start of Resolution 435), with the balance being withdrawn in the following five months.

Diplomatic sources have pointed out that Namibia will not necessarily gain immediate independence after the elections, because 435 provides for the elections of representatives who will then draw up a constitution.

With November 1 less than six weeks away no major arrangements have so far been made for the implementation of 435.



## Perez de Cuellar puts pressure on Pretoria

# UN chief expects goodwill from SA

22/11/88 Star 336

The United Nations secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has wasted no time in putting pressure on the South African Government to expedite the independence of Namibia.

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By David Braun, Political Correspondent,  
and Claire Robertson

the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

According to sources, South Africa is prepared to accept a plan in which Cuba withdraws say 10 000 troops by the date of independence elections for Namibia (seven months after the start of Resolution 435), with the balance being withdrawn over a further period of five months.

But there are less than six weeks to go before November 1 and so far no major arrangements have been made.

The UN plan embodied in Resolution 435 provides for a UN peace-keeping force of about 7 500 troops from various neutral countries to ensure the smooth process of independence.

Sources say the UN has not even started to approach countries which would be required to contribute to the force.

Furthermore, there is the question of funding the estimated R2 billion needed to implement Resolution 435.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said earlier this week that the UN had no financial resources and that it needed either substantial contributions from member states or else loans in order to finance the various peace plans underway in the world.

Dr Perez de Cuellar and his party landed at Waterkloof Air Base shortly before 1 am today.



United Nations chief Dr Perez de Cuellar was greeted at Waterkloof air base early today by Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.



**Cuban pull-out is vital factor**

# Peace talks may falter on crunch issue

22/9/88 Jhr

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By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

The substantial progress towards achieving Namibia's independence, made by United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar during his current visit to South Africa, could all come unstuck in Brazzaville next week.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha last night made it clear that all that stood in the way of Namibian independence now was a satisfactory timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

He told a reception for Dr Perez de Cuellar in Pretoria that progress had been made towards sorting out certain aspects of plans for Namibia's independence.

"If only we can now get a satisfactory calendar for the withdrawal of the Cubans," he said.

Dr Perez de Cuellar told the large gathering of foreign and South African diplomats, business leaders and senior South African politicians that a solution to Namibia's problems appeared closer than ever before.

## Wide gulf

He made no mention of the Cuban factor. The secretary-general held lengthy talks with the State President, Mr P W Botha, in the Union Buildings today.

He will leave for Angola later today and will hold talks with senior members of the Angolan government.

The next round of peace talks between South Africa, Angola and Cuba, to be held in Brazzaville, will focus squarely on the issue of Cuban troop withdrawal.

South African diplomats are not optimistic that a major breakthrough will be made, as the gulf between the two sides remains very wide.

South Africa wants the Cubans out at least one year after the start of the process for Namibia's independence, with a large percentage of Cubans gone by the time independence elections are held.

Cuba maintains it needs a minimum of 36 months to withdraw its forces.

Failure to reach a satisfactory agreement next week will almost certainly result in the postponement of November 1 as a target date for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for Namibia's independence.

## Progress

At yesterday's talks, virtually all parties agreed with the UN delegation that Resolution 435 had to be implemented as soon as possible, although practical implications still had to be sorted out.

After a two-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday, Dr Perez de Cuellar said the discussions were so interesting he had not noticed time had flown.

Mr Pik Botha said a wide range of topics was discussed and that progress had been made.

Some subjects had been reserved for discussion with the State President today.

Mr Botha said Resolution 435 was 10 years old and it had to be taken from the shelf and dusted off.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said the resolution still remained fresh and valid.

After meeting six Namibian delegations he said he was impressed and encouraged by the majority support for the independence of Namibia.

Referring to requests for a pre-independence conference of all the Namibian parties and Western powers, the UN chief said it was an interesting proposal, "but it still has to be discussed with the other parties".



# UN chief, Pik happy with progress on SWA<sup>336</sup> peace talks

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, agreed yesterday that progress had been made during their two-hour meeting on a settlement.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said the 10-year-old UN resolution 435 which maps out Namibian independence was "still fresh and valid. We are all still determined to implement it".

Dr Perez de Cuellar and members of his delegation including special Namibian envoy Mr Maarti Ahtisaari, held appointments with a number of internal political parties and organizations yesterday morning.

He added that both parties were eager to accelerate the peace process.

Mr Botha said that a number of uncertainties had been ironed out during their discussion.

The secretary-general was at pains to stress UN impartiality.

In an interview with the United Party of Namibia, he said the delegation need have no fears about the financing of resolution 435.

South Africa has claimed that the implementation of resolution 435, including the deployment of 7 500 UN troops to secure "free and fair" elections, could cost R1.5 billion.

## Conference

Dr Perez de Cuellar also said the UN would not jeopardize a settlement by limiting its supervising staff.

The chairman of Namibia's transitional cabinet, Mr Dirk Mudge, said he was confident after the meeting with Dr Perez de Cuellar that a conference could be organized at which all parties including Swapo would be represented.

The NP of SWA delegation, headed by leader Mr Koos Pretorius, who met Dr Perez de Cuellar with the Rehoboth National Liberation Front, told newsmen after his meeting that he had stressed his party's opposition to a unitary election.

At the end of the morning session, the secretary-general said there was "much more interest in seeing Namibia's problems resolved" than during his last visit in 1983.

He said it was his "moral duty to ensure that when the elections take place they reflect honestly the views of the Namibian people, even those who disagree".

Dr Perez de Cuellar and Mr Pik Botha will meet President P.W. Botha today.

● Angola claims new victories against Unita — Page 2



# UN chief 'impressed' by talks

Pretoria Correspondent

The majority of the parties which held talks with the United Nations delegation in Pretoria yesterday expressed their enthusiasm for the speedy implementation of Resolution 435.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and senior aides spent the entire day discussing Namibia's independence, starting with a number of Namibian internal leaders.

Two hours of talks in the afternoon with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and senior South African officials appeared to have gone off well.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said that he was impressed and encouraged by the majority support for the independence of Namibia, and would like to leave South Africa with some concrete results.

He said he had left behind (at the UN) some very serious problems because he thought that the independence of Namibia and the stability of southern Africa had to be a priority.

23/9/88 Star  
He was looking forward to his meeting with the State President.

At the morning talks Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Namibian transitional government Cabinet, said he wanted an early conference of all the Namibian parties, including Swapo, as well as the Contact Group of western powers who in 1982 agreed to certain principles for an independent Namibia.

The conference would alleviate the fears of the Namibian people about independence.

Mr Bernie Barnes, leader of the United Party for Namibia, wanted the transitional government of Namibia to hand over all its powers to the Administrator-General immediately until a popular government could be elected.

A dissenting voice was that of Mr Attie Treurnicht, representing the HNP of Namibia, who rejected the UN's role in the future of the territory.

He said independence would play into the hands of Moscow. Namibia should continue to be administered as part of South Africa.



# Write off Third World debt, urges UN agency

A UN agency's report this month urges that the 157 worst-afflicted Third World debtors have 30 percent knocked off their debts, reports PETER RODGERS

A HUGE write-off of at least \$90-billion of Third World bank debts has been recommended in a report by one of the major United Nations agencies. In its proposal the Geneva-based UN Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) dismissed bank claims that debt write-offs would encourage wayward borrowers such as Argentina to behave recklessly.

It says in its annual trade and development report, published this month, that debt relief should amount to at least 30 percent of the \$300-billion (about R740-billion) owed to banks by the 15 worst afflicted countries, led by Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. This \$300-billion is 60 percent of total Third World debt to commercial banks and a third of developing country debt of all types.

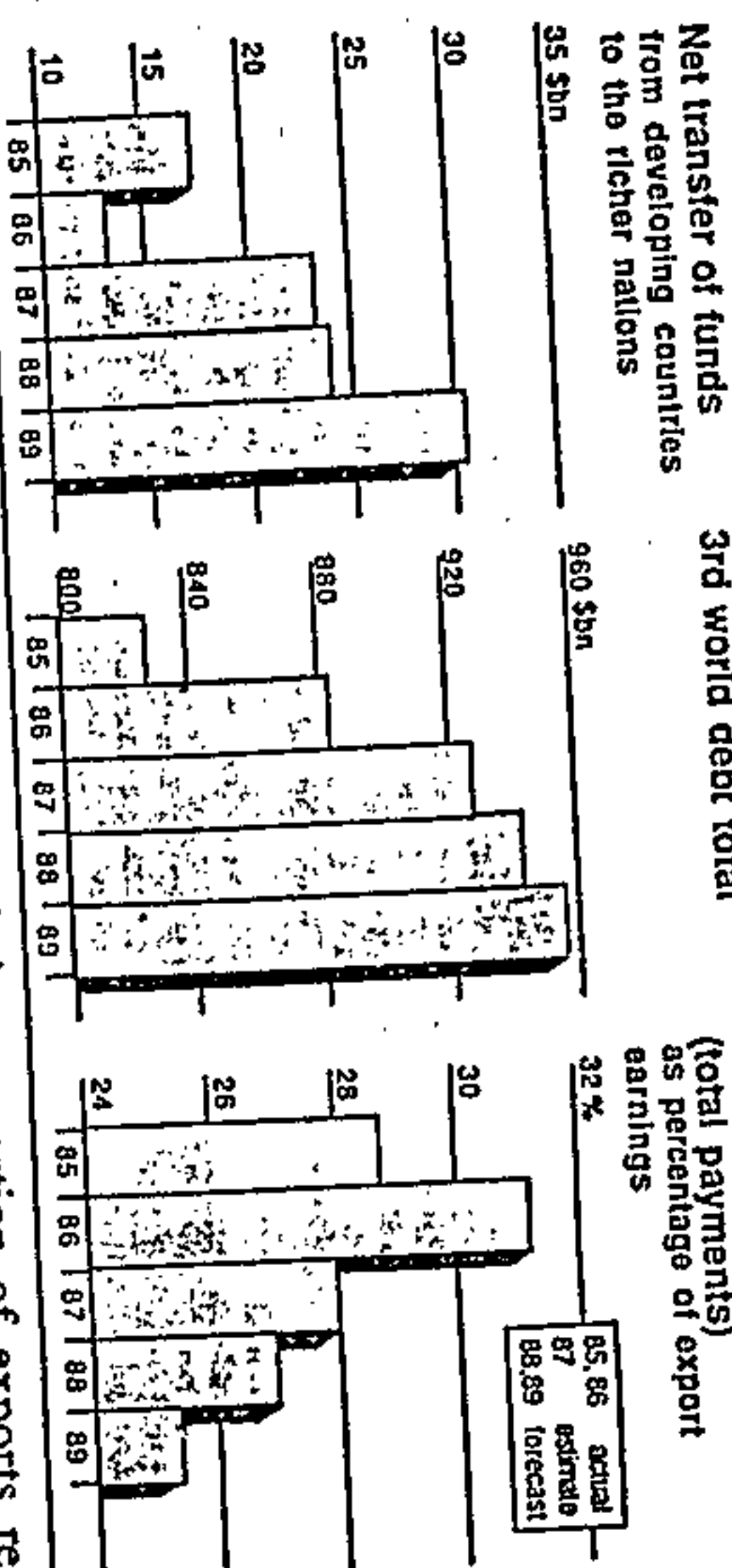
If combined with \$5-billion of debt relief for sub-Saharan African countries — where some progress has been made towards international agreement on debt relief — debtor countries could increase their net demand for imports by \$18-billion each year, says Unctad.

Income of the 15 key debtors would rise by a quarter and investment by 36 percent over five years.

Unctad is far more open to Third World influence than bodies such as the International Monetary Fund that actually call the tune, so it is not surprising that it has stepped so far out of line with some of the other multinational agencies.

But Unctad officials believe this is the first time that any international or-

The third world financial haemorrhage



ganisation has advocated such a sweeping relief of debts.

Unctad says the end result would benefit everybody, including the banks that are owed the money and cannot get it back. Third World economies would grow much faster, sucking in imports from industrial countries and boosting the world economy.

Predictions a few years ago that the seven-year-old debt crisis would be resolved by 1990 now look hopelessly optimistic, as the main debtors stagger almost in rotation from one near-default to another. For example, no sooner was Brazil's latest debt disaster resolved than attention switched to Argentina.

Unctad says the two main achievements of the present strategy have been to prevent disruption of the financial system and to give the banks time to raise enough capital to insulate themselves against the effects of defaults. As a result, bank creditors have grown increasingly resistant to pleas for help.

The glaring omission in this brief list of achievements is a substantial improvement in the position of the debtors. Total debt continues to rise

and the proportion of exports required to service it is coming down slowly. Because economies have been distorted towards exports to pay foreign interest bills, the proportion of gross domestic product devoted to servicing debt is higher than ever.

Unctad says Latin America has generated the surpluses to service its debts mainly by squeezing investment, hence reducing its longer-term ability to pay its way.

More starkly, the Third World's most buoyant export remains money. Interest and profit remitted abroad by developing countries far outweigh the new inflow of funds from new grants, loans and investment.

Emerging difficulties that the report does not mention are the renewed strength of the dollar and rising United States interest rates, reversing recent falls which temporarily helped ease the burden of paying mainly dollar-denominated debts.

In his introduction, Unctad's Ghanaian secretary-general Kenneth Dziedzie says: "Without significant scaling down of debt obligations the main debtors of commercial banks will simply not be able to grow out of their debt problem."

The financial markets' poor view of prospects is reflected in the heavy discounts at which debts are traded among banks, implying the probability of default has risen.

Third World debts are traded on the secondary markets at roughly 55 percent of face value. If banks were to give the debtors relief costing about half of this discount, debtors can "break out of the vicious circle". The crucial argument is the discount on the remaining 70 percent of bank debt would shrink as debtors would be more able to service it, easing the burden of write-offs.

The argument advanced by banks and the IMF against writing off debts is it would ease pressure for economic reform inside Third World economies. Debtors would deliberately get into trouble to win concessions.

Unctad replies that the IMF and the World Bank would continue to provide fresh loans, giving them an influence over economic policy. It also says that a concerted debt reduction could be structured to stop repeated or dishonest claims. — The Guardian, London

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# 435 is closer than ever — UN chief

Cape Times 24/9/88 336

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The United Nations secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, left for Luanda yesterday after a two-day visit to South Africa confident that a Namibian settlement was "closer than ever".

"This is the second time I am leaving South Africa with hope, but I believe that 435 is now closer than ever," the UN chief said.

President P.W. Botha said after a two-hour meeting yesterday that he and the secretary-general had agreed on a number of important issues relating to the implementation of UN resolution 435, including the need for continuing assistance for Namibia, UN impartiality and the need for a constitutional and peaceful independence process.

Mr Botha was speaking at a joint press conference at the Union Buildings after the talks, which were also attended by members of the UN's 10-man delegation as well as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P.W. Botha, and of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

The secretary-general, Mr Botha said, had undertaken to "endeavour to play a positive role in bringing the various political parties in Namibia together even before implementation of UN resolution 435 commences".

"I have pleaded with the internal parties on many occasions to come together and solve their problems," Mr Botha said.

Several of the internal parties which met Dr Perez de Cuellar on Thursday agreed that such a "unity" conference should be held before the territory's independence.

Mr Botha also announced that a UN technical team would visit South Africa and Namibia "in the near future" to inform itself about the requirements

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W/E NEWS 24/9/88

# De Cuellar clarifies UN's Swapo bias

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JOHANNESBURG. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has said that all 48 of Namibia's political parties and not just Swapo would take part in the territory's political future.

At a joint Press conference here with President Botha, Dr de Cuellar said: "I am the one who has to implement Resolution 435 and it is very clear to me, and I am sure it is very clear to Swapo and to all political parties, that as soon as the process is started there will be no privileges, no differences, no discrimination against any political parties — all will be on the same footing."

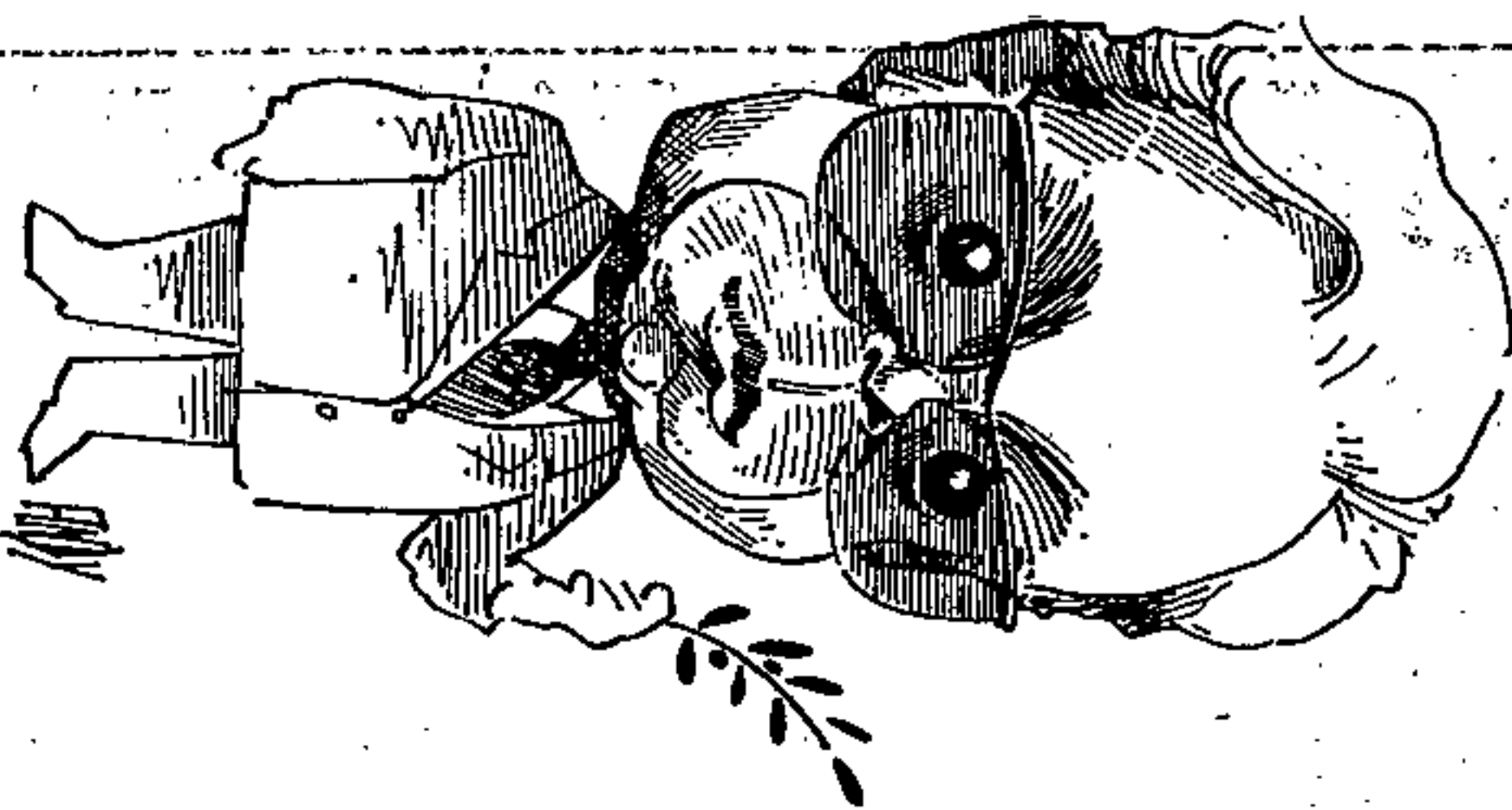
The remarks appeared to override a UN resolution which names Swapo as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people at the United Nations. South Africa has frequently complained that the UN is unfairly biased in favour of Swapo.

Dr de Cuellar said he was leaving South Africa "with a feeling of relief".

"We are moving forward in a very serious, very effective manner to implement Resolution 435," he said. The resolution defines the process leading to Namibian independence. — The Independent, London.



# The world's unlikely peacemaker thrives on anonymity



**QUIET PEACEMAKER: Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar.**

**LONDON** — Some diplomats love to tell you that a secret of the trade is being able to take a hard kick in the backside without showing the person who delivered it that anything is amiss.

If this criterion is applied to Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, his success as Secretary-General of the United Nations is not as unlikely as his critics would have you believe.

"Poker-faced" and "patient" are adjectives often attached to his name. When, two years ago, he was eased into a second five-year term, British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher supposedly remarked that he had not caused any trouble first time round.

Another observer was more withering in his assessment: "He wouldn't make waves if he fell out of a boat."

But it would be a mistake to underestimate the man who is in South Africa this week for crucial

talks on the Namibia independence settlement.

This year, his seventh at the head of the maligned organisation, the quiet Peruvian played a key role in restoring peace between two of the world's most fanatical enemies, Iran and Iraq.

It was a pinnacle in an otherwise competent career and helped to restore the UN's battered credibility as a global peacemaker.

Not least in Mr Perez de Cuellar's achievements has been managing to convince both the Soviets and the West that he is even-handed.

A key to his success so far has been his apparent blandness. He has worked away steadily in an inoffensive manner. Ultimately it appears to have reaped richer rewards than the more direct and brash style of his predecessor, Mr Kurt Waldheim.

Mr Perez de Cuellar has always insisted on the "need for quiet diplomacy". He says: "If I want to be effective,

## Personality

**DR PEREZ DE CUELLAR**  
Written by:  
**CHRIS WHITFIELD**

ive, I have to be discreet. I am not running for a Nobel Prize."

In spite of sometimes appearing a reluctant incumbent, he has earned a growing reputation among diplomats and the 18 000 civil servants of the UN — who appreciate the fact that, unlike Mr Waldheim, he uses the general lifts rather than a private one.

He knows the UN from the inside, having first encountered it as head of his country's delegation in 1971. Mr Waldheim entrusted him with several delicate missions. In 1975 he became the Secretary-General's special representative in Cyprus and four

years later Mr Waldheim appointed him Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs.

As a Latin American he was considered a bona fide representative of the Third World but at the same time was culturally of Western orientation. "I am a Third World Man," he declared, "but first of all I am a representative of 157 countries."

Colleagues say he is likeable and unpretentious, but dismiss suggestions that he is dull or without humour. They will tell you about the potent dry martinis he sometimes mixes for guests.

When away from work he likes stamp collecting, writing poetry and playing classical piano. His friends say he dotes on his second wife Marcela, who adds lustre to the social side of his obligations.

Of recent times the snow-haired man has increasingly proved himself a "doer" rather than a "talker", visiting several of the world's major trouble spots.

Tehran, Baghdad, Bahrain are just some of the stops he made last September on what was regarded as the toughest mission of his more than 40 years as a diplomat. It was a thankless task in a no-win situation.

As he arrived in Iraq, long range Iranian artillery shells were raining down on the southern Iraqi port of Basra.

For a time, while he was in the Middle East trying to work out some kind of solution in the Gulf war, the guns were quiet.

But he had hardly arrived home at UN headquarters than the war flared up again.

Now he is in South Africa doing his best to help the parties implement or come to some form of compromise on Resolution 435.

His attitude towards those detractors who believe him to be over cautious — a fault, if indeed it is one, that he readily admits to — is surprisingly phlegmatic. Especially for a Latin American. "I always test the water first," he says.



# The debt monster which keeps growing

Two years into a UN programme to salvage African economies, the chilling verdict is: Little progress has been made. The situation has deteriorated.

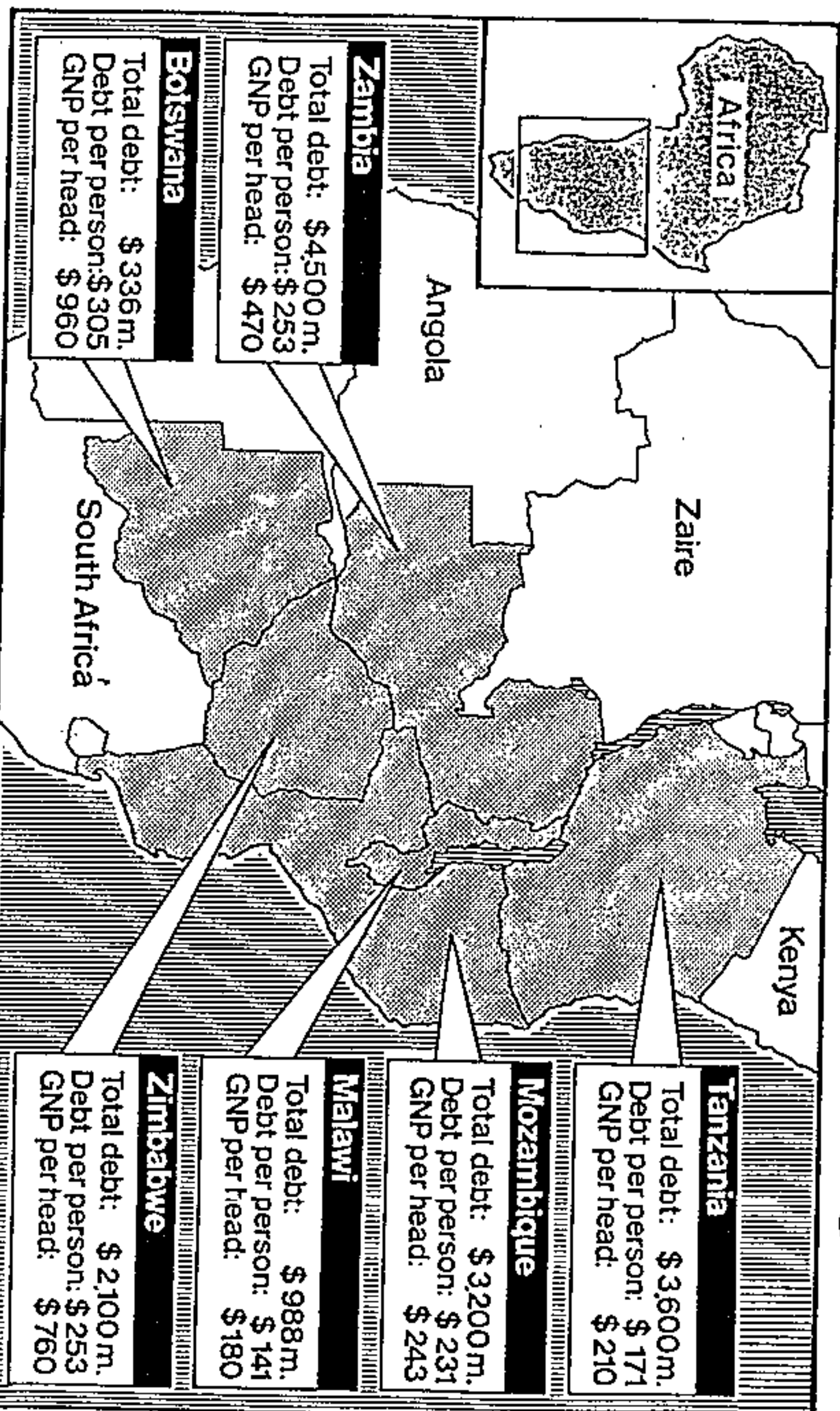
By SALIM LONE

AFRICA's economic situation is worse now than it was two years ago when the United Nations Programme of Action for Africa Recovery and Development was adopted, says a report presented to the UN General Assembly this month by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

A two-week special session of the assembly was called to review the programme, a co-operation pact between African governments and the international community designed to reverse Africa's economic decline.

Although the secretary-general's report states some African countries still need to do more to help themselves, it describes their response to the plan as "courageous".

The report has been toned down from earlier drafts which suggested donor nations had failed to meet commitments they made in 1986 and were in some cases blocking measures that would allow Africa to compete in the world economy. But the critique remains explicit: "African efforts cannot be sustained indefinitely in the face of



Source: World Bank

While the statistics at left are not this week's UN figures, they show clearly the size of the growing debt

an adverse external environment." De Cuellar's report says the economic situation in Africa is worse now than it was in 1986 despite policy reform and restructuring measures undertaken by most African governments, with supporting initiatives by the international community.

Per capita income has fallen 4.2 percent in the last two years, the debt burden has grown heavier and is projected to rise still further, and imports crucial to economic growth have declined.

Levels of deprivation in Africa, especially in the 45 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, are much greater than in any other developing region.

Infant and child deaths in Africa are increasing yearly and are projected by the UN Children's Fund to total 50 million in the period 1985 to 2000.

While the world's financial institutions, and media, continue to focus on Latin America when it comes to Third World debt, it is Africa which is much more affected by it. The UN Conference on Trade and

Development estimates that by the year 2010, Latin American debt will be about 83 percent of its total export income, while Africa's will be over 280 percent. The reason is a heavy dependence on the export of primary commodities — about 90 percent of all exports for sub-Saharan Africa.

The general-secretary's report shows real African exchange rates, higher than those of any other developing region in the early 1980s, are now the lowest in the world, having fallen by an average of 55 percent in the last three years. The exchange rates of 12 countries have been devalued by more than 70 percent in the same period. The lower a country's exchange rate falls, the greater is the drop in its purchasing power.

In addition, De Cuellar's report indicates that most African countries have cut their budgetary deficits by nearly a third since the adoption of the recovery programme in 1986.

They have done this partly through reductions in government employment and expenditures on social services. The result has been not only increased infant and child mortality

but also, to quote the secretary-general, "severe personal hardship" for hundreds of millions. Unemployment has grown, there are schools without books and clinics short of essential drugs, factories are idled by lack of foreign exchange to import spare parts and there is more hunger as food subsidies are lifted.

One reason the recovery programme did not usher in growth was the collapse in commodity prices. Commodities are just about the only source of Africa's external income.

Its 1986 loss of about \$19-billion in export income — almost a third of its \$64-billion income the previous year — dealt a devastating blow to investment and development plans.

This loss also brought home the need for the continent to diversify its economic base away from the export of primary commodities, since there has been a fundamental, structural shift in their demand in the international marketplace.

Any meaningful economic diversification will require additional resources and take many years to implement. At the very least, African countries need to process more of their own commodities. — Africa News



# 'Aussies not wanted'

Star 1/10/88

336

LONDON — A new row is brewing between South Africa and two "old Commonwealth" members, Australia and Canada.

Pretoria intends to object to their inclusion in Untag — the new UN Transitional Assistance Group that would supervise the independence process in Namibia.

Both Australia and Canada have played leading roles in the international sanctions campaign. Their Prime Ministers, Bob Hawke and Brian Mulroney, have personally identified themselves with the sanctions movement.

The six other members are from India, Guyana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Only preliminary "soundings" have been

## SATURDAY STAR FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE

taken so far of the composition of a new Untag to monitor Namibia's steps towards independence but according to UN sources, Pretoria has made it plain that Australia and Canada are unacceptable as members.

This is a measure of the rift that has opened between South Africa and the "old" (meaning white) Commonwealth.

Pretoria would object to various other countries being included in Untag — indeed, choosing a new Untag would be like selecting a jury in a court case in which the defendant had unlimited powers of objection.

But it is significant that Pretoria feels so strongly about the "dishonesty" Australia and Canada have shown in their relations with South Africa.

A report in a British newspaper this week that the new Untag would consist of India, Sweden, Ireland, Switzerland, Finland, Ghana, Kenya, Panama and Romania looks to be unfounded.

The list seems to be an old one taken from the shelves and dusted down.

Several of these countries would be totally unacceptable to Pretoria.

As for Panama, its president, General Noriega, has more pressing matters on his mind, like preventing the United States from unseating him.



# Team of 20 experts leaves for Namibia

NEW YORK — A team of 20 United Nations experts left this week for Namibia to survey the territory prior to implementation of a UN plan for independence, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said.

The announcement came as the Security Council met on the 10th anniversary of Resolution 435, its Namibian independence plan, and adopted a statement calling upon South Africa to grant the territory independence.

Council President Pierre-Louis Blanc read out the statement calling on South Africa "to comply, at last, with these resolutions and to cease its illegal occupation" of Namibia.

The statement noted recent progress toward peace in south-western Africa on the part of Cuba, Angola, and South Africa, which have a tentative agreement that Cuban troops will leave Angola and South Africa will free Namibia.

The council also noted "the expressed readiness

of the South West Africa People's Organisation to sign and observe a ceasefire agreement with South Africa", as expressed in a document signed August 17.

"The members of the Security Council urge the parties to display the necessary political will to translate the commitments they have made into reality in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and peace and stability in the region," the statement said.

Mr Perez de Cuellar told reporters: "This week I have sent 20 men to Namibia to start preparing the ground for our operation."

"I think it is an excellent sign that they are leaving when we have received this recognition from the Nobel Committee," he added, referring to the Peace Prize award to the nearly 10 000 UN peacekeepers.

The team includes some military experts from UN peacekeeping units in the Middle East, who will survey airports

and other facilities with military or security applications.

South Africa has told the UN it is ready to begin implementing Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, a one-year transition plan for Namibia's independence, on November 1.

The plan called for the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) of 7 500 military observers and 2 000 civilian support staff to oversee elections for a national assembly at a cost estimated at \$700 million (about R1.75 billion), Under-secretary-General Marrack Goulding said.

The future of the plan depends on compromise on Angola's and Cuba's plan to withdraw about 50 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

South Africa insists the Cubans must leave in one year, the same timetable as Pretoria has for granting Namibia independence. So far the Angolans and Cubans have insisted the withdrawal of their troops will take three years. — Sapa-AP.



# Cape firms to gain from UN presence

Own Correspondent 336

CAPE TOWN — Western Cape business is set for a multi-million rand boost when nearly 10 000 United Nations troops and officials move into Namibia to monitor independence.

Huge quantities of food, fuel, building materials, electrical and communications equipment and other general stores, as well as prefabricated buildings and tents, and a wide range of vehicles will have to be bought or leased by the UN group.

The Western Cape's manufacturing, supply and transport businesses, among others, stand to get big orders for bulk provisions.

The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) started advertising today for "expressions of interest" from businesses in Cape Town "capable of fast delivery of very large quantities" of a host of goods and services.

The seven-month implementation of Resolution 435 was originally scheduled to start on November 1, culminating with independence elections on June 1 next year.

A United Nations source in Windhoek said today there was no certainty the plan would go ahead on schedule, but officials had begun tentative planning for a major logistical operation expected to cost around R1,4 billion.

An advance party of 23 Untag officials is visiting Namibia to study possible problems.



# Untag lists

## its needs

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Star 10/19/88

The United Nations is advertising for the supply of equipment in expectation of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 in Namibia.

The advertisement, placed in South African newspapers, called for "expressions of interest" for the bulk provision of a wide range of products and services.

These include petrol, petrol tanks and pumps, construction equipment, office furniture and equipment, accommodation, rations, catering services and supplies, commissary supplies, electrical and communications supplies, septic tanks, sanitation and cleaning supplies, welfare and recreation supplies and vehicles for purchase and rental.

### UN FORCE

The advertisement said the UN was inviting "expressions of interest" in connection with the possible implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 and the placement of the United Nations Transitions Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia.

Interested parties were asked to obtain further information from Mr Allan B Robertson, of the UN, at Room 1204, Kalahari Sands Hotel, Windhoek, from October 4 to October 13, between 9 am and 5 pm, or at (061) 36900, Ext 330.



Agency calls for committed action from UN

# 'Now 13-m refugees'

Star 11/10/88 336

LONDON — Refugees are now more numerous than ever before. According to the aid agency, Save The Children Fund, they total 13 million people, more than half of them children.

Many are starving and facing death, others are rotting in inhuman conditions. Yet often their plight goes "virtually unnoticed", said the Fund. The chronic refugee population in Ethiopia and Malawi has had little media attention, it says.

The Fund calls for committed action from United Nations agencies to avert the "poverty, disease and death currently facing millions of refugee children".

Save The Children Fund's director Mr Nicholas Hinton says: "Reports from our field staff indi-

cate appalling levels of malnutrition, mistreatment and international apathy."

Last week, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN body that assists refugees, assembled in Geneva to assess the state of the world's refugees, who it describes as a "mirror image of world events".

## Armed conflicts

Armed conflicts are overwhelmingly responsible for most of today's refugees. As victims of political disputes, refugees are frequently mistreated as they move out of their own land. Southern Africa has become a region full of refugees.

Nearly 1 million Mozambicans have been forced to flee their

homes to escape the terror campaign waged by MNR guerillas. The destruction of homes, schools, roads, agriculture and health centres has uprooted one in seven of Mozambique's population.

Most people — nearly 800 000 — have fled to neighbouring Malawi. And still the trek goes on. Every week another 4 000 Mozambicans take the heart-rending decision to abandon their homes and cross the border.

Zimbabwe has become the temporary home for 166 000 Mozambican refugees, Tanzania has 72 000, Zambia 30 000 and Swaziland 20 000.

Zambia is also home to a larger number of Angolans, about 97 000. Angola is itself looking after 69 000 displaced Namibians and 10 000 South Africans. Botswana has refugees from Angola, Namibia and South Africa.

The total number of refugees in Africa is about 5 million, according to estimates by the UNHCR. This does not include people who are displaced from their homes but who stay in their own country.

Civil strife in Somalia has caused 300 000 people to seek refugee status in the neighbouring Haraghe region of Ethiopia. The number is still rising and there are fears it could soon reach 500 000. Again 300 000 of southern Sudan's Dinka have fled civil war and crossed over the border into Ethiopia.

## Reverse flow

From northern Ethiopia there has been a reverse flow. About 500 000 people from Eritrea and Tigre have been driven by armed conflict into the Sudan.

Around 5 million people have been displaced as refugees from the war in Afghanistan.

In addition, there are refugees from Kampuchea and Laos who have crossed into Thailand, Vietnamese who have fled to Hong Kong, refugees in the Palestinian camps and people in central America who have again been driven from their homes and countries by armed conflicts.

Camps run by the UNHCR and voluntary agencies such as the Save The Children Fund help refugees to survive by providing food and, if the refugees are lucky, health, education facilities and work.

The more fortunate have been given land and materials to build their own homes and are thus able to stay out of camps. The Observer News Service.



# UN probes troop placement

WINDHOEK. — Boring people with boring jobs. This is how Mr Cedric Thornberry describes his United Technical Team presently in Namibia.

The 23-member team drawn from 18 countries arrived in Namibia several days ago to research logistics and facilities available for the arrival of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

Thornberry, the UN's Director of Administration and Management, said the visit followed talks between UN Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar, and State President P W Botha, in Pretoria.

Thornberry said the terms of reference was to update existing information on the availability of facilities in Namibia to cater for a group as large as UNTAG.

Several members of the team had left in SADF transport for the war-torn regions of northern Namibia.

At the conclusion of the visit, two members of the team would possibly travel to Pretoria to finalise logistics.

"Back at the UN, we will report to the Secretary-

General so that he can finalise the emplacement of UNTAG here prior to independence elections."

His team would liaise closely with the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar.

The group has apparently met many businessmen and the chief of police, General Dolf Gouws.

In the north the group will apparently be looking at landing facilities for large aircraft, the availability of medical supplies and examine possible border entry points for the return of tens of thousands of Namibian exiles.

They will also be investigating the logistics for the development of UNTAG troops in the north.

It is believed that accommodation will be a crucial issue, particularly in the northern areas, since South African troops will not be withdrawing but are to be restricted to their bases.

The team has already placed advertisements in several local newspapers seeking "major suppliers capable of fast delivery of very large quantities" of goods ranging from stationery to vehicles and petrol.

However, even with the arrival of this United Nations team, many Namibians remain sceptical about independence.

The plight of this South African colony appears to have once again drifted from the international spotlight in the wake of the seventh round of talks between South Africa, Angola and Cuba in Brazzaville.

This is the third time in ten years - since resolution 435 was adopted - that UN personnel have visited Namibia to prepare for UNTAG's arrival and independence elections.

One member of a pro-independence group said he hoped that the UN team in the country at the moment would see the "real" situation for themselves.

"The authorities and the South African-appointed interim government in particular have not done a single thing to prepare the country and its people for independence."

He added that civilians in the north were still being harassed, beaten and killed. "Little has changed."



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Smith

13-19/10/88



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# Free prisoners to end conflict

CP Correspondent

THE immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners incarcerated because of their opposition to apartheid would be a significant move towards the resolution of the conflict in South Africa.

This was said by the director of the United Nations Information Centre, Ayama El-Amir, at the occasion of the International

## Respect rights, SA urged

Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners in Lusaka this week.

He said the issue of South African political prisoners had earned not only the sympathy but also the deep concern of the international community.

The evolving world situation made it urgent for

the human dignity and freedom expressed in the Charter of the United Nations to be respected.

El-Amir said the UN had repeatedly and unanimously pointed the way to peaceful change in South Africa based on the full and orderly application of the provisions of human rights and fundamental

freedoms to all the people of the country. He appealed to governments and individuals to re-dedicate themselves to the resolution of the conflict in South Africa.

Meanwhile, the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic has demanded the immediate elimination of apartheid and the release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

In a message to mark the day of solidarity with political prisoners in South Africa, the DGR Solidarity Committee pointed out that cosmetic changes by Pretoria to hide its "shameful policy" would not change the fact that the majority in South Africa were physically abused and unjustly treated.

The committee also said the October 26 municipal elections were aimed at consolidating State President PW Botha's rule.

Observing that judicial arbitration and persecution of opposition forces were the order of the day in South Africa, the Solidarity Committee for the GDR pledged to stand firm in solidarity with the African National Congress and other democratic forces in South Africa, adding "they can be assured that in future we also will be side by side with them in their just struggle for a non-racial society".  
Ano

## World should act for freedom in SA

CP Correspondent

ZAMBIA'S Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Alex Shapi, has said solidarity with political prisoners in South Africa would mean nothing without practical measures aimed at ending minority rule in the country.

Speaking at the commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners in Lusaka this week, Shapi pointed out that the superpowers and the major industrialised countries in the world had possessed both the economic and diplomatic means to influence change in South Africa.

He said the full weight of world opinion should be brought to bear on the SA government for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners in South Africa.

The proclamation of this day by the United Nations General Assembly more than 10 years ago was an appropriate expression of the international community's grave concern over the outrageous form of racial oppression that was apartheid.

Shapi said there was no public knowl-

edge of how many political prisoners there were in South Africa because the government refused to disclose such information.

There were many documented cases where political prisoners included children under 15 years old who were arrested and sentenced to prison terms.

He said for a lasting and durable peace to be established in Southern Africa, four prerequisites had to be fulfilled:

- The immediate and unconditional release of Mandela and all other political prisoners in South Africa.
- The abolition of apartheid as a philosophy and socio-economic system.
- The recognition of the ANC as a leading force in the quest for an overall peaceful transformation of South Africa.
- The beginning of a process of meaningful negotiation between the government and representatives of the mass democratic movement of South Africa for the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial society based on universal suffrage.

He said Zambia supported these measures because she recognised that apartheid was the cause of all the conflicts in the region. — Ano



32/6  
Star 24/10/88

## Mercy food dash delayed

ENTEBBE — An emergency United Nations airlift of food to the starving people of Juba in southern Sudan has been postponed for at least a day.

Officials from the UN's World Food Programme (WFP) said the American C-130 Hercules aircraft it had chartered was held up in Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia, because it needed a key spare part. It is flying maize to Juba. — Sapa-Reuter.



public to have the right to secede from the USSR.

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The decision was taken at a founding congress of the Sajudis movement after the delegates were warned that the Lithuanian Communist Party would "not tolerate" the radical idea of secession.

Instead, delegates called for economic independence for the region and free elections.

● Vilnius cathedral was overflowing yesterday for the first Catholic Mass allowed there for almost 40 years. The government announced on Saturday it was returning the cathedral to the church. — Sapa-AP.

## Certain bet for president

LUSAKA — Zambia's election campaign moved into top gear yesterday as government leaders, parastatal companies and the official media bombarded voters with messages urging them to re-elect President Kenneth Kaunda for a sixth successive term.

Mr Kaunda (64) is the sole candidate for the presidential poll to be held on Wednesday. — Sapa-Reuter.

## Chile's leader urged to quit

SANTIAGO (Chile) Several thousand people gathered at a mass rally called by a coalition of radical leftist parties, chanting slogans and carrying banners demanding the resignation of President Augusto Pinochet.

Speakers urged opposition parties to strengthen the unity that led them to victory over the president in the October 5 referendum. — Associated Press.

## Computer hacker trapped

LONDON — London police confirmed yesterday a newspaper report that they had tracked down a computer hacker who tapped his way into military, commercial and university systems in Britain, Europe and the United States over a period of several years.

The Sunday Telegraph, which broke the story, identified the man by name and said he was connect-

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# UN chief calls for speedy SWA solution

AKGUS  
28/10/88  
336

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, calling independence for SWA/Namibia long overdue, has said that everything possible must be done to speed up a settlement.

He told the UN Council for Namibia yesterday that he was already proceeding with preparations to implement the Security Council's plan for the transition to independence through UN-supervised elections, but he gave no details.

An advance team of UN experts returned to New York last week after a three-week visit to the territory to assess what would be needed when the UN moved in.

## Linkage issue

Dr Perez de Cuellar, who was taking part in an observance of a Week of Solidarity with "the people of Namibia and their liberation movement", Swapo, spoke of his talks in Pretoria last month with President Botha, who, he said, had given him an assurance of South Africa's commitment to implementation of the UN plan.

The Secretary-General made no mention of linkage between the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

and a proposed settlement, but said he confirmed to the President of Angola while he was in Luanda that South Africa had completed its own troop withdrawal.

Also addressing the council, the Rev Jesse Jackson, apartheid foe and former candidate for the presidency, called for an uncoupling of the issues of Namibian independence and the war in Angola.

He said insistence on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola before Namibian settlement was a ploy. "... South Africa's tactic cannot be taken seriously," he added.

## Exhaustion

In Washington President Reagan's chief national security adviser, General Colin Powell, said peace might be at hand for Angola and similar regional trouble spots simply because exhaustion had set in after years of brutal but inconclusive conflict.

"Statesmen have finally shown the wisdom to draw appropriate conclusions, and the decisiveness to act on those conclusions," said General Powell in addressing the National Press Club.

Trying to suppress Unita "was costing the regime's Soviet backers something like a billion dollars a year in weaponry with no productive result", he said.



# 'Africans now worse off than in 1980'

For every mouth Africa will be able to feed in 10 years time, it will have two more that it cannot feed, unless it can breathe life into its ailing economies. Reuter reports.

ADDIS ABABA — One of Africa's top economists, Mr Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the Addis Ababa-based United Nations Economic Commission for Africa says the challenge of meeting the continent's food cannot be met without greater foreign aid.

With the continent's economies sapped by crushing foreign debt, poverty, hunger, civil strife, disease, locust invasions and in turn drought or floods, Africans on average are now worse off than in 1980, he told Reuter.

Sluggish economic growth, expected this year to improve to 2.0 to 2.5 percent with the help of good rains and crops, from 0.5 percent in 1987, has lagged for a decade behind Africa's rapid population growth estimated at 3 percent.

"If this continues for another decade this continent will have to feed almost one billion people with resources inadequate for 500 million," he said.

About 550 million people now live on the world's poorest continent.

Mr Adedeji's warning coincides with a mid-term review of an ambitious UN-sponsored five-year plan implemented in 1986 to revive African economies.

African nations felt they needed US\$128 billion (at today's rate of exchange about R320 billion) in new funds, of which two-thirds was to be raised from local resources. The rest was pledged as foreign aid.

But neither side has met the targets laid down in the UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery, Mr Adedeji said.

## Raise funds

Africa's efforts to raise funds, he said, had suffered from persistently weak prices for its mineral and agricultural exports, the main source of self-produced income.

In 1986 alone their commodity earnings fell US\$19 billion, and receipts in 1987 remained below their level in 1985 just before the UN plan was set in motion.

UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, in a mid-term report on the economic plan to the General Assembly last September, said that despite the recent recovery in prices for some metals, such as copper, there was little chance of a major upturn in real terms in commodity prices before the year 2000.

The report has been referred to an UN ad-hoc committee for study until November 18 when the review ends.

The net flow of financial resources to Africa, mainly in the form of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA), had risen from US\$17.9 billion in 1985 to US\$22.9 billion in 1987 in nominal terms, but in real terms had stagnated, Mr Adedeji said.

Nordic countries, France and West Germany had stepped up their assistance to Africa, but in the case of Britain it had stagnated and contributions from the United States had fallen appreciably, he said.

The shortfall in resources, he warned, threatened to derail African economic reforms which form part of the plan.



# Putting Khrushchev tantrum to rest

NEW YORK — Twenty-eight years after Nikita Khrushchev entered the history books by banging the table with a shoe at the UN, the announcement that President Mikhail Gorbachev is coming next month has delighted most of the diplomatic community here.

Mr Gorbachev's unexpected visit to UN headquarters should put to rest the memory of Khrushchev's bad-tempered behaviour which so aptly reflected the polarised state of East-West relations at the time.

President Gorbachev will at least be spared the ordeal of a long Atlantic crossing by steamer, to which many attribute Khrushchev's foul humour in the General Assembly.

His antics were seen by a veritable Who's Who of political figures from the post-war era, including Fidel Castro, King Hussein, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Marshal Tito,

LEONARD DOYLE of The Independent News Service writes that the visit of the Soviet leader will give a boost to the United Nations.

Mr Eisenhower and Mr Harold Macmillan, whom Khrushchev tried to heckle in Russian.

Interrupted from the floor, Macmillan gazed at the audience over his glasses before saying: "Oh dear, I'm afraid I'll have to get an English translation of that."

The famous Khrushchev shoe-banging incident came at a later meeting when Ireland's Foreign Minister, Mr Freddy Boland, was in the chair. Khrushchev accused him of failing to interrupt the Philippines representative, calling him a "toady of American imperialism".

Whether Mr Khrushchev used one of his own shoes, borrowed one from Foreign Minister Mr Andrei Gromyko or kept an extra shoe in his brief-

case to bang the table with remains a mystery although a photograph is said to exist, showing the Soviet leader fully shod.

In 1960, the United Nations was at a turning point with angry, newly independent countries striving to mount the world stage.

The UN is going through equally momentous times at the moment when, thanks to the warming of superpower relations, it is at last beginning to operate as a world organisation dedicated to peace.

Nikita Khrushchev ... banged shoe and heckled Macmillan.





# UN report spotlights

## SA's 'easy' access to oil

336

Star 22/11/88  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — An inter-governmental panel set up by the UN General Assembly to monitor South Africa's access to foreign oil and petroleum products is expected to report today that the global glut has rendered "relative-

ly meaningless" a voluntary embargo on supplies to the Republic.

The 11-nation group includes oil producers Algeria, Indonesia, Kuwait and Norway and is chaired by Mr Tom Eric Vraalsen, the chief delegate of Norway, who is to hold a press conference before unveiling the document at noon (New York time).

Diplomatic sources say they believe the report will cite alleged breaches of the oil ban — which South Africa's foes have tried and so far failed to have made mandatory — including by shipping companies.

The report is expected to name a number of international oil companies and their subsidiaries also as having eased the Republic's energy problems.

Because the United States and Britain have the power of veto in the Security Council, there appears to be little chance that any recommendation by the panel to enforce an oil boycott would succeed in that 15-nation body.



Star 24/11/87

# British help SA evade oil ban

336

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — British companies are helping South Africa evade a voluntary United Nations oil embargo, an inter-governmental group has claimed.

A group of 11 nations appointed by the UN General Assembly to monitor oil supplies to South Africa said British Petroleum and Shell had played a prominent role in the country's oil trade.

The group said: "Both BP and Shell are allegedly still involved in oil imports in South Africa."

Citing information from the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain, the group also alleged that British companies were involved in the project to drill natural gas from offshore platforms and convert it into motor fuels at a plant at Mossel Bay.

## BAN

The group called on the UN Security Council to impose a mandatory ban and urged individual states to pass laws curbing oil supplies to South Africa.

In London, a spokesman for Shell International denied that the company was involved in supplying oil to South Africa, either directly or indirectly.

BP said it would not respond to the allegations until it had seen them in detail.

A spokesman said: "We simply do not supply oil, crude or product, to South Africa."

A South African Embassy spokesman said: "Various firms from all over the globe are involved. It is possible that British firms are involved, but I cannot verify it."





UNITED NATIONS, New York. — A new report by a United States pressure group has proposed far-reaching changes in Washington's policies towards the United Nations in the world organisation itself. And the group's Soviet counterpart is beginning to make some of the same points.

The moves suggest that the superpowers' citizens-on-the street are taking tentative steps towards a bilateral consensus on the future shape of the UN.

The principal point of contact is between the UN Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA) and its Soviet counterpart (UNA-USSR) — both non-governmental advocacy groups designed to rally public and government support for the world organisation. But the Moscow government, right up to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, has also taken an official hand in trying to revitalise the UN.

#### More outspoken

Even in this era of openness, the Soviet organisation still tends to take its cue from the Kremlin's line. In contrast, the UNA-USA attempts to influence White House and congressional policies towards the UN, often in directions that put the association on a collision course with the government's stand.

There are signs that the Soviet UNA is becoming more outspoken in advocating modifications in the UN system, if only as a reflection of the Gorbachev government's "new thinking" about the UN.

The UNA-USA has just unveiled a study based on symposiums attended by thousands of Americans nationwide. From the debates at more than 100 "town meetings" in 45 states, the association distilled 85 major recommendations strengthening the UN.

#### Leadership

The study is designed to steer the new administration towards a "forward-looking US leadership in the United Nations". Copies have been presented to the new president-elect, to outgoing President Ronald Reagan and to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The recommendations include:

- The US must pay its arrears of approximately one billion dollars.
- Some major regional states — such as India,

# Calling UN's tune

South 24-30/12/88

**Changing superpower attitudes, glasnost and the secretary-general's diplomacy have given a new lease of life to the cash-starved United Nations. Now, reports Ted Morello, advocacy groups are increasing the pressure for changes in the world body**



Soviet Foreign Minister  
Eduard Shevardnadze

Nigeria, Japan and West Germany — should be given semi-permanent seats on the Security Council, which probably would have to be expanded beyond its present 15-nation membership.

- The UN observer group in Afghanistan should be withdrawn as soon as Soviet troops have left, and no UN peace-keeping force should be organised for the country. If an interim government in Kabul requests such a force, the UN should refer it to a regional group, such as the Islamic Conference.
- Washington should support talks on nuclear weapons-free zones in the Middle East, South Asia

and Central Europe — but in the last case only in connection with an agreement that substantially reduces conventional forces there.

#### Reaffirm

- The US must reaffirm its adherence to the World Court's justification, abruptly terminated by the Reagan administration when the court upheld Nicaragua's charges of hostile US actions against the Sandinista government. The report observed that "the Reagan administration's disavowal of the court's jurisdiction put the United States in the same camp as the Communist bloc — and with many others of the

world's undemocratic regimes — in rejecting the rule of international law."

On the issue of financing the almost bankrupt UN, the study pointed out that since 1986 the US has "sullenly sliced its contributions to United Nations bodies, playing brinkmanship with the organisation's financial existence".

The consensus of the association's branches was against lowering Washington's UN budget assessment — at 25 per cent, the highest share paid by any member. On the premise that "he who pays the piper calls the tune", the study explained:

"It would be foolish to throw away the influence it

(the US) enjoys — in the number of its nationals in key Secretariat positions, in its voice on the agendas, in its leverage over programmes."

While the study was intended primarily as a US-orientated initiative, implementation of some key proposals would inevitably have an impact on the entire membership by changing the structure and policies of the UN.

That prospect takes on added weight in view of parallel recommendations by the Soviet government. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze called in his General Assembly speech for "a collective effort to enhance the role of the United Nations and make it stronger..."

While not identical in concept and often lacking in specifics, his proposals touched on many of the recommendations contained in the UNA-USA study.

#### Involvement

For example, he urged "greater involvement by the United Nations in the process of nuclear disarmament", the creation of nuclear-free zones and limitations "reinvigorate" the Security Council, including instituting periodic meetings at foreign minister level. And he called on member states to "work persistently to enhance the effectiveness" of the World Court.

Soviet officials have also put forward the idea of providing training for standby UN peacekeeping troops, reactivating the UN Military Staff to assist the Security Council's peacekeeping efforts and establishing multinational inspection teams to monitor a chemical weapons ban and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

#### Discussion

UNA-USA president Edward Luck points out that his organisation and the UNA-USSR have held intermittent discussions the past two decades. In addition, deputy foreign minister Vladimir Petrovsky, Moscow's principal voice at the UN on the Kremlin's "new thinking", has been participating in the dialogue leading up to publication of the report.

In fact, says Richardson, some of the proposals made by the UNA-USA over the years are now being put forward by the Soviet Union as its own. — GEMINI NEWS



...this country round."

# World Bank hammers restrictions

WASHINGTON — The US and other industrial nations had built up a huge array of restrictions against imports from the developing nations, World Bank president Barber Conable said this week.

He said next week's meeting of trade ministers in Montreal had to produce agreements to start clearing away these trade barriers.

Conable said the World Bank was not a neutral bystander on the issue of easing trade restrictions during the so-called Uruguay round of world trade negotiations, due for completion in Geneva by 1990.

He said: "We support the objective of the round and will do everything we can to assure its success."

Conable said trade ministers meeting in Montreal next week for the mid-term review of the world trade negotiations would

have to work out political compromises. This would assure the successful completion of the Geneva negotiations on agricultural trade and other issues.

With so much at stake in terms of global economic growth and development, the World Bank official commented that it would be unfortunate if the US were to simply "walk away" from the Montreal conference.

## Conflict

The US could abandon the Uruguay round of negotiations — if it did not get what it wanted from the EC or others at next week's meeting.

Reagan administration officials had warned that this could happen, if the US and the EC could not reconcile their con-

flikt over the eventual elimination of all trade-distorting agricultural subsidies.

Conable said he would not expect the US or other nations to express their "last positions" during the mid-term review of the negotiations in Montreal.

He said World Bank had co-operated with a long list of Third World nations.

These included Mexico, Nigeria, Chile, Indonesia, South Korea and Jamaica, in the countries' efforts to carry out their own trade-liberalisation reforms.

But, he said, various trade restrictions on textiles, steel, agricultural products and other goods, imposed by industrial countries, added up to an economic cost of much more than \$60bn a year to the developing countries. — AP-DJ.

BHUTTO ... strong legacy

336

B/day 1/12/88



# SA pair will miss moment of glory as human right efforts are rewarded

TWO of three South Africans to receive prestigious Human Rights Awards on Wednesday next week — marking the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — will not be able to attend the New York event.

The three singled out for the Reebok Human Rights Awards are jailed conscientious objector, David Bruce (25), restricted data researcher, Ms Janet Cherry (27) and Dr Salim Karim (28).

Bruce is serving a six-year jail sentence or refusing to do military service. And last week an application for permission by Ms Cherry, who is restricted to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth, to receive an award in New York was turned down.

Instead, Ms Cherry's mother and Bruce's father leave for New York tomorrow to receive the awards on behalf of their children, and Dr Karim, on a fellowship at Columbia University, will attend with his wife.

At the ceremony, expected to be attend-

ed by about 125 guests and addressed by Democrat Senator Edward Kennedy, 11 people are to receive awards.

"This is the first annual Reebok Human Rights Award for young activists," said Ms Laurel Keith of the Reebok Corporation.

She added that individuals had been selected for the awards by a board of advisers including international pop stars Sting and Peter Gabriel, American poet and activist Rose Styron, the president of Reebok International, Mr Joseph La Bonte, the corporation's chairman, Mr Paul Fireman, and Olympic athlete Rafer Johnson.

"The board chose the three South Africans because they wanted to highlight the nature of the non-racial struggle for justice in South Africa," said Ms Keith.

The event marks the three-day build-up to International Human Rights Day on December 10 commemorating the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948.

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PAT DEVEREAUX

Star 31/12/88

Amnesty International comes into its own this week as the world-wide celebrations begin to mark the signing of the declaration.

The 27-year-old organisation promotes the ideals of the human rights document world-wide, monitors human rights injustices and attempts to intervene on behalf of prisoners of conscience.

Amnesty International began with the simple idea that individuals could pressure governments worldwide, by writing letters, to free political prisoners or save them from torture.

The group's role is to publicise human rights violations and focus on individual victims.

The organisation was widely publicised

this year through its successful "Human Rights Now" concert world tour. On Wednesday, an estimated billion people are expected to watch a world television broadcast of the tour.

The Declaration of Human Rights was voted into existence by the UN General Assembly, but South Africa along with the Soviet bloc and Saudi Arabia abstained from voting. South Africa is still not a signatory to the Human Rights declaration which contains 30 articles including:

- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
- No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion, opinion and expression.

- Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- Everyone, without discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

- Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
- Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.



# TOXIC waste disposal crisis looms

Correspondent

Africans become aware of environmental dangers

CP/Pre 4/12/88

(336)

SIXTY-seven people were poisoned and a fire brigade officer was hospitalised with a nervous breakdown as a result of illegal storage of toxic wastes in the Nigerian town of Koko. Experts estimate that the crisis is not over, for the long-term results could be cancer and genetic mutations.

The consequences are difficult to predict. It is just one example of the tragic effects of the export of toxic wastes to Africa.

In the past years, the United States, Italy and some other industrialised countries began sending their industrial wastes to the developing countries, including Africa. This is a result of the production of wastes and lack of facilities for

their processing or utilisation in the developed world.

Besides, detoxification of one ton of industrial waste costs nearly R5 000 while the storage price is just over R280.

"Waste exporters" count on the financial difficulties of the developing countries, which sometimes cannot reject the dangerous, but profitable threats posed by toxic waste.

But some African countries looked past the financial benefits and realised the danger such waste dumps hold in for the environment and the people.

Guinea Bissau, for example, annulled a contract on the burial of 15 million tons of highly-toxic pharmaceutical wastes at R80 per ton.

The cost of the destruction of such wastes in European Economic Community countries varies from R320 to R2 400.

The sum offered to Bissau was twice as big as the country's foreign debt and 25 times larger than annual export receipts. Yet Guinea Bissau annulled the deal.

Conflict situations, which this year developed in several African countries in connection with the import of toxic wastes, called the attention of the countries concerned to the lack of or the shortcomings in the national laws on the industrial wastes problem.

As a result, Nigeria has banned the imports of industrial waste and the Liberian Senate discussed a draft law on capital punishment for those

guilty of unloading toxic wastes in the country.

African politicians are coming to realise the threat posed to their countries and neighbouring territories by the burial of toxic wastes, which include radioactive wastes.

This problem was discussed at international forums, for example at the Addis Ababa session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the OAU countries in May 1988, and the fifth session of the leading committee of the Convention for the Protection of the Environment and talks on the use of coastal waters and territories of western and central Africa.

The 11th summit session of the Economic

Community of West African States held earlier this year in Lome, established a committee to control the burial of wastes. The participants called for immediate adoption of legislation which would proclaim the burial of toxic wastes in their territories a criminal offence.

A new element in Africa is the moulding of public opinion against making the continent a dumping ground for toxic materials.

The problem is becoming global and hence must be solved globally, above all in the framework of the United Nations, which has been working for an ecologically-pure Africa.

A UN General Assembly resolution in December

last year on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development points to the necessity for the developed countries and respective UN bodies and organisations to promote technological co-operation with the aim of recognising, monitoring and analysing ecological problems and for averting them.

At the 43rd General Assembly, the Soviet Union suggested an international ecological security fund, financed partly by money diverted from military programmes.

The Soviet Union believes - and its view is supported by a number of states - that an international system or mechanism to draft decisions on ecological problems must be part of the United Nations.

The representative of Nigeria said at the session that the international conference on the inter-relationship between disarmament and development should be given a mandate for drafting a convention regulating the burial of radioactive materials and the dumping of toxic materials that do irreparable damage to the environment.

In 1992 (or earlier), the UN will hold an international conference on the environment, a follow-up of the 1972 Stockholm conference.

There is a great need that the world should start preparations for protecting the environment today.

Politicians, diplomats, scientists, economists and the public must pool efforts to take immediate, well-substantiated measures to protect the environment. — Anon.



# SA condemned in series of UN votes

Star 6/12/88 336

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly adopted a package of resolutions yesterday deploring South Africa's apartheid system and noted Japan's status as its leading trading partner.

One resolution criticised Israel and "certain Western states" for continued military, nuclear, intelligence and technological collaboration and trade with South Africa.

Similar anti-apartheid resolutions are passed every year by the General Assembly, which, unlike the Security Council, has no way of enforcing its decisions.

The resolution condemning military collaboration with South Africa was passed by 123-2, with 29 abstentions. Israel, criticised by name, and the United States voted against it. Most Western nations, with Japan, Australia and New Zealand, abstained.

US delegate Mr Harvey Nelson said America opposed the resolution because it explicitly criticised Israel "for actions which many have committed".

Another resolution calling on Israel to cut off its collaboration with South Africa, particularly its long-term contracts for military supplies, was passed 106-23, with 26 abstentions.

Numerous Western nations, including Canada, the 12 European Community countries and the

United States, opposed the resolution because it singled out Israel for what they said was unproductive criticism.

The resolution calling for comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa passed 123-12, with 19 abstentions. Japan was mentioned in the text as South Africa's largest trade partner.

The 12 opposition votes were from western Europe, Canada, Japan and Israel.

Japanese Ambassador Mr Hideo Kagami contended the resolution gave the false impression that Japan has been increasing its trade with South Africa.

He said Japanese trade as measured in yen had declined every year since 1984 for a total decline of 27 percent from 1984-87. A rise in trade as measured in dollars merely reflected the fall of the dollar against the yen, he said.

A resolution expressing international solidarity with the "liberation struggle" against South Africa passed 131-3, with 21 abstentions by most of the Western allies. The United States, Britain and Portugal voted against the measure, with Portugal saying Pretoria negotiated with the black majority.

The resolution called for full support for the ANC. It endorsed the right to use arms in pursuit of liberation. — Associated Press.



UN votes for SA sanctions

UNITED NATIONS — The general assembly yesterday approved by large majorities a series of resolutions aimed at forcing South Africa to end apartheid, including the imposition of mandatory sanctions. Such measures may only be enforced by the security council, where the United States and Britain are among the five powers with the right of veto.

The general assembly, by a vote of 138 to two with 14 abstentions, also urged the security council to act without delay to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to SA.

A resolution that the security council consider immediate action to apply mandatory sanctions was approved by 123-12 with 19 abstentions. The ban, it said, should also apply to equipment, technology and investment financing for the oil industry and coal liquefaction in South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter

The general assembly has repeatedly called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa but such measures may only be enforced by the security council, where the United States and Britain are among the five powers with the right of veto.



# No enthusiasm in West for Soviet coup at UN

Star 10/12/88  
NEW YORK — Even as Mr Mikhail Gorbachev was being hailed in some quarters for bringing the Soviet Union back into the fold of the international community, Western diplomats here betrayed uneasiness at seeing the Soviet leader virtually enthroned as the senior statesman of the United Nations.

And despite Moscow's new-found enthusiasm for the UN, there is no indication that the US is ready to reciprocate in any substantive way.

Western diplomats expressed smug satisfaction at witnessing the Kremlin's born-again enthusiasm for the UN, but shared little of the Soviet zeal.

"We want to welcome the prodigal son, but we're not ready to kill the fatted calf for him," one Western diplomat said.

A number of powers, including the United States, Japan, China, Britain, France and West Germany, have recently shown their resentment of Soviet efforts to take centre stage at the UN by abstaining or voting against Soviet proposals on international security.

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LEONARD DOYLE

Devoid of the woolly phraseology behind which diplomats invariably couch their true meaning, the Soviet leader's speech was arguably the finest ever delivered to the 159-nation assembly. Besides the widely welcomed announcement of unilateral cuts in Soviet armed forces, Mr Gorbachev's proposals on Afghanistan, Third World debt, the environment and the World Court received a more cautious reception.

The Soviet leader also confirmed he saw the UN as a key instrument in achieving his foreign policy objectives. After decades of hostility to the organisation, as seen in countless Security Council vetoes and a refusal to pay for UN peace-keeping forces, Moscow is ready for multilateral diplomacy.

As if to dispel the fears of Non-Aligned and other Third World countries, Mr Gorbachev stressed the UN should be a place for global interaction. — *The Independent*, London.



# Arafat's dream almost true

336  
5/2/88  
A year ago, when the Palestinian uprising was still in the throes of violent birth, PLO leader Yasser Arafat's dream of a state was just that — a dream.

TUNIS — In the past weeks Yasser Arafat has seen more than 70 nations recognise the independent but still landless Palestinian state he proclaimed in Algiers on November 15.

And with his Geneva address to the UN General Assembly, Arafat's years in the political wilderness seem to have ended, winning him the kind of recognition he spent most of his life fighting for.

In chequered headdress and green fatigues, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman has embodied Palestinian aspirations to an independent state for as long as most people can remember.

Chairman of the PLO since 1969, he has kept the Palestinian movement alive through scores of unequal battles against Israeli forces and Arab governments anxious to eliminate or control him.

He partially achieved his aspirations for nationhood when the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, last month declared a Palestinian state.

A PNC statement also implicitly recognised Israel by accepting UN resolutions relating to the Arab-Israeli dispute. The PNC, however, did not define the new state and Israel promptly rejected it.

The intifada (uprising) which broke out in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in December 1987 after 20 years of Israeli occupation had taken the PLO by surprise but provided the impetus for the PNC move.

Short, bald and stubby, Arafat hardly cuts an heroic figure, but his presence sparks wild fervour from Palestinian audiences.

## Irrelevant

He has been written off frequently as irrelevant. Just as often, he and his movement have arisen from the ashes to fight again.

Helped by support from the Arab and Islamic worlds and the Non-Aligned Movement, Arafat won for the PLO a role in the highest councils out of all proportion to its military strength.

Ostracised by the United States, portrayed by Israel as a "terrorist" bent on its destruction and challenged by Palestinians hostile to compromise, Arafat has trod a thin line between diplomacy and guerilla warfare.

"I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand," he told the UN General Assembly in an historic speech in 1974 — the first and, until Tuesday, the only time he appeared before the world body.

Arafat was born in Cairo on August 4 1929 into a modest Palestinian trading family.

He fought in the Gaza Strip and the Jerusalem sector during the 1948-49 war following the creation of the state of Israel.

Arafat, an engineering student at Cairo university, in 1952 was elected president of the Union of Palestinian Students.

After a brief spell as a soldier with the Egyptian side in the 1956 Suez war, he and the men who later set up the guerilla group Fatah began to talk of an independent Palestinian resistance.

The first Fatah cell was formed in 1959 in Kuwait, where he worked as an engineer. Political recognition came in 1963, when Algeria agreed to let Fatah open its first office abroad. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Drought, floods wreak havoc on food supply

Star 21/12/88.  
ROME — Drought, floods and hurricanes wreaked havoc on world food supplies in 1988 and experts are worried about the outlook for next year, UN Food and Agriculture Organisation director-general Mr Edouard Saouma said this week.

"The outcome of next year's harvest will be crucial," Mr Saouma said in his year-end statement. "In 1989, global cereal output must increase by an unprecedented 225 million tons, or 13 per cent, to meet food needs and rebuild stocks to acceptable levels."

During 1988 he said the world drew heavily from once abundant food reserves, depleting stocks to the lowest levels since the food crisis of the early 1970s.

## Losses

"For the first time since World War 2, global cereal production has declined in two successive years," said Mr Saouma.

Better harvests in Asia, Africa and Western Europe were unable to offset crop losses in the Americas, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, he said.

Mr Saouma also noted that a severe drought in North America, the traditional bread basket of the world, reduced cereal output by almost a third.

Two successive hurricanes took a toll on harvests in some Central American and Caribbean countries and floods battered crops in a number of countries, particularly in Bangladesh and Sudan, he said.

He called the locust invasion in Africa and the Middle East the most extensive in history. However, he said

concerted action has limited the potentially enormous damage from the invasion.

Food production, he said, has not kept pace with population growth in two-thirds of the countries in Africa; about half in Latin American, the Caribbean and Near East; and a third of those in the Far East.

"Fifteen countries are facing unusual food shortages and require exceptional food aid," he said. The countries are Angola, Benin, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Haiti, Laos, Lebanon, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Vietnam and Ethiopia.

"Our main multilateral food supply for use in times of disasters, the International Emergency Food Reserve, is exhausted," he said.

He repeated his proposal to make the voluntary reserve a legally binding convention and to augment the 500 000-ton a year reserve with a stand-by pledge of 1.5 million tons for emergencies.

## Debts

Mr Saouma said a number of low-income, food-deficit countries could have trouble meeting food needs next year because the low stocks have pushed up cereal prices. He also identified foreign indebtedness and agricultural trade barriers as major obstacles for the Third World.

Mr Saouma also characterised 1988 as the worst financial year in FAO's 43-year history. He said 80 countries owed the agency R222 million. The largest debtor, at R156 million, is the United States, he added. — Sapa-AP.



## Briefing

# It was tough in old days

336  
23/2/88

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has provided proof of sorts that a new relationship exists between Pretoria and Moscow, and that sparks don't fly the way they used to.

Mr Botha, who was South African Permanent Representative at the United Nations for a time, explained at yesterday's signing of the Angola/Namibia agreement that things were different then at the UN.

"I well remember one occasion after SA troops had entered Angola in an attempt to halt the advance of Cuban troops to the south, and after I had levelled certain accusations against the Soviet Union," Mr Botha recalled.

"The Soviet ambassador struck the table with such force that the electrical installations were temporarily disrupted."

The Soviet representative at yesterday's signing ceremony, Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Anatoliy Adamishin, was clearly amused by the anecdote.

When his turn came to speak he praised South Africa for its realism during the negotiations and gave an assurance that the day's proceedings would not be marred by an interruption in the flow of electricity.

The exchange between Mr Botha and Mr Adamishin provided a lighter moment in a ceremony which began on a sombre note when Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, called for a moment of silence in memory of Mr Bernt Carlsson, the UN Commissioner for Namibia, who died in Wednesday's Pan Am air disaster in Scotland.

Mr Carlsson, a Swedish diplomat, was travelling from London to New York for yesterday's signing ceremony when the jetliner crashed.

Members of the SA delegation left London on a Pan Am flight an hour before the departure of the doomed plane.

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# Accord will prove a triumph for UN

(336) Star 23/12/88

NEW YORK — The tripartite agreement handed yesterday to UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar has eight provisions that aim to end conflict in the south-western region of Africa.

Specifically, they seek to end the conflict by paving the way for Namibian independence and by removing all foreign forces from Angola — namely Cuban and South African.

The first provision is that the three parties — Angola, Cuba and South Africa — ask the Secretary-General to proceed with implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 which sets out the UN-sponsored procedure for Namibia's independence.

The second commits SA forces to withdraw from Namibia in accordance with Resolu-

tion 435. Other provisions cover an agreement by South Africa and Angola to co-operate with the Secretary-General to ensure Namibia's independence through free and fair elections.

They commit the signatories to respect Namibia's borders and not to allow their own territories to be used for acts of war, violence, and aggression against any other state.

One provision says that the parties will respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the region's states. Another commits them to a course of negotiation and a "spirit of co-operation in settling disputes arising from the agreement".

The agreement went into effect the moment it was signed by Mr Pik Botha for South Africa, Mr Afonso van Dunem for Angola, and Mr Isidoro Malmierca for Cuba, their flags on display behind the podium where they sat, next to the blue-and-white UN flag.

## HONOUR

When it was time to hand the signed document to Dr Perez de Cuellar, US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz asked Dr Chester Crocker to take centre stage. It was an honour that Dr Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, had earned through patient effort to bring the parties together for yesterday's historic event at the UN headquarters in New York. — The Star Bureau.

## Malan

and Unita remained friends, Gen-  
d, and he was confident Unita  
shed by Fapla, the Angolan gov-  
ernment force, without Cuban assis-

## PROPAGANDA

forecast an intensified propa-  
ganda against South Africa — that it  
of introducing delaying tactics  
clandestine assistance to Unita.  
ould be made to drive a wedge  
and its leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi.  
in said South Africa would re-  
ment in spirit and in content. —



## Head of UN force to leave for Angola

Star 30/12/88  
The Brazilian brigadier-general assigned to head the United Nations team to oversee the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is expected to leave for the territory on Monday.

General Pericles Ferreira Gomes is to command a 70-man military unit in Angola, supported by 20 UN officials.

The Cuban troops are to be withdrawn over a 27-month period, beginning on April 1, as part of an agreement signed last week by Angola, Cuba and South Africa. — Sapa.